LAW OFFICES
GOODMAN, CROCKETT, EDEN, ROBB & PHILO
3220 CADILLAC TOWER
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
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ERNEST GOODMAN
GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.
NORTON A. EDEN
DEAN A. ROBB
HARRY M. PHILO
P. WM. MAHI
RICHARD M. GOODMAN
CLAUDIA N. SHROPSHIRE
ROBERT L. MILLENDER
MARIJANA RELICH

June 27, 1963

Hon. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of
the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I enclose for your information copy of my letter to Messrs. Harrison Tweed, Esq., and Bernard Segal, Esq., together with enclosures.

Very truly yours,

Geo. W. Crockett, Jr.

GWC:llc
Enc.

JUL 9 1963

George W. Crockett, Jr., Esq.
Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb & Phillips
3220 Cadillac Tower
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Mr. Crockett:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 27 and the enclosed copies of materials which you have sent to Messrs. Harrison Tweed and Bernard G. Segal.

Thank you for your prompt and willing response.

Sincerely yours,

Attorney General

JUL 19 1963

Joseph A. Millimet, Esq.
Devine, Millimet, McDonough,
Stahl & Branch
1838 Elm Street
Manchester, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Millimet:

Thank you for your letter of July 10, with the copy of the resolution adopted by the New Hampshire Bar Association.

We are glad to learn of these important instances of leadership among the members of the bar.

Sincerely,

/s/

Attorney General

DEVINE, MILLIMET, McDONOUGH, STAHL & BRANCH
1838 ELM STREET
MANCHESTER, N. H.

MAURICE F. DEVINE
JOSEPH A. MILLIMET
J. MURRAY DEVINE
SHANE DEVINE
AUGUSTINE J. McDONOUGH
NORMAN H. STAHL
BARTRAM C. BRANCH
JARLATH M. SLATTERY
MATTHIAS J. REYNOLDS
JOHN S. HOLLAND

AREA CODE 603
TELEPHONE NO 668-6413

July 10, 1963
(Dictated July 3, 1963)

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

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for your letter of June 28th concerning the meeting of the lawyers which was held at the White House on June 21.

I assume that Mr. Segal, the Chairman of the President's Committee, may already have forwarded one to you but in the event that he has not I enclose herewith a copy of a resolution which was adopted by the New Hampshire Bar Association at its annual meeting on June 29.

It is our hope that this resolution will be received by our brothers in the south in the spirit in which it is offered. We would like, if possible, to respond to requests made by the Bar Associations of our southern neighbors. If not we will try to respond within the limits of our capacity to requests which may come from others.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph A. Millimet

JOSEPH A. MILLIMET

M/o

WHEREAS, the president of the United States has called upon the organized bar to assist in securing equality under law for all citizens, and

WHEREAS, the racial tensions tormenting many Northern cities and Southern states are fortunately absent from New Hampshire, and

WHEREAS, in some areas the social and economic pressures of the local community make it almost impossible for our brothers at the Bar to volunteer their services in Civil Rights cases, and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the organized bar to ensure that no citizen be required to face trial without counsel.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, with great sympathy for the plight of our Southern brothers, both White and Negro, hereby acknowledges that the obligation to supply counsel is the responsibility of all lawyers and that where local circumstances prevent the local Bar from fulfilling this responsibility then it is incumbent on lawyers in other areas to assist. To fulfill this duty, we hereby commend to all our members that they volunteer their services whenever they are requested to do so in cases involving a claimed violation of Civil Rights and it appears that local counsel is not available.

JUL 1 9 1963

Albert E. Jenner, Jr., Esq.
Thompson, Raymond, Mayer & Jenner
135 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Mr. Jenner:

Thank you for your letter of July 8, with its report on conditions in Chicago.

We appreciate your participation in the Lawyers' Committee and your efforts to make the lawyers of your community aware of the role to be played by members of the bar in achieving a satisfactory solution to this problem of national concern.

Sincerely,

/S/

Attorney General

LAW OFFICES
THOMPSON, RAYMOND, MAYER & JENNER
135 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3
RANDOLPH 6-0250
AREA CODE 312

July 8, 1963

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I am pleased to have your letter respecting the Civil Rights Conference at the White House on June 21 to which I was honored to be invited and to attend. I have been in consultation with my old and good friend Bernard Segal respecting participation in and advancement of the work of the "Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law" of which President Kennedy appointed him as Joint Chairman.

The circumstances that led to the calling of the Conference and the organization of the Committee have long concerned and deeply interested me. I have openly and aggressively espoused for some years the objectives of the Committee and I am anxious to advance the cause of Civil Rights, not only in my own state and community, but throughout the nation as well.

In response directly to your inquiry, it is my considered judgment that while race relations problems exist to a degree in some areas of and with respect to some aspects of normal intercourse in the Chicago community, the overall milieu in no respect approaches the criticality that exists in various other areas of the country. The alertness and open public declaration of position on the part of the bar is called for but care must be taken to avoid playing into the hands of agitators. The City administration has, in my opinion, pursued a sensible and effective course over the years. The bar has been reasonably alert and active; certainly individual members of the bar have been fervent participators in community and other civil groups that have given their time, energies, talents and good will in full measure to the attainment of the ultimate objectives which sound-thinking citizens share.

In recent days what with the regional meeting of the NAACP in session here in Chicago there have been demonstrations (mild in comparison with others that have taken place elsewhere in the nation) and offensive unjustified comments have been made by unrestrained speechmakers with respect to His Honor Mayor Richard J. Daley's efforts in the cause of anti-discrimination. However, I do not believe these will have any explosive or lasting effect. I cannot speak so cheerfully of downstate Illinois, particularly the "Little Egypt" area in and around East St. Louis, Cairo, Centralia, etc. Mason Bull, Esq., who also attended the White House Conference, and others of us are undertaking to organize bar groups to deal with that situation. We must concede that it is serious and will call for resolute action on the part of the bar, as well as other segments of the community.

Very truly yours,

AEJ:hw

Albert E. Jenner, Jr.

PRESS RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 8, 1963

R. E. Driscoll, Jr., of Lead, S. D., President of the South Dakota State Bar Association, today announced the appointment of a Civil Rights Committee to act in South Dakota. The Committee was appointed in response to a request by President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy at a recent meeting in Washington. The Committee's responsibilities are outlined as follows:

1. Initiate, help organize, and participate in local bi-racial committees.
2. Volunteer professional services to other civic (e.g., religious, business, labor) organizations facing up to the problems at the local level.
3. Eliminate any form of racial discrimination in state and local bar association membership and activities.
4. Make sure that legal aid is available to all who need it on a non-discriminatory basis.
5. Work with local government officials to eliminate unconstitutional laws and municipal and police practices, and to develop any needed affirmative legislation or programs.
6. Speak out publicly to urge respect for the judiciary and the legal process.
7. Speak out publicly to refute irresponsible and erroneous legal commentary by newspaper columnists and others having the ear of the public.
8. Concern themselves publicly with the adequacy of local educational and recreational facilities, and particularly engage themselves this summer in efforts to combat school dropouts next autumn.

