

Notes of conv. w/Carle  
people on N. O. 9/13/65

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

COLE - Dr. Wiley  
for Farmer

No of Problems in New Orleans

9<sup>th</sup> Ward - -

Not getting much

relief aid

being deliberately withheld

"Block Market going"

It is critical



1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

tensions high as result  
rumor:

severe flooding because  
levees broken on  
Negro side.

from Jerome Smith  
Field Secy of CORE  
has given this info.  
level-headed  
looting go on

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Not getting <sup>any</sup> Fed food  
being shipped in.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. Lums

Reg. Dir of NAACP Dallas

Chapotel, N.O. Dir

NAACP

Mary Schiro, N.O.

Statement of issues

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Frank Byrd

9th hand

not aware of any disc.



Jeanne Smith

WH 5 - 0384  
- 4832

New Orleans

[Cov] 523 7625

From Lee White's office 1/15/65

(We sent a messenger to pick it up)

mcm

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach  
Acting Attorney General  
Department of Justice

# Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Suite 1035, Universal Building North

1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20009

Telephone 462-6618

## Officers

### Co-Chairmen

- \* Harrison Tweed
- \* Bernard G. Segal

### Secretary

- \* Lloyd N. Cutler

### Treasurer

- \* Cecil E. Burney

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- Sylvester C. Smith, Jr.
- Davidson Sommers
- \* David Stahl
- \* John W. Wade

\* Member of Executive  
Committee of the Board  
of Directors

Executive Director  
Berl I. Bernhard

Assistant Executive Director  
Elise B. Heinz

August 31, 1965

Honorable Lee White  
Counsel to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

Enclosed is a press release which I feel very strongly should go out from the White House.

Obviously some nit-picker over there may want to make a change of a word or two, and I am decent enough not to object. We have glossy prints of both Marshall and Seymour. I will keep the prints here until you give me assurances that the White House will release this important message, and then I will give you permission to use them.

In addition, I have drafted two letters which I would hope the President would send to Messrs. Tweed and Segal and Seymour and Marshall. As to Tweed and Segal, they have worked extremely hard without compensation to make this Committee successful. This letter would constitute the only recognition of their efforts. The letter to Seymour and Marshall is important as it might give a new direction to the Committee by focusing on the big urban problems.

Since the Tweed-Segal resignations are effective September 1, I would like it to be released on September 7, because this would be a moderately light news day and we could get the coverage that would give the Committee a boost. Obviously, if the President has other views, I could accede to that.

Sincerely,

Berl I. Bernhard

OK



# LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW

## PRESS RELEASE

The White House announced today that two of the nation's most prominent attorneys, Whitney North Seymour and Burke Marshall, have agreed, at the request of the President, to serve as the new Co-Chairmen of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. They succeed Harrison Tweed and Bernard G. Segal who organized the Committee in 1963 at the request of President Kennedy and resigned as Co-Chairmen effective September 1.

The Lawyers' Committee, with headquarters in Washington and a field office in Jackson, Mississippi, is composed of leaders of the organized bar from all sections of the country. Its work has been endorsed and commended by the American Bar Association.

The outgoing Co-Chairmen, Mr. Tweed and Mr. Segal have shaped the development of the Lawyers' Committee as an action group, which enjoys the cooperation of both civil rights organizations and state and local bar associations. A unanimous resolution was passed by the Mississippi State Board of Bar Commissioners last May urging cooperation with the Committee. In addition to salaried lawyers and administrative personnel, the Committee has been assisted by over 60 volunteer attorneys drawn from law firms and faculties throughout the country.

The Committee's legal office in Jackson was opened in June. In the first two months of operation it provided representation to more than 1200 local defendants; secured a federal court injunction against unconstitutional local ordinances in Jackson; initiated other affirmative actions which have resulted in the desegregation of several city halls, courtrooms, public libraries restaurants and other public accommodations; is spurring a reform of the juvenile detention system; and has reopened a number of cases in which criminal convictions had been obtained in the absence of defense counsel.

Washington lawyer, Berl I. Bernhard, former staff director of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, will continue as the Committee's Executive Director, at the request of the outgoing and incoming co-chairmen.

Whitney North Seymour, a Wall Street lawyer, is this year's recipient of the medal of the New York State Bar Association "for distinguished service in the law." He is a former President of the American Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York as well as the American Arbitration Association. He once served as Assistant Solicitor General of the United States and is a member of the New York Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. He has long been recognized as a leader in the fight to assure the preservation of individual liberties.

Burke Marshall, Vice President and General Counsel of IBM Corporation was formerly Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Department of Justice. He was appointed to that post in 1961 by President Kennedy. In January, 1965 he resigned to return to private law practice. Before joining the Justice Department, Mr. Marshall was a member of the Washington, D. C. law firm of Covington & Burling.

Upon Mr. Marshall's resignation from the Department of Justice, President Johnson said of him: "In 33 years service with the Federal government, I have never known any person who rendered a better quality of public service."

LCW  
copy

September 9, 1965

Dear Mr. Tweed:

I have been advised of your decision to resign as Co-Chairman of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, and want to express both my personal thanks and the appreciation of all of us in the Federal government for the strong and effective leadership you provided the Committee.

You are entitled to be proud of the greater measure of leadership evidenced by the legal profession in this critical area. The best the country has to offer is needed to work toward the resolution of the civil rights challenge, our most difficult domestic problem, and the contribution of the legal profession has been of great significance.

There is great encouragement in knowing that distinguished members of the bar, such as you, are willing to give your energies, time and talent to this task, and we are grateful.

Sincerely,



Harrison Tweed, Esquire  
Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy  
One Chase Manhattan Plaza  
New York, New York 10005

LBJ:LCW:rw

September 9, 1965

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I was pleased to learn of your willingness to serve as Co-Chairman of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

As you know, I participated in the White House meeting in 1963 when President Kennedy suggested that your Committee be formed, and I have followed its work closely during the past two years. It has done much to encourage the legal profession to take a more active role in the civil rights struggle and has met with many successes. I have been informed, for example, that the Committee office in Jackson, Mississippi has been providing counsel to those who would otherwise have no hope of obtaining legal representation.

There is, of course, more the Committee can and should do, not only in the South, but in the large cities of this country. Lawyers are especially equipped to assure that the legal rights of economically deprived slum dwellers of our large urban areas are not violated, and most importantly, that respect for law and order is strengthened. This can be helpful to the Poverty Program and other Federal programs as we grapple with the underlying causes of unemployment, housing deprivation and educational denials.

- 2 -

You are to be commended for assuming a leadership role in the work of the Committee.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'BM' followed by a long, sweeping diagonal stroke.

Burke Marshall, Esquire  
Vice President and General Counsel  
International Business Machines Corp.  
Armonk, New York 10504

LBJ:LCW:rw



8/18

LCW--

I've checked Central Files,  
Mr. Hopkins, Califano's  
ofc and Juanita Roberts  
and nobody has any record  
of the memo from the  
President to the Sec. of  
the Navy, ~~ex~~ when it want  
or what it said.

~~Ex~~ It isn't worth calling the  
Sec. of the Navy's ofc and  
asking them about it is it?

Also, Cliff read the Sec. of  
the Navy's memo for the  
President and indicated he  
wasn't very satisfied.



DRAFT

August 24, 1965

*File*

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

I have received your memorandum of August 5, 1965, and was happy to read of the efforts you have made.

I am concerned, however, because, as you pointed out, so much needs to be done.

I would appreciate your informing me of the number of in-person visits your staff plans to make to predominantly Negro schools (colleges and high schools) to recruit qualified Negroes for entrance into the Naval Academy.

I would also be interested in learning how many Naval R.O.T.C. units are located in Negro colleges throughout the country.

This, of course, is another source of future Negro officers for the Navy.

(President's signature)

CLA:smm

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1965

TO: Mr. White

FROM: Mr. Califano



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20350

AUG 5 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

You have asked me to let you know of any ways I feel we might encourage Negroes to apply for and obtain admittance to the Naval Academy.

The primary responsibility that this be done falls upon me. My Civilian Special Assistant, Mr. Edward Hidalgo, is assisting me in pursuing and coordinating intensified efforts to find and attract potential candidates for the Academy.

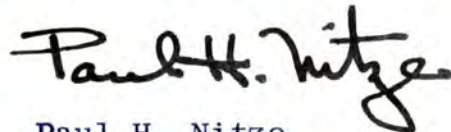
The subject is one to which the Navy has devoted considerable attention. In illustration: - for several years the Navy has established increasing contact with predominantly Negro schools and colleges; in 1962 and 1963 letters by the Chief of Naval Personnel were sent to more than 100 Presidents of predominantly Negro colleges and more than 2,000 predominantly Negro high schools requesting opportunities for Navy recruiters to visit those institutions; in May of 1963, the Director, Recruiting Division, in the Bureau of Personnel, accompanied by a team of Naval officers, attended the Secretary of Labor's conference of college presidents and executives in Houston, Texas, making a presentation on "Service Opportunities in the Armed Services". Only this week, Rear Admiral T.A. Christopher, Commander Key West Force, participated in the Urban League Conference in Miami and emphasized the Navy's (including the Academy) need for men and our policy of equal opportunity. The Navy has worked closely with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Civil Rights) in the numerous efforts made at that level to attract Negro youth to the three Service Academies. These efforts include solicitations to more than 100 school systems throughout the country in 1964 and to some 1,300 school principals in appropriate northern cities and in predominantly Negro schools through the southern and border States in the spring of this year; personal visits to the Boards of Education and educators in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Oklahoma City, Denver, Los Angeles, and San Francisco; contact with representatives of the Negro press and speeches in the area of civil rights.



The combined efforts of the last two years have produced an annual input of 25 Negro youth to the three Academies in comparison to an annual rate of some 11 during the previous five years. Obviously much remains to be done. The hesitancy on the part of qualified young Negroes to seek admission to the Academy has many aspects. A salient one is that men adequately qualified, in terms of the physical and educational standards to which the Navy must adhere, encounter numerous opportunities in the private sector - educational and industrial - with which the Navy, more significantly than the other Services, finds it difficult to compete because of the prospect of a career with necessarily long deployments at sea and accompanying family separations.

As a part of the intensified efforts by the Navy, interviews will be sought with Mr. Roy Wilkins and other prominent Negro leaders for their positive support and guidance in seeking solutions.

Members of Congress, who assist us in appointments to the Academy, will be consulted for their advice. Leaders of various Naval organizations (e.g. Navy League) will be asked to contribute. In a word, I can assure you that the Navy desires and will take all appropriate measures to achieve a significant multiplication of Negro midshipmen at the Academy.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Paul H. Nitze". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Paul" and last name "Nitze" clearly legible.

Paul H. Nitze

P.S. To illustrate the opportunities that exist at the Academy for those Negroes who apply and are accepted, it is of interest that of the four in the Class of 1968, one, Midshipman C.F. Bolden, was elected President of his class.

TABLE I

ASSIGNMENT TO OVERSEAS AREAS  
BY SERVICE AND RACE

SERVICE	OFFICERS				ENLISTED PERSONNEL			
	No. Negro Officers	No. "Other" Officers	% Negro Officers	% Negro Officers in Service	No. Negro Enlisted Personnel	No. "Other" Enlisted Personnel	% Negro Enlisted Personnel	% Negro Enlisted Personnel in Service
ARMY	1391	35485	3.8	3.2	45877	290535	13.6	12.2
NAVY	7	5896	0.1	0.2	1966	39794	4.7	5.2
AIR FORCE	403	21671	1.8	1.2	17748	143410	11.0	9.1
MARINE CORPS	10	2817	0.4	0.2	3452	33512	9.3	7.6

July 30, 1965  
Friday, 4:00 p. m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT  
FROM Lee White

As the attached AP item suggests, the Navy is considerably behind the Air Force and the Army academies in the numbers and percentages of Negro cadets. Accordingly, you may wish to jack up the Navy with a memo. Attached for your possible use is an appropriate memo.

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1965

TO: Clifford Alexander

Why don't you prepare a letter or  
memo from the President to the  
Secretary of the Navy making the  
point?



Lee C. White

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

It has come to my attention that at present there are nine Negroes in the 4, 100-man student body at the Naval Academy. I think this figure clearly indicates that there is some hesitancy on the part of qualified young Negroes to seek out an appointment or apply for admission to Annapolis.

I would appreciate your letting me know of any ways you feel we might encourage Negroes to apply for and obtain admittance to the Academy

LBJ:LCE: kn

July 24, 1965

TO: Clifford Alexander

Why don't you prepare a letter or memo from the President to the Secretary of the Navy making the point?

Lee C. White

re: number of Negro cadets at Academies



## Negro Cadet Total Rises At Academies

By the Associated Press

The number of Negro cadets and midshipmen at the three major service academies has reached a high point.

Counting the plebe classes which entered this month, there are 55 Negroes at Annapolis, West Point, and the Air Force Academy. This is 12 more than were enrolled at the end of the 1964-1965 academic year.

The 55 Negroes at the three academies still represent only a tiny fraction of the over-all total of about 9,700 midshipmen and cadets.

Nonetheless, officials professed to be encouraged that the trend is up.

These officials are using the "soft sell" method of trying to make Negro youths aware of the opportunities for going to the service academies.

West Point currently leads in the number of Negro cadets — 29 out of nearly 2,700. Next comes the Air Force Academy with 17 out of an enrollment of 2,900. The Naval Academy, with the biggest corps, has the fewest Negroes — only 9 out of 4,100.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 21, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Lee C. White

Attached is a ticker on the number of Negro cadets in our military academies. I have underlined the very small number that are enrolled at Annapolis. Do you think that a note from here should go to the Secretary of the Navy encouraging him to do whatever he can to find some more qualified young Negroes?



Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.

Attachment



July 30, 1965  
Friday, 4:00 p. m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT  
FROM Lee White

As the attached AP item suggests, the Navy is considerably behind the Air Force and the Army academies in the numbers and percentages of Negro cadets. Accordingly, you may wish to jack up the Navy with a memo. Attached for your possible use is an appropriate memo.

Enclosures

**MEMORANDUM FOR**

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**I would appreciate your letting me know of any ways you feel we might encourage Negroes to apply for and obtain admittance to the Academy**

**LBJ:LCE: kn**



**MEMORANDUM FOR**

**THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY**

**It has come to my attention that at present there are nine Negroes in the 4, 100-man student body at the Naval Academy. I think this figure clearly indicates that there is some hesitancy on the part of qualified young Negroes to seek out an appointment or apply for admission to Annapolis.**

**I would appreciate your letting me know of any ways you feel we might encourage Negroes to apply for and obtain admittance to the Academy**

**LBJ:LCE: kn**



LCW file  
CR  
mm

August 27, 1965

**MEMORANDUM FOR**

**Walter F. Ryan  
Office of Statistical Standards  
Bureau of the Budget**

**Thanks for your memo of August 25 on the possibilities of a government-wide policy on the question of racial and other designations on government forms. If you will let me know when you are ready to discuss the matter I will do my very best to get together with you on it.**

**Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President**

August 27, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Walter F. Ryan  
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Bureau of the Budget

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Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President



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

August 25, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHITE

Subject: Designation of Race on Government Forms

Mr. Bowman wrote you a memorandum on the above subject December 20, 1963 (copy attached). You indicated in a reply (copy also attached) that we should proceed to secure agency reactions and then to discuss the matter further with you.

A preliminary sounding indicated that the time was not then appropriate for the thorough discussions required. Moreover, pending legislation, if enacted, made some changes that should be taken into account in policy formulation.

Recent developments have brought the problem again to the fore. Accordingly, we held an exploratory meeting August 11 with the principal agencies concerned (list attached).

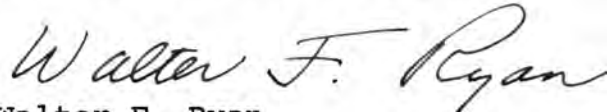
Summary conclusions of the meeting were:

1. Data by race are needed both for statistical summaries and for successful operation of Government programs.
2. Racial data are needed to correct inequalities; discrimination is not determined by the presence or absence of racial data on Government forms.
3. When racial data are obtained there must be adequate safeguards against misuse and provision for confidentiality.

4. It is desirable to formulate and announce a Government-wide policy on the subject. One of the advantages of this recommendation is to inform the minority community as to why the data are being obtained.

The participants in the meeting were clearly informed that no decisions had been made. Our next step is to try to develop a policy and procedures that would have Government-wide acceptance. We would then like to meet with you, as you have suggested, to discuss what should then be done.

Although this memorandum is in terms of racial data, a policy should also cover color, national origin and religion as contained in the Civil Rights Act. These matters have also been discussed and our recommendations will cover them.



Walter F. Ryan  
Acting Chief  
Office of Statistical Standards

Attachments 2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

December 20, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHITE

Subject: Designation of Race on Questionnaires and in Records

We believe that it is a matter of some urgency to develop a uniform government-wide policy with respect to the handling of race on various Federal statistical and administrative forms and are therefore seeking your direction and guidance.

Implementation of the Administration's policies on civil rights and equal employment opportunity has focussed attention on the need for expanding and strengthening statistics which show data by race, not only for the U. S. as a whole but also for individual states and metropolitan areas. This is true for population, employment, housing, income and other basic data. Furthermore, in the administration of orders such as Executive Order 10925 prohibiting discrimination in employment by Government contractors, and Federal agencies, employment data by race are needed at the individual establishment or organization level. These data are needed to show progress toward the non-discrimination objective and to pinpoint areas where administrative action is required. The compilation of these statistics is hampered, however, by prohibitions against including information as to race in personnel records or by uncertainties as to just what records may be maintained.

On the other hand the inclusion of information as to race on employment applications, licenses, etc. can undoubtedly be used in certain circumstances to facilitate discrimination and deny rights to individual members of minority groups. The problem is further complicated in the employment field by state and municipal Fair Employment Practices laws, which in some cases prohibit obtaining race information on employment application and other forms.

Our concern arises from our responsibility for approving forms under the Federal Reports Act of 1942 and our role as the central agency concerned with coordinating and improving Federal statistics. Several other agencies have important interests in the development of any Federal policy with respect to designation of race on forms and in records and the publication of statistics showing data by race. These include the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the Commission on Civil Rights, the Department of Justice, the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other statistical agencies.



We recognize that the problems and issues are broader than the statistical issues with which we normally deal. Decisions that are reached may have a significant effect upon Executive policy in the important area of civil rights. We are willing to undertake, with the assistance of all affected Federal agencies, the development of a uniform policy or you may wish to designate some other agency to take leadership. In the latter case we would, of course, cooperate to the fullest extent. Our primary concern is that the matter receive early attention.

R. T. DOWNMAN  
Raymond T. Bowman for  
Assistant Director  
Statistical Standards

cc: RTBowman  
LNBloomberg ✓  
WDCarey  
DMBarbour  
OSS Files  
OSS Chron

OSS:LNBloomberg:hmk

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

Raymond T. Bowman  
Bureau of the Budget

I regret the delay in replying to your memo of December 20, but quite frankly, I misplaced it and I have only now found it.

I think you are quite correct in identifying the question of whether there should be a convenient means of determining the race of federal employees as a delicate problem. It may well be that we have come to the point in time that we can secure such information for perfectly valid and legitimate reasons. In any event, I agree that it is certainly worthy of attention and would appreciate it therefore if you or your staff could undertake to secure the reactions of the agencies listed in your memo. I would think that when you have received such reactions it would be worth sitting down to discuss the various aspects of the matter and would appreciate your letting me know when that might be done.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Lee C. White", with a stylized, cursive script.

Lee C. White  
Assistant Special Counsel  
to the President

MEETING - August 11, 1965

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

J. Richard Grant  
William Seabron

CENSUS BUREAU

Conrad Taeuber

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Isidore L. Risen  
Charles J. Sparks

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Walter Lewis  
Marian Yankauer

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Dr. Fred Holmes Wright

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Lt. Col. John T. Martin  
Stephen N. Shulman

D. C. GOVERNMENT

Al Mindlin

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Al Blumrosen

HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE

2

Richard C. Simonson

- Public Health Service

Dr. Robert E. DeLashmutt

Dr. Alan Donaldson

Dr. Anders S. Lunde

- Office of Education

Alexander Mood

- Social Security Administration

Lenore Epstein

Thomas Parrott

- Welfare Administration

Genevieve Carter

Robert Mugge

HOUSING & HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Robert Sauer

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Helen F. Eckerson

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Barton Claussen

James C. Rettie

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (Civil Rights Division)

John L. Murphy

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Arthur Chapin

- Bureau of Employment Security

Jack Hurt

Lee Williams

- Bureau of Labor Statistics

John Gracza

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Samuel F. Yette

Thomas M. McKenna

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Hobart Taylor

Malcolm Wise

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING

Azie B. Morton

Glenda Sloane

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Wiley A. Branton

Marian Yankauer (also representing this group)

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Paul Redinger

William F. Struby

STATE DEPARTMENT

Eddie N. Williams

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Dana M. Barbour

Lawrence N. Bloomberg

Paul F. Krueger

Carol B. Kummerfeld

Jake Hale



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

August 25, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHITE

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~~Walter F. Ryan~~

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Acting Chief  
Office of Statistical Standards

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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On the other hand the inclusion of information as to race on employment applications, licenses, etc. can undoubtedly be used in certain circumstances to facilitate discrimination and deny rights to individual members of minority groups. The problem is further complicated in the employment field by state and municipal Fair Employment Practices laws, which in some cases prohibit obtaining race information on employment application and other forms.

Our concern arises from our responsibility for approving forms under the Federal Reports Act of 1942 and our role as the central agency concerned with coordinating and improving Federal statistics. Several other agencies have important interests in the development of any Federal policy with respect to designation of race on forms and in records and the publication of statistics showing data by race. These include the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the Commission on Civil Rights, the Department of Justice, the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other statistical agencies.



We recognize that the problems and issues are broader than the statistical issues with which we normally deal. Decisions that are reached may have a significant effect upon Executive policy in the important area of civil rights. We are willing to undertake, with the assistance of all affected Federal agencies, the development of a uniform policy or you may wish to designate some other agency to take leadership. In the latter case we would, of course, cooperate to the fullest extent. Our primary concern is that the matter receive early attention.

