

Miss

WJH:jvm

June 1, 1962

Mrs. Ann Ingram
Administrative Assistant
to the Director
Race Relations Law Reporter
Vanderbilt University
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Ingram:

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall has referred to me your letter of May 23, 1962, requesting a list of pending civil rights litigation.

Attached for your information are a list of actions filed by the Department under the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts and a list of cases filed involving interference with bus and rail desegregation.

I trust that these lists will serve your purpose. If you desire further information, we shall be happy to try to furnish it.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. HOLLORAN
Executive Assistant
Civil Rights Division

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

27

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM	
Mr. Holloran		
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<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

May 24, 1962

Can you help her out?

Burke

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

Race Relations Law Reporter
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

May 23, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue & 10th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

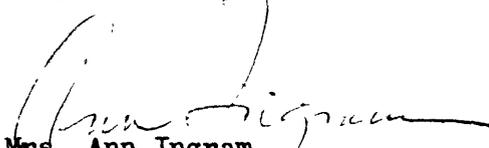
Dear Mr. Marshall:

From time to time I am very much in need of information concerning civil rights litigation which has either been instituted by the Justice Department, or which the department has entered, after the institution of the litigation by other parties. Newspaper accounts, which are the chief source of our information concerning action taken by the courts, are often fragmentary, and almost always omit details such as names of parties and the courts where the action is pending.

My problem is this: I would like to obtain from the Civil Rights Division, if it can be made available, a list of all pending civil rights litigation. My chief need is styles of cases, the location of the court (including division of the federal district court in which the action is pending) and docket numbers, if these are available. I am hopeful that somewhere in your division that this sort of index is kept, so that a copy could be made without any difficulty. If you do not have such an index of this litigation, then I realize that I am asking largely, and I can appreciate the task it would be to assemble such information.

If your staff can give me any assistance in this connection, I will be most grateful.

Very sincerely,



Mrs. Ann Ingram
Adm. Asst. to the Director

*Bill Holloman -
Can you help her out?
PH*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

NAME		BUILDING AND ROOM	
Mr. Neilson			
2.	<i>Mr. Marshall</i>		
3.			
4.			
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<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

June 1, 1962

For your information.

Burke

Noted!
Jerry

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

miss

PAUL WOLFE
CIRCUIT JUDGE
TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

May 29, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I was glad to be able to see you while in Washington and enjoyed talking with you.

It was thoughtful of you to offer to have the Solicitor General move my admission to the Supreme Court and I do thank you. Senator McClellan was able to get away from his meeting and I am now duly enrolled. This was the first time that I had ever been before the Court and I was greatly impressed by the experience. I had seen the President in person and the Congress in action but lacked a visual impression of the Judicial branch of our Government and now have an even greater pride in the Court and what it stands for.

With very best wishes and highest regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Wolfe

PW/i

Burke Marshall

F
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7

Civil Rights Division

Assistant Attorney General *ky*

First Assistant

Second Assistant

Chief, Trial Staff

() Mr. _____

Chief, General Litigation Section

Deputy Chief, Gen. Litigation Sec.

Head, Const. Rights Unit

Mr. _____

Head, Federal Custody Unit

Mr. _____

() Chief, Appeals & Research Section

Miss. Blair

() Chief, Voting & Election Section

Mr. _____

() Not Indexed - For Information

INDEX TITLE: _____

Cross Ref: _____

NO DOCKET

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

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 Mr Marshall

REMARKS:

*Jan -
There is no need
to send this on to
all these people. Keep
in my file - JM*

June 1, 1962

Dear Monsignor:

Many thanks for your letter of May 25th and the attached materials which are both interesting and helpful. It was good of you to send them.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Kennedy

The Right Reverend
George C. Higgins
National Catholic Welfare Conference
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

~~JWS/ss~~ Handwritten Note :It was nice seeing you again. RFK

JWS/ss |
BC: and incoming to Burke Marshall



NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
CABLE ADDRESS: ENNSEE TELEPHONE: REPUBLIC 7-3553

May 25, 1962

Dear Bob:

Your gentle criticism of the clergy during the course of your remarks on Saturday afternoon at the meeting of the President's Conference on National Economic Goals prompts me to let you know that our organization, in cooperation with the leading Jewish and Protestant organizations in the field of social action, have scheduled an extraordinarily important conference on the subject of race relations for January 14-17, 1963. The enclosed material explains the nature and the purpose of the conference in some detail. It will be by all odds the most important meeting of its kind ever held in the United States.

Incidentally the sponsors of the meeting will, within the near future, address a letter to the President inviting him to give the principal address at the conference.

It was nice seeing you again on Saturday afternoon.

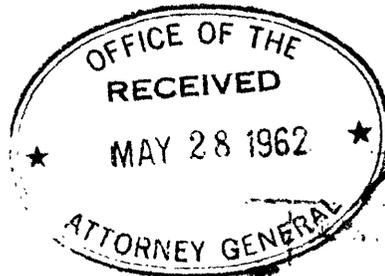
With every best wish I remain,

Cordially yours,

Rt. Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins

fr

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



44-16-0

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Justice
and Love



Gold
Scott

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE

JANUARY 14-17, 1963 • CHICAGO

May 15, 1962

On behalf of the organizations we represent, we invite you to participate with us in a National Conference on Religion and Race to commemorate the centennial of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. The Conference is to take place in Chicago from January 14 - 17, 1963. We would like very much to have your own organization, as one of a number of religious and religiously identified organizations, participate in the planning and conduct of this effort.

