

7 December 1963

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

Dear Professor Pfautz:

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

Total Demonstrations	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

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

MEMORANDUM

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 .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 .....	

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

Linda:

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

Dear Professor Pfautz:

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

Total Demonstrations	1898
States	40 and District of Columbia
Cities	297

The above demonstrations were ~~made~~ for the following reasons:

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

INSERT

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

Very truly yours,

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

~~These figures have been~~ ~~supplemented by information from United States Attorneys' offices.~~  
~~Since the information in all cases~~



Docket

Can't find anything on the previous letter.

6-7-63 Civil Rights Division

Docket

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

( ) Assistant Attorney General  
( ) First Assistant  
( ) Second Assistant  
( ) Trial Staff

( ) Chief, General Litigation Sec.

( ) Head, Const. Rts. Unit

( ) Chief, Appeals and Research Sec.

( ) Federal Custody Unit

( ) *Min Blair*  
( ) Chief, Voting and Election Sec.

REMARKS

*Do you have  
anything to help the  
Macedonia CARD*

*or should this go to  
a + R - Min Blair?*



*Doclet*

**BROWN UNIVERSITY**  
*Bicentennial 1764-1964*  
 PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

DEPARTMENT OF  
 SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

November 5, 1963

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

*Butler*  
 RECEIVED  
 NOV 20 1963  
 Director, Division of  
 Public Information

Dear Mr. Marshall:

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

*Harold W. Pfautz*  
 Harold W. Pfautz  
 Professor of Sociology

HWP:NM

144-66-0  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 8 1963

DIV. OF RECORDS

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.  
 WASH. D. C.



Shirley  
L. G. have  
a Baton Rouge  
folder?

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
*Memorandum*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Burke Marshall

DATE: Nov. 21, 1963

FROM : Frank M. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

Rights Under Law  
VICTIM STATE

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
Frank Dunbaugh	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION

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

do you have any suggestions?

BM

7 November

  
FROM  

NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

Rights Under Law

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
Mrs. Marshall	
1.	
2.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

Frank Dunbar -  
Do you have any  
suggestions?  
fr

L.I.O.

FROM		DATE
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Tax Division		Nov. 5, 1963



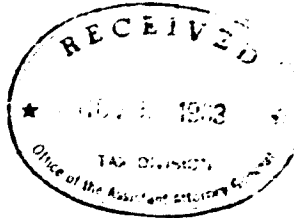
# Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

FORMED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

## Co-Chairmen

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

BERNARD G. SEGAL  
Packard Building  
Philadelphia 2, Pa.



November 1, 1963

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

Dear Lloyds:

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

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

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

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome J. Shestack

COPY

NOV 7 1963



Wm. L. G. Co.

## To Talk or Not to Talk

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

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

NORTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA REGISTER, Alexandria, La.

# CLARION-HERALD

10127/63

October 23, 1963

Mr. Darwin S. Penner  
925 Common Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Darwin:

I doubt that either of us is going to convince the other about the best way to avoid any major dislocations in the community; in view of your position of leadership I can only hope that events ultimately prove that you are correct.

You sure are a nice guy to put up with so scribacious a correspondent.

Sincerely,

DARWIN S. FENNER  
615 COMMON STREET  
NEW ORLEANS 12, LA

October 15, 1963

Mr. Stephen B. Lemann  
1424 Whitney Bank Building  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

Dear Steve:

Thank you very much for your letter putting forth your reasons for believing that a bi-racial committee would be advantageous to New Orleans.

As you must know I have great respect for your judgment. If the Mayor wants to form a bi-racial committee, he can do so at anytime. But, if he does this it is my judgment that I do not want to be a part of it. My reasoning is simply this.

If there is a bi-racial committee, its members, both white and colored, will be thrown into the limelight. This will almost compel the colored members to make frequent demands for changes, and the pace of the changes will then become more rapid than the community can accept. The result may be chaos. The white members of the bi-racial committee will certainly suffer open criticism and become a target for politicians who want to appeal to those members of the community that would resist change.

