

RHODE ISLAND BAR ASSOCIATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

ROOM 403, 17 EXCHANGE STREET

PROVIDENCE 3, RHODE ISLAND

GASPEX 1-5740

FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN, PRESIDENT

JAMES C. BULMAN, PRESIDENT-ELECT

GEORGE C. DAVIS, VICE-PRESIDENT

JULIUS C. MICHAELSON, SECRETARY

FRANCIS X. LAFRANCE, TREASURER

ALFRED H. JOSLIN, CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EDWARD P. SMITH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 23, 1963

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED

JUL 25 1963

ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

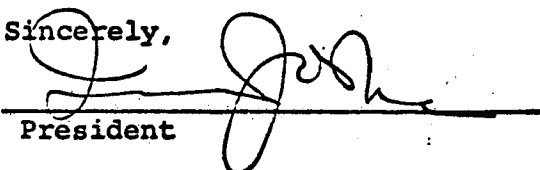
Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for yours of July 19th. The Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Bar Association held the meeting I indicated in my previous letter, and at that meeting a vote was taken and release was made to the Providence Journal and also the Pawtucket Times. I hand you copy of the release.

I have already written the Chairman of the Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee signifying the willingness of the Bar Association to aid in the protection of the civil rights of our citizens in Rhode Island.

I have also indicated to the Committee appointed by the President our willingness to cooperate. I trust we may be of some service to the various organizations.

Sincerely,



President

O'B:GM
Enc.

The Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Bar Association at a recent meeting unanimously agreed to offer its services to the local or state groups concerned with the problem of civil rights. There is already a bi-racial committee appointed by Mayor Reynolds, and we understand that Governor Chafee is contemplating the appointment of a like committee at the state level. We have already notified Dennis J. Roberts, Chairman of the Mayor's bi-racial committee that we shall be happy to assist his committee; we are ready to assist any organization in its efforts to protect the civil rights of all the people of our State.

In our own Bar Association there is no racial discrimination; the Legal Aid Society makes legal aid available to all who need it on a non-discriminatory basis, and the directors and staff of this society is largely composed of lawyers.

The President of the Rhode Island Bar Association attended the recent meeting of lawyers in Washington at the invitation of President Kennedy; this meeting was called to discuss civil rights; and since that meeting has communicated with the United States Attorney General, and the Chairman of the national group of lawyers, appointed by President Kennedy

to formulate plans for nationwide support by lawyers of the civil rights program making our position known; to the end that all persons in our state shall be afforded equal opportunity in all matters concerned with civil rights.

President Kennedy in his message to Congress points out that Rhode Island is one of thirty states that has enacted laws of varying effectiveness against discrimination in public places. Rhode Island's laws go back many years. We also have the fair employment practices act which dates from 1949; and there is a commission which has the duty of enforcing the act.

The Bar Association, therefore, hopes to do its part in protecting the civil rights of all our citizens regardless of race, color, religion or country of origin.

AUG 5 1953

Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Esq.
Huntton, Williams, Gay, Powell & Gibson
Electric Building
Richmond 12, Virginia

Dear Mr. Powell:

Thank you for your letter of July 23, with its report on the situation in Richmond.

We are glad to learn of the advances being made in race relations in your community. The maintenance of communications between White and Negro leaders, which you mention, is particularly important to the satisfactory solution of this problem.

We should like to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon your selection as President-Elect of the American Bar Association. We are happy to hear that you will be able to maintain close touch with Messrs. Tweed and Segal in your new position.

Many thanks for your valuable attention to this matter of vital national concern.

Sincerely,

H

Attorney General

THOMAS BENJAMIN BENT
EPPA HUNTON, III
GEORGE S. GIBSON
RICHARD S. ROBERTSON
LEWIS T. POWELL, JR.
PATRICK A. GIBSON
M. BRICE GRAVES
M. HERRILL PASCO
RALPH N. FERRELL, JR.
JOHN W. SIELY
FRANCIS V. LOWDEN, JR.
E. WARWICK DAVENPORT
LAWRENCE E. SLANICHAN
T. JUSTIN MOORE, JR.
JOSEPH C. CARTER
ROBERT P. BUDOW
E. MILTON JARLEY, III
LEWIS T. BOOKER
GEORGE C. FREEMAN, JR.