R. T. BOWMAN  
Raymond T. Bowman for  
Assistant Director  
Statistical Standards

cc: RTBowman  
LNBloomberg ✓  
WDCarey  
DMBarbour  
OSS Files  
OSS Chron

OSS:LNBloomberg:hmk

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

Raymond T. Bowman  
Bureau of the Budget

I regret the delay in replying to your memo of December 20, but quite frankly, I misplaced it and I have only now found it.

I think you are quite correct in identifying the question of whether there should be a convenient means of determining the race of federal employees as a delicate problem. It may well be that we have come to the point in time that we can secure such information for perfectly valid and legitimate reasons. In any event, I agree that it is certainly worthy of attention and would appreciate it therefore if you or your staff could undertake to secure the reactions of the agencies listed in your memo. I would think that when you have received such reactions it would be worth sitting down to discuss the various aspects of the matter and would appreciate your letting me know when that might be done.



Lee C. White  
Assistant Special Counsel  
to the President

MEETING - August 11, 1965

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

J. Richard Grant  
William Seabron

CENSUS BUREAU

Conrad Taeuber

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Isidore L. Risen  
Charles J. Sparks

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Walter Lewis  
Marian Yankauer

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Dr. Fred Holmes Wright

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Lt. Col. John T. Martin  
Stephen N. Shulman

D. C. GOVERNMENT

Al Mindlin

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Al Blumrosen

HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE

2

Richard C. Simonson

- Public Health Service

Dr. Robert E. DeLashmutt

Dr. Alan Donaldson

Dr. Anders S. Lunde

- Office of Education

Alexander Mood

- Social Security Administration

Lenore Epstein

Thomas Parrott

- Welfare Administration

Genevieve Carter

Robert Muggé

HOUSING & HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Robert Sauer

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Helen F. Eckerson

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Barton Claussen

James C. Rettie

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (Civil Rights Division)

John L. Murphy

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Arthur Chapin

- Bureau of Employment Security

Jack Hurt  
Lee Williams

- Bureau of Labor Statistics

John Gracza

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Samuel F. Yette  
Thomas M. McKenna

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Hobart Taylor  
Malcolm Wise

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING

Azie B. Morton  
Glenda Sloane

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Wiley A. Branton  
Marian Yankauer (also representing this group)

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Paul Redinger  
William F. Struby

STATE DEPARTMENT

Eddie N. Williams

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Dana M. Barbour  
Lawrence N. Bloomberg  
Paul F. Krueger  
Carol B. Kummerfeld  
Jake Hale



August 12, 1965

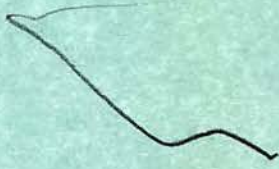
FOR Bill Moyers  
FROM Lee White

My normal instincts are to make public anything that you know will ultimately get there anyhow. Obviously, those who are unsympathetic will use it to their own ends but they will do that whether it is released or not and I hate to see us accused of two crimes: the crime of putting the statistics together and secondly, refusing to make them available.

With the New York Times and Newsweek stories, it seems to me only a matter of time before some Congressional Committee demands it and then we may well indeed be in the soup. Thus, I would vote for having the Labor Department (or the Bureau which prepared the report) simply give out copies to those people who ask for it. I hasten to add this is without benefit of ever having seen the report and thus I might change my view if there are some items in it that are totally unsuitable for public distribution.

I think it might be very difficult to release copies to 10 or 20 or 30 people in connection with the Conference, without the risk of it getting out surreptitiously.

cc: Harry McPherson





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO

LEE WHITE

I would like your judgment on how we should release "The Negro Family -- the case for national action."

I am attaching a memo from the Department of Labor on the subject.

Bill Moyers

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, PUBLICATIONS, AND REPORTS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

July 30, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO MR. FRANK ERWIN

I have reviewed The Negro Family report which you sent me for comment and suggestions for further distribution.

This report is provocative and informative. I can see great interest in it and the possibility that it can serve a very useful purpose by calling attention to a problem, with many complex facets, which needs national attention. I can also see where it could be used to job the Negro.

You asked that I suggest further distribution. This request raises the basic problem about what we intend to do with the report. After that is decided, distribution becomes easy. However, in response to your request, I have attached a list for possible distribution at this time. All are Negroes; most are in the government. There could easily be a broader listing, but to even go as far as I suggest makes for problems.

Do we want to go public with this publication? (I have my own opinion, that I will express later in this memo.) If we give it much more circulation than we have already, it will get into the public domain. Once it starts leaking it can be used out of context to prove this or that point depending upon the slant of the individual who uses it.

Arthur Chapin feels strongly that it should not be circulated. He thinks that parts of it will be picked up by the segregationists and used against the Negro and as a political document.

There is the danger that this could happen; but I cannot help but be more strongly swayed by the first line of the report: "The United States is approaching a new crisis in race relations." If this is true, then it is incumbent upon us to make some effort to forestall the "crisis" and to correct the conditions which are fomenting it.

The President in his Howard University speech said that the Nation is going to have to raise the "blanket of history and circumstance... if we are to liberate our fellow citizens."

Memorandum to Mr. Frank Erwin

Page 2

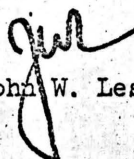
July 30, 1965

In the same speech, the President announced that he was calling for this fall a White House Conference to, among other things, find ways to provide "welfare and social programs better designed to hold families together." "The family," he said, "is the cornerstone of our society." He went on to say that "unless we work to strengthen the family, to create conditions under which most parents will stay together -- all the rest: schools, and playgrounds, and public assistance, and private concern, will never be enough to cut completely the circle of despair and deprivation."

With this stress on the importance of improving the Negro family, should we fail to make full use of a report that provides facts concerning the condition of the Negro family because some of them are unpleasant and may be misused by a few? I do not believe so. I believe that the report should be used as a source document at the upcoming conference. I think it should be distributed to those invited to the conference with a charge from the President to come prepared with suggestions for actions to meet the problem as it is outlined.

As simply a piece of incidental information, I can see how the report could present problems. Presented, however, as a challenge to the ingenuity of the American people, I think the report would serve to spur needed action.

We can never solve the problems that exist if we are afraid to face up to the facts as they exist.

  
John W. Leslie



~~Administratively~~  
~~Confidential~~

August 21, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR Honorable John W. Gardner  
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

FROM: Joseph A. Califano, Jr.  
Special Assistant to the President

SUBJECT: Meeting regarding 1966 Legislative Program  
in the area of Civil Rights

I would appreciate your attendance at a meeting to be held in my office at 8:30 a.m., August 27, 1965, on the above subject. We will be meeting with others concerned with the same subject, largely from inside Government.

Our objective will be to identify and lay plans for the careful development and review of potential legislative proposals to the second session of the 89th Congress in the field of civil rights. These special arrangements are intended to supplement and support, not replace or undercut, the existing procedures and instructions for the development and submission of legislative proposals through more normal channels.

I will have some specific suggestions that will need to be staffed out and some others for discussions. It will be helpful if you can organize your own suggestions for fruitful areas of exploration so that we can discuss them at the meeting.

Our broad objective, of course, is a 1966 Legislative Program which will be as appealing as was this year's, as thoroughly related to our national well-being and to the objectives of the Great Society, and as practical of achievement.

I will look forward to meeting with you.

Identical memos to: Harry McPherson, Hobart Taylor, Rev. Wm. Baxter, John Stewart, Wiley Branton, John Doar, Wm. Taylor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Norman S. Paul, Sargent Shriver, John W. Gardner

~~Administratively~~  
~~Confidential~~

July 30, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attached are two articles which appeared in today's Washington Post (July 30), which I believe may have some relevance to crime in this area. As you know nothing infuriates Negroes, particularly Negro youth, more than being barred from recreational places simply because of their color. I recognize that private corporations may be beyond the reach of the civil rights laws, but the psychological impact of the closed door helps create social dynamite. You cannot explain to young Negroes why their color, over which they have no control, is held against them.

In the Washington area we have recruited in the Government service a great many highly-trained Negroes who are especially sensitive to such indignities. The places mentioned in the news stories and hundreds of others not mentioned, including golf courses, swimming pools, etc., maintain a very rigid color bar in the Washington area. Negroes contend that any white person, be he a known gangster, a Communist, a Nazi or what not, has a special license granted by skin color. I do not have to describe what this means.

It seems to me that if we do not find some ways to approach this problem we are going to get increasing anti-social behavior from those who feel themselves "untouchables."

Incidentally, almost half of the representatives here from foreign countries, particularly from Africa and Asia, are bound to be influenced by the facts disclosed in the attached news stories.

over

Louis Martin

I hope that both the National and the D. C. Crime Commissions which the President has authorized to move swiftly to curb the rising violence in the streets give this problem their serious consideration. I am asking you to use your good offices to communicate our concern to the crime commissions.

Thanks.



... said, with Gov. Albertis S. Harrison.

LOUIS N. NICHOLS

such as that which has sus-J. Edelen.

**Mountain's 'Public' Is Restricted**

# Negroes Barred at Sugar Loaf on Weekends

By Walter B. Douglas

Washington Post Staff Writer

More than 80,000 persons a year go to enjoy the view from Sugar Loaf Mountain, the 1281-foot sentinel peak that rises from rolling Maryland farmland only 30 miles northwest of Washington.

Ownership of the mountain was a dream that came true for Gordon Strong, who first saw it in 1899 and had acquired 2700 acres before he died in 1954. His will left it "for the education and enjoyment" of the "public."

Although the mountain is open to all of the public on weekdays, Negroes are ex-

cluded on weekends and holidays.

On these days when Sugar Loaf is thronged with picnickers and sightseers, an attendant stationed at a gate at the foot of the mountain turns away Negroes while permitting whites to pass.

Strong left Sugar Loaf to Stronghold, Inc., a nonprofit corporation he set up before he died.

Donald A. McCormack, an official of Riggs National Bank who is Stronghold's executive secretary and treasurer, said that the policy of excluding Negroes was begun by Strong as a means of limiting the number of visitors.

"We have continued the policy in the belief that if we didn't, we soon would find nothing but colored there. We felt that would defeat the educational aims of fostering public appreciation of outdoor beauty," McCormack said. He did not elaborate.

Strong's will sets forth the "objects of the corporation" as in general, to offer to the public . . . for their education and enjoyment, all appropriate forms of outdoor beauty in connection with the property known as Stronghold." Stronghold is a Georgian mansion Strong

built on the mountain's lower slope in 1913.

More than \$800,000 in cash, stocks and bonds was left to the corporation to maintain and improve the mountain.

However, the will also specifies that "the corporation may from time to time establish and put in effect such rules as it shall see fit for passing upon, selecting, accepting and/or rejecting visitors, either by classes or races or individually."

Edith Throckmorton, president of the Montgomery County NAACP, complained to the corporation early this month after she learned that several

Negroes were turned away from the mountain on recent weekends.

One of them was Edward Hill Jr., an Atomic Energy Commission employee who lives in Clarksburg, Md., who said he took his family to Sugar Loaf on the 4th of July after reading a newspaper story about it that day.

Hill said a man in a parked car at the gate told him the road up the mountain was closed. However, he said that as he turned his car around, he saw a car occupied by a white family drive through the gate.

Hill said that when he asked why his family was stopped while others were permitted on the mountain,

the man in the parked car told him that Negroes weren't allowed on the mountain road on Saturday and Sunday.

McCormack said that since the mountain is private property, the corporation has the right to exclude anyone it wants "just as the NAACP has the right not to do anything for white people."

The Stronghold board of directors discussed Mrs. Throckmorton's letter at a meeting July 17, he noted, and the admission policy is being reviewed. It probably will be discussed further at a board meeting in September, he said.

# Fairfax Swim Club Rejects Bid by Negro

Members of a Fairfax County swimming club voted overwhelmingly last night to affirm the action of their board of directors in rejecting the application of a new Negro neighbor.

About 300 members of Little Hunting Park, Inc., the corporation that manages the pool, spent an hour in bitter debate over the Negro's application and rejected a suggestion that they meet and hear him first.

The applicant, Theodore R. Freeman Jr., an Agriculture Department economist, tried to attend the meeting at the Bucknell Elementary School with his wife. They were turned away at the door.

"The meeting is closed, for members only," S. L. Lennon, vice president and membership director of the corporation, told the couple.

The meeting was called after 21 members signed a petition asking that the nine-man board's unanimous denial of membership to Freeman be discussed.

Proposals that they meet and hear Freeman were voted down by voice votes, by a margin of about 5 to 1. A third proposal—to reverse the board—was declared illegal under the by-laws of the corporation.

Another motion, however, asked the members to endorse rather than reverse the board's decision. It was overwhelmingly approved.

"If they integrate our pool, first doctors and lawyers will come but then others will bring switch-blades out here," one woman told the meeting.

"It's not an issue of integration, it's a question of the by-laws," one woman who seemed to represent the majority view said.

The board will meet again Aug. 17 to consider expelling Freeman's landlord, Paul E. Sullivan, for "harassment of the board." Sullivan is the one who originally proposed Freeman for membership.

## Robbers Get

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Cape Hath  
Charleston  
Charlotte  
Chattanooc  
Cheyenne  
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Denver

City  
Aberdeen  
Athens  
Berlin  
Birmingham  
Brussels  
Casablanca  
Copenhagen



OFFICE OF  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



July 26, 1965

Honorable Lee White

The White House

I will call you re the attached.

  
NdeBK



# Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Suite 1035, Universal Building North

1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20009

Telephone 462-6618

July 24, 1965



Executive Director  
Berl I. Bernhard

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- \* Bernard G. Segal

### Secretary

- \* Lloyd N. Cutler

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- \* Member of Executive Committee of the Board of Directors

Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach,  
Attorney General of the United States,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Nick:

Knowing how tremendously busy you are, I hope you will forgive my sending to you this reminder of my request that the President summon Whitney Seymour and Burke Marshall to come down to meet with you and him at the earliest moment the President's schedule permits. Harrison Tweed and I, as well as others of the officers and members of the Executive Committee, consider this to be of the utmost importance.

I should think that Whitney would be leaving early in the week of August 2nd for the ABA meetings in Miami. I realize this leaves very little time and that is why I called you from Atlantic City on Thursday morning.

Assuring you of our earnest appreciation and our realization that this is not an easy or welcome assignment with so much of urgency on the President's schedule and yours, and with kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard G. Segal

The Committee was formed at the request of the President of the United States.

XERO  
COPY

XERO  
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XERO  
COPY



July 28, 1965

Mr. Ed L. Utley  
417 Strafford Avenue  
Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087

Dear Mr. Utley:

President Johnson has referred to me for reply your letter of July 13 regarding the Cirard College matter, and I would first emphasize that the federal interest has not been, and will not be, involved with any effort by anyone to do anything that is either illegal or immoral, as you suggest.

The Community Relations Service, in which I was serving before recently accepting my new assignment, was created under the Civil Rights Act and given the responsibility to help communities where racial tensions exist.

The Service cannot coerce anyone; it has no authority to bring litigation. It does have an important role which it may play where there are differences which can be adjusted amicably and where it can help a community develop an environment of peace, order and progress.

My efforts in Philadelphia were in pursuing this mission.

You have a very vexing and explosive problem on your hands there, and it calls for the understanding and help of local people first of all. I think both Mayor Tate and Governor Scrantom are to be commended for their interest and concerned efforts to find a solution in keeping with sound public policy and need.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Collins

cc: Mr. Lee C. White  
White House

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY  
8-21-72

Suggested Response to Inquiries on Bogalusa

Jul 1

The telegrams were referred to the Justice Department which has been following the Bogalusa situation very closely and I am informed by the Attorney General that he is sending John Doar, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, to Bogalusa to meet with the various parties in an effort to assist them in their own efforts to resolve whatever dispute exists. This is, of course, a local dispute and one that can best be solved by the local officials and citizenry, but to the extent that the federal government can be helpful in creating a spirit in which Negotiations can proceed, we will, of course, make every effort.

WA034 PD 26 EXTRA

BOGALUSA LA 14 1205P CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE SMALL CITY OF BOGALUSA, 23,000 POPULATION, IS UNDER UNJUST AND UNFAIR MASSIVE ASSAULT BY CORE AS EVIDENCED BY RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY CORE IN CONVENTION, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA.

BOGALUSA COMPLIED SIX REQUESTS OF CORE WHICH CORE PROMISED WOULD BRING "REASONABLE RACIAL PEACE." FULFILLMENT OF THESE REQUESTS HAS ONLY ACCELERATED AND INTENSIFIED DEMONSTRATIONS,

PICKETING, CHAOS AND DISORDER.

YESTERDAY, GOVERNOR JOHN MCKEITHEN OF LOUISIANA FLEW TO BOGALUSA, MET WITH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CORE ORGANIZATION AT THEIR REQUEST. HE EARNESTLY REQUESTED A THIRTY DAY COOLING OFF PERIOD TO WORK ANY OTHER PROBLEMS OUT AROUND CONFERENCE TABLE AND ACCORDING TO LAW. CORE REFUSED GOVERNOR'S REQUEST AND SERVED NOTICE OF INTENSIFIED MASSIVE DEMONSTRATIONS.

CITY OF BOGALUSA REQUESTS YOU USE YOUR OFFICE AND INFLUENCE TO ASSIST THIS HELPLESS CITY THAT IS BEING SO UNFAIRLY ATTACKED  
JESSE H CUTRER JR MAYOR ANDY OVERTON COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE

ARNOLD D SPIERS COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY JIMMY TALBOT  
COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND PARKS MARSHALL HOLLOWAY COMMISS-  
IONER OF HEALTH AND PROPERTY.



The White House  
Washington

655-JUL 14 PM 4 43

WA095 LONG PD 9 EXTRA

BOGALUSA LA 14 1222P CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE RACIAL SITUATION IN BOGALUSA LOUISIANA IS APPROACHING A TRAGIC CLIMAX. WE HAVE EXHAUSTED EVERY EFFORT IN TALKS WITH BOTH THE GOVERNOR OF OUR STATE AND THE MAYOR OF OUR TOWN. THEY REFUSED TO MAKE ANY CONCESSIONS. THEY EVEN REFUSED TO PUBLICLY BACK US IN THE EXERCISE OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

RIGHTS LEGALLY OURS UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF 1964. MEANWHILE OUR PEACEFUL AND UNARMED PICKETS ARE BEATEN ON THE STREETS IN FULL VIEW OF BOTH CITY AND STATE POLICE AND NO ACTION IS TAKEN. WHITE MEN RIDE THROUGH THE NEGRO COMMUNITY NIGHTLY SHOOTING INTO OUR HOMES ENDANGERING THE LIVES OF OUR WIVES AND CHILDREN.

FURTHER, CROWN ZELLERBACH, A MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PAPER INDUSTRY WITH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS CONTINUES TO PRACTICE FLAGRANT DISCRIMINATION IN ITS BOGALUSA PLANT AND HAS ACTUALLY ADVANCED ITS PAYDAY IN ORDER FOR KU KLUX KLANSMEN WHO WORK AT THAT PLANT TO BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE BOTH PERSONALLY

AND FINANCIALLY IN KLAN ACTIVITIES. THE OPEN POSSESSION OF GUNS  
IS LEGAL IN OUR STATE. AS YOUR REPRESENTATIVES HERE FROM THE FBI,  
THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND THE COMMUNITY  
RELATIONS BOARD WILL CONFIRM, BOTH SIDES ARE FULLY ARMED. NEGOTIATIONS  
HAVE COMPLETELY BROKEN DOWN. WE HAVE NO OTHER REMEDIES AT OUR  
DISPOSAL. AS RESPONSIBLE LEADERS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY  
WE PRAY THAT YOU GRANT US AN IMMEDIATE AUDIENCE WITH YOU  
IN ORDER FOR YOU TO HEAR FIRST HAND OF THE PLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE  
IN OUR TOWN. WE ARE PREPARED TO FLY TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW AND  
LEAVE OURSELVES AT YOUR PLEASURE

43802

A Z YOUNG PRESIDENT BOGALUSA VOTERS LEAGUE 1112 EAST END  
STREET BOGALUSA LA.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

" W. H. Conference  
on Religion "

National  
Council of

Churches

dumbfounded

didn't like idea



## JOHNSON WEIGHS A RACIAL OUTLET

Conference to Help Release  
Emotions Is Considered

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, May 15—A massive conference on religion and race that would serve as a nondestructive outlet for pent-up emotions against racial discrimination is being considered for Washington this summer.

The advisability of such a conference is being explored by the Johnson Administration and by religious leaders concerned with civil rights. It probably would take the form of a two-day meeting of civil rights and religious groups, climaxed by a large demonstration.

Informed sources emphasized that the project was still in the planning stage. But the fact that it is being considered reflects the Administration's concern over the possibility of serious racial violence during the summer.

It is believed that another March on Washington, even on a smaller scale than that of 1963, would serve as a safety valve by giving minority groups an opportunity to express their grievances. At the same time, the Government could reaffirm

*This is the second part of a three-part section consisting of 114 pages. The news summary and index will be found on Page 95. Society news begins on Page 91 and obituary articles will be found on Pages 88 and 89.*

that its goal is to wipe out discrimination.

Authorities charged with keeping the peace are said to have these three main concerns about the summer:

¶That there will be renewed violence in the South, such as the murders, beatings, bombings and arson that occurred last summer when hundreds of college students and civil rights workers converged on Mississippi. Similar civil right projects are planned this year, but they will be spread over a wider area and there will not be as many students participating.

¶That there will be more rioting in Northern cities. This is said to be the primary concern of the Administration. Some authorities believe there could be violence in any of 25 or more cities.

¶That nihilist elements, which have become more prominent this year in the civil rights movement, will get out of hand and become a disruptive force.

One cause for concern is that teen-age unemployment is expected to rise sharply in June when more than one million youths enter the labor market.

The unemployment problem will be particularly severe for Negroes.

The Administration has taken some steps to head off violence. Vice President Humphrey and Le Roy Collins, director of the Community Relations Service, have been pushing what has been called, Project Long, Hot Summer.

This has consisted largely of encouraging municipal officials to speed the effectiveness of Federal programs that would reduce poverty, unemployment and crowded conditions in ghettos. It is agreed, however, that these problems cannot be cured any time soon.

