

T-8/6/63

AUG 14 1963

Harbert A. Schlei  
Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legal Counsel

CHILL SIGN

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Preparation of material for the 1962 United Nations  
Yearbook on Human Rights

Attached is the information on the above  
subject requested in your memorandum of July 16,  
1963.

cc: Records  
Chrone  
Greene(2)  
Blair  
Marshall

## EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS

(Articles 2 and 7)

The number of desegregated southern school districts continued to increase, both through voluntary action and court decisions. With the desegregation of the University of Mississippi in the fall of 1962, only two states remained in which no educational institutions at any level had desegregated. 1/

The events leading up to the admission of a Negro student, James Meredith, to the University of Mississippi are significant from the point of view of federal-state relations in the United States. A private action brought by Mr. Meredith resulted in federal court orders for his admission to the University. 2/ The Governor and other state officials, invoking the doctrines of state-rights and interposition, attempted to block these federal court orders and prevent Meredith's attendance.

The federal government, fulfilling its responsibility to enforce the laws of the United States, including orders of the federal courts, intervened, and Meredith was admitted. Federal troops and marshals remained on campus for some time to prevent further outbreak of violence which, regrettably, occurred at the time of Meredith's entrance. The Governor and Lt. Governor were found guilty of civil contempt, 3/ and, at the court's request, criminal contempt proceedings were then instituted against them. This action is still pending.

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1/ In these two states, Alabama and South Carolina, Universities were desegregated in 1963.

2/ Meredith v. Fair, 306 F. 2d 374.

3/ 313 F. 2d 532.

In another school case, in Louisiana, the federal government brought a contempt action against state education officials for failing to desegregate a state trade school, as had been ordered by a federal court in a private suit.<sup>4/</sup> When the State Board of Education passed a formal resolution stating there would be no racial discrimination as to race, the Government agreed to dismissal of the case, but reserved the right to inspect the school records.

Significant steps in furthering school desegregation were taken by administrative action in the Office of Education and by six court actions by the Attorney General to assure that schools receiving federal funds will not discriminate on the basis of race. Various local school systems receive federal funds because they educate children of federal employees who may not be permanent residents. Several of these law suits are still pending; one of the decided cases upheld the right of the federal government to require non-discrimination in schools receiving federal aid.<sup>5/</sup>

Through voluntary action and through legal action initiated by the Attorney General and the Interstate Commerce Commission, segregation in interstate transportation facilities was ended.<sup>6/</sup>

In Albany, Georgia, a series of mass protests by Negroes against segregation resulted in numerous arrests and civil rights complaints. All such complaints were speedily investigated by the FBI. Although no violation of federal law was found in most cases, prosecutive steps were taken where appropriate. In August, the Government filed a friend-of-the-court brief in a suit

<sup>4/</sup> Amel v. La. State Board of Education, 287 F. 2d 33, certiorari denied, 368 U.S. 830.

<sup>5/</sup> United States of America v. Prince George County School Board, \_\_\_ F. Supp. \_\_\_ (N.D. Va.), decided June 23, 1963.

<sup>6/</sup> Cases decided in 1962 include:  
Georgia v. United States, 201 F. Supp. 813 371 U.S. 9;  
United States v. City of Savannah, 210 F. Supp. 708 (bus);  
United States v. City of Savannah, 201 F. Supp. 590;  
United States v. City of Savannah, 210 F. Supp. 36 (airport);  
United States v. Leach, 371 U.S. 10.

brought in Albany. The brief asked the court to ignore the city's request for an injunction against demonstrations until the city first complied with the law and abandoned segregation. Throughout the Albany difficulties, the federal government consulted with leaders on both sides in an effort to encourage an amicable resolution of the racial difficulties. All matters of dispute were brought before the federal courts, where litigation is still pending. The city has meanwhile repealed its segregation ordinances.

#### FREEDOM OF RELIGION

(Article 18)

In June 1962, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the State of New York could not -- consistent with the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution -- require a non-denominational prayer, prepared by school authorities, to be recited aloud in school classes each day.<sup>7/</sup> Other similar cases were pending at year end.

A number of cases were brought by Negro prisoners who are members of a religious sect known as the Black Muslims, challenging alleged religious discrimination against them by prison officials. Courts have upheld their right to raise this issue in the federal courts, although the findings have differed as to whether or not actual discrimination existed and the extent to which prison regulations should allow the Muslims special privileges in the practice of their religion.<sup>8/</sup>

#### JUST AND FAVORABLE CONDITIONS OF WORK

(Articles 23 and 24)

##### Equal Employment Opportunity

In a case brought by a Negro pilot who was denied employment with an airline in violation of a

<sup>7/</sup> Engel v. Vitale, 370 U.S. 421.

<sup>8/</sup> Pierce v. LaVallee, 293 F. 2d 233, 212 F. Supp. 843; Pierce v. Clear, 293 F. Supp. 370; Sevell v. Pegelow, 291 F. 2d 199, 194 F. 2d 670.



state anti-discrimination law the State Supreme Court held<sup>9/</sup> that only federal controls could apply since the airline was under federal regulations. On appeal to the United States Supreme Court the Negro's rights under the state anti-discrimination law were upheld. The Court held<sup>10/</sup> that the state law does not frustrate the purpose of federal law and is therefore not preempted by federal legislation.

The federal government has continued its policy of seeking out qualified personnel on the basis of ability, irrespective of race. Negroes are not denied employment because of their race. Neither are they hired because of their race. This policy has resulted in notable gains for Negroes in the offices of United States Attorneys and Marshals in the Nation's 92 judicial districts.

Of the approximately 350 Assistant United States Attorneys appointed since 1961, 32 are Negroes. Of these 32, 16 were appointed in 1962, in at least seven states, including Southern and border states. Approximately 35 Negro Assistant United States Attorneys are now in service. Two Negro United States Attorneys were appointed in 1961.

