

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW

327 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

November 14, 1963

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

*See memo to
3/14/64*

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
John Kaplan

JK:ko

*Slim Barnett or
Harold Greene:*

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1	Ellis Berrett Or	EX. 57. 101
2	Harold Greene	
3		
4		
5		

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<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____	RECEIVED	
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____	11/15/68	

REMARKS

APPEALS & RESEARCH SECTION
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

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

BK

15 November

Heidi - I don't have this. I suspect it could be in your files or records.

SDH

FROM NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DATE: Nov. 21, 1963

TO : Burke Marshall

FROM : Frank N. Dunbaugh *FD*

SUBJECT: Bi-racial Committee in New Orleans

I am returning the attached correspondence concerning the formation of a bi-racial committee in New Orleans. I am not familiar with any of the persons involved in the correspondence so it is difficult to judge their motives.

Apparently, Mr. Lemann believes that Mr. Fenner's approval is essential to the formation of a bi-racial committee. Mr. Fenner opposes the formation of such a committee. He states in his letter of October 15 that the committee members of both races will be thrown into the limelight and will then become subject to criticism and political pressure. This has not been the experience in Baton Rouge where the committee's activities have been so little publicized that its members are nearly anonymous. The committee operates with such secrecy that the Negroes in Baton Rouge complain with some justification that they have not been kept informed of the committee's activities.

Since the persons involved in this correspondence appear to be attorneys it might be suggested to them that they contact some of the attorneys on the Baton Rouge bi-racial committee, such as Charest Thibaut, Frank Craig, or Judge Carlos Spaght, to obtain their views.

Shirley
Do you have
a Baton Rouge
file?

November 27, 1963

Stephen Lemann, Esquire
Monroe & Lemann
Whitney Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Steve:

In connection with your efforts
for a bi-racial committee, and the
debate with Mr. Fenner, may I suggest
that the experience in Baton Rouge of
Charest Thibaut, Frank Craig, Judge
Carlos Spaght, or Douglas Manship
could prove him wrong.

Best Regards,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

7 December 1963

Professor Harold W. Pfantz
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
Brown University
Providence 12, Rhode Island

Dear Professor Pfantz:

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	1,898
States	40 & D.C.
Cities	297

The above demonstrations were for the following reasons:

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

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

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Form No. G-10
Rev. 12-10-57

FROM
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
to
Official indicated below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

12/13/68

- Attorney General
- Deputy Attorney General
- First Assistant Deputy Attorney General
- Executive Office For U. S. Attorneys
- Executive Office For U. S. Marshals
- 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, Office of Legal Counsel
- Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security
- Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
- Administrative Assistant Attorney General
- Budget and Accounts Office
- Records Administration Office
- Personnel Office
- Administrative Services Office
- Supplies and Printing Section
- Transcription Section
- Director, FBI
- Assistant to the Director - Room 5640
- Director of Prisons
- Director, Office of Alien Property
- Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
- Pardon Attorney
- Parole Board
- Board of Immigration Appeals
- Librarian

Burke: It won't hurt to be helpful, if it doesn't interfere too much with your office routine.

A letter from Norman Thomas is attached which has no connection with this inquiry. Incidentally, I don't remember ever seeing Prof. Hantz' original letter.

BT

Dear Professor Hart:

If you wish to make arrangements
to use these books, I think I would
be able to make at least a good deal
of our underlying data available. I
~~do~~ do not know whether ^{they} would
be sufficient to support a research
project, but the events of 1963 in
that and student demonstrations are
certainly of historical interest. I
would be glad to discuss the matter with
you.

Sincerely yours,

December 17, 1963

Mr. Harold W. Pfantz
Professor of Sociology
Brown University
Providence 12, Rhode Island

Dear Professor Pfantz:

If you wish to make arrangements to come down here, I think I would be able to make at least a good deal of our underlying data available. I do not know whether they would be sufficient to support a research project, but the events of 1963 in street and student demonstrations are certainly of historical interest. I would be glad to discuss the matter with you.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Miss

20 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

From Burke Marshall

Re: [redacted] Middle District of North Carolina

A preliminary check indicates that there may be a serious question about this appointment from the point of view of Mr. [redacted] views on racial matters and the equal protection laws.