Members appointed from the State Bar are as follows:

Ramon Roubideaux - Chairman	Fort Pierre
John M. Costello	Rapid City
John Sauer	Huron
Richard Bielski	Sioux Falls
Lawrence D. Carlson	Mitchell
Frank Brady	Yankton
D. O. Dillavou	Deadwood
Robert Riter	Pierre
Dean Sumner	Watertown

Mr. Roubideaux, Chairman, announced that a full committee meeting for organizational and planning purposes will be held in the very near future.

THE STATE BAR OF SOUTH DAKOTA

July 9, 1963

Hon. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of July 1, I am enclosing herewith copy of a press release which was issued yesterday. This release will have full coverage through all news media in this state.

The Committee chosen represents the leaders of the Bar in their respective areas. The Chairman is one of our top trial lawyers and a Sioux Indian. He is well respected and liked not only by members of the Committee but by the entire Bar. He knows from personal experience some of the problems of racial discrimination.

Yours very truly,

R. E. Driscoll, Jr., President
State Bar of South Dakota

RED:hc
Enclosure

JUL 19 1983

Robert E. Driscoll, Jr., Esq.
President
The State Bar
Lead, South Dakota

Dear Mr. Driscoll:

Thank you for your letter of July 9, and the copy of the press release of July 8.

We are very glad to learn of the affirmative action being taken and the leadership being exercised by the members of the bar of South Dakota.

Sincerely,

Attorney General

LAW OFFICES
SCHNADER, HARRISON, SEGAL & LEWIS
1719 PACKARD BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 2

LOCUST 3 - 2550
CABLE ADDRESS
WALEW

June 28, 1963.

Honorable Louis Oberdorfer,
Assistant Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

COPY

Dear Lou:

As you know, I am leaving tomorrow for the World Conference on Peace Through Law at Athens, and therefore, this is a general clean-up letter prior to my departure. I had everything arranged in what I thought would permit the orderly completion of matters requiring my attention before boarding the plane, but then came the wholly unexpected development at the White House Conference. Thus far, this has resulted in my getting three or four hours of sleep a night and probably none at all tonight.

The first and most important subject is the enclosed letter from Sadie T. M. Alexander. Mrs. Alexander is the wife of Judge Raymond Pace Alexander, who I think is known to the Attorney General. She is Chairman of the Human Relations Commission of Philadelphia, a governmental agency provided for in the City Charter. The members serve without compensation, but the Commission has a budget of approximately $250,000 a year.

I have told Mrs. Alexander that you and I have discussed the subject matter of her letter, and have concluded that the first contact with the national Presidents of the two craft unions should be by Assistant Secretary of Labor Reynolds. I assured Mrs. Alexander that if it should appear that a lawyers' committee could be useful after this initial contact, I would promptly appoint such a committee. She concurred with our conclusion.

I have just talked with Mrs. Alexander again and advised her that you would be requesting Assistant Secretary of

Labor Reynolds to get in touch with her on Monday. I told her that I would have a stand-by committee, either to work with Mr. Reynolds or with the Human Relations Commission, as one or the other situation might arise. The program is entirely satisfactory to her.

I have talked with Robert Dechert and Mochem S. Winnet, asking Mr. Dechert to serve as Chairman, and Judge Winnet as a member of such a Committee. Both readily agreed to do so.

Mr. Dechert is the senior member of the law firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads, of which Joe Clark was a member. He is a life Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, former General Counsel of the Secretary of Defense in the Eisenhower administration and a member of numerous important bank, insurance company, and corporation boards.

Judge Winnet, a senior partner in the law firm of Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel, is a former judge, who is currently President of the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia, the overall charitable agency of the Jewish community, which is part of the United Fund campaign. He is a highly respected citizen.

The other lawyer whom I would propose to appoint to the Committee, whom I could not reach today is Lewis H. Van Dusen, a partner in the law firm of Drinker, Biddle & Reath, which represents the Morgan and other important banking interests. Lew is a Trustee of Princeton University, a former Rhodes Scholar, and one of the mainstays upon whom I relied as the member of a small Cabinet when I was Chancellor. I have no doubt whatever that Lew would comply with my request to serve.

I have told Sadie Alexander to get in touch with Jerry Shestack if she wishes any action while I am in Greece. Meanwhile, I think it is of the utmost importance that you have Mr. Reynolds call Mrs. Alexander on Monday. She may either be reached at Locust 3-9960, or at the Human Relations Office, Municipal 6-9700.

Next is a copy of the letter from Joseph A. Milliment, President of the Bar Association of the State of New Hampshire, in which he asks whether it would be agreeable to me if he were to request formal action by that Association volunteering to supply counsel in cases in the South involving civil rights where it is represented that local counsel are not available. I replied by telegram, copy of which I also enclose, enthusiastically endorsing the program and requesting that he advise me of any action taken.

Another item is copy of letter of June 24th from J. Boone Wilson, President of the Vermont Bar Association, in which he takes a view concerning the President's statement at the White House conference, which I think you might be interested in reading. I have, of course, replied but I am not encumbering your file with this.

Enclosed also are copies of letters I am sending to you for the reasons briefly indicated: from Professor Fuchs of the Indiana University School of Law, because of the one fact he relates of which you may not be apprised; from Dean Ribble, of the University of Virginia School of Law, since you may be interested in the seminar of which he speaks, and also because of his statement concerning the importance of having some agency keep interested persons abreast of developments; Dean Drinan, of the Boston College Law School, so that you may have a note of the book and the book review to which he refers; Arthur H. Dean, for his feeling that the work would fit more properly into the duly-constituted or specially-appointed committees of bar associations, at best a long-term view, at worst a naive one; and Robert C. Nix, Jr., because he has been very active in recent weeks in the various Philadelphia crises, and also since he is the son of Congressman Nix.

Enclosed are two lists of names; one containing the names of lawyers from whom Harrison Tweed received letters volunteering to serve on the committee, the other those from whom I heard. There are some duplications. Many of these letters are very laudatory of the President's having called the Conference, and in some cases of the Chairmen, but there is nothing in them of sufficient justification to clutter up your file unless you wish them.

Finally, I enclose redraft of Harrison Tweed's letter. I am glad you like this draft, which is in the form that it is going out to the members. It is no masterpiece, and, of course, represents some compromise. But Harrison and I simply had to get it off our desks in view of the other matters pressing for attention.