Of the 114 Deputy United States Marshals appointed since 1961, 14 are Negroes. Of these, 11 were appointed in 1962. Approximately 30 Negro Deputy Marshals are now in service. Improved hiring practices within federal agencies have resulted in continued gains for Negroes. For example, there were 10 Negro attorneys in the Department of Justice in 1961. Now there are more than 70, out of approximately 1,900 in the Department.

The appointment of Negroes to distinguished positions in the Government is continuing.

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<sup>9/</sup> Green v. Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission and Continental Airline, 368 P. 2d, 670 (1962).

<sup>10/</sup> Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission v. Continental Airline, 372 U.S. 714 (April, 1963).

GOVERNMENT BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

(Article 21)

The 1962 Congress approved legislation which would amend the Constitution by prohibiting states to require payment of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. The proposed Amendment has been submitted to the states for ratification.

During 1962, eight new cases were brought under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 to end racial discrimination in voting in southern states. In two of these cases, the constitutionality of state laws is challenged.<sup>11/</sup> The other cases involve discriminatory practices or attempts at intimidation. Decisions rendered in 1962 in earlier cases have resulted in marked improvement in Negro registration, but additional legislative tools are needed. Proposals made in 1962 were not acted upon by Congress. Similar proposals are now under consideration by the the 1963 session of Congress.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS AND ASSOCIATION

(Articles 18, 19, and 29)

A large part of the private litigation for civil rights in the United States is initiated by a private organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which provides legal services for Negroes whose rights have allegedly been violated. A state law of Virginia, enacted in 1956, made it illegal for a person or corporation to solicit or procure business for an attorney. Reversing the State Court, the Supreme Court of the United States held<sup>12/</sup> that the statute was unconstitutional as applied to the NAACP. The NAACP is an association for political expression through litigation, the Court stated, and such expression is protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments. The State law thus unduly inhibited the freedom of expression and association of Virginia Negroes.

<sup>11/</sup> U. S. v. Louisiana (U.D. La.) and U.S. v. Mississippi (U.D. Miss.).

<sup>12/</sup> NAACP v. Button, 371 U.S. 415 (1/14/63).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

Misc

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: August 13, 1963  
SJS:lah  
144-16-0

FROM : *[Signature]* John Barrett  
Second Assistant

SUBJECT: Request by Black Muslims to Rent the Washington Coliseum.

I took a telephone call this morning from a Mr. Doar (Phone - Liberty 7-5800), who represents Mr. Lynne, owner of the Washington Coliseum. Mr. Doar advised that they had received a telephone call from a Mr. Thompson, who is with the Board of Trade of D. C. (Phone Liberty 7-2634), inquiring whether the Coliseum could be rented by the Black Muslims for a convention. Thompson said they wanted the Coliseum for August 25 and September 1, 1963.

Mr. Lynne said they were not going to rent the Coliseum to the Muslims. Because of the proximity of the emancipation demonstration on August 28, they are fearful that there might be some trouble.

I have passed this information on to the F.B.I.

Tax Division  
Assistant  
Attorney General



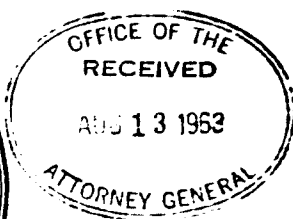
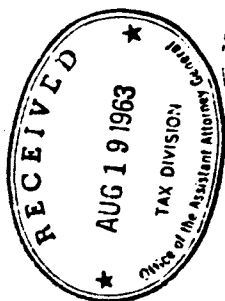
August 13, 1963

The Attorney General:

Re: Cleveland

If you have not already done so, you may want to congratulate Secretary Wirtz and Under Secretary Henning for their successful mediation of the Cleveland race-labor dispute. Note "Red" Blount's expression of thanks.

L.F.O.



Division  
Assistant  
Attorney General



Misc.

Aug. 13, 1945

The Attorney General:

Re Cleveland

If you have not already  
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L. F. O.

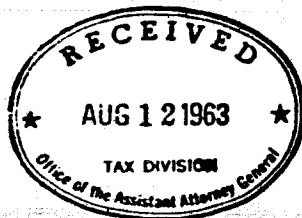
Misc,

**THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General .....	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights .....	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney .....	
Parole Board .....	
Board of Immigration Appeals .....	
Special Assistant for Public Information .....	
Records Administration Office .....	
For the attention of _____	

August 12, 1963

REMARKS:





*Misc.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL  
☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT  
☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION  
☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL  
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. ATTORNEYS  
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. MARSHALS  
☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL  
☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION  
☐ LIBRARY  
☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION  
☐ CIVIL DIVISION  
☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION  
☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION  
☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION  
☐ LANDS DIVISION  
☐ TAX DIVISION  
☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY  
☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS  
☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
☐ PARDON ATTORNEY  
☐ PAROLE BOARD  
☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS  
☐ ATTENTION: \_\_\_\_\_

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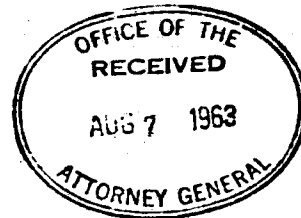
- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS:

August 7, 1963

1. Attorney General:  
For your information.
2. Lou Oberdorfer
3. Return.

BM



FROM \_\_\_\_\_

**BLOUNT BROTHERS CORPORATION**

79 COMMERCE STREET

**MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA**

**WINTON M. BLOUNT**  
PRESIDENT

August 5, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The situation at Cleveland, Ohio, has apparently been resolved, due, in my opinion, wholly and completely to the intervention of the Department of Labor. I am more than grateful to you for responding to my telephone call of last Thursday.

