

OFFICE OF  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



*[Signature]*  
June 11, 1962

Attorney General

Justice Marshall thought you should see

this -

*Justice  
Marshall  
T. M.  
J.L.*

HASTINGS KEITH, M.C.  
9TH DISTRICT, MASS.

WASHINGTON TELEPHONE:  
CAPITOL 4-9121  
EXTENSION 3111

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D. C.**

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN  
COMMERCE

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
343 POST OFFICE BLDG.  
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

June 18, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Thank you very much for your letter informing me of your interest and concern with the problems posed by the reverse freedom rider situation.

In accordance with our conversation, I am enclosing a copy of the Thunderbolt.

I appreciate your cooperation in this matter and I hope you will let me know your opinion on the enclosure.

Sincerely,

*Hasty Keith*  
HASTINGS KEITH, M.C.

HK:ND  
ENCL.

Memo from:

EMIL HESS  
FAirfax 2-1611

Line:  
Tall boy  
to put the  
back lock in  
the hub of  
connector

Herbert J. Miller  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

Sept. 11, 1963

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

EM:stj

Solicitation for a Political  
Contribution

Attached is a solicitation for \$10.00 to the "Kennedy Retirement Fund" which was mailed by the Republican Action Fund at the Republican National Headquarters to Mr. A. B. Caldwell, an attorney in this Division.

You will note that the picture shows three rocking chairs -- one labeled "his", a smaller one labeled "Bobby's", and an even smaller one (containing a teddy bear) labeled "Teddy's".

This solicitation was sent to Mr. Caldwell's office. It is a solicitation for a political contribution. It is accordingly a flagrant violation of Section 603 of Title 18.

I feel I should disqualify myself from this case, and am, accordingly, referring it to you for immediate and forceful action.

cc: Attorney General

Deputy Attorney General



John E. Nolan, Jr.  
Administrative Assistant

MWH:sbh  
144-60-3

Maceo W. Hubbard

typed 9-12-63

Florence B. Howell  
442 Emerson Street, N. W.  
Washington 11, D. C.

Miss Howell is an old customer, and in my opinion mentally disturbed. As I stated in my telephone conversation with you, I would suggest that no reply be made to the letters returned herewith.

Our file shows that around 1939 or 1940, Miss Howell, then a student at the West Virginia State College for Negroes, sent the President of the college a letter threatening to kill him, and as a result was arrested and sentenced to a term in the Federal Reformatory at Alderson, West Virginia. Upon her release, she sought readmission to the college. When this was refused, she claimed that she was being deprived of her civil rights. She next sought employment in the federal government. Apparently the Civil Service Commission gave her some sort of examination or test, but refused to certify her as eligible for federal employment after receiving information from the Bureau of Prisons concerning her behavior etc. at the Reformatory. Miss Howell next demanded employment in the Department of Justice, and this is apparently the demand that she is making today. Our file indicates that she has been advised, in several letters, since the early or middle 1940s that the Department cannot assist her in connection with her request for employment, and that her difficulties involve no violation of the civil rights statutes. I, as well as other Department attorneys, have interviewed her, and advised her to the same effect.

Enclosures

cc: Records  
Mr. Hubbard  
Chase

- 2 -

Miss Howell has been making attempts to see Mr. Marshall for several months. In seeking an appointment she sent us a spurious telegram, about two months ago, purporting to be from the President of the Local Chapter of the N. A. A. C. P. and the wife of Clarence Mitchell, Head of the Washington Branch of the National N. A. A. C. P. In addition, I am informed that she cursed out one of the secretaries in Marshall's office.

If you still want to reply to her letters, I shall be glad to prepare a draft. I am almost certain however that a reply will simply generate more letters, telephone calls, and other efforts to reach the Attorney General personally.