We believe that the consciences of many Americans are increasingly concerned with racial injustice and artificial barriers between men. It is apparent that the American people are troubled by the great harm that has been done our foreign relations by our patterns of racial segregation. However, the primary urgency in solving these problems derives from harm done our people and our sense of religious values and the moral commitment of our churches and synagogues.

This National Conference on Religion and Race will freshly demonstrate the relevance of religious values to the moral issues bound up in American racial discrimination and racism. We hope that our common participation in this meeting will help us find new ways to reach the hearts and consciences of our fellow Americans, to root out the pride and false values which raise barriers between brothers of different races. We hope too that the cooperation among religious organizations which will be shown through this meeting will point to new ways that religious groups in America can work for the common good of our society.

The enclosed memorandum presents in more detail what seem to us compelling reasons for cooperation between religious groups to secure interracial justice and the kind of integration demanded by our common religious and ethical traditions.

CONVENERS

Department of Racial and
Cultural Relations
National Council of Churches
Social Action Commission
Synagogue Council of America
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare
Conference

Our invitation carries with it a desire to have your organization share in the planning of the meeting. We hope that when you communicate your wish to join with us in this meeting, you can appoint a representative of your organization to attend the first meeting of the Conference planning committee in New York on May 28 and 29, 1962. If you are not sure about your cooperation in this meeting by that date, we hope you will nevertheless appoint someone to the planning committee on an ad-hoc basis.

Because the time before the January Conference is short, we are appointing an ad-hoc steering committee which will have some preliminary proposals for the May planning committee meeting. Work is already underway for the arrangements necessary to hold the Conference in Chicago.

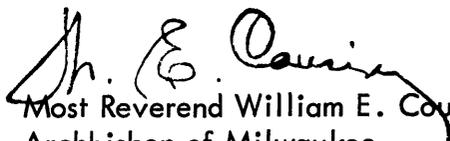
You will also want to know that we think the Conference will have to be somewhat limited in attendance and, therefore, the participation of individuals will be invitational on the basis of selection by the participating organizations. The meeting is to be financed by registration fees and voluntary contributions and grants. Other than the participation of your representatives in the planning sessions and in the Conference itself, it will not involve a commitment of finances from your organization.

We think that the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation is a fitting time for the religious groups of America to demonstrate their moral commitment to principles of justice and love in a dramatic and fresh way. We hope that your own organization will be able to join with the three initial conveners in this National Conference on Religion and Race.

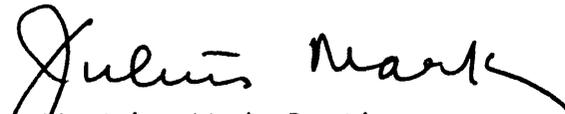
Very sincerely yours,



Mr. Irwin Miller, President
National Council of Churches
(for the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations)



Most Reverend William E. Cousins
Archbishop of Milwaukee
Chairman, Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference



Rabbi Julius Mark, President
Synagogue Council of America
(for the Social Action Commission)

Enclosures

GAH

National Conference on Religion and Race

To: Steering Committee

From: Secretariat

Re: Summary of Steering Committee meeting, April 12, 1962

Background

With the approval of their appropriate boards, the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches, the Social Action Commission of the Synagogue Council of America and the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference are together convening a National Conference on Religion and Race to commemorate the centennial of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

These initial conveners (Dr. Irwin Miller for the National Council of Churches, Rabbi Julius Mark for the Synagogue Council of America, Most Reverend William Cousins for the National Catholic Welfare Conference) have invited a number of people to serve on an initial Steering Committee to get the concrete plans for the Conference underway.

The initial conveners are readying an invitation to go to a variety of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious and religiously identified organization to join with them in planning the Conference, and to become participating organizations in it. The initial invitational letter was discussed by the Steering Committee, and a draft of it is attached. The letter of invitation will be accompanied by a memorandum citing the significance of the Conference, and in the case of the Protestant denominations and organizations a resolution regarding the Conference adopted by the Board of the National Council of Churches.

Title of Conference

National Conference on Religion and Race. To be subtitled: A Challenge to Justice and Love.

Date of Meeting

The general agreed intention is to hold the Conference as close to the beginning of January, 1963, as possible. The centennial date of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation is January 1, 1963. The Committee expressed preference for the dates January 14 - 17, 1963, but is also entertaining January 7 - 10. Selection of date depends on the date the U.S. Catholic bishops are selecting for their own meeting in Washington, D.C. This determination will be made on May 1, 1962. It is expected that a number of Catholic bishops will be invited to and attend the Conference.

Place of Conference

The initial conveners have mutually selected Chicago as the site of the Conference.

Negotiations are underway for hotel space in Chicago, and the secretariat has been authorized to proceed on this matter. The Steering Committee asked that every effort be made to hold the Conference in a first rate hotel, despite the general crowded condition of Chicago's hotels at that time of year, and even though the expense for registrants may be greater than otherwise.

Attendance at Conference

By agreement of the initial conveners the attendance at the Conference is to be by invitation only. The Steering Committee recommended attendance be limited to 500 delegates plus what additional Chicago participation might be required to involve the Chicago lay and clerical religious leadership in hosting the Conference.

Secretariat

By agreement of the initial conveners, the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice will serve as the secretariat for the Conference.

Letterhead

A letterhead will be prepared for the Conference itself. It will carry at least the initial conveners, and the secretariat with its address, and possibly, later, all the participating organizations.

Purpose of Conference; Benefits Expected

The members of the Steering Committee spent some time discussing what they really hoped might come out of the Conference. The following is a summary of what seemed to be consensus:

We have a long range goal of helping to create a climate in which all Americans have a feeling of acceptance. We also wish to achieve fruitful continuous interreligious cooperation. Here we are concerned with increased communication between the religious groups in America, not merely on the verbal level, but in terms of things they can do together.