I have made initial inquiries through [redacted] a Negro banker in Durham, who is a man of great integrity and tolerance. He is presently a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Mr. [redacted] discussed Mr. [redacted] with a number of Negroes in North Carolina, who in turn checked with both Negro and white citizens in whom they had confidence. Mr. [redacted] himself talked to about a dozen persons, including three lawyers.

Mr. [redacted] was reported to be a competent lawyer. Mr. [redacted] got only negative reactions, however, on [redacted] attitude on civil rights. Mr. [redacted] is reported to have supported [redacted], a militant segregationist, in the gubernatorial race against Terry Sanford in 1960. Mr. [redacted] is informed that [redacted] is still strongly allied with [redacted] and is politically

aligned with extremely conservative segregationists.
There is accordingly, Mr. ██████ states, deep concern
about the possible appointment in the liberal groups
of North Carolina.

I am continuing to get the facts on this matter.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

HONORABLE MACOM L. WEAVER
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
354 FEDERAL BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

PLEASE PROCURE THE TEXT, CITATION, DATE, ANY AMENDMENT OR
REPEAL, OF ANY PRESENT AND PAST ORDINANCES, ^{in Birmingham & Calhoun} GOING BACK TO
1865, PERTAINING TO RACIAL SEGREGATION, DISCRIMINATION,
SEPARATION OF THE RACES, OR EXCLUSION OF NEGROES IN
RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, INNS, THEATERS, PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES (INCLUDING RAILROADS,
BUSES, AND STREETCARS), AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION
GENERALLY, AND ANY OTHER ORDINANCES PURPORTING TO PROVIDE
FOR THE RACIAL SEGREGATION OF PRIVATELY-OWNED FACILITIES,
~~WITH RESPECT TO BIRMINGHAM AND CALHOUN.~~ THIS MATERIAL
SHOULD BE FORWARDED AS SOON AS RECEIVED BUT IN ANY EVENT
NOT LATER THAN MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1964. IF YOU HAVE ANY
QUESTION OR PROBLEM CALL ME OR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
BURREL MARSHALL.

Harold H. Greene, Chief
Appellate and Research Section

2178

1
12/30/63 7:00 P.M.

27 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

From Burke Marshall

Re: Middle District of North Carolina

I have discussed [redacted] with [redacted], who, as you know, is a political ally of Governor Sanford and that part of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

Mr. [redacted] said [redacted] is the chairman of the party organization in Alamance County and that he is a close personal friend of Senator Jordan. In the second primary in 1960, two of [redacted]'s closest associates have told [redacted] that [redacted] supported [redacted]. However, [redacted] does not believe that [redacted] made any public statements in view of his position as a party official.

[redacted] says that [redacted] is "a part of yesterday" and that his makeup and associations would put him politically with the [redacted] supporters in the Democratic Party rather than the Kennedy supporters.

[redacted] did not think that in any event [redacted] would support [redacted] in 1964, but that he would support a candidate named [redacted], against Judge Freyer, if he is free to engage in the campaign.

20 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE RALPH JUNGWALD
THE WHITE HOUSE

From Burke Marshall

Attached is a news story from The Tuscaloosa News in Alabama reporting a rumor, presumably originating from Gallion, that McDonald Gallion was under consideration for appointment to the ICC.

Gallion was Attorney General for the state of Alabama at the time of the Freedom Rides. He was present at the Montgomery Bus Station, observed a good bit of the riot, served papers on one of the Freedom Riders while he was virtually unconscious from a beating, and in every way obstructed rather than assisted in the maintenance of law and order.