The President's selection of Harrison Tweed and me certainly was not a timely one since Harrison leaves on his vacation today, and I go to Athens on a mission I cannot get out of since, as you know, I committed myself at least 8 or 10 months ago to give the paper on Communications Satellites. However, I think we have matters arranged so that there will not be a serious lapse during the next couple of weeks. Things are moving along. On Monday, our letter will be going out to all of those who attended the White House Conference. I have also

replied to the many letters I have received from prospective members and others, and have initiated action in every instance where this has been requested or appeared desirable. My partner, Jerome Shestack, assisted by one of the young men in our office, Ira Tiger, will be consistently on the job. Jerry was at the Conference, and is knowledgeable on this whole subject of civil rights. Harrison Tweed has agreed to come in every Tuesday, and Jerry will meet with him in New York. Finally, I shall be calling in from Greece every two or three days and shall be available to be reached. If you will leave with Jerry any message you have for me, he will relay it to me, or if you wish to talk with me directly, I can have our switchboard operator reach you when I am on the line.

In accordance with your request, I am sending copies of this letter and enclosures to the Attorney General, Nick Katzenbach, Burke Marshall, and Lee C. White.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard G. Segal

cc - Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Honorable Burke Marshall
Harrison Tweed, Esquire
Jerome J. Shestack, Esquire

P.S. The letter which is going to the members of the Committee will be sent to you on Monday.

WILLKIE FARR GALLAGHER WALTON & FITZGIBBON

1 CHASE MANHATTAN PLAZA

NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

HAROLD J. GALLAGHER
CHARLES M. WALTON, JR.
H. BARTOW FARR
CLAUDE M. TERRELL
WILLIAM FITZ GIBBON
LOUIS F. CARROLL
THOMAS N. TARLEAU
MARK F. HUGHES
EDWARD McGARRY
JAMES E. CARROLL
WALTER H. BROWN, JR.
WALSTON S. BROWN
HELMER R. JOHNSON
SUMNER S. KITTELLE
S. WELDON O'BRIEN
ETHAN ALLEN
SIDNEY L. SMITH
ROBERT S. HODES
ALLAN TRUMBULL
LAWRENCE S. PRATT
VINCENT R. FITZPATRICK
HENRY L. USHETTA II
BOWIE K. KUHN
BRIAN M. O'BRIEN
KENNETH J. BIALKIN

JOSEPH M. CALLAHAN
COUNSEL

TEL. HANOVER 2-3100
CABLE ADDRESS "CONVEYANCE"

June 25, 1963

Bernard G. Segal, Esq.
Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis
1719 Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Dear Bernie:

I thank you for your note. I am sorry you were unable to contact me during the period that you were anxious to do so. I was up in the Catskills attending the meeting of the New York State Bar Association. I would have been glad to subscribe to the statement which you sent to me, and I do not know why the office didn't tell you where I could be reached. I was interested in attending the meeting last Friday, saw you at a distance but did not seem to be able to speak to you individually.

In connection with the committee of which you and Harry Tweed are co-chairmen, I think it would be helpful if you would prepare and send to each member present an outline of just what the committee is expected to do. Until I read the legislation that the President proposes, I would not know in advance whether I would subscribe to all of the provisions which he proposes to be contained in such legislation. For one thing, on the basis of my present information I would not feel it desirable for the Federal Government to force private owners to give accommodations, using the commerce clause as a basis, for federal intervention in this field. I very much favor, however, the voluntary acceptance by these public restaurants and hotels to give such accommodations on a non-discriminatory basis. I think that our job is going to be to seek to arouse public opinion in the various localities concerned to accept this responsibility on the basis of human considerations. I think we will get further by such an approach than a forced approach through Federal legislation, which I believe should be of doubtful constitutionality.

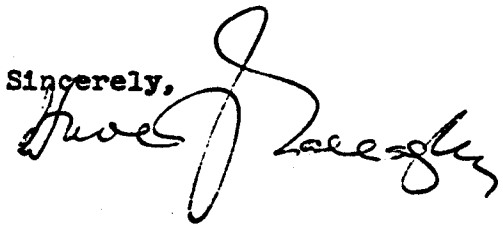
I fully recognize the dangers involved in the present situation and I think we should all do what we can to find an acceptable remedy. However, in all this I think we also must be sure that we do not invade the rights of other persons who have an equal right to have their rights protected. Where the balance lies would need to be considered in specific situations.

Until I have your outline of what the committee is expected to do, and in what areas members of the committee could be helpful, I would not be able to make any worthwhile suggestions at the present time.

I think it is wonderful of you to give the time to this project, and it is only another evidence of the great spirit of public service which has dominated your professional career. I hope reason and sanity will prevail in these trying times, and I think each of us has an obligation to try to prevent the situation getting out of hand and at the same time acting justly and equitably to the interests of the general public without regard to race, religion or other ethnic considerations.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,



Louisiana State Bar Association

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT 322 COLUMBIA STREET BOGALUSA, LA.

27 June 1963

Mr. Bernard G. Segal
Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis
1719 Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Segal:

I have had no opportunity since the White House meeting last week to communicate with you with reference to the proposed lawyers Committee.

I am very interested in the Committee, as I feel that every lawyer has an obligation to uphold final Court judgments, whether or not he approves of them. Personally, I have not had an opportunit y to bring a report on our meeting to our governing body, but I hope to do so before too long. If you think of some specific service I can render in the meantime as an individual lawyer, I would be delighted to hear from you. If there is any sort of record or summary of the remarks by the President, the Vice President and the Attorney General, I should like to have them for distribution as I feel that every lawyer should know about them.

I am giving consideration to suggsting to our Committee on Publications that some sort of report be made in the next issue of our Bar Journal, which goes to press in thirty days.

Sincerely yours,

Bascom D. Talley, Jr.

BDTjr/fa

ROBERT C. FOULSTON (1900-1947)
GEORGE SIEFKIN (1900-1954)
GEORGE B. POWERS
CARL T. SMITH
JOHN F. EBERHARDT
STUART D. CARTER
ROBERT C. FOULSTON
MALCOLM MILLER
ROBERT H. FAUTHOUSE
ROBERT H. SIEFKIN
RICHARD C. HARRIS
GERALD SAMUTSKY
DONALD L. COOKSEY
ROBERT L. HOWARD

CHARLES A. WOODRIE

LAW OFFICES
FOULSTON, SIEFKIN, POWERS, SMITH & EBERHARDT
SUITE 600 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
AMHERST 4-0572
WICHITA 2, KANSAS

June 26, 1963

Mr. Bernard G. Segal
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Segal:

I was one of those called by the President to the session in Washington on last Friday, June 21. As you suggested, I am offering to serve in whatever way you think I can help on the President's Committee, of which you are co-chairman.

