

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. Messers, Barrett	OCT 11 1963
2. Greene <i>W</i>	
3. Rubin <i>OR</i>	
4. Alan Marcus	
5. Marshall	

☐ SIGNATURE
☐ APPROVAL
☐ SEE ME
☐ RECOMMENDATION
☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

☐ COMMENT
☐ NECESSARY ACTION
☐ NOTE AND RETURN
☐ CALL ME

☐ PER CONVERSATION
☐ AS REQUESTED
☐ NOTE AND FILE
☐ YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS

all is not in vain....

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

HARVEY AND WOOD
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
453 SOUTH MAIN STREET
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

RUTH L. HARVEY
HARRY I. WOOD

October 5, 1963

BUS. PHONES SWIFT 3-5751
SWIFT 3-7578
RES. PHONE SWIFT 3-6282

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

RECEIVED

OCT 11 1963

APPEALS & RESEARCH SECTION
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Dear Mr. Marshall:

This is to express our deep appreciation on behalf of the Danville Lawyers for granting an appointment to discuss the participation of the Justice Department in the Danville Cases pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit several weeks ago.

We are deeply sorry that because we were located so distantly from the Department, that we were unable to arrive prior to your having to keep an appointment elsewhere.

May we take this opportunity to thank you, and Attorneys St. John Barrett, Harold H. Greene, David Rubin, and Alan G. Marer for the exceptionally fine Brief you presented as Amicus Curiae in the cases of CHASE, ET AL., APPELLANTS V. HONORABLE ARCHIBALD M. AIKEN, APPELLEE, CHASE ET AL., V. MCCAIN, ET AL., APPELLEES.

Please know that we who labor in the many Communities throughout the Country in the cause of Civil Rights are deeply inspired and strengthened by the support and leadership you and the Department are given in this tremendously important segment of our Democracy.

Very truly yours,

Ruth L. Harvey
Ruth L. Harvey

Demonstrations

Sent 5/27/63

PLEASE MAKE A SURVEY OF THE SIGNIFICANT MUNICIPALITIES
IN YOUR DISTRICT TO ASCERTAIN THE FOLLOWING:

1. ANY PLACES WHERE RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS ARE
EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

2. THE PLACES WHERE THERE ARE CURRENTLY SEGREGATED
BUSINESS FACILITIES WHICH ARE NOT LOCALLY OWNED, TOGETHER
WITH THE NAMES AND OWNERSHIP OF THOSE FACILITIES.

3. THE NAMES OF SIGNIFICANT LOCALLY OWNED SEGREGATED
BUSINESS FACILITIES IN EACH MUNICIPALITY.

4. ANY SUGGESTIONS AND ASSESSMENTS OF SITUATIONS
IN YOUR DISTRICT WHICH YOU THINK MAY BE HELPFUL TO US.

THE INFORMATION IN THE LAST THREE CATEGORIES IS TO
BE GIVEN REGARDLESS OF INFORMATION UNDER CATEGORY 1. WE
ARE REQUIRING THIS INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED AND MAILED
OUT BY TUESDAY EVENING. FBI HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE.

/s/ ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Demonstrations

MAYORS AND CITY MANAGERS*

	<u>Mayor or City Manager**</u>	<u>Term Expires***</u>
<u>Alabama: (50,000)</u>		
Birmingham	Boutwell	
Gadsden	L. L. Gilliland	Oct. 1966
Huntsville	R. B. Searcy	Oct. 1964
Mobile	Chas. S. Trimmire	Sep. 1965
Montgomery	Earl D. James	Oct. 1963
Tuscaloosa	G. Van Tassel	Oct. 1963
<u>Arkansas: (50,000)</u>		
Fort Smith	R. R. Broodsher	Apr. 1965
Little Rock	Ancil M. Douthite**	Aug. 1960***
North Little Rock	William F. Laman	Dec. 1964
<u>Delaware: (100,000)</u>		
Wilmington (95,000)	John E. Babiarz	Dec. 1964
<u>Florida: (100,000)</u>		
Jacksonville	Hayden Burns	June 1963
Miami	O. M. Pushkin**	May 1962***
St. Petersburg	Lynn H. Andrews**	Nov. 1961***
Tampa	Julian B. Lane	Oct. 1964
<u>Georgia: (50,000)</u>		
Albany	S. A. Roos**	Aug. 1961***
Atlanta	Ivan Allen, Jr.	Jan. 1966
Columbus	Ralph A. Sayers**	June 1960***
Macon	Edgar H. Wilson	Nov. 1963
Savannah	Arthur Mendonsa**	July 1962***

	<u>Mayor or City Manager**</u>	<u>Term Expires***</u>
<u>Kentucky: (100,000)</u>		
Louisville	William O. Cowger	Nov. 1965
<u>Louisiana: (50,000)</u>		
Baton Rouge	John Christian	Dec. 1964
Lake Charles	Alfred E. Roberts	June 1965
Monroe	W. L. Howard	July 1964
New Orleans	Victor H. Schiro	May 1966
Shreveport	Clyde E. Fant	Nov. 1966
<u>Maryland: (100,000)</u>		
Baltimore	Theodore R. McKeldin	Term not known; elected May 1963
<u>Mississippi: (50,000)</u>		
Jackson	Allen Thompson	July 1965
Biloxi (44,000)	Daniel D. Guice	July 1965
Meridian (49,000)	Joel W. Forrester**	July 1959**
<u>Missouri: (100,000)</u>		
Kansas City	B. M. Powers (acting only)**	Apr. 1962***
St. Louis	Arthur J. Meers	Apr. 1966
<u>North Carolina: (50,000)</u>		
Asheville	J. Weldon Weir**	Mar. 1960***
Charlotte	Wm. J. Veeder**	Aug. 1959***
Durham	Geo. H. Aull, Jr.**	Feb. 1960***
Greensboro	H. B. Hines, Jr.**	Aug. 1961***
High Point	Harold K. Cheek**	Feb. 1960***
Raleigh	Wm. H. Carper**	Sep. 1950***
Winston-Salem	John M. Gold**	Aug. 1951***