I hope that you will understand that my objection to a bi-racial committee does not mean that I do not want to see changes particularly in the public accommodation area. This I think is essential and I want to see us to continue to work in harmony with the colored members of our community. I am very hopeful that one of the two Harrys will call a meeting of our group in the near future to decide the next course of action, but I must reiterate what I have said to you in so many words namely, that I feel that the demonstration march did more harm than good for the cause of the colored people. I can assure you that if they choose to continue these tactics, I will completely withdraw.

Sincerely,

*Darwin*

DSF/gt

EPHON D. LEMANN  
1800 Poydras Street  
New Orleans 12

October 3, 1963

Mr. David C. Pennar  
515 Common Street  
New Orleans, La.

Dear David:

The activities of your group--and especially your own leadership--in the promotion of racial harmony have been so successful that I hesitate to question any judgment you make in this area. I presume to do so only because the conclusion--your withdrawal--would have such unfortunate effects.

There are three groups concerned with the state of race relations in New Orleans: the Negroes, who have asserted demands (of varying merit in law and in justice) that they feel should be satisfied; the Citizens Councils and their allies, who insist on the rejection of all Negro demands, irrespective of merit; and all the rest of us, who are concerned with the tranquility, progress, and prosperity of the community. It would certainly be tragic to abandon the field to the exclusive use of the first two groups, especially on the basis of the rather innocuous march last Monday.

On the matter of a bi-racial committee, I find it hard to believe that there are many significant citizens of New Orleans who would not follow the lead of your group. I remember the air-clearing effect of the advertisements that Charlie Smither got together a few years ago, which were at least as radical for their time as advocacy of a bi-racial committee is today. I think that it would be child's play to get a hundred prominent signatures on a statement asking the mayor to appoint such a committee and setting forth that any of the signatories would be willing to serve--provided that the first four names were Pennar, McCall, Kellacher, and Favrot. Putting it another way, I think that your group represents--and is recognized as representing--the best of New Orleans, and will find many willing to follow wherever you are willing to lead.

I realize that all influence is a perishable commodity, to be used only for maximum effect. I gather that the only difference between us is as to whether the substantial influence that you and your colleagues would will produce greater dividends in private, or through mobilizing a mass of opinion in the local business and professional community behind you. It seems illusory to expect the bulk of the population to come to an awareness of the very real and difficult problems before us when, to the naked eye, it seems the city's leaders have shown no such awareness. I think you will agree that the problems that public school desegregation posed were not eased by the years of assurance from the politicians that the problems would somehow never arise.

STEPHEN D. LEMANN

NEW ORLEANS 12

Mr. David S. Tunney -- 2

I certainly don't want to argue with you, or harangue you, or even provide any dialogue that you consider fruitless, and I am continually grateful for the time and thought and effort that you and your associates have already expended for the common good. But I continually look at Atlanta, and look at Birmingham, and wonder about New Orleans.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

SEBASTY

cc - Mr. Harry McCall, Jr.  
Mr. Harry D. Hollister  
Mr. Clifford W. Favrot

DARWIN S. FENNER  
615 COMMON STREET  
NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

September 25, 1963

Mr. Stephen Lemann  
Morse & Lemann  
Whitney Building  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Stephen:

Thank you for sharing with me the letter from Mr. Winter  
Trapolin.

I am still of the opinion that a great deal more can be  
accomplished by a sub rosa committee than by a bi-racial  
committee appointed by the mayor. I say this because I  
believe that there are many businessmen who will actively  
cooperate in a sub rosa committee, but few of the leaders  
will join in the bi-racial committee.

You know my sentiments about the leadership we have had in  
New Orleans among the Negro population. I think we have  
been most fortunate, and it is because of their attitude that  
I have been willing to do my share. When the leadership feels  
that demonstrations are necessary, I will prefer to withdraw.

