

**The Diebold Group, Inc.**

Management Consultants

*From Dr. Blyth:*  
Thanks for your letter & call  
called with Diebold on project  
was progressing, and on flight  
to Tougaloo. Call me here  
October 2, 1963  
-Use in your report  
cc: Mr. Marshall

Dear Mr. Marshall:

When I returned from a trip to Europe recently, I found that you had placed a telephone call for me in my absence. I am very sorry I missed your call. Please let me know if there is any way in which I can be of service to you.

You will perhaps remember the discussions I had with you and Bob Moses on literacy problems in Mississippi. I am delighted to be able to report that we are now getting started on that project. An anonymous gift was made to Tougaloo Southern Christian College to enable me to work with a group of Negroes in developing programmed materials to help illiterate adults learn how to read and write.

You may remember also that I have been trying to organize a project relating literacy training to job training. I had expected long ago to have such a project organized with OMAT. So far I have been unsuccessful in getting a concrete project organized, although I still have some rather dim hope of eventually succeeding.

As we make progress in this effort, I shall keep you informed. In the meantime, may I express my appreciation to you for your interest and cooperation in trying to get this project underway.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Blyth, Ph. D.  
Director  
Programed Learning Department

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Room 1145  
Department of Justice  
Ninth Street & Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington 25, D. C.  
cc: Mr. John Doar

**The Diebold Group, Inc.** ALDERSON ASSOCIATES, INC. • JOHN DIEBOLD & ASSOCIATES • GRIFFENHAGEN KROEGER, INC.  
MANAGEMENT SCIENCE TRAINING INSTITUTE • ADP CO., INC. • DIEBOLD DE LATINO AMERICA, C.A. • LE GROUPE DIEBOLD EUROPE, S.A.  
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • WASHINGTON • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • LONDON • PARIS • ROME • AMSTERDAM • FRANKFURT • CARACAS

MEMORANDUM TO THE HONORABLE HARLAN CLEVELAND

FROM: Burke Marshall

I am returning herewith the speech you sent over for review. I thought it was very good. Ed Guthman also reviewed it, and makes the following three very minor suggestions:

1. On page 5 or somewhere in the speech, I would make mention of the fact that a great many Asians have been integrated into our society -- Filipinos, Japanese and Chinese. The hyphenated Americans slipping into history are not only those with European backgrounds.

2. Also on page 5, fifth paragraph, last line, I suggest adding the words "in some states" to the last sentence.

3. On page 12 in the summary, I would include an additional point -- the majority of the American people are now committed to making progress in resolving racial problems and will not accept the status quo.

BM

2 October 1963  
Attachment - Draft Speech

Misc.

4 October 1963

Joseph A. Califano, Esquire  
General Counsel-Army  
Room 2E-614  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Joe:

In accordance with our telephone conversation, I am enclosing Mr. Hoover's memorandum to me on the sales of surplus arms to some southern communities. Would you please return them all to me when you have finished with them.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Attachment

Misc.

4 October 1963

Dr. John W. Blyth  
Director  
Programed Learning Department  
The Diebold Group, Inc.  
430 Park Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Dear Dr. Blyth:

Thank you for your letter. I called you to find out how your project was progressing, and am glad to learn that you are starting at Tougaloo. Let me know if there is some way I can be of assistance.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

cc: Mr. Robert Moses

I hope you will not  
think this presumptuous.

It is in response to  
Mr. Katzman's letter  
& J.S. AT's of 4-18-63.

Sincerely

Chy

attached

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING P

NAME		BUILDING AND ROOM
1.	John Doar	
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ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_

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

  

REMARKS

10.7.63

What is your comment?

BM

① I like Mrs. Neal's equality. However, I do not feel it is as smooth managed for S. as Smith the other employees. ~~Therefore~~ I think the IT staff is encouraged. Note two 3 of 4 sentences recommended.

  

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

ROUTING *lp*

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <b>Burke</b>	
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REMARKS

October 9, 1963

I like Mrs. Heard especially --  
 However, I do not feel it to be sensible  
 management for someone outside the office  
 to be rating employees. I think that it  
 should be discouraged. Note that 3 of 4  
 secretaries recommended.

File                                    JD

FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT., DATE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

22

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
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2. <i>[Handwritten signature]</i>	
3. <i>[Handwritten signature]</i>	
4. <i>[Handwritten signature]</i>	
5. <i>[Handwritten signature]</i>	

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- PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF \_\_\_\_\_
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- NECESSARY ACTION
- NOTE AND RETURN
- CALL ME
- PER CONVERSATION
- AS REQUESTED
- NOTE AND FILE
- YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS

Herewith a copy of our financial position as of Sept. 30. As pointed out in my memo of October 11, our budget is computed on the basis of the House figure- \$ 1,076,000.