Mr. Henning brought about this settlement in the meeting in the Mayor's office on Sunday. He had kept me informed all along the way and I am certain this headed off what would have been a nasty situation for everybody concerned.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

*WMB*

Winton M. Blount

WMB/nm

- ① Attorney General  
for information
- ② Lou & kind wife
- ③ return

Misc

August 9, 1963

John P. Nelson, Jr., Esq.  
Pille, Nelson and Limes  
702 Gravier Building  
535 Gravier Street  
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Jack:

Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear from you. Let me know how your suit comes out, and if any difficulties should be anticipated.

My warmest and most thorough congratulations on your award.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall

## INDIAN PARENTS' SUIT PONDERED

### Children's Admission to White Schools Asked

A suit seeking admission of Indians to white public schools in Terrebonne Parish was taken under advisement Wednesday by federal Judge Herbert W. Christenberry.

The suit for a preliminary injunction was filed by the parents of 56 Indian children who claim that they are forced to go to separate schools because of their race.

The Indians were represented by John P. Nelson Jr., and the Terrebonne Parish School Board and Carlton C. Miller, its superintendent, by William P. Schuler, assistant state attorney general, and Dist. Atty. Wilmore J. Broussard Jr.

At the outset of the hearing Judge Christenberry said that he thought a great deal of litigation of the type represented by the case could be avoided and the matter worked out "without the animosity of other situations."

#### AMAZED BY SITUATION

The judge expressed amazement at the fact that not until 1957 was there a high school that an Indian child could attend in Terrebonne Parish. He pointed out that this was three years after the United States Supreme Court ruled in the public school desegregation cases and struck down the separate but equal doctrine.

"It is hard to believe," the judge said. "It is no wonder Louisiana has one of the highest illiteracy rates. The situation in Terrebonne Parish did not even meet the test of separate but equal."

Called to the witness stand by Nelson, the Terrebonne school superintendent admitted that Indians are assigned to four special schools, most of them in the lower part of the parish.

Nelson sought to show through Miller's testimony that Indian children are required to attend schools greater distances from their homes than white children and are not assigned to schools nearest their homes.

#### APPLICATION REJECTED

The witness testified that there is no junior high school for Indians in the parish and that they go through the eighth grade and then into high school.

Berkline Hotard, 16, who lives at Point Au Chien and who said that she is of Indian descent, testified that she was turned down when she attempted to enroll at South Terrebonne High School and was told she would have to go to the high school for Indians at Houma.

Deme Naquis, Point Au Chien, also of Indian descent, told the court that he attempted to enroll one of his sons in the South Terrebonne High School but was told that he must attend the Daisleville

their homes than white children and are not assigned to schools nearest their homes.

#### APPLICATION REJECTED

The witness testified that there is no junior high school for Indians in the parish and that they go through the eighth grade and then into high school.

Berline Hotard, 34, who lives at Point Au Chien and who said that she is of Indian descent, testified that she was turned down when she attempted to enroll at South Terrebonne High School and was told she would have to go to the high school for Indians at Houma.

Deme Naquin, Point Au Chien, also of Indian descent, told the court that he attempted to enroll one of his sons in the South Terrebonne High School but was told that he must attend the Daigleville school in Houma.

Under cross examination by Schuler, Naquin said that he has seven children and all but the youngest are listed as white on their birth certificates. The youngest, he said, is classified as Indian.

He also told Schuler that he did not know why he attempted to get his son into the white school. "I guess I just wanted to see if he could get in," he asserted.

#### MOST DEEMED INDIAN

Judge Christenberry observed that there seems to be a difference in understanding as to who decides who is white and who is Indian and it seems to be a matter of name or custom.

The witness replied, "It's the place," and added that there are few at the Point Au Chien area who are not considered Indian.

The defense attorneys placed Francis Antill, visiting teacher at the Terrebonne school board, on the stand and he testified that he had made a survey of the children named in the suit as plaintiffs and only two would go to schools other than those which they are now attending if they were assigned to the schools nearest their homes. These are two now attending the Daigleville School in Houma who live in the Point Au Chien area and would go to the South Terrebonne School if reassigned.

Cecil Joseph Bordelon, coordinator of instruction for the school board, testified that the Indian schools are staffed with teachers as qualified as those in white schools and the facilities are equal.

AUGUST 8

PILIE, NELSON AND LINES

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

702 GRAVIER BUILDING

535 GRAVIER STREET

NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

August 7, 1963

TELEPHONE 529-2685

CABLE ADDRESS: LNLN

LOUIS A. PILIE  
JOHN P. NELSON, JR.  
M. ARNAUD PILIE  
LEONARD L. LINES  
J. THOMAS NELSON  
ROBERT J. LANDRY  
JACOB BENTER  
CLARENCE B. MARSHALL  
VINCENT A. MARSHALL

AIR MAIL

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Attorney General's Office  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Yesterday afternoon I had the pleasure of spending several minutes reading about you in Life Magazine. My sincere congratulations on what you have been doing.

It is indeed a pity that I have not had an opportunity of getting to Washington so that we could visit for a few minutes. I am doing very well under the circumstances. You may know by now that I represent the Indians from Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, who are attempting to desegregate a tri-racial school there. The case was heard this morning by Judge Christenberry, and it looks as if the system will be ordered desegregated effective this September. The Judge will issue an order this coming week.

The situation here in New Orleans has been quiet but simmering. It is expected that we will have large scale demonstrations during the early part of next week. This will be indeed an unfortunate experience for our fair city because our Mayor and other influential persons from the political and economic power structure are fully aware of the reasonableness of the Negro demands. To date the whites have refused to entertain any suggestions about how these demonstrations might be prevented. They are still using the archaic method of holding a line and hoping that this thing will blow away.