The only limitation I would have to place upon my service would be the limitation of not committing myself in any way which would be contrary to my service as a member of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association. As you know, only the House of Delegates can take a position on the approval or disapproval of legislative matters, and any work I do on this Committee must not in any way interfere with my position as a member of the Board of Governors, nor be taken in any way at any time as committing myself to any matter as a member of the Board. Therefore, any service which I could render will have to be done in a purely individual capacity.

Very truly yours,

George B. Powers

George B. Powers

GBP:vc

FOWLER, WHITE, GILLEN, HUMKEY AND TRENAM
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CITIZENS BUILDING
TAMPA, FLORIDA
INDUSTRIAL BANK BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
CABLE ADDRESS
"FOWHITE"

PLEASE REPLY TO:
TAMPA, FLORIDA

June 24, 1963

Mr. Harrison Tweed
Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 5, New York

Mr. Bernard G. Segal
Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis
1719 Packard Building
~~New York 5, New York~~
Phila, Pa.

Re: Bi-Racial Liaison Committee

Dear sirs:

The meeting held in the White House last Friday was impressive and I believe made those who previously had not been aware of the seriousness of the bi-racial problems realize the situation, which is far from good.

Having had nearly four years experience on bi-racial committees, including being Chairman of the Florida State Bi-Racial Committee under Governor Collins, I feel that this experience gives me added responsibility.

I know that our nation is confronted with the most serious internal problem since the Civil War. Like you gentlemen, I can but accept service on this committee, if chosen.

You asked those who offer to serve to state something of their views as to what should be done.

First, I believe that the formation of Bi-Racial Committees, state and local, so that there may be constructive communication between the races, is vital.

Second, both races must realize the rights of the other and that the laws must be obeyed and care should be taken not to do anything which excites riots and bloodshed thus creating animosities and hatred between our citizens.

Third, our negro citizens are particularly interested in jobs and an upgrading of the positions they are allowed to hold. This is necessary that they may improve themselves. While there are fair labor employment laws in some states, this is not the answer. It can only be done voluntarily by our white citizens therefore good will is necessary. When there is violence and riots and bloodshed, bitterness is created which is not conducive to the employment of negroes in the jobs which they desire and, in many instances, desperately need. They should be made to understand the necessity for so conducting themselves as not to create bitterness and hate.

Fourth, it must be made clear to both whites and negroes that the laws must be obeyed and the rights of others respected. This should be emphasized by the leaders of our government. A feeling has grown up, not just in the South but throughout the country among certain of our people, that the whites are being discriminated against by the government. This is not good either for the negroes or the government. Our government and its leaders must emphasize that it demands that laws be impartially enforced.

If I should be selected on the committee the only restrictions which I will feel necessary are:

There should be no restriction on the practice of law by my firm or myself, i.e., we could handle all matters as if I was not on the committee;

That it will be understood that I will vote and act on the committee as I conscientiously think best for the good of my country, without dictation.

To you two gentlemen, who are my personal friends, I hope you will realize that I have plenty to do, that I am not seeking additional work or problems and I will not have my feelings hurt if not selected on the committee; in fact, I may be thankful as I will avoid money problems and will feel I have done what I should.

Yours sincerely,

Cody Fowler

Cody Fowler

CF/ay

KELLAR & KELLAR & DRISCOLL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA

CHAMBERS KELLAR, [illegible]
KENNETH C. KELLAR
R. E. DRISCOLL, JR.

AREA CODE [illegible]
PHONE [illegible]

June 26, 1963

Bernard G. Segal, Esq.
1719 Packard Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

I attended the recent meeting at the White House, as President of the South Dakota State Bar Association, and was thoroughly impressed with the President's message as well as the statements made by the Vice President and the Attorney General. This problem of Civil Rights is serious and worries me very much. I feel strongly that we, as lawyers, can help ease the transition if we stop sitting on our hands and assume our responsibilities with the unpopular cause. As stated -- the law and decisions of our courts are sacrosanct, whether we agree personally or not. Indiscriminate flouting of the Supreme Court decisions is a form of anarchy. That we cannot have.

While the problem in my state is not nearly as acute as in the larger states and in the South, we do have an occasional problem in South Dakota. In addition to the colored people, we have a large Indian population that is often the target of discrimination.

As President of the State Bar, I intend to promptly appoint a strong Committee from the Bar and the Judiciary whose responsibility will be to take immediate conciliatory action in the event of disturbances. I am also going to ask our State's Attorneys to vigorously enforce our "Anti-discrimination" statute which our Legislature passed last January and which goes into effect July 1, 1963.

If you feel a representative from a small state, such as South Dakota, would be of any benefit to your Committee, I hereby volunteer to such an assignment.

You did ask us to state any reservations we might have. My only reservation is, I hesitate to pledge complete and blanket support to any and all legislation in this field that might be proposed by the Administration. I would want to study any such legislation before assuring such support.

Yours very truly,

R. E. Driscoll Jr.

R. E. Driscoll, Jr., President
South Dakota State Bar Association

RED:hc

BLACKWELL, BLACKWELL, CANADY & ELLER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

15TH FLOOR-REYNOLDS TOBACCO BUILDING

THOMAS WINFIELD BLACKWELL, JR.
CRIST W. BLACKWELL
JACK F. CANADY
JOHN D. ELLER, JR.

June 26, 1963

Mr. Bernard Segal
1719 Packard Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Subject: White House Liaison Committee of American Lawyers on Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Segal:

I was honored to attend the White House meeting last Friday, June 21, at the invitation of President Kennedy.

1. I am writing to you as Co-Chairman of the committee appointed by the President to indicate to you that I shall be glad to serve as a member of your lawyers committee.

2. I feel that I would be less useful in legislation and would be more useful in other assignments in other areas, such as mediation, and other fields of activity in this serious and critical matter.

3. At the White House meeting I stated briefly that I hoped many attorneys on the committee could use their influence immediately to establish official special "task force" civil rights committees of their local Bar Associations to proceed immediately to offer their services to the bi-racial committees of Mayors and other groups in their home communities. I have done just this. Immediately upon my return I requested our Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Bar Association President to appoint such a committee and he has agreed to do so.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

Winfield Blackwell

Winfield Blackwell
(Thomas W. Blackwell, Jr.)

WB:rj

P.S.: I am also delighted to report that we had a special, called meeting of the Winston-Salem and Forsyth County Bar Association this afternoon at which time, for the first time in the history of our Bar, the constitution was amended so as to admit every qualified, licensed attorney at law to the business and social membership of the Bar Association, regardless of race or color.

