

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: August 14, 1963

FROM : Louis P. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

1. Reports from United States Attorneys. On July 22, 1963, you requested each United States Attorney in the Southern and Border states to report further to you about desegregation of public facilities in their districts. 29 out of 33 have replied so far. We thought you might be interested in the highlights of these reports.

2. Summary of Progress to Date.

a. States Where Progress is Widespread.

Urban Kentucky, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Maryland have made substantial progress; rural areas in Oklahoma and Kentucky are lagging somewhat.

In the Old Confederacy, urban Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia are showing the most progress; there are pockets of resistance in rural areas with substantial Negro populations. The most progress has occurred in:

Florida:

Jacksonville
Miami-Palm Beach area
Orlando
Sarasota
St. Petersburg
Tampa

North Carolina:

Asheville
Charlotte
Durham
Greensboro
Raleigh
Statesville
Winston-Salem

Tennessee:

Chattanooga
Knoxville
Memphis
Nashville

Texas:

Abilene
Austin
Dallas
Fort Worth
Houston
Wichita Falls

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Virginia:

Arlington-Fairfax County

Hampton

Lynchburg

Newport News

Norfolk

Portsmouth

Richmond

Roanoke

Local business and civil leaders in many cities have taken the initiative.

b. States Where Progress is Confined to Metropolitan Areas.

In Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, and to some extent, Alabama, aggressive local leadership has resulted in progress in the larger communities. In Arkansas the communities of Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, Fayetteville, and Hot Springs have made significant advances. In Georgia, Atlanta, Athens, Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah, are moving ahead. In South Carolina the state remains almost entirely segregated despite advances in Greenville, Spartanburg, Charleston and Anderson; and in Alabama the same segregation pattern holds except for Birmingham, Mobile, and Huntsville. There are hints of change in Columbia, South Carolina and Anniston, Decatur and Tuscaloosa, Alabama, but very little concrete progress.

c. States Where Progress is Meeting Fierce Resistance.

Louisiana shows fierce resistance to change except for New Orleans and Baton Rouge and Mississippi is still a stronghold of segregation though local leaders in Greenville and Gulfport have taken tentative steps towards meeting with Negro leadership.

3. Highlights from More Progressive States.

a. West Virginia.

In West Virginia, both United States Attorneys responded well to your suggestion that they might be able to offer their assistance to local groups in their districts who are trying to achieve peaceful voluntary desegregation.

Robert Maxwell intends to form a district bi-racial committee of prominent citizens, and from this district committee, to organize county committees to aid desegregation in the rural areas. He also intends to contact county and municipal public officials to solicit their cooperation.

Harry Camper has held a meeting with prominent citizens in his district to express his availability and willingness to cooperate and reports that the meeting was a success. These two reports show a heartening climate exists in West Virginia (which has a state-wide Human Rights Commission) and that many local leaders are willing to cooperate in the solution of that state's racial problems.

b. Maryland.

In Maryland, Joseph Tydings reports substantial progress is being made not only in those areas covered by the new state public accommodations law, but also in counties which excepted themselves from the application of this law. For example, he reports substantial progress in Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester, Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, and Queen Anne's Counties, which has undoubtedly been sparked by the example of the nasty situation which developed in Cambridge, Maryland. Mr. Tydings has been in contact with integration leaders throughout the state as well as many municipal and other civic leaders and reports a constructive reaction to the problem.

c. Kentucky.

Since Governor Coombs issued his order prohibiting segregation in facilities licensed by the state, there has been rapid progress in Kentucky. Bernard Moynahan reports substantial progress in all 10 cities which he surveyed, although some facilities are still segregated in such cities as Lexington (some hotels and lunch counters), Richmond (lunch counters, restaurants and hotels), and Winchester (downtown hotels, restaurants and lunch counters, some theatres). He reports that virtually all public facilities have been desegregated in Covington, Thomasville, Newport, Middleboro and Ashland.

The city of Lexington recently established a commission on human rights, but Mayor Colbert has indicated he is having difficulty in getting persons to serve on the commission. CORE is meeting with city manager John R. Cook to discuss a fair employment ordinance.

William Scent in the Western District reports substantial progress in Bowling Green, Glasgow, Hopkinsville, Louisville, Owensboro, Mayfield and Paducah, but facilities are still substantially segregated in smaller towns such as Madisonville.

d. Oklahoma.

In Oklahoma, substantial progress is reported by John Inel (Northern District), B. Andrew Potter (Western District) and Orville Langley (Eastern District).

Ernest Morgan reports that there are numerous influential local citizens in his district who are able and willing to help orderly and peaceful desegregation. He has contacted many such individuals and has that he will cooperate in any efforts towards progress in racial relations. In his district who have attended the White House Conferences to tell them Barefoot Sanders has written individual letters to those persons

Hayne Justice, in the Eastern District, reports that progress has "occurred more rapidly than we had expected". He reports, however, changes in racial practices. He reports that this adverse reaction is being countered by the fact that Christian ministers are beginning to speak out on the moral aspects of segregation and that the business and professional leaders in the Eastern District of Texas are beginning to accept desegregation as inevitable. Mr. Justice makes special mention of Denton, Texas, a city of approximately 27,000 with an 8% Negro population, which has almost completely desegregated all public facilities.

In Texas, the picture is most encouraging. In addition to a substantial amount of specific progress reported, all four United States Attorneys are very cooperative and report a good response from local citizens to whom United States Attorneys offered their services for conciliation of racial disputes, should that be required.

e. Texas.

Andrew Potter submitted a report showing substantial desegregation of public facilities in 13 of the 17 principal cities in his district. He assures you of his "continued wholehearted support".

John Inel likewise reports substantial progress and mentions specifically an all-out effort being made in Tulsa under the guidance of a human rights committee appointed by Mayor James Maxwell.

Dr. W. L. Langley reports that city officials and civic organizations in all the principal cities in his district have held discussions with leading Negro groups and that progress towards desegregation is continuing in an orderly fashion. Mr. Langley reports that he has held a conference with J. J. Simmons, State President of the NAACP, who is extremely pleased with the progress being made in the State of Oklahoma.

assigned key personnel in his office to specific geographic areas in his district to keep abreast of the situation. He also commends you for your "frankness, vigor, and realism" in your approach to this problem and states that his staff is behind you 100%.

Woodrow Seals reports substantial progress in 20 of the 25 cities he surveyed, and tells of recent desegregation of the public swimming pools and theatres in Houston. He has taken an active role in civil rights matters in his capacity as a prominent church layman.

f. North Carolina.

In North Carolina, substantial progress is being made, but the Eastern District is lagging behind the rest of the state, according to Robert Cowen, who reports a tide of resistance among the White citizens in the Eastern counties. William Murdock reports progress towards integration in 14 out of the 17 cities which he surveyed in the Middle District. William Medford reports excellent progress in Asheville and Charlotte in the Western District but little progress in the smaller cities in his district such as Lenoir, Monroe and Shelby. He attributes this lack of progress to the fact that in smaller communities social distinctions are more clearly drawn and more strictly enforced.

g. Virginia.

In Virginia, the state is rapidly moving away from its position as a leader of the massive resistance movement in the South.

Vernon Spratley reports from the Eastern District that he is encouraged by the number of bi-racial commissions that are being formed in local communities to handle desegregation on an orderly basis. He is somewhat apprehensive as to the reaction which may be encountered to desegregation of schools in the rural districts. He feels that it would be best if his office did not get actively involved in the process of desegregation as local leaders are making considerable progress and he is concerned lest a proffer of assistance by him be misinterpreted.

Thomas Mason reports substantial progress in urban areas in the Western District in the last three months.

h. Florida.

To date we have received an answer only from William Meadows in the Southern District. He reports significant progress in the large

population centers in his district. He cautions, however, that in West Palm Beach, Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale, the desegregation is of a token variety.