For a little news on the lighter side. On August 24 I have been invited to Dayton University where I will receive the Annual Freedom Award given

Dear Jack:  
Thank you for your letter.  
It was nice to hear from you.  
Let me know how your suit  
comes out, and if any  
difficulties should be  
anticipated.

I am worried and want  
through consultation or  
you would.

Getty



MR. NELSON AND LINES

Mr. Burke Marshall

August 7, 1963

Page 2

by the National Catholic Social Action Committee. It is my understanding that these are "top banana" people in the Catholic community.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

*John*

John P. Nelson, Jr.

JPNjr:ch

1  
T. 8/9/63  
BM:SJB:ff

Mise  
AUG 9 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable Lee C. White  
Assistant Special Counsel  
to the President

This is in reference to your memorandum of August 8, 1963, requesting a draft of a suggested reply to the letter written to the President by Frederick C. Markus, Jr., a member of the Maryland State Senate.

The assault upon Senator Markus as described in his letter involves no violation of the laws of the United States. Accordingly, there is no jurisdictional basis for investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am attaching a suggested draft reply to Senator Markus. I am also returning his letter to you.

BURKE MARSHALL  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Records

Chrono

Mr. Marshall ✓  
Mr. Barrett  
Mr. Maffey

Draft

Dear Senator Mailman:

The President has asked that I reply to your recent letter regarding the assault committed on you in Baltimore on August 2.

I can well appreciate your sense of outrage over the attack made upon you. Certainly every effort should be made to identify, apprehend and punish the perpetrators.

I have taken up with the Attorney General the question of investigating this offense. He advises me that there is no jurisdictional basis for an investigation by the Federal Government. The assault undoubtedly is a violation of the laws of Maryland. But serious though the offense is, it does not violate any law of the United States. The criminal statutes of the United States enacted by Congress are based on one or more features of federal jurisdiction such as interstate commerce, the conduct of the postal service, the war power, and other powers specifically given the Federal Government by the Constitution. No such basis for federal jurisdiction appears in the present case.

The Attorney General assures me that the cooperative facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be available to the Baltimore City Police should they have occasion to use those facilities in the course of their investigation.

Sincerely,

Lee C. White  
Assistant Special Counsel  
to the President

Records

Chrono

Misc.

August 3, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR

DAVE HACKETT

I think Joe Alsop makes a good deal  
of sense although I don't know much about  
Philadelphia.

BM



August 6, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR

BARRETT PRETTYMAN, JR.

The following two lawyers here want to help with the District programs. Mrs. Williams is a nice woman and a Negro. I think she would be good. I don't know Miss Devine. Would you have someone ask them to do something?

BM

*All taken  
care of -*

*Barrett*

*Also contacted Mr. Brown  
of Junior Bar and Miss  
Frohman of Women's Bar.*

No. C-1E  
(Rev. 6-24-61)

Misc

FROM

THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL  
☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT  
☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION  
☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL  
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. ATTORNEYS  
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. MARSHALS  
☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL  
☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION  
☐ LIBRARY  
☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION  
☐ CIVIL DIVISION  
☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION  
☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION  
☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION  
☐ LANDS DIVISION  
☐ TAX DIVISION  
☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY  
☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS  
☐ FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.  
☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
☐ PARDON ATTORNEY  
☐ PAROLE BOARD  
☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS  
☐ ATTENTION \_\_\_\_\_

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REMARKS:

July 31, 1963

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

We attended the Federal Bar luncheon yesterday and noted that you mentioned certain projects which were in need of volunteers and suggested that if we wanted further information we could contact you. The purpose of this memorandum is to offer our services along the lines that you mentioned in your speech and to request any further information you may have in this connection.

We are both attorneys, assigned to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, and we have both had training in education as well as some teaching experience.

Mrs. Jacqueline S. Williams  
Miss Kathleen Devine  
Room 4114, Ext. 2111

While we were to Garrett  
Pittsman, Jr.

The following two lawyers  
here want to help with the Detroit  
programs. Mrs. Williams is a  
white woman and a Negro. I think  
you would be good. I don't know  
Mrs. Devine. Would you have seen  
one ask them to do something? Jh



WEST SIDE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Meeting with Attorney General Robert Kennedy

Washington, August 7, 1963

Mrs. Ana L. Conigliaro  
924 West End Avenue  
New York City 25, N.Y.

I am here as a resident of the West Side community of New York City and as a member of the Delegation of the West Side Civil Rights Committee. We are here not only to support the proposed legislative program of this Administration, but to appeal for implementation of a program aimed at translating statutes into action.

The feelings of Negroes and Whites about Civil Rights are, today, more intense and widespread than ever. This makes of today a most crucial and propitious moment in the long struggle for equality. There is tension, unrest and fear; we can feel it and see it in each of our communities. Negroes will no longer tolerate blatant abuses to their dignity and gross violations of their constitutional rights; more and more Whites are siding next to their colored brothers in moral indignation at these abuses. What began as a non violent movement is being turned into violence, sometimes by irresponsible elements but sometimes also by the overt or covert sanction of law-enforcement agents. Unless the situation is faced squarely, violence is here to stay. Nobody can afford to be silent and passive; or assume a position of "wait - and - see" : this situation affects us all, as a Nation and as individuals. Everybody stands to lose and nobody stands to gain.

It is imperative that you, Mr. Attorney General, and the President, realize more fully the necessity to urgently translate intent into actions as we are on the brink of social disorder. The Civil Rights issue should be made the most important domestic issue of this Administration, since it is the one issue which is pervading the lives of us all and preventing us from realistically facing our problems of employment, education, housing, etc....