The Administration has been trying to think of ways to divert unrest into nondestructive channels. The proposed conference on race and religion is considered one possibility.

In the summer of 1963, the March on Washington by 100,000 persons served as a safety valve after weeks of unrest over discrimination in public accommodations and unrestrained use of police force against demonstrators in some Southern communities. That march was organized by civil rights groups.

Several civil rights leaders who were in the 1963 march said they knew nothing about a Washington civil rights conference planned for this summer. Some doubted that it would serve any useful purpose, especially if it were organized by the Government.

One leader, however, said privately that such a meeting could be of value. "It gives people a

chance to express their grievances and let the Government know what can be done to help," he said. "And, it helps to head off trouble before it develops."

## CITY UNVEILS STATUE OF MARTI ON TUESDAY

A six-ton equestrian statue of Jose Marti, the Cuban patriot, will be formally unveiled in Central Park in a ceremony Tuesday morning.

The statue is a gift to the city from its sculptor, 89-year-old Anna Hyatt Huntington. After years of controversy, it was set in place April 19 on a pedestal at the entrance to the park at 59th Street and The Avenue of the Americas.

A group of Cuban exiles announced plans for an anti-Castro demonstration Wednesday evening — the 70th anniversary of Marti's death — at the base of the statue. The city, hoping to avoid untoward incidents, has withheld formal permission for such a meeting.

Parks Commissioner Newbold Morris, informed that the Cubans nevertheless planned to demonstrate, said: "I'll be looking the other way, at a soccer game in Central Park."

Asked whether the police would intervene, Mr. Morris said: "The police have very great common sense."

At the Tuesday ceremony, Mrs. Huntington will receive the city's medallion of honor from Richard C. Patterson, Commissioner of Public Events.

## Miamis Seek \$5 Million For Lost Indian Lands

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Miami Indians from Indiana and Oklahoma asked Congress yesterday for prompt passage of a bill to provide for distribution of nearly \$5 million that the Indians have coming from an award by the Indian Claims Commission.

The commission found that the Indians were due the amount in additional payment for lands taken by the Government in Ohio, Indiana and Kansas in the 19th century.

Representative J. Edward Roush, Democrat of Indiana, estimated that 2,500 to 3,500 Miamis of Indiana would share in the award if limited to three generations. The number, he said, might go to 40,000 if all descendants were included in a per capita distribution.

## Wheel Chair Climbs Stairs

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Two Canadian engineers have won a \$5,000 prize for inventing a stair-climbing wheel chair. Neville E. Hale and Kenneth Gardner of Port Credit, Ont., were named Friday as first prize winners in a contest sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the National Inventors Council of the Commerce Department. The battery-powered wheel chair uses caterpillar treads.

Only two people know your shoes  
are so comfortable



you and Julius Grossman

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*Civil Rights*

March 29, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. William Moyers  
The White House

Following your suggestion we had a talk with a representative of the National Council of Churches in New York on Friday. In the absence of Dr. Spike, who was ill, we met with his assistant, Mrs. Anna Hedgeman, who is an old friend of many years.

She indicated that the proposal for a mass mobilization of religious leaders in Washington this summer was already under consideration. She agreed that the dramatic rise of church concern and activity in the civil rights movement represented one of the most significant developments in race relations in the last few years.

The fact that the Administration might look favorably upon efforts to accelerate the influence of churchmen in the civil rights movement was well received. Mrs. Hedgeman believes that the next step is to consider the problem of program for the religious leaders in the event the conference idea is approved.

We indicated that a two-day or three-day conference might wind up in a mammoth outdoor rally of two hundred thousand or more, the greatest prayer meeting on earth. We tentatively suggested also that the Pope might want to come to such a rally. This she would not buy. It was "too dramatic", she said.

Finally, it seems that the Council looked with favor upon a mobilization of the moral forces of the nation at which the issues of "moral decay" and civil rights would be the major points for consideration.

cc - Cliff Carter  
Lee White ✓  
Dick Maguire  
Chairman Bailey

April 22, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

James E. Webb  
Administrator  
NASA

Jerry Cahill of the Philadelphia Inquirer called to ask me about the rumors floating around about Captain Edward Dwight, Jr., who is the Negro astronaut. Apparently, there is some suggestion that Dwight wrote a memo to Joe Califano of Secretary McNamara's office intimating that he was eliminated from the program because of discrimination. Cahill has complained that no one at NASA will talk to him about the matter and he urges that I provide him with some information bearing on the subject. I would appreciate whatever suggestions you may have on that.

Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON

*astronaut*

July 8, 1965

Mr. Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D. C.

Attached for your information and file is a copy of a  
letter from the Associate Administrator of the  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration to  
Governor LeRoy Collins regarding Captain Dwight.



Alfred S. Hodgson  
Director of Headquarters Administration  
Office of Administration



JUL 7 1965

July 6, 1965

Honorable LeRoy Collins  
Director  
Community Relations Service  
U. S. Department of Commerce  
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Governor Collins:

On behalf of NASA, I want to thank you for your recent letter to Mr. Webb on the successful Gemini 4 mission; we feel strongly that a major element in the wide impact of our program is the stringent care taken to carry out its every aspect openly and under public scrutiny. It has, therefore, given us some concern that the impression has grown that Capt. Dwight was once selected as a NASA astronaut and then that his services were discontinued. This impression is false; Capt. Dwight was simply one of the many applicants who were not selected because of their lower scores. In fact, seventeen other Air Force jet pilots were similarly turned down at the same time. There has not been in the past, and there will not be in the future, any prejudice in astronaut selection and assignment.

You recommend in your letter that NASA recruit specifically for future astronauts among qualified Negro pilots and scientists. We fully agree that the psychological impact of having a Negro astronaut would be significant both at home and abroad, but given the small number of astronauts and the wide publicity attendant upon their recruitment, such a selective search would immediately become public knowledge and could be considered preferential application of criteria established outside of the mission requirements. I am sure you agree that it would be inappropriate to have such criteria added to our existing objective qualification and selection standards.

The importance of the points you raise, however, cannot be minimized and from your special position as Director of the Community Relations Service I am sure that you can encourage qualified Negroes to apply for any NASA position, including that of astronaut, with the full assurance that their applications will be considered purely on the basis of merit.

Sincerely,

Original Signed by  
Robert C. Seamans, Jr.  
Robert C. Seamans, Jr.  
Associate Administrator



depends a great deal upon their capability. The basic qualifications are high, the evaluation procedures are as objective and as rigid as we can make them, and the competition is keen. Captain Dwight did possess the basic qualifications--he did not score sufficiently high to be selected under the established rating system.

It is hoped that the foregoing will provide the information in which you are interested.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Callaghan  
Assistant Administrator  
for Legislative Affairs

June 2, 1965

*Negro  
Astronaut*

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. George Reedy

This statement was issued early today by NASA in response to inquiries about Captain Dwight.

Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.

Air Force Captain Edward J. Dwight, Jr., was one of 26 candidates nominated by the Air Force to NASA for manned space flight training. A total of 136 basically qualified candidates (Army, Navy, Air Force, and civilians) were considered, of whom 14 were finally selected. A formal, objective rating system based on flight experience, academic background, and supervisory ratings was developed and used by a preliminary selection committee in rating the candidates to make sure that the best qualified were selected as finalist to be considered for the 14 available astronaut positions. Of the 136 candidates, 102, including Captain Dwight, were eliminated by the preliminary selection committee, leaving a group of 34 finalists of whom the 14 best were chosen. Selection is made on a best qualified basis without regard to race, religion or sex.

Captain Dwight did possess the basic qualifications. He did not score sufficiently high to be selected under the rating system.

(Dictated by Mr. Alfred S. Hodgson, NASA (13-24521))

# NASA ROUTING SLIP

	CODE	NAME (if necessary)	ACTION
1.		Mr. Lee White	APPROVAL
2.		The White House	CONCURRENCE
3.			FILE
4.			INFORMATION
5.			INVESTIGATE AND ADVISE
6.			NOTE AND FORWARD
7.			NOTE AND RETURN
			PER REQUEST
			RECOMMENDATION
			SEE ME
			SIGNATURE
			REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:

**REMARKS:**

Congressional inquiry and continued attempts on the part of the press make it necessary for us to obtain clearance on a reply which we can give out on this case.

If you find the attached draft satisfactory we will proceed. This draft has been cleared favorably with Lt. Gen. Stone, Chief of Personnel of the Air Force. If this reply is satisfactory we will also consider it as a response to your recent inquiry in connection with the reporter from Philadelphia.

FROM:	CODE: B	NAME: Alfred S. Hodgson Director-Headquarters Operations	DATE: 4/30/65
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*Civil Rights  
Captain Edward Dwight*

DRAFT  
4/30/65  
A. S. Hodgson

Honorable Robert N. C. Nix  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

*Negro Astronaut*

Dear Mr. Nix:

This is in reply to your letter of April 27, 1965, inquiring into the reasons why Captain Edward J. Dwight, Jr., was not selected by NASA as an astronaut for the manned space flight training.

Captain Dwight was one of 26 candidates nominated to NASA by the United States Air Force in 1963 for consideration in the selection of astronauts to support the Apollo program. A total of 136 basically qualified candidates (Army, Navy, Air Force, and civilians) were considered, of whom 14 were finally selected for manned space flight training.

A formal objective rating procedure, based upon flight experience, academic background, and supervisory ratings, was developed and used by a preliminary selection committee in rating the candidates to make sure that the best qualified were selected as finalists to be considered for the 14 available astronaut positions. Of the 136 candidates, 102, including Captain Dwight, were eliminated by the preliminary selection committee, leaving a group of 34 finalists of whom 14 were chosen to receive the manned space flight training. For your private information, Captain Dwight's relative rating was well down in the list of the 102 candidates who were eliminated during the preliminary screening. ] ?

I am sure you will appreciate that NASA must set high standards for selection of the astronauts because the success of the space program

*leb call Monday  
next week*

4/27/65

Mr. Hodson of NASA (13 2-4521) says  
Mr. Webb asked him to personally review  
this case. There is to be nothing in  
writing and wants an appointment to come  
over to discuss it with you!  
(he has called about 6 times)

leb

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April 22, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

James E. Webb  
Administrator  
NASA

Jerry Cahill of the Philadelphia Inquirer called to ask me about the rumors floating around about Captain Edward Dwight, Jr., who is the Negro astronaut. Apparently, there is some suggestion that Dwight wrote a memo to Joe Califano of Secretary McNamara's office intimating that he was eliminated from the program because of discrimination. Cahill has complained that no one at NASA will talk to him about the matter and he urges that I provide him with some information bearing on the subject. I would appreciate whatever suggestions you may have on that.

Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President



April 29, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Thomas R. Hughes  
Executive Assistant  
to the Secretary  
Department of Agriculture

*LCW talked  
to Hughes  
on telephone.*

I have just come across your memo of April 13, and I wonder how the Atlantic meeting mentioned in your memo worked out.

Also I have not heard further from Congressman Cooley, but I wonder whether this ruckus is still alive.

Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President



April 29, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Thomas R. Hughes  
Executive Assistant  
to the Secretary  
Department of Agriculture

I have just come across your memo of April 13, and I wonder how the Atlantic meeting mentioned in your memo worked out.

Also I have not heard further from Congressman Cooley, but I wonder whether this ruckus is still alive.

Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lee White, Special Counsel  
to the President

FROM: Thomas R. Hughes, Executive Assistant  
to the Secretary *TRH*

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the memorandum Horace Godfrey sent to State ASC Committees on March 22.

Also included is a copy of a memorandum from Godfrey to the Secretary re Cooley's call. The Secretary is out of town today so he hasn't seen Godfrey's note, although I did tell him of my conversation with you re Cooley's visit to the White House.

I'm going to the Civil Rights Commission meeting in Atlanta tomorrow. Agriculture will have about 75 people from its various agencies there and I'm going to have an off-the-record luncheon with them and should get a better feel of their attitude after that.

Attachments



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

April 12, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO: The Secretary

For your information, Mr. Cooley called this afternoon and spent about 30 minutes on equal employment.

He stated that he had checked with the White House and that they were not aware of our directive to try to correct the imbalance of negro employment in ASCS. He further stated that the Southerners on his Committee would refuse to take action on the Farm Bill until this directive was withdrawn.

I questioned him in detail to determine if he had read the memorandum to the field and learned that he had not, but was merely going on hearsay. He was not in a mood to listen, so I volunteered to meet with the Southerners on his Committee or anyone else to discuss our instructions to the field. He said that he may arrange such a meeting.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Horace", with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Horace D. Godfrey  
Administrator

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service  
Office of the Administrator  
Washington, D. C.

March 22, 1965

To: Chairmen, State ASC Committees

From: Administrator

*H. D. Godfrey*

Subject: Policies on Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights

ASCS has made considerable progress in the area of equal opportunity and civil rights in recent months. However, the pace is much too slow. As I stated in my recent memorandum to you transmitting excerpts from the Civil Rights Commission Report and statements by the President and the Secretary, our organization is dedicated to the elimination of any discrimination of any kind that may exist in the administration of ASCS Programs.

In order to carry out this commitment, the following policies will be applied in connection with our State and County operations:

1. Recommend appointment of a Negro to fill the first vacancy that occurs on the Committee for any State where Negroes constitute more than 10% of the total farmers in the State.
2. Provide equal employment opportunities in the State and county offices during this and succeeding years. Full consideration will be given to the previous imbalance of employment which has prevailed. In each State the goal will be to achieve a minority group employment percentage equal to : the percentage of non-white farmers in the State. Major progress will be made this summer in the temporary county employment of Negroes as field and office employees. (Estimates indicate 2,806 temporary office employees and 12,828 temporary performance reporters will be required this summer in the 15 Southern States covered by the Civil Rights Commission Report.)
3. Establish in each of the States of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, an advisory committee of capable Negroes to assist the ASC State Committee in assuring:
  - a. Equal employment opportunities at both State and county levels,
  - b. Equal opportunity to participate in ASCS Programs,
  - c. Full participation in community and county committee elections, both as voters and candidates.



Advisory Committees recommended to the Secretary will have a membership numbering not more than the State Committee and comprised of Negro educators, businessmen, ministers, and farmers.

4. Establish a system of record-keeping in county offices in the 15 Southern States of the extent to which Negroes participate in and benefit from ASCS programs as compared with whites. These data will be used as the foundation for surveys of individual producers, to determine whether they had an equal opportunity with all others to benefit from the farm programs.
5. County committees will place on the ballot for community committee elections the names of Negro candidates in at least the same proportion as there are Negro farmers in the county.
6. Re-negotiate arrangements for office space to avoid segregation of employees or discrimination in the use of facilities. Where this cannot be done, arrange for space where equal opportunities can be provided.
7. Be prepared to take over the operation of any county office which does not operate in line with these goals and objectives or which you determine cannot or will not get the work done.
8. Plans for presenting these goals and policies to the county committees and the county office managers must be developed and carried out immediately.
9. A written report must be prepared and forwarded to your Area Director not later than April 10, 1965, indicating a plan and time table for achieving these goals this year, and indicating any special problems you expect to encounter together with suggested solutions.

Your cooperation and assistance in faithfully carrying out these policies carefully and expeditiously are invited and expected.

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1965

## MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE JOHN STEWART

This is a report on the continuing non compliance of the State of Alabama with Federal requirements that anti-discrimination provisions be added to the standards for merit selection required for state personnel employed under certain Federally financed programs. You asked that this be forwarded to you for the information of the Vice President and possibly the President.

I have discussed this matter with Mr. James Quigley, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and he has asked me to make this report on behalf of HEW as well as Labor. Because the interest of the Department of Defense is comparatively small in this matter, I have not discussed it with any representative of that Department, although I understand Alabama is in non compliance in its civil defense program as well as in those programs administered by Labor and HEW.

The Departments of Defense, Labor and Health, Education and Welfare administer certain Federal-State programs under statutes which require the States as a condition to obtaining Federal funds therefor to establish a merit system governing the appointment, retention, promotion and discharge of the State personnel engaged in their administration<sup>1/</sup>. These merit systems must conform to the

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1/ Old Age Assistance and Medical Assistance for the Aged, 42 USC 302 (a)(5); Aid to Families with Dependent Children, 42 USC 602(a)(5); Maternal and Child Health, 42 USC 703(a)(3); Services for Crippled Children, 42 USC 713(a)(3); Child Welfare Services, 42 USC 721(a); Aid to the Blind, 42 USC 1202(a)(5); Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, 42 USC 1352 (a)(5); Combined Grants

standards which have been jointly promulgated by the Secretaries of the aforementioned three Federal departments.

On January 23, 1963, the joint merit system standards were amended to add an express prohibition of discrimination against any person covered by merit standards and to require each State to include in its merit system, or in its Civil Service regulations where there is a State-wide civil service, appropriate provisions for appeals in cases of alleged discrimination.

All of the States except Louisiana and Alabama have complied with this requirement so far as Labor and HEW are concerned. Discussions with the appropriate officials of Alabama have proved fruitless, but we are still hopeful that Louisiana will comply. The position of the Alabama officials is that they do not, in fact, discriminate and, consequently, they do not feel that the requirement to include the anti-discrimination provisions in their regulations is either a necessary or valid one.

In our judgment, compliance with the Federal requirement is indispensable to the elimination of discriminatory personnel practices based on race, creed or color. Experience has demonstrated to our satisfaction that safeguards against discrimination are meaningful only if they are written into the merit system regulations.

It should be emphasized that the question of compliance involved here is not whether agencies of the Alabama government discriminate in fact in the operation of their merit system, but only whether the Alabama agencies will adopt provisions against discrimination. The case of non-compliance with Federal standards could not be clearer than it is.

No discussions have been held directly between Federal agency officials and the Governor of Alabama on this matter. Compliance with

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1/ continued -

for the Aged, Blind, Disabled and Medical Assistance for the Aged, 42 USC 1382 (a)(5); Hospital Survey and Construction, 42 USC 291 e(g), 291 f(a)(6); Grants for Health Services, 42 USC 246; Grants for Unemployment Compensation Administration, 42 USC 503(a)(1); and Grants for the State Public Employment Offices, 29 USC 49 et seq. Civil Defense Financial Assistance, 50 USC Appendix 2286 (a)(4).

the Federal requirement now appears to require direct communication with him to request prompt compliance and to advise him that unless compliance is achieved hearings will be held to afford his state an opportunity to show cause why Federal funds should not be withheld. (It should be noted that compliance with merit standards is not covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.)

A copy of the merit standards as revised on January 23, 1963 is attached.

If you want further information on this matter we will be happy to supply it.

If it is decided that the Secretaries of Labor and HEW should communicate directly with Governor Wallace they are ready to do so.

We will await your advice.

*N. Thompson Powers*

N. Thompson Powers  
Executive Assistant to the Secretary

cc: Mr. James Quigley  
Mr. Lee White ✓



XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

## STANDARDS FOR A MERIT SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

These Federal standards are issued to implement the statutory and regulatory provisions requiring the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis in the administration of various grant-in-aid programs. The merit system standards are issued by the Social Security Administration, the Welfare Administration and the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, and the Office of Civil Defense, Department of Defense.

The development of proper and efficient administration of the grant-in-aid programs is a concern of both the Federal and the State agencies cooperating in the programs. Proper and efficient administration requires clear definition of functions, the employment of the most competent available personnel, and the development of staff morale and individual efficiency. The merit system provisions of Federal statutes relating to the grant-in-aid programs are directed to the achievement of these ends through the application of personnel standards on a merit basis.

An integral part of the grant-in-aid programs is the maintenance by the State of a merit system of personnel administration applicable to the grant-aided agencies. The Federal agencies are interested in the development and continued improvement of State merit systems but exercise no authority over the selection, tenure of office, or compensation of any individual employed in conformity with the provisions of such systems.

Laws, rules and regulations to effectuate a merit system in accordance with these standards are a necessary part of the approved State plans required as a condition of Federal grants. Such laws, rules and regulations and amendments thereto will be reviewed for substantial conformity to these standards. The administration of the merit system will likewise be subject to review for compliance in operation.

Continuing application of these standards will give reasonable assurance of a proper basis for personnel administration, will promote a career service, and will result in increased operating efficiency in the State agencies. In order to assist States in maintaining their merit systems under these standards, technical consultative service will be made available.

### JURISDICTION

These standards are applicable to all personnel, both State and local, except those hereinafter exempted, engaged in the administration of grant-in-aid programs established under the following Federal laws: Social Security Act, Titles I (Old-Age Assistance and Medical Assistance for the Aged), III (Unemployment Compensation), IV (Aid and Services to Needy Families with Children), V (Maternal and Child Welfare), X (Aid to the Blind), XIV (Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled), and XVI (Aid to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled, or for Such Aid and Medical Assistance to the Aged); the Public Health Service Act, including the Hospital Survey and Construction Act; the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended; and the Federal Civil Defense Act as amended. The standards apply to personnel engaged in the administration of the Federally-aided programs, irrespective of the source of funds for their individual salaries.

At the option of the State agencies, the following positions in the several programs may be exempted from application of these standards; members of State and local boards or commissions; members of advisory councils or committees or similar boards paid only for attendance at meetings; State and local officials serving ex officio and performing incidental administrative duties; the executive head of each State agency; one confidential secretary to any of the foregoing exempted officials; janitors; part-time professional personnel who are paid for any form of medical, nursing or other professional service, and who are not engaged in the performance of administrative duties; local civil defense directors; attorneys serving as legal counsel; members of unemployment compensation appeals tribunals and boards of review representing

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Employer and employee interests. Upon request of the State health authority to the Public Health Service or Children's Bureau, as applicable, exemption of hospital and sanatoria and local health department personnel from application of these standards will be considered on the basis of State and local administration.

#### MERIT SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

If a State has a State-wide civil service system operating under standards substantially equivalent to those herein provided, such State civil service system should be applicable to the State agencies as defined above.

In the absence of a State civil service system with substantially equivalent standards, there will be established a merit system administered by an impartial body herein referred to as the Merit System Council, the members of which are appointed by the administrative agencies or by the Governor on recommendation of the administrative agencies, for stated overlapping terms, and no member of which is otherwise employed as an official or employee of any of the State agencies affected.

The executive of the merit system, referred to as the Merit System Director, will be appointed under the merit system. Qualifications for the Director will include training and experience in a field related to merit system administration, and known sympathy with the principles of the merit system.