Mr. Meadows reports that the Dade County bi-racial committee is presently seeking the services of a full time professional staff and that in the short time it has been in existence it has made quiet but significant progress. For example, it has prevented a demonstration at Shell City, the largest supermarket in Miami, and has brought about the desegregation of one of the newest and largest Miami hotels. It is presently holding meetings with the Miami Hotel Association and they have indicated that further desegregation is forthcoming. This committee is headed by Bishop Carroll of the Catholic Archdiocese.

He also reports that the city of Miami and the metropolitan Dade County Government have recently announced open employment practices for their employees.

From other sources we know that progress is being made in other areas of Florida but is mainly confined to the tourist areas. The Northwestern and Central Sections of the state appear to be making little progress, even in the larger cities such as Tallahassee.

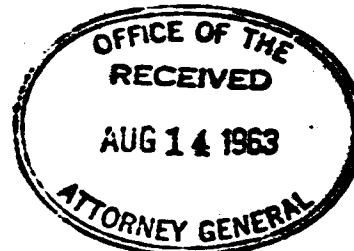
Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: August 13, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
S. J. D. Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Report on Desegregation Activity



Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Robert Knight and Robert Lunney have reported further regarding recent events in Clarksdale, Mississippi. Lunney is an associate in Shearman and Sterling (Bob Knight's firm). Bob has made him available full-time to the Tweed-Segal Committee. Mr. Lunney was in Clarksdale the latter part of last week as a representative of the Lawyers Committee to provide legal counsel for the representatives of the National Council of Churches who were in Clarksdale to assist in resolving the racial problem in that community.

Mr. Lunney advises that the activities of the northern ministers as well as the local demonstrators while he was in Clarksdale were orderly and well disciplined. They followed his advice to avoid conduct which would violate a local state court injunction against demonstrations, parades, trespass, etc. In groups of two a northern white minister and a local Negro minister sought to call on their white ministerial counterparts in Clarksdale. They were received in some instances and refused in others. When received, they discussed the possibilities of a bi-racial committee and submitted the demands of the Negro community.

Messrs. Knight and Lunney are presently considering legal action on behalf of the white church men in Federal Court in Mississippi to prevent enforcement of the state court injunction against the representatives of the National Council of Churches who have been working on race relations in Clarksdale.

While in Mississippi Mr. Lunney took steps to obtain the release on bail of various persons in the civil rights movement who have been arrested in Clarksdale and Itta Bena, Mississippi. In the future he will limit his representation to the churchmen.

In my view Mr. Lunney's presence and efforts in Mississippi were very effective. The continuation of such efforts by representatives of the Lawyers Committee can, I believe, have a profound impact upon the nature of law enforcement and the conduct of court proceedings in civil rights matters in that state.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: August 9, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney General

1.70. SUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

There have been some noteworthy developments since yesterday's report.

Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Robert Luni reports that he attended a meeting of white protestant churchmen from the North with Negro ministers in a church in Clarksdale yesterday. The ministers worked out their plan to go on foot in pairs to visit white protestant ministers in Clarksdale. Luni went outside the church in advance of the ministers to determine the disposition of the police. He was promptly served with a certified copy of an injunction against demonstrations, etc. He invited the Deputy Sheriff who served him to go into the church. There, Luni read the injunction to the churchmen. Then he advised them that, in his opinion as a lawyer, the injunction did not bar the activity planned. The churchmen then made the visits.

There were no arrests of churchmen; a SNCC representative, a Mr. Hallinan from California, was arrested.

The Tread-Seegal Committee plans to attempt to publicize the fact that the lawyers and the churchmen are cooperating so that the church activities comply with the law.

Itta Bena, Mississippi - bail bonds.

The bail bond system worked out by Robert Knight, etc., was set in motion yesterday for the first time when Wiley Branton was put in touch with the bondsmen to obtain bail for 73 Negroes in Itta Bena, Mississippi, who were arrested when they asked the sheriff's office to protect their voter registration meeting.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Harry Kelleher advises that the situation there is becoming critical because of the inability of theatre owners to reach an agreement about desegregating their theatres and, more important, because Mayor Schiro has refused to meet with a bi-racial committee which has sought to see him. We are in touch with the theatre owners about this.

Mr. Geoghegan has also spoken to Congressman Boggs about the mayor. Burke Marshall intends to call the mayor directly.

Americus, Georgia.

United States Attorney Buford, in his report on the Middle District of Georgia, advises that there is no bi-racial committee and no desegregation of any kind in Americus, Georgia. The prime target of local Negroes is the Martin Theatre and there have been several arrests. We have had good relations with Mr. C. L. Patrick of the Martin Theatre group and telephoned him to ask if he would survey the situation and determine if there was anything his local manager could do, e.g., encourage discussions, plan a test of desegregation in the theatre, etc. Mr. Patrick advises that this is one of the most difficult cities in Georgia but that he will look into the matter, do what he can and advise us of the situation.

Fort Smith, Arkansas.

In yesterday's report we alluded to a confused situation in Fort Smith, Arkansas. While there seems to have been progress, some Negro groups are dissatisfied and want to have the entire city declared off limits by the Defense Department. One sore spot has been the ABC-Paramount theatre which has refused to integrate. We contacted Mr. Everett Erlick and he has reported back today that the managers of the ABC-Paramount and Malco theatres are going to meet with the Mayor and attempt to work out an agreement or a test period of integration. The Malco theatre desegregated for one performance recently but Mr. Erlick feels that there should be a longer test period. We will keep abreast of this situation.

Memorandum

TO : Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: August 8, 1963

L.F.O.

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer, Assistant
Attorney General, Tax Division

SUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

We know now of specific improvements in the desegregation of privately-owned public facilities accomplished in 330, or 58% of the 566 cities in this area which we have surveyed. Our latest tabulation shows the following changes by number of cities where desegregation has been reported.

	Prior to May 22	Since May 22 Reported as of		Total to date
		July 26	Aug. 8	
Theatres desegregated	79	118	134	213
Restaurants desegregated	111	101	122	233
Hotels desegregated	116	36	54	170
Lunch counters desegregated	152	80	91	263

The breakdown into categories today compared with June is as follows:

Category	June 4	July 26	August 8
Category 1 - cities in which changes have been made or could be made immediately	90	248	275
Category 2 - cities in which changes could be made through coordination among business groups and local leadership	49	113	121
Category 3 - cities in which changes will be more difficult	34	85	112
Total	173	436	508

Civic Machinery. There has been considerable progress in the formation of bi-racial committees since the meetings in the White House and the Department. According to our information, which may not be complete, there were 74 committees organized prior to May 22 and 108 have been set up since that date, which means that groups are now working towards the voluntary desegregation of public facilities in at least 182 cities.

Confused Situation in Fort Smith, Arkansas.

A member of CORE has sent a telegram to the Secretary of Defense requesting that Fort Smith be declared "off limits" because of "relentless discrimination". The Mayor has reported substantial progress in integration in drug stores, restaurants, etc., and the recent formation of bi-racial committees by the United Church Women and the Ministerial Alliance. There is some conflict between CORE and NAACP as to progress being made. One of the two theatres is testing desegregation today but the local manager of ABC-Paramount has refused to integrate. We have advised Mr. Everett Erlick of ABC-Paramount of the situation and he will give us a full report and at the same time try to arrange for a desegregation test in the Paramount Theatre. All this information has been called to the attention of Mrs. Peterson so that she may decide if her groups can be of assistance.

S. S. Kresge Company.

S. S. Kresge Company advised us today that the food facilities in its Birmingham stores were integrated on July 31; and that food facilities will be integrated in Baton Rouge, Louisiana within the next few days.

Theatres in Columbia May Desegregate.