The present Administration, since the President's campaign of 1960, is morally committed to end this intolerable

situation, subjecting not only almost 20 million Americans to degrading standards of living but also hurting our National prestige. Even aspirants to the Presidency have recently faced their moment of truth and have come out of their calculated silence because of fear of losing votes or ~~an internal debate within their Party; I am certain they have taken into account all the calculated risks and concluded that~~ in an election they stand to lose more votes by remaining aloof. President Kennedy's telephone call to the Rev. Martin Luther King in 1960 had a very strong impact. Since then, however, a vacuum has formed and, by default, it has been increasingly filled by violence rather than by necessary leadership. Vigorous steps, led by the Administration and, especially, the Justice Department, are now the urgent vehicle required to fill this vacuum, i.e. more adequate supervision over the F.B.I. and state and local police to assure its neutrality in equally protecting the rights of all citizens. Also, the safety of the Washington marchers of August 28 may serve as a good indication of the Federal Government's willingness and ability to protect the citizens' rights for Civil Rights demonstrations.

• Voting is an universal suffrage, and is not a right reserved to the States. Literacy needs to be defined by national standards, applicable to each and any citizen of the U.S.,. Literacy tests should be challenged, on the basis of Title 18, Section 242 of the U.S. Code since it violates the equal treatment of all citizens, regardless of state laws or local customs.

Title 18, Section 242 of the U.S. Code, provides legal machinery to be used against "....Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured and protected by the U.S. Constitution; or to different penalties, pains, punishments, on account of such inhabitant being an alien or by reason of his color or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of (all) citizens,. ....shall be fined no more than \$1000.00 or imprisoned for no more than 1 year, or both...".

What is required is that a Fair Voting Practices Commission be instituted, with full authority to prosecute through the

existent power of the Attorney General's office, or to bring suit directly. The Fair Voting Practices Commission should be empowered to act as public defenders within the areas of voting violations, as well as an adjunct to the Federal Commission for Civil Rights. Such a Commission is within the power of establishment by an Executive decree to be implemented through the Attorney General's office. Funds should be allocated from the Executive budget to insure the continuing function of the Commission of Civil Rights. Its Commissioner should be empowered to attend Cabinet meetings as a special Representative of the President.

Legislation can serve, as the body, for action; but without a bloodstream it remains lifeless and stillborn. The following proposals may serve to give life, within this generation, to this body of laws which we support.

1. Training and rehabilitation program must be expanded, by direct Federal funds to existing Agencies - such as, in New York, "Mobilization for Youth". These services should be directly related to an expanded and specialized branch of the U.S. Employment Service, as well as to existing Institutes for on-the-job training, Vocational Guidance, Rehabilitation programs of our Universities, Clinics and other Federal, State, Local Agencies. To implement the above, it would be necessary to appoint regional co-ordinators, concerned with both training, of professional staff as well as actual apprenticeship and placement service.

2. To re-orient the present vocational schools from substitute education for the hard-to-manage youngster to adequate training of creative man-power. Special funds should be allocated to the Office of Education for this purpose.

3. The Office of Education of H.E.W. should be enhanced to deal specially with the drop-out problem, as part of the total picture of Civil Rights, equal employment

and adequate housing. The transit officer and the Bureau of Attendance concepts need re-direction toward the Bureau of Guidance and Family Case Work. A major task is to deal with drop-outs as a component of the increased career and displacement of the Negro and the Puerto Rican in particular. Health and Welfare facilities need to be expanded to meet the increased day-care centers, public health nursing, and day care centers and the like, all of which are direct ramifications of the broader issue of unequal civil liberties, especially classes and secondclass citizenship.

4. The vehicle for integrated education is to expand and enforce anti-discriminatory legislation against real estate and other combinations which perpetuate segregated living and therefore segregated education.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Ann L. Conigliaro

Misc.

WEST SIDE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE  
147 West 93rd Street  
New York, N. Y.

August 6, 1963

**STATEMENT ON SEGREGATION**  
Presented to the Office of The Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

After a century of prayer, exhortation and struggle formerly unheeded in the main, except for the Supreme Court integration of schools decision in 1954 which suddenly illuminated social horizons with new hope, the Negro people with some white support are engaged in demonstrations for the right to petition their local government for redress of their grievances and the crimes perpetrated against them for centuries.

The avowed peaceful intentions of numerous Negro organizations and others to obtain de facto what already exists de jure in the Constitution of the United States are met with mass jailings, tear gas, armored cars, electric prods, rifle butts, fire hose and police dogs.

The Negro people have toiled in the nation's homes, fields and factories at far below standard wages while their right to education was and still is denied to them. Negro men have fought proudly and heroically in all our nation's wars, only to return to segregated slums upon discharge from the service, despite numerous promises of improved conditions of citizenship.

Recognition commensurate with their manifold contributions has been withheld through the years; distorted and denied in our textbooks, histories and press. Yet the Negro people have given bountifully to the whole economic and cultural growth of the United States in the face of monstrous cruelties to their person and searing wounds to their dignity. Segregation is their lot, in the North and South. The exceptions prove the rule. The government of whites, by whites and for whites prevails in much of our land, and exists in varying degrees of horror in all our land.

Mrs. Medgar Evers in Jackson, Mississippi, at a memorial meeting for her husband, Medgar Evers, who had been murdered for his struggle for human dignity, stated:

"He said he was fighting not only for Negroes in Mississippi and in the United States, and not only for the colored people of the world, but for his white friends as well."

These words in the circumstance of their utterance, sharply and poignantly attest to the fact that the oppression of the Negro people from the birth of our nation to the present day, is a cancer generating a syndrome of inequalities and maladjustments affecting both oppressed and oppressors alike. This condition if not removed imperils the nation's decency and integrity — even its very existence. Not until this malignant evil has been removed can our nation attain maturity equally shared by the former oppressed and oppressors, and realize the full potential of its tremendous human resources — unified at last.