We hope that the Conference will deal in very concrete and specific ways with the role of the churches and synagogues in racial integration. The Conference itself can define a long range goal for religion in America re the race problem, and it can outline immediate goals for the churches and synagogues to pursue relative to their own roles in race relations, and relative to civic goals.

to

Program

A general discussion on the program of the Conference brought out the necessity for pre involvement of the various constituencies relating to the Conference. Various methods might be utilized: circulation of a draft statement of conscience for discussion; questionnaire to elicit an inventory of the present situation of the churches and synagogues re the racial issue and racial practices. Such a questionnaire might result in a profile of the religious communities in America re the racial issue, and a publication which could be presented

to the Conference.

We also agreed that as much as possible we should plan for after effects. We hope it might be possible to hold similar conferences on the local level in 4 or 5 major U.S. cities. We also hope that the Conference will result in closer interreligious cooperation on the hard racial issues on the local level.

Note The Steering Committee appointed Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum to convene an ad-hoc Program Sub Committee to consist of Rabbi Philip Hiat, Dennis Clark of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, Dr. J. Oscar Lee, John Hope Franklin, Rabbi Solomon Bernards, Harry Fleishman and others. This Committee is to draw up fairly concrete program suggestions and plans which can be discussed and reviewed at the next meeting of the Steering Committee and at the first meeting of the planning Committee in late May. April 23, 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M., at the office of the American Jewish Committee was tentatively picked as the first meeting of this Committee. Tuesday, May 8, was suggested as a possible second meeting date.

The Program Committee might take off from the initial list of program suggestions presented at the meeting of the Steering Committee. This list is attached.

Budget: Finances

The Steering Committee reviewed the attached budget, and recommended for future financial contacts, that the budget be expanded to include about \$3,000 for extra clerical help just preceeding and during the Conference itself, and \$5,000 for possible speaker expense, travel, etc. General discussion indicated, however, that we hope those giving major addresses, papers, etc., will either be responsible for their own expenses, or have these costs born by their religious organizations.

The draft budget has been introduced to several foundations, and efforts to secure the necessary money are underway.

Further financial explorations should include in the budget a figure for follow up conferences to be held in some of the major cities of the United States -- possibly 4 or 5 conferences at an estimated total cost of \$10,000 each. The budget might contain 2 phases -- one for the present Conference and one for followup conferences.

No financial contributions are required from convening or participating organizations, though voluntary contributions are welcomed. The Conference is to be financed by registration fees, grants and voluntary gifts.

Note Dr. J. Oscar Lee agreed to submit the draft budget and our other ideas to the National Council of Churches finance department for advice; and Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Committee agreed to submit the same material to his fund raisers.

Planning Committee

By agreement of the initial conveners each organization to be invited to

Note participate in the Conference will be asked to appoint a representative to serve on a Planning Committee. This Committee is to meet initially on May 28 and 29 at Riverside Church in New York (120th and Riverside Drive). A notice will be sent later on this.

Public Relations

It was the feeling of the Steering Committee that initial public announcement of the Conference should be withheld until after the initial meeting of the larger Planning Committee.

Note Dr. J. Oscar Lee is to convene a small informal group of public relations consultants.

Authority and Chart of Organization

The initial conveners will draft a plan of organization for the Conference (committees and authority), and will present this at the next meeting of the Steering Committee.

It was generally agreed that everyone wanted as much involvement in planning as possible by all the participating organizations. This involvement is restricted by two contingencies: 1) the necessity for each of the three main conveners to be concerned with the peculiar sensitivities of each of the major religious groupings, and 2) the problem of time. Some things must be gotten underway as quickly as possible.

Next Meeting

Note The next meeting of the Steering Committee is scheduled for May 16, 1962, from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM, in the offices of the Synagogue Council of America, 235 Fifth Avenue, New York

Mathew Ahmann

Misr

LAW OFFICES

SIMON & ROSEN

706 AINSLEY BUILDING, 14 N. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONES FR 3-6383 • FR 9-5687

TOBIAS SIMON
MAURICE ROSEN

PLEASE REPLY NUMBER:

June 4, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

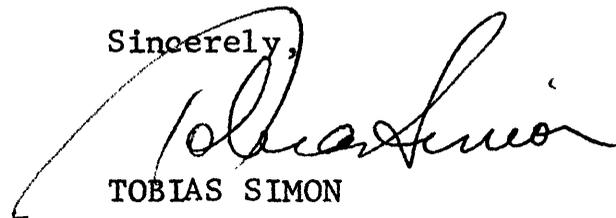
Thank you for the copies of the pleadings in
Simpkins vs Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital, et al.

While the Miami newspapers do not give too much attention to your activities, my cursory, but daily readings of the New York Times would lead me to believe that you are a very busy man.

I tried to get some mutual friends, Berl Bernhard, Peter Sussman and Larry Speiser to introduce us during my recent trip to Washington, but the time simply was not there. I hope to have that pleasure in the near future.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,



TOBIAS SIMON

TS:ev

Miss

June 4, 1962

Honorable Frank M. Johnson, Jr.
District Judge
Middle District of Alabama
Post Office Box 35
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Judge Johnson:

At least tentatively I have made a date for you to talk to the Attorney General at around 4:00 o'clock on the afternoon of June 18. I hope that you still plan to come up that week with your boy. We will all be very delighted to see you, and I will be happy to make arrangements for your boy to have his tour at any time that is convenient to you.

I also mentioned your proposed visit to Justice White, and as I was sure he would be, he will be most pleased to see you and to say hello to your boy. I told him that you intend to write to Mr. Justice Black about that.