# TELEGRAM SPECIAL

WUB023 PA066 LA043

L LLT067 HL PD LOS ANGELES CALIF 30

US ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE

BERT MARSHALL WASHDC

THE FOLLOWING ARE PERSONS SUGGESTED BY THE SMALL COMMITTEE  
TO MEET WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND/OR THE PRESIDENT CONCERNING  
THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INDUSTRY WISE MEETING OF FILM AND TV INDUSTRY  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES AND IMPROVING  
THE IMAGE OF MINORITIES IN FILM. THE NAMES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

LEW WASSERMAN, REVIEW STUDIOS UNIVERSAL CITY CALIF. MARLON  
BRANDO 12900 MULHOLLAND DRIVE BEVERLY HILLS CALIF. ROBERT BLUMCOFF  
UNITED ARTISTS STUDIOS 1041 NORTH FORMOSA HOLLYWOOD ROD SERLING  
1490 MONROE DRIVE PACIFIC PALISADES. BOB LEWINE CBS TELEVISION  
HOLLYWOOD CALIF. STEVE ALLAN 16185 WOODDALE RD SHERMAN OAKS.  
MILLIE WILDER 1041 NORTH FORMOSA HOLLYWOOD. ROBERT WISE 702  
OCEAN FRONT SANTA MONICA. DR EASON MONROE 323 WEST 5TH ST LOS

ANGELES. MRS TONY FRANCOISA 707 NORTH ARDEN DRIVE BEVERLY  
HILLS. THOMAS G NEUSOM 1111 EAST VERNON LOS ANGELES

THOMAS NEUSOM

12900 1041 1490 16185 1041 702 323 5 707 1111

1017A EDT JUL 1 63

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 1 1963

RECORDS BRANCH

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.

Gen. Lit. Sec.

6 September 1962

MEMORANDUM TO THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

Attached is correspondence received by me from Robert D. Childres regarding the possibility of employment here in the Department. As he evinces an interest in working with you, I attach the same for your consideration.

BM

Attachment

Mise

21 August 1963

Mr. Robert W. J. Wysocki  
103 Milton Street  
Brooklyn, New York  
11222

Dear Mr. Wysocki:

According to our records, Dr. Martin  
Luther King can be addressed as follows:

Dr. Martin Luther King  
407 Auburn Avenue, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Very truly yours,

Linda K. Stores  
Secretary to Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

103 Milton Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11222  
August 29, 1963

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

Sir:

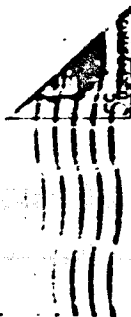
Will you please try to obtain for me, from your files, a mailing address for Dr. Martin Luther King.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Robert W. J. Wysocki





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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Misc*

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: Aug. 31, 1963

SJB:11h

FROM : *[Signature]* John Barrett, Second Assistant  
Civil Rights Division

SUBJECT: Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana;  
Leander Perez v. U. S. Naval Air Station

On August 30, United States Attorney LaCour in New Orleans told me that he plans to talk to Sheriff Wooten in Plaquemines Parish regarding what action, if any, the Sheriff intends to take to enforce the recently adopted resolution and ordinance of the Plaquemines Parish Commission. Mr. LaCour knows Sheriff Wooten and is inclined to think that he will not do anything drastic. Mr. LaCour assumes that the "resolution" which declares the Naval Air Station "off limits" for civilians will not be enforced.

I told Mr. LaCour we were considering what legal action might be taken if the ordinance and resolution are actually implemented.

Mr. Murphy advised me that he has not been able to find any federal statute which would apply to the action of the Plaquemines Parish Commission. He not only researched the question himself but also contacted the Air Force and Navy JAG offices. Navy JAG is obtaining copies of the resolutions for us. They go into effect on either the 5th or 6th of September. Section 244 of Title 10, which punishes discrimination against uniform service men in places of entertainment or amusement, applies only to the District of Columbia and other federal territory.

It may be that Section 241 could apply to a conspiracy to injure or oppress citizens in their federal right (and there surely must be such a right) to go freely to their places of employment on the Naval Air Station, to take supplies into the station and otherwise do business on the station. I don't

- 2 -

think it would apply, however, to the use of off-base business facilities by uniform service men, although even there it might apply as Perez is certainly intending to injure and oppress them by reason of their service with the United States. Prosecution under 241, however, requires grand jury indictment.

20530

Typed 8-30-63

BN:JKN:lah

Mr. Ben F. Wattle  
Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20554

RE: Derogatory Broadcast - Station WMOG,  
Brunswick, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wattle:

This letter is in furtherance to telephone conversations I had with Mr. Richard Saul and Mr. Stanley Kaufman of your office.