In the interests of economy and of efficient administration, a joint merit system should serve all the State agencies as defined above unless, because of special circumstances, it is not feasible to establish such a joint system.

#### PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination against any person in recruitment, examination, appointment, training, promotion, retention or any other personnel action, because of political or religious opinions or affiliations or because of race, national origin or other non-merit factors will be prohibited. The regulations will include appropriate provisions for appeals in cases of alleged discrimination.

#### LIMITATION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Participation in political activity of any employee of the State or local agencies, except those heretofore exempted, will be prohibited under the merit system rules, except that an employee will have the right freely to express his views as a citizen and to cast his vote. Such prohibited political activity will include in substance the activities prohibited employees in Federally-aided agencies under the Federal Hatch Political Activities Act, as amended. (Individuals whose principal employment, whether or not under the merit system, is in a Federally-aided agency, are subject to the prohibitions in the Hatch Act, administered by the U. S. Civil Service Commission.)

#### CLASSIFICATION PLAN

A classification plan for all positions in the agency, based upon investigation and analysis of the duties and responsibilities of each position, will be established and maintained. The classification plan will include an appropriate title for each class of position, a description of the duties and responsibilities of positions in the class, and requirements of minimum training, experience, and other qualifications suitable for the performance of the duties of the class of position.

## COMPENSATION PLAN

A plan of compensation for all classes of positions in the agency will be established and maintained. Such plan will include salary schedules for the various classes in which the salary of a class is adjusted to the responsibility and difficulty of the work. The salary range for each class will consist of minimum, intervening, and maximum rates of pay to provide for salary advancements within the range. In arriving at such salary schedules, consideration will be given to the prevailing rates for comparable positions in other departments of the State and to other relevant factors. The State administrative agencies will adopt plans for salary advancements based upon quality and length of service. Salary laws and rules and regulations uniformly applicable to departments of the State government will be given consideration in the formulation of the compensation plan.

## RECRUITMENT AND APPOINTMENT OF PERSONNEL

All positions in the State agencies, except those hereinbefore exempted, will be filled by personnel selected on the basis of merit, and in accordance with standards and procedures set forth in rules and regulations for the merit system.

Regulations governing the administration of examinations will include the following provisions:

Examinations for entrance to the service will be conducted on an open competitive basis, with adequate publicity, and with a reasonable period for filing applications.

Applicants admitted to examinations will meet the minimum requirements for the positions for which they apply as set forth in the specifications for the positions.

Examinations will be practical in nature, constructed to reveal the capacity of the applicant for the position for which he is competing and his general background and related knowledge, and will be rated objectively. A practical written test will be included, except that where exceptional qualifications of a scientific or professional character are required, and competition through an assembled examination is impracticable, an unassembled examination may be held.

Examinations will also include: A rating of training and experience for the more responsible positions; an oral examination for positions requiring frequent contact with the public, or which involve important supervisory or administrative duties; and a performance test for positions involving the operation of office machines.

The Merit System Director will prepare and establish registers of eligibles in the order of their final scores and will maintain the registers, make certification of eligibility, and keep all examination records.

All positions, not specifically exempted herein, are to be filled from registers of eligibles, except for emergency and provisional appointments for limited periods. Appointments will be made by selection from a limited number of the highest available eligibles on the appropriate register.

In the absence of an appropriate register, provisional appointments may be made pending competitive examination, provided each provisional appointee is certified by the Merit System Director as meeting at least the minimum qualifications established for the class of position, and further provided that no individual may receive successive provisional or emergency appointments.

Personnel selected from registers to fill permanent positions will serve a fixed probationary period. Permanent appointment will be based upon an evaluation in writing of the performance of the employee during the probationary period.



An employee of an agency who has received appointment under a merit system with standards substantially comparable to these will retain the status held by him under such merit system in the event the State agency is placed under the jurisdiction of another merit system.

An employee of an agency in which no comparable merit system has been in operation may, upon the initial extension of the merit system to such agency, obtain status through examination on an open competitive or qualifying basis as specified in the merit system rules and regulations. Such rules and regulations may permit an employee with a specified period of service in the agency to be automatically admitted to the examination covering the position held by him, and may permit him to be retained at the discretion of the State agency, providing he attains a passing grade in such examination.

### PROMOTIONS

Whenever practicable and in the best interest of the service, a vacancy will be filled by promotion, after consideration of the eligible permanent employees in the agency or in the career service, upon the basis of demonstrated capacity and quality and length of service. Promotions, whether or not from a competitive promotional register, will require certification of eligibility by the Merit System Director.

### LAYOFFS AND SEPARATIONS

Regulations will be established governing layoffs, suspensions and separations, and governing leaves and the conditions for payment of salary at termination of services. Such regulations will include provisions for adequate competition among employees in classes affected by reduction in force, and for retention of employees based upon systematic consideration of type of appointment, length of service and efficiency.

Employees who have completed the required probationary period of appointment and acquired permanent status will not be subject to separation except for cause, or for reasons of curtailment of work or lack of funds. In the event of separation, permanent employees will have the right of appeal to an impartial body through an established procedure provided for in the merit system rules.

### PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

A system of periodic evaluations of work performance will be maintained. The manner in which such performance evaluations are to be used in promotions, salary advancements, and separations, as well as in the improvement of individual performance, will be provided for by regulation.

### PERSONNEL RECORDS AND REPORTS

Such personnel records as are necessary for the proper maintenance of a merit system and effective personnel administration will be maintained by the State administrative agency. Periodic reports will be published by the Merit System Council.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

January 1963



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1965

TO: LEE WHITE

A good article that you may be able  
to use when visiting with Negro leaders.

Marvin Watson

Attachment

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## LBJ Assails 'Brutality' In Selma

By Robert E. Baker  
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson yesterday placed the label of "brutality" on the treatment Sunday of Negro marchers in Selma, Ala.

He asked for calmness and promised to send right-to-vote proposals to Congress by this weekend.

The White House action came amidst a barrage of protest from all over the Nation against Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and his State Troopers who tear-gassed, whipped, roped and clubbed 600 Negroes in Selma.

From Congressmen, union leaders, ministers, trade organizations, newspaper editorials, both North and South, came demands that the Federal Government intervene to protect the Negroes in Selma.

In a statement, President Johnson said he was certain that Americans joined him in deploring the "brutality with which a number of Negro citizens of Alabama were treated when they sought to dramatize their deep and sincere interest in attaining the precious right to vote."

He asked leaders on all sides to "approach this tense situation with calmness, reasonableness and respect for law and order."

Voting recommendations to "secure that right for every American" will be ready this weekend, said Mr. Johnson, and he will send a special message to Congress as soon

as drafting of legislation is finished.

The White House also announced that John Doar, Assistant Attorney General in charge of civil rights, and LeRoy Collins, director of the U.S. Community Relations Service, were on the scene in Alabama.

Gov. Wallace's orders to stop the marchers seemed to be adding steam to legislation to clear the way for Negroes to register and vote.

The reaction to Selma also raised the possibility of congressional action to authorize specific intervention with force in such situations.

Gov. George Romney of Michigan, participating in a Detroit march of protest against the beating of Selma Negroes, said President Johnson should "take whatever steps are necessary" to prevent a recurrence.

And in California Gov. Edmund G. Brown told a news conference that Alabama State Police had acted "outrageously" and he believed the U.S. Government "would have a right to intervene."

In the Senate, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), urged the Federal Government "to use all possible avenues to prevent further outrage in Dallas County."

Said Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.): "We cannot stand idly discussing atrocities which violate our laws and sense of decency and dignity."

In the House, Congressman after Congressman condemned Alabama's troopers and Governor and demanded action ranging from the sending of Federal troops to cutting the state's congressional delegation in half to shutting down all military installations there.

But even as the White House was taking its action and Congressmen were making demands on Capitol Hill, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach was telling the Women's National Press Club about the Federal Government's nonintervention stand.

"The use of force is a serious step, one that has been rarely taken in history," he said.

"The primary job in this area should and does rest with local authorities," and the power to send Federal troops develops only when there is a "total breakdown of law and order or a total unwillingness by state officials to maintain law and order. . . . At the moment, I don't believe that Gov. Wallace has violated any Federal law."

The House Republican task force on voting rights held its first meeting yesterday and said the President should have acted to protect constitutional rights in Selma, although it didn't say how.

An adviser to the GOP task force, Massachusetts Attorney General Edward W. Brooke, a Negro, had an answer.

"If I had the decision to

make," he said, "I would have used U.S. marshals in Selma."

In Iowa, the Legislature got a resolution calling on the President to protect the right of Negroes to assemble peacefully. In Connecticut, Gov. John N. Dempsey called on the General Assembly to pass a resolution condemning the police attacks in Selma.

James B. Carey, president of International Union of Electrical Workers AFL-CIO, sent off a bristling telegram to Wallace condemning him. AFL-CIO President George Meany wired the President to pledge full support for every effort made by the Federal Government.

But the demands for Federal action continued to increase.

Negro leaders joined the protest and there were incidents of protest picketing and sit-ins in many cities.

And Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, bitterly assailed the court order banning the new Selma march yesterday issued by Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson, who has consistently upheld desegregation laws.

Despite the court order, there was another march in Selma yesterday, this time led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. State troopers again stopped the marchers outside the city but this time there was no violence.

The judge's order, said Wilkins, has made the Federal Government "a partner of the Wallace storm trooper machine."

March 10, 1965

FOR            Jack Valenti  
FROM          Lee C. White

During his meeting with Roy Wilkins, the President suggested to me that he had not visited with Governor Collin's for quite some time and that he wanted to do so. Accordingly, I pass this on to you for whatever you feel is appropriate.

February 5, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach  
Assistant Director  
Crime Records Division  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

For whatever help this may be, I am  
delighted to pass this on to you.

Lee C. White  
Associate Special Counsel  
to the President

Enc. Memo to LCW, 2/5/65, from Cliff Alexander  
subj: Conversation with John Lewish



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Lee C. White

The attached memorandum of conversation with John Lewis might be useful information for the FBI if they are conducting a survey of prison conditions in the Selma area (as was reported in today's Times).



Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.

February 5, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LEE C. WHITE

SUBJECT: Conversation with John Lewis

Mr. Lewis called to convey the information he has concerning jail conditions near Selma and Marion, Alabama.

He reported that Camp Selma was housing 300 Negro males in a cell 50' x 18'. They all had to stand up, and the floors were wet concrete. They were arrested on Wednesday at noon, and their first meal was at 10:00 PM Wednesday night (the only meal they received that day). The second day in jail they received one meal at 1:10 PM.

The women were transferred to Centreville, Alabama, and many of them have colds from standing or sleeping on concrete floors with no bedding, or mattresses, or blankets.

Mr. Lewis wanted some kind of investigation of these conditions by the Executive Branch. I asked if anyone had brought this situation to the attention of the local authorities, and, if so, whether there had been any reaction. Mr. Lewis replied that he did not think there had been any reaction from local authorities.

When asked where this information came from, Mr. Lewis responded that it had come from his Atlanta office.

Mr. Lewis said that he had seen Camp Selma this past Saturday and at that time there were several hundred people packed in to the area. There is only one commode and a water fountain. The women had no water and when they asked for water, the jailer brought them a tub of water to drink from.

I thanked Mr. Lewis for bringing this information to our attention. He was calling from Seattle, and he said he would be

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leaving in a few minutes for Selma. He said he would be in touch with the Atlanta office, the number of which is 688-0331.

Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.

**OFFICE OF THE  
POSTMASTER GENERAL**

***Memorandum***

To: Bill Moyers

From: John A. Gronouski

---



KUNSTLER & KUNSTLER & Kinoy

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

511 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 2-6317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER

MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER

Arthur Kinoy

CABLE ADDRESS

"KANDKLEX"

January 6, 1965

Hon. John A. Gronouski  
Postmaster General  
Post Office Department  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gronouski:

Challenges against the seating of the Mississippi delegation to the United States House of Representatives have been duly served and filed with the Clerk of the House on December 4, 1964. These contests have been instituted pursuant to the provisions of Title 2, United States Code Section 201 et seq. This Title authorizes the issuance of subpoenas for the taking of depositions in contested election cases.

As attorneys for the contestants in the above challenges, we are preparing to take the depositions of various persons in both Mississippi and Washington, D.C. Because of the nature of these challenges it is impossible for us to obtain places in which to take these depositions in any public buildings under the control of the State of Mississippi. Moreover, these contests have been instituted under a federal statute and accordingly the statutory procedures authorizing the taking of live testimony are established under the authority of Congress and directly affect its composition. Therefore it is both proper and necessary that such depositions be taken in federal buildings.

We are desirous of taking public depositions in the seats of every one of the 82 counties in Mississippi. Accordingly, we would appreciate receiving information as soon as possible as to what rooms are available in postoffices in these county seats and the hours in which they can be used. Since our time in which to take depositions is limited to forty days from January 4th, thus giving us only until approximately February 13th, we would appreciate an immediate answer to this communication.

Sincerely

*William M. Kunstler*  
William M. Kunstler

WMK SKT

*cc: Katzenbach*

KUNSTLER & KUNSTLER & Kinoy

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

511 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 2-6312

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER

MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER

Arthur Kinoy

EARLE ADAMS  
HANDLES

January 6, 1965

Hon. John A. Gronouski  
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Post Office Department  
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We are desirous of taking public depositions in the seats of every one of the 32 counties in Mississippi. Accordingly, we would appreciate receiving information as soon as possible as to what rooms are available in postoffices in these county seats and the hours in which they can be used. Since our time in which to take depositions is limited to forty days from January 4th, giving us only until approximately February 13th, we would appreciate an immediate answer to this communication.

Sincerely

William M. Kunstler

WMK SKT

Frm Fred Belin, 177-370

We regret to advise you that Section 612.21a of the Postal Manual precludes us from assigning any space in a government-owned building under the jurisdiction of this Department to your organization. Section 612.21a reads as follows:

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not permissible. "



## Louisiana Sukarno

John McKeithen can no more help being a boor than Brooks Hays can help being a gentleman. What he says of Mr. Hays personally is of no consequence, therefore—least of all to Mr. Hays. But what the governor of Louisiana says about the whole state of Arkansas can be of significance. And what Governor McKeithen in fact did say last Thursday—about Arkansas and about other of Louisiana's Southern neighbors—was a historical watershed almost on a par (and of a part) with our own Governor Orval E. Faubus's pronouncement, just the day before, that integration now was "the law of the land."

The subject was Bogalusa, La., where a speaking invitation to the former Arkansas congressman had just been withdrawn in the face of anonymous threats from the Ku Klux Klan, and here is what Mr. McKeithen had to say:

"If I were Brooks Hays I would stay in Arkansas. They have had twice as much trouble as we have had."

That is what the governor of Louisiana had to say about Arkansas. What he said about Mississippi was really a caution:

"The more we talk about Bogalusa, the more trouble we will have. We have had no church burnings here, no bodies pulled from the river \* \* \*."

Governor McKeithen may have spent part of the last several years under water himself, or may merely be suffering from a bad memory. Either way, the facts are that while Emmett Till did have the decency to stay in place, Mack Charles Parker had the bad taste to float all the way across the state line into Louisiana and be washed up near (of all places) Bogalusa. This is only a technical point, of course, as it was only a technical point to Mack Charles Parker by then, and we raise it only to indicate the inter-state nature of the problem, the fact that neither is an island "an island entire of itself"—or a state.

Although the prospect is not without its attractions, we have no intention of playing You're Another with Governor McKeithen, beyond observing that the rest of the country probably expected better of Louisiana, with its old mixed culture, and almost certainly expected better of New Orleans, one of the world's great port cities.

Rather, it is Louisiana's emergence as a solo act that intrigues us. It seems only yesterday that the governors of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas were forever running around shouting "one for all and all for one!" and saluting each other with their swords.

Now we have a brand new governor of Louisiana coining slogans like "Arkie, Go Home!" and "Louisiana oui, Mississippi non!" and otherwise declaring his intention to go it alone, rather after the example of President Sukarno.

Gone are the days, indeed!

ARK. GAZ. 1.10.65



A-8 The WASHINGTON POST 1-6-65

# Bill Revived on Hill

Leaders in both houses plan early hearings and expect congressional approval this year of a constitutional amendment to cope with the never-settled issue of presidential disability.

They will use as a starting point the Bayh amendment which was passed by the Senate 65 to 0 last year and reportedly is supported by President Johnson.

This is two-part amendment, containing a formula for determining when a vice president should act for a disabled President and providing for appointment of a vice president in case that office becomes vacant.

The President told Congress in his State of Union Message that he would submit proposals on disability. He did not spell them out. But Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), who had discussed the question with the President, promptly announced that he would reintroduce his amendment today. He has already collected 33 Senate co-sponsors.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a resolution identical to Bayh's and said it had top priority on the committee's agenda.

The amendment provides that, if the vice presidency becomes vacant, either because of the death of the President or Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President subject to confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

The disability problem arises from the vagueness of the Constitution. It says that in case of presidential disability the President's "powers and duties . . . shall devolve on the vice president." But it does not tell how to decide whether a President is disabled, nor does it make clear whether a recovered President could reclaim his job.

The amendment provides that, if the President is disabled and so states in writing, the vice president shall become acting President. If the

President does not so declare, perhaps because he is unconscious, the vice president may act as President with concurrence of the majority of the cabinet.

The President would take back the reins of his office with a written statement to Congress that he has recovered. In case of a disagreement between the President and the vice president backed by the cabinet as to his ability to function, Congress would decide the question.

The amendment provides that Congress act "immediately" and that the President would resume the powers and duties of his office unless two-thirds of both houses decided he was unable to act.

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), senior Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, introduced a resolution



Harris & Ewing

SEN. BIRCH E. BAYH  
... to try again

generally similar to Bayh's, but requiring that Congress act within ten days on an argument over disability. Bayh said a deadline had been considered by his subcommittee and had been rejected on grounds that Congress could be depended upon to act quickly, but that there was no way to force it to do so.

## Klan Threats Block Talk by Hays

BOGALUSO, La., Jan. 5 (AP) Six prominent Bogalusa citizens called off a talk on racial problems by former Arkansas Congressman Brooks Hays today because of what they

termed threats by the Ku Klux Klan.

"It is a shame and we are ashamed that fear should so engulf our community that it strangles free speech and the right of peaceful assembly," the six men said in a statement.

Hays had been asked to speak Thursday night at St. Matthews Episcopal Church on experiences of other cities in meeting and solving racial problems. The statement said a cross was burned on the church property, threats were made against the pastor and the others who invited Hays, and residents of Bogalusa were warned not to attend the meeting.

Fearing the church might be bombed, the vestrymen of St. Matthews withdrew permission to hold the meeting. Mayor Jesse H. Cutrer Jr. refused to permit Hays to speak at the City Hall.

Considered a moderate on racial matters, Hays was defeated for reelection following the Little Rock school desegregation crisis. Special assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, he now is professor of government at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J.

The statement was signed by Ralph Blumberg, operator of radio station WBOX; Lou Major, publisher of the Bogalusa Daily News; Bascom D. Talley, a lawyer; the Rev. Jerry M. Chance of the Main St. Baptist Church; the Rev. Paul G. Gillespie of the Memorial Baptist Church and the Rev. H. Bruce Shepherd of St. Matthews Church.

Bogalusa is a town of 23,000 persons bordered on two sides by Mississippi.

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## Bogalusa Editor Keeps Pistol

# Klan Threats Keep Town on Edge After Forcing Racial Speech Ban

By Paul Good

Special to The Washington Post

BOGALUSA, La., Jan. 19

A minister does not go out on night calls. An editor who is a ballet enthusiast buys a pistol. A mayor of an American city must publicly denounce violence. This is what happens when the Ku Klux Klan terrorizes a town.

This city of 25,000 is not controlled by the Klan. But neither is the Klan under control of the city. And there is the reason for the tension that grips this mill town, infecting every aspect of its life, even as the noxious vapors of the mill flood over the northern half of the city.

Bogalusa — 60 per cent white, 40 per cent Negro—hit the national news wires when Klan pressure forced a citizens' group to rescind an invitation to former Arkansas Congressman Brooks Hays. Hays was to speak on the experience of other Southern cities faced with integration. He had been invited by a group headed by lawyer Bascom Talley, a segregationist who also happens to be former head of the State Bar Association and a member of the Federal Community Relations Service.

The Klan, which boasts an astounding total of 800 members in this modest-sized city, waxed poetic:

"There is in Bogalusa

A man named Talley,  
Who with a hand-picked committee

Has planned an integrated rally.

"This man would love

The nigger

In order to grow

Financially bigger . . ."

The verses went on and on. So did the civil rights impasse in a city that presents a strange dilemma—whites fighting whites over Negro inequities, with the Negro reduced almost to the role of bystander.

Dark, handsome, almost type-cast in the role of crusading white editor, Lou Major is a dynamic and controversial figure at 35.

"I keep a loaded pistol in my house for the first time in my life," he said. On the wall beside his desk were photographs of the London Ballet Company and a picture of Michelangelo's "Pieta." "Just yesterday," Major said, "a Klan type walked up to my front door in broad daylight to hand out a pamphlet. My wife was there, and she's pretty

tough; she just turned him away."

Why should a city like Bogalusa, untouched by such militant Negro groups as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee or even the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s less flamboyant approach, be a Klan hotbed?

"Stupidity," says Talley, who keeps a shotgun at the ready in his handsome brick home. "Stupidity and a leadership vacuum. The Klan can't survive unless it has official sanction."

Talley says:

"I'm fully convinced that Mayor Jesse Cutrer is dedicated to the proposition that all laws will be enforced."

But some critics say the Mayor was a long time in coming around to this stand. They insist that he should have spoken out when the Klan forced the Hays cancellation.

"You see," says the Rev. Bruce Shepherd, 50, "so many people take the attitude that it isn't going to happen here. They see what happened in McComb, Miss., 50 miles away when irresponsible people began bombing and burning. Just over the Mississippi line in Poplarville is the experience of the Mack Parker lynching. After a cross burning and under orders of my bishop, I don't make any night calls any more."

Mayor Cutrer does not think the people of Bogalusa are intimidated by the Klan. He thinks, for example, that the vestrymen of Dr. Shepherd's Episcopal church who voted against opening it to Hays were not motivated so much by fear of a Klan bombing as by a disinclination to put Bogalusa on the road to desegregation.