Gallion is reputed to have a good many Klan connections.

If he is ever under consideration for any sort of an appointment, among the people who should be given an opportunity to express their views are Mr. Justice White, who represented the President at the time of the Freedom Ride episode in May 1961, and Louis Oberdorfer, who accompanied Justice White at the time.

Attachment

VIIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
ACT

DEC 23 5 21 PM '63

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Offer From Johnson?

Gallion Reported in Line For Appointment To ICC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The name of a prominent Washington lawyer, J. Edgar Gallion, is being mentioned as a possible candidate for appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Johnson.

Gallion, 52, is a partner in the law firm of Gallion, Galt & Galt, Washington. He has served in various capacities in the federal government, including as a special counsel to the attorney general and as a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

He is also a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee and has been active in the American Bar Association. Gallion is a graduate of the University of Virginia and has a law degree from the University of Washington.

He has served in the Marine Corps during World War II.

His name is being mentioned in connection with the possibility of appointing a new member to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is currently composed of seven members.

The commission is responsible for regulating interstate commerce and has the authority to set rates for railroads, trucks, and airlines. It also has the power to investigate and take action against unfair practices in interstate commerce.

The commission's members are appointed by the president and serve for terms of up to five years. The commission's headquarters are in Washington, D.C.

Other potential candidates for the commission include several prominent lawyers and public figures. The commission's members are expected to be announced in the coming months.

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30 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

From Burke Marshall

Re: Middle District of North Carolina

I have the following information from [REDACTED] a lawyer in Sanford, North Carolina, who is also a member of the National Committee and a close supporter of Terry Sanford and Judge Preyer. He is politically allied with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Mr. [REDACTED] has known [REDACTED] for a long time. They were in the Army together and they were in fact wounded in the same battle.

He says [REDACTED] is a very capable man and is straightforward, honest and intelligent. He is a chief supporter and close ally of Senator Jordan. He is very conservative in all matters. He has been aligned politically against Governor Sanford since at least 1948.

Mr. [REDACTED] says that he has no doubt that [REDACTED] supported [REDACTED] in the second primary in 1960. That primary was concerned almost solely with the race issue, with [REDACTED] taking an outright segregationist, racist position, in contrast to Governor Sanford.

Mr. [REDACTED] believes that, although it is not clear, [REDACTED] will run for Governor again in 1964, and will make the second primary which will take place around June 20. He believes that it would be helpful from that point of view if no appointment is made until after that date.

Nevertheless, Mr. ██████ said that he thought ██████ would make a good judge, that he has a good judicial temperament, and that he would be fair on matters involving racial questions.

27 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

From Burke Marshall

Re: Middle District of North Carolina

I have the following further information about [REDACTED]. This is from [REDACTED] who is an excellent white lawyer in Greensboro, and formerly chairman of the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. [REDACTED] first comment was that Mr. [REDACTED] would be pretty conservative on civil rights but may not be impossible. He said that he would check further, and did so.

Mr. [REDACTED] talked with a white liberal lawyer from Alamance County, which is where [REDACTED] lives, who is a friend and supporter of [REDACTED]. This lawyer said that [REDACTED] was conservative on the racial question but that he had "mellowed" since the vacancy on the court occurred. [REDACTED] changed his position on the question of permitting Negroes to become members of the local bar association. This man reported to [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] did support [REDACTED] in 1960, but that he believed this support was due to personal animosity toward Terry Sanford rather than an agreement with [REDACTED] racial extremism. He further said that [REDACTED] was a good man, not mean, that he would have a "judicious attitude", that he would not want to be reversed, and that he had always gotten along all right with the Negroes in the local Democratic Party organization. In summary, this

lawyer told [redacted] that he could not give [redacted] a clean bill of health on the civil rights question, but that he thought he would be all right, and that he was not an out-and-out segregationist, but only conservative.

[redacted] also talked with a Negro lawyer in the county who said that he did not believe that Gordon was a segregationist.