	<u>Mayor or City Manager**</u>	<u>Term Expires***</u>
<u>Oklahoma: (100,000)</u>		
Oklahoma City	Robt. T. Luttrell**	Sep. 1961***
Tulsa	James L. Maxwell	May 1964
<u>South Carolina: (50,000)</u>		
Charleston	J. Palmer Gallard	Dec. 1963
Columbia	Carey C. Burnett**	Sep. 1961***
Greenville	Gerald W. Shaw**	Oct. 1951***
<u>Tennessee: (50,000)</u>		
Chattanooga	Peter R. Olgiati	
Knoxville	John J. Duncan	Dec. 1963
Memphis	Henry Loeb	Dec. 1963
Nashville	Beverly Bailey	
<u>Texas: (100,000)</u>		
Amarillo	N. V. Moss**	Oct. 1947***
Austin	W. T. Wms., Jr.**	Sep. 1955***
Beaumont	Jack Moore	
Corpus Christi	Herbert W. Whitney**	Nov. 1958***
Dallas	Elgin E. Crull**	May 1952***
El Paso	Judson Wms.**	Apr. 1963
Fort Worth	L. P. Cookingham**	June 1959***
Houston	Lewis W. Cutrer	Jan. 1964
Lubbock	H. P. Clifton**	July 1955***
San Antonio	B. J. Shelley**	Nov. 1961***
Wichita Falls	C. J. Griggs**	June 1959***
<u>Virginia: (50,000)</u>		
Alexandria	Albert M. Hair, Jr**	June 1962***
Hampton	C. E. Johnson**	May 1956***
Lynchburg	Robert D. Morrison**	June 1949***

Mayer or
City Manager**

Term
Expires***

Virginia, cont.

Newport News
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Richmond
Roanoke

Joseph C. Biggins**	July 1925***
Thomas F. Maxwell**	Feb. 1956***
A. P. Johnson, Jr.**	Sep. 1958***
Horace H. Edwards**	Jan. 1954***
Arthur S. Owens**	Jan. 1948***

West Virginia: (100,000)

Charleston (85,000)

John A. Shanklin

May 1963

Huntington (65,000)

R. M. Huntington

Jan. 1958

*The following information was obtained from the 1963 World Almanac except where an election has taken place since January 1963.

**City Manager

***For city managers the date of appointment only was given.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: JUL 1 1963

JKH:lah
144-18-0

FROM : Jerome K. Heilbron
Attorney

SUBJECT: Racial Situation - Lakeland, Florida.

Please refer to my memorandum to you of June 21, 1963, same subject as above.

to Mr. Oberdorfer. I had occasion to confer with Mr. Oberdorfer concerning another matter and in the course of our conversation I mentioned the above captioned situation. He suggested that I call Mr. Everett Erlick, General Counsel, American Broadcasting Paramount Theaters, Inc., at SU 7-5000, New York, New York.

I phoned Mr. Erlick and he advised me that he had received a copy of Dr. Ben H. McConnell's letter of June 22, 1963 (Dr. McConnell's letter is attached hereto). Mr. Erlick explained that the policy of the American Broadcasting Paramount Theaters, Inc. was to desegregate their theaters on a programmed basis sending in Negroes, a few at a time, to "test" the situation. If no difficulties ensued then the theaters would open for all races on a first come first served basis. He stated that they were hitting the more favorable areas first and then going into the more stiffer areas. He said their experience was that it was better to handle the situation this way rather than to publicly announce that the theaters would be desegregated on a given date. In those instances where the theaters were publicly desegregated on a given date they ran into difficulties from white pickets, toughs and those who wanted to keep the theaters segregated. He cited the example of Savannah as an instance where publicly desegregating the theater had resulted in white pickets and a boycott of the theater by whites forcing them to segregate again.

CC: Records
Chrono

Mr. Erlick was very cordial in his conversation with me and I assured him that we appreciated their cooperation and confidence and that he should feel free to phone me again concerning any matter in which the Department had an interest. He also told me to feel free to call him at any time and that I could rely assured that all calls would be treated as confidential.

On June 26 I phoned Dr. McConnell and told him the policy of the American Broadcasting Paramount Theaters, Inc. and suggested to him that he, in turn, have the leaders in the Negro community get in touch with the local manager of the Polk Theater and that I felt the situation could be worked out if there was cooperation between the local Negroes and the theater management. I emphasized to him that the theater policy of desegregating their theaters was to be treated in confidence and that no publicity should be given action he might take in the premises. Dr. McConnell felt that the theater policy was good and he said he would see what he could do to see if the situation couldn't be remedied by cooperative acts of leaders in the Negro community and the theater management.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

BEN H. McCONNELL, M. D.
1028 Princeton Pl.
Lakeland, Florida
6-22-63

Mr. Jerome Heilbron
Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Heilbron:—

As you know, I talked with you by telephone yesterday about the reprehensible racial situation involving the Polk Theater of Lakeland, when I could not reach Mr. Leonard H. Goldenson or Mr. Louis J. Finske, ranking officials of the theater company. I asked you to use the good offices of your department to reach either or both of these men to advise them of the deep concern of many responsible White citizens of this city that the theater policy of non-admission of Negroes be altered at once in the best interests of American democracy and community peace.

I outlined to you the unusual geographic features of the Polk that make any unusual activity at this time exceptionally dangerous and provocative—with the construction of a large building directly across the street providing a walkway that serves as a large bleachers or balcony on which literally hundreds of individuals can and do gather, much as spectators in the Roman Coliseum, awaiting the onset of violence in the "arena" formed by the foyer of the Polk, that will cause blood to run in the streets of Lakeland.

I pointed out to you that a number of establishments in Lakeland have now operated on a desegregated basis for up to two years—including Walgreen's, Woolworth's, Polly Davis Cafeteria, Howard Johnson's, and many others—with no difficulties, either interpersonal or economic. I described to you what might be expected if the Polk Theater would immediately initiate the policy of selling tickets without discrimination: there would be no mass take-over by the Negro public, nor would there be any boycott by the White public. The "arena" would simply be closed and deserted and the White hoodlums and thrillseekers who now threaten violence would disappear in frustration.

Since talking with you several new developments have occurred, which I am now reporting to you as per your request. I have had a good talk with Morgan Richard, Pharmacist, and one of the most responsible Negro leaders, at 1302 N. Dakota Avenue, telephone 686-8439. From Mr. Richard I have secured an informal and non-official agreement to engage in no more picketing until your efforts in behalf of reconciliation have been reported to me. Mr. Richard's attitude is very reasonable and conciliatory. However, he is firm in his valid conviction that the equality of all citizens must be recognized in establishments open to the public. I have also the increased support of additional responsible members of the White community who have pledged to uphold the theater management if the policy is altered and who are willing to be on call to the theater at all times to appear in person for arbitration or reconciliation, should such a need arise.