On August 20, 1963, we received a complaint from Mrs. Frances Pauley, Georgia Council on Human Relations, Atlanta, Georgia, concerning derogatory, racial advertisements that were made on radio Station WMOG, Brunswick, Georgia.

Mrs. Pauley furnished us with this information: On August 28, 1963, the Glynn Society for Democratic Action (a segregationist group), ran ads over Station WMOG which stated in part that "The niggers are now marching in Washington"; "Keep the schools for white people"; and, also there was an appeal for funds.

Complaints were made to the station by local residents concerning the tenor of these ads and the use of the word "nigger". After complaints were phoned in to the station, they stopped using the expression "nigger", but the ads were continued.

The foregoing information was reported to Mrs. Pauley by Brunswick residents, Mrs. J. C. Wilkes (Negro), wife of a Negro dentist, and Mr. Edward T. Rogers (white), a young chemist who is retired because of a physical handicap.

- 2 -

Both Mrs. Wilkes and Mr. Rogers, independent of each other, gave Mrs. Pauley the same substantive account of these ads. Mrs. Pauley states that both of these complainants are responsible and reliable persons.

I took the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Saul and Mr. Kaufman of your office that, if it was possible, immediate steps should be taken to obtain the written copy from which these radio advertisements were read. This would be particularly helpful if it is material whether the word "nigger" was used or not.

I would appreciate it if you would advise the undersigned, or Mr. Burke Marshall, if I am not in town, concerning what action you take with respect to the foregoing complaint.

Sincerely yours,

BURKE MARSHALL  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

By:  
JACOB E. HEILBRON  
Attorney

CC: Mr. Edwin D. Guthman  
Special Assistant  
Public Information

Mr. Burke Marshall ✓  
Assistant Attorney General

Mr. Saul Kaufman  
Federal Communications Commission

Records  
Chrono  
Heilbron

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Misc*  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: August 29, 1963  
JMH:lah

*JH*  
FROM : Jerome K. Heilbron  
Attorney

SUBJECT: Derogatory Broadcast - Station WMOG, Brunswick,  
Georgia.

As you requested, I phoned Mrs. Frances Pauley, Georgia Council on Human Relations, and obtained this information concerning derogatory racial broadcasts made on Station WMOG, Brunswick, Georgia.

WMOG is part of the "Johnnie Reb" chain. Mrs. Pauley states that the "Johnnie Reb" chain is owned by Mr. Allan Woodall of Columbus, Georgia. The "Johnnie Reb" stations are:

WDAX - Columbus, Ga.  
WALC - Albany, Ga.  
WMOG - Brunswick, Ga.  
WDAX - McRay, Ga.  
WAYX - Waycross, Ga.

On August 28, 1963, the Glynn Society for Democratic Action (Mrs. Pauley believes there is possibly an affiliation between this group and either the ~~White Citizens' Councils~~ or the ~~KKK~~) ran ads in which it was stated that "The niggers are now marching in Washington"; "Keep the schools for white people."; and, there was an appeal for funds.

The foregoing information was reported to Mrs. Pauley by Mrs. J. C. Wilkes, wife of a Negro dentist. The information given by Mrs. Wilkes was verified by Mr. Edward T. Rogers, a physically handicapped, retired chemist. Mr. Rogers is white. The phone numbers of these persons are as follows:

Mrs. J. C. Wilkes - ME 6-5062  
Mr. Edward T. Rogers - ME 6-5026.



- 2 -

I phoned Mr. Richard Saul, Chief, Complaints Branch, Federal Communications Commission, about the foregoing. He assured me that he would immediately write Station WMOG for a copy of the subject advertisement and would advise me further of what action could and would be taken.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
Mr. Marshall	
2.	
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

Burke -  
The attached letter to  
the F.C.C. will be  
delivered to them by  
messenger, today.  
Jerry

FROM

NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
Henrich	1300	Aug 26 '53

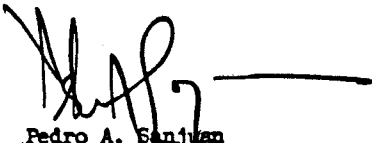
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Misc

August 26, 1963

MEMORANDUM TO MR. BURKE MARSHALL  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosed is a clipping you might have overlooked from the August 26 Washington Post. Though such polls or surveys are only fuzzy indications of public opinion, we thought it interesting that so many of the people reached by this survey generally understood the harm done by racial discrimination to our international objectives. We thought perhaps this survey indicated a certain measure of success for our efforts to impress the layman over the last two and a half years with the international significance of what is not just a domestic issue.