Finally, [redacted] talked with a Negro political leader in the county who said that he believed that [redacted] was all right and that he also did not believe that [redacted] was a segregationist.

2 January 1964

C. G. Gouillon, Chairman
Macon County Progressive Democratic
Committee
308 Bibb Street
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088

Dear Dr. Gouillon:

Thank you for your letter of December 18 regarding McDonald Gallion. I had seen the news stories. If any such appointment is under consideration, which it is not as far as I know, I am sure that Mr. Gallion's views and performance on racial matters will be known and taken account of.

Thank you very much for writing.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Air Mail

STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF GEORGIA

J. B. FUGUA, Chairman
P. O. BOX 488
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

December 26, 1963

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

Dear Burke:

I will greatly appreciate it if you will turn over the enclosed to whoever in the Justice Department handles the type of case involved. I believe it should go to Mr. Carl W. Belcher.

The party involved in this proceeding, Mr. [REDACTED] is a former client of Governor Sanders, and has been a good friend of ours for many years. He enjoys an excellent reputation in the community. This man was apparently caught in the wholesale embargo against all of the furniture moving firms doing business at Fort Gordon near Augusta, but, apparently, no evidence has been developed that would warrant any action. On the other hand, failure of the Justice Department to act has prevented him from being able to resume his normal business with the military.

Governor Sanders and I will appreciate whatever you can do to get this matter expedited.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,



J. B. Fugua

JBF/ww

cc - Governor Carl E. Sanders

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
AAG. Miller			
<i>Bullock</i>			

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REMARKS

Jacks

As per our telephone conversation.

Would you let me know?

BM

30 December

Received
DEC 30 1953
AAG Criminal

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

HJM:ZJP:ls
51-20-53

January 3 1964

Mr. J. E. Fuqua
P. O. Box 1104
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fuqua:

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall has forwarded to my office your letter concerning Mr. [REDACTED], along with the accompanying enclosures you appended. While our investigation of the case has been continuing we have been unable, of course, to complete our evaluation. Our last contact, this week, with the United States Attorney's office in Augusta, Georgia, has indicated that the investigation is in its final stage and should be completed in the very near future. Once completed, the report will be given direct attention for a final prosecutive decision.

As Mr. [REDACTED] has been told by Mr. [REDACTED] in the latter's letter of December 13, 1963, we have notified Assistant United States Attorney William Horton that Army officials in Washington were advised by us that any administrative action they take against the transportation companies concerned is independent of our role in the matter. The decision of Army personnel to continue or discontinue their administrative action is entirely outside of our jurisdiction.

However, please be assured that our investigation and evaluation will be concluded at the earliest opportunity. Our staff has been following this case closely and continuously with the United States Attorney's office since the case began so that maximum coordination and expedition would be achieved.

Sincerely,

HERBERT J. MILLER, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

CC: Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless the deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
TT = Telegram Letter
TT = Telegram Letter

The time shown in the box is in Eastern Standard Time or LOCAL TIME in case of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME in case of destination.

141P EST JAN 1 54. PA181
P WA362 PD WASHINGTON DC 1 117P EST.

BURKE MARSHALL, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION JUSTICE DEPT
15 EAST MELROSE AVE. CHEVYCHASE MD

Answer

WE DEMAND IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO PROTECT THE LIVES OF 14 PEACE WALKERS IN JAIL NOW IN ALBANY GEORGIA. THESE PEOPLE ARE BEING TORTURED WITH CATTLE PRODS FOR DEMANDING RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND PRESUMABLY ENFORCED BY THE JUSTICE DEPT. WE REMIND YOU THAT THE JUSTICE DEPT HAS PROSECUTED CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN THIS SAME CITY. IF THE DEPARTMENT CAN INTERVENE WHEN LIVES WERE NOT INVOLVED, SURELY IT CAN INTERVENE TO STOP HEINOUS TORTURE BY BRUTAL POLICE OFFICIALS IN ALBANY WE AWAIT WORD FROM YOUR OFFICE BEFORE ACTING
JULIUS W HOBSON SOUTHEAST REGIONAL DIRECTOR CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