Our final figure for fiscal 1963 has been raised to \$969,710, or \$71,293 over the figure set out in my memo. This increase represents a pro rata charge against all divisions for use of paper, supplies, equipment furnished by the Dept.

*[Handwritten signature]*

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
WJH		10-15



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Statement of Obligations and Balances

Report 1-2

Appropriation NUMBER AND PROGRAM, GENERAL BUDGET ACTIVITIES  
Division **CIVIL RIGHTS** Date **10-9-63**  
Period ending **September 30 1963**

	PRIOR YEAR OBLIGATIONS			CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS			
	Same Period	Total	Obligated to date	Annual Projection	Authorized	Estimated Balance	Projected Balance
• of positions ..... Avor. No. Employees .....		23	104		100		
11 Personnel compensation .....	157,574	602,154	808,351	850,000	800,790*	626,501	(-) 99,059
Permanent .....	4,319	14,721	17,024	19,100	17,000	14,100	(-) 5,100
Temporary .....	153,255	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fees, etc. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Personnel benefits .....	11,151	87,973	15,790	62,000	66,950	90,506	5,095
21 Travel .....	83,905	108,694	87,021	108,000	68,800	55,789	(-) 102,800
22 Freight, express, etc. ....	0	799	900	800	0	0	(-) 800
23 Rent, communications, and utilities .....	6,005	80,145	11,606	49,000	28,800	40,594	7,800
24 Printing and reproduction ....	5,802	80,570	6,155	30,000	11,800	5,687	(-) 10,800
25 Other services .....	1,500	82,003	6,803	30,000	24,900	88,677	4,900
26 Supplies and materials .....	1,442	17,318	2,114	8,700	8,700	5,905	0
31 Equipment .....	8,679	17,870	979	15,700	15,700	15,121	0
Totals .....	817,847	969,710	894,162	2,126,022	1,078,600	702,130	(-) 97,822

ANNUAL PROVISION

Includes:

(11)	Regular Installments (see exhibit) Set II, Pay Increase	\$ 833,689
		14,898
		14,393
		827,880
(12)	Regular Installments Set II, Pay Increase	\$ 52,977
		1,096
		51,881

Note: Total obligations fiscal 1963 - \$969,710  
Previous report 949,327

Items 24, 26, and 31 increased for payment of stock 21,383

October 4, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The impending trial of nine members of the Albany Movement on charges of obstruction of the federal judicial process and of perjury brings to a head a problem of which, of course, you are not unaware, but which we would wish to call to your particular attention.

There exists, as you know, a small but significant cadre of young people, white and Negro, Northern and Southern, who, in numerous places in the South, whether in connection with voter registration or otherwise, have provided what Southern Negro communities naturally often lack -- namely, the initiative, the energy, the will to exercise constitutional rights. These young people have thus done selfless, dedicated work, supplying what the federal government cannot give, but can only support. They are denounced as outside agitators by the segregationists, but in a federal union in which social justice is the business of all citizens, these young people are in fact a brave body of volunteers performing a task that is in the highest national interest. They are, we believe, a national asset, and their morale, their sense of mission and their consciousness of support for their efforts in the country at large are properly matters of national concern. They face enormous difficulties and severe hardship and danger; most have been harassed, some have been abused and beaten, a few -- as currently in Americus, Ga. -- have been subjected to blatant persecution in local courts. They must have the sense that the country at large sustains them and that the federal government is sympathetic to their efforts and will support and protect them when it can lawfully do so.

We are greatly worried that these young people now face a crisis of morale, that a feeling of abandonment is taking the place of their consciousness of support, that a sense of despair threatens to envelop their sense of mission. This is especially so with respect to Albany, where, for a variety of reasons, the movement in which some of them have participated has not been a success. We believe that many of them have come to feel that the government does not intend to use the federal criminal process or any other means to protect them, and that they have been left entirely without recourse in face of unlawfully repressive local police action. This feeling is not unnaturally brought to a climax by the government's impending prosecution of members of the Albany Movement. That prosecution, in other words, has come to symbolize, we are convinced, much more than it signifies.

We are aware that the Department has brought law-suits, some of them criminal, against Southern officials charged with violating civil rights. And

we are aware of the difficulties of proof and the like. We write nevertheless to urge upon you the importance of continued and intensified efforts in this direction, and to request that, for the reasons we have recited, the Department assign the highest priority to such efforts. It is clear beyond doubt that the Federal government cannot alone achieve the objectives stated in the President's address to the nation and in his subsequent message transmitting to Congress the proposed Omnibus Civil Rights Bill of 1963. Government can open the avenues to the achievement of these large ends, but the people concerned must themselves seek to gain the place in American society that is rightfully theirs. The cadre of young leaders whose morale is, we believe, in the balance thus plays a singularly important role, for without the energy and the spark they provide -- though they are not, of course, alone -- all may come to naught. We would therefore also urge you, at this time of crisis for these people, when they attach such symbolic meaning to the Albany prosecution, to find the occasion for an official statement of some sort, indicating that the Department has tried in the past, and that it will intensify its efforts in the future, to prosecute for violations of civil rights in connection with voter registration drives and other legitimate manifestations of Negro grievances, and otherwise to offer what protection it can against excesses by local officials.