The Encyclical Letter of Pope John XXIII, issued April 10, 1963, was hailed by men and women of good will everywhere. The following excerpts eloquently bear upon the matter at hand.

Part I - Under Title of Order Between Men:

Par. 26 - "The dignity of the human person involves the right to take an active part in public affairs and contribute to the common good of the citizens."



Par. 27 - "The human person is also entitled to a juridical protection of his rights, a protection that should be efficacious, impartial and inspired by the true norms of justice."

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**PART II - Under Title of Relations Between Individuals and Public Authorities Within a Single State;**

Par. 55 - "Assuredly, the ethnic characteristics of the various groups are to be respected as constituent elements of the common good. ..."

Par. 63 - "It is also demanded by the common good that civil authorities should make earnest efforts to bring about a situation in which individuals can easily exercise their rights and fulfill their duties as well. ..."

On June 11, 1963, President Kennedy articulated in a speech to the nation the crucial human and moral issues confronting the people and tearing at the very fabric of our country. He set forth certain concepts too long unspoken by the chief executives of our nation.

"We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the Scriptures and as clear as the American Constitution. The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities; whether we are going to treat our fellow Americans as we want to be treated. ... And this nation for all its hopes and all its boasts will not be fully free until all its citizens are free. Those who do nothing are inviting shame as well as violence. Those who act boldly are recognizing right as well as reality. ... One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression."

The President, in alluding to the Civil War and the history of slavery which stains our national history, was referring to the basic problem of our nation - the extension in practice, of freedom, justice and equality to the Negro people, with all rights and privileges already guaranteed by our Constitution.

The President is our elected leader. His duty transcends narrow party considerations. His responsibility is to accept the mandate thrust upon him by the historic exigencies of our times. His task is to employ every means at hand and to create new means in all haste to redress the wrongs and centuries of torture, agony and humiliation visited upon a patient, courageous and creative people.

We urge the executive branch and the legislative branches of our government to turn from soft methods to much more determined action; from wavering defense to solid attack, to absorb inspiration from the heroism of the Negro people.

The President is legally obliged to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed." The Constitution provides that it "and the laws of the United States ... shall be the supreme law of the land," "...laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." This constitutional authority was used by Attorney General Kennedy as grounds for his participation as agent of the President to intervene in the Prince Edward desegregation cases. This legal authority has been all too rarely used by our executive branch.

Section 332 of the United States Code, subsection 10, provides that whenever the President deems there to be unlawful obstructions or combinations against the authority of the United States and its ability to enforce the laws, he may call into use the State militia or use the federal forces of which he is Commander-in-Chief. Section 333 of the Code authorizes the use of the armed forces where any unlawful combination or conspiracy hinders the execution of the laws of the United States and any class of people is deprived of a right due to them as citizens, particularly when state officials fail or refuse to protect these rights.

Can it be doubted that in the past century circumstances warranting utilization of this executive power have been all too present? There is, in fact, a conspiracy in the South with allies and co-conspirators in the North, who have by force and violence deprived the Negro people of their constitutional rights as citizens.

Section 241 of the Federal Criminal Code makes it a criminal conspiracy for two or more persons to join for the purpose of injuring, oppressing, threatening or intimidating any citizen in the exercise or enjoyment of any right or privileges secured to him by the Constitution or the laws of the United States. Can it be said that Federal authorities are unaware of any conspiracy, north or south, to injure and deprive the Negro of his rights?

The Civil and Criminal laws pertaining to civil rights are equal in breadth and there are in addition, further statutes permitting relief in the courts, the obtaining of injunctions and the holding in contempt of court those who violate such injunctions. The Federal Government must forcefully and in the first instance espouse the cause of the individual Negro person or anyone who is oppressed by deprivation of his basic civil rights because of race, color or creed and not throw the burden upon him to seek his own relief in the courts. This approach is embodied in the recent legislative proposals of the President to vest such authority in the Justice Department in suits involving school segregation. While it can be maintained that such authority already exists in the absence of such new legislation, we support the additional legislation.

Under the Constitution, representation in the Congress is determined on the number of citizens within each state eligible to vote. The Southern states have been able to utilize the presence of Negro citizens in their states to increase their delegations to Congress, while at the same time depriving these Negro citizens of the right to vote. Since the voting of Negroes in many Southern states has been and is reduced by threats and violence, representation of these Southern delegations must be reduced as a matter of law and morality until such conditions are rectified. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in Carson v. Baker fully affirms the judicial authority for executive action in this area.

The responsibility to obtain equality for all Americans lies with all of us. However, there is a special responsibility on all branches of government to aggressively pursue and achieve the immediate objective of correcting all violations of the rights of minorities, thus implementing the dictum, "For every wrong, remedy." There has not been full utilization of constitutional mandates and laws to prosecute in the civil and criminal courts the unconscionable conspirators who have engendered the Oxfords, Birmingham's, Montgomerys, Detroit's and New Yorks. The tragedies and degradations of the past one hundred years and the potential explosions

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Marvin Karparkin

Timothy M. Taylor

for the WEST SIDE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

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Respectfully,

Marvin Karpatkin

Timothy M. Taylor  
for the WEST SIDE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE



Form No. 2-13  
9-2-1961

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General .....	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights .....	7
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney .....	
Parole Board .....	
Board of Immigration Appeals .....	
Special Assistant for Public Information .....	
Records Administration Office .....	

For the attention of Mr. Marshall

Rm 1145

REMARKS:

Form No. 01-76  
(Rev. 4-13-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

TO

1. The Attorney General

2.

4.

5.

☐ 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

9 July

Harris Wofford sent me the attached editorial from

Addis. I thought you would be interested.