Sincerely,

*Darwin*

DSF/pw

cc: Mr. Harry McCall, Jr.  
Mr. Harry Kelleher  
Mr. Clifford Favrot

September 19, 1963

File 9722-D

Mr. Darwin S. Farmer  
915 Common Street  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Darwin:

Enclosed is copy of a letter Winter Chaplin wrote the Mayor on September 6. It makes a good deal of sense to me, especially as a means of taking pressures away from the Mayor and--to a lesser extent--from the City Council.

On the whole, I think that the procedures that were so conspicuously successful in dealing with the lunch counters cannot be made to serve indefinitely--if for no other reason than that the present situation among the Negroes will not permit them to operate quietly. As a matter of fact, Revis Ortiue told John Corporon yesterday that Martin Luther King may already be on his way. I recently talked to an attorney in Plaquemine, who told me something of the troubles that they have had as the result of imported agitators, and I remain concerned that we don't come to the same end. I think that the type of negro leadership we have had in New Orleans has been an asset in maintaining harmonious relations second only to the responsible white leadership; the latter will, I know, remain, but I am concerned lest the former lose their present positions of influence.

With best wishes,

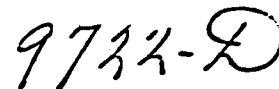
Sincerely,

SEL:RJK

Encl.

CC - Mr. Harry McCall, Jr.





302 RICHARDS BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA. • JA 2-2186

- AUTOMOBILE
- BOATOWN
- BUSINESS
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATION
- EMPLOYMENT INTERUPTION
- FARMERS COMPENSATION
- PROFESSIONAL MALPRACTICE
- ALL FORMS OF GENERAL INSURANCE

**September 6, 1963**

CCPY

Mayor Victor E. Schiro  
City Hall  
New Orleans, Louisiana

**Dear Vice:**

As you hear some of the dreadful news stories coming out of Mississippi, Alabama and other parts of Louisiana, you have ample grounds for a warm glow of pride with the lack of such news coming from New Orleans. Other cities are being rocked by hate, violence, bloodshed and actual bombings.

You in particular, Vic, should be proud of your own wisdom, tact and courage in handling the several racial crises that have recently threatened our City. The City is reaping the benefit of the peace and calm your leadership gave it, whether wanted by some or not.

Now I am beginning to hear rumblings again. Before another crisis develops and during the lull, I think you should move to lessen the personal load on yourself. You can prevent some of the hate-mongers from making a political football out of decisions based on fair play, on rights of individuals and minorities, and on moral considerations.

The attitudes of people have matured to the extent that now the time appears ripe for you to appoint an advisory Council on Human Relations. All factions should be represented. Appointees should be unbiased reasonable citizens, who are respected in their fields. All sessions should be "executive". Conclusions reached should be furnished to you alone, to be used, or publicized, as you feel expedient.

The reasons that prompt this advice are:

1. Unless unavoidable, I do not think the Mayor should be required to take stands on "racial issues" without the endorsement of a known group of recognized civic leaders.
2. Minorities should know they are represented on an active "rights" council, by persons they prefer, and therefore can feel they have had a voice in the conclusions reached.



3. Individuals and organizations should know there is an established official city council where their grievances can be discussed calmly, privately and with interest.
4. Favorable results here, and in other cities where councils have been formed, prove that discussion around the table is the only cure for social unrest.

Vic, our cures so far have been temporary each time the panic button was pushed. I propose a permanent cure. Until 2 and 3 above are satisfied, unrest will continue to ferment. The City has been lucky with existing informal arrangement. I say lucky, because of so many things that could have gone wrong, but did not. In each situation in the past, leaders were able to restrain their determined members. However, they can not be expected to be able to continue exercising such control under all circumstances. If we continue to employ this procedure which the City has outgrown, we will be gambling,-- gambling unnecessarily--gambling with the high stakes of human life and economic progress.

If you would like to discuss this matter in greater detail, I am deeply interested and will meet at your convenience.