Faithfully yours,

Paul A. Freund  
 Paul A. Freund  
 Carl V. Loeb University Professor  
 Harvard University

Alexander M. Eickel  
 Alexander M. Eickel  
 Professor of Law  
 Yale University

Mark Lee Ewe  
 Mark Lee Ewe  
 Professor of Law  
 Harvard Law School

Charles L. Black, Jr.  
 Charles L. Black, Jr.  
 Henry R. Luce Professor of  
 Jurisprudence, Yale University

Donald F. Turner  
 Donald F. Turner  
 Professor of Law  
 Harvard Law School

Fleming James, Jr.  
 Fleming James, Jr.  
 Lafayette S. Foster Professor  
 of Law, Yale University

Department of Justice  
Washington

October 4, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: Voting Suits

If we are not overtaken by other events which require the time of too many lawyers, I plan on the following suits between now and the end of the year. All of these are conditional upon unsuccessful negotiations, some of which are already underway:

LOUISIANA

1. Against the State challenging the use of application cards as an examination. This would particularly affect practices in New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Shreveport. This is not negotiable since we are challenging the constitutionality of the practice.

2. St. Helena Parish. This is prepared but not negotiated. About 11% of the Negroes of proper age are registered, but almost 80% of the recent applicants have been rejected, as against a 10% rejection rate of whites.

3. East Feliciana Parish. There are about 100 Negroes registered, but there is both intimidation and discrimination in the application of standards. This is in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

4. West Feliciana Parish. There are no Negroes registered. This case is prepared, has been negotiated, and should be filed this month. We are also preparing a 1971(b) case to prevent intimidation by the Sheriff unless they agree to drop criminal charges against a registration worker.

ALABAMA

1. Hale County. A complaint will be ready this month; to be negotiated.
2. Sunter County. A complaint will be ready this month; to be negotiated.
3. Stowah County. This is ready and is being negotiated.
4. Wilcox County. This is an intimidation case which is in preparation.
5. Autauga County. This is not prepared but will be before December 1.
6. Russell County. This is not prepared but will be before December 1.
7. Lowndes County. This is not prepared but will be before December 1.

MISSISSIPPI

1. Lauderdale County. In negotiations which will be unsuccessful.
2. Leake County. In negotiations which will be unsuccessful.
3. Copiah County. In negotiations which will be unsuccessful.
4. Warren County. In negotiations which will be unsuccessful.

GEORGIA

We are preparing an intimidation case in Webster County.

*RM*  
24

From  
**THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

0

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 .....	X
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 Burke Marshall

REMARKS: I would like to do as much as we can.

RFK

*John Dow -*  
*See AC's comment.*  
*JD*

Alabama Ave  
Building 14 apt 1a  
Paterson 3 NJ  
Oct 11, 1963

For Burke Marshall  
assistant attorney general for civil rights  
I am 17 years old the sole  
victim from Paterson who was sent  
as a Rep. It was a pleasure to  
meet you and the information I obtain  
was very educational to the Commission  
I expect to be in Washington soon  
and wonder if you will welcome a  
visit from me and extend courtesy of  
office I also would like to discuss  
a couple of problems concerning civil  
rights and do you think there  
has been much improvement in  
civil rights problems now I  
would like your personal reply  
Please Reply

William Barnes  
Alabama Ave  
Building 14 apt 1a  
Paterson 3, N.J.

Yours truly  
William Barnes

P.S. if you have any additional letters on civil  
rights please send.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1 John Dear	
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ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_

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REMARKS

14 October

See the AG's comments.

BM  
So used 3 # # #  
# # # # # #

  

FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE

October 14, 1963

Professor Nicholas Anagnos  
Department of Economics  
Howard University  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Professor Anagnos:

Thank you for arranging the interview with Mr. Ralph Meims, Business Analyst in the Office of International Regional Economics, Division of International Trade Analysis, for me.

I regret that I was reluctant to proceed upon it due to the following circumstances:

I have been arrested and charged with disorderly conduct three (3) times, and incommoding twice, the last of said charges was made five (5) years ago.