Terrell L. Glenn, United States Attorney from the Eastern District of South Carolina has conferred with the managers of the locally owned theatres in Columbia, South Carolina. He reports that they are ready to integrate if two other theatres owned by ABC-Paramount will follow suit. We will contact Everett Erlick of ABC-Paramount and ask him to look into the situation and give us a report.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: August 7, 1963

FROM : Louis P. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney General

2.7.0.
SUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

We know now of improvements made in 319, or 56% of the 574 cities in this area which we have surveyed. Tomorrow we will update all statistical data.

Recent Progress.

Coordination with Mrs. Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Labor.
Mrs. Peterson has been soliciting the aid of Women's and Labor organizations in an effort to solve particular problems called to our attention.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Mrs. Peterson has maintained contact with Mr. Richard Orear of Kansas City, owner of a theatre in Pine Bluff, to obtain admission of Negroes and end a "segregated" matinee. This prevented a demonstration in Pine Bluff Saturday night.

Cambridge, Maryland. Mrs. Peterson has made a limited effort to get support of womens' groups in Cambridge for the Mayor's stand against the referendum.

Report from Florida Restaurant Association.

Mr. Fred J. Abood, president of the Florida Restaurant Association states that in the South Florida tourist area most restaurants are willing to integrate very quickly and many already have. He reports substantial progress in Jacksonville, Florida in the general areas of desegregation of public facilities and expresses support for the President and yourself. He believes that the problem can best be solved without "coercion" from the Federal Government.

Michigan Attorney General Issues Sweeping Opinion on Civil Rights.

The Attorney General of Michigan has reported that on April 1, 1963 a new constitution was approved by the electorate in the State of Michigan, which established a Civil Rights Commission. This Commission was empowered to investigate areas of possible discrimination and issue

cease and desist orders. The Attorney General of Michigan has recently issued an opinion which states that the new constitution has established a public policy in Michigan of the elimination of discrimination in the fields of employment, education, housing and public accommodations, and that the Civil Rights Commission has the authority to carry out these purposes. Of particular interest is the extension of this authority to the area of public and private housing.

Participation of Religious Leaders in Clarksdale demonstrations.

We are advised that representatives of the Emergency Commission on Race and Religion of the National Council of Churches plan to participate at religious services at various Negro churches in Clarksdale, Mississippi on Thursday, August 8.

Each of these white church leaders, who will be from outside Mississippi, plan to go with a local Negro minister to other white churches in Clarksdale to try to persuade the local white minister to enter a bi-racial meeting.

In the meantime, Robert Lumney, of Shearman and Sterling, on behalf of the Tweed-Segal Committee is working on a Federal Court action on behalf of the white ministers to dissolve the state court injunction against their demonstrating in Clarksdale and requiring issuance of appropriate permits to them. He is en route to Clarksdale now. The hope is that the white ministers can be persuaded not to participate in any activity which violates the law or the injunction at least until the injunction has been modified or they have been given a clearance by lawyers.

The Civil Rights Division has been advised by the FBI of the ministers' plans and the Bureau will keep us advised of developments.

A Proposed Information Center for Negro Employment Opportunities.

Mr. Francis Fitzgerald of Radio Station WGIV of Charlotte, North Carolina has proposed that their Negro job clearing house plan be instituted by other broadcast stations. WGIV reports that the plan has been "extremely successful so far." Mr. Everett Erlick of ABC-Paramount is considering this plan and has suggested we bring it to the attention of LeRoy Collins, President, National Association of Broadcasters.

National Association of Retail Merchants.

John Hazen advises that his association has decided to oppose the public-accommodations bill.

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J. C. Penney.

George Stone has started a series of meetings of the chain store groups to review their efforts to complete desegregation and to upgrade employment. He is going to invite us to the next meeting.

A Holdout in Nashville.

Kenneth Harwell, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, reports that Morrison's Cafeteria, a Mobile, Alabama owned chain, is the lone holdout against desegregation of dining facilities in Nashville. He also reports that this chain will not desegregate until forced to do so.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: August 2, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

We have learned of some further noteworthy developments since our last report to you.

Recent Progress.

Norfolk, Virginia. A Negro has been named to the Norfolk School Board for the first time, making it the 6th Tidewater Virginia City to have a Negro on its school board.

Birmingham, Alabama. Six stores have opened their lunch counters to Negroes. This is in compliance with the prior agreement reached when demonstrations there ended.

Athens, Georgia. On Wednesday, July 31st, one of this city's 3 major theaters sold tickets to 12 Negroes, but the two other theaters refused them service.

Charleston, South Carolina. According to the Associated Press, 87 white merchants yesterday agreed to a six point desegregation plan and Negro leaders promised not to picket their stores. Picketing will continue outside stores that have not agreed to the plan.

The 87 merchants agreed to:

1. Grant Negroes equal employment opportunities.
2. Desegregate fitting rooms, rest rooms, lounges and drinking fountains.
3. Allow Negroes to try on hats and other articles of clothing.
4. Serve customers in order of their arrival.

5. Pay and attire Negro sales personnel the same as other clerks.
6. Extend courtesy to Negro customers.

Negotiations between city government and Negro leaders still appear on uncertain grounds.

Danville's Stalemate Eases.

Dan River Mills, the biggest employer (over 10,000) in Danville, Virginia, has recently desegregated its cafeteria, removed partitions in restrooms and taken down signs marked "white" and "colored" at drinking fountains and restrooms. Nearby Martinsville, Virginia has appointed a bi-racial committee but most local businessmen and the City officials in Danville have strenuously resisted efforts to negotiate.

Progress Shaky in Anderson.

In Anderson, South Carolina, two white men attacked two of 11 Negroes being served in a formerly all-white lunch counter in a downtown department store. Police arrested the whites on assault charges. The Negroes were part of groups totalling about 50 Negroes who got service in a number of Anderson eating establishments.

Kiplinger Letter Gives Good Report.

The Kiplinger Washington letter of July 26, 1963, which is circulated privately to businessmen, contains a full page on civil rights problems as they affect businessmen. The letter points out the great voluntary progress in the desegregation of privately owned public facilities and the leading role played by businessmen in this accomplishment. It also reports growing support for a federal public accommodations law, as businessmen realize the disadvantage of dragging out the desegregation process over a long period of time.

Job Upgrading in Tampa.

The news letter of the Tampa Merchant's Association of June-July, 1963, reports the cooperation of the association in implementing a program of upgrading Negro employment there. The letter reports an active program to provide training for Negro applicants who need it, with 31 Negroes entering school on July 16th for a four-week course in various phases of retailing.

Danger Averted in Pine Bluff.

A chain theatre owner who desegregated his outlet in Pine Bluff initially had a substantial falling off of business. When he reported this to us we advised the labor group, women's group, church group and Mr. Shestack of the Lawyers' Committee who represents the movie distributors about the development. Further communications with the theatre owner reveal that the situation has been much improved.

Savannah Moving Ahead.

Agreement was reached today in Savannah, Georgia, for gradual desegregation of movie theatres, two bowling alleys, and all hotels and motels beginning October 1, 1963. The Negro leadership has agreed to control the number of Negroes entering particular places and has agreed that there will be no demonstrations at least until after January 1, 1964.

We understand that Julius Kanger (who attended your meeting with hotel men) was very influential, as were the head of a local gas company, a local insurance man, and a local monsignor.

This has not yet been announced publicly, but may be at any time. When the time comes, the details of these negotiations will make a good news story and a good example for other communities.

Lawyers Offer Aid in Clarksdale. --

Mr. Bruce Bromley advises that the National Council of Churches has authorized a lawyer from the Tweed-Segal Committee, Mr. Luni (from Bob Knight's firm) to go to Clarksdale, Mississippi, and attempt to test the injunctions there in court by suing on behalf of a prominent white Protestant minister. The white minister had originally intended to demonstrate.