7 January 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR AL ROSEN

Here is another proposed request for a record analysis. This one is from Alabama, which will give you examples from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Attachment - Analysis of Records,
Bibb County, Alabama

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.
22 EAST 38th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • MU 3-4321



WILSON H. MINE, Chairman
WELDON LAYTON, Vice Chairman
HOWARD HENDERSON, Secretary
MARTIN S. STUBBS, Secretary and Editor

PUBLIC AFFAIRS FILM COMMITTEE
1705 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.
DALLAS JOHNSON, Pamphlet and Film Coordinator
GRANVILLE LAMMOE, A.D., Chairman

PROPOSAL:

For A Documentary Report Film and Pamphlet

PROPOSAL FOR A DOCUMENTARY REPORT FILM AND PAMPHLET

Subject:

CITIZEN ACTION in Atlanta, Georgia, leading to the preservation of public schools and to their gradual desegregation.

Foreword:

The successful desegregation of schools in Atlanta, Georgia, in the fall of 1961 was not accidental. A prodigious community effort took place that undoubtedly figured largely in this success. As Attorney General Robert Kennedy said in congratulating OASIS leaders for the part this organization played: "The answer obviously is a citizens' movement."

The citizens' movement in Atlanta was unique for more than one reason. It came about in response to an overwhelming need -- to save the public schools, which were threatened with closure. It united an entire community. It pioneered new ways of civic action. It was successful.

Atlanta's leaders had few materials to use in meeting this crisis. Practically no films were available. The few that were, were unsuitable. Published materials were inadequate. Information about the experiences of Little Rock and Norfolk, for example, was available but much was negative. Scattered materials had to be rewritten to adapt principles and techniques to local action. Education leaders had to feel their way with few if any precedents. Police had to develop their own unique training procedures.

Other communities need not face this vacuum, nor should they. Superintendents in Southern communities have overwhelmingly expressed a desire for the kind of assistance we believe this project will supply. Community leaders in many areas have expressed desire for Atlanta materials and would, we believe, not only welcome but grasp eagerly for a film that would illustrate and drive home the positive steps taken.

A documentary film can present the Atlanta developments both factually and dramatically. It can both inform and persuade. Study and adaptation of successful leadership patterns by other communities, both South and North, will be greatly facilitated.

All communities have racial problems, but in the South these problems have a peculiar intensity and character. In many Southern communities desegregation is still avoided as a topic of discussion, though all know its problems must be faced. Communications between the races have deteriorated, where they have not broken down. A factual report on how one Southern community faced up to the problems, and what both races working together did about them, would be of great value. It would help break the mental and emotional log jams and open the way for discussion.

This film would be of value to the North, also, where the problems concern not only schools but advances in desegregation in other areas such as housing. These communities also would gain by study of concepts of social action and leadership which might be applied to their problems.

Other nations want this report. The West German TV Network realizes what knowledge of citizen action can mean to people everywhere who are vitally concerned with democratic processes. For the scope of the applicability of the film is not limited to problems of race: the story of citizen action is the story of democracy.

Audience:

Service clubs, civic groups, PTAs, educators, police, city officials, and other opinion-shaping groups.

Purpose:

To help communities, especially those in the South, develop effective patterns for constructive social action, geared to any problem.

Format:

FILM: 25 to 30 minutes, 16mm, black and white, sound. Live photography on location. Re-enactments of actual events; stock footage of important events covered by newsreels; interviews to update the story and location photography to establish setting and accomplish transitions; limited animation to show organizational structures, still photographs re-photographed on motion picture film, filmograph style.