The first charge by the police consisted of a statement by a companion who was present with me in a restaurant and stated this: "I do not like the atmosphere in here." A policeman entered at that moment and heard this. When we left and had walked around the corner, the policeman had called the squad car which took us to the precinct. This occurred in June, 1955.

The second incident occurred in July, 1957. I was standing in front of my father's parking lot talking to a companion when a policeman told us to move. This I refused to do since I was standing in front of my father's business. Thus, I was arrested for incommoding the sidewalk.

The third incident occurred in July, 1955 when I was returning from a party. A policeman accosted us in a traffic congestion. The officer referred to me as a "boy," which I resented. I was charged with disorderly conduct.

At 8th and M Streets, N. W., near the Immaculate Conception Church, I was riding in a car and was again stopped by the police, I do not remember the reason; he referred to me again as a "boy" which I resented.

- 2 -

On all these charges I forfeited collateral with the exception of the third, whereupon I went to court and was fined \$25. I protested the conviction.

Very truly yours,

*Barrington K. Brown*

Barrington K. Brown

Form No. DJ-66  
(Rev. 6-19-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. Mr. Marshall	
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ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_

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

  

REMARKS

October 18, 1963

So would I. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

John

  

FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT., DATE

**Memorandum**

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General

DATE: October 21, 1963

46  
FROM : William J. Holloran

SUBJECT: Phone Call from U.S. Attorney George E. Hill

USA George E. Hill phoned from Grand Rapids, Michigan, at 3 p.m. today. He talked with me after he was unable to reach Doar, Barrett, or Hubbard.

He advised that pressure is being put on him to have the Government involve itself in a community real estate dispute, which he felt was not within the Department's jurisdiction. A group of Negroes, headed by a dentist known to him, successfully bid for 20 acres of residential property offered by the Sinking Fund Trustees, an instrumentality of the city of Grand Rapids. The \$60,000 bid (following an earlier rejection of a lower bid) was accepted by the Trustees and a contract was signed which was approved by the mayor. Two City Councilmen thereafter raised objections on the matter of financial responsibility and challenged the legality of the sale. There was an unsuccessful injunction proceeding involving the question of whether the property was subject to a city park plan, but Mr. Hill had no details to offer at this time. Since then a city ordinance has been passed relating to surety bonds on purchase of city property and an attempt is being made to put the acreage in another drainage district which would cost the purchasers some \$17,000 more.

The group is complaining to Mr. Hill that they are in effect being discriminated against through these maneuvers. They indicated that they wish the Government to intervene as in the Meredith case, but he explained that the Department's actions were in connection with the enforcement of a Federal court order.

Mr. Hill will furnish this Division a more detailed report of this complaint.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCUMENTS

October 21, 1963

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

Dear Sir:

I am submitting herewith a letter which a student of mine sent me, and which as I understand, it might be interpreted as follows. This student, as a young boy, had some difficulties with the police. I talked to him on each one of the cases and it became clear that the whole matter is the by-product of a nonsense attitude of a boy who was fighting between delinquency and a straight life.

I attach herewith the academic record of this student which proves that he fought and won the battle for his life. He is one of our best students. He is now working for his Master's degree and is doing an excellent job.

The reason for bringing this matter to your attention is that the student is being interviewed for employment with the Federal Government and he wants the authorities to know what has happened before the investigating procedure comes up with a story which might be damaging beyond repair. I consider the student's approach to the whole matter very commendable and I'm asking your help in this direction because I am about to write a recommendation for him for Federal employment.

Very truly yours,

*Nicholas C. Anagnos*  
Nicholas C. Anagnos,  
Associate Professor  
of Economics

NCA/mej

Enclosure:

*John Nolan:  
What should we do?  
Would you let me know  
e. that I can reply to the letter.  
JN*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <i>The Marshall</i>	
2.	
3.	<i>✓</i>
4.	<i>Test file</i>
5.	<i>✓</i>

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- NECESSARY ACTION
- NOTE AND RETURN
- CALL ME
- PER CONVERSATION
- AS REQUESTED
- NOTE AND FILE
- YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS  
*Since July 1961, we have returned indictments or filed information against a total of 44 police officers arising out of brutality matters (28 cases)*

FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE
	<i>10/22/63</i>

22 October 1963

Mr. William Barnes  
Alabama Avenue  
Building 14 Apt. 1-A  
Paterson 3, New Jersey

Dear William:

In Mr. Marshall's absence from the city, I am writing in reply to your letter of Oct. 11.

As you know, Congress is currently taking the civil rights legislation under consideration. Mr. Marshall has been up on the Hill every day he has been in town, and is subject to call on a minute's notice. I seriously doubt that he would be in the office long enough to have a worthwhile discussion with you, such as the type you outlined in your letter.