  
Pedro A. San Juan  
Director  
Special Protocol Services

Enclosure: As stated.

# The Harris Survey

## Majority of Whites on Discrimination: It Hurts Abroad; Housing Is Big Issue

By Louis Harris  
© 1963, The Washington Post Co.  
When Negro and white demonstrators for equal rights converge on Washington this week, an American dilemma will be unveiled in dramatic terms. The vast majority of white Americans (78 per cent) feel that unsolved racial problems here at home cannot be defended in the court of world opinion.

On the other hand, the white majority in this country is not fully willing to ac-

cept many of the realities that desegregation might bring with it. A majority would prefer, for example, not to have a Negro family as their next-door neighbor.

The deep-seated belief that racial discrimination hurts the United States abroad is tempered rather sharply when white people talk about their own willingness to have greater contact with Negroes in their own personal lives. We put four propositions to white Americans and asked under each if that condition would

make a difference to them personally:

Personal objections of whites to desegregation  
Would Mind

	per cent
Negro neighbors living next door	55
Children going to school with Negroes	32
Negroes attending same church	23
Working next to Negro on job	21
While the vast majority of	
See HARRIS, A2, Col. 3	

HARRIS—From Page A1

## Race Problem Felt Most In the Field of Housing

whites in this country is willing to accept desegregation in segregation. But it's easier on the job, in church attendance, and in education, the line is sharply drawn on housing. The area of social contact, living side by side with Negroes, is the obvious conflict point. A suburban Nutley, N. J., housewife put the dilemma that will surely echo across white America this week as the march takes place in Washington, when she said, "Negroes have a lot to complain about and they have been treated shabbily. As a

Christian, you can't believe to say it like that than it is to face it for yourself and your family."

In our latest survey, a cross-section of white Americans was asked if it felt the racial problems in this country have hurt the United States or not:

Effects of racial discrimination abroad  
Total Whites

	per cent
Has hurt abroad	78
Not hurt abroad	8
Not sure	14

The top reason (volunteered by 23 per cent) why people feel that racial troubles are bad for the United States abroad is the belief that they have given the Communists a valuable propaganda weapon. An elderly retailer in Snoqualmie, Wash., put it this way. "It all gives the Communists ammunition. Khrushchev hasn't lost any time taking advantage of it."

A second major reason cited (by 16 per cent) is that our unresolved civil rights issue has given our country a bad name, has hurt our reputation generally. A 24-year-old lawyer in Kingsport, Tenn., summed up much of the thinking when he said, "The picture of our country as a land of racial hatred and discrimination is a bad one."

Other people in Birmingham, Ala., said that gives them about the same picture.

27 August 1963

Benjamin B. Taylor, Jr., Esquire  
Taylor, Porter, Brooks, Fuller & Phillips  
Louisiana National Bank Building  
Baton Rouge 2, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thanks for the letter and the clippings.

You are doing your city and all of us a great  
service.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

ltr. and clips to Frank Dunbaugh

Misc

23 August 1963

MEMORANDUM TO MR. KATZENBACH

Nicks

Yesterday the Attorney General and I discussed with Bernie Boutin a proposal that he has to require non-discrimination as a condition for the various disposals of real and personal surplus property which he made. In this connection I raised with him the possible effect of the inclusion of religion in Title VI. At the time he did not think it a serious problem. Since then he has gone over it with his general counsel and they are of the view that it would be a very serious problem.

BM

(Dictated but not reviewed by BM)



Misc.

22 August 1963

Honorable Asa D. Kelley, Jr.  
Attorney at Law  
Smith, Gardner, Kelley & Wiggins  
Post Office Box 1025  
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mayor:

This is in reply to your letter of July 24 written in the interest of Mr. Cleo E. Lovett who is presently confined at the Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Florida. I have examined this case in detail and find that the U.S. Board of Parole has twice reviewed the circumstances of Mr. Lovett's conviction and confinement and has, on both occasions, denied parole. While the specific reasons for denial have not been given, it is a fact that Mr. Lovett has been confined on several previous occasions for similar offenses.