There is virtually no desegregation in this town, which is completely dependent on the pulp mill of Crown Zellerbach Corp. The mill is one of the few places where a kind of desegregation exists. Town boosters hail it as progressive; critics say it merely meets the letter of the integration law.

What are the Negroes saying in this crisis that intimately affects them? Very little. The only national civil rights group represented is the NAACP, with William Bailey, mild-mannered Negro railroad worker in his later years, as its representative.

"I have never received

an intimidating phone call in my life, and I've lived here since 1949," he said.

"By bringing suits, we got Negro voter registration up to about 1200 out of 5000 registered voters in the city. This is a tremendous percentage. I don't feel pessimistic. I think the worst is over, something is going to be done soon, and we're trying to work it out to minimize the after-effect."

"After-effect" means different things to different people. Mayor Cutrer says:

"I want the general community and the Klan to cool off so we can get something done. What have we done? Well, we got a Negro garbage truck and crew for the first time, and we blacktopped all the gravel roads in the colored section. I can't go into details, but efforts were being made to comply with city, state and Federal laws, including public accommodations, when this Hays business started without our knowledge."

An unknown quantity is the young Negro here. He has his own leadership and is extremely sensitive to any temperate Uncle Tomism. He is anxious for some gain more significant than a Negro garbage truck.

Editor Major, whose group realizes that it has aided the delusion of Klan grandeur succumbing to their pressure over Hays, says he is in the fight to stay:

"If they hurt my children, they will have had it. My boys do get some static, but they joke about it . . . New Year's Eve, early in the night, a cross was burned outside the lawn. My wife said, 'Do you want to put it out or do you want me to? It didn't dampen the festivities. I just got out an old cross they had burned last January, relighted it, and showed it to the people who had come late and missed the Klan cross."



## Hays Talk Cancellation Is Praised

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan.

8 (UPI)—The Governor of Louisiana said yesterday that the cancellation of a speech by a presidential trouble-shooter on racial affairs was a good thing. The speech was canceled by pressure from the Ku Klux Klan.

"I think the people who suggested that he not come were acting in our best interest," said Gov. John McKeithen.

Former Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas was scheduled to speak in Bogalusa, La., last night on the solutions to racial problems tried by other Southern cities.

But a two-week campaign of cross burnings and bomb threats by the Klan led the committee of prominent citizens who invited him to cancel the invitation.

"If I were Brooks Hays, I would stay in Arkansas," said Gov. McKeithen. "They have had twice as much trouble as we have had."

"The more talk about Bogalusa, the more trouble we will have."

"We have had no church burnings here, no bodies pulled from the river, no one shot on the highway as in other states."

"I think we are doing awfully well. Let's don't do anything to ruin this."

Hays, interviewed in Arkansas, said he did not seek the speaking engagement, but only responded to a request by the Bogalusa Citizens Committee, and he added that he would steer clear of Louisiana "until it is evident that I will be welcome."

City leaders in Bogalusa, a known Klan stronghold 60 miles north of New Orleans on the Mississippi border, yesterday criticized what they called "unfair and untrue" national criticism of the cancellation.

"We are unalterably opposed to violence in any form or fashion at any time," said a statement issued by the Mayor, City Council and City Attorney.



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# Klan Haunts Louisiana City That Canceled Hays's Rights Talk

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

BOGALUSA, La., Jan. 8 — This city of 23,000 is bordered on one side by the Pearl River swamps and on the other by pine forests. In the center of town an enormous paper mill pours forth billows of white smoke and acrid odors.

One day this week, a warm breeze from the south wafted the smoke over a small Episcopal church in the old section of the city. Across the street near a garage, a group of grim-looking men in work clothes stood and stared through the haze at the parish house.

"It's nothing unusual," said the rector, the Rev. H. Bruce Shepherd. "They watch the house constantly to see who comes and goes. I wonder when they get any work done."

The minister, a tall urbane man, seemed in good spirits for one who has been harassed by the Ku Klux Klan. He and five other white citizens signed a public statement Tuesday saying Klan pressure had forced cancellation of a scheduled speech on racial peace by former Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas.

## Took Walk for Opinion

"The man who came to see me," Mr. Shepherd said, "told me that all the people on Columbia Road [the main business district] were up in arms and wanted me to cancel the meeting. I told him I would think it over. I walked down both sides of the street to see if anyone would say anything to me. I ran into the same man and he said, 'Are you thinking it over?' I told him, 'I'm thinking.'"

The vestry of the church, after receiving reports that the building would be bombed, denied use of the structure to the group that had invited Mr. Hays to speak. The City Council turned down its request to hold a meeting in City Hall. The group then asked Mr. Hays

the invitation extended to Mr. Hays.

Ralph Blumberg, operator of radio station WBOX, who is one of the six who signed the statement, appeared shaken by the experience. A native of St. Louis, Mr. Blumberg said he had found it necessary to send his wife and child out of town because of threats.

"I haven't been here long and I did not know things like this would happen," he said. "You wake up in the morning and say, 'Is this real?'"

Bogalusa has been known as a tough town since it was founded as a sawmill camp in a forest of long-leaved yellow pine early in the 20th century. It was named for Bogue Lusa Creek, which flows through the city. Bogue Lusa is an Indian name for dark or smoky waters.

The paper mill, operated by the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, dominates the community. Many of its 2,700 employees come from rural areas of Mississippi and Louisiana, and they have brought their social and racial attitudes with them. One employee said he had been under tremendous pressure by other workers to join the Klan.

## Gangs Hang Out at Bars

On off-hours, gangs of toughs gather in honky-tonks on the edge of the city. Mr. Shepherd said the community had a high rate of alcoholism and mental illness.

Immediately east of the city the murky Pearl River and acres of swamp land provide a natural boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi. At times when the air is filled, a fog settles on the willows and Spanish moss and mingles with the smoke from the mill.

It was in this setting that Mack Charles Parker, a Negro, was shot by a lynch mob and his body dumped into the river in the spring of 1959. Several residents of Pearl River County, Miss., broke into the jail in Poplarville, where Mr. Parker was being held on a charge of



Associated Press

Brooks Hays

meeting was a religious observance. Although the statute was enacted as an anti-Klan measure, the city obtained a ruling from the State Attorney General's office that the meeting was within the law.

The leaders of the Klan have tried to remain anonymous. It is generally known, however, who they are.

"Most of them are small business operators and they are looked down on by most of the responsible people in town," one citizen said.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has apparently infiltrated the local klavern. One night an agent called a citizen and told him that a cross would be burned in front of his house at a certain time. The citizen called the police. When the time came, the cross was burned but the police were nowhere around.

## Reward Is Offered

Last Saturday, the City Council put up a \$500 reward for information leading to the arrest of those responsible for burning crosses. The council did not move sooner, a spokesman said, because cross-burning is a misdemeanor with a maximum fine of \$100.

alusa Commission Council and the city attorney want everyone to know that they stand firmly for enforcement of all city, state and national laws."

## City Is 40% Negro

About 40 per cent of the city's population is Negro, but so far there has been no active civil rights movement here. Last summer, a small number of civil rights workers came to town and attempted to integrate lunch counters after passage of the Civil Rights Act. The establishments involved shut their doors to the public.

City authorities are said to have met with both Klan and Negro leaders in an effort to avoid racial trouble. Negroes, it is reported, have been placated by expanded city services in their neighborhoods, such as paved streets.

"We are sitting on a keg of dynamite here and it could go up at any time," a business leader who is a moderate said.

The Klan contends it has infiltrated every facet of the community. Prior to Mr. Hays's scheduled appearance, the Klan distributed at night a leaflet to virtually every home in the city. The leaflet said:

"The Ku Klux Klan is strongly organized in Bogalusa

and throughout Washington and St. Tammany Parishes. Being a secret organization, we have Klan members in every conceivable business in this area. We will know the names of all who are invited to the Brooks Hays meeting and we will know who did and did not attend this meeting. Accordingly, we take this means to urge all of you to refrain from attending this meeting. Those who do attend this meeting will be tagged as integrationists and dealt with accordingly by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

One member of the citizens' group said the meeting could have been held if it had had the backing of either the management at Crown Zellerbach or the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations that have a strong organization in the plant. Both declined to participate, the member said.

Mr. Shepherd said Bogalusa was the kind of town that brought out the best or the worst in people.

"There are a lot of wonderful people here," the minister declared.

# Pentagon Explains Plan to Stop Funds Over Segregation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has specified the procedures under which the Pentagon may cut off Federal funds from state units because of persistent racial discrimination.

Units that could be affected include State National Guard organizations, the Civil Air Patrol and several civil defense programs.

The Pentagon disclosed today that Mr. McNamara issued a 26-page directive on Dec. 23 designed to carry out provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The directive reinforces the Pentagon's policy that "no person shall be discriminated against on the ground of race, color or national origin in any program to which the Department of Defense provides financial assistance."

The National Guard Bureau said recently that all 50 state guards organizations had been desegregated, at least on a token basis. However, President Johnson has stressed that token integration is not enough.

The McNamara directive re-

serves to the Senate all author any decision to funds on ground crimination.

It sets up a plan ing efforts to compliance from calities.

Under its terms officials will do the ¶Seek volunteers usually in writing cipients of assist ¶Refrain from

¶Require rep continuing compl ¶Review the I termine complian ¶Receive an complaints of al nation.

¶In cases w appears to be a fai again seek volu ance."

If after all th untary complian be obtained, th said, a process l ting off or des funds may be star

The process inc hearing before an "responsible dep cial," an initial c examiner, then a

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Friday 5:00 P.M.

escape!

PLEASE STOP

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ness district were up in arms and wanted me to cancel the meeting. I told him I would think it over. I walked down both sides of the street to see if anyone would say anything to me. I ran into the same man and he said, 'Are you thinking it over?' I told him, 'I'm thinking.'

The vestry of the church, after receiving reports that the building would be bombed, denied use of the structure to the group that had invited Mr. Hays to speak. The City Council turned down its request to hold a meeting in City Hall. The group then asked Mr. Hays not to give a public statement and disbanded.

In Baton Rouge, Gov. John J. McKeithen told a news conference yesterday that he believed Mr. Hays should stay in Arkansas "where they have had twice as much trouble of their own."

Mr. Hays, in Little Rock, said he was "surprised that the Governor would state publicly that I should stay out of Louisiana."

Mr. Hays pointed out he had been invited by local citizens but would be glad to stay away until assured he would be welcome.

#### The Governor Explains

"My remark," the Governor said today, "did not mean that he was not welcome but meant that under the circumstances, where we have a community having some difficulty to live with and by civil rights legislation, for him to come into the community and make a speech on race relations would only worsen the situation."

Mr. Hays, a Democrat, is considered a moderate on racial issues. He was defeated in 1958 after the Little Rock integration crisis by a segregationist and afterward served as a special assistant to both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He resigned last June to take a teaching post at Rutgers University. Last year he was named by the National Council of Christians and Jews to be chairman of Brotherhood Week.

Staff members of the United States Community Relations Service, created to help seek peaceful compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, have recently been in Bogalusa to confer with local officials and citizens about the city's racial problems. However, members of the local citizens' group said they were solely responsible for

illness. Immediately east of the city the murky Pearl River and acres of swamp land provide a natural boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi. At times when the air is filled, a fog settles on the willows and Spanish moss and mingles with the smoke from the mill.

It was in this setting that Mack Charles Parker, a Negro, was shot by a lynch mob and his body dumped into the river in the spring of 1950. Several incidents of Pearl River County, Miss., broke into the jail in Poplarville, where Mr. Parker was being held on a charge of kidnapping. White men drove him into an automobile and took him to a bridge on State Highway 27 where the execution was carried out.

Klan activity here in Washington Parish (county) dates back to the Reconstruction Era. It began anew a year ago when the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan began organizing and burning crosses throughout northern and eastern Louisiana.

#### 3 Have Been Flogged

Scores of crosses have been burned in Bogalusa. Lou Major, the young editor and publisher of The Bogalusa Daily News, who has been fighting the Klan, has three crosses on his lawn that he has not gotten around to removing.

At least three white men have been flogged. One night last April, three men in black hoods abducted Jerry J. Varnado, a 26-year-old millworker, accused him of failing to support his child, took him to a wooded area, slugged him with a pistol and whipped him.

A student from Tulane University who had participated in sit-ins in New Orleans was flogged so severely he required surgery. A short time later his father, a Federal employee, moved the family to another state.

A banjo player accused of participating in a hootenanny with Negroes was also beaten.

On May 30, about 300 armed and masked men held a Klan rally on a private lot in the city. The city has an ordinance, patterned after state laws, prohibiting the wearing of masks in public except for special occasions, such as mardi gras or during religious ceremonies.

One of the ministers in the Klan received permission from the city for the knights to wear their masks on ground that the

igation has apparently intimidated the local klavern. One night an agent called a citizen and told him that a cross would be burned in front of his house at a certain time. The citizen called the police. When the time came, the cross was burned but the police were nowhere around.

#### Reward Is Offered

Last Saturday, the City Council put up a \$500 reward for information leading to the arrest of those responsible for burning crosses. The council did not move sooner, a spokesman said, because cross-burning is a misdemeanor with a maximum fine of \$500.

Mr. H. H. Cutler Jr., a businessman, made a speech on a local radio station pledging full law enforcement but calling the statement by the citizens' group "unfortunate." The council issued a statement saying:

"Despite the unfair and untrue criticism which has been leveled at the city of Bogalusa and its citizens on a national basis, the members of the Bog-

*escape!*

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STOP**

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CALIFORNIA FEDERAL SAVINGS





NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE



## **For Your Information**

*Marked: pp 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8*

**ROY WILKINS**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

20 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

## ROUTE SLIP

TO: <small>NAME</small>	<small>RTG. SYMB.</small>	<small>DATE</small>
Lee White, Esquire		1/26/65
White House Staff		<input type="checkbox"/> Comment
		<input type="checkbox"/> For Your Information
		<input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Approval
		<input type="checkbox"/> Discuss With Me
		<input type="checkbox"/> Take Appropriate Action

## REMARKS:

This is a letter we have sent to all our Federal Bar Association District and Chapter officials. Will be pleased to keep you advised as things move along.

FROM:

Owen Birnbaum



ROUTING SYMBOL

GC-51

**The  
Federal Bar Association**  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1615 H STREET, N. W.  
**Washington, D. C. 20006**  
METROPOLITAN 8-1224

January, 1965

I am writing this letter to all FBA District Vice-presidents on a matter of great personal concern to me both individually and as President of our Federal Bar Association. Recent years have seen great progress in this country in Civil Rights and race relations, and with the enactment of Civil Rights Act of 1964 as the law of the land, the movement toward Civil Rights under Law continues apace.

In September 1964, the Federal Bar Association and its Civil Rights Committee, in cooperation with the Bureau of National Affairs, sponsored a most successful Civil Rights Briefing Conference. For this year, I have appointed Owen Birnbaum, former Chairman of the FBA Government Contracts Committee, as the new Chairman.

At my request, he and the committee officers (Stanley Hebert, Vice Chairman; Louis Frana, Secretary, Vincent Macaluso, Vincent Doyle, and Paul Dembling) are developing plans for a series of one-day Civil Rights Seminars during the latter part of May 1965 in many of the cities where our Chapters are located. These programs will serve to identify the FBA with the achievement of and adherence to Civil Rights under Law.

Within the next month, Owen Birnbaum will send you additional information outlining the organization and form these seminars might take, together with a packet prepared by his Committee which will include the following: (1) A list of civil rights and inter-group relations persons in appropriate Chapter cities who could assist in planning the seminars, and also serve as participants; (2) names of lawyers, civil officials, and others in local communities to serve as participants; (3) suggestions as to possible topics for discussion. We can say, at this time, that the general theme of the seminars would be:

THE LAWYERS' ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN CIVIL RIGHTS:

AS COMMUNITY LEADERS

UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964



In this undertaking, we are pleased that we will be cooperating with the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, a national organization of many of the country's most distinguished lawyers, North and South, which was formed at the request of the President of the United States.

In order to meet our May 1965 deadline, we will have to work quickly. I ask, therefore, that you take the following steps promptly:

1. Appoint a Civil Rights Committee for your District with either yourself as Chairman of the Committee or some other capable person who has the time and interest to do a good job in this field. The Committee membership should include at least one person from each of the Chapters mentioned in paragraph 2 below.
2. Notify each of the Chapters within your District of the planned seminars, and urge their cooperation in both planning and attendance. It is not proposed to hold a seminar in each Chapter. At the present time, seminars are planned for the following chapters in your District:

\* Seminars planned for the following cities: D.C., Baltimore, N.Y., Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit, Huntsville (Ala.), Miami, Atlanta, Dallas, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, & Boston.

This listing is not intended of course to prevent any Chapters wishing to do so from holding seminars of their own. Chapters are encouraged to hold seminars as suggested in this letter.

3. Please advise me of the appointment of your District Civil Rights Committee, its members, and the progress it is making.

You should be receiving more specific information from Owen Birnbaum or me in February 1965. In the meantime, please be giving this matter some thought, have the Chapters do the same, and plan on holding the chapter seminars in May 1965. I am sure that with your cooperation we can make a success of this most important venture.

A copy of this letter is being mailed to each of the chapters involved so that they will have current information.

Sincerely,

Ramsey Clark  
President



Excerpt from Annual Report of Roy Wilkins, executive director, at the Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the National Headquarters Office, 20 West 40th St., New York 18, New York, January 4, 1965, 10:00 a.m.

Mr. President and members of the Association:

The achievement above all others in 1964 was the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Such an Act has been the goal of the civil rights movement since the modern civil rights crusade began in 1909 with the organization of the NAACP.

It is not possible in a report which must touch upon many matters to name all the persons, groups and factors which played a part in achieving the most comprehensive federal civil rights law ever proposed. President John F. Kennedy proposed it in June, 1963, after the demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama, and elsewhere, and the assassination of Medgar Evers helped to convince him that such legislation was required.

One year <sup>from</sup> ~~to~~ the date of his formal recommendation the bill passed the Senate and was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson July 2, 1964. The passage followed by 9 days the historic first-time-in-history Senate vote of cloture on such a measure.

There is credit enough for everyone in this victorious campaign. This includes the 100 national organizations who worked together in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, especially the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths and organized labor, but many, many others, large and small. It includes House and Senate leaders and members of both the Republican and Democratic parties. It includes President Johnson who called for the enactment of the legislation in his first message to the Congress and the nation five days after the horror in Dallas and who continued to urge it until it became law.

But a special kind of accolade must go to Clarence Mitchell, the director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, chairman of the day-to-day working legislative representatives in the Leadership Conference, who watched over this legislation from morning until night, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays for one solid year. The lobbying in Washington



and back home in the states and Congressional districts was of the most dedicated and skillful kind on the part of every member of the group, representing a spectrum of organizations. Clarence Mitchell symbolized in his ceaseless activities and in his spirit the essence of our Association. Without him we might have had a victory, but not one of the proportion, significance and import of the one achieved.

Because of this one accomplishment alone, representing as it does the final Congressional affirmation of the Negro's status and rights as a constitutional citizen, 1964 was a banner year for the NAACP which has been the chief proponent of this legislation over the years.

President Johnson has moved promptly to implement the Act. The Community Relations Service began to function in July with borrowed funds and personnel until Congress appropriated money. The title authorizing scrutiny of, and discretionary withholding of Federal funds allocated to the states if these are spent in a discriminatory manner has been publicized and cited by Washington.

The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that the public accommodations title is constitutional. Compliance with this title in parts of Deep South states has been surprising and gratifying, although at present on a token basis in some areas. Credit for stimulating some of this atmosphere must go to the NAACP Board members who desegregated hotels, motels and restaurants in some Mississippi towns during their tour last July.

The development second in importance in 1964 was the emergence of Negro American voters as a very significant force in the political affairs of the nation. A voter registration campaign on an unprecedented scale resulted in a vote on November 3 that marked Negro civil rights as a key issue in all future campaigns, federal, state and local. We note that other civil rights organizations are just now talking of political activity as a prime program item. Our Association has recognized and emphasized its importance for 55 years. Our first case in the U. S. Supreme Court was a voter registration case in 1915.



The NAACP has had a Southern voter registration campaign continuously in being since 1957, operating out of offices in Richmond, Virginia, and Memphis, Tennessee, with full time staff members at work. The special Voter Education Project, some of whose funds were made available to us in 1963 and 1964 only (and were gratefully received) merely supplemented our own program, financed by us. To this Southern campaign we added, beginning in February, 1964, an intensive voter registration campaign in non-Southern states, with more than 500 NAACP Branches participating.

Despite all denials, the Goldwater campaign relied on the racism theme, covertly and overtly. The NAACP leadership's sponsorship of voter registration activity during the moratorium <sup>which we</sup> proposed on demonstrations beginning July 29, helped to de-fuse the appeals to racism. Out of this summer activity of the NAACP came the important pronouncement by the FBI that the rioting in certain cities was not connected with the civil rights movement.

Among the items of highest priority in the NAACP program for 1965 through 1968 will be the continuation of the voter registration campaign. We will maintain our two Southern offices. As in the past, the campaign will consist of voter education, not only on the voting process and the registration procedures, but on the issues facing our minority and others similarly situated. It will help registrants to register in difficult areas. It will attack apathy in the areas where there is no active opposition to registration and voting.

But this program cannot be carried out on the required scale by the NAACP alone, nor by any combination of privately-financed civil rights groups. The two major political parties must help with more than their routine activity <sup>during</sup> the last few weeks before an election. Both Democrats and Republicans should maintain information centers, engage in neighborhood-level voter education the year 'round. Most important of all, both parties should make available attorneys to assist voters to thread their way through the obstacle courses of registration and to attack the constitutionality of those obstacles.



The parties owe this service as an earnest of their oft-declared loyalty to the American way of life. That way depends ultimately upon a free electorate. The Negro minority must have as free access to the polls as have the declared anti-Negro elements. Denied this, the minority could be driven to blind disruption, either through its own determination or through the manipulation of those whose principal objective is not correction, but disruption.