However, I cannot maintain the policy of non-picketing indefinitely, so I urge you to inform me, preferably by wire, immediately after you have obtained any statement of policy from the theater management. If tickets can be sold without discrimination, all demonstrations against the Polk will cease immediately. If they cannot, then I believe that they will begin again at once, but at a greatly increased tempo, inasmuch as several severe instances of violence against the Negro community have been perpetrated elsewhere in the city as a result of the "drama" that has been taking place in front of the Polk.

Copies to Mr. Leonard H. Goldenson (Air Mail, Special)
Mr. Louis J. Finske
Mr. Morgan Richard
Robert Guthrie, Ph. D., Lakeland
Rev. Peter Fleming

Very truly yours,

Ben H. McConnell, M. D.

144-18-0
CIV. RIGHTS DIV. JUN 27 1963
Gen. Lit. Sec.

RECORDED
W. M. J.



MALCOLM MACLEAN
MAYOR

City of Savannah, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

P. O. BOX 1038

ADAMS 2-8147

C. HAROLD CARTER
MAYOR PRO TEM
JACK J. RAUERS
CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

June 6, 1963

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

I thought you would be interested in what
happened in Savannah. Maybe Mr. Alsop is right.

Sincerely yours,

Mac
Malcolm Maclean,
Mayor

MM/o
encs

*Lowlander:
Information. Please return.
JH*

Mayor's Endorsement

Theaters Integrate, Then 2 Withdraw

Three of Savannah's four downtown theaters were desegregated yesterday afternoon, but two returned to their former status within a few hours as a result of public pressure.

The Lucas, Weis and Savannah theaters opened their doors to Negroes at 5 p.m. in accordance with an unannounced agreement reached previously.

But shortly after 5 p.m. Albert Weis, owner of the Savannah and Weis theaters, said that because of public pressure his two theaters were withdrawing from the agreement "until other businesses also feel that it's time to integrate."

Earlier, two Negroes were admitted to the Lucas a few minutes after the agreement took effect. Another attempted to buy a ticket about 5:30 p.m. but was barred by a white youth. Some of the white patrons obtained refunds and left the theater.

Two young white men, including the one who had barred the Negro at the box office, then began picketing the theater, carrying signs, and two others began picketing the Weis.

A Negro woman was admitted to the Weis Theater but theater officials declined to say how many others, if any, were admitted to the Weis or the Savannah theaters.

Shots Fired

Shortly after 10:30 p.m., Freddie Jackson, 23, Negro, fired two pistol shots into the air on Broughton street near Abercorn when, according to his account, a group of white men threatened him.

Jackson said he had just left the First Federal Building, where he is employed.

He said another group of white men were attacking James Brown, 21, Negro, across the street at the same time.

Police dispersed the crowd and

no injuries were reported.

Jackson was released when it was determined that he had a permit for his .25 caliber pistol.

Mayor Issues Statement

A few minutes before the time set for integration, Mayor Malcolm Maclean issued a statement which said theater owners and "the Negro leadership" had reached an agreement and that

the city intends to take every precaution to see that this amicable agreement is carried out without disorder.

The mayor had met earlier with representatives of the theaters.

Weis officials declined to comment until later last night when

See Theaters, Page 2A

Continued from Page 1

... Theaters

Albert Weis issued the following statement:

Weis Statement

"Due to the tremendous number of messages and calls from the people of Savannah, the Weis and Savannah theaters will not be integrated until all other public and private concerns also decide to integrate.

"At the request of the mayor, integration was tried today at the downtown theaters. However, the Weis and Savannah theaters will now remain segregated until other businesses also feel that it's time to integrate."

The mayor could not be reached for comment on Weis' announcement.

Earle Holden, manager of the Lucas and Avon theaters, said he

dursty will be willing to move.

"On occasions like this, a special burden rests on all citizens to reaffirm the values of peace and good order on which our community life here depends."

Couple Admitted

Admitted to the Lucas shortly after 5 p.m. were a neatly dressed Negro boy and girl who declined to identify themselves. They entered without incident and headed immediately for the seating area. Except for newsmen there were only a few persons present.

About 15 minutes later a young Negro man approached the ticket window but was barred by a white man who identified himself as Linwood Cannon, 23, of 108 E. Harris St.

During the next few minutes the Negro made repeated attempts to approach the ticket window but was repeatedly barred and the two men exchanged insults.

Earlier he had said:

"At the request of the mayor, a crowd formed at the theater but was dispersed by the police. For any further comment, see the mayor."

Gradual Process

Details of the integration agreement were not disclosed, but it was learned that it called for gradual desegregation, with only a few Negroes being admitted at first.

Announcement of the plan was originally scheduled half an hour after the plan went into effect, but the news leaked out about three hours ahead of time, apparently from a member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. There was no comment from the NAACP.

The mayor stated:

"Following the example of many other Southern cities, the theater owners and the Negro leadership have reached an agreement on the question of theater admissions. The city intends to take every precaution to see that this amicable agreement is carried out without disorder.

"It would be amiss not to mention that this was a courageous decision by private business interests in which an obvious problem was faced up to. Savannah had the choice of having the same disturbances which have plagued our sister cities, or continuing the good relations which have so far existed.

"As citizens all of us have as our prime mission the building of a strong economy. We will be able to do this in a climate of harmony and not otherwise. I am positive that no one wants to cloud the future of Savannah with strife and discord. All of us share an equal responsibility for

At the height of their argument a crowd formed at the theater but was dispersed by the police.

City attorney James B. Blackburn and Police Chief Sidney B. Barnes Jr. were present for a time.

The Negro man, who would not identify himself, said he had come to the theater independently.

Shortly after he relinquished his attempts to buy a ticket, Cannon and another white man reappeared and began picketing the theater with signs. The latter identified himself as Eddie Martin, 21, of the YMCA.

Pickets at the Weis identified themselves as Buddy Burris, 20, and J. L. Shuman, 23. They declined to give their addresses.

Pressure Ends Integration Try

Savannah Theaters Bow to Flareup

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 4 (AP)—A theater owner said public pressure forced him to withdraw from a desegregation agreement a few hours after it was implemented with the integration of three downtown theaters.

The Lucas, Weis and Savannah theaters opened their doors to Negroes late Monday.

But four hours later Albert Weis, owner of the Savannah and Weis theaters, said that because of public pressure he was with-

Maclean issued a statement which said theater owners and "the Negro leadership" had reached an agreement and that "the city intends to take every precaution to see that this amicable agreement is carried out without disorder."

SAVANNAH, June 4 (AP).

All three Savannah movie houses which racially integrated their audiences Monday

had returned to operation on a segregated basis today. The Lucas Theater, which with the Weis and the Savannah Theaters opened doors to Negroes Monday, announced when it was opened today that it would be operating again on a segregated basis.