RECEIVED

JUL 9 1968

BM

ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM

NAME

BUILDING, ROOM, EXT., DATE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

*Mial*

TO		BUILDING AND ROOM	
1.	NAME	2.	NAME
1.	<del>Mr. Warner</del> <i>No</i>	1.	<del>Mr. Greene</del>
2.	<del>Miss Dixie</del> <i>No</i>	2.	<del>Mr. Thompson</del>
3.	<del>Mr. Choppin</del> <i>No</i>	3.	<del>Mr. S. S. S.</del>
4.	<del>Mr. Haugen</del> <i>No</i>	4.	
5.	<del>Mr. Rubin</del> <i>No</i>	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

Did anyone write the outgoing ltr.?

Bonnie

FROM		BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE	
NAME			

C77-1  
7-63) Civil Rights Division

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- 7-8/23
- ( ) Assistant Attorney General
  - ( ) First Assistant
  - ( ) Second Assistant
  - ( ) Trial Staff
  - ( )
  - ~~( ) Chief, General Litigation Sec.~~
  - (2) Head, Const. Rts. Unit
  - ( )
  - ( ) Chief, Appeals and Research Sec.
  - ( ) Federal Custody Unit
  - ( )
  - ( ) Chief, Voting and Election Sec.
  - ( )
  - ( )

REMARKS:

NO DOCKET CARD

Mr Green  
Does his belong in  
your shop  
MWH

8/23

Mr. Hueland,  
Upon finding

and Census Department of Justice

no record of  
Kipron. Miller of  
5/14/42. He called  
Dennis and was  
told that there  
were no loose  
papers in the  
attached file.

S.

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

70130

August 16, 1963

RECEIVED

AUG 26 1963

APPEALS & RESEARCH SEC.  
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In reply to your letter of August 14, 1963, as regards Section 5-61.1 of the Code of the City of New Orleans, obviously my choice of the word "valid" in referring to the city ordinance was a poor one. There is no question in my mind that this ordinance requiring discrimination is unconstitutional on its face. To my knowledge there are no actions pending to test the validity of this ordinance and I have no information as to whether anyone presently is planning to test it or not. Should it be put to the test, I am convinced that it would be stricken down as being unconstitutional. This ordinance reads as follows:

Section 5-61.1. Sales to persons of different races.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell any of the beverages herein defined at retail, for consumption on the premises, under the same roof, to both whites and negroes unless the space where such whites and negroes are served is divided by a solid partition from floor to ceiling without any openings whatever therein. (M.C.S., Ord. No. 907, §3.)

I am enclosing copies of newspaper articles indicating an agreement between Mayor Victor Schiro and the Negro leaders in our community. Mayor Schiro reduced the agreement to writing and signed it. In this letter, I am informed, he agreed that by August 20 the city would begin hiring Negroes on the Sanitation Department, and by August 30 the city would begin hiring Negroes in the Fire Department. He further agreed to immediately remove the segregation signs in the City Hall which has been done, and to have the segregation signs in all city-owned buildings removed by August 30, the reason for the delay being that he would be out of the city until this coming weekend and wanted to be sure that his wishes were carried out and thought this could best be done if he were in the city.

M. J.

AUG 22 1963



Mr. Burke Marshall

2

A great deal of credit belongs to a group of citizens who have formed an organization called the Community Relations Council and who are interested in the city voluntarily granting equal rights to all its citizens. Outstanding in this group, in my opinion, have been the efforts of Mr. F. Winter Brasolin, a prominent business man here in New Orleans.

Efforts are being made by members of this group to have the ordinance referred to above repealed by the City Council and have gone as far as the President of the Council, James Fitzmorris, calling a meeting this past Monday. The meeting did not come off in that only three of the seven members of the Council were present. My information is that three members were unable to come and only one stated a flat refusal to participate in any such action.

Yours very truly,

*Louis C. Inoué*  
LOUIS C. INOUE  
United States Attorney

LCL/ab  
Encl.



NYC

70130

August 16, 1963

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Civil Rights Division  
Department of Justice  
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Section 5-61.1. Sales to persons of different races.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell any of the beverages herein defined at retail, for consumption on the premises, under the same roof, to both whites and negroes unless the space where such whites and negroes are served is divided by a solid partition from floor to ceiling without any openings whatever therein. (M.C.S., Ord. No. 907, §3.)

I am enclosing copies of newspaper articles indicating an agreement between Mayor Victor Schiro and the Negro leaders in our community. Mayor Schiro reduced the agreement to writing and signed it. In this letter, I am informed, he agreed that by August 20 the city would begin hiring Negroes on the Sanitation Department, and by August 30 the city would begin hiring Negroes in the Fire Department. He further agreed to immediately remove the segregation signs in the City Hall which has been done, and to have the segregation signs in all city-owned buildings removed by August 30, the reason for the delay being that he would be out of the city until this coming weekend and wanted to be sure that his wishes were carried out and thought this could best be done if he were in the city.

Mr. Burke Marshall

#2

A great deal of credit belongs to a group of citizens who have formed an organization called the Community Relations Council and who are interested in the city voluntarily granting equal rights to all its citizens. Outstanding in this group, in my opinion, have been the efforts of Mr. P. Winter Trapelin, a prominent business man here in New Orleans.

Efforts are being made by members of this group to have the ordinance referred to above repealed by the City Council and have gone as far as the President of the Council, James Fitzmorris, calling a meeting this past Monday. The meeting did not come off in that only three of the seven members of the Council were present. My information is that these members were unable to come and only one stated a flat refusal to participate in any such action.

Yours very truly,

LCI/ab  
Encl.

LOUIS C. LaCOUR  
United States Attorney

## City Accord On Demonstrations

Plans for civil rights demonstrations in New Orleans have been postponed, at least temporarily, in the light of what Negro leaders term concessions from the city administration.