Even if the Parole Board does not revise its decision later, the normal release date for Mr. Lovett will be some time in April of 1964. The Tallahassee Institution has a modern, fully equipped hospital and a competent medical staff of Public Health Service officers who are available for continued observation and treatment of Mr. Lovett's heart condition. This should enable him to gain in health and strength prior to his release.

We appreciate your interest and expression of friendship for Mr. Lovett.

Very truly yours,

John Marshall  
Deputy Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
John Nolan	
1	
2	
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

July 29

Could you have this looked into and let me know? Asa Kelley is the mayor of Albany.

7/31 Call to Fred Wilkerson - will call me - send subject to BUREAU

Considerable correspondence - 25-30 Attachment meets (dinner + drinks etc) Cong. Pilcher - current offense - had 89,000 lbs of sugar, packed corn etc. - tried for conspiracy - was paroled on a previous offense - suffered heart attack at Egan - full time doctors + not doing work @ Wilkerson - is popular

Get more complete review as of May 3. 1-yr sentence to April 24, 1964 with good time - sentence Jan 1, 1965

JAMES W. SMITH  
S. C. GARDNER JR.  
AND D. KELLEY JR.  
M. M. WIGGINS JR.

SMITH, GARDNER, KELLEY & WIGGINS  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
POST OFFICE BOX 1085  
ALBANY, GEORGIA

302 FLINT AVENUE  
TELEPHONE 416-0817

July 24, 1963

Honorable Bert Marshall  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bert:

We represent a man by the name of Cleo E. Lovett, Reg. No. 68-EF, who is serving time at the Federal Penitentiary at Tallahassee, Florida for the offense of making whiskey. Mr. Lovett has suffered a severe heart attack and has been eligible for parole for several months. I have tried to get him out through the Pardon and Parole Board.

I would appreciate it very much if there is any way that you could help us in securing the release of this man. His wife feels he is not receiving the right medical treatment. According to the doctors, his condition is being controlled by digitalis and he must be kept under close supervision by a physician. He is not to do any labor whatsoever.

The Pardon and Parole Board passed on this case sometime in May. If you could help us we certainly would appreciate it.

Yours very truly,

*[Signature]*  
JAMES W. SMITH

ADKJR:nfy

*I have taken  
Cleo's name but this  
index into and let me know  
A. M. Kelley is the manager  
of Albany.*

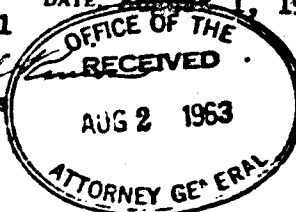
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
5010-104  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : John E. Nolan Jr.  
Adm. Asst. to the Attorney General

DATE: August 1, 1963

FROM : Fred T. Wilkinson, *Fred T. Wilkinson*  
Deputy Director, Bureau of Prisons



SUBJECT: Cleo E. Lovett, Reg. No. 19112-TF

We discussed this case by telephone on July 31 and I am supplying summary information you requested in order to reply to a letter addressed to the Attorney General by the mayor of Albany, Georgia.

Mr. Lovett was convicted and sentenced to three years confinement for conspiracy to violate Internal Revenue laws. He began service of sentence at our institution in Tallahassee on January 2, 1962. He will be eligible for normal release in April of 1964. The record indicates this conspiracy involved a major operation resulting in an estimated tax fraud of \$125,000. It is estimated that Lovett on three occasions purchased a total of 102,000 pounds of sugar from one source. He has been convicted of violation of liquor laws before and he had a total of five commitments to local, state, and federal institutions for law violations. He also has a long arrest record for offenses generally growing out of drunkenness.

Mr. Lovett was first heard by the U. S. Board of Parole in December, 1962 while serving sentence at our prison camp on Eglin AFB. Parole was denied. Later, according to a letter in the file from the Parole Board chairman to Congressman J. L. Pilcher, the Board made another review of the case and again denied parole.

It is evident from correspondence in the file that Mr. Lovett is held in high esteem by his neighbors in Georgia. As a matter of fact, it appears that he is a successful farmer and business man. He was returned from the prison camp at Eglin to the Tallahassee institution after a stay of approximately five months because he suffered a heart attack at the camp. At Tallahassee he has the advantage of the complete hospital facilities and a full-time medical staff to observe and treat him.