At your convenience I would appreciate it if you would drop me a note to let me know if this is satisfactory.

Please convey my best wishes to Mrs. Johnson.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Miss

June 4, 1962

Rev. Norman C. Jimerson
Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human
Relations, Inc.
Room 1224 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Rev. Jimerson:

Thank you for your letter of May 31, 1962,
and the additional facts on the Talladega demonstra-
tions. Charles Morgan is a fine lawyer.

I am sorry to have missed seeing you.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc.

ROOM 1224 COMER BLDG. -- BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA
PHONE AL 2-2722

Rev. Norman C. Jimerson, Executive Director

"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA."

May 31, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Thank you very much for your telegram Tuesday evening. I certainly did not want anyone staying in the office in order to meet me. In order to prepare for a re-organizational meeting of a local council in Mobile on June 7th and the Workshop on Employment Opportunities in Birmingham on June 8th and 9th I felt it was important to return immediately to Birmingham instead of waiting until today to see you or someone in your office.

On April 9th and 10th students at Talladega College held sit-in demonstrations at two or three drug stores in Talladega. Several students were arrested and also Dr. Everett MacNair, white 65 year old Dean of the Chapel at Talladega College, was arrested and jailed. It is interesting to note that he went to the drug store about 45 minutes before the students came. They sat down next to him. The students were arrested and the policeman was ushering them out of the store. A white man pointed to Dr. MacNair and said, "What about him?" Dr. MacNair told the officer that he had not been refused service and had not been asked to leave. The policeman then called a waiter over and told him to ask Dr. MacNair to leave which he did. At this point he then arrested Dr. MacNair and took him on to jail with the other students. On April 11th there were no demonstrations. I did go to Talladega and talked with Dr. Gray, President of the College. I also talked with the owners of two of the drugstores where there had been demonstrations and I attended a meeting of students at Talladega College. To all of these people I suggested there should be efforts made to encourage the Mayor to appoint a bi-racial committee to begin negotiations. On April 26th I again went to Talladega. I talked with the Chief of Police, two white ministers, Dr. Gray and Dr. MacNair. I also attended a meeting of the White Ministerial Association in Talladega. The group attending the Ministerial Association had about a half hour discussion as to whether I should be allowed to speak or not and voted that I should not say anything. Again I urged all that I talked with to try to get some communications open between the College and townspeople. On April 28th the State Attorney General issued an injunction against all students of Talladega, Dr. Arthur Gray, Dr. Everett MacNair, Bob Zellner (field worker for Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee), Dorothy Vailes (student leader of the demonstrations), Carl Braden (who to my knowledge was not in Talladega at all) and a reporter from New York who was in town looking for a story. My name was also included in this list. I learned of the injunction against me by reading the Sunday paper. Our Board has hired Attorney Charles Morgan, Jr. of 1500 Comer Building, Birmingham 3, Alabama,

*Dear Rev. Jimerson -
Thank you for
your letter of May 31 and
the additional facts on
the Talladega demonstration
Charles Morgan is a fine
source. I am sorry to
have missed
seeing you
very truly
yours*

Mr. Burke Marshall
Washington, D. C. - 2
May 31, 1962

to be our counsel.

We appreciate very much your concern about Alabama and your interest in the whole field of Civil Rights. If there is any way that I can provide information that might be of assistance to you, please feel free to call upon me.

Cordially,



Norman G. Jimerson (Rev.)
Executive Director

NCJ:ac

Economic growth, the expansion of companies already doing business in Alabama, and attracting new industry to our state means a higher income for our people, a decrease in unemployment, more tax dollars to operate schools, build roads, development of waterways. As the economy expands projects can be developed to attract new industry.

Industrialists, bankers, business leaders, newspapermen in Alabama are now increasingly aware of the fact that stable social conditions are essential to attract new industry. For nearly four years there was no single major industrial expansion in Little Rock after the school crisis of September, 1957.

The Wall Street Journal of May 26, 1961, found examples of immediate economic effects of the violence in Birmingham on May 15? "We've been hurt and hurt bad," declares a top official of one of the City's largest banks.

-To assist local communities to face and meet their own problems with their own resources.

-To build bridges of understanding and operate an atmosphere of mutual respect between all peoples in Alabama.

—An independent voluntary organization of Alabamians of all races and creeds living in cities and small communities engaged in all kinds of occupations.

—Membership is open to all persons in Alabama who subscribe to its purposes.

—In the Golden Rule

—In the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man

—In the dignity of every Human Being

—Self respect increases with respect for others

—To serve as medium for reaching a workable day-to-day arrangement for individuals who strive for intelligence and fair play in race relations.

—To promote channels for prompt and easy communication between individuals and groups of all races.

—To encourage and support individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance of law and order in the implementation of the decisions of our courts.

—To foster an atmosphere and environment in which citizens of all races, creeds and colors can exist and work together in decency and dignity.

—To encourage the development of basic concepts of human dignity, individual freedom and responsibility as embodied in the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of Alabama, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Bill of Rights and other Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and in the basic Judeo-Christian concepts of the dignity and significance of each individual as a child of God, and as a brother of all men everywhere.

our methods . . .

—Foster and maintain active communication

between various racial and religious groups

—Provide information and assistance to local community leaders in our cities and towns who are interested in studying and working out a practical solution in dealing with local problems.

—Establish and maintain local councils in all parts of our state.

this council is financed by . . .

—Membership dues

—Individual contributions

—Foundations and Church groups

our program and policies are . . .

—Determined by members at the Annual Meeting.

—Developed and carried out by officers elected by the members.

we cooperate with . . .