Reprisals in South Carolina.

The Spartanburg Herald (South Carolina) reports that Roger Goodwin was asked to resign as President of the South Carolina Restaurant Association by a committee of nine past Presidents of the Association, after he desegregated his Spartanburg restaurants in conjunction with other Spartanburg restaurant owners. Mr. Goodwin resigned in "the interest of unity" in the Association. The women's group has been advised.

Memorandum

TO : Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: July 29, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

We are now reporting regularly on all developments which come to our attention. The following changes by numbers of cities have been reported.

	Prior to May 22	Since May 22 Reported as of:		Total to date
		June 4	July 26	
Theatres desegregated	34	3	118	152
Restaurants desegregated	77	4	101	178
Hotels desegregated	69	5	36	105
Lunch counters desegregated	107	22	80	187
Civic machinery organized or active	74	19	70	144

The breakdown into categories today compared with June is as follows:

Category	June 4	July 1	July 26
Category 1 - cities in which changes have been made or could be made immediately	90	206	248
Category 2 - cities in which changes could be made through coordination among business groups and local leadership	49	37	113
Category 3 - cities in which changes will be more difficult	34	38	85
Total	173	281	436

We know now (July 29) of improvements made in 280, or 49% of the 574 cities in which we have surveyed.

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Aid in Forming Human Relations Committees.

A representative of an interested citizen's group in Baltimore, Maryland has conferred with us to ascertain the names of persons in other cities who could give expert advice on how to proceed to organize and operate an effective human relations committee. We furnished the names of people in Gadsden and Mobile, Alabama, Atlanta, Georgia, Charlotte and Asheville, North Carolina, Nashville, Tennessee and Dallas, Texas. We received a similar request from a small town in Missouri and furnished similar information to them.

Business Council.

Mr. F. R. Kappel of the Business Council has been very active in carrying out suggestions made by the President at their White House meeting. At a meeting last Thursday he told Mr. Knight and me that he was circularizing the Council about the Civil Rights legislation. He understands many Council members are active in their own companies.

Meeting with Mrs. Peterson.

Mrs. Esther Peterson, Director of the Woman's Bureau and Assistant Secretary of Labor met with us Friday. We gave her a list of cities where school desegregation is impending and another list of cities upon which the women's group might concentrate. We are putting her and her group in direct contact with the religious leaders.

Summary Furnished to Congressman Ford.

At the request of the White House we have forwarded to Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Michigan a copy of the legislative summary of the Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Barrett to Speak.

Mr. Barrett's address to the Conference of Religion and Race in Chicago on Saturday, July 27th was well received. His audience was attentive and appeared sympathetic to the points he made.

Lawyers Offer Aid.

Mr. Benjamin Dreyfus, president of the National Lawyers Guild, has written a long letter in which, among other things, he urges implementation of a program by the organized bar associations to

insure adequate representation for persons in the South who become entangled with the law through civil rights activities. Also, the executive committee of the Rhode Island Bar Association has unanimously agreed to offer its services to local or state groups concerned with the problem of civil rights.

Commerce Report Helpful.

We received a copy of a comprehensive report on 10 major cities in the South prepared by the Commerce Department. This information has been correlated with our information obtained from other sources.

Information Volume Increases.

Information received by us on desegregation of public facilities continues to mount. In order to process this information adequately, we are now using IBM cards to classify and store it, thus making it readily available in any form to persons who might need it.

Conference with Representatives of National Council of Churches.

Last Thursday, Mr. Kamenbach, Mr. Dolan, Mr. Barrett and I met with Dr. Robert Spike, Executive Head of the Commission on Race and Religion of the National Council of Churches, and James C. Moore, Mr. Spike's assistant. We discussed the continuation of liaison between us on other subjects of mutual interest, and the emancipation demonstration planned for August 28. With respect to the planning developed to control the demonstration, Dr. Spike told us that demonstrators from particular congressional districts will meet with their congressmen outside the immediate capitol hill area, and that large groups of demonstrators will not seek to call on the congressmen in their offices. Dr. Spike expressed some concern as to the value of the demonstrations but said it was their feeling that there would be a demonstration in any event and it was better to provide responsible leadership than to stay out of it.

It appears to me that Dr. Spike's group is still in the planning and organization phase with respect to civil rights work. We will keep in touch with what they are doing. At Dr. Spike's request I am furnishing him the information we have assembled regarding business concerns in Alabama and Mississippi.

First Test for Department of Defense Directive.

Attorney Joseph M. Oliver, from Savannah, Georgia, called to say that two of his bowling alley clients were prepared to join other Savannah businessmen in desegregating, but were fearful of economic damage which might result from the refusal of two competitors to follow suit. He asked for an expression of support from the Commander of Hunter Air Force Base. We suggested that he invite the Base Commander's attention to Department of Defense Directive No. 5120.36, dated July 26, 1963, which instructs local commanders to oppose discriminatory practices affecting their men and to foster equal opportunities for them in adjacent communities.

Progress in Spartanburg.

Steve Ashcraft, of the Craft's Drug Stores in Spartanburg, South Carolina reports improvement in the opportunities for Negro employment in that city and no trouble from the recent desegregation of public facilities.

Trouble Spots Appear.

In Jackson, Tennessee, Richard Lightman of Malco Theatres reports that the new Mayor, George Smith, abruptly adjourned a bi-racial meeting after hearing Negro demands, with the result that demonstrations are likely in Jackson. We have forwarded this information to Esther Peterson who will have Women's groups contact Mayor Smith as well as Dr. Spike, who will have local ministers urge him to change his position.

In Ocala, Florida, the white citizens are showing strong negative reaction to demonstrations, according to the New York Times. We were already aware of this problem, and have our groups working to help the situation there.

In St. Augustine, Florida, the city council has rejected the request of Negroes to form a bi-racial committee, and demonstrations are anticipated.

In Shreveport, Louisiana, after the city council had refused to appoint a bi-racial committee, the Chamber of Commerce Directors voted to establish such a committee. However, the membership of the Chamber of Commerce voted down this proposal in a referendum.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The New York Times reports that an amusement park owner who integrated on June 3 said he was losing so much business that he would have to keep Negroes out except for one day each week. Negro leaders said demonstrations would resume.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

DATE: July 24, 1963

We have learned of some further interesting developments since our last report to you.

Desegregation in Orlando.

The UPI reported today that the Orlando, Florida City Commission voted to desegregate immediately all city owned facilities except the swimming pools.

A Delicate Situation in Ocala.

The New York Times reports that business of lunch counters desegregated several weeks ago dropped off sharply because whites stayed away. Reportedly this has disturbed other businessmen and made them reluctant to integrate.

The existing bi-racial committee was automatically dissolved when Mayor Cummings resigned last week. Whether another bi-racial committee will be established here is problematical.

Action Planned in Anniston.

According to Brandt Ayre, Anniston, Alabama, may soon desegregate some public facilities. The city plans to hire Negro policemen.

Negro Employment Opportunities.

In a recent letter to you Mr. Francis M. Fitzgerald of WGIV, Charlotte, North Carolina, described a system, now in use, under which WGIV acts as a kind of clearing house for information upon Negro employment opportunities and Negro job applicants. To explore the possibilities for bringing this system to the attention of other stations in the country and encouraging them to try it, we have gotten in touch with Mr. Everett Erlick (the Vice President and General Counsel of ABC-Paramount), Bernard Segal (whose law firm represents ABC and Thompson Powers in the Labor Department, who

is in touch with the President's labor group. We shall report on the actions which are taken when we receive responses to our letters.

Bail Arrangements Under Consideration.

Victor Hurd, Continental Insurance Company, has contacted Robert Knight and is considering making bail bond service available to anyone for whom request is made by Irwin Miller's Church group.