May I suggest that you contact the Commission on Civil Rights? I am sure they would be more than happy to see you, and in addition to seeing you, will have all manner of printed material which would be interesting for you to read.

Sincerely,

Linda K. Stores  
Secretary to Burke Marshall

*P.S. if you have any additional letters on civil rights please send.*



DRAFT -- Young Presidents Organization

The idea that a Democratic Administration is hostile to businessmen, and vice versa, is such an old and well-loved American myth that it seems almost sacrilegious to say anything against it.

Maybe it ought to be cherished as a part of our national folklore, along with the notions that cowboys are always braver than Indians, that all American mothers bake first-rate apple pie, and that nobody ever beats the Yankees in a World Series.

Myths can be comforting, especially when they seem to enforce what we'd like to believe -- but they tend to evaporate under exposure to reality.

What I'd like to do here this morning, with your help, is shed a little reality on the myth about Democrats and businessmen. And I'd like to point out further that none of us, as Americans, can afford to indulge in myths of any kind if we hope to meet and solve the gravest issues that confront our country today.

First, let's look at some figures concerning American business. Since early 1961, the nation's industrial production has risen twenty-one percent, and average operating rates of manufacturing have risen from 77 percent of capacity to 87 percent.

Business profits after taxes have come up forty percent, from an

annual rate of 1.2 billion dollars to 2.8 billion. And business-firm expenditures have risen from 45 billion to 54 billion.

According to a recent McGraw-Hill survey for the year 1963 as a whole, plant and equipment spending is expected to be more than two-and-a-half billion dollars above the 1962 level. And respondents to the survey attributed more than a billion dollars, or forty percent of that increase, to two of this Administration's actions -- the liberalization of depreciation guidelines granted by the Treasury Department at the President's request, and the seven-percent tax credit which Congress put into effect last year.

Nevertheless, our present rate of economic growth is still too slow to absorb the available work force. Even allowing for current improvements, it would take roughly ten years for our economy to reach a full level of employment -- and we can't afford to wait that long.

Nor can industry be expected to expand its capacity without some clear indication that markets will exist for the increased production of goods.

In other words, some major fiscal stimulus is plainly required to develop the economic momentum we must achieve.

According to the terms of the myth, this Administration might be expected to try stimulating the economy through increased Federal spending.

Yet instead, the President has chosen to advocate a program of tax reduction -- a program to bolster the initiative of private citizens and business firms, to enlarge the role of private business, rather than

-3-

enlarging the role of the Government.

This Administration's whole economic policy, in fact, is designed to release and encourage the power of free enterprise.

As the President recently pointed out, "The free market is a decentralized regulator of our economic system. It is not only a more efficient decision-maker than the wisest central planning body could be, but even more important, it keeps economic power widely distributed. It is thus a vital underpinning of our democratic system."

I could go on with other examples -- the Administration's bill favoring the de-regulation of railroads, for instance, and its decision for private development of a world-wide satellite communications system -- but I think I've said enough to show that the Government today is anything but anti-business.

How businessmen feel toward the Government is of course another matter -- and one on which you are better qualified to speak than I am. But I believe at least that there can be little logical support for the old anguished cries about "irresponsible controls" and "creeping socialism."

I believe too that there is a growing sense of public responsibility among American businessmen today -- a sense of direct engagement in national and world affairs that rises above political partisanship.

We all saw gratifying evidence of this last year, when industrialists, private attorneys and citizens throughout the country joined forces in a massive voluntary effort to free 1,113 prisoners from Cuba.

That was a job that couldn't have been done by the Government alone --

or by business alone. If Castro had dealt directly with the Government in arranging the ransom terms he would have reportedly raised the ante, and the whole operation might well have bogged down in international politics.

Only by making it clear that the rescue operation was the work of private citizens donating their time, goods and money were we able to get the prisoners released. And only by using Government forces behind the scenes, to coordinate and expedite the project, were we able to get it done so quickly and with such a minimum of red tape.

If nothing else, that emergency proved how much can be accomplished when business and government work together, in a spirit of mutual dedication to the good of the country.

Hopefully, we will never again face a crisis like that one. But this is by no means to suggest that we will never again have a need for that kind of cooperation.

We are faced today, and will be faced for years to come, with a domestic crisis that calls for all the voluntary help we can muster within the business community.

I'm referring, of course, to the crisis in race relations -- that enormous complexity of human problems that has come to be known by the inadequate name of Civil Rights.

If the legislation now pending in Congress is passed, it will go along way toward removing certain basic inequities, and it will provide the American Negro with an article of faith -- with confidence that his country

-3-  
is responsive to the redressing of legitimate grievances.

But no legislation, no act of Government alone can get at the heart of the problem that exists today, not only in the South but in all parts of the United States.