Sincerely,

F. Winter Trapolin

FWT/rls

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <del>Slim Barrett Or</del>	335 S. I. ADM
2. Harold Greene	
3.	
4.	
5.	

☐ SIGNATURE  
☐ APPROVAL  
☐ SEE ME  
☐ RECOMMENDATION  
☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE  
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF

☐ COMMENT  
☐ NECESSARY ACTION  
☐ NOTE AND RETURN  
☐ CALL ME

☐ PER CONVERSATION  
☐ AS REQUESTED  
☐ NOTE AND FILE  
☐ YOUR INFORMATION

**RECEIVED**

11/20 462

REMARKS

APPEALS & RESEARCH SECTION  
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

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

BM

15 November

*Boyle - I don't have this. I suppose it could be in your files or records.*

*BM*

FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF LAW

357 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE  
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

November 14, 1963

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

Dear Burke:

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

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

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

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

Cordially yours,

John Kaplan

JK:ko

Shirley Barnett or  
Harold Greene:

Long - have my  
idea how we could find  
Bill Foster's memo. See

acknowledged  
7/15/64 ch 19

From  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

For the attention of Burke Marshall

5/31

REMARKS: Burke: Joey Adams is a scoundrel,  
as you know. Is there anything I ought to tell  
him?

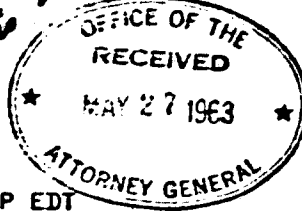
RFK

*Linda -  
this can be for  
A.C. & J. & J. & J.*

REC. RIGHTS DIV.  
Gen. Lit. Sec.

# TELEGRAM SPECIAL

*Handwritten:* *to the right of the*  
*to the right of the*



MAY 27 11 41 AM

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
COMM. RECORDS BRANCH  
TELETYPE OFFICE

WUB286 RA329

R NA280 LONG PD FAX NEW YORK NY 27 358P EDT

ROBERT KENNEDY

US ATTORNEY GENERAL WASHDC

AGVA IS IN FULL ACCORD WITH YOUR EFFORTS TO FORESTALL NEW RACIAL  
EXPLOSIONS BY ORDERLY METHOD OF LEGISLATION AND VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATIO  
TO ASSURE NEGROES EQUAL ACCESS TO PLACES WHERE THE PUBLIC  
IS INVITED.

I AM CERTAIN THAT AGVA CAN BE OF MATERIAL AID TO YOUR  
PROGRAM BY ADOPTING AND ENFORCING RULES AND REGULATIONS WHICH  
WOULD ACCOMPLISH THE RESULTS YOU SEEK AS AGVA PERFORMERS APPEAR  
IN ALL STATES.

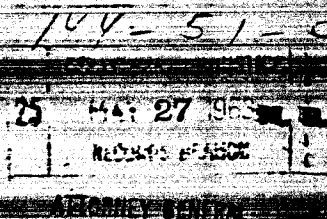
I WOULD BE HAPPY TO CONFER WITH YOU, ACCOMPANIED BY MR.  
BOBBY FAYE, NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY AND HAROLD BERG,  
NATIONAL COUNSEL AT YOUR OFFICE AND AT YOUR CONVENIENCE TO  
DISCUSS THIS IMPORTANT MATTER.

AS THE AGVA CONVENTION STARTS ON JUNE 10TH, I WOULD APPRECIATE  
THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE YOU PRIOR TO THEN, SO THAT NECESSARY  
LEGISLATION TO AID YOUR PROGRAM COULD BE PASSED DURING THE  
CONVENTION. RESPECTFULLY

JOEY ADAMS PRESIDENT AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY ARTISTS

(23).