Pamphlet: An accompanying, or background pamphlet on the same subject will be published as one of the Public Affairs Pamphlet Series. This will, in the usual thorough PAC manner, present solid information for the group leaders and serious thinkers attempting to find solutions to segregation problems in their own communities. Such a pamphlet would be written by a writer of stature in the South, and would take its place among such noteworthy pamphlets in the PAC series as The Races of Man-kind by Ruth Benedict, What's Happening in School Integration by Jean Grambs, 1957, and School Segregation, Northern Style by Will Maslow and Richard Cohen, 1961. The pamphlet will be approximately 8,000 words long, will include an introductory announcement of the film (see inside back cover diabetes pamphlet, attached) as well as a program guide to the joint use of film and pamphlet.

Content Highlights:

Atlanta, a growing metropolis, center of transportation and education; the Schools of Atlanta; the Supreme Court Decision and reactions to it; massive resistance on the state level; expressions by individual leaders on both sides; informal meetings and discussions by citizens favoring compliance; formation of leadership groups, "HOPE" (Help Our Public Education), OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September), the decision to include NAACP representatives in leadership meetings, The Atlanta School Board Plan for Compliance, "GUTS" (Georgians Unwilling to Surrender), the opposition group; the change of attitude on the part of the business group; the Sibley Report; quiet working behind the scenes by the newly constituted groups; support of the Mayor and Chief of Police; desegregation of busses and portions of the public parks; second constitutional amendment passed by the legislature opening the way for local option on school desegregation; preparations for admission of Negroes to schools in September '61; plans for assisting the visiting press to tell

a positive story; working with local press, TV and radio; avoidance of mass meetings; Atlanta's preparations compared with those of other cities: Louisville, Kentucky, Dallas, Texas; some of the lessons learned in Atlanta; the unfinished task -- a challenge to "Citizen Action" in the years ahead.

Sponsoring Organization:

Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th Street, New York, New York, is a non-profit educational organization which for the past 25 years has published pamphlets on the most important issues of the times. (See 30 Million Pamphlets, The Story of Public Affairs Committee, attached.) More recently PAC has inaugurated a series of educational films on related subjects. Public Affairs Committee's reputation, way of working and distribution patterns are ideally suited to the "Atlanta Project." Its pamphlets reach the people who will use the film: school, church, and labor leaders, local and state governmental officials; and a vast network of service clubs, women's and young people's organizations.

Distribution - Utilization:

Public Affairs Committee has gained much experience in distributing educational materials, but each film requires its own unique promotion and distribution plan. Dallas Johnson, Film Coordinator for PAC, is a specialist in developing and carrying out such plans. She will see to it that the film prints reach the key organizations who can make the best use of them. There will be 60 pre-view prints (see budget) for this purpose and to stimulate sales and rentals by film libraries, government agencies, and other organizations. Some prints will be made available on a long term free loan basis to groups in crucial states which can make the most effective use of them. This will require some research, particularly among the groups from which the advisory committee is drawn. The Film Coordinator will work with the national offices of cooperating organizations to develop the strongest possible utilization plans to be activated on the state and local level. These national organizations, most of which have already cooperated with Public Affairs Committee in the past, will be supplied with 25,000 copies of the pamphlet for distribution to local levels. This is included in the budget.

A strong effort will be made to achieve outlets for the film through commercial and educational television. The length of the film -- 25 to 27 minutes -- makes it suitable for this type of showing. Direct mail promotion to TV stations by PAC will be coordinated with encouragement by local citizens groups of TV use of the film. The major use of the film, however, will be 16mm showings by citizen groups seeking answers to their community's problems.

Film Producer:

Nicholas C. Read, Potomac Films, Inc., 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., a native of Montgomery, Alabama, and a graduate of the University of North Carolina, who has had over 20 years experience in all aspects of film production.

Film Writer:

W. T. Betts

Film Editor:

Sylvia Cumins

Technical Adviser:

Jane Ross Hamer, a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, graduate of the University of North Carolina, former president of the Georgia League of Women Voters, director of OASIS, formerly on the faculty of Spelman College in Atlanta.