Only better education, better employment opportunities, better housing and more enlightened social attitudes will help Negroes to attain the full citizenship they have deserved for so many years. And only these things will put an end to the unrest and tension that poses a constant threat of disorder and violence within our society.

These are community matters -- they can only be dealt with by responsible civic action within each county, each city, and each neighborhood.

Like all community needs, they require vigorous and continuing leadership. And you, as influential and respected men in your own communities, are as well qualified as anyone to take that initiative.

Wherever you live, even if it's a town that prides itself on having little or no racial unrest, you can be sure that a great deal needs to be done -- and more than likely the need is urgent and immediate.

Assuming your interest and willingness to take such responsibility, there are any number of decisive things you can do.

You can initiate, help organize, and participate in local bi-racial committees -- groups devoted to the peaceful solution of interracial disputes rather than allowing them to erupt in the streets.

-5-

You can effect, or at least make specific plans for, the desegregation of your own public facilities -- and for the hiring and promoting of as many qualified Negro employees as is feasible.

You can speak out publicly to urge respect for the judiciary and the legal process in the settlement of civil rights issues.

You can concern yourself publicly with local educational and recreational facilities, and engage in efforts to combat the problem of school dropouts.

As a businessman, you know that the market for unskilled labor is rapidly shrinking under the advance of automation. You know that youngsters whose education is cut off short of a high school diploma are headed for probable unemployment -- and since a high percentage of school dropouts today are Negroes, you can see how this dilemma bears directly on the overall racial problem.

Here in Washington, to cite just one example, civic leaders are now waging a full-scale campaign against dropouts. Part-time and summer jobs are found for needy boys and girls to help them stay in school, funds have been raised to give direct financial aid to those for whom part-time work is not practical, and the entire community has been made acutely aware of the nature of the problem. The results so far have been highly impressive.

A great need exists too, in most communities, for adequate

-7-

vocational and on-the-job training programs, to help equip previously unskilled workers with the abilities they need to compete in today's labor market. Here again is an area in which you, as business and civic leaders, can profitably concern yourselves.

This is the kind of work that must be done, all over America, if we are to fulfill our destiny as a just and democratic nation.

I'm well aware that in suggesting all these activities for you, in urging each of you to adopt a civic role commensurate with your influence, I am taking a good deal for granted. That is precisely what I mean to do.

Some of you may feel politically out of agreement with the civil rights cause -- you may find it presumptuous to be spoken to with so little regard for your personal opinions.

But to any of you who feel that way I can offer no apology. I can only say what I believe is true: that the so-called issue of civil rights today is something that transcends the arena of political opinion.

We needn't be Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives, business men or government officials, to face the realities of our time and do our best to deal with them. All we need to be is Americans.

It is as Americans that all of us were working today to maintain a healthy economy. It was as Americans that we worked together last year to bring about the Cuban exchange. It is as Americans that all of us are interested in a strong national defense and in the cause of world peace.

And that, it seems to me, is the only light in which any

-8-

American in this generation can afford to see the Negro's struggle for equal opportunity. This is a movement that must involve us all, or the very foundations of our democracy will be placed in jeopardy.

What I'm taking for granted, then, is not your advocacy of any one political force -- and not even your belief in the cause of any one racial minority. It is simply your belief in America, and in the cause of human justice.

Thank you.





To Books  
Machinist

DRAFT

Dear Professor A \_\_\_\_\_

Thanks for your letter of October 21 regarding the application for Federal employment by your student, Barrington K. Brown.

I am told that Mr. Brown's arrests probably do not constitute a bar to Federal employment, but the circumstances of the arrests will be investigated by the agency where his application is filed. He should be advised to disclose any information called for in connection with his application, and such disclosure should be candid and complete.

After investigation, someone will make a judgment on Mr. Brown's qualifications for the job he seeks. That judgment will be based on anything disclosed in the investigation together with other pertinent facts and the evaluation of yourself or others like you who know Mr. Brown.

I appreciate your taking the time to bring this to my attention and I should like to know of the outcome.

Sincerely,

EM

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTE SLIP

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
John Nolan	
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5.	

  

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
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<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

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

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

  

REMARKS

What should we do? Would you let me know so that I can reply to the letter?

OFFICE OF THE  
RECEIVED  
OCT 23 1955  
ATTORNEY GE. E. L.

BM

  

FROM	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
NAME		

Non Aff. 2' 21" X  
1 Copy 1/10/63  
1/10/63

POSTER  
1/10/63, C

THE CATHOLIC NEWS, New York, N.Y.

To Talk or Not to Talk

To Talk or Not to Talk, that is the question facing committees in a quandary as to whether or not they should form a biracial committee. In this age of supposed enlightenment it is difficult to see how such a question can be seriously posed.