John E. Nolan Jr.  
Adm. Asst. to the Attorney General

August 1, 1963

Fred T. Wilkinson  
Deputy Director, Bureau of Prisons

Cleo E. Lovett, Reg. No. 19112-TF

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PROPOSED DRAFT OF REPLY TO MAYOR'S LETTER

My dear Mayor: *Handwritten signature*

~~Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has asked me to~~  
reply to your letter of ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ written in  
the interest of Mr. Cleo E. Lovett who is presently con-  
fined at the Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee,  
Florida. I have examined this case in detail and find that  
the U. S. Board of Parole has twice reviewed the circumstances  
of Mr. Lovett's conviction and confinement and has, on both  
occasions, denied parole. While the specific reasons for  
denial have not been given, it is a fact that Mr. Lovett  
has been confined on several previous occasions for similar  
offenses.

~~I am glad to note that~~ <sup>E</sup>even if the Parole Board does  
not revise its decision later, the normal release date for  
Mr. Lovett will be some time in April of 1964. ~~I am sure~~  
~~you and his family and many friends in the area will be glad~~  
to know that the Tallahassee institution has a modern, fully  
equipped hospital and a competent medical staff of Public  
Health Service officers who are available for continued ob-  
servation and treatment of Mr. Lovett's heart condition.  
This should enable him to continue to gain in health and  
strength prior to his release.

We appreciate your interest and expression of friendship  
for Mr. Lovett. ~~It should be a great comfort to him to realize~~  
~~that his friends hold him in such high esteem.~~

*Handwritten initials: JMW*



Misc.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

PCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-6306

August 22, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Civil Rights Division  
Department of Justice  
Constitution Ave. betw. 9th & 10th Sts.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I would like to call your attention to an unusual three-hour program to be presented on the NBC Television Network on Monday, September 2, from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m. EDT.

We feel that the importance of its subject, the civil rights issue, warrants a program of this unprecedented length and placement, pre-empting as it will our entire schedule of programming that night.

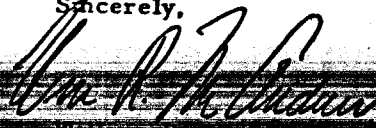
We hope, in fact, that the program will be a major step in the effort to keep Americans informed on what is certainly one of the most significant developments, perhaps even the overriding development, of our time.

The program is titled "The American Revolution of '63." It will examine the events of this revolution as they have occurred in all parts of the country and it will explore the varying positions and public attitudes regarding the central issue.

The scope of the program -- and the problem it will deal with -- is indicated by the fact that it will require the services of all our correspondents in this country and many of those abroad.

I hope you will be able to view this program and I hope that, from time to time in the future, I may take the liberty of calling your attention to other NBC News programs that may be of interest to you.

Sincerely,



William R. McQuinn  
Vice President  
NBC News Division

Misc

21 August 1963

Mrs. Lawrence Coe  
3580 Vatauga Avenue  
Memphis II, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Coe:

Thank you for your letter. It was nice  
to hear from you again, even though the  
Governor acted on the same day your letter  
arrived.

Sincerely,

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Mrs. Lawrence Coe  
3580 Watauga Avenue  
Memphis 11, Tennessee  
Aug. 18, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall;

*See the 1st  
time in the  
the 1st time in the  
the 1st time in the  
the 1st time in the  
the 1st time in the*

The enclosed clipping is from yesterday's Press Scimitar. Though I am sure you are in close touch with the situation in Tennessee re the senatorial vacancy I thought you might like to have an analysis from this end of the state.

Several of us from Memphis had a long talk with Judge Wilson Tuesday night, trying to analyze the prospects of the Democrats in the future- by that I mean the national Democrats, not the Southern Democrats. As a result of this and numerous other discussions over the state going on simultaneously this is the situation as we see it:

Without Sen. Kefauver in the Senate we feel Sen. Gore will be influenced more and more into anti-administration votes- and at the same time will be more vulnerable to Republican attack in Nov. '64. Only a positive, Democratic stand on the big issues can mobilize those people who have supported Kefauver and the administration in the past and only a very strong person can do this. Edmund Orgill could possibly have done this but physically he cannot stand a state wide race and his age (63) is against him. That leaves Judge Wilson as the only person who can do the job, in our opinion. Though he has been

Mrs. Lawrence Coe  
3580 Watauga Avenue  
Memphis 11, Tennessee

an excellent judge we just don't think the party can win out here without his vigorous political leadership. I am convinced that he himself realizes this- both from my conversations with him and from a telephone conversation with his ex-law partner, Gene Joyce, in Oak Ridge Friday. The practical point here is when he would have to resign the judgeship and how he could get along while campaigning. Even if we in the state could raise the additional funds for a year (which we think we could), how will this look and what effect will it have with the voters?