—Individuals and local organizations seeking to promote good will.

—Similar state organizations

—Southern Regional Council

alabama council on human relations . . .

—Under the laws of Alabama its history goes back to the "Founding of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in 1919 and the Alabama Division of Southern Regional Council established in 1944. The Alabama Council on Human Relations was incorporated in 1954.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

AA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA

Believing in the principles and aims of the Alabama Council, I would like to become a:

- 1. Single Member (\$5.00) () New () Renewal ()
- 2. Joint Member, Husband and Wife (\$8.00) () Bill Me ()
- 3. Sustaining Member (\$10.00) () Enclosed: Check ()
- 4. Student Member (\$3.00) () Cash ()
- 5. Contributor (\$) () Money Order ()

Name _____
 Last First Middle

Address _____
 Street

City _____ Zone _____

County _____

Occupation _____ Date _____

*Memberships and Contributions to the ACHR are exempt and deductible from Federal Income Tax.

Officers

OF 1962

- President
Rev. Powers McLeod
- 1st Vice-Pres
Dr. Luther H. Foster
- 2nd Vice-Pres
Mr. Nat Welch
- 3rd Vice-Pres
Dr. Lucius Pitts
- Secretary
Mrs. A. W. West, Sr.
- Treasurer
Rev. J. C. Wilson
- Executive Director
Rev. Norman C. Jimerson

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ROOM 1224 COMER BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

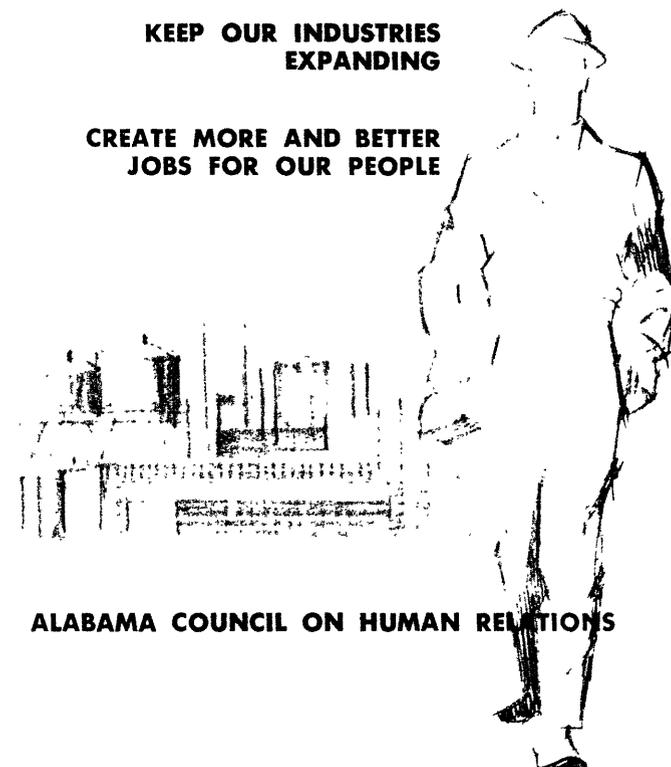
Let's Work together



**KEEP OUR SCHOOLS OPEN
AND ACCREDITED**

**KEEP OUR INDUSTRIES
EXPANDING**

**CREATE MORE AND BETTER
JOBS FOR OUR PEOPLE**



ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

June 6, 1962

Mrs. Burton W. Lewis
2507 Second Street, South
Arlington 4, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Lewis:

Many thanks for taking the time and trouble to write me so fully. I have noted your suggestions. I had previously explored the possibility of federal schooling in Prince Edward; there is simply no statutory basis for it.

It was a pleasure to meet you last night.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Dear Mrs. Lewis
Many thanks for taking the
time and trouble to write me & I
I have noted your suggestions.

2507 2nd St. South
Arlington 4, Va.
June 4, 1962

I had previously
explored the possibility
of federal schooling
in Prince Edward;
there is simply no
statutory basis for it.
It was a pleasure
to meet you last night.
Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

When you spoke at the recent Democratic Women's Campaign Conference, you were asked what action has been taken by the Dept. of Justice to ensure that its employees in the South are affirmatively implementing Administration policies. My question was put partly so that the anticipated answer (very satisfactory) might get into the "record," as they say at Congressional hearings!

Also in mind was the follow-through locally so essential to the full realization of national policies as well as the admonition of a federal judge in Alabama that a district attorney intervene in a voter registration suit. Since that incident two years ago, it should be becoming clearer that Justice shall not be tempered by the conditioning of local custom.

The Department's thrust is discussed by Louis Lomax in the article, "The Kennedys Move in on Dixie," published in the May issue of Harper's Magazine. He states: "The Dept. of Justice is not blind in this field; it is gathering information on the potential Negro vote throughout the South and it has practical plans to make that vote a reality."

Referring to the breakthrough in registration made possible by litigation initiated by the Department (an advocacy so refreshing!) he quotes you: "We expect our voter registration efforts not only to produce better white candidates for Negroes to choose from but we fully expect to have Negro candidates emerge." I recalled this statement the other day when a good friend, who is dean of research at Tuskegee Institute, reminded me of my promise to serve as his campaign manager. He had planned to run for public office in Macon County as soon as a sufficient number of voters had been registered. I am told that Charles Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, recommended that no Negro candidates offer for election now lest other residents become fearful of a "taking over." Somehow I think I might have persuaded him that "my" candidate would have been a good one to enter. This is predicated on the rapport we established when I served as chairman of the TCA public relations committee. We were both amazed at the turnout of prospective registrants in response to an appeal following Governor Patterson's boast that Negroes in Macon County were not interested in registering. He attributed it to the committee's work but I attribute it to the magic of his name in the community, despite the power structure's rejection of him as a person with whom to establish "communication" following the gerrymander. And it was quite a coincidence that the

turnout of over 600 applicants occurred the very day the registrars were ordered to exhibit their records to agents of the Dept. of Justice!