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, POWELL & GIBSON

ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND 12, VIRGINIA

AREA CODE 703
MILTON 3-0151

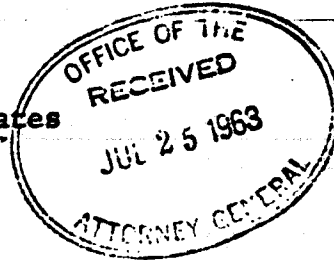
FREDERICK E. BAUMHAGES
COUNSEL

E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS - 1962
HENRY W. ANDERSON - 1964
T. JUSTIN MOORE - 1965

HENRY FRASER, III
GEORGE W. BARKER
JAMES A. HARPER, JR.
RODERICK D. SWINLOW
WALTER H. HORSLEY
EVANS S. BRADFELD
JOHN J. ADAMS
W. TAYLOR MURPHY, JR.
JOHN RITCHIE, JR.
RICHARD G. JOYNT
NORMAN A. SCHER
JOSEPH M. BRIVELY, III
HUGH V. WHITE, JR.

July 23, 1963

FILE NO.



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

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Thank you for your letter of June 28, which came during my absence from the country.

I will, as an officer of the American Bar Association, (effective in August) keep in touch with Messrs. Tweed and Segal, as you suggest.

In response to your request about prospects in my community, you no doubt know from other sources that the situation in Richmond appears to be generally satisfactory. We commenced desegregating the public schools several years ago, at a time when I was chairman of the School Board. This is naturally not progressing as rapidly as the Negro leaders would wish, and there is a court case against the Board. But each year the extent of integration increases, and as long as this is accomplished gradually and without too much public pressure, there will be a large measure of acceptance by the whites.

City facilities were also integrated some years ago, including public parks, tennis courts and the like. The City has a substantial Negro complement on the police force and has had this for years. While other employment of Negroes by the City is not up to what Negro leaders would wish, it is nevertheless significant.

initial - filed

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, POWELL & GIBSON

Hon. Robert F. Kennedy

- 2 -

July 23, 1963

The principal department stores desegregated their lunch rooms, as well as their major ladies dining rooms, some two and a half years ago. Recently, as you know, the theaters and most of the restaurants and hotels also desegregated.

Happily, the Negro leadership has apparently been moderate, and communications with white leaders have been maintained. Although the situation can change swiftly without notice on this emotion packed issue, there have been no demonstrations in Richmond and there is little or no observable racial tension.

There is not, so far as I know, any local committee of lawyers, and I doubt that any is desirable at this time. The City Council has authorized the Mayor to appoint an official bi-racial committee, and it seems to me that it is preferable to have officially designated committees of his kind rather than informal ones.

Sincerely,

Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

24/167

cc: Hon. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr.
Hon. Walter E. Craig
Hon. Edward L. Wright
Hon. Harrison Tweed
Hon. Bernard G. Segal

Tax Division
Assistant
Attorney General



Aug. 6, 1963

Mr. Marshall

The Tweed - Segal Committee
has asked Edwin Griswold and
Gene Boston to draft replies to
Satterfield's letter to the House
of Delegates.

L. F. O.

cc: Mr. Katzenbach
Mr. Schlar.

Tax Division
Assistant
Attorney General



Aug. 6, 1963

Mr. Marshall

The Tweed-Segal Committee has asked Erwin Griswold and Gene Rostow to draft replies to Satterfield's letter to the House of Delegates.

L.F.O.

cc: Mr. Katzenbach
Mr. Schlei

Tax Division
Assistant
Attorney General



Aug 2, 1943

AAG Marshall

I called Mayer
McLain and had a
call from Mr. Manger
about Swannick.

L. J. O.

Tax Division
Assistant
Attorney General



Aug. 2, 1963

AAG Marshall:

I called Mayor McLain and had a
call from Mr. Manger about Savannah.

L.F.O.

Tax Division
Assistant
Attorney General



August 2, 1963

Mr. Marshall
Mr. Barrett

Mr. Bromley advises that the National Council of Churches has authorized a lawyer from the Tweed-Segal Committee, Mr. Luni, to go to Clarksdale and attempt to litigate the injunctions there.

Ⓟ

LFO

John D. ...

Form No. TX-1a
(Ed. 4-14-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

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

SIGNATURE COMMENT PER CONVERSATION
 APPROVAL NECESSARY ACTION AS REQUESTED
 SEE ME NOTE AND RETURN NOTE AND FILE
 RECOMMENDATION CALL ME YOUR INFORMATION
 ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
 PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

REMARKS

FROM

NAME ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Tax Division	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE 8/6/63
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Mall Talks Still in Deadlock

A City Hall session on the Mall crisis headed into the late evening hours last night with no settlement.