Information for Mr. Dolan.

At the request of the Deputy Attorney General, we are gathering information from our files on the reactions of businessmen throughout the Southern and Border States to the problem of group as opposed to unilateral action in the desegregation of public facilities. We are also furnishing a comprehensive statistical report on the number of cities which still have segregated public facilities, so far as we have been able to obtain current information.

Civil Rights in Delaware.

Pertinent excerpts from the comprehensive report of Alexander Greenfield, the United States Attorney in Delaware, contained in his letter to you of July 12, 1963, will be distributed to interested groups who desire examples of what can be accomplished through a cooperative spirit at the local level.

Progress Report on Lawyers' Committee.

Ed Smith and I spent yesterday (and Ed stayed over today) meeting in Philadelphia with Harrison Tweed, Bernard Segal, and Jerry Shestack on matters relating to the Lawyers' Committee. This was the first meeting Mr. Segal had been able to attend having just returned from the World Peace Under Law Conference in Athens, Greece. Progress was made toward incorporating the committee, organizing an executive committee, and appointing a committee to raise funds. We also presented to Messrs. Tweed and Segal a list of specific projects which the committee should consider.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: July 26, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Results of Statistical Survey on Racial Practices
in Southern and Border States

Our survey covers the 11 states of the old confederacy plus the border states of Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma and West Virginia. Our primary attention has been devoted to the 476 cities in this area with a population of over 10,000. ^{1/}

The following table shows the progress since May 22, 1963 by number of cities in which there has been substantial desegregation of privately-owned public facilities, as well as the total progress reported up to July 24, 1963.

	<u>Since May 22</u>	<u>Prior to May 22</u>	<u>Total on July 24</u>
Restaurants	99	77	176 cities
Hotels - Motels	35	69	104 cities
Theaters	115	34	149 cities
Lunch Counters	80	107	187 cities

Encouraging as this voluntary progress is, much remains to be done. Considering all the cities with a population of over 10,000 in this area, of which there are 476, we know of the situation regarding segregation of privately-owned public facilities in approximately 275. ^{2/} In these 275 cities, we find:

^{1/} Population figures, both White and non-White, are taken from the 1950 census.

^{2/} In gathering information we have concentrated on those cities with a substantial Negro population. The total non-White population of the cities over 10,000 is 4,889,626. The non-White population in the 476 cities is approximately 725,000. Thus, though in terms of number of cities over 10,000 our survey is only 58% complete, in terms of Negro population affected, it is 85% complete.

	<u>Completely Segregated</u>	<u>Partially Segregated</u>	<u>Non-White Population Affected</u>
Restaurants	125	34	1,544,205
Hotels - Motels	160	21	2,080,628
Theaters	154	9	1,836,019
Lunch Counters	83	36	1,160,978

Thus, a substantial percentage of the Negro citizens in the southern and border states are still not permitted to patronize the privately-owned public facilities of their choice.

An even less encouraging picture is presented by the 98 cities under 10,000 which have been surveyed. Here we find:

	<u>Substantial Desegregation</u>	<u>Partial Segregation</u>	<u>Complete Segregation</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
Restaurants	9	17	51	21
Hotels - Motels	6	3	54	35
Theaters	11	16	44	27
Lunch Counters	8	13	32	44

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: July 19, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

We are now reporting regularly on all developments which come to our attention.

Survey by J. C. Penney Company.

Mr. George H. Stone and Mr. E. F. Rowan of J. C. Penney's, who were of great help in getting our project under way have now furnished us with the results of a survey recently taken in approximately 400 Southern and Border cities; this information is being correlated with information from other sources and will result in a significant expansion of our basic information on the status of desegregation of public facilities in this area of the country.

Quiet Solution.

Warrenton, Virginia. Most of the restaurants and lunch rooms here have quietly desegregated, and chain stores have opened employment opportunities to qualified Negroes.

The voluntary desegregation occurred without incident after weeks of discussion and communication between community leaders of both races.

Chattanooga, Tennessee. In Chattanooga, 50 restaurant and other food service operators joined 20 others which voluntarily had desegregated their facilities. Said the 50 in taking the action: "Most Chattanoogaans want to preserve our record of peace and harmony in race relations. We believe that we have done what is best for our city."

Columbus, Georgia. In Columbus, Georgia, a group of Negro leaders issued a statement last week saying that "mass demonstrations of any nature are unnecessary at present to achieve the goals of the local Negro community." The statement cited Columbus' desegregation of airport, train and bus terminals, the auditorium, stadium, lunch counters and the like, and positive commitments for better job opportunities in certain stores and businesses.

Restaurants in Florida.

Mr. L. E. Singer, President of Royal Castle System report that the system's restaurants have desegregated in the following cities: Eau Gallie, Satellite Beach and Sarasota. A new unit will be opened soon in Key West on a desegregated basis. Thus, 103 of the 120 units of this system are now desegregated; and plans are on foot to desegregate the balance shortly.

Petersburg, Virginia. City Council sanctioned the formation of a bi-racial commission, but with no official connection with the city government.

Westminster, Maryland. Mayor announced that 'practically all' of the restaurants in town will serve Negroes beginning today.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: July 22, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Goerdorfer
Assistant Attorney GeneralSUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

We are now reporting regularly on all developments which come to our attention. The following changes by numbers of cities have been reported since May 22:

	June 4	Reported as of July 1	July 22
Theatres desegregated	3	67	115
Restaurants desegregated	4	86	99
Hotels desegregated	5	26	35
Lunch counters desegregated	22	72	80
Civic machinery organized or active	19	63	68

The breakdown into categories today compared with June 4 is as follows:

Category	June 4	July 1	July 22
Category 1 - cities in which changes have been made or could be made immediately	90	206	227
Category 2 - cities in which changes could be made through coordination among business groups and local leadership	49	37	32
Category 3 - cities in which changes will be more difficult	34	38	36
Total	173	281	295

We know now (July 22) of improvements made in less than two months in 214 or 43% of the principal cities in this area.

The Council on the Urban Crisis, a part of the Urban Affairs Council, is also reporting that the Urban Affairs Council, reporting they will be able to report

Response of the Business Council.

Chairman F. R. Kappel transmitted to the members a memorandum concerning the meeting at the White House of July 11, 1963. Though the memorandum did not, in deference to Council policy, urge support of the pending civil rights legislation, it did give a forceful summary of the arguments advanced by the President and yourself, and was generally a favorable response, as the following quotes indicate:

"* * * I would point out the racial problem is a serious one. It does or can involve every business and community as well as the country, and its resolution is urgent. * * * The opportunity to participate and exert a constructive influence, of course, is there for each one of us."

Program of Follow-up Inquiries to Businessmen.

During the past three weeks we have checked our files of correspondence and memoranda of conferences with businessmen for items upon which we could seek further useful information or areas in which we could provide additional encouragement toward specific voluntary action. Our examination disclosed a number of such points, and we have directed appropriate letters to the businessmen concerned. We are now beginning to receive the responses. Our recent reports to you have included several items of information which we obtained in this way, and we shall continue to report the results of this program.

We also have sent out a general follow-up letter to our businessmen contacts and we hope to gain additional information and to keep up the momentum among businessmen by keeping them aware of your continued interest.

Support of Legislation by United Presbyterian Church.

The hierarchy of the United Presbyterian Church has sent a letter to each member of the United States Congress urging passage of civil rights legislation, and the suspension of "politics as usual" in view of the crisis confronting the nation.

Letter to United States Attorneys.

On Friday we mailed to the United States Attorneys in the Southern and Border States a letter informing them of the current activities of the Tweed-Segal Committee, suggesting they might be able to perform

a useful function as a moderator of local racial disputes, and asking them to report to us further information as to the status of desegregation in their Districts.