Wyatt T. Walker of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in town recently, mentioned that some statements in the Lomax article--without specification--are not entirely accurate. I don't know whether he is correct in stating that the Administration fears most that "the Negro leadership organizations, either because of bickering among themselves or lack of contact with the Negro masses, will fail to draw out large numbers of potential Negro voters." However, you may be interested in knowing that a concern for reaching the grass roots underlies a national program now underway by chapters of Delta Sigma Theta, a college women's sorority. We have two goals for 1962: every member a registered voter and active in a political party or nonpartisan voters organization.

These goals may seem modest yet, if accomplished, will be a significant gain, for we are familiar with the political indifference of too large a number of Negro "intellectuals." This project is one facet of a long-range program of social action and education conceived by our national Public Affairs subcommittee, on which I serve as chairman. We anticipate that this year our members will undertake, or participate in, voter registration and community education campaigns. The report from our chapter in Jackson, Miss. is so heartening I attach excerpts for your information.

Whatever may have been the basis of the Attorney General's plea for a "cooling off" period for Freedom Rides and sit-ins, I am convinced that they have served as a catalyst for Negroes in those communities where these young adults asserted an uncommon leadership. At times excoriated, and later vicariously enjoyed, their example is now gathering affirmative support from their elders.

For example, in 1960, it was only after much persuasion and a promise of no publicity that our chapter in New Orleans consented to sponsor our national Christmas party. It was in honor of the Negro children who were first to enter desegregated schools there. In prior years, parties honored similar children in Little Rock and Prince Edward County, Va. All chapters contribute money; the local chapter sponsors the modest but symbolic party. In 1961, when asked to suggest a place for the party that year, my recommendation was Jackson, Miss. After our experience with New Orleans members, no one thought that our members in Jackson would consent. A telephone call to a member in Jackson, the wife of Atty. Jack Young, attorney for many of the Freedom Riders and sit-in demonstrators, brought a prompt reply that the chapter would be happy to sponsor the party.

She, like most of our members, is a public school teacher but, as she put it, the courage of the McComb, Miss. high school students who refused to sign a pledge to desist from demonstrations, as a condition of re-entry to classes, inspired Negro adults in Jackson to action--to assist the students and themselves. One of our members, a social worker, assured us of entree to the jail where Brenda Travis was incarcerated and she was able to convey communications denied Brenda by herkeepers. Our chapters the country over rallied with tuition

contributions for the McComb students. Makeshift facilities were made available for them by Campbell College in Jackson, itself later to be threatened with reprisals by officials of the State of Mississippi for accomodating these students.

My faith in the quickening achievement of shared political power in the South rests not so much with the bickering "Negro leadership organizations" as with: 1) indigenou^s new adult leaders in the emerging independent voter organizations (a result of exclusion from party machinery); and 2) with the college and high school students who are displacing the former accomodation leaders or who are causing them to move with speed and militancy sufficient to remain ahead of the "masses."

Faith in the latter has come about largely from discussions with students, college presidents, faculty members, and community leaders during visits to ten Negro colleges in the South last Spring. These persons provided material for a study of "The Consequences of the Student Protest Movement for Southern Negro Colleges." Dr. Lewis W. Jones, project director, is now writing a report of the study which was financed by the Taconic Foundation, a contributor to the Voter Education Project administered by the Southern Regional Council.

It was somewhat amusing to note, in Mr. Lomax's article, that the "civil rights leaders" with whom Lloyd Garrison is said to have commenced talks to begin this Program are all men, particularly since Negro women will do much of the work essential to the program's success. Failure to appreciate the role of women in the Negro subculture is as evident here as was failure to recognize the vital role of women generally, in political campaigns, so manifest at the Democratic Women's Campaign Conference.

The excellent speech made by Genevieve Blatt, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, stressing the need for increased appointments and election of women to public office wasn't half as pointed as remarks made by several women present. They seemed dissatisfied with the secondary place accorded women by the Administration. I had seen the same reaction a month ago, by members of the American Council on Human Rights executive committee, when I showed them a recent pamphlet published by the Democratic National Committee listing Negroes appointed to positions by the Administration. Even Louis Martin, deputy chairman, who had given me the pamphlet had to concede that the number of women listed was less than token!

For some of the women at the conference, their disenchantment was compounded by what they considered to be a "tourist's tour" given them at the White House Reception, and the notable absence from sessions at the Sheraton Park of the Kennedy ladies, a subject of comment by women panelists at the press luncheons. Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, of course, was present.

Also, at a post-banquet session in the suite of Ethel Payne, new deputy field director of the DNC, the consensus of remarks made to Margaret Price by the group of Negro women was that despite their

repeated attempts to work with the local Democratic Party organization, they had met rebuffs and, in 1960, had ended up working with the Volunteers for Kennedy groups. This I had expected to happen, as it did, in Tuskegee, Ala. where the Party is true to the symbol on its ballots but I was surprised to learn the extent of a similar reception in states like Ohio and New York.

When I was recounting this experience to a friend, the comment was: "The Attorney General should know about this because he will do something about it!" I don't know what he can do about it, but realization of the Negro voting potential in the North as well as in the South--judging from the tremendous overtures now being made by Republicans--must be a multi-pronged approach, registering Party members as well as voters. To borrow a phrase from Arthur Schlesinger, once a problem essentially quantitative is solved (the requisite number of voters registered) a qualitative problem must be addressed (integration into the party machinery).