Advisory Committee: (to be confirmed)

Harold Fleming, Executive Director of the Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C.

Ralph McGill, Publisher, Atlanta Constitution.

Rev. Samuel Williams, President, NAACP, Atlanta Chapter.

Opie L. Shelton, Executive Vice President, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

William B. Hartsfield, Mayor of Atlanta.

John V. Letson, Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta.

Mrs. Walter Pascall, Director (Atlanta) Greater Atlanta and Georgia Councils on Human Relations.

Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Chairman of HOPE Inc. (Help Our Public Education)

Mrs. Edward Vinson, Public Relations Chairman, Leagues of Women Voters of Atlanta and Georgia.

Rev. Norman Shands, Pastor, West End Baptist Church.

Mrs. David Neiman, Information Chairman, OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Dr. Leslie V. Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council.

Mrs. Phil B. Karmore, President, United Church Women at Atlanta.

Reed Sarratt, Editor, Southern School News

Robert A. Thompson, Executive Director, Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Budget:

Production costs of the film are estimated to be \$35,000. This includes research, script writing, purchase and copying of stock shot negatives, all original shooting, sound recording, laboratory costs, film editing, royalties, releases, music, insurance and answer print. In other words, the entire production package up through delivery of one approved screening print.

Distribution, promotion, and pamphlet costs would come to an estimated \$10,000. This includes 60 preview prints of the film; 25,000 copies of the pamphlet; promotion (direct mail) by PAC; services and travel expenses of the Film Coordinator in establishing distribution and utilization patterns with cooperating organizations.

Other Films:

While some films have been done on the subject of desegregation of schools, none answers the needs of southern communities seeking a path to peaceful progress, and no city has pointed more clearly to that path than has Atlanta. Other successful preparations should not, of course, be ignored; and some shooting might be required in places other than Atlanta.

Life Expectancy:

While great strides are being made toward desegregation of schools in the South, much more rapidly than was thought possible a few years ago, it will still require many years before the problems related to this historic transformation are settled. Even then, many issues will remain. In short, a democracy free from issues which must be discussed and settled by its citizens is a contradiction of terms. Since the aim of this film is to demonstrate convincingly methods and patterns of citizen action and leadership techniques rather than merely to show the end results, this film should have a long period of usefulness. It may well be that if the South is successful in developing effective mechanisms for citizens' action as it goes through the throes of social change, it will set an example for the rest of the nation not equaled since the days of the great Virginians -- Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Patrick Henry and Monroe.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
Saturday, May 25, 1963

Teaching Communism

The cold war is a hard fact of the times. To wage it, which is to try to lead a productive national life despite its heavy demands, Americans must know what it is. To this end a consensus has come into being that communism should be taught in the schools. However, according to educators who have studied the matter, many of the programs so far developed have been marred by hysteria or pedantry. Furthermore, in a number of places the impetus for teaching communism has come only from groups on the right whose dislike of communism is not properly balanced—in our opinion—by a full appreciation of democracy.

Hence it is reassuring that, belatedly, representative and responsible groups of Americans are starting to contribute their resources. A few days ago, for instance, there was issued a teacher-training syllabus prepared at the University of South Carolina under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association. The apt title of this excellent syllabus, which avoids the fatal error of substituting indoctrination for information, is "Democracy and Communism in World Affairs." It is intended to serve the training centers which are springing up around the country to meet the rising demands of local communities for sensible instruction in communism. We hope that the syllabus, or something like it, will be made available to the many teachers who will not attend an institute, and to adult education programs and other interested groups as well.

Education in the nature, tactics and appeal of communism is too important to be done in a slipshod manner or to be left to any but the country's ablest citizens. It is entirely appropriate—and entirely American—for scholars, lawyers and professional educators to offer their prestige and their talents in this field.