436P EDT MAY 27 63



U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
Gen. Lit. Sec.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <i>Mr. Marshall</i>	
2.	
3.	
4.	<i>Mr. Tolson</i>
5.	<i>Mr. Casper</i>

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

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

*Jhm*

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTIN CLIP

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
John Murphy	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

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

BM

FROM

NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE



October 4, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

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

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

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

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



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

Faithfully yours,

*Paul A. Freund*

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

*Mark L. Howe*

Mark L. Howe  
Professor of Law  
Harvard Law School

*Donald F. Turner*

Donald F. Turner  
Professor of Law  
Harvard Law School

*Alexander M. Pickel*

Alexander M. Pickel  
Professor of Law  
Yale University

*Charles L. Black, Jr.*

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

*Fleming James, Jr.*

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

15 November 1963

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

Dear Sam:

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

Regards,

BURKE MARSHALL  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

AIR MAIL

# BLOOM / ADVERTISING / DALLAS

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 14, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

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

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

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

Very sincerely yours,

  
Sam R. Bloom

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Abe Fortas

*Dear Sam:  
Thank you for the  
material, which I have  
sent on for use by those  
who will brief the President  
over to the White House for  
such use as the staff  
then can make of it.  
Regards*

**Memorandum**

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General

DATE: October 21, 1963

FROM : William J. Holloran

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

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

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1963

*h*

TO: Mr. Burke Marshall

FROM: Ralph A. Dungan

*Mr. Dungan*

△

19-1/63  
Ralph.  
Is this a useful line of  
thought? *WJ*

*M. N. Dungen* *Δ*

c/o The Ford Foundation  
Post Office Box 1885  
Accra, Ghana  
21 September 1963

Professor Walt W. Rostow  
The White House  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Professor Rostow:

I hope you will remember me from our meeting <sup>March 1,</sup> February 14, 1961, just before I left to take up my job as Manpower Advisor to the Government of Ghana. You very generously took time to offer guidance and advice which has since proven extremely useful. I am presuming upon this acquaintance to elicit your assistance in the presentation of a suggestion to the proper authority in The White House.

The suggestion has to do with the Negro problem in the South. I realize that this problem is completely outside your bailiwick; nor does it come within my professional activity. However, I hope that you will be able to pass along the suggestion, since I am unable to do so directly from here.

The general suggestion stems from my experience here in Ghana over the past 2½ years. Combined with this were the impressions gained during my home leave in the States this summer. In viewing the two scenes, the Ghanaian and American, it seems to me that both have certain common elements. Even though, as you know, discrimination on the basis of race is almost non-existent here, I wonder if the root of the problem confronting the Southern United States cannot be attacked in the same way, and using the same techniques, which are being employed here in our efforts to speed up development, accelerate education and raise the standard of living. From over here, it appears to me that the basic problem confronting the South is comprised of three related problems: retarded education (both formal and adult); retarded economic growth and development; and a primitive level of living for the underprivileged, be they black or white. It is hard for me to believe that the major problem confronting the United States in this racial area can be solved by legalistic methods only, even when used in combination with newspaper and other communications devices.

Very briefly, my suggestion is that the Government should mount a massive development program aimed at the South, treating that area just as we would treat any other underdeveloped area. After all, the basic problem confronting

the South is the fact that the entire area is under-developed... educationally, industrially, socially, historically. Would it not be possible to create an agency to undertake the total redevelopment of the five or six key Southern states-- starting with the establishment of hundreds of new factories and plants appropriate to the areas, to be manned primarily by Northern personnel especially recruited for these assignments? The industrial projects could be widened to include agricultural projects as well. The basic point would be to provide massive economic aid and to create thousands of new employment possibilities, most of which would be filled at first by employees from the North. Then gradually, on to this basic economic aid program, could be built educational, vocational training, mass adult education, slum clearance and re-housing, and other local programs which would have as their objective the acceleration of social and educational change. To this could be added a contingent of American Peace Corps volunteers to move in, as they have here, on educational, vocational, and self-help projects.