It is our opinion that Ross Boss would not be able to bind together the necessary support- that we would have a repeat of last summer's divided governor's race. We hope he will be offered and will accept the Postmaster General's office. His position from Middle Tennessee is against him and also the general feeling that he does not have the necessary weight.

I am aware of the delicate situation with the governor. We only hope down here that you are aware of the kind of politics he plays with the East Tennessee Republicans.

Right now we are urging Ed Orgill to run for mayor this Fall - as a rallying force to help us next summer and in the Fall of 64. We think this would help us get a good man elected from the 9th District - and we have quite a good crop available here.

Sincerely yours,  
Frances Coe (Mrs. Lawrence)

(over)

303  
Bett Russell Sugarmore and a co. will  
be in meetings here this week in talking  
about both the Orgill & Wilson candidates  
and seem to approve of this strategy.

Local Democracy's  
Jack Wilson for Sen  
Memphis Hope

Chattanooga's Friends Hope  
He'll Make an Early Decision  
by some action. President of  
Federal District Judge Frank Wilson of  
Memphis is the choice of many  
Democrats for the "Kavanaugh Democrat"  
position—being the State Senator in his  
district.

# Liberal Democrats Will Pick Wilson for Senate

Chattanooga's Friends Hope  
He'll Make an Early Decision

By JOHN SPENCE, Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

Federal District Judge Frank Wilson of Chattanooga is rapidly becoming the choice candidate of many of the state's liberal Democrats—the "Kefauver Democrats"—for the party nomination for United States Senator in next year's primary.

Judge Wilson has known strong support in Memphis, in Carroll and Dyer Counties, in Nashville and Middle Tennessee as well as in both upper and lower East Tennessee.

The 45-year-old jurist practiced law and entered politics in Knoxville after World War II. He moved to Oak Ridge a year or two later.

## Led Estes Campaign

He was a leader in the late Sen. Estes Kefauver's 1948 campaign for the Senate. He made a race of his own for Congress against Republican Howard Baker in 1950. He lost, but Baker's margin was the narrowest any Republican has experienced in the Second District in this century.

Wilson managed East Tennessee campaigns for Sens. Gore and Kefauver and for Edmund Orgill in 1952, '54, '55 and '60.

Sens. Gore and Kefauver, with hearty support from the Kennedy Administration, sought and secured his appointment to the Chattanooga district judgeship in '61.

Friends of Kefauver, in widely separated meetings across the state since Tuesday, which was the day of the Senator's funeral, have arrived independently at the conclusion that Wilson is the best candidate they could back in '64. Telephone talks between members of the groups have brought the consensus to light.

Wilson's life tenure in the well-paid federal judiciary caused the Gore-Orgill-Kefauver supporters to doubt at first that he would be persuaded.

## May Be Persuaded

But they have talked with him, with his brother, Knoxville Atty.-Bill Wilson, and his close friends and concluded it is worthwhile to try to persuade him.

His post-early next year, Congressman Ross Bass' announced interest in running makes an early decision by Wilson necessary. Bass, as a Middle Tennessean, would be at a disadvantage because

Sen. Gore also a Middle Tennessean, and the voters of Tennessee have not, in this century, elected two Senators from the same Grand Division of the state.



FRANK WILSON



August 15, 1963

Mr. Marshall this is a list of the topics which Congressman Diggs would like to discuss with you on the 20th of August:

1. Clarification of the power of the Federal Government to intervene when local law enforcement officers practice brutality.
2. The use of southern FBI agents for investigative purposes of civil rights cases
3. What recourse does one have in cases such as the Clarksdale fire bombing where the defendants were exonerated despite ample evidence for conviction.
4. The status of Negro staff people in the Civil Rights Div.



CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

NEGRO EMPLOYEES

Attorneys

1 - GS-15  
1 - GS-12  
1 - GS-9

Maceo W. Hubbard  
Gerald W. Jones  
Thelton E. Henderson

Clerical

2 - GS-7

2 - GS-6

10 - GS-5

5 - GS-4

8 - GS-3

1 - GS-2

1 - GS-1

G. LaVerne Williams  
Shirley T. Jones  
Sarah B. Hood  
Arlene S. Hudson  
Regina R. Bailey  
Hattie Y. Ballard  
Sylvia A. Battle  
Marjorie R. Crutchfield  
Irma W. Davis  
Maude E. Patrick  
Emmy K. Shackelford  
Delores Taylor  
Virginia T. Thomas  
Josephine T. Trimiar  
Catherine L. Day  
Barbara E. Gross  
Lydia A. Hill  
Sudie W. Hooper  
Sarah W. Jones  
Charlotte E. Dudley  
Delores Dunn  
Jaronza H. Ellis  
Veronica T. Mason  
George E. Roberts  
Martha Robinson  
Barbara A. Steward  
Vivian Toler  
Douglas H. Banks  
Reginald T. Hammond

Totals as of August 18, 1963

Negro Attorneys - 3

Negro Clerical - 29

Total Negro Employees - 32

Total Division Employees - 103

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

NEGRO SUMMER EMPLOYEES

2 - GS-2

Celestine Arrington  
Ruby Lee Magee

2 - GS-4

James A. Thomas  
John W. Walker

Total number of Summer Employees - 22.

Total number of Negro Summer Employees - 4 .

T-8/6/63

Misc.  
AUG 14 1963

Norbert A. Schlei  
Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legal Counsel

BM:LLB:gmm

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  
Chrono  
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.<sup>1/</sup>

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.<sup>2/</sup> 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,<sup>3/</sup> and, at the court's request, criminal contempt proceedings were then instituted against them. This action is still pending.

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

<sup>2/</sup> Meredith v. Fair, 306 F. 2d 374.

<sup>3/</sup> 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> Angel 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:

Shaw v. United States, 201 F. Supp. 812 371 U.S. 9;  
United States v. City of Birmingham, 210 F. Supp. 708 (buss);  
United States v. City of Birmingham, 201 F. Supp. 590;  
United States v. City of Seattle, 210 F. Supp. 36 (airport);  
United States v. Legator, 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> Abney v. Virginia, 370 U.S. 409.

<sup>8/</sup> Pierce v. LaVallie, 293 F. 2d 233, 212 F. Supp. 865; Prison v. Clegg, 300 F. Supp. 370; Sevelli v. Fogelov, 291 F. 2d 190, 304 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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9/ Green v. Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission and Continental Airlines, 360 P. 2d, 970 (1962).

10/ Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission v. Continental Airlines, 373 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.

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

*Misc.*  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

FROM : *[Signature]* John Barrett  
Second Assistant

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

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

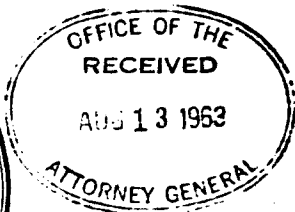
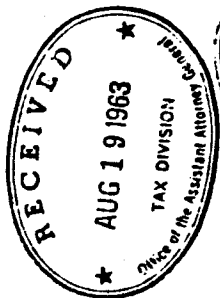
The Attorney General:

*Long*

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, 1943

The Attorney General:

Re Umbaut

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

L. F.O.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

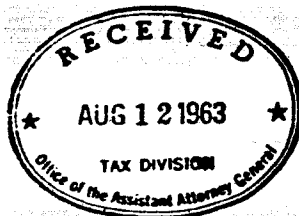
Miss,

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

REMARKS:

- ☐ 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: \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE        | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN  |
| <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 \_\_\_\_\_

August 7, 1963

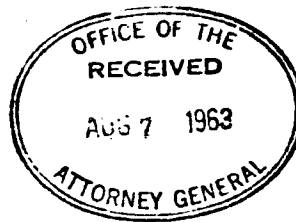
1. Attorney General:

For your information.

2. Lou Oberdorfer

3. Return.

BM



BLOUNT BROTHERS CORPORATION

70 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 for record  
③ letter