Chain Stores Support Legislation.

The trade publication "Chain Store Age" has editorially taken a most positive stand for the enactment of a public accommodations law of wide application. The publication stated that limitation of the law to certain large scale retail operations would be unfair and would tend to defeat the purpose of the law.

Assistance from Brooks Hays.

Brooks Hays, Assistant to the President (the former Congressman from Little Rock and former President of the Southern Baptist Convention) has given quite an assist in helping Ed Smith to compile a list of attorneys in the South who can be contacted by the Tweed-Segal committee for quick and responsible action in the event of a racial crisis in their communities.

Reuthers Offer Aid.

Walter and Victor Reuther of the U.A.W., are organizing a religious-labor-business committee of 100 to support the general principles of the civil rights legislation. They have asked us to suggest names of people who would be appropriate for such a committee, and also have asked for our aid in drafting a statement of principles.

OR ORDERED TO DESEGREGATE

SEPTEMBER, 1963

ALABAMA

Mobile--U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals on July 9, 1963, overturned U.S. District Court ruling of June, and ordered desegregation in September of 1963 instead of 1964. (This would be the first public school desegregation in the state, below the college level.)

Birmingham--Court of Appeals ordered plan adopted which could effect desegregation by fall 1963 by racially non-discriminatory application of Placement Plan.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff--School board decided July, 1963, to desegregate first and second grades, permitting Negroes to transfer to the first two grades in the white schools.

FLORIDA

Bay County--School board assured Department of Justice that race would not be used as criterion in assigning pupils, beginning September 1963.

Cocoa (Brevard Junior College)

Leon County (Tallahassee, capital)--U.S. District Court ordered grade-a-year plan in March, 1963, and school board voted May 22 to admit three Negroes to Leon High. The three Negroes accepted in the high school were the only ones asking to attend white schools next fall. First graders began registering May 8 with the option of attending the nearest school.

Duval County (Jacksonville)--U.S. District Court ordered on August 21, 1962. Board adopted official policy for reintegration of first graders under a grade-a-year plan on May 23, 1963.

Okaloosa County--School board gave assurance of desegregation to U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Santa Rosa County--School board gave assurance of desegregation to U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

GEORGIA

Savannah-Chatham County--U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered desegregation, May, 1963. Grade-a-year plan to begin with 12th grade.

/ Information compiled from files of Southern Education Reporting Service, Nashville, Tennessee; United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and United States Department of Justice, July 17, 1963

(Note: State Board of Education has conducted active campaign to encourage school districts to desegregate. The board announced this summer that only five districts have NO plans to desegregate: Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Muhlenberg and Todd counties. Inclusion of several of the following districts is based on this announcement.)

Allen County--Board of Education voted on March 6 to admit six Negroes to an elementary white school and six Negroes to a white high school.

Bath County--voluntary desegregation.

Bowling Green--U.S. District Court order of April 8, which included teacher desegregation.

Caldwell County--Board voted January 14 to close the all-Negro high school.

Campbellsville--voluntary.

Casey County--voluntary.

Barlington--voluntary.

Glasgow--voluntary.

Jessamine County--U.S. District Court order of January 29 included teachers.

Letcher County--voluntary.

Lynch--voluntary.

Monroe County--voluntary

Montgomery County--voluntarily adopted partial desegregation this year, with complete desegregation program scheduled for 1964 when a building program is completed.

Shelby County--voluntary.

Simpson County--The board voluntarily adopted two possible desegregation plans and has submitted them to the State Board of Education.

Warren County--County board voted on June 10 to assign 344 Negroes to all grades in nine of 12 schools. The district has 344 Negroes and 4,655 whites. Seven Negro teachers in the system are to be reassigned.

NORTH CAROLINA

Burlington--The school board has adopted a four-year plan: 1963, grades 1-3; 1964, 1-6; 1965, 1-9; 1966, 1-12. Although the board originally assigned 53 Negroes to grades 1-3 in white schools, and seven whites to grades 1-3 in Negro schools, transfers have left only 13 Negroes scheduled to be in schools with whites in September.

Rocky Mount--voluntary plan of school board puts 15 Negroes in two schools, junior and senior high grades.

SOUTH CAROLINA

University of South Carolina--Negro woman ordered admitted September, 1963.

TENNESSEE

Sevier County--The board decided voluntarily to desegregate the high schools in 1963-64 and the elementary schools in 1965-66 (skipping a year).

Shelby County--The board has decided to desegregate the one school serving the children of military personnel. County Negroes since have filed a desegregation suit in federal court.

TEXAS

A&M Independent School District (Brazos County)--U.S. District Court in September, 1962, ordered grade-a-year plan to begin in September, 1963.

Arlington (Tarrant Co.)--Voluntary grade-a-year plan adopted because of receipt of impacted aid funds. Thirty Negroes involved in new desegregation.

Birdville (Tarrant Co.)--Voluntary plan, nine Negroes to enter first grade.

Boerne (Kendall Co.)--Voluntary plan, two Negroes to enter high school.

Brownfield (Terry Co.)--Voluntary plan, high schools.

Caldwell County--Voluntary plan.

Carrollton (Dallas Co.)--U.S. District Court order of December, 1962. High school and first grade to desegregate in September, grades 2-8 on a grade-a-year basis.

Colorado Consolidated School District (Del Valle Community, Mitchell Co.)--Assurance of desegregation given U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Connally (McLennan Co.)--Assurance of desegregation given U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Denton (Denton Co.)--Special meeting of school board on June 17 decided to desegregate all 12 grades in all 11 schools.

Everman (Tarrant Co.)--Voluntary desegregation, grade-a-year.

Fort Worth (Tarrant Co.)--U.S. District Court in 1961 ordered desegregation and in 1963 ordered a grade-a-year plan. U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld district court. School board decided against further appeal, giving partial consideration to impacted area aid drawn by the district. The school board desegregated the adult vocational night school in May, 1963., by admitting two Negroes.

Gatesville (Coryell Co.)--U.S. District Court order of March, 1963. About 75 Negroes will enter white schools at the elementary and high school level. The court ordered an all-Negro school to be desegregated or else closed.

Grand Prairie (Dallas Co.)--The board voluntarily adopted a grade-a-year plan, and about 30 to 40 Negroes will attend the first grade with about 700 whites. The district receives federal aid.

Hale Center (Hale County)--voluntary plan.

Hitchcock (Galveston Co.)--School board voted to desegregate the 12th grade.

Irving (Dallas Co.)--The board voted voluntarily to admit 67 Negroes to the first grade with whites.

Kemper City (Victoria Co.)--Voluntary. (The district had no Negroes enrolled in 1962-63.)

Lampasas (Lampasas Co.)--Voluntary.

Martindale (Caldwell Co.)--Voluntary. (District had no Negro students in 1962-63.)

Mineral Wells (Palo Pinto Co.)--voluntary plan adopted, assurance given U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Northeast Houston--U.S. District Court ordered desegregation in a 1962 decision.

Potter County Consolidated School District No. 3--voluntary plan, assurance given U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Shallowater ISD (Lubbock Co.)--Board adopted resolution to desegregate in September, 1963. Serves federally connected children. No Negroes at present.

Sherman (Grayson Co.)--voluntary grade-a-year plan, beginning with the first grade.

Texas City (Galveston Co.)--U.S. District Court order of 1962. Twenty-one Negroes will enter grades 10-12 with whites; 21 more Negroes were granted transfers but changed their minds. The ninth grade will desegregate in 1964, adding a grade a year thereafter.

Union (Tarrant Co.)--Trustees adopted plan voluntarily, although district had no Negroes.