Winfield Blackwell

WINFIELD BLACKWELL

1. Past president Winston-Salem and Forsyth County Bar Association.

2. Past member Board of Governors, North Carolina State Bar Association.

3. Member American Bar Association and various committees for past 20 years.

4. Elected and served three terms in North Carolina State House of Representatives.

5. American Law Institute.

6. 3½ Years active duty U. S. Navy, World War II.

7. Practicing attorney; senior partner: Blackwell, Blackwell, Canady & Eller, Winston-Salem, N. C.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MEMBERSHIP ON THE LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND PUBLIC ORDER

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University of North Carolina
School of Law
Drawer 780
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dean, Law School

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2635 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Bldg.
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Grant B. Cooper
Cooper & Nelsen
3910 Oakwood Avenue
Los Angeles 4, California

President, American College of Trial Lawyers

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Toner, Crowley, Woelper & Vanderbilt
National State Bank Building
810 Broad Street
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Norris Darrell
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48 Wall Street
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President, American Law Institute

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Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis
1719 Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Arthur H. Dean
Sullivan & Cromwell
48 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Chairman, U.S. Delegation to Geneva Conference on Nuclear Testing & Disarmament

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Louis Hoffman Dudley, Hoffman, Price & Grunert P. O. Box 717 St. Thomas, Virgin Islands	
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Vernon X. Miller School of Law The Catholic University of America 1323 Eighteenth Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.	Dean
Robert N. C. Nix, Jr. Nix and Nix 412 South 16th Street Philadelphia 46, Pa.	
Joseph O'Meara Notre Dame Law School Notre Dame, Indiana	Dean
Carl Rachlin Vladeck and Elias 280 Broadway New York 7, N. Y.	General Counsel for CORE
F. D. G. Ribble Professor Law University of Virginia School of Law Charlottesville, Virginia	
Jerome J. Shestack Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis 1719 Packard Building Philadelphia 2, Pa.	
Ira P. Tiger Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis 1719 Packard Building Philadelphia 2, Pa.	
Lawrence E. Walsh Davis Polk Wardwell Sunderland & Kiendl 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza New York 5, N. Y.	
Francis J. Wilcox 131 South Barstow Street Eau Claire, Wisconsin	President, State Bar of Wisconsin
Laurens Williams Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan Ring Building 18th and M Streets, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.	
J. Boone Wilson Black, Wilson and Hoff, Burlington, Vermont	President, Vermont Bar Association
Wilson W. Wyatt Wyatt, Grafton & Sloss Marion E. Taylor Building Louisville 2, Kentucky.	

Barnabas F. Sears Sears, Streit and Dreyer 2550 One North La Salle Street Chicago 2, Illinois	Member, American Bar Association Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary
Winfield Blackwell Blackwell, Blackwell, Canady & Eller 15th Floor Reynolds Tobacco Building Winston-Salem, North Carolina	
R. E. Driscoll, Jr. Kellar & Kellar & Driscoll Lead, South Dakota	President, South Dakota State Bar Association
Cody Fowler Fowler, White, Gillen, Humkey and Trenam First Federal Building 220 Madison Street Tampa, Florida	
George B. Powers Foulston, Siefkin, Powers, Smith & Eberhardt Suite 600 Fourth National Bank Building Wichita 2, Kansas	
Bascom D. Talley, Jr. 322 Columbia Street Bogalusa, Louisiana	President, Louisiana State Bar Association
Berl I. Bernhard United States Commission on Civil Rights Washington 25, D. C.	Staff Director
William A. McKenzie Graydon, Head & Ritchey 53d Bank Building Cincinnati 2, Ohio	
Jerome A. Cooper Cooper, Mitch & Crawford Suite 1025 Bank for Savings Building Birmingham 3, Alabama	

OFFERS OF COOPERATION

Telegram

Stepen Bienieck, River Park Cooperative Apts., 1311 Delaware Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. (Tel: 543-9383 Howard) - Attorney-in-Charge of The Legal Aid Society, Howard University.

Arthur H. Dean, 48 Wall St., New York 5 (in a general way)

Dean J. W. Riehm, Southern Methodist Univ., School of Law, Dallas, 5, Texas

Dean John W. Wade, Vanderbilt University, School of Law, Nashville, Tenn.

Wm. F. FitzPatrick, President, New York State Bar Association, Syracuse 2, N. Y.

Francis J. Wilcox, President, State Bar of Wisconsin, ~~Madison-3,~~ 131 So. Barstow St., Eau Claire, Wis. ~~Wise.~~
(With reservation about legislation)

George E. C. Hayes, 613 F Street, N.W., Washington 4, D.C. (Cobb, Howard, Hayes, Windsor & Ducas)

Morris B. Abram, Paull, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22

Cody Fowler, Fowler,White,Gillen,Humkey & Tranam, Tampa, Fla.

Ted J. Davis, Fuller, Smith, Mosburg, Davis & Bowen, Oklahoma City 2, Okla. (Member Executive Council of Natl.Junion Bar Conf.)

Wilson W. Wyatt, Wyatt,Grafton & Sloss, Louisville 2, Ky.

B. F. Sears of Sears, Streit & Dreyer, 1 No. LaSalle St.,Chicago 2, Ill.

Jack Greenberg, Director-Counsel, N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19
(With reservation about legislation) (Would like to participate personally-not on behalf of the Fund).

6/26/63

OFFERS OF COOPERATION RECEIVED FROM FOLLOWING 6/25/63

Grant B. Cooper, President of American College of Trial Lawyers
Los Angeles, Calif. (Telegram)

John Lord O'Brian, Covington & Burling, Washington, D. C.

Norris Darrell, Sullivan & Cromwell, 48 Wall St., New York 5

Lawrence E. Walsh, Davis Polk, etc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, NYC

Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., Battle, Fowler, Stokes & Kheel,
477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

Marshall Crowley,-Toner, Crowley, Woelper & Vanderbilt,
810 Broad St., Newark 2, N. J.

Laurens Williams,-Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, Washington, D.C.

Paul Johnston, Cabaniss & Johnston, Birmingham 3, Alabama (copy)

ROBERT N. C. NIX
ROBERT N. C. NIX, JR.
NORMAN A. JENKINS
KENNETH S. HARRIS
G. WESLEY ALLEN

LAW OFFICES
NIX AND NIX
412 SOUTH 16TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 46, PA.

PENNYPACKER 5-5377
CABLE ADDRESS - RONNI

June 22, 1963

Bernard G. Segal, Esquire
1719 Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Segal:

I have learned of the lawyers committee that is being established under your direction to serve as a liaison between Government agencies and the public with reference to the present racial tensions in our country.

I wish to complement you on your statesmanlike approach to a real problem in our nation today. It is a recognition of the fact that the problem is one of national concern rather than a problem of one ethnic group or peculiar to one section of the nation. It is a problem that cannot be solved by any one agency or by government alone, the solution must come from the concerted efforts of groups such as the one you propose.