DETAILS of the agreement were not disclosed but it was learned that it called for gradual desegregation, with only a few Negroes being admitted at first.

drawing from the agreement "until other businesses also feel that it's time to integrate."

Two Negroes were admitted to the Lucas. Another attempted to buy a ticket later but was barred by a white youth. Some of the white patrons obtained refunds and left the theater. A crowd gathered but was dispersed by police.

ABOUT AN hour later a larger crowd gathered on the city's main street and two shots were fired into the air. No injuries were reported and police soon dispersed that crowd also.

A Negro woman was admitted to the Weis Theater late in the afternoon, but theater officials declined to say if any others entered the Weis or the Savannah.

Weis said in a statement:

"Due to the tremendous number of messages and calls from the people of Savannah, the Weis and Savannah theaters will not be integrated until all other public and private concerns also decide to integrate.

"At the request of the mayor, integration was tried today at the downtown theaters. However, the Weis and Savannah theaters will now remain segregated until other businesses also feel that it's time to integrate."

The manager of the Lucas, Earle Holden, had no comment on Weis' decision. Earlier he had said:

"At the request of the mayor we have agreed to token integration. For any further comment, see the mayor."

A few minutes before the agree-

SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI)—Young Negroes here have announced plans to stage demonstrations in front of two Savannah theaters that Monday night withdrew from an integration agreement with city officials and other theaters.

James Alexander, a spokesman for the youth council of the local unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) said demonstrations will begin today in front of the Weis and Savannah theaters and continue until the movie houses are integrated.

The city's four main theaters opened their doors to Negroes for the first time Monday. But after a few hours Albert Weis, owner of the Weis and Savannah, said he was returning his theaters to a segregated basis because of "public pressure."

Weis said he acted because of public pressure and that his theaters will remain segregated "until other businesses also feel it is time to integrate."

Also involved in the integration agreement are the Lucas and Avon theaters.

JFK Faces Realities of Crisis

By JOSEPH ALSOP

Washington.

BY THE Justice Department's initial, incomplete count, more than 30 Negro mass demonstrations against racial discrimination occurred in the last seven days.

In Chicago, 1,700 Negroes gathered to protest a cemetery's refusal to cremate the body of a Negro woman. In Los Angeles, 30,000 filled the city stadium to mark their sympathy with the Negroes of Birmingham. In North Carolina alone, there were six major or minor demonstrations.

This is the context in which the grim tale of the Jackson, Miss., school children must be read.

It is disgusting, not to say macabre, that American citizens should be driven to use the device of mass protest, over a hundred years since the Civil War began, for the sole purpose of securing equal treatment with their fellows.

PHENOMENON

Meanwhile, however, the practical fact must also be faced that the country is confronted with a new phenomenon. The long passivity and the subsequent sporadic anger of the Negro people have now been transmuted into a new mass feeling.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who knows more about the matter than anyone else, expects the mass protest movement to grow rather than subside.

opened, scenes have been enacted, which ought to have shocked any American who believes in freedom, yet no one has been killed.

But if the mass protests increase from 20 or 40 a week to 50 or 60 a week, it is impossible to suppose that the luck will hold.

The blood may indeed be shed by Negro demonstrators. That possibility has to be faced, for Negro emotions, very naturally, are rising especially rapidly.

Violence cannot be condoned. But if blood is shed, those who shed it will only share the guilt with those who obstinately seek to perpetuate the system of unequal rights.

This is the real background of the Kennedy administration's last-minute decision to offer a new civil rights bill in Congress.

Attorney General Kennedy, the President himself, other members of the cabinet when they could be helpful, have all spent time and effort without stint to persuade key businessmen in segregationist states to move forward towards desegregation.

This massive but unseen effort has brought results, but not enough results, as the present crisis proves.

Furthermore, the unseen effort has revealed a pattern justifying a call for legislation. Among the many scores of de-

partment store owners, theater owners and the like whom Attorney General Kennedy has urged to accept desegregation, not one has failed to admit that desegregation was ultimately unavoidable.

Many have refused to move, however, or have moved only by the poorest half-measures, and always on the same excuse. They have said that if "everybody would do it," they would be glad to desegregate.

In other words, they have been reluctant to move because they feared the white extremists on the other side.

A SHELTER

These responses show the need for positive legislation desegregating public facilities — legislation which will serve as a shelter, so to say, behind which those who wish to desegregate but dare not can go forward safely.

Without such legislation, moreover, the government has no excuse to intervene unless blood has been shed or the danger of bloodshed is imminent. And that is precisely what ought to be prevented in advance.

These facts, plus the rise of the mass protest movement, have led to the decision to ask for a law desegregating public facilities in all business and institutions which come under the commerce clause of the Constitution, by selling goods in interstate commerce or otherwise.

The bill will certainly impede the rest of the administration's legislative program. It will not pass, either, without active Republican support, which may not be forthcoming because of the rising power of the Goldwater Republicans.



Rough Year

Decatur (Ill.) Herald

IT'S BEEN a rough year for

Savannah Theaters Halt Mixing

Blame Pressure After One-Day Trial

SAVANNAH (AP) — All three Savannah movie houses which racially integrated their facilities Monday returned to operation on a segregated basis Tuesday.

The Lucas theater, which with the Weis and the Savannah theaters opened doors to Negroes Monday, announced when it opened Tuesday that it would be operating again on a segregated basis.

The Weis and the Savannah, headed by Albert Weis, said before closing time Monday night they were withdrawing from an agreement to integrate because of public pressure.

WAITS FOR OTHERS

Weis said he was withdrawing "until other businesses also feel that it's time to integrate."

Mayor Malcom MacLean, who had met with the theater owners before they announced plans to integrate, said Tuesday the movie houses are "private businesses" and free to make any decision they choose.

He added, in a terse statement following disorders Monday night in front of the theaters, that "the city intends to preserve law and order."

In another development Tuesday, James E. Alexander, president of the NAACP Youth Council here, said, "We have no choice but to stage demonstrations."

THREATENS DEMONSTRATIONS

Alexander threatened demonstrations at the Weis and Savannah. His statement was made before the Lucas had announced its change of policy from one of integration.

Two white men began picketing city hall Tuesday afternoon. There were no incidents as the men carrying signs reading "Let's all push together to stop integration" paraded in front of the building.

Memo from . . .

JOSEPH M. ROBERTSON

7/15/63

To: Burke Marshall

For your information.