Waco (McLennan Co.)--School board adopted plan on June 30 that begins with grade-a-year feature and then provides for apted-up: 1963, first grade; 1964, second grade; 1965, third grade; 1966, grades 4, 7, 10; 1967, grades 5, 8, 11; and 1968, grades 6, 9, 12.

VIRGINIA

(Note: The State Pupil Placement Board is responsible for assignments in the local districts, except for those districts that have elected the option of adopting a local assignment program. Further assignments may well be made before September.)

Albermarle County--State PPB assigned 32 Negroes to two elementary and one high school. (The county school board on June 13 refused to rescind its resolution of last July, prohibiting all athletics and social activities in the county schools when desecration occurs.)

Charles City County--State PPB, six Negroes to one high school.

Culpeper County--State PPB, 15 Negroes to two elementary and one high school.

Danville--State PPB, eleven Negroes to four schools. (The community has experienced a series of Negro demonstrations for desegregation of several types of facilities.)

Dinwiddie County--State PPB, seven Negroes, one elementary and one high school.

Fauquier County--State PPB, two Negroes at one high school.

Frederick County--State PPB, six Negroes to one elementary and one high school. Suit pending.

Galax--State PPB, two Negroes to the high school. (Notes: This high school formerly was desegregated when Grayson County was ordered to stop sending its Negro students to an all-Negro school. The county then sent the Negro students to the same school where it sent its white high school students, in the district of Galax. The two districts previously had been listed as one desegregated district--Grayson County-Galax. Now Galax will be listed separately from Grayson County as a desegregated district, because this is the first time both districts have official assignments of Negroes.)

Greene County--State PPB, five Negroes to one high school. Suit pending.

Hanover County--PPB action awaited.

Henrico County (Richmond)--State PPB, 59 Negroes to 13 schools.

King & Queen County--State PPB, 38 Negroes to one elementary-high school and one elementary school.

Martinsville--State PFB, one Negro to a high school.

Middlesex County--State PFB, 13 Negroes to one elementary and one high school.

Petersburg--PFB action awaited.

Powhatan County--State PFB assigned 56 Negroes to the only white school on June 24. U.S. District Court had ordered desegregation in a decision January 3, 1963, and had ordered the school board and county supervisors not to close the public schools. The U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has withdrawn the board of supervisors from the injunction because it was not named in the original petition. The supervisors have reduced the school appropriations for 1963-64 in anticipation of desegregation, and a private school for whites has increased its facilities to include all 12 grades in 1963-64.

Spotsylvania County--State PFB, nine Negroes to one elementary and one high school.

Staunton--State PFB, 10 Negroes, two elementary schools.

Surry County--State PFB, seven Negroes to one high and one elementary school.

GEORGIA

Albany--Judge Elliott has ordered plan submitted in August, 1963.

LOUISIANA

East Baton Rouge Parish (Baton Rouge, capital)--U.S. District Court order of March 7 ordered a plan submitted by July 5 and the school board has proposed desegregation for September, 1964. Court has not yet acted on plan.

TENNESSEE

Madison County--U.S. District Court on June 14 ordered a desegregation plan. Hearing set for July 27.

TEXAS

Georgetown--U.S. District Court in June, 1963, ordered a grade-a-year plan to begin in September, 1964. The Negroes plan an appeal.

Lockhard (Caldwell Co.)--voluntary plan to begin in 1964.

Longview (Gregg Co.)--Court ordered plan by July 27, 1963.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: July 18, 1963

L. F. FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney GeneralSUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

We are now reporting regularly on all developments which come to our attention.

We know now of improvements made in less than two months in 214 or 43% of the principal cities in this area.

Recent Developments.

School Desegregation. The latest information we have regarding public school desegregation which will occur this September in districts previously segregated, is as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>District</u>
Alabama	2	Mississippi	None
Arkansas	1	North Carolina	2
Florida	5	South Carolina	None
Georgia	1	Tennessee	2
Kentucky	16	Texas	26
Louisiana	1	Virginia	20
		Total	78

I am attaching a tabulation of the particular districts prepared by the Civil Rights Division. Two districts included in the above figures are not mentioned in the tabulation - Baton Rouge, Louisiana, regarding which an order was entered by Judge West yesterday, and Prince George County, Virginia, which is the subject of Judge Butzner's order in our impact case.

I have sent copies of our list of desegregating school districts to the religious leaders and am preparing to send them to representatives of the other groups who participated in the White House conference. These groups can, if they will, be instrumental in preparing the various communities for the coming desegregation.

Desegregation of South Carolina state parks.

On July 10, 1953, United States District Judge Martin (Western District, South Carolina) ordered the desegregation of South Carolina State parks, to be effective sixty days from the date of the court's order. We are advising the various leadership groups of this action in order that they may take steps to assure local leadership in South Carolina prepares for the transition.

Tweed-Segal Committee.

1. Tweed-Segal Committee has commissioned Vernon Miller, Dean, Catholic U. Law School, to answer David Lawrence's July 15 article in the Washington Evening Star. For this and future response we are sending them a list of papers which carry Lawrence's columns.

2. Tweed-Segal have also undertaken to provide back-up for Paul Johnston and other Alabama lawyers during the Alabama Bar Association meeting this weekend. Governor Wallace and Charles Black of Macon, Georgia, will speak and a number of resolutions may be debated.

3. The American Arbitration Association has offered the Tweed-Segal Committee the facilities of its 18 regional offices and its personnel for settlement of racial disputes.

4. The West Virginia Bar Association found the hotel where its convention was planned to accept the Association's Negro members and their wives. We are suggesting that Tweed-Segal advise the Birmingham Bar of this incident.

Business Council.

Robert Knight is trying to get for us a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Kappel to the Business Council suggesting action in response to the President's appeal. We are preparing a summary of the legislation for Knight and the Business Council.

Harlem File.

An interesting article with the above title appeared in today's Wall Street Journal pointing out how well local community groups had done in encouraging orderly and peaceful desegregation in the city of Mobile, Alabama.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: July 16, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney GeneralSUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

We are now reporting regularly on all developments which come to our attention.

Improvements have now been reported in 209 or 42% of the principal cities in the South and Border States.

1. Business Council.

Messrs. Robert Knight and J. Irwin Miller, both advised that there is generally favorable reaction to the White House meeting and luncheon here. According to Mr. Knight, Mr. Frederick Kappel plans to communicate with us later on their organization and plans for action.

2. APA Committee.

Ed Smith and I appeared on Friday before the so-called Schweppe Committee. I was asked, on arrival and without prior notice to speak about the legislation. John Satterfield came in as I was speaking, and, after we left, addressed himself to the same subject.

3. Assistance For School Desegregation.

We are preparing a list of localities where school desegregation is to occur for the first time this coming Fall. We are furnishing this list, together with the names of persons associated with these communities with whom we have been working to the committees of ministers, lawyers, etc. so that these groups may help lay the proper foundation for public acceptance of these changes in the affected communities.

4. Records.

We are maintaining, for future reference and use in situations such as that described above, IBM card files of all contacts which we are making, broken down (1) alphabetically; (2) by city and state; (3) by major organization; and (4) by professional group.

5. Trouble in Pine Bluff.

A July 8 letter from Richard H. Orear, President of Commonwealth Theatres, Inc., advises that the Commonwealth theatre in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, had desegregated on June 21 and that its business had suffered very materially.

We have reported this situation to Jerome Shestack of the President's Lawyers' Committee, Esther Peterson of the Women's Committee, Tom Power of the labor group and Jon Regier of the minister's committee, and asked them to do what they could to remedy the difficulty in Pine Bluff and to forestall trouble in Hot Springs.

6. Hearings Before Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Former Attorney General William P. Rogers and Mr. Bruce Bromley, senior partner of Cravath, Swaine and Moore and former Judge of the New York Court of Appeals will appear as witnesses on July 25th.