Take housing as one example. It appears to me that one of the basic causes of the inter-racial friction is the completely impossible level on which most of the Negroes are forced to live-- and this can be applied to the underprivileged whites as well. In the South, as in Ghana, the continuation of this subsistence level of living makes it virtually impossible to interest these people in social, educational or economic change. We are at the present time engaged in Ghana in a massive relocation project for those dispossessed by the Volta River Dam. Eighty thousand people must be moved from their present villages to new locations within a two-year period, before the Volta Lake forms. Fifty new towns are being built at this moment, much of this on a self-help basis, with Government support. Ten of the new towns have been completed and families are moving in. The housing provided certainly is not fancy but it is clean, sanitary, practical, flexible, and certainly many notches above the huts which were the traditional homes. These individual housing units are being produced with astonishing mass production methods at the cost of approximately \$500 per dwelling unit. The reception by the people has been rewarding. Initially, the families were suspicious and reluctant; upon occupancy, they found the homes not only acceptable but also an incentive to further improve their living conditions and those of the entire community. Needless to say, each of these moves from the old to the new village has been surrounded by a well-planned program, including mass education, the promise of formal education for all children, together with the provision of employment in either agriculture or industry at the new site. Both cooperative farms and industries have been



established well in advance of the move in order to insure the economic viability of each of the new communities. While it is still early to be able to state for certain that this relocation program will be completely successful, very little serious doubt exists concerning the final results.

It would seem to me that this same pattern could be used in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and could be expected to provide a basis for new hope, new motivation and a completely new perspective for all of those, Negro or white, who might be directly affected. Before one can realistically aspire to equal status, one must have light to read by, water to wash with, and employment upon which personal pride could be built. These amenities are dependent upon more than legal methods and public demonstrations and Freedom Riders.

This example in the housing field is but one. But it does serve to illustrate the need for a programmed attack upon the basic causes of the disorder, rather than upon the symptoms. The formula must include Government support, official status for those carrying out the program, and continuous mass education...all based upon a practical program of economic improvement. It is quite obvious that a group of Northerners could not invade the South as individuals and expect acceptance to their suggestions for educational, social and economic change. Hence the need for Government support and status.

We Americans have spear-headed this identical attack in all areas of the free world -- Africa, India, the Middle East, the Pacific, etc. Might it not be equally successful in our own troubled Southern States.

This is the substance of my suggestion. It is probably not new and it certainly is not startling, but I have confidence that it could be successful.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

*Robert D. Loken*

Robert D. Loken  
Advisor on Manpower  
to the Government of Ghana

RDL:f



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

11

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 .....

MEMORANDUM

Burke:

FYI.

E4

*Chambers*  
*Ed*  
*To Burke -*  
*fyi*  
Release Monday, October 28, 1963.

"An economic revolution is quietly taking place in the South as a result of the social revolution of the American Negro," said author Harry Golden, in an address last night at the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue, <sup>N.Y.</sup> adding, "The new employment pattern in the textile industry of the South refutes the theory that you cannot legislate against racial segregation."

*W.H.*  
The editor of the Carolina Israelite said that since the turn of the century not a single Negro had worked in a cotton mill in the South above the job of janitor. Continued Mr. Golden; "President Kennedy issued a directive against racial segregation in employment in firms working on government contracts and within eighteen months, local ordinances, attitudes, prejudices, and habits of a half century were overthrown; today in my state alone there are now over three hundred Negroes performing jobs which had hitherto belonged to the white man."

Mr. Golden pointed out that this quiet development in employment is of special significance. The most remarkable

More

2.

aspect of this development is not that there are a few hundred Negroes in the carding rooms and cloth finishing departments of the Southern mills for the first time, but that desegregation is taking place at that level of the white culture which had always been considered the most rigid in its insistence on the separation of the races - the white cotton mill worker." Mr. Golden said that this new employment pattern is progressing throughout the South; "....not only affecting the mills with government contracts but the other mills which anticipate bidding for government contracts."

Mr. Golden told the Free Synagogue audience that the Negro civil rights movement is today providing the vitality to the American civilization that in previous generations had been provided by the millions of Irish, Polish, Jewish, Italian, and Czech immigrants.