July 12, 1963

Mr. S. R. Smith:

At 4:00 p.m. local time Mr. Laxton and I received a call from Mr. Mayer from Savannah. He reported that the office had had no calls today from the press or other local authorities concerning the part Mosca Williams was playing in the integration activities there.

An effort had been made to reach Mr. Williams at the jail to determine what leave status he would prefer as referred to in my earlier communication to you today. The effort to reach him was unsuccessful. Mr. Mayer was informed that Mr. Williams' wife could see Mr. Williams once a week--on Tuesday mornings--and that Mr. Williams' minister and lawyer could see him at any time, but that otherwise he was not allowed visitors. The office therefore then contacted Mrs. Williams. She was informed of Mr. Williams' privileges concerning the status of annual leave or leave without pay, and she indicated that she was quite sure he would prefer to continue in an annual leave status for the duration. However, she would contact him through his lawyer and would let the office know on Monday, 7/15.

Mr. Mayer plans to leave Savannah tonight about 8:00 p.m. to return to Washington. Dr. Philip Hearn, a senior member of the laboratory, will be available in the area over the week-end and will be at the laboratory next week until the return of Dr. Marzke, the station head. We consider Dr. Hearn a very capable employee, with a broad knowledge of the station's work, the employment policies of the Department, and other related matters.

I have reported these facts to Mr. Robertson.

H. G. H.

11:30 a.m. July 8, 1963

Memo to Mr. Smith:

At 6:30 p.m. last night (7/11/63) Mr. Jos. Robertson called me at home and discussed the Savannah situation as related to our employee Mr. Williams being in jail there incident to some of his integration activities. The Huntley-Brinkley newscast had related some of the details of the situation which Joe had just finished watching on TV.

I talked with Hamilton Laudani, Bill Pentzer and Bill Laxton. We concluded that Elmer Mayer from the Washington office of the Stored-Product Insects Branch should be in Savannah today (7/12/63).

At 9:30 this morning Mr. Robertson had a short briefing session including Les Condon, Carl Barnes, Bill Seabron, Tom Hughes, Bill Laxton and myself. We reviewed the whole situation, including policy concerning the granting of leave, and Mr. Robertson concluded the meeting by being asking to be kept informed of developments.

Immediately after this meeting I placed a call to Savannah for Mr. Mayer and left word for him to call me on his arrival. At about 10:30 a.m. (9:30 Savannah time) Mr. Mayer returned my call. Mr. Laxton and I discussed with him Mr. Williams' leave situation, indicating that as of 6/22/63 he had as earned annual leave 15 days, 4 hrs.; that in addition to this we could advance 11 additional days Annual leave (the amount that he would earn through the current annual leave year). This is usual practice.

Mr. Mayer reported that according to local newspapers there was a hearing yesterday (7/11/63) at which time it was determined that without bail Mr. Williams would probably be in jail until some time in September.

We told Mr. Mayer that word should be gotten to Mr. Williams in jail that he has the privilege of remaining on annual leave until it is expired exhausted or, if he chooses, and we should emphasize that we are not suggesting this, but simply alerting him to his privilege, if he chooses we could put him on leave without pay now in order to protect his annual leave, but that this is his choice, but that we need to know now in order to report his correct leave status.

We suggested that this word be conveyed to Mr. Williams by telephone if possible. If not, for the acting station supervisor to convey the word to him.

In discussing possible questions from the local press we reviewed with Mr. Mayer the Departmental policy on equal employment opportunity and our employment practices; that Mr. Williams has been promoted once since he was employed and that his performance has been satisfactory. Further, that what our employees do on their own time or with their own funds is a matter for them to decide unless, of course, it establishes a conflict of interest or otherwise interferes with their Government position; that we are neither sponsoring Mr. Williams' efforts nor opposing them as long as they are within the sphere of his decision, and on his time and at

his expense.

With respect to the special purpose of Mr. Mayer's trip, as I believe you know, the head of the Laboratory is away on official business at the moment and the acting head, we felt, is not fully informed on the whole functioning of the laboratory. We felt that Mr. Mayer's presence could serve at least two purposes:--(1) A part of the regular review function that the Washington Office performs of its field activities, and (2) to provide information to anyone seeking it on the function of the laboratory, Mr. Williams' part in it, and our policies concerning such activities.

We asked Mr. Mayer to be sensitive to what was going on in the situation and to phone us at 4:00 p.m. our time today.

I have reported to Mr. Robertson of my discussion with Mr. Mayer.

JRM

November 1963

The Honorable Mayor of Savannah

Sir:

The enclosed paper crossed my desk today. If you are one of the so named 'weak-kneed officials' I would like to congratulate you on your stand on this matter.

It seems to me that nothing in our constitution gave the "White Man" any rights or priveleges that were not also given to the "Black Man", the "Red Man", or the "Yellow Man".

It has also occured to me that scattering filth, litter, and trash is in no way restricted to a certain color of human being. One need only to go to a "White Man's" theater and see popcorn boxes on the floor or go to a drive-in resturant and see papers blowing about to illustrate this.

No, I am not a Negro, nor is this a crank letter. I have traveled in 19 states and 10 countries, therefore I feel I am not prejudiced.

Once again I would like to express my thanks to you as a clear-thinking American.

I prefer to remain unknown.

W
A citizen and resident of Savannah

Very Hailen:
The Mayor sent
this on to me. A matter
of interest. Jm

THIS EMBLEM



IS FLORIDA'S DEPENDABLE
"Guide to Good Food"

PRESIDENT: FRED J. ABOOD
ABOOD'S STEAK ROOM, JACKSONVILLE
SECRETARY: MRS. DOROTHY HUNT
HIGHLANDER RESTAURANT
LAKE WALES

VICE-PRESIDENT: JAMES V. CLANORE
BURGER KING DRIVE IN RESTAURANTS, MIAMI
TREASURER: JOHN A. JOHNSON
MORRISON'S FOOD SERVICES
WINTER PARK

VICE-PRESIDENT: ROBERT E. HEILMAN
HEILMAN'S BEACHCOMBER
CLEARWATER BEACH

Florida Restaurant Association

AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION

Executive Offices

207 WEBB BUILDING, 1400 N. E. 125TH STREET • NORTH MIAMI 61, FLORIDA • PHONE PL 4-3108
September 17, 1963

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

DISTRICT ONE
DAVID R. COWART
MORRISON'S CAFETERIAS, TAMPA
DISTRICT TWO
B. J. STRICKLAND
STRICKLAND'S RESTAURANTS,
JACKSONVILLE
DISTRICT THREE
JAMES J. MARKS
MARTINE'S RESTAURANT, PENSACOLA
DISTRICT FOUR
HARVEY FULLER
HARVEY'S RESTAURANT, MIAMI
DISTRICT FIVE
MILTON D. MEDINE
MEDINE'S RESTAURANT, ORLANDO
DISTRICT SIX
J. W. (WIN) ELLIS
SNACK HOUSE, FT. MYERS
DISTRICT SEVEN
PETER REYNARD
YACHT CLUB RESTAURANT,
HOLMES BEACH