In addition, the Federal Government must assume an expanded and even more vigorous role ~~in~~ in removing the unconstitutional barriers to Negro voting. Under the new Civil Rights Act and under the invocation and exploration of any old statute, the Federal Government must place additional funds and personnel behind this drive.

Ingenuity and daring are demanded. To the degree that imaginative and uncompromising Federal action is successful, problems which now present themselves to Washington will be dealt with on local and state levels. Moreover, the unabashed repression of Negro citizenship efforts, exemplified by the wholesale disfranchisement in the State of Mississippi and in parts of other states, threatens the whole nation.

The challenge this week to the seating of the Mississippi Congressmen is an act by the House of Representatives that is long overdue. These men do not represent the 42 percent of the Mississippi citizens who were barred from voting. These men have used their offices to perpetuate and to cement the second-class citizenship imposed upon Negro Mississippians. They have either approved or have stood mute while unspeakable cruelties and perversions of justice in the courts ~~are~~ <sup>have been</sup> visited upon Negro citizens.

In sheer self-defense and in defense of the nation's ideals, the Congress should require them to stand aside, lest more than a suspicion of softness on Mississippi-ism attach to the Congress itself.

No effort will pay as great dividends in democracy as a drive to end this inequity.

In line with our convention resolutions, we will continue in 1965 our efforts to make the anti-poverty Act meaningful for Negro



citizens. We join other citizens and groups in their estimate of the present program and authorized expenditure as a mere beginning. We note with approval the prediction that two billion dollars may be requested in his next budget by President Johnson for this crusade to upgrade the poverty-stricken areas in American life.

We are at work on our own anti-poverty program in our campaigns for the removal of racial barriers to the employment and upgrading of Negroes in business and industry. Last year marked progress was made in the automobile industry, with notable breakthroughs occurring in the General Motors Corporation and some cracking of certain construction industry unions which have controlled completely the training of workers and their employment. A key advance in the employment field was won by our legal department in the NLRB ruling that a union is guilty of an unfair labor practice, affecting its certification as a bargaining agent, if it practices racial discrimination.

Our program was carried forward on all fronts in 1964 with space limitations preventing mention of every accomplishment in this oral report to you. Details will be set forth in the regular printed report,

But our Church department was active in the campaign for the Civil Rights Act and in many community action programs.

The work to eliminate de facto school segregation in the North touched 85 cities in 20 states. Since 1962, forty-one Northern and Western cities have completely or substantially desegregated their school systems.

The Northern campaign has indicated strongly that a principal obstacle to desegregation is the public school establishment itself--a substantial proportion of the officers, administrators, supervisors, district officials, principals and teachers.

In the South the ruling that Prince Edward County, Virginia, must re-open its schools, coupled with a finding that the state could not pay tuition grants to private schools helped the campaign in Dixie. In the South, also, history was made by the ~~desegregation~~ <sup>Mississippi</sup> of public schools in Jackson, Biloxi and Laurel without incident.



In the South, too, the NAACP was restored to activity in Alabama by a Supreme Court ruling after an injunction in effect from June 1, 1956. Representatives from more than twenty cities met in Birmingham October 31 and began the reorganization of NAACP Branches in their cities and counties.

A registration of 2,810 delegates, largest in the history of the NAACP, at our national convention in Washington last June testified to the high peak of support for the Association.

That convention recognized that more than ever before the Association's program must be a varied and flexible one, not tied to the one method of demonstrations. Two other organizations, famous for demonstrations, have announced since our convention and since the November election that, in effect, they will follow programs startlingly like that of the NAACP.

Pursuing the trend toward self-examination, self-help and strengthening of the group from within, we will help our Branches to establish citizenship clinics in communities across the nation. Given the impetus of the Civil Rights Act, the broad goal of these clinics will be the assumption of full citizenship responsibilities along with utilization of full citizenship rights.

We believe the impetus for this program must come from within the Negro community itself. It must address itself to those aspects of housing, employment and public education not involved in the continuing battle against discrimination. For example, we must get information down to the neighborhood level on the resources available to help solve community problems.

Ignorance of the Negro's contributions to the general society and of advances that have been made is widespread in the face of the propaganda that nothing has been accomplished and no change can be effected, i.e., the creed of hopelessness.

Aid to stabilizing family life in cooperation with schools, social agencies and churches will be a function of the clinics. There will be attention to delinquency, vandalism, crime, group moral stan-



dards and other matters demanding frank and helpful evaluation and unapologetic action.

Emphasis will be upon the positive potential of Negro Americans and to encourage them to press for their enrichment and expansion with the same determination and skill they brought to the fight for their rights.

A panel of outstanding men and women in a variety of fields will be invited to serve as consultants on problems turned up by the NAACP Branch clinics, with the prospect that some clinics will be functioning before the end of the first quarter of 1965.

The year just closed had its low as well as high points. The murder of three civil rights workers in Philadelphia, Mississippi, and the freeing by a Mississippi Commissioner of 21 men arrested by the FBI including Sheriff Lawrence Rainey and his deputy, Cecil Price, was perhaps the lowest and most astounding point of the year. Prior to that the low point had been the freeing of 9 men who had practically confessed to bombings in McComb, Mississippi, by a judge who said the bombers "were provoked" by civil rights activity. Byron de la Beckwith tried twice as the assassin of Medgar Evers, was free without bond, subject to the call of the court for a third trial. It was predicted that he would not be tried again unless new evidence appeared.

In this atmosphere we have taken on a new potential for more effective work through our Special Contribution Fund, gifts to which are tax deductible. In 1965 we look forward to expanded legal activity and to other program work open to such financing.

The focal point in the South continues to be Mississippi. There we will press an across-the-board program through our Branches, each project bearing the label of the NAACP in order to avoid confusion and to encourage our membership in and out of the state.

In carrying forward the civil rights program we must not ignore the threat from the ultra-Right. These forces fought the Civil Rights Act, fought the NAACP, fought the Supreme Court and fought any Federal support for civil rights. They are still fighting after having met

overwhelming defeat November 3.

We must not be deceived into thinking they will go away. They are trying mightily to prove that 26 million votes for Goldwater was 26 million for the ultra-Right program. The John Birch Society has opened several new offices, including one in White Plains, New York.

The West Coast Regional office of the NAACP reports that a "Shadow of Reaction" is visible there with the approval of Proposition 14 to forbid any fair housing legislation in the future.

The propaganda cry of "communism" is the **stock** in trade of these would-be dictators and racists. We must not be deterred from our goals and our activity, but we must be careful that in our zeal to enlist support for our cause, we do not become, wittingly or unwittingly, the front men for those interested only tangentially in our fight.

We are on the threshold of a great new surge. Its strength and its rewards will depend on just what this movement has depended upon in times past: (a) the dedication and training and discipline of our own people; and (b) the skillful use of the structure of government and of the resources available in a political democracy.

In 1965 your NAACP, as it has for 55 years, will continue its leadership toward complete first class citizenship.





OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

AUG 25 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR LEE WHITE

Before agreeing to make the speech referred to in the New York Times article you sent me with your memorandum of August 20, the Secretary received the following instruction, via Horace Busby, from the President:

" . . . Secretary Connor spoke last week in Birmingham and some persons there asked him to encourage the President to send you to Alabama to make an appearance or so there yourself. The President wants you to know that he is very much in favor of the idea and hopes you can independently arrange for a suitable series of appearances there."

The background here is that Senator Sparkman made a very strong request -- through various channels -- for the Secretary to address the Alabama State Kiwanis convention. The Senator, who faces a tough election next year, was to introduce the Secretary. After full consideration, including discussions with the White House, the Secretary agreed to make the speech. He made it, and Senator Sparkman did introduce him.

I think you will find interesting the last two paragraphs of the attached editorial from the Birmingham News.

Douglass Hunt  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary

## Secretary Fowler's Visit Welcome One

The Birmingham Kiwanis club has been celebrating its golden anniversary and yesterday the organization, Birmingham and indeed all Alabama were honored with a visit and address by the Hon. Henry Fowler, United States secretary of the treasury.

The secretary told his listeners some things upon which they profitably can dwell—the growth rate of the South and their own Alabama, which is better than the national average. The secretary encouraged all to understand that prosperity such as that we now are enjoying needs constant attention. Prosperity, he observed, cannot stand being taken for granted.

Mr. Fowler sought to assure his listeners that President Johnson believes in economy, that though he will spend, he will do so only for those things which are required to meet military and domestic needs, and to continue the nation on a path of economic expansion.

The treasury secretary did not dwell at length upon it, but as a Virginian, he did have some words to say about regional direction. Referring to the South, he recalled Henry W. Grady who in decades following the Civil War did so much to help rebuild the South and set it on a new path. And he recalled also Robert E. Lee, who after that war devoted himself to rebuilding a new hope for a reborn South, and building it so strongly in the hearts and minds of the young.

Mr. Fowler suggested that doing the job the South needs to have done, the region will need men of responsibility "who will refuse to relinquish the initiative to those who would divert your energies and your resources away from the great opportunity before you into the blind and bitter path of divisiveness and of hatred and of fear."

It was a constructive and welcome visit by a Virginian who is a member of the presidential cabinet.

August 20, 1965

TO: Douglass Hunt  
Special Assistant to  
The Secretary  
Department of the Treasury

FROM Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the  
President

Could I please have your comments on the attached article?

"Negroes protest segregated talk" from NY Times re Sec. Fowler's speech to Kiwanis Club luncheon at which none of 300 attendees was Negro.



August 20, 1965

TO: Douglass Hunt  
Special Assistant to  
The Secretary  
Department of the Treasury

FROM Lee C. White  
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Could I please have your comments on the attached article?

"Negroes protest segregated talk" from NY Times re Sec. Fowler's speech to Kiwanis Club luncheon at which none of 300 attendees was Negro.

# NEGROES PROTEST SEGREGATED TALK

Fowler Birmingham Speech  
to Kiwanis Assailed

Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 6 —

Negro leaders here objected strongly today because Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler spoke to an all-white audience in outlining Administration plans for changes in the tax structure.

Dr. John Nixon, a dentist who is president of the state and local chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that no community-service club in the city had opened its membership to Negroes. Mr. Fowler spoke to 300 persons at a Kiwanis Club luncheon. None was a Negro.

"All of the Negro organizations here are protesting every one of these things," Dr. Nixon said. "We are asking the local power structure to take a stand toward ending this type of segregation."

He said that only public accommodations were not segregated in the city and asserted that "every gain has come from Federal law; there is a vacuum in Birmingham."

## Events are Planned

Dr. Nixon declared that the Negro community was planning a special series of events on Sept. 10, 11 and 12 to urge "influential white men to take a public stand toward implementation of the law." He said that Roy Wilkins, executive director of the N.A.A.C.P., and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations would speak at meetings on those days.

Meanwhile, a Kiwanis spokesman said that the luncheon at which Mr. Fowler spoke was not segregated by edict. He did not elaborate on this.

At the luncheon, Mr. Fowler indicated that President Johnson was considering increases in taxes to offset the costs of particular Government services. These, he said, would be in addition to the President's proposal for new taxes on aviation fuel, truck diesel fuel and fuel used by carriers on inland waterways.

"We are asking whether this is the time to consider a number of additional areas in which specialized Government services benefiting special groups are furnished on a no-cost or a highly subsidized basis," Mr. Fowler said.

**MEETING SCHEDULED**  
**FOR MANAGERS**

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY  
8-23-72



Pres. Committee  
working for 3 mo on  
Cincinnati - -

~~Wilkins talked to FDR~~  
FDR <sup>plans to</sup> ~~will~~ talk to Wilkins  
tomorrow

→ Don Heiman of AFL-CIO  
is on this.



196

#### DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS

WASHINGTON (AP)-CHARGES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION WERE FILED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE TODAY AGAINST SEVERAL MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS, STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, BUILDING TRADES UNIONS AND A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

HERBERT HILL, LABOR SECRETARY OF THE NAACP, FILED 96 FORMAL COMPLAINTS AND SUPPORTING AFFIDAVITS WITH THE OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTION BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION.

HILL TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT SINCE THE NON-DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING PROVISIONS OF THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT TOOK EFFECT LAST JULY 2, HE HAS FILED 155 COMPLAINTS INCLUDING THOSE LODGED TODAY.

IN A RELATED ACTION, HILL ASKED PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO INVOKE AN OLDER EXECUTIVE ORDER PROHIBITING HIRING DISCRIMINATION ON FEDERALLY FINANCED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

HILL SAID THE PHASE OF THE NAACP CAMPAIGN IS AIMED PRINCIPALLY AT THE CINCINNATI, OHIO, AREA WHERE HE SAID THERE IS A "RIGID PATTERN OF NEGRO EXCLUSION FROM SKILLED TRADES." HE SAID "THERE MAY WELL BE A NATIONAL SHOWDOWN ON HIRING DISCRIMINATION IN CINCINNATI" AS A RESULT OF THE NEW ACTIONS.

WE607PED 8/18

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1965  
Saturday, 6:00 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Lee White

The charges of discrimination filed by Herbert Hill of the NAACP the day before the Equal Employment Opportunity Conference prescribed by Title VII was a breach of understanding that Frank Roosevelt had with Hill. Frank is supposed to talk with Roy Wilkins to see if there is some way to control this fellow who is really quite wild. Many of his charges are totally unsupported and every effort has been made to get him to file them without press releases, conferences or briefings.

On the question of the Executive Order and prohibiting discrimination in federally financed construction projects, in the Cincinnati area, I understand that Hobart's Committee and Don Slaiman, the AFL-CIO civil rights specialist, have been working for the past three months in an effort to correct the situation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
Washington 25, D. C.

*File*  
—

OFFICE OF  
THE ADMINISTRATOR

March 31, 1965

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

Dear Lee,

In your note of March 23 you raised a valid point about the difficulty of making comparative assessments from raw figures. Perhaps the attached articles may put these statistics into somewhat sharper perspective.

Sincerely,

*Bob*

Robert L. Cole, Jr.  
Special Assistant for Equal  
Employment



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Special Assistant for Equal  
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# Capital Spotlight

By Don Day

## Note 'Breakthroughs' In Hiring At AID

Washington (NNPA) — Significant "breakthroughs" in top overseas jobs have been achieved by colored professional personnel at the Agency for International Development (AID).

The agency, like the Peace Corps, has long since scuttled the "plantation system" of hiring and promoting nonwhite minority employees.

Capital Spotlight reported in December 1962 that "of all the Federal bureaus, the Agency for International Development has by far the greatest number of nonwhite personnel in the executive (supergrade) level ...." This statement remains unchallenged today.

### 41 given top jobs

Since September 1963, AID, headed by David E. Bell, 46, of North Dakota, has hired 41 colored persons at initial salaries ranging between \$10,250 and \$18,295 a year.

The agency has hired the following nonwhite Foreign Service Reserve (FSR) personnel for its overseas posts during the past 18 months: Dr. Roosevelt Crockett, development officer for education, El Salvador; Reuben Simmons, agriculture cooperative advisor, Kenya; M. C. Forrester, labor education advisor, Ecuador; Carl Watts, auditor, Jordan;

Also, Ernest Wilson, auditor, Ethiopia; Barnabas Mosley, civil engineer, Liberia; Robert Dumas, assistant Food for Peace Officer, Tunisia; Edward Williams, livestock advisor, Nigeria; Isaac Freeman, accountant, Congo; George Roberts, excess property officer, Germany;

Also, Lorenzo Mahan, assistant general service officer, Yemen; Lawrence Holmes, accountant, Bolivia; Howard T. Jackson, public safety officer, S. Vietnam; Major McBee, public safety advisor, Iran; William Jones, auditor, S. Vietnam; Edward Phillips, rural affairs officer, S. Vietnam;

Also, Winifred Evans, public health nurse, S. Vietnam; Paul H. Davis, medical technician, S. Vietnam; Dennis H. Tilford, agriculture advisor, Laos and James M. Shepherd, Jr., public safety advisor, S. Vietnam.

\$8,295 and  
\$18,295

Area Development Off.,  
Vietnam

+ Percy Milton,  
Accountant, Congo

WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN

March 23, 1965

## Dr. Crockett highest

Of the 21 named above, Dr. Crockett holds the highest rank, that of FSR - 2 (\$18,295 to \$22,105 annually), while Simmons trails with a grade of FSR-3 (\$14,860 to \$17,950 annually). The others are classified as FSR-4, 5 and 6, and earn more than \$10,250 annually.

For the most part, these individuals are the first of their race on record to hold the jobs assigned them.

Especially noteworthy overseas AID assignments since September 1963 are those of Frank Pinder, Mission Director, Ghana; Ernest Neal, Deputy Mission Director, Philippines; Hermon Davis, Assistant Mission Director, Costa Rica; and Ulmont James, AID Affairs Officer, Malagasy Republic. Davis' assignment to Costa Rica is the first for Latin America.

William Reed was appointed Assistant Mission Director to Nigeria prior to September 1963 and is still there. To the above you should add the names of Waddell Burwell, supply management officer for S. Vietnam, and John Withers, development loan officer for Korea.

## Others named

Other "breakthroughs" at AID FSR - 5 or GS - 12 and above — include Carter Collins, assistant Desk Officer in Washington for Nicaragua; Ira Johnson, controller for India; Avery Adams, Deputy Director of the Near East, South Asia Bureau; Norman Ashton, special assistant for operations, Near East, South Asia; Alphonzo Dominguez, Food for Peace officer in Washington; Charles J. Nelson, director, African Mediterranean Affairs; and Vernon C. Johnson, deputy chief, Agricultural Division. Nelson is the first geographic office director in the history of foreign aid operations—a multi-billion dollar program.

The highest paid nonwhites at AID are Robert W. Kitchen, director, Office of International Training; Samuel Adams, of the Senior Officers Seminar, Foreign Service Institute; and Frank Pinder, Mission Director in Ghana. All three are rated FSR - 1 (\$22,650 to \$24,500 annually), which is one step below the rank of Ambassador.

(To be continued)

—\$8,295 annually

Auditor in India  
Deputy Dir., M.O.  
of NESA

# Capital Spotlight

By Dan Day

## Reveals More About Fair Hiring At AID

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Unlike many Federal agencies and departments, the Agency for International Development (AID) is making an honest effort to comply with Federal equal employment opportunity programs.

As revealed in Capital Spotlight last week, AID has achieved significant "break-through" in providing jobs for non-white personnel, especially overseas. The agency is not "sitting on its hands" in this regard at home.

Of course, many will admit (including the personnel folks at AID) that much remains to be done to "even the score" for colored employees, but the point is AID's hiring and promotion program is well ahead of others in its class.

How well the fair employment system is working at AID can be seen in a breakdown of the number of colored persons appointed, transferred or promoted in other than overseas bureaus, since Sept., 1963.

### 'An initial presence'

Jobs held by the following non-white professional people represent what one AID official calls "an initial professional presence" in the office to which they are assigned (all are rated GS-12, FSR-5 and above — \$10,250 to \$24,500 annually):

Robert Kitchen (FSR-1), director, Office of International Training; Frederick Senior, (GS-12) digital computer systems analyst, Management Planning Office; Edward Irons (GS-14) private enterprise officer, Office of Development Finance and Private Enterprise; Nira Hardon (GS-12), special assistant, Administration Office.

Also, Joseph Brooks (GS-13), statistician, Office of Personnel; Alven W. Watford (GS-12), business analyst, Financial Review Division; Harold Keith (GS-14), press officer, Information Service; Delmas Escoc (GS-13), information specialist, Public Affairs Division; Irving Coker (GS-12), systems accountant, Accounting Division.

Washington Afro-American,  
March 30, 1965

Also, Lloyd C. Martin (GS-12), statistician, Office of International Training; Thomas Posey (FSR-3), labor education advisor, Office of International Training; Martin Goins (FSR-3), chief, support services, Office of International Training; Edward M. Payne (FSR-4), public safety advisor, Office of Public Safety; George Roberts (FSR-4), excess property officer (Germany); and Denis Baron (FSR-3), AID coordination officer (Paris).

## Four have resigned

Others hired by AID for its Washington office since Sept., 1963 include (except four who have since resigned): Marion Johnson (GS-13), special assistant, Office of Management Operations; Gloria Gaston (GS-13), development resources assistant, Latin American Bureau;

Also John Robinson, program officer, Far East Bureau; John Roxborough, attorney advisor, General Counsel's Office; and John Bulls (GS-14), deputy chief, Agriculture Division (transfer pending).

AID has appointed a number of recruiter - consultants to help it locate qualified colored personnel for its far-flung operations. As of March 24, the following were serving in this capacity: M. Lee Bohanon, National Urban League, St. Louis, Mo.;

Also, Felix Castro, Los Angeles, Calif.; Gustave Falk, Dallas, Texas; George Roberts, Committee on Human Relations, Chicago; Pete Rubi, Board of Supervisors, Tucson, Arizona.

## Scruggs in Calif.

Also, Baxter Scruggs, Los Angeles; Mrs. Fay Sinkin, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Rosalind Solomon, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld, Bellaire, Texas; Charles Steele, Louisville (Ky.) Urban League; Lounneer Pemberton, Kansas City (Mo.) Urban League; Arthur Edmunds, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Urban League; Sam Jones, Minneapolis-St. Paul (Minn.) Urban League; and Percy Steele, San Francisco (Calif.) Urban League.

An AID spokesman said other recruiter-consultants soon may be appointed in Cincinnati, Ohio; New York City; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Cleveland, Ohio; Washington, D.C.; Lafayette, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Los Angeles, Calif. Other areas under consideration for the program include Albuquerque, New Mexico; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich., and the New England States.

six



March 23, 1965

Dear Bob:

Thank you for the report. Although I don't know how to compare it with other agencies, the total number sounds fairly inconsequential, but progress is clearly discernible. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. Robert L. Cole, Jr.  
Special Assistant for Equal  
Employment  
Agency for International Development  
Washington 25, D. C.

March 23, 1965

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Agency for International Development  
Washington 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF  
THE ADMINISTRATOR

March 18, 1965

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

Dear Lee,

Here's a recap of our efforts re Negro professional utilization since Mr. Bell's memo of September 3, 1963 (attached). Hobart has already been advised, but I thought it might be of some interest to you as well.