I am particularly pleased at the response that has been evidenced by the leading members of the Bar from all over the country. The lawyers ofthe community have always come forward in times of stress to take an active part in leadership.

I offer to you my services and my sincere wishes for success which I am sure will be forthcoming.

Very truly yours,

Robert N. C. Nix, Jr.

ROBERT N. C. NIX, JR.

RNCN:hp

48 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5

June 24, 1963

Harrison Tweed, Esq.,
Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy,
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza,
New York, N. Y.

Bernard Segal, Esq.,
Packard Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Harrison and Bernard:

I don't know what you have in mind with respect to the work of the committee you agreed to form at the request of President Kennedy with respect to his proposed civil rights program. As one of the signers of the previous statement regarding the University of Alabama situation, I shall be glad to continue to work with you.

When I went to Geneva in the early part of 1961 as Chairman of the U. S. Delegation to the Nuclear Test Ban Conference and later as Chairman of the U. S. Delegation to the Disarmament Conference, I resigned all my official connections with bar associations and bar association committees.

The work, at least at the local level, would seem to me to fit more properly into the duly-constituted or specially-appointed committees of bar associations.

I of course am not on any of these committees and do not expect to be as I have been trying to concentrate my outside efforts toward the study of the nuclear test ban treaty and on disarmament but would, of course, be glad to work in a general way insofar as I can be of help.

Sincerely,

Arthur H. Dean

Arthur H. Dean

BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
Brighton 35, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 25, 1963

Bernard G. Segal, Esq.
1719 Packard Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Segal:

I thought that you handled the conference at the White House the other day with your usual expertness.

I would be happy to serve on the committee which President Kennedy suggested and which you outlined.

It is relevant to note that I am the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Massachusetts to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, and Chairman of the Committee on Minority Housing of the Mayor of Boston.

You may have noted a book review which I have in the June 1963 issue of the American Bar Association Journal at page 585. This book, incidentally a paper back, could very profitably be sent to each member of the committee which is in the process of formation.

Be assured of my desire to be of assistance in any way possible.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Drinan S.J.

Robert F. Drinan, S. J.
Dean

RFD:b

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
SCHOOL OF LAW
CHARLOTTESVILLE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 25, 1963

Bernard G. Segal, Esq.
1719 Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Segal:

I was much impressed at the White House meeting by your invitation to all present to be members of your Committee. I shall be glad to do anything I can.

I am interested in giving a Seminar on Civil Rights in this Law School the next Session. We have had such a Seminar for many years taught by Charles Horsky of Covington & Burling. Charlie has dropped out because of the demands of his practice and of his close work with the President on problems of the City of Washington. It would be easy enough to work this Seminar up through the use of Supreme Court decisions. If I try this, I would like to have something more than the opinions, specifically information with respect to developments throughout the United States both as to means and results. Accordingly, it occurs to me that it might be useful to assess each active member of the Committee a sum of $25 per year. This money could be used to keep the working members abreast of developments, perhaps simply by mimeographed reports of such significant developments. I do not mean to limit the fee. Selfishly, I would like tremendously to bring to the attention of my Seminar significant activities throughout the United States. I would think the fee should be large enough to finance the dissemination of such information.

Faithfully yours,

F. D. G. Ribble

F. D. G. Ribble
Dean

FDGR:cl

P.S. I retire as dean this month but I will continue for some years as Professor of Law

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
School of Law
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

LAW BUILDING AREA CODE 812, TEL. NO.

June 25, 1963

Harrison Tweed, Esquire
1 Chase-Manhatten Plaza
New York 5, New York

Bernard G. Segal, Esquire
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

This letter responds to the suggestion at last Friday's White House meeting that the persons present write you with reference to their possible service on the proposed national committee, and transmit such ideas as they may have for carrying out the purposes that were outlined.

I think it is not particularly important whether any given individuals are designated as members of the committee, and it is a matter of indifference to me whether I am or not. The amount of time I can devote to civil rights matters during the remainder of the summer is necessarily limited, as I am sure it is for others also; but I am eager to do whatever I can. On my own initiative and in conjunction with others from Indiana who may have been in attendance, I intend to stimulate all possible local action as promptly as feasible. Since I did not recognize others from this State in the group, it would be helpful if the appropriate office in Washington could send me the names of any who were there. I hope, also, that copies of the Administration's new civil rights bill will be placed in our hands as soon as may be.

I am in full accord with the measures we were asked to promote. There is an additional point, falling uniquely within the province of the legal profession, which has been on my mind and which I should like to bring forward for possible attention. It relates to the abuse of criminal prosecutions in some parts of the South by prosecutors and other public officers who are members of the bar (including occasionally, I fear, members of the local judiciary), to break the backs of civil rights demonstrations or of voter registration drives. There is, of course, only newspaper and propaganda evidence with regard to these practices, but there is every indication that they take place with some frequency and with extreme cruelty. The perpetrators are subject to the Civil Rights Act, but invocation of the Act is difficult, and success is dependent in the end on the actions of Southern juries.

The arrests in Danville, Virginia for incitement to riot, which were made on the day of our meeting and reported in the following morning's Washington Post, are illustrative. They do not, however, involve fabricated charges of irrelevant serious crime, such as seem to have been employed in other places. They nevertheless appear to be without actual foundation. Several instances of the conviction of entirely innocent people apparently have arisen during the past two years.

Even the provision of counsel to assist the accused in such situations would be unlikely to defeat these tactics, short of expensive review proceedings in the United States Supreme Court. There seems to be no effort on the part of the local and state bars to bring these situations under control. My suggestion is that this aspect of the civil rights problem receive the consideration of the committee to be established, and that a plan for dealing with it be worked out if possible. Persuasion of the state bar associations in the South to take appropriate action should of course be attempted; but failure of response there should, it seems to me, lead to specific condemnation of such practices by the committee or by the American Bar Association in situations where the facts can be established. Failing this, there should be a mobilization of professional sentiment against these tactics, characterized in general terms.

I wish to express my personal appreciation of your willingness to undertake the task you have assumed.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph F. Fuchs

Ralph F. Fuchs

RFF:pc

BLACK, WILSON AND HOFF
LAWYERS
BURLINGTON, VERMONT

[illegible]
J. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

June 24, 1963

Bernard G. Segal, Esq.
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Bernie:

You stated at the White House on Friday that if any of us wished to serve in any capacity that we should write to you or to Harrison Tweed. Well, here goes.

I feel very strongly about this whole question of civil rights. Perhaps you were in the Assembly when, eight or nine years ago in Philadelphia, single-handedly I attempted to abolish the insulting inquiry upon the ABA application as to whether the applicant belonged to the Asian or Negroid races. I was born of southern parents and spent most of my growing up days in the South and, in addition, spent three and one-half years in various southern army camps during the war and I know that the negro generally has not been given a fair shake. On the whole, I am for most of the President's program and I want to help out in any way that I can.