DIRECTORS

JOSEPH ADEES
SEA TURTLE RESTAURANT
JACKSONVILLE
RALPH BARDWELL
HUB CATERING COMPANY
ORLANDO
MAURICE BRAZIL
DRIFTWOOD CAFETERIAS
ST. PETERSBURG
JERRY BROZ
FAMOUS RESTAURANT
LAKE WORTH
SEBASTIAN CABRERA III
CARIBE RESTAURANT
KEY WEST
CHARLES CREIGHTON
CREIGHTON'S RESTAURANTS
FT. LAUDERDALE
JOSEPH DELANEY
HOWARD JOHNSON OF FLA., INC.
MIAMI
ARCHIE T. FORD
EDISON CAFETERIA
FT. MYERS
MANUEL GARCIA, JR.
LAS NOVEDADES SPANISH RESTAURANT
TAMPA
ARTHUR HARTUNG
ART HARTUNG'S RESTAURANT
ORANGE CITY
HARRY L. HOFFMAN
PARK LANE CAFETERIAS OF AMERICA
HIALEAH
NORMAN JANKE
NORMANDY RESTAURANT
ST. PETERSBURG
LARRY LECKART
RONNIE'S RESTAURANT
ORLANDO
GEORGE MALLORY
JORDAN MARSH GULFSTREAM
RESTAURANT, MIAMI
H. EUGENE MATHIS
VOGUE CAFETERIA
POMPANO BEACH
B. T. PALEY
PALEY'S BIG WHEEL DRIVE IN
RESTAURANTS, MIAMI
WESLEY PARHAM
PARHAM'S RESTAURANTS
MIAMI BEACH
MRS. MARY A. PATTI
PATTI'S FAMOUS FOODS
JACKSONVILLE
GWYNNE D. PEARSON
COACH HOUSE HARBOR
POMPANO BEACH
MRS. ELNA SIMONSEN
SIMONSEN'S SEAFOOD RESTAURANT
FT. PIERCE
MRS. MARY JO STANSFIELD
PLAZA DRIVE IN RESTAURANT
DAYTONA BEACH
MRS. MARGARET SWART
KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN
NORTH MIAMI
J. M. VICTOR
MARTY'S RESTAURANT
ST. AUGUSTINE
VIC WILCOXON
THE PALMS
VERO BEACH

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
U.S. Attorney General's Office
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I am sorry to report that due to resistance by the Morrison's Cafeteria Chain, the restaurants in Jacksonville will not integrate within the near future, and there is a definite possibility that there will be demonstrations in Jacksonville next week.

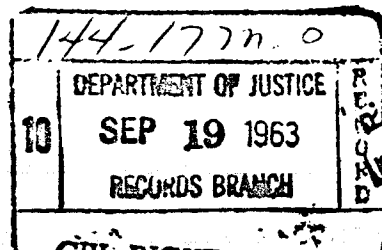
Several prominent business men, including myself, have talked to Mr. Gibbons, President of the Morrison's Cafeteria Chain, whose home office is located in Mobile, Alabama. We have encouraged him to integrate immediately in order to avoid any demonstrations or violence, but he has been very emphatic in his company's policy of continuance of segregation in their entire chain. The reason I have sighted Morrison's Cafeteria Chain, is due to the fact that they are the key to peaceful integration and if they decided to integrate, the other restaurants would follow suit.

If there is any way that you can convince the Morrison's Chain to integrate, I think that we could avoid an unpleasant situation, as it is my opinion that, if demonstrations do start, there is a definite possibility that there will be violence, due to the pent-up emotions created by the Birmingham situation.

I will be on "stand-by" to assist you on any matter concerning this problem.

Sincerely,

Fred J. Abood
Fred J. Abood
President.



CIV. RIGHTS DIV.

Gen. Lit. Sec.

SEP 27 1963

3 Demonstr.

7 October 1963

Mr. Fred J. Abood
President
Florida Restaurant Association
207 Webb Building
1400 N. E. 125th Street
North Miami 61, Florida

Dear Mr. Abood:

The Attorney General asked me to reply to your letter of September 17. I have delayed an answer in the hope of being able to report some progress. Unfortunately we have not been able to persuade Morrison's either in other cities or in Jacksonville of the wisdom of doing voluntarily what they will eventually have to do in any event under some form of pressure. If there is any change, I will let you know.

We are most appreciative of your letter and the Association's responsible position.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR

Burke Marshall

Attached is a thermofax of a letter I have just received from "Bookie" raising a question about police brutality in connection with civil rights arrests. I really do not have much of a feel for the problem and would appreciate any suggestions you may have as to whether there is any problem and if so what action might appropriately be taken. Realizing how occupied you are with the proposed legislation at this time, if you are not able to get to this reasonably soon please let me know in order that I might get some response off to "Bookie".


Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Enclosure

*Memorandum to Lee White:
I think we should have a
meeting of ~~the~~ law enforcement
officers, I have said so before,
and still think so, even if
everyone is sick of meeting.
As for the rest, it is to argue
I am against a special
committee*

July 18, 1963

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

Dear Lee:

In the last two days four important civil rights leaders here in town (Ken Clark, Dorothy Height, Whitney Young and Justine Polier) have each separately raised with me the question of police brutality in connection with recent civil rights arrests. Evidently, this matter has now become of major importance to civil rights groups. Their comments to me were rather uniform and all reflected the feeling that the Administration is not particularly concerned about the recent indignities and cruelties which have been visited upon civil rights prisoners, especially women.

I talked with Bill Taylor on the phone and I am aware of the possibility that the situation has been distorted and exaggerated, and I am furthermore aware of the fact that both Justice and the Civil Rights Commission have been looking into the matter. Nevertheless, I wonder if the White House should not consider taking some step or saying something to allay the suspicion that there is no real interest in the matter.