At the session in Miss Payne's room, two other lawyers and I began a side discussion of the case by case approach to desegregating education. We felt that thought should be given to establishing a federal right to education and that many problems in Prince Edward County, Va. can be solved by the federal government's providing a top-flight school, so excellent in plant and personnel, open to all students, that the common desire for the best education money can buy would override subordinate consideration of choice of classmates. We are confident that something this imaginative must be done to overcome the present stalemate and lay endless litigation to rest.

Perhaps you may be able to touch upon this question in the course of your address on June 5 at the Howard University Law School banquet where I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotta Lewis

(Mrs. Burton W. Lewis)

Jackson, Miss.
May 14, 1962

You must know that we in Mississippi feel that this Committee's emphasis on political activity is most timely for us... In gathering materials in an effort to follow the guide sheet which you sent us we learned that our Congressional district has 6,000 registered voters but a potential of 35,000....

As you know, we have two Negroes in Mississippi seeking election for Congress in the June 5th primary. Most of us in the Jackson vicinity are in the 2nd district which has one of the candidates. We feel that these names on the ballot have done a great deal to really "awaken" our people; and it has certainly created more interest and concern about registration and voting.

A few days ago, there was a bill presented to our State Legislature to change the number of petitioners required to put a candidate on the ballot. The bill is asking that the number be changed from 200 to 2000 petitioners. You can guess what this is aimed at! And you can see that we in Delta here in Mississippi have reasons to take an interest in the political activity on the local and state level as well as the national level.

Our May Week program, held May 6, was opened to the public. It was our first step toward Delta's new emphasis. We had three speakers who discussed: Voting and Registration; Campaigning for Public Office; and Community Action. There was active participation in the discussion and we feel that the program was not only interesting but informative. Representatives of the student organization presently encouraging a boycott of the city bus company showed the movie of the Montgomery, Ala. story, "I Walk for Freedom."

We had mimeographed copies of the Bills which you sent to us in order that each member would have a copy. /Summaries of the package of bills introduced in the Senate in March to implement 1961 recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission/ We encouraged our sorors to read carefully and to voice their opinion. We also secured printed materials from the Voters League. Although most of the sorors present were registered voters, we encouraged each to share this material with at least one other person.

Most of our inactive Deltas live outside Jackson. We should mention that we have two active Deltas outside Jackson and in counties where Negroes "just are not registered." We will keep you informed of our activity and participation.

McDERMOTT

June 6, 1962

Mr. James A. McDermott
Associate Editor
Student Editorial Board
Michigan Law Review
Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. McDermott:

Thank you for your letter of June 1.
I will be glad to contribute a piece to
your January issue on the literacy test
proposals. Please give me a deadline.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Musi

June 11, 1962

Mr. Henry Cabirac, Jr.
Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
Suite No. 2
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

It is nice to continue to hear from you. I would be glad to discuss the equal employment program with you when you are next up here. In short, the best way of being helpful is to give any information or complaints you have about the employment practices of any government contractor to John Field, whose full title and address is:

Mr. John Field, Executive Director
President's Committee on Equal
Employment Opportunity
General Accounting Office Bldg.
Washington 25, D.C.

Sincerely,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

NEW ORLEANS 13, LA.

PHONE 523-2901

June 6, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I was informed by one of our members who is the head of the contract division for an oil company that the leases which his company and all of the others recently negotiated for offshore Louisiana drilling rights were held up two weeks because the clause on equal employment opportunities was being written into them. In your opinion, what is the most effective way that an organization such as ours might assist in implementing this decision? You will probably be limited in attempting to tell me in a letter, and if and when I do get back to Washington, I hope to go over this matter with you and others more thoroughly.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Cabirac, Jr.
Henry Cabirac, Jr.

HC:ild

*Describe, continue.
It is nice to continue
to hear from you. I would be
glad to discuss the equal
employment problem with you when
you are next in here. In short the best
way of being helpful is to give my
information & complaint to John F. Field, whose
contract is to John F. Field, whose
full title and address is:*

Honorary Chaplain: Rev. John LaFarge, S.J. OFFICERS: Dr. John J. O'Connor, Chairman (Washington, D.C.); Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., Vice Chairman (Washington, D.C.); John P. Nelson, Jr., Vice Chairman (New Orleans); Miss Dorothy Mattingly, Secretary (St. Louis); Charles W. Wexler, Treasurer (Detroit). EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell (Chicago); George K. Hanton (New York); Harold T. Hanton (Brooklyn); James A. Leadon (St. Paul); Guichard Parris (New York); Very Rev. Harold R. Perry (Bay St. Louis). BOARD: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Brady (Syracuse); Elmer Paul Brock (Wilmington); Mrs. James E. Brophy (Detroit); Dr. James T. Carey (San Francisco); Daniel Cassey (Detroit); Dennis Clark (Philadelphia); Rev. Joseph Connolly (Baltimore); Robert Andre Dumas (Toledo); Ellsworth Evans (St. Louis); John J. Farrell (Chicago); Dr. Eugene Fontinell (New Rochelle); Norman Francis (New Orleans); Dr. Charles L. Hayes (Greensboro); Rev. Philip S. Hurley, S.J. (New York); Rt. Rev. Msgr. Franklyn J. Kennedy (Milwaukee); George S. Lima (Providence); James K. Luger (Minneapolis); William McCoy (Portland); John A. McDermott (Chicago); Mrs. Anna M. McGarry (Philadelphia); Mrs. Roger Putnam (Springfield); Michael F. Quinn (Indianapolis); Dr. Ferdinand L. Rousseve (Boston); Miss Theresa Staudt (San Antonio); Percy H. Steele, Jr. (San Diego); William H. Thompson (Little Rock); Charles F. Vatterott, Jr. (St. Louis); John Edward White (Pittsburgh). EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Mathew H. Ahmann. DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE: Henry A. Cabirac, Jr. (New Orleans).