Harry Golden urged acceptance of the recommendation of the National Urban League which has called for a "Marshall Plan" to help the Negroes catch up with the industrial and urban developments from which they had been excluded during the past century. He proposed that a portion of a United Jewish Appeal funds be allocated to the civil rights movement; "The greatest security for ourselves will come when we are fighting for others."

Mr. Golden was introduced at the Free Synagogue by Rabbi Edward E. Klein, its spiritual leader.

October 25, 1963

Mr. Pierre Salinger  
Press Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Pierre:

Since this speech at the Free Synagogue in New York Sunday night includes some news which has not been explored before, I think the President should know about it.

The total destruction of racial segregation in the cotton mills of the South came about because of the President's directive and while the cotton mills obviously are keeping it confidential, it is of vast extent. Not only that but the cotton mills of the South have withdrawn their usual propaganda against the textile unions, the photograph of Phillip Murray giving a check to Roy Wilkins below the caption, "This is what happens to your union dues."

The victory therefore because of the President's directive, is of monumental proportions.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

encl.

cc: Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy    Harry Golden  
Lee C. White  
Ed Galtman  
John Deane

P. S. I hope the Union has distributed my speech to all the proper sources.

5 November 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR LOUIS MARTIN

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

EM

Attachment

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

5 November 1963

Richard L. Mackay, Esquire  
Suite 1508  
Dallas Federal Savings Building  
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Mackay:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Rejoice that Bank movement has \$1.2 million  
in reserve, about 15th in the nation.

2. The hospital may not be significantly  
improved. I noted from Bellows is that all  
patients are Negro, or Indian. Dr. Buckler  
named in the letter does not practice there  
I am apparently and regrets sending his  
name. Only one white Dr., - Dr. Lawrence  
observed I practice there. The hospital  
standards are described as marginal.

3. If the hospital is making 35%  
net profit on gross receipts, it is  
charging too much and should be more  
considerate of poor sick folks and less  
considerate of their money.

I recommend you answer Markey  
with an acknowledgment of his letter, an  
endorsement of good hospitals, healing  
the sick, at reasonable costs without  
regard to race, plus a statement that no  
violation of law which you enforce is involved  
in the facts alleged in his letter. If I can  
help, let me know. Remond



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <i>Burke Marshall</i>	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

*Burke,*

*Discrimination against Negro doctors and against Negroes in hospitals is a most difficult and serious problem. I don't see how International Hospital in Dallas is related to this problem, however, for the following reasons:*

*1. In my judgment the financial institutions involved not only loan money to an integrated hospital if it was a good risk, but would loan the project. The*

FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Lands Division	( <i>over</i> )

Form  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

For the attention of *Sammy Clark*  
*BUCKE MARSHALL*

REMARKS:

RECEIVED  
OCT 30 2 06 PM '63  
ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL  
LANDS DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**RICHARD L. MACKAY**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR  
SUITE 1508 DALLAS FEDERAL SAVINGS BUILDING  
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

October 16, 1963

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

Re: International Hospital  
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I would like to register a complaint against person or persons unknown in the Dallas area, probably within the banking fraternity, who are preventing the successful refinancing of the only truly integrated hospital in the Southwest.

You have probably been advised by Mr. Thomas A. P. Krock (son of Arthur Krock of the New York Times), who was retained by the hospital to do public relations work on its behalf, about International Hospital. I am enclosing herewith a fact sheet on the hospital prepared and released by Mr. Krock. I am also enclosing herewith a biographical sketch on myself.

The hospital was officially opened on June 12, 1963, and has operated successfully and without any trouble because of racial problems to the date of this letter. We have had approximately 30% White and Pan American patients and 70% Negro. The hospital is located in the center of a 3-mile in diameter circle surrounded by approximately 133,000 Negroes and 65,000 Whites and Pan Americans.