Negroes at a "Freedom Rally" last night were told that a demonstration on behalf of civil rights planned today had been called off.

A second rally was scheduled for next Monday at 8 p. m.

### Six Phases

The Rev. Avery L. Alexander, president of the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans, described to a crowd at St. John's Institutional Baptist Church six phases of an agreement he said was worked out with the city last Friday:

1. The removal of white and Negro signs from restrooms in City Hall, which already has been done.

2. The hiring of Negroes by the city sanitation depart-

ment, to take effect no later than Aug. 21.

3. The hiring of Negroes as firemen, to take effect by the end of the month.

4. The city of New Orleans no longer to appeal civil rights cases lost in the lower courts.

5. A city civil service commission meeting with Negro leaders to work out some plan for hiring Negroes on the basis of qualifications rather than race.

6. The city promises not to harass any private individual who wishes to open a business, dining or other facilities to Negroes.

The group was sponsored jointly by the International Central Union of Workers, the Congress of Racial Equality, Consumers League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the United Negro College Fund.

The Negroes passed three resolutions, including the first, the fight for full freedom, a second in favor of the Negro participation in community life and third in support of the civil rights march to Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.

Rev. Alexander said the agreement was worked out with Mayor Victor H. Schiro. The mayor is now in Mexico on a good will tour.

## Leaders Report Accord on City Hiring

### Other Agreements Made, Rally Is Told

Negro leaders said Monday night an agreement has been reached under which the city will begin hiring Negro firemen and sanitation workers.

An overflow crowd at a "freedom rally" in St. John's Institutional Baptist Church was told that Mayor Victor H. Schiro and a group of civic leaders made these and other agreements in face of threats of massive Negro demonstrations.

In view of the agreement, the Negro organizations have called off the demonstrations, at least temporarily.

#### OTHER POINTS AGREED

Other points of the agreement, as reported at the rally, are:

1. That all City Hall rest rooms be desegregated. (Signs designating separate rest rooms for the races were removed Monday.)

2. That the city will no longer appeal desegregation orders in court after initial rulings have been issued.

3. That white civic leaders will attempt to arrange meetings between Negro leaders and the city Civil Service Commission to make sure that Negroes are hired on their qualifications.

4. That there will be no harassment of businessmen who desire to desegregate hotels, restaurants, motels and establishments.

#### TERMINED BEGINNING

Mayor Schiro was out of town and could not be reached for comment.

The Rev. A. L. Davis, one of the speakers at the rally, said that major Negro civil rights organizations had planned to hold one of the biggest demonstrations ever held in New Orleans on Tuesday if the agreements had not been reached.

Of the agreements the Rev. Avery Alexander, president of the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans, said:

"I admit they constitute a drop

of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance said that although the large scale demonstrations are postponed, "they are not done away with."

"I'm not saying there will be no demonstrations because if we do not achieve first class citizenship, if we do not get those things that have been promised, we will have demonstrations in New Orleans," he added.

The rally was sponsored by the ministerial alliance, the consumers league, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, Coordinating Council and the United Clubs.

#### TO TAKE APPLICATIONS

According to the Rev. Mr. Alexander, terms of the agreement reached last Friday, were that applications by Negroes for jobs as firemen and in the sanitation department will be taken immediately.

He said that the mayor promised that Negroes would be working in the sanitation department no later than Aug. 20 and as firemen possibly by the end of the month.

The Rev. Mr. Alexander said a Negro citizens committee consisting of representatives of all major Negro groups had called on the mayor on several occasions presenting demands.

These demands, he said, included the elimination of discrimination in all areas of community life including jobs on all government levels. He said the Negro citizens committee told the mayor last Thursday that they would not accept anything less than what they would see them working with picket signs in their hands.

#### AGREEMENTS MADE

The following day, said the Rev. Mr. Alexander, Mayor Schiro and a group of white men representing the power structure of the city made the agreements.

Addressing the rally, Dr. Davis called for the repeal of all New Orleans segregation ordinances.

"Negroes in Birmingham demonstrated and the council repealed all of the segregation

laws," he said. "Why should New Orleans wait for demonstrations to do the things that ought to be done?"

The Rev. Mr. Alexander, speaking for the consumers league, said his group may begin picketing individual firms that refuse to hire Negroes for other than menial jobs.

Resolutions passed at the meeting called for the removal of "the last vestige of segregation" from the city, asked support for efforts to attain 100 per cent Negro voter registration in the city and urged Negro groups to send representatives to the Aug. 23 mass march in Washington, D. C.

A number of other Negro leaders also addressed the meeting. Another rally is scheduled Monday at 8 p. m. in the New Zion Baptist Church, 2319 Third.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, president

*Nise*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO

Mr. Symington

June 22, 1962

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. ATTORNEYS
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. MARSHALS
- ☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
- ☐ LIBRARY
- ☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- ☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION
- ☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- ☐ LANDS DIVISION
- ☐ TAX DIVISION
- ☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- ☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- ☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
- ☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ☐ ATTENTION: \_\_\_\_\_

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| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL         | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION   | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT          | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE    |

☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_

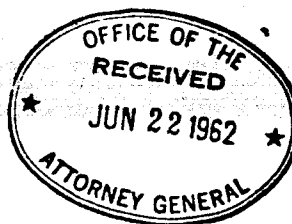
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS:

Jim:

This is the publication I spoke to you about. I got it from Congressman Keith. Please let me know if RPK wants me to do anything.

Burke



FROM \_\_\_\_\_



Form No. G-1J  
(Ed. 3-9-61)



# THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General .....	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights .....	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney .....	
Parole Board .....	
Board of Immigration Appeals .....	
Special Assistant for Public Information .....	
Records Administration Office .....	
For the attention of .....	

REMARKS:

July 10, 1962

Burke:

Speak to me.

RFK