*Sincerely
Yours*

Fr

E ATTORNEY GENERAL

General.....	
.....	
nt 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 _____	

June 13, 1962

REMARKS:

I'll see the children.

RFK

File

Fr

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 _____	

June 13, 1962

REMARKS:

I'll see the children.

RFK

File

Misc.

Department of Justice
Washington

June 7, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With regard to the attached, I cannot find anyone in the White House who is willing to say that he thinks you should spend the time to see these children. Accordingly, it is entirely up to you. I made my inquiries at the White House through Lee White.

I am confident that it would mean a great deal to the children if some special attention could be paid to them.



Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

I'll see the child



Department of Justice
Washington



May 24, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I was given the following information by Bill Creech, who is counsel to Senator Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

On June 8 at 9:45 a.m. arrangements have been made for children from the George Mason Center in Virginia to take a tour of the White House. This is a public school for retarded children. The arrangements were made with the White House by Edward Rose, principal of the school. There will be a group of 43 children and 27 adults.

One of the children is the daughter of Mrs. Helen Lyles, a member of the staff of the Subcommittee. Her husband works in the FBI.

Mr. Creech thought you would be interested in this information, and that you might want to see the children.



Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

*I'll see them if someone wants to see them
RM*

Musi.

June 14, 1962

Honorable Luther H. Hodges
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Governor:

Thank you for your note about Bill Trent. Following your suggestions to the Attorney General and me, I got in touch with Mr. Trent to discuss opening up communications with Negro leaders in the South in whom he has confidence. He is working on that now.

I am sure this will be very helpful and we are most grateful for your suggestion. I will let you know how things are going.

Sincerely yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 11, 1962

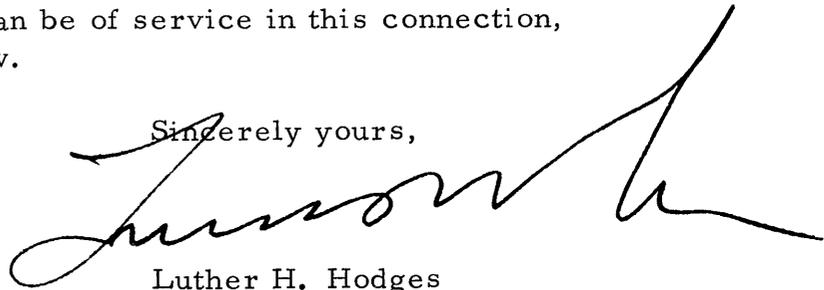
Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

I got a call from our friend, Bill Trent, Director of the Negro College Fund of New York. He said he was working with you on certain names of negro leaders throughout the South. I had mentioned this to you some weeks ago.

If we can be of service in this connection, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,



Luther H. Hodges

Dear Governor:

Thank you for your note about Bill Trent. Following your suggestions to the Attorney General and we, I got in touch with Mr. Trent to discuss ~~opening up~~ ^{opening up} for communications with Negro leaders in the South in whom he has confidence. ~~He is~~ He is working on that now. I am sure this will be very helpful and we are most grateful for your suggestions. I will let you how things are going. Sincerely yours

Musi.

June 20, 1962

Professor Harry H. Shapiro
Political Science Department
Rutgers - The State University
406 Penn Street
Camden 2, New Jersey

Dear Professor Shapiro:

Unfortunately my schedule is such that it will be impossible for me to meet with you until after July 4. Why don't you suggest a day after that? I am sure we can get together, and am looking forward to it.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

June 19, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Please refer to our correspondence of September 6 and your reply of September 8, 1961. With the end of teaching responsibilities for the college year I am looking forward to an opportunity to complete the research necessary to write a monograph on the Civil Rights Division and the criminal civil rights statutes. I have been awarded a continuance of a Research Council Grant for this purpose.

In the final paragraph of my September 6 letter I wrote that "it would be important to this study that I have the benefit of your thinking regarding the philosophy which presently guides you and your staff in this work. To this end I will value an opportunity to meet with you at your convenience..."

I plan to be in Washington on Friday, June 29. Would it be possible for you to see me for a few minutes? If that date is inconvenient I will be glad to come at a date suggested by you.

Very truly yours,
Harry H. Shapiro
Harry H. Shapiro
Associate Professor, Political Science

Dear Professor Shapiro:
Unfortunately my schedule is such that I will be impossible for me to meet with you until after July 4. Why don't you ~~write~~ suggest a day after that? I am sure we can get together and are looking forward to it. Very truly yours,

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE'S CHAMBERS
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
POST OFFICE BOX 35
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR.
DISTRICT JUDGE

June 22, 1962

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I want you to know how much I appreciated your graciousness in assisting me while I was in Washington the first part of this week. It was a real pleasure meeting the new officials of the Department of Justice that you introduced me to.

I was very favorably impressed with the Attorney General and particularly his expressions concerning the Department's standing ready to assist this Court in its effective operations. You and some of the other Assistant Attorneys General have already demonstrated a most refreshing attitude. It gives a judge in my position a feeling that he does not stand alone in these troublesome cases.

I particularly enjoyed my visit in your home and meeting your very charming wife and children. Give them my best regards.

Sincerely yours,



FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR.

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

*To Mr. Don
For info and
reference
JM*