On the other hand, I very much resent the continual efforts of the Federal Government to call everything "interstate commerce" and I specifically object to putting Part II (that part dealing with discrimination at public eating places, hotels, etc.) on the basis that everything amounts to "interstate commerce". I think very much the same thing can be accomplished by seeking to place the legislation on the basis of the Fourteenth Amendment (equal protection of laws, etc.). This was what was sought to be done in the Equal Rights Act of 1963 (H.R. 6720), introduced June 3, 1963.

If the President's bill should be enacted as drawn and the law should be sustained by the Supreme Court, it will mean in substance the death knell of local government. The point I am trying to make is that the objectives of the bill can be accomplished in a perfectly constitutional way, as I see it.

As Senator Aiken said to me on Friday, it is simply a question of how best to go about correcting an injustice while at the same time not committing another injustice. For the Federal Government under the guise of civil rights to pre-empt the prerogatives of state and local governments would be most unfortunate.

I have a number of other thoughts but will not belabor this letter with them. I want to say that you have a lot of work cut out for you and I hope you go about it with your usual thoroghness and vigor.

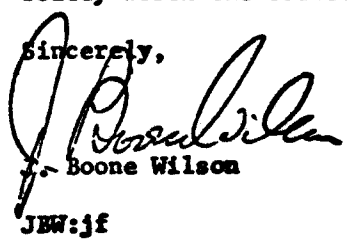
One thing I think you should do is to act promptly and not to lose the momentum engendered at the meeting. If the 244 lawyers don't hear anything from their chairman for three or four weeks, many of them will have "lost steam". Indeed, while we were waiting in the garden, I overheard a conversation between two prominent people to the effect that the entire conference wasn't really going to amount to anything, after all. Don't let that happen.

One of the most significant things that the President said, in my opinion, was that he expected by September or October for this bill to be enacted "if necessary". Later on in the afternoon, he said that any civil rights effort should be "from the community up rather than from the Federal Government down". I take it from these remarks that he may not press hard for the enactment of the legislation <u>if</u>, in the meantime, there is much progress made by the local committees, etc.

I noticed only two or three per cent of the lawyers taking notes. I am sure that the bulk of them do not remember all nine recommendations made by the President. Wouldn't it be a good idea to get off a letter in the next several days summarizing the results of the conference, setting forth the nine recommendations of the President? Could you not go on from there and ask the recipient of the letter to report what, if anything, is being done along the lines of the recommendations in their community, specifically asking that everyone make a report even if negative?

I am the President of the Vermont Bar Association but I go out of office in about two months and I would be glad to help out in any way that I can. As I see it, there is so much to do and so short a time to do it in and I think it is really worth the effort.

Sincerely,



J. Boone Wilson

JBW:jf

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S S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

JUNE 26, 1963.

JOSEPH A. MILLIMET, ESQUIRE,
PRESIDENT,
BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
1838 ELM STREET,
MANCHESTER, N.H.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSE PROGRAM OUTLINED YOUR LETTER JUNE 24.

PLEASE ADVISE RE ACTION TAKEN. REGARDS.

BERNARD G. SEGAL
CO-CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL LAWYERS COMMITTEE

BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

JOSEPH A. MILLIMET, President
1000 ELM STREET, MANCHESTER, N. H.
WILLOUGHBY A. COLBY, Secretary-Treasurer
10 SCHOOL STREET, CONCORD, N. H.

June 24, 1963

Bernard Segal, Esq.
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Dear Mr. Segal:

Following the President's conference on Friday, I spoke with Mr. Shatterfield of Mississippi and two negro lawyers, Mrs. Wood and Mr. Williams of Danville, Virginia. I was trying to determine whether or not it was true that the Bar Associations of the southern states were furnishing counsel in the civil rights cases. It was my conclusion that the Associations were either unable or unwilling to do so.

The lawyers from Danville said they were buried in work and needed help. General counsel for CORE told me that he was always politely received by the courts in the south when he went there to try civil rights cases.

I can greatly sympathize with the members of our Associations in the south. I can imagine the social and economic pressures on them not to accept these cases. We are having the Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Association this coming Friday, June 28. Unless you feel that it would be a mistake to do so, I would propose a resolution commending to our members that we honor requests from the south to supply counsel in cases involving civil rights where it is represented to us that local counsel are not available. Any such resolution would be prefaced by a statement of sympathy with our southern brothers making reference to the problem of pressure from clients, etc.

I am not sure that our Association will accept this proposal, but if you feel that it would embarrass the work of your committee, of course, I would not make it. If I do not hear from you, I will

"Every man owes some of his time to the upbuilding of the profession to which he belongs."
— Theodore Roosevelt

assume that you have no objection to it. I can be reached at Manchester, N. H., Area Code 603 - 625-5413, or Concord, N. H. 225-6611.

Very truly yours,

J A Millimet

JAM/mmb

Joseph A. Millimet

Sadie T. M. Alexander
ATTORNEY AT LAW

ONE EAST PENN SQUARE BUILDING
SUITE 1502-11 N. JUNIPER STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
LOcust 3-9080

June 25, 1963

Dear Mr. Segal:

I am so deeply grateful for your making it possible for me to be among the distinguished lawyers of this country who met with the President on June 21st that I wish first to let you know how appreciative I am of your thoughtful kindness. The meeting was not only historic in assembling from every section of the nation and it continental territories representatives of the American Bar as well as leaders of that Bar, but also meaningful in that these lawyers received first hand information from the President, the Vice President and the Attorney General of the nature and extent of the social revolution our country faces.

Needless to say, I, who am so closely connected and deeply affected by the present racial tensions offer my services in any manner in which they can be used.

You also asked for suggestions. I am certain you will agree that pronouncements by the labor unions are not the answer. Nor will it help to secure the passage of the President's Civil Rights Program to cancel contracts, resulting in a great financial loss to all parties concerned. A way has got to be found to open to all qualified persons the right to apprenticeship training and the right to work as journeymen. I feel confident from my limited study of the subject and participation in several weeks of testimony by representatives of the craft unions, contractors association and individuals that the bottle neck in those unions which discriminate and from whom contractors secure their apprentices and journeymen, is the restriction in their constitutions. If a young man can only become an apprentice, if he secures the sponsorship of a person who for ten years

has been a member of the union in good standing, membership in this union ipso facto is closed to all but friends, relatives and close acquaintance of persons already members of the union. A study of the requirements for membership in the craft unions I recommend be made promptly, with the purpose of determining whether or not these restrictions are not in fact a denial of the right to work.