Once we are convinced that there IS a race problem involving large areas of disagreement, conflicting viewpoints, varied demands, and counterdemands, then the need for communication—serious, intelligent conversation—should be apparent to all.

Motivating this kind of encounter is the belief that when two sides in an argument talk WITH each other instead of AT each other, the chances for generating mutual good will and understanding are infinitely better.

The forces of moderation, White and Negro, must come together and meet as friends; they must talk; they must seize leadership in their respective spheres from the extremists. Each race must have strong, unselfish, and unbigoted friends in the other's camp if murder and mayhem are to be avoided in the future.

How much can the carefully planned, well-formed biracial committees effect in this regard? No one can say for sure, but certainly formation of such committees holds out more hope than the head-in-sand policies being followed in their absence.

NORTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA REGISTER, Alexandria, La.

CLARION-HERALD  
10/27/63

111  
Misc.

24 October 1963

Professor Nicholas C. Anagnos  
Department of Economics  
Howard University  
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Professor Anagnos:

Thanks for your letter of October 21 regarding the application for federal employment by your student, Barrington K. Brown.

I am told that Mr. Brown's arrests probably do not constitute a bar to federal employment, but the circumstances of the arrests will be investigated by the agency where his application is filed. He should be advised to disclose any information called for in connection with his application, and such disclosure should be candid and complete.

After investigation, someone will make a judgment on Mr. Brown's qualifications for the job he seeks. That judgment will be based on anything disclosed in the investigation together with other pertinent facts and the evaluation of yourself or others like you who know Mr. Brown.

I appreciate your taking the time to bring this to my attention and I should like to know of the outcome.

Sincerely,

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTIN SLIP

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
John Murphy	

- 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

Can you give me some statistics on how many police officers have been charged by us (indictment or information) since July 1, 1961.

BM

<b>FROM</b>		BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
NAME			

# Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

FORMED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Co-Chairmen

HARRISON TWEED  
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza  
New York 5, N.Y.

BENJAMIN G. SNEED  
Packard Building  
Philadelphia 2, Pa.



Lloyd N. Cutler, Esquire,  
Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering,  
900 17th Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D. C. 20006.

Dear Lloyds

Pursuant to our conversation I am enclosing the correspondence that Steve Lemann sent to me.

Ernest Morial, the president of the New Orleans NAACP, told me that there is a real danger that the responsible Negro leadership in New Orleans may be supplanted if a bi-racial committee is not established. Negro groups in New Orleans have been anxious for such a committee for a long time and though there are some sub rosa bi-racial groups operating, there has been no open committee. Both Lemann and Morial feel that Harry Kelleher is a key figure on this question, especially because of his relationship with Mr. Fenner.

You will see from the enclosed correspondence the kind of argument that Fenner makes against the Commission. However, as you will note from the enclosed newspaper clipping, Hammond, Louisiana (which is certainly much less cosmopolitan than New Orleans) has a bi-racial committee which seems to have been working, and I think there has been a working bi-racial committee in Baton Rouge.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome J. Shestack

COPY

NOV 7 1963

*Doelert*



**BROWN UNIVERSITY**  
*Bicentennial 1764-1964*  
PROVIDENCE 11, RHODE ISLAND

DEPARTMENT OF  
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

November 5, 1963

*for the...*  
RECEIVED  
NOV 20 1963  
Director Division of  
Public Information

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Civil Rights Division  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In recent weeks there have been both newspaper and magazine references to unofficial Justice Department statistics on the incidence, location, and course of civil rights demonstrations throughout the country. My professional interest is in the study of crowds, and I am writing to inquire if there is any way in which I could obtain access to these data. I might add that there have been few empirical scientific studies of crowd behavior and that the theoretical significance of these materials cannot be overestimated.

*144-66-0  
A-1-9-1-43  
note  
this*

I wrote to the Attorney General, Mr. Kennedy, about two months ago and have never received a reply. Needless to say, I would appreciate very much your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

*Harold W. Pfantz*

Harold W. Pfantz  
Professor of Sociology

HP:MM  
*Sent via  
Mr. B. 12/6/63  
ca 11/1/63*

144-66-0  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
NOV 8 1963  
DIV. OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.  
Rm. 12. Sec.



Docket

U.S. 272-17  
6-7-63 Civil Rights Division

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- ) Assistant Attorney General
- ) First Assistant
- ) Second Assistant
- ) Trial Staff
- ( )
- ) Chief, General Litigation Sec.
- ) ~~Head, Const. Rts. Unit~~
- ( )
- ) Chief, Appeals and Research Sec.
- ( ) ~~Special Custody Unit~~
- ( ) *Miss Blair*
- ) Chief, Voting and Election Sec.
- ( )
- ( )

REMARKS

*You have  
any way to help the  
Macedonia CARD*

*or should this go to  
a + R - Miss Blair*



Linda:

This will have to be typed down there after all. Our letterhead reads "Special Assistant for Public Information".