Sincerely yours,



Robert L. Cole, Jr.  
Special Assistant for Equal  
Employment

Attachments



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

OFFICE OF  
THE ADMINISTRATOR

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AID  
SUMMARY  
(GS-12, FSR-6 and Above)

3/12/65

	<u>Completed Actions</u>	<u>Pending Actions</u>
<u>AID/W</u>		
On Board September, 1963	9	
New Hires since 9/63	<u>21</u>	5
Transfers from Missions since 9/63	8	2
Promotions to GS-12 since 9/63	<u>2</u>	
	40	
Resignations since 9/63	6	
Transfers from AID/W to Missions	1	1
On Board March 8, 1965	33	
After completion of pending actions	39	
<u>OVERSEAS</u>		
On Board September, 1963	78	
New Hires since 9/63	<u>21</u>	10
	99	
	<u>1</u>	
	100	
Resignations	15	
Transfers to AID/W	<u>8</u>	
	23	
On Board March 8, 1965	77	
After completion of pending actions	87	

## OVERSEAS

### NEW MINORITY HIRES SINCE 9/63 (FSR-6, GS-12 and Above)

1. M.C. Forrester	R-6	Labor Education Advisor, Ecuador
2. Carl Watts	R-6	Auditor, Jordan
3. Ernest Wilson	R-6	Auditor, Ethiopia
4. Barnabas Mosley	R-5	Civil Engineer, Liberia
5. Reuben Simmons	R-3	Ag. Cooperative Advisor, Kenya
6. Robert Dumas	R-5	Asst. Food for Peace Off., Tunisia
7. Edward Williams	R-5	Livestock Advisor, Nigeria
8. Isaac Freeman	R-5	Area Development Off., Vietnam
9. Percy Milton	R-5	Accountant, Congo (L)
10. George Roberts	R-4	Excess Property Officer, Germany
11. Lorenzo Mahan	R-5	Assistant G.S.O., Yemen
12. Lawrence Holmes	R-5	Accountant, Bolivia
13. Howard T. Jackson	R-5	Public Safety Officer, Vietnam
14. Major McBee	R-4	Public Safety Advisor, Iran
15. William Jones	R-5	Auditor, Vietnam
16. Edward Phillips	R-5	Rural Affairs Officer, Vietnam
17. Winifred Evans	R-5	Public Health Nurse, Vietnam
18. Paul H. Davis	R-5	Medical Technician, Vietnam
19. Dennis H. Tilford	R-6	Ag. Extens. Advisor, Laos
20. Dr. Roosevelt Crockett	R-2	Development Officer, Education El Salvador
21. James M. Shepherd, Jr.	R-4	Public Safety Advisor, Rural, Vietnam

### AID/WASHINGTON (FSR-6, GS-12 and Above)

### NEGROES ON BOARD 9/63

1. Paul Coles	R-5	Asst. General Services Officer
2. Mildred W. Pitt	GS-12	Equal Employment Officer
3. Dennette Herrod	GS-13	Chief, Comm. and Records Br., FE
4. John Dennis	GS-14	Program and Budget Coord., CONT
5. Birtill Lloyd	GS-14	Research Specialist, TCR
6. Roger Wilkins *	ES-15	Special Assistant to Administrator
7. John Wilkins *	ES-18	General Counsel
8. Griffith Davis	R-3	Communications Media Advisor, AFR
9. Robert Kitchen	R-1	Director, Office of Int'l Training



**NEW HIRES SINCE 9/63**  
**(FSR-6, GS-12 and Above)**

1. Harry Wright *	GS-14	Guaranty Officer, DFPE
2. Marion Johnson	AD-13	Special Assistant, FE/MGT
3. Shelton Granger *	R-2	Chief, Educ. and Manpower Dev., LA
4. Gloria Gaston	AD-13	Development Resources Asst., LA
5. Carter Collins	AD-12	Asst. Desk Officer, Nicaragua, LA/W
6. John Robinson	GS-12	Program Officer, FE
7. Nira Hardon	AD-12	Special Asst. to Asst. Admin. for Administration
8. Edward Irons	AD-14	Private Enterprise Officer, DFPE
9. John Roxborough	GS-15	Attorney Advisor, GC
10. Alfonzo Dominguez	R-5	Food for Peace Officer
11. Harold Keith	GS-14	Press Officer
12. Delmas Escoe	GS-13	Information Specialist
13. Irving Coker	GS-12	Systems Accountant, CONT
14. Charles J. Nelson	R-2	Director, Office of Mediterranean Affairs, AFR
15. Lloyd C. Martin	GS-12	Statistician, IT
16. Gilbert Cruter *	R-4	Congressional Liaison Staff
17. Eugene Jackson *	GS-14	Attorney Advisor, GC
18. Alven W. Watford	GS-12	Business Analyst, CONT
19. Frederick Senior	GS-12	Digital Computer Systems Analyst, MP
20. Joseph Brooks	GS-13	Statistician, A/PA
21. Ronald Gault	R-6	Personnel Staffing Specialist, FE

**TRANSFERS FROM MISSIONS TO AID/W SINCE 9/63**  
**(FSR-6, GS-12 and Above)**

1. Samuel Adams	R-1	Senior Officers Seminar - Foreign Service Institute
2. Vernon C. Johnson	R-3	Deputy Chief, Ag. Division, AFR
3. Avery Adams	R-2	Deputy Director, NESA/MGT
4. Voyce Mack	R-4	Management Analyst, NESA
5. Thomas Posey	R-3	Labor Education Advisor, IT
6. Norman Ashton	R-4	Management Analyst, NESA
7. Edward M. Payne	R-4	Public Safety Advisor, OPS
8. Martin Goins	R-3	Chief, Support Services, IT
9. Arthur McCaw	R-4	Pending Assignment in Accounting Division, A/CONT
10. John T. Bulls	GS-14	Deputy Chief, Agriculture, FE (pending)

\* Separations subsequent to 9/63



# PROMOTIONS SINCE 9/63

1. Robert W. Kitchen	R-1	Director, Office of Int'l. Training
2. Rucelle Powell	GS-13	Reports Dev. Officer, LA/ID (pending)
3. Grace McGowan	GS-12	Personnel Staffing Specialist, NESA
4. Mildred W. Pitt	GS-13	Equal Employment Officer
5. E. Avery Adams, Jr.	R-2	Deputy Director, NESA/Mgt. Ops.
6. Norman R. Ashton	R-4	Special Asst., NESA/Mgt. Ops.
7. Hermon Davis	R-3	Asst. Mission Director, Costa Rica
8. Frank Pinder	R-1	Mission Director, Ghana
9. John L. Withers	R-3	Development Loan Officer, FE
10. John Roxborough	R-2	(pending) Legal Advisor, Nigeria
11. Patsy Graves	R-3	Home Economics Advisor, Nigeria
12. Madison Broadnax	R-3	Extension Advisor, Sudan

## PENDING ACTIONS (FSR-6, GS-12 and Above)

1. Joseph L. Fisher, Jr.	GS-13	Exporters Service Branch Chief, MR
2. John Hope, III	R-5	Junior Officer Trainee, AFR
3. Neil Riden	GS-14	Economist, PC
4. Thomas Whiting	R-4	Journeyman Auditor, A/CONT
5. Donald P. Addison	R-5	Community Dev. Advisor, Tanzania
6. John B. Eubanks	R-4	Community Dev., Training, Laos
7. Herbert Carter	R-4	Community Dev. Advisor, Thailand
8. H. Daniel Lang	R-4	Social Welfare Advisor, Laos
9. Christopher McHoney	R-4	Teacher Ed. Advisor, Science, Vietnam
10. John D. Attaway	R-4	Asst. Exec. Officer, AID/W - FE
11. Mason Moton	R-4	Community Dev. Advisor, Laos
12. Richard Brown	GS-12	Supply Specialist, AID/W - FE
13. James I. Kirkwood	R-4	Agronomist, Korea
14. Ernest Bennett	R-5	Public Admin., Customs, Laos
15. Robert Hurst	R-4	Agri. Economic Advisor, Laos

**REGIONAL MINORITY BREAKTHROUGHS SUBSEQUENT TO SEPTEMBER 1963  
(GS-12/FSR-5 and Above)**

The following assignments since September 1963 represent minority breakthroughs, i.e., a Mission listing indicates assignment of a minority employee (GS-12/FSR-5 or above) to that Mission for the first time; an occupational category listing represents initial placement of a minority employee in that category in the country; and AID/W listings indicate the initial assignment of a minority employee to a particular position in a Bureau.

**LATIN AMERICA**

**Overseas**

Hermon Davis	Costa Rica	Assistant Mission Director
Lawrence Holmes	Bolivia	Accountant
Roosevelt Crockett	El Salvador	Development Officer, Educ.
Richard Ware	(Jamaica)	AID Representative (pending)
Kermit King	ROCAP	Chief Education Advisor

**Washington**

Carter Collins	Asst. Desk Officer - Nicaragua - LA/W
Rucelle Powell	Reports Division Officer (pending)
Gloria Gaston	Dep. Human Resources Dev. Officer (pending)

**NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA**

**Overseas**

Lorenzo Mahan	Yemen	General Services Officer
Ira Johnson	(India)	Controller
Carl Watts	Jordan	Auditor
Major McBee	(Iran)	Public Safety Advisor

**Washington**

Avery Adams	Deputy Director, NESA/MGT
Norman Ashton	Special Assistant, MGT Operations
Alfonzo Dominguez	Food for Peace Officer



## AFRICA

### Overseas

Walker C. Williams	Ethiopia	Health Educ. Advisor
Timothy Edwards	Somali Rep.	Asst. Gen. Services Off.
Robert Dumas	Tunisia	Food for Peace Officer
John Roxborough	(Nigeria)	Legal Advisor (pending)

### Washington

Charles J. Nelson	Director, AFR Mediterranean Affairs (first geographic Office Director in history of foreign aid operations)
John Hope III	AFR Management Operations (pending)
Vernon C. Johnson	Deputy Chief, AGR Division

## FAR EAST

### Overseas

Ernest Neal	Philippines	Deputy Mission Director
Edward Phillips	(Vietnam)	Rural Affairs Officer
Howard Jackson	(Vietnam)	Public Safety Officer
William Jones	(Vietnam)	Auditor
Isaac Freeman	(Vietnam)	Rural Affairs Officer
Waddell Burwell	(Vietnam)	Supply Management Officer
John Withers	(Korea)	Development Loan Officer
Herbert Carter	Thailand	Comm. Development Advisor (pending)
John D. Attaway	Mission undetermined	- Asst. Executive Off. (pending)

### Washington

Marion Johnson	Special Assistant, FE/MGT
James Robinson	Program Officer
John Bulls	Deputy Chief, Agriculture Div. (transfer pending)

**MISSION DIRECTORS  
AID REPRESENTATIVES  
DEPUTY MISSION DIRECTORS**

**Frank Pinder  
Samuel Adams  
Richard Ware**

**Ernest Neal  
Hermon Davis**

**Director - Ghana  
Director - Morocco (in process)  
AID Representative - Jamaica  
(pending end of tour as Peace Corps  
Representative - British Honduras)  
Deputy Director - Philippines  
Assistant Director - Costa Rica**

## OFFICE SYMBOLS

AA/A	Assistant Administrator for Administration
AFR	Africa Bureau
A/PA	Office of Personnel
CONT	Office of the Controller
DFPE	Office of Development Finance and Private Enterprise
FE	Far East Bureau
FE/MGT	Far East Management
GC	General Counsel
IS	Information Staff
IT	International Training
LA	Latin American Bureau
LA/ID	Latin America, Institutional Development
MP	Management Planning
MR	Material Resources
NESA	Near East and South Asia Bureau
OPS	Office of Public Safety
PC	Office of Program Coordination
TCR	Office of Technical Cooperation and Research



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF  
THE ADMINISTRATOR

September 3, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Executive Staff

SUBJECT: A.I.D. Utilization of Minority Professional Persons

I have been reviewing the fiscal year 1963 minority census figures for A.I.D. as compiled for the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity by the Office of Personnel. It is very gloomy reading.

This Agency, which has special reason and special opportunities to make use of the rich variety of backgrounds that make up U.S. society, in fact has made little use of minority professional persons.

For example, of 1159 persons on our Washington staff who are classified Grade 12 (or its equivalent) and above, 9 are Negroes. Of 482 FSR-1's and 2's in our overseas missions, 5 are Negroes. Moreover, the Negro professionals we do have are heavily concentrated in a few overseas missions in West Africa.

Furthermore, the situation has been getting worse, not better. The very small number of Negroes, people of Latin American derivation, and other minority group professional employees that were on board at the end of fiscal 1962 has become even smaller.

This situation is thoroughly indefensible from a moral point of view, particularly in the light of the social revolution that is underway in the United States. It also represents a failure to draw on substantial reservoirs of talent outside the Agency, and to make effective use of the talent we have inside the Agency. Moreover, this minority employment profile indicates to me an inadequate implementation

by A.I.D. of the requirement of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity that all persons have equal access to positions for which they are qualified.

We must undertake an immediate program of action to rectify the present situation. That program will involve three main elements:

1. Dispersion of Many Negro Professional Personnel in Our West African Missions. The heavy concentration of Negro professionals in a few West African Missions, coupled with the fact that many such professionals have been kept in such posts for substantially longer periods than non-Negro professionals, is both an obvious misuse of talent and an obvious failure to take advantage of competent and experienced personnel in other programs of the Agency. The situation can and should be corrected without delay. I have asked Robert Cole, the Special Assistant for Equal Employment, with Manlio DeAngelis, of AFE, and in cooperation with A/PA, to examine carefully our Negro professional complement in West Africa and to lay out an orderly schedule to effectuate the reassignments of many of such personnel to other parts of Africa and to other regions. The schedule and assignments will take into account the rotation and assignment patterns deemed desirable for all personnel in the Agency; the desirability of assuring all personnel that they are being treated fairly; and the importance to the Agency of utilizing experienced personnel to the maximum effectiveness. Cole and DeAngelis will be working closely with the other Bureaus and several of the Offices in this effort. I expect the fullest cooperation of all those involved.

2. The Conduct of an Urgent Recruitment and Assignment Campaign. The purpose of this campaign will be to overcome an apparent failure to date to recruit qualified minority personnel at professional levels (FSR-6, GS-12 and above, and their equivalents) in numbers which would seem appropriate in view of the needs of the Agency and the availability of resources within American minority groups. This apparent failure seems to be true of substantially every office and regional bureau in AID/W and in the Missions. Our intention to operate in accordance with the standards of equal opportunity established by the President must be made plain throughout the Agency at the earliest possible date.

In stating this objective, it should be understood that I do not intend that there should be any compromise with quality. I reaffirm, moreover, the policy of this Agency that it will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion or national origin. Since, however, on the record which has been

presented to me, it seems clear that our recruitment and assignments have failed to take adequate advantage of substantial reservoirs of talent among minority groups in this country, it is necessary to undertake an aggressive effort to encourage qualified minority group applicants to submit themselves for consideration and to make it plain that we intend to utilize such talent effectively. Only such action is likely to overcome the effects of the past.

I would assume that a program vigorously pursued would result in the selection of minority professionals in substantially all of the major professional, administrative and managerial categories in the Agency, both in Washington and overseas. Moreover, I would assume also that fair assignment of minority professionals would result in the presence of such professionals in substantially all of our missions. The important thing, however, is not precise numbers or locations but the quality of our personnel and the breadth and fairness of our recruitment efforts and assignment patterns.

In order to be able to assess our progress in this field, I should like each Office and Bureau to transmit to the Special Assistant for Equal Employment the following data on a biweekly basis:

- a. A working report of all true vacancies (and projected vacancies as far in advance as definite knowledge is available), FSR 6, GS-12 and above or their equivalents, both for Washington and abroad; (see Attachment A) and
- b. A report of all selections made at FSR 6, GS-12 and above, or their equivalents, both for Washington and abroad. This report should include positive efforts made to recruit minority candidates, the names of minority candidates considered and the reasons for any rejections, and explicit reasons for selections made (see Attachment B).

These reports should not be construed as a device for preferential treatment for any ethnic group but as part of our effort to insure that able minority people are sought out so that their qualifications can be fairly assessed against those of nonminority candidates. The merit system and the Agency can only be strengthened by making possible the candidacy of as many talented people as we can locate.



I am aware that these reports place an additional administrative burden on the Offices and Regional Bureaus, but for the time being at least I think they are necessary.

The key to success in this campaign will be the effectiveness of the recruiting work undertaken. The Office of the Special Assistant for Equal Employment is prepared to help, both by furnishing recruitment leads, personal bio-data, and other information, and by using the access it has to strategic individuals in the minority communities.

3. Permanent Improvement of Our Personnel Practices with Respect to Minority Talent. The two measures outlined above will only mark the beginning of the substantial, permanent improvement that is needed in our personnel practices in order to establish standards of equal employment in this Agency. Our recruiting, training, assignment, and promotion practices all appear to have been deficient in this respect in the past. All must be reviewed and improved. This work will proceed concurrently with the measures described above.

I intend to make clear my personal position and the Agency's on equal employment, whenever it is practicable, in speeches to business, professional, and foreign affairs groups. I shall also make a substantial effort to respond to requests for speeches on A.I.D. matters from responsible minority group and intergroup organizations. I feel it is strongly incumbent on senior executives and their staffs to do the same. Mr. Bayley's office and Mr. Cole's office can aid our activities along these lines.

This memorandum has been concerned primarily with the situation regarding the employment of Negroes in A.I.D. Similar problems may exist with respect to other minorities and as necessary will be dealt with as we ascertain the facts and the alternatives on each.



David E. Bell

ATTACHMENT A

CURRENT AND PROJECTED VACANCIES OF GS-12/FSR-6 AND ABOVE POSITIONS

Office or Bureau: \_\_\_\_\_

AID/WASHINGTON AND FIELD

Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade or Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of duties and job requirements: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade or Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of duties and job requirements: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade or Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Duties and Job requirements: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade or Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Duties and Job requirements: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ATTACHMENT B

Office of Bureau: \_\_\_\_\_

AID/WASHINGTON AND FIELD

Position Filled: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade or Class: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name of individual selected: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Reasons for his or her selection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Negro \_\_\_\_\_ Caucasian \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish-Speaking \_\_\_\_\_

4. Narrative description of positive efforts made to recruit minority group candidates: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Minority candidates considered for vacancy:

a. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Reason for rejection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

a. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Reason for rejection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



March 1, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Jack Valenti

I met the other day with John Bailey, Governor Lawrence, Louis Martin and Harold Leventhal to discuss the responsibilities of the subcommittee created by the Atlantic City Convention to ensure that all party activities are conducted without regard to racial considerations.

I believe that they are keenly aware of the need to take positive steps to work with the individual state committees to ensure that there will be positive results well before 1968. In addition, there is recognition of the need to spell out for the individual states where this is a problem exactly what is required of them.

In our meeting it was suggested that there could be some political advantage to the DNC if Bailey and Governor Lawrence could call on the President, ostensibly to advise him of the work being done by the special committee headed by Lawrence, but also to put in their two cents worth about the need for registration and voting legislation throughout the country without regard to partisanship.

It seems to me that this is a legitimate and good public relations gesture and I agreed to present it to you for consideration. Inasmuch as the voting rights message is likely to go to Congress early this week I would assume that if this is to be done it should be done today (Monday) or tomorrow.

Lee C White

**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
WASHINGTON

1/19/65

TO: Lee White

FROM: Terry Scanlon

For your information per John Clinton's  
request.

STATUS REPORT

FREDERICK C. BERGER

SOURCE: Bill Geoghegan

The Justice Department explored various areas of employment for Berger and located an Assistant United States Attorney position in Nashville. Senator Gore was asked for the usual clearance on this appointment and replied with a "flat no" saying he didn't want any "cast offs from Mississippi". Geoghegan states that the entire picture beginning with the Atlantic City Convention through the duration of the campaign was explained to the Senator as was the President's personal interest in placing Berger, but to no avail. Gore was entirely uncooperative.

The Justice Department can and will proceed with Berger's appointment, but will hold off until they hear further from us. In the interim they will explore <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> ~~any~~ possibilities for him.

TMS (1/19/65)



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

F. Y. I.

Bill Moyers

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BOX 4689  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30302

RALPH MCGILL  
Publisher

April 1, 1965

~~Confidential~~

Mr. William Moyers  
Executive Assistant  
To the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

First, let me thank you for giving me some time last Tuesday. Since talking with you I have become increasingly concerned about another aspect of the over-all problem. It is obvious that the extreme right already is launched on a campaign to make it appear that the Communists are chiefly behind the civil rights movement. I think this reflects their feeling that they have lost the ball game and now they are going to smear it. It is my strong feeling that there should be some high level discussion and planning about this so that from a number of sources this sort of charge may be blunted and refuted.

I enclose a column of mine which ran today, not from any pride of authorship, but because it explains at some length a point which I want to make more briefly here. Historically the moderate or decent white person has remained aloof from racial problems in the South, but this has been more critically true since 1954. The obvious illustrations of this began with Little Rock in 1957 and continue into our present. The point is that since the responsible local people have removed themselves from the problems and decisions, they have left a vacuum which such elements as the Klan and the extreme left, including the Communist left, have attempted to fill. Sometime ago The Atlanta Constitution was able to expose one of these on the staff of Dr. King and he was removed from the official position. We know that SNCC has three or four whose records are not too good in this respect.

Determined to be an  
administrative marking

By ME On 10/24/80

But over-all, I think it remarkable that in the face of the almost complete abdication of responsibility by local white communities, the extreme left has not made more progress. It is, in fact, a tribute to the Negro organizations and the local Negroes themselves that the radical left has not been able to penetrate deeper when it was an inevitable situation for them to seek to exploit. I have a feeling that the St. Augustine chapter is one of the worst examples in which only the Negro direct action group and the Klan groups were in conflict with almost utter avoidance by the white people of St. Augustine and by responsible state officials.

But there is a story here that needs to be told, and I would like to see some speeches and interviews, maybe in the Congress, perhaps by the Department of Justice, and perhaps by some other persons outside the government, begin to develop this theme.