Our initial medical staff consisted of 32 doctors, of whom 5 were Negro and 27 were White. Our hospital staff, as distinguished from medical staff, is approximately 75% Negro and 25% White. Some of the heads of our hospital departments are Negro. Personnel have been selected on the basis of ability rather than color. Our pay scales are equivalent with those of other hospitals and in some instances, are even higher.

Honorable Robert Kennedy

2.

October 16, 1963

We have had no trouble whatsoever between the Negro and White doctors, nor hospital personnel, nor mixing of patients in the hospital itself.

On April 8, 1963, I purchased the hospital facility and the 50-year leasehold thereunder from a group of promoters who had caused the facility to develop something of a bad taste in the mouths of some of the Negro physicians who had been on the staff. However, I have been able to obtain approval of the hospital and its present staff and ownership by the Dallas County Medical Society, by Blue Cross-Blue Shield Insurance Company, the Hospital Licensing Division of the State of Texas, and by numerous insurance companies, including, but not limited to, Aetna, Prudential, Mutual of Omaha, National Banker's Life, New York Life, Mutual of New York, Atlanta Life and Maryland Casualty.

In the initial purchase, I borrowed money from the Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company, Dallas, Texas, based upon a letter of commitment from Republic National Life Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Erwin Atkerson, Senior Vice-President of Republic National Life, and Mr. James Dycus, President, and Mr. Robert Gibson, Senior Vice-President of the Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company have been most helpful and sympathetic in attempting to make the 75-bed hospital a useful community facility in the area in which it is located.

Unfortunately, the financing arrangement was in the nature of an interim loan, and I have been seeking permanent financing in an amount of from \$425-450,000. for a term of 20 years at from 6-6½% per annum interest.

Three separate and specific groups had indicated a willingness to make such permanent financing possible. These are as follows: Oak Cliff Savings and Loan, Dallas, Texas; Yates, Heitner and Woods, St. Louis, Missouri; and Edwards, Northcutt and Locke, brokers, Dallas, Texas, through American National Life of Galveston, Texas.

I was advised that these loans in respective order were turned down after checking with one or more officials at the Republic National Bank, Dallas, Texas. The basis for the turn-down

October 16, 1963

apparently had nothing to do with my personal credit, nor the hospital facility, but rather with the types of people who would be using the hospital facility.

Just today I was advised by Mr. George Phillips, Field Manager for Equitable Leasing Corporation of Asheville, North Carolina, that the First National Bank in Dallas had turned down a sale-leaseback in which Equitable Leasing Corporation would borrow the money from the bank and use that money to buy the hospital equipment and furniture from the hospital corporation, and would then lease same back to the hospital. The turn-down, according to Mr. Phillips, was for the benefit of Equitable Leasing Corporation as well as for the benefit of the Bank inasmuch as "the type of people who were patronizing the hospital were not exactly the right sort."

As a strictly business venture, the hospital will produce better than 25% net return per year on gross receipts (and had done so in its two years of previous operation by the former owners). The type of people (Negroes) who are the primary patient load for the hospital mostly carry hospitalization and doctor insurance. Our experience rating in 3½ months of operation indicates that better than 95% of our charges have been, are being, and will be paid for by insurance companies.

Therefore, regardless of the "type of people" in the hospital, it will still be a paying business proposition.

In fact, I have been able to save quite a few thousand dollars by not having to have segregated emergency rooms, operating rooms, x-ray, laboratory, delivery rooms, nursery and employee cafeteria.

I do not know who, at the Republic National Bank in Dallas, or who else in this area, is attempting to prevent the financing and operation of the hospital, but I do know that I am going to have to close this facility if financing cannot be obtained. In fact, I am already making plans to do so.

I thought it might be of interest to you and others who are interested in the suffering of humanity and the care of the sick to investigate the circumstances involved and the

Honorable Robert Kennedy

4.

October 16, 1963

succession of events which have led to my having to close this hospital. Perhaps the story, when it becomes known, may be of service to someone else who is more fortunate than myself.

Respectfully submitted,

*Richard L. Mackay*

Richard L. Mackay

RIM:ms