Dear Professor Pfautz:

In reply to your recent request for statistics of civil rights demonstrations in this country, our records show that for the period of May 20, 1963 to November 4, 1963 the following demonstrations took place:

Total Demonstrations	1898
States	40 and District of Columbia
Cities	297

The above demonstrations were held for the following reasons:

General	455
Public Accommodations	738
School	106
Employment	231
Housing	111
Other	223

INSERT

~~We hope that these figures, which are unofficial, will be of some assistance to you in your work. If you need further service, please let us know.~~

Very truly yours,

INSERT: ~~The~~ ~~material from which these figures are drawn would not be of particular use~~

~~These figures have been drawn principally from newspaper reports of demonstrations, in some cases supplemented by information from United States Attorney's offices. Since the information is all cases~~

Docket

Can't find anything on any previous letter.

I'm afraid we can't ~~now~~ offer any theoretical assistance in your study of crowds. We have not analyzed ~~any~~ or surveyed racial demonstrations other than ~~simply~~ simply making this count and our sources of information are principally newspaper clippings.

*li*

5 November 1963

Richard L. Mackay, Esquire  
Suite 1506  
Dallas Federal Savings Building  
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Mackays:

The Attorney General has asked me to respond to your letter of October 16.

We appreciate the information concerning the International Hospital. Good hospitalization for everyone is one of the unfulfilled needs of this generation.

There is no violation of federal law involved in any of the facts alleged in your letter. There is accordingly no action which the Department of Justice could take.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

5 November 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR LOUIS MARTIN

This is the letter I spoke to you about. On second thoughts, we are so late in answering it that there does not seem much point in it. Will you try to make him happy when you talk to him so that he won't feel the Attorney General didn't pay any attention?

EM

Attachment

Ltr. dtd. 8/22 from W. C. Patton  
to the AG

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTE SLIP

ights Under Law

STANDARD FORM NO. 63

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
Frank Dunbaugh	
1	
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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

do you have any suggestions?

BN

7 November

FROM

NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

# BLOOM / ADVERTISING / DALLAS

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 14, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

For the purpose of adjustment of Federated Department Store management to their operating cities, we are required to do a profile study of those cities. In the case of Federated, it is documented with considerable statistical information.

It was Abe Fortas' suggestion that a briefed-down version of this Dallas profile would be helpful to the President in view of his forthcoming visit to Dallas. I leave to your good judgment any useful purpose it will serve.

We are also enclosing information about the sponsoring groups, the Trinity River Development Program, and each of the institutions of higher learning which scuttlebutt indicates will be included in the President's subject material.

Very sincerely yours,

  
Sam R. Bloom

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Abe Fortas

Sam Bloom Advertising Agency / 512 South Akard / RI-8-4736 / Dallas 2, Texas /

*Dear Sam:  
Thank you for the material, which I have sent you for use by those who will brief the President over to the White House for such use as the staff sees fit.  
Regards*

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
357 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE  
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

November 14, 1963

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

Dear Burke:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed article which covers a whole host of problems with which you, fortunately, are not directly concerned.

That, however, is not the reason why I am writing you. Last year Bill Foster sent me a copy of a memorandum he sent you advocating the thesis that the Attorney General could initiate school desegregation suits himself. Having no use for this at the time, I commented on it to Bill and then threw it out. Now, I am participating in a conference at the University of Chicago and commenting on a paper by Alex Bickel. In it he argues that the section of the bill proposed by the Administration which gives the Attorney General authority to institute desegregation suits is a bad idea. I disagree strongly with this point of view and remember that there is a certain amount in Foster's memorandum which could help me in preparing my comments. I am sorry to bother you about this and would, of course, have written or called Bill myself. Unfortunately, for this project, Bill is in France this year, and I am, therefore, turning to you.

If you can get this memorandum to me I would appreciate your attempting to send it by return mail as the Conference is a week from Friday - on November 22nd.

I am sorry to have to write you in such a hurry but I thank you for whatever you can do.

Cordially yours,

*John Kaplan*  
John Kaplan

JK:ko

*Shirley Barnett or  
Harold Greene:*

*Do you have any  
idea where we could find  
Bill Foster's memo.?*

*at known to  
Bill March 19*



811

15 November 1963

Mr. Sam R. Bloom  
Bloom Advertising Agency  
512 South Akard  
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Sam:

Thank you for the material, which  
I have sent over to the White House for such  
use as the staff there can make of it.

Regards,

BURKE MARSHALL  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

AIR MAIL