Trude Lash and I were talking about this today and thought we would suggest to you that if an inquiry suggests that the problem is serious that the President might appoint a special committee of inquiry, headed by a respected white American

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General

DATE: June 4, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer

LFO:ljp

SUBJECT:

Attached is a letter prepared by Sam Bloom of Dallas, Texas. As you know, he worked out the happy solution of Dallas' racial problems. He makes three specific suggestions: (1) the President should make a major effort to persuade the Negro leadership to desist from using children in demonstrations; (2) you or the President should nurture the formation of a lay group with the mission to advise and calm the press, radio, and television (Mr. Bloom would be interested in participating in this aspect); (3) you and the President should foster the formation of national committees plus a committee for Alabama and for Mississippi to do work along the lines of the Dallas, Atlanta, Memphis and Miami local groups.

phc

cc: Mr. Burke Marshall

5223 Bandera
Dallas, Texas

June 4, 1963

Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My Dear Attorney General:

In the interest of accomplishment rather than front-page expression of immorality or an intellectual approach, the children must be pulled out of this situation quickly. This is both the great sin and the great danger of the entire problem, and I believe the President can look good in making this effort. If the Negro wants a better tomorrow for his child, he cannot establish this by teaching hate and disregard for the law. This is an adult problem. Therefore, you can speak of the white child as well as the Negro child and substantially in the same terms.

A lay committee can and should gain fast accomplishment for the Negro community if it is permitted to function as a lay committee with the sanction of but not with the authority of Government.

The national and local press can and will assume responsibility for peaceful progress as well as communication of news. The press should also be the responsibility of a lay committee.

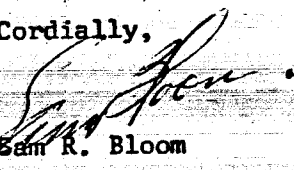
The introduction of the child, as you are well aware by having expressed yourself on this subject earlier, can be stirred to great emotional excitement without the capacity to exercise the restraint or judgment of an adult. This, of course, not only becomes a problem, but a moral issue because the child develops a disregard for law and order. Worse than that, he is encouraged to hate. The child is resisted by a

police officer with standard equipment for handling mobs and results in pictures of police dogs and police brutality. The Negro demagogue is on the rise and is ~~rising~~ ^{riding} the child.

I would like to recommend a lay committee for each region, plus a separate committee each for Alabama and Mississippi, to develop leadership and a method because I believe sincerely that you face more ignorance than hate in the white community and particularly from the white merchant and community leader.

As Mr. Marshall may have already told you, I have worked in over 100 communities, North and South, to try to bring about peaceful adjustment of the racial tensions which are mushrooming.

Cordially,


Sam R. Bloom

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR Burke Marshall

This is for your information and interest in case
you wish to do anything about it.

TS

Theodore C. Sorensen
Special Counsel to the President

Enclosure

FE

TRISTRAM COFFIN

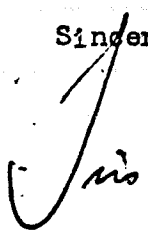
May 22, 1963

Dear Ted:

It may be of some value in the continuing civil rights controversies to know of the work of a brilliant young psychiatrist at Johns Hopkins on the motivations of the demonstrators and their opponents. Since 1960, Fredric Solomon^m has conducted an extensive investigation in talks with both the Negroes and the Southern whites. He knows the personalities, the rivalries, the pressures, and the moods, and this might be helpful in gauging how and in what direction the controversy may turn and the feelings toward the Administration.

Dr. Solomon lives in Washington at 132 North Carolina Avenue, SE, and his telephone number is LI 6-2576.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely "Tris", written in dark ink. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial 'T' and a cursive 'is' following it.

Form No. DJ-96a
(Rev. 4-13-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. Mr. Marshall	
2. Mr. Doar	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS
October 7, 1963
Re: Danville Demonstrations
Burke:
You may want to see this --
JD
<i>Gill George</i>
<i>Please return</i>

FROM	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
NAME		

Mr. Doer -

Attached is the
comment on Gaville.
Hope it is of some help

Larry Haves

Burke

You may want to
see this -
even - this Donnell
Donnell

Strictly Confidential
by Heslip M. Lee

I spent Monday and Tuesday, September 16-17 in Danville, Virginia:

Monday - 10 A.M. Addressed the Southern District Methodist Minister's Conference in Keesely Memorial Methodist Church and had lunch with the Ministers.

Spent remainder of Monday, Monday Night until 1:00 A.M. and Tuesday in conferences with members of the City Council, the Mayor, President of local Chamber of Commerce, Negro leaders Revs. Campbell and Chase and with Danville Council on Human Relations leaders.

My Conclusions:

City Council divided as follows: Racists and Birchites, John Carter, W.C. McCubbins, ~~George Daniels, and George Daniels.~~ Other leaders aligned with these: Judge Archibald Allen and his most influential wife; Walter and wife (Stuart) Grant, owners of both daily newspapers; Andrew Farley, Managing Editor of both daily newspapers; W.C. Dan Daniels, Former National Commander of American Legion and Assistant to the President of Dan River Mills; T. Edward Temple, City Manager; William Tuck, U.S. Representative and strong member of HUAC committee; William Rickman, head of C & P Telephone Company of Danville; and Bob Gardiner, Associate to Industrial Relations Manager of Dan River Mills.

Somewhat Moderates of City Council: Charles Womack, Dr. D. Lurton Arey, Cassell Jones, and Fletcher Harris. The Mayor is the deciding vote on the Council and has changed from first one group to the other and admits that he doesn't know where he stands at the moment. However, both sides believe that they can count on him in a crucial vote just now. Other Community leaders aligned with the moderates are: George Carter, President of local Chamber of Commerce; a good per cent of the retail merchants especially the Jewish; Landon R. Wyatt, State Senator; Stuart Wheatley, good lawyer and on Hospital and College Boards; Frank Talbott, lawyer and Chairman of Board of Dan River Mills; Buck Carr, good man and head of Export Tobacco Company; William J. Erwin, President of Dan River Mills and member of Mayor's Advisory Committee; M. A. Cross, Industrial Relations Manager of Dan River Mills; William Keefer, Plant Manager of Corning Glass Co. and member of Mayor's Advisory Committee.

My Accomplishments: Free and open discussions with all moderates. Desire on moderates part for me to return and spend some time there. Received sizable gift sufficient to ~~part for me to return and spend some time there.~~ **THE DANVILLE VIRGINIA STORY.** Found desire on part of ~~State Chamber of Commerce and President elect of American Bar Association, etc. to discuss the overall situation; I have tried to set up this conference with Governor Harrison, but he refuses to be a part of such a discussion, saying any individual person from Danville has access to his office.~~

Some Obvious conclusions drawn after visit: John Carter has control of enough power to not only block progress but to demoralize any attempt at progress at the moment. The City Council is divided and apparently the Mayor is the deciding vote and key to any solution. The Mayor has no doubt at the moment parted ways with Carter, but hasn't yet decided on any course of action for positive solution. He is a lonely man and needs to feel some support from the business community. The Business community now feels that the entire City Council is to be blamed for the situation not being solved and there is a growing rift developing between the business community as a whole and the City Council.