7. Religious Leaders.

We have suggested to Dr. Robert Spike, who has succeeded Reverend Regier as head of the administrative staff of the Continuing Committee of the National Conference of Race and Religion, that local ministers make it their business to attend trials of civil rights demonstrators and other trials involving strangers and minority defendants.

8. Further Improvements.

Springfield, Illinois. - Governor Otto Kerner has issued an executive order against racial discrimination in any activity licensed by the State of Illinois.

Lexington, North Carolina. - Ten Negroes were admitted to a white swimming pool on Saturday, July 13.

Laredo, Texas. - The Laredo Motel and Hotel Association announced that all the city's guest accommodations and restaurants would begin serving Negroes immediately.

Birmingham, Alabama. - A Birmingham Committee on Community Relations has been appointed by Mayor Boutwell. The Chairman is Frank Newton, Vice President, Southern Bell Telephone Company in Birmingham.

The following is for your information. It concerns the problems of the television station (WALA-TV) in Mobile, whose staff (Mal Eno and Waddy Page) have been active in stimulating interest in future problems of the city, particularly with respect to school desegregation.

At present an FCC hearing is scheduled to take place in Mobile on April 25. The hearing will be concerned with four charges against WALA. I am informed that the hearing itself, and any subsequent proceedings, will do sufficient damage to the station, whatever the outcome, that it will not be continued under present ownership and management.

1. The major charge involves an accusation of blackmail. This stems from a construction firm (Palmer and Baker) which had a contract to build a municipal auditorium in Mobile. My information is that, although the contract was obtained on a bid of six million dollars, the bid omitted about twelve million dollars worth of basic interior construction work. WALA editorialized on this at length. The contract was cancelled after considerable public outcry. Litigation over the contract was instigated by Palmer but lost.

According to Palmer, Eno and Pape offered towards the end of April 1962, to quit editorializing about the contract in return for receiving \$80,000 worth of public relations business from Palmer and Baker.

According to Eno and Pape, Palmer offered them \$5,000 at a meeting some days before the meeting referred to by Palmer, and this was firmly rejected.

According to my information, the claimed offer to cease the editorials was made at a time when the first steps towards cancellation of the contract had already been taken, the City was actively negotiating to attempt to reform the contract, and the editorials had been stopped anyway. The contention is thus made that the blackmail offer makes no sense; by that time the entire city was opposed to the contract.

In addition, my information is that the apparent low bid, with hidden costs, is a common Palmer and Baker technique, as is illustrated by the attached story from Miami.

2. Another charge is that the owner of WALA is incompetent so that there is a relinquishment of control by him which should lead to revocation of the license. The owner is in fact quite old and feeble. Waddy Pape is his nephew. The issue of control could presumably be settled by transfers within the family.

3. A third issue is non-compliance with the Fairness Doctrines in the editorials on the auditorium. The charge is that no opportunity was given to refute the adverse editorial comment.

4. A fourth claim is a Section 318 violation, dealing with the equal-time provision.

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WALA intends to file for a petition for reconsideration of the order setting this matter for hearing, and to ask for an extension of time in which to file the petition for reconsideration.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

DATE: July 11, 1963

FROM : Louis F. Oberdorfer
Assistant Attorney GeneralSUBJECT: Report of Desegregation Activity

We are now reporting regularly on all developments which come to our attention. The following changes by numbers of cities have been reported since May 22:

	Reported as of	
	June 4	July 11
Theatres desegregated	3	103
Restaurants desegregated	4	86
Hotels desegregated	5	30
Lunch counters desegregated	22	70
Civic machinery organized or active	19	66

The breakdown into categories today compared with June 4 is as follows:

Category	June 4	July 11
Category 1 - cities in which changes have been made or could be made immediately	90	221
Category 2 - cities in which changes could be made through coordination among business groups and local leadership	49	33
Category 3 - cities in which changes will be more difficult	34	37
Total	173	291

We know now of improvements made in less than two months in 41% of the principal cities in this area.

Examples of the lines of communication which have been established and the service being rendered are the following summaries of Tuesday's and today's activities concerning cities on the West Coast of Florida and the Hotel situation in New Orleans.

West Coast of Florida.

Mr. John McGrath of Allied Stores telephoned from New York City to advise of a situation on the West Coast of Florida, particularly in the Tampa area, which could be solved if Florida State Theatres would desegregate.

Florida State Theatres (A.B.C. - Paramount) has desegregated on the East Coast but has taken no action on the West Coast. The Mayor of Tampa and the bi-racial committee there are anxious for action by theatres because they are the last sensitive spot.

The local managers on the West Coast are ready to desegregate and feel that there will be a minimum of trouble. Mr. McGrath thought that we could take some action to accomplish the objective which, in his opinion, would just about settle problems on the West Coast.

We talked with Mr. Erlick of A.B.C. - Paramount about the situation and he advised that arrangements have been completed for theatres in Tampa, St. Petersburg, Daytona Beach, etc., to quietly desegregate right after Labor Day when the public schools will also integrate. These arrangements have been worked out with bi-racial committees and Negro leaders and they are satisfactory. We asked if he could ascertain if the action in Tampa could be accelerated.

Mr. Erlick called back to report on the situation. Mr. Lewis J. Finske who heads Florida State Theatres has been devoting a good deal of time to accomplishing desegregation in various cities on the West Coast. In Daytona Beach, for instance, he has met with CORE leaders and has advised that he will sit down with them after Labor Day and work out a plan to desegregate theatres. Contacts of a similar nature have been made with members of the Clergy and Negro leaders in other West Coast cities (and Jacksonville), including

Tampa. Under these circumstances, Mr. Finske says that he cannot accelerate the move in Tampa. Mr. Erlich says that it is a fact that while Mr. Finske has told groups that he will make arrangements after Labor Day, he actually will desegregate at that time.

We advised Mr. McGrath of the plan to desegregate along the West Coast of Florida right after Labor Day and he felt that this was good news and he would pass it on to his manager and others.

New Orleans.

We have been concerned about hotels in New Orleans. The Sheraton group has been willing for sometime to desegregate completely and several others have hinted at going along.* The stumbling block is a city ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor to whites and negroes. This ordinance is being tested in the courts, and has been held to be unconstitutional by a three-judge federal district court. The case is on appeal by the City to the Fifth Circuit, where it is believed that the lower court's decision will be upheld.

In order to generate some steam we contacted United States Attorney La Cour, Mr. Drew Martin of the National Hotel and Motel Association, and Mr. Harry Kelleher, a practicing attorney in New Orleans. United States Attorney La Cour, who was very willing to assist, will survey the situation, contact Messrs. Martin and Kelleher, and will arrange an informal meeting with hotel owners and managers to obtain a current reading. He will consider other moves and develop a plan of action for submission to the Department for approval. It is hoped that through these maneuvers some progress can be made in this major city. We have been informed that other cities in Louisiana will be guided by the action taken in New Orleans.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Most of the city's leading restaurant's - about 70 - had been or will be desegregated.

* Sheraton will accept patrons without regard to race except in its bars and dining rooms where liquor is served.

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Cocoa, Florida.

Desegregation of hotels and restaurants expected to be carried out before August 13; on Cocoa Beach, hotels, motels, restaurants and night clubs are already integrated.

Easton, Maryland.

The Mayor of this Eastern shore town (less than 25 miles from Cambridge) announced on June 20 that most public accommodations would desegregate on July 8. Word has now been received that 14 of 16 restaurants opened their doors to all customers on July 9. Further announcements are expected.

Richmond, Virginia.

While there has been remarkable improvement in this former seat of the Confederacy, e.g., most theatres, restaurants and lunch counters have been desegregated, there has been no formal civic machinery in operation. Yesterday, the City Council approved the formation of a bi-racial committee.