While, in my opinion, the above suggestion is necessary for an ultimate solution of the closed door to non-white apprentices and journeymen in the industrial areas of the North and West, we need more immediate steps to prevent the pressure pot in Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and other such cities from exploding. I am reliably informed that three of the craft unions in Philadelphia are ready and willing to hire non-white journeymen and apprentices; that only two of these crafts are recalcitrant but the three will not act without all the crafts agreeing. I urge that your committee appoint representatives to meet with the International Presidents of the two unions and urge them promptly to cause these two local unions to comply with the pledge of "Good Faith" announced June 22nd by taking action that we may avoid a series of demonstrations in Philadelphia which threaten the peace and safety of all our citizens as well as the good will and healthy relations we have so long enjoyed in Philadelphia.

This is a lengthy letter but I cannot close without commenting upon the able manner in which you handled the closing session of the meeting with the President. The American Bar would have lost a great advocate had you not chosen the legal profession but our government would have richly benefitted to have had so able a statesman as you, devote his full talents in its service.

Very sincerely yours,

Sadie

Bernard G. Segal, Esq.
1719 Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

JUL 19 1963

Francis J. O'Brien, Esq.
President
Rhode Island Bar Association
Administrative Offices
Room 403
17 Exchange Street
Providence 3, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Thank you for your letter of July 9, with its report on the situation in Rhode Island, the clippings from the Providence papers, and your attendance at the June 21st meeting. Your name was inadvertently omitted from its proper place on page 8 of the list and inserted by asterisk before mailing.

We appreciate the efforts of the Rhode Island Bar Association and hope that you will keep us informed of developments in your area.

Sincerely,

/s/

Attorney General

RHODE ISLAND BAR ASSOCIATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
ROOM 403, 17 EXCHANGE STREET
PROVIDENCE 3, RHODE ISLAND
GASPEE 1-5740

July 9, 1963

Honorable Robert Kennedy,
Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I have yours of June 28th for which I thank you. In looking over the list of attorneys who attended I notice my name appears on page 12 with an asterisk in front of it. On the list I do not find it under O'Brien. This may be something that is unimportant.

However, I hasten to advise you that I am having a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Bar Association on Thursday, July 11th. I am going to report on the meeting with the President and yourself and get the attitude of the Executive Committee on this difficult problem.

I made some research before I came to Washington so far as Rhode Island is concerned, and I may say there is no segregation so far as the Bar Association is concerned. We have four members who are Negroes. In our various banks and police and fire departments Negroes are employed when they are qualified, and the Mayor of Providence has recently appointed a bi-racial committee to study the question. At the present time there is no committee of the Bar Association concerned with racial relations.

One area where there is a great deal of agitation is in the fair housing program which has been repeatedly defeated in our General Assembly. The Providence Journal supported fair housing - so does the Providence Visitor, a Catholic paper. Recently the NAACP conducted a sit-down singing program in the General Assembly, which according to some people, had a great deal to do with the defeat of the Bill.

The Bar Association has taken no stand on the fair housing. As I indicated before, I will advise you after the meeting on the 11th just what their attitude is.

So far as legal aid is concerned, the Legal Aid Society gives aid to all who seek it without discrimination.

RHODE ISLAND BAR ASSOCIATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
ROOM 403, 17 EXCHANGE STREET
PROVIDENCE 3, RHODE ISLAND
GASPEE 1-5740

It may interest you to know that there are 16,000 Negroes in the State of Rhode Island as of the 1960 census - about 11,000 in the City of Providence. My investigation discloses that while there may be some discrimination, it is not of a major nature.

For your information I enclose the editorial from the Providence Visitor; also an article from the Providence Journal of this morning which describes the efforts of Alton Wiley to their discrimination against Negro golfers. Mr. Wiley is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association and a very active attorney.

I shall advise you after the meeting on Thursday.

Sincerely yours,

President

O'B:GM
Enc.

First

Civ

Continued on Page 22 Col.

What Is Fair Housing?

[illegible] still a great deal of misinformation abroad concerning the Fair Housing bill proposed to the Rhode Island Legislature. Indeed this very fact [illegible] the effective job its opponents have done. The unending repetition of misleading slogans, such as, "a man's home is his castle," "a person [illegible] right to choose his associates," "the government cannot tell you with whom you must live," "you cannot [illegible] morality," and how many more [illegible] has paid off. The impression [illegible] given, even to legislators, that a Fair Housing bill means special privileges for the Negro.

[illegible] led to believe by unbiased [illegible] that under a Fair Housing [illegible] any Negro has to do to secure [illegible] is to knock at its door with [illegible] in his hand. In other words, [illegible] not permitted to whites would [illegible] to Negroes. The impression [illegible] further, that a Negro cannot be [illegible] because of social, cultural, or [illegible] such as would disqualify a white person seeking housing. [illegible] the fact has been suppressed [illegible] that a Fair Housing [illegible] discrimination exclusively on grounds of race or religion.

[illegible] truth of the matter is that a Fair Housing law is a very discriminatory law — [illegible] experience in other states has shown [illegible] administration is set up under the operation of a Commission before which any complaint of discrimination on the basis of color or religion would have to be proved. The landlord's clear intent to discriminate on this basis would have to be shown by obvious import of his words or actions. If it could be proved, on the contrary, that his rejection of a tenant was effected because of some social, cultural, or moral unacceptability, the complaint would fail.

It should be clear, moreover, that the failure to distinguish between Negroes who would be entitled to complain against a landlord under a Fair Housing law and those who would not is built upon a stereotyping of all Negroes. It may be reduced to the failure to consider Negroes as individuals rather than as collective entities or falsified abstractions. Of what value is it to speak of "individual liberties" when an entire group of individuals is not allowed to enjoy such liberties? Are not such "individual liberties" really collective liberties for a certain class, in this case, that of White owners?

A Fair Housing law would possess the merit of bringing these important distinctions into play and thus serve the cause of social justice and charity, which are essential not only to American democracy but also to our Judeo-Christian tradition and our Christian faith.

JUL 23 1963

William P. Gray, Esq.
President
The State Bar of California
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

Dear Mr. Gray:

Burke Marshall has shown me copies of your letters of June 28, and July 2, 1963, addressed to Bernard G. Segal and Mr. Oberdorfer has reported meeting you at the special meeting of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Civil Rights and Racial Unrest on July 12th.

I want to express my personal appreciation for the quick and comprehensive response made by you to the President's suggestions which were voiced at the White House conference on June 21st.

It is actions such as those instituted by you in your Bar Association which, if repeated in all the states, would greatly facilitate the work of the Committee headed by Messrs. Tweed and Segal. I am sure that they appreciate your efforts as much as I.

Sincerely,

/S/

Attorney General