Moderates to join forces and act in spite of John Carter and Company. Letters of encouragement should be sent to all moderate leaders including the Mayor who is the man in the middle with the most responsibility at the moment.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

To Burke Marshall
for filing
per

Demonstra.

Mr. Herman Stevens
Chairman, Industrial Development Committee
Cambridge-Dorchester Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
117 High Street
Cambridge, Maryland

Dear Mr. Stevens:

The Attorney General has advised me of your efforts to stimulate employment gains at Airpax Electronics, Cambridge, Maryland, an Area Redevelopment Administration financed facility. He has requested that this Agency assist in this worthwhile effort and I am delighted with the opportunity to be of service.

Information available indicates that the most immediate gain in employment could be achieved by the development of the four pending subcontracts involving Federal procurement. The Contract Assistance Division of the Small Business Administration can be of material assistance to you. The Federal Procurement Division of the Area Redevelopment Administration can be of help and will participate with you.

You will receive a telephone call from Mr. T. G. Waale, Director, Office of Procurement & Technical Assistance, Small Business Administration, to arrange a convenient time for a meeting of SBA and ARA with you and officers of Airpax Electronics.

It is hoped that this conference will develop a means for restoring the high employment level of the Company which in turn will bring substantial economic benefits to the citizens of the Cambridge area.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,
(Signed) Eugene P. Foley

Eugene P. Foley
Administrator

cc: Mr. John E. Nolan, Jr. ✓
Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General
Department of Justice

Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

117 HIGH STREET • CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

July 25, 1963

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy,
U.S. Attorney General,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Buck
RM

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

We are grateful for your assistance in helping Cambridge find a solution to its racial problems. As you know, much of the problem has been created because of our high rate of unemployment.

In a conversation with Cambridge city attorney, C. Awdry Thompson, this week, you indicated you would be willing to do anything you could to help us solve our unemployment problems.

Mr. Thompson has suggested that we write to you and advise you of local situations in which you might be helpful with regard to increasing employment.

1. I am attaching a letter from Airpax Electronics, a Cambridge firm, and you will note that, in July, 1962, the number of employees at Airpax was 300. As of July, 1963, the employment is down to 194. Airpax points out in their letter where they could effect immediate gains in employment.
2. No doubt your office is familiar with the Mills Dairy Products Company's battle with the Department of Agriculture. Mills employs 25 people and 13 of these employees are negroes. Right now, Mills has appealed his case to the Supreme Court and is awaiting a hearing. In the meantime, he is required to pay about \$5,000 monthly into the milk marketing pool. Mills says he cannot continue in business if he has to make these payments until his case is heard by the Supreme Court. Is it possible for him to be granted some relief in order to keep him in business? This would keep 25 jobs in this community and would aid in keeping down unrest among our negro citizens.

We realize the many complex problems facing your office in these trying times and it is only because Mr. Thompson told us of your interest that we write to ask your aid.

144-35-243

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS
	JUL 26 1963	BRANCH
	RECORDS BRANCH	

Sincerely,
Herman Stevens

Herman Stevens, Chairman
P. Industrial Development Committee

"PROGRESS through Industry, Education and Recreation"

ATTORNEY GENERAL
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.

Gen. Lit. Sec.



CAMBRIDGE ELECTRONICS, Cambridge, Maryland

Phone Atlantic 9-4000 Telex CAMD. MD. 545

AIRPAX ELECTRONICS
CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

CONFIDENTIAL
ORDER BOOKING STATUS

Sales below were electro-mechanical products, catalog and special variation types of choppers and circuit breakers.

1961 Net Sales \$ 2,830,149
Average per month 236,000

(The plant was totally destroyed by fire July 1962)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
First Six Months	1,754,926	1,028,226
Average per month	292,300	171,400
January	312,511	215,406
February	350,135	206,910
March	362,172	124,445
April	224,106	172,141
May	239,002	141,298
June	267,000	168,126
Probable 1963 total	1,800,000	
Employees July 1, 1962	300	
Employees July 1, 1963	194	

Increase needed, minimum 120,000 per month to return to position gained by 1962. This will re-employ to slightly under 300 total, because labor to material ratio is very high on Airpax standard products.



CAMBRIDGE DIVISION, Cambridge, Maryland
Phone Academy 8-4600 FAX: CAMD. MD. 548

AIRPAX ELECTRONICS
CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

CONFIDENTIAL
Bids in Process

Most immediate gain in employment could come from these projects:

- A.
 1. Magnavox, Fort Wayne, uses circuit breakers on VRC-12 mobile transmitter, Army Signal Corps. Probable purchase totals \$200,000, probably \$50,000 for immediate award. Magnavox parts SMD 414386 and SMD 414917.
 2. Gilfillan, Los Angeles, also circuit breakers, Navy and Canadian Search Radar, purchase \$10,000, Gilfillan part GS330014.
 3. Hughes, Culver City, circuit breakers, for Airborne Fire Control System, MA-1, total value unknown.
- B. We are in first stages of bids for Westinghouse on subcontracting for AN/APQ-72/100 Radar Set. Estimates of dollar value run between \$50,000 and one million. Management capability proposals are due July 29, a subcontractor's symposium is scheduled September 29, awards about October 30.
- C. It is probable that if all of above were awarded it would be still necessary to get another half to 3/4 million. Airpax is in process of setting up to obtain subcontract and prime contracts to fill this void.

Eugene P. Foley

August 14, 1963

John E. Nolan, Jr.

Airpax Electronics, Cambridge, Maryland

This is the information on Airpax Electronics, the Cambridge firm we discussed today on the phone.

Employment at Airpax is down from 300 a year ago to 194 at the present time. Airpax is located in Cambridge, where the problem of unemployment is particularly acute and was one of the factors discussed in the solving of the racial troubles.

Anything which would alleviate the unemployment in Cambridge would be helpful to the city and to the progress it has begun to make in race relations.

This matter was referred to the Attorney General by Herman Stevens, Chairman, Industrial Development Committee of the Cambridge-Dorchester Chamber of Commerce, Inc., 117 High Street, Cambridge, Maryland.

I appreciate your taking this matter and hope you will send this office copies of any correspondence you may have with Mr. Stevens or Airpax.