Secondly, I would earnestly recommend that conferences be had on this subject with Roy Wilkins and others of like quality in the Negro movement and in the Negro organizations who are well aware of these facts and of the presence of men whose records are vulnerable to charges of fellow traveling or Communist association. I also would urge that Governor LeRoy Collins be brought into this immediately. I am sure there will be some members of the House Un-American Activities Committee who will use the Klan investigation to try to switch it over to smear the civil rights movement with charges of communism. In fact--and in confidence--one of the men in The Atlanta Constitution Bureau in Washington told me that one of the staff of the House Un-American Activities Committee had already said they weren't really interested in the Klan investigation, that it had been imposed on them from the top and they had to go along, but that maybe they could go ahead with it and work out some way to get at the Communists in the civil rights movement.

I would hope also that the Justice Department would be brought into this. In other words, I think we need now to begin to counter this sort of talk which is already beginning and make it clear this is an indigenous American revolution and of course the Communists seek to exploit it. We could even bring



in Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's book, "Masters of Deceit," in which he specifies this is a typical Communist tactic, to hitch themselves to all sorts of reform groups which they feel will give them propaganda benefit. (I suppose the Scottsboro case of three decades ago is one of the more illustrative examples of this tactic.)

I would hope that perhaps Mr. William Sullivan of the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be asked his advice.

I think there is a certain immediacy in beginning this work because, without question, the radical left is going to try to extend this into the cities this summer, and if something isn't done to help King, Wilkins, and other Negro leaders who would like to help, the left will plan aimless demonstrations directed at amorphous objectives so that it might be possible for the extreme right, including the Klan, Governor Wallace, and others of that type, to distort and smear the relatively small amount of penetration by the radical left. In other words, if we can't have a reasonable analysis of the place of the radical left in this movement and if we can't assist in getting them out without damaging the legitimate movement, I think we will have a much worse time. The left would obviously like to direct the movement into many other areas where it doesn't belong.

I am taking the liberty of sending this to LeRoy Collins. I don't know whether you will want to show this to the President or not, but I do hope some coordinated discussion may be had.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

  
Ralph McGill

RM:gl

cc: Mr. LeRoy Collins

RALPH

4/1/68

# Mc GILL

## *An Appeal To Reason*

Not long ago the nation was shocked by a murder in New York City. The story was an appalling one.



Down on a street a woman was being attacked by a man who was stabbing her with a knife.

From the windows of apartment houses on that street men and women looked out—and did nothing. There properly was righteous protest and moral wrath.

The South, after Selma, might think on that story.

In the wake of the Selma story and the march to Montgomery there is a searching of minds and hearts.

There is, of course, the usual protest against "outsiders." There is anger against Dr. Martin Luther King.

Gov. Wallace, who callously equated the murder of an unfending woman driving on a lonely Alabama road with the killing of two men in New York, is angry about "leftists." (Of course there were leftists at Selma. The FBI long ago pointed out that Communists, for propaganda reasons, try to take advantage of any such protest in labor strikes, civil rights, or other forms of action seeking redress to wrongs.)

It was the presence in Selma of hundreds of ministers, priests, plain citizens, and nuns that took the play away from the small amount of leftist participation.

### ***Moral South***

Only the Klan-type mentality and the bullwhip sheriffs want another "Selma." The moral South, the "good people," would like to avoid another one. More and more pastors, priests, rabbis and laymen are asking how another may be avoided.

To avoid another we must face a moment of truth—

The problem of the South is something like the story of the woman being stabbed in a New York street with the good people, the comfortable people, looking on from the safety of their high windows.

No one denies that injustice, discrimination, and cruel inequities have existed, and do, in the South. (Sure it is present, too, in the East and West, in a more subtle, sophisticated form.) We have been direct and written it into our state laws. We did disfranchise the Negro. The old "separate but equal laws" were never equal. We know that.

So in the wake of Selma we can see that for two or three generations we in the South have been looking on at wrongs being done—without coming forward to stop them.

Some people cry out against Dr. Martin Luther King. But it is obvious that if wrongs and injustice had not long been neglected by the "best people," he could not act.

### ***Radicals Attracted***

Some radicals have been attracted to one of the present groups. They could not have existed had not the "good people" stood back from wrongs being done.

No Southern state, for example, moved to remove the white primary which prevented a two-party system and disfranchised most Negroes. A federal suit had to be brought.

A civil rights bill had to be passed in 1964 because court decisions of 1954 for 10 years had not been implemented voluntarily and with the hoped-for deliberate speed.

We have stood behind the drapes of our high windows and looked on at injustice and harsh inequities in the streets. We did not go to help. We waited for "outsiders" and for Dr. King (who is no outsider), and for the direct action groups.

Now we face a simple alternative.

Will "the best" people move into the void and make it their business to see to it that justice is done and that laws are obeyed? Or will we stand behind the drapes and look on at still another "Selma"?



AUTHORITY FOR USE OF  
PRESIDENTIAL PLANE

Re: Rev. REEB

See C 7

May 26, 1965

Dear Congressman:

Upon receipt of your letter of earlier this month enclosing a letter from Dr. R. E. Hamilton indicating his opinion that the President had acted without authority in making available to the widow of Reverend Reeb an Air Force airplane, I asked the Justice Department for a legal memo on the precise point.

The following language from the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel, I believe, covers the matter thoroughly and I am delighted to pass the information on to you.

"Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution provides that the Executive power of the United States shall be vested in the President. Section 2 of that Article provides that the President shall be the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, and Section 3 provides that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Throughout our history the President's broad authority under those constitutional provisions and under the statutes of the United States (for example, see 10 U.S.C., particularly Sections 121, 836, 1161(b), 1162(a), 3012(1)(2), 5031(b) and 8012(b), and 37 U.S.C., particularly Section 301) to employ and deploy military personnel and their equipment has been recognized and accepted. In those rare instances in which the Congress has seen fit to impose limitations upon that authority, it has done so expressly. For example, the Congress expressly prohibited the use of troops at the polls, 18 U.S.C. 596, or as a posse comitatus, 18 U.S.C. 1385, and expressly prohibited the assignment overseas of members of the armed services



until they have completed four months of basic training (10 U.S.C. 671). In the absence of such an express restriction, the President may employ and deploy members of the Armed Forces and their equipment in any manner that he deems to be consistent with the national interest.

Acting under that broad authority, Presidents have used Armed Forces personnel and equipment to fight forest fires; to aid in searches for lost persons; to aid victims of floods, earthquakes, and other disasters; to provide emergency medical care and treatment; to transport critically ill persons to medical facilities; to transport vitally needed drugs, medicines, and serums to the sick; to feed livestock stranded by blizzards; and in other similar cases too numerous to list. These humanitarian activities generally were publicized at the time of their occurrence and the Congress is completely aware of those actions. However, to the best of my knowledge humane responses of this type by the President on behalf of the Nation have never been the subject of criticism or complaint by the Congress or any other responsible source. Furthermore, these activities have never caused an adverse impact upon our national defense or national security, and, to the contrary, have often resulted in special praise and commendation and have tended to enhance public appreciation of and respect for the Armed Forces. It is, of course, a well-established doctrine that long-continued acquiescence by the Congress gives decisive weight to a construction by the executive of its powers. United States v. Midwest Oil Co., 236 U.S. 459, 481 (1915). Youngstown Co., v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579, 613 (1952).

Consequently, it is my opinion that the President may, in his discretion, and in the absence of an express statutory restriction, direct the Armed Forces of the United States to perform reasonable humanitarian services, such as transporting Mrs. Reeb from Birmingham to Boston. In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that the flight did not entail any misuse of public funds."



Of course, we have no objection to your passing this on to your constituent nor do we have any objection to his making the communication public in any appropriate fashion.

Sincerely,

Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President

Honorable Charles Farnsley  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

MAY 25 1965

Honorable Lee C. White  
Counsel to the President  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. White:

This is in reply to your memorandum requesting advice as to the constitutional or statutory authority of the President to make available to the widow of the Reverend Mr. Reeb an Air Force airplane to transport her from Birmingham to Boston.

I know of no express provision of statutory law that authorizes the President to make an Air Force airplane available to a private citizen in a case of this type; however, I have no doubt that the broad authority conferred upon the President by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, permits him, as Chief Executive and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, to use personnel and property of the Armed Forces for humanitarian activities of this type.

Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution provides that the executive power of the United States shall be vested in the President. Section 2 of that Article provides that the President shall be the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, and Section 3 provides that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Throughout our history the President's broad authority under those constitutional provisions and under the statutes of the United States (for example, see 10 U.S.C., particularly §§ 121, 836, 1161(b), 1162(a), 3012(1)(2), 5031(b) and 8012(b), and 37 U.S.C., particularly § 301) to employ and deploy military personnel and their equipment has been recognized and accepted. In those rare

instances in which the Congress has seen fit to impose limitations upon that authority, it has done so expressly. For example, the Congress expressly prohibited the use of troops at the polls, 18 U.S.C. 596, or as a posse comitatus, 18 U.S.C. 1385, and expressly prohibited the assignment overseas of members of the armed services until they have completed four months of basic training (10 U.S.C. 671). In the absence of such an express restriction, the President may employ and deploy members of the Armed Forces and their equipment in any manner that he deems to be consistent with the national interest.

Acting under that broad authority, Presidents have used Armed Forces personnel and equipment to fight forest fires; to aid in searches for lost persons; to aid victims of floods, earthquakes, and other disasters; to provide emergency medical care and treatment; to transport critically ill persons to medical facilities; to transport vitally needed drugs, medicines, and serums to the sick; to feed livestock stranded by blizzards; and in other similar cases too numerous to list. These humanitarian activities generally were publicized at the time of their occurrence and the Congress is completely aware of those actions. However, to the best of my knowledge humane responses of this type by the President on behalf of the Nation have never been the subject of criticism or complaint by the Congress or any other responsible source. Furthermore, these activities have never caused an adverse impact upon our national defense or national security, and, to the contrary, have often resulted in special praise and commendation and have tended to enhance public appreciation of and respect for the Armed Forces. It is, of course, a well-established doctrine that long-continued acquiescence by the Congress gives decisive weight to a construction by the executive of its powers. United States v. Midwest Oil Co., 236 U.S. 459, 481 (1915). Youngstown Co., v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579, 613 (1952).



Consequently, it is my opinion that the President may, in his discretion, and in the absence of an express statutory restriction, direct the Armed Forces of the United States to perform reasonable humanitarian services, such as transporting Mrs. Reeb from Birmingham to Boston. In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that the flight did not entail any misuse of public funds.

Sincerely,

Norbert A. Schlei  
Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legal Counsel

May 10, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Norbert Schlei  
Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Justice

As the enclosed file indicates, there are a number of people who have questioned the legal authority upon which the President made available to the widow of Reverend Reeb a government plane to transport her from Birmingham to Boston. We have for the most part avoided answering that particular question, but I would appreciate a memo indicating the constitutional or statutory authority supporting this particular action. The file is our complete file and I would appreciate it therefore if you could return it to me with your response.

Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President

Enclosure

Ltr dated 5/5/65 to LCW from Congressman Charles Farnsley, enclosing ltr dated 5/3/65 to the Congressman from Dr. R. E. Hamilton;  
Ltr to Congressman Farnsley from LCW dated 4/27/65 in reply to Mr. Farnsley ltr of 3/22.

RD/WH  
HUC/STG  
WH 14-1

April 27, 1965

Dear Congressman:

Your letter of March 22 to Mr. O'Brien enclosing a copy of a letter to you from R. E. Hamilton has been referred to me. We have used the following text in response to inquiries regarding the use of the President's plane by the family of Reverend Reeb:

"This is in response to your letter to the President concerning the courtesies extended the family of Reverend Reeb.

The death of any person is a cause for sadness, but I am sure you will recognize that the death of the Reverend James Reeb had an impact far beyond his own family and circle of friends; indeed, its impact was felt throughout the Nation and around the world. In the kindness extended to Mr. Reeb's family, the President, as the Nation's Chief Executive Officer, was expressing not only his own feelings, but the sense of compassion felt by vast numbers of people in all parts of the country.

Thank you for writing."

Sincerely,

Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President

Honorable Charles Farnley  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

8-23-62



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Mike Manatos

*in Central files*

- At Tab A is a letter which you received from Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., requesting any comments you might care to make on a question raised by one of his constituents in Franklinville, North Carolina.

The question posed is by what authority or power the President authorized the use of an Air Force plane for the widow and father of Reverend James Reeb.

As you know, we did send a JetStar to Birmingham, Alabama, to fly Mrs. Reeb and her father-in-law back to Boston after Reverend Reeb died. This matter was discussed by George Reedy at his News Conference on March 12th. A copy of the transcript of that conference is attached at Tab B.

I am told that a number of requests have been received in the White House and also at the Department of the Air Force Office of Legislative Liaison for information as to the authority by which the President provided this military aircraft. Department of the Air Force has found no specific legal reference which can be quoted. They can only assume that the President was exercising his authority as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces or his authority as the Senior Government Official of the Country. The Department of the Air Force, however, has not given this response to any of the inquiries which they have received. Rather, they have simply referred all inquiries concerning this question back to the White House as it involved a Presidential action.

George Reedy has informed us that he also has received several inquiries for similar information on this case. He has referred all such requests to Lee White.

Lieutenant Colonel Cook, of my office, has discussed this question with Lee White and has been informed that Mr. White is holding several inquiries to which he has not yet responded. He recommends that the attached inquiry from Senator Ervin be transferred to him so that it can be responded to at the same time a response is prepared to the other inquiries which he is holding.



C. V. CLIFTON

Attachments



nature. I did not hear the word blackjack when I was in there.

Q. Let's forget the word blackjack. Did the ministers accurately reflect the feelings of the Administration by saying it is the feeling of the President when they reported that the President feels that unusual pressure has been placed upon him to act hastily in this matter?

MR. REEDY: I would assume the ministers accurately reflected their own interpretation of what went on in the meeting, and I am not going to comment beyond that.

Q. Does the White House have anything to say about the meeting?

MR. REEDY: No. Just what I have told you. It was held, and at the end the President told these men to go out and talk to you and say what was in their hearts and minds.

Q. George, did the President make available to the widow of Mr. Reeb and his father a military jet to fly them from Selma to some destination?

MR. REEDY: Yes.

Q. Can you give us any details, George, as to where it is going to land?

MR. REEDY: No.

Q. Jet Star?

MR. REEDY: Yes.

Q. Did the President extend the offer of the use of this plane when he spoke to Mrs. Reeb on the phone?

MR. REEDY: Yes.

Q. George, there is a report that there has been a policy decision that the White House -- if there should be any more sit-in demonstrations, the sit-downers will be removed immediately. Is that correct?

MR. REEDY: I don't know of any policy decision. The only thing I have heard the President say on that is that the tours are to continue normally.

Q. George, were there any incidents this morning?

MR. REEDY: None that were reported to me.

Q. By normally you mean without sit-ins?

Q. Are there going to be any future sit-ins permitted, George?

MR. REEDY: As I said, the only thing I have heard the President say on that is that he wanted the tours to continue in the normal order. As far as any security precautions that might be taken by those responsible for security, we don't discuss those normally.

Q. George, do you expect to hold another briefing today?

MR. REEDY: No. The group seemed to think this would suffice.

Q. Is there a schedule for tomorrow?

MR. REEDY: No. If anything does arise later I'll post it.



TELEGRAM

FULL RATE OR  
STRAIGHT TELEGRAM ☐  
DAY LETTER ☐  
NIGHT LETTER ☐

*Coly*  
The White House  
Washington

MAR 10 PM 8 19  
MARCH 10, 1965

MRS JAMES REIB  
CARE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BHAM

OUR THOUGHTS AND PRAYERS ARE WITH YOU AND YOUR HUSBAND. HIS  
COMMITMENT TO THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND THE RIGHT OF MEN TO SHARE  
IN THE ~~X~~ CHOICE OF THOSE WHO GOVERN THEM IS DEEP TESTIMENT TO  
THE FINEST IDEALS OF OUR NATION. MAY GOD GIVE YOU SPECIAL  
STRENGTH AND COURAGE

LYNDON B JOHNSON.

PHONED IN BY MR. MOYERS

APPROVED FOR DISPATCH

*B 3 W*  
*824P*

*Civil Rights  
File*

January 15, 1965

William M. Kunstler, Esquire  
Attorney at Law  
511 Fifth Avenue  
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Kunstler:

The Postmaster General asked me to reply to your letter of January 6, 1965, in which you requested the use of certain space in the Post Office Federal Building in Greenwood, Mississippi.

We regret to advise you that section 612.21a of the Postal Manual precludes us from assigning any space in a Government-owned building under the jurisdiction of this Department to your organization. Section 612.21a reads as follows:

"The assignment of space in Government-owned buildings operated by the Post Office Department is restricted by law for the use of Federal officials, clerks, and employees. Assignment for other uses is not permissible."

Sincerely,

(Signed) Joseph P. Doherty

Joseph P. Doherty  
Executive Assistant to the  
Assistant Postmaster General

cc: Postmaster General  
Dep. Postmaster General  
General Counsel, POD  
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, JD  
Lee White - White House  
Mr. Doherty  
Mr. Jeffers  
Mr. A. J. Coffman

January 15, 1965

Mr. Silas McGhee  
Project Director  
Council of Federated Organizations  
708 Avenue N  
Greenwood, Mississippi 38930

Dear Mr. McGhee:

The Postmaster General asked me to reply to your letter of January 6, 1965, in which you requested the use of certain space in the Post Office Federal Building in Greenwood, Mississippi.

We regret to advise you that section 612.21a of the Postal Manual precludes us from assigning any space in a Government-owned building under the jurisdiction of this Department to your organization. Section 612.21a reads as follows:

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Sincerely,

(Signed) Joseph P. Doherty

Joseph P. Doherty  
Executive Assistant to the  
Assistant Postmaster General

cc: Postmaster General  
Dep. Postmaster General  
General Counsel, POD  
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, JD  
Lee White - White House  
Mr. Doherty  
Mr. Jeffers  
Mr. A. J. Coffman



Department of Justice  
Washington

January 15, 1965


MEMORANDUM FOR: Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach  
Acting Attorney General

Attached is a draft response for the Postmaster General to Mr. Kuntsler's letter regarding use of Post Office facilities in Mississippi for taking depositions. I am advised that the Post Office Department presently has a specific request from Silas McGhee, on behalf of COFO, for the use of the Civil Service room in the Greenwood Post Office to take depositions in the congressional seating matter sometime between January 10 and February 10. Post Office has not yet responded to this request but I understand that a response is being drafted in the Bureau of Facilities advising McGhee that the space cannot be available because of Regulation 612.21(a) of the Postal Manual, which reads as follows:

The assignment of space in Government buildings operated by the Post Office Department is restricted by law for the use of federal officials, clerks, and employees. Assignment for other uses is not permissible.



BURKE MARSHALL  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Nick: I would not leave  
the last sentence standing if I were  
John Gronowski. 

Dear Mr. Kuntsler:

I regret that I am unable to grant your request for the use of facilities in Post Office buildings in the State of Mississippi in order to take the depositions of witnesses.

Section 612.21(a) of the Postal Manual, which contains the official regulations of the Post Office Department, forbids the assignment of space in government buildings operated by the Post Office Department except for the use of federal officials, clerks and employees. Assignment for other uses is not permitted.

I agree that proceedings under an Act of Congress should not be frustrated merely because facilities in which these depositions could be taken are deliberately withheld. If, in any particular community, you are refused the use of all suitable facilities, I would like to have full details in order that I may determine whether the general

- 2 -

rule above referred to applies under the particular circumstances.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. GRONOUSKI  
Postmaster General



KUNSTLER & KUNSTLER & Kinoy

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

511 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 2-8317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER

RICHARD J. KUNSTLER

Arthur Kinoy

CABLE ADDRESS

KANDALEX

January 6, 1965

Hon. John A. Gronouski  
Postmaster General  
Post Office Department  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gronouski:

Challenges against the seating of the Mississippi delegation to the United States House of Representatives have been duly served and filed with the Clerk of the House on December 4, 1964. These contests have been instituted pursuant to the provisions of Title 2, United States Code Section 201 et seq. This Title authorizes the issuance of subpoenas for the taking of depositions in contested election cases.

As attorneys for the contestants in the above challenges, we are preparing to take the depositions of various persons in both Mississippi and Washington, D.C. Because of the nature of these challenges it is impossible for us to obtain places in which to take these depositions in any public buildings under the control of the State of Mississippi. Moreover, these contests have been instituted under a federal statute and accordingly the statutory procedures authorizing the taking of live testimony are established under the authority of Congress and directly affect its composition. Therefore it is both proper and necessary that such depositions be taken in federal buildings.

We are desirous of taking public depositions in the seats of every one of the 82 counties in Mississippi. Accordingly, we would appreciate receiving information as soon as possible as to what rooms are available in postoffices in these county seats and the hours in which they can be used. Since our time in which to take depositions is limited to forty days from January 4th, thus giving us only until approximately February 13th, we would appreciate an immediate answer to this communication.

Sincerely

William M. Kunstler

WMK:SKT

January 15, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach  
Acting Attorney General

Attached is a draft response for the Postmaster General to Mr. Kuntzler's letter regarding use of Post Office facilities in Mississippi for taking depositions. I am advised that the Post Office Department presently has a specific request from Silas McGhee, on behalf of COFO, for the use of the Civil Service room in the Greenwood Post Office to take depositions in the congressional seating matter sometime between January 10 and February 10. Post Office has not yet responded to this request but I understand that a response is being drafted in the Bureau of Facilities advising McGhee that the space cannot be available because of Regulation 612.21(a) of the Postal Manual, which reads as follows:

The assignment of space in Government buildings operated by the Post Office Department is restricted by law for the use of federal officials, clerks, and employees. Assignment for other uses is not permissible.

BURKE MARSHALL  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Dear Mr. Kuntsler:

I regret that I am unable to grant your request for the use of facilities in Post Office buildings in the State of Mississippi in order to take the depositions of witnesses.

Section 612.21(a) of the Postal Manual, which contains the official regulations of the Post Office Department, forbids the assignment of space in government buildings operated by the Post Office Department except for the use of federal officials, clerks and employees. Assignment for other uses is not permitted.

I agree that proceedings under an Act of Congress should not be frustrated merely because facilities in which these depositions could be taken are deliberately withheld. If, in any particular community, you are refused the use of all suitable facilities, I would like to have full details in order that I may determine whether the general



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rule above referred to applies under the particular circumstances.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. GRONOUSKI  
Postmaster General