Hours and hours of meetings with the United Freedom Movement and Plumbers Local 55—first together, then separately — produced only conflicting statements.

A union spokesman said only "a question of language" separated both sides.

Frank Evans, labor consultant to the UFM, said the idea that an agreement was imminent, was "highly presumptuous."

THE MEETING, in Mayor Ralph S. Locher's office, attracted top labor brass from Washington, including John F. Henning, under secretary of labor; Donald S. Slayman, civil rights specialist in AFL-CIO president George F. Meany's office, and Edward F. Domas, general organizer of the United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

In all, some 25 persons were in the closed-door sessions, which started at 1:20 p. m.

Mayor Locher was hopeful that picketing scheduled today by the UFM could be averted. He intended to keep both sides at the table until some resolution was achieved.

ONE PROPOSITION concerned a union program to sign up a Negro plumbing contractor, who, in turn, would hire William R. Baker Jr. and Theodius Hilliard Jr. for the Mall job.

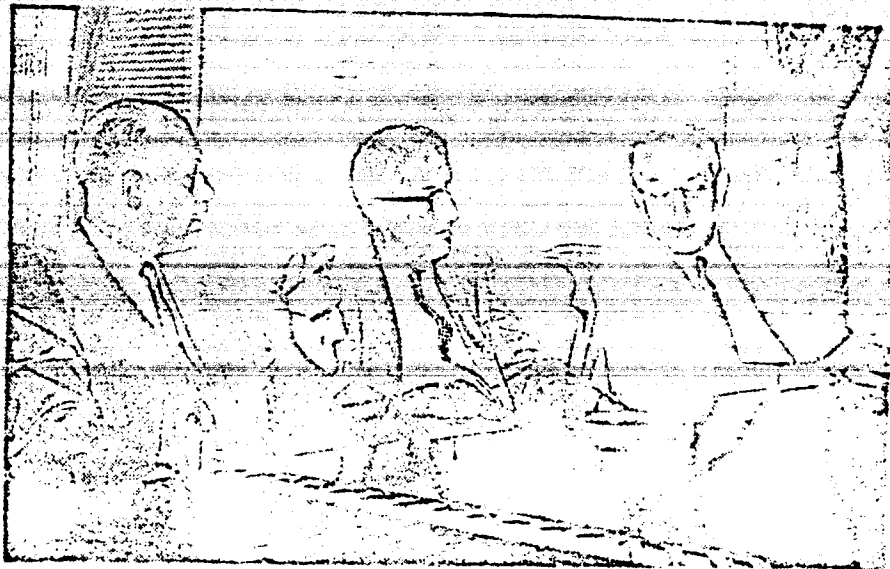
Their hiring would be contingent on the Smith & Oby Co., Mall plumbing contractor, subletting some of its work to the Negro contractor.

This proposition was reported unacceptable to UFM leadership.

Baker and Hilliard were hired after talks in City Hall two weeks ago produced an



John F. Henning Ralph S. Locher
Undersecretary of Labor Henning and Mayor Locher confer at City Hall negotiation session.



Dr. Kenneth Clement Louis J. Eiben Max Amdur

Community Relations Board member Dr. Clement at the City Hall conference table with Louis Eiben, administrative assistant of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Max Amdur, another Community Relations Board member.

Plain Dealer Photos (Richard T. Conway)

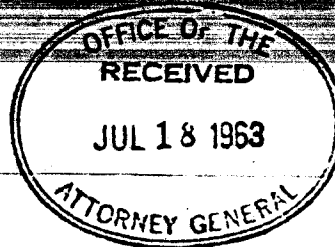
BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

JUDICIARY BUILDING P. O. BOX 28
TELEPHONE 571-668 HONOLULU 10, HAWAII

WALTER G. CHUCK, PRESIDENT
MICHIO WATANABE, VICE PRESIDENT

STANLEY Y. F. LING, SECRETARY
A. JAMES WRISTON, JR., TREASURER

July 15, 1963



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

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for your letter of June 23, 1963, and for the suggestions you have made therein regarding what action can be conducted at a local level to help solve this tremendous problem of racial discrimination.

As president of the Bar Association of Hawaii, I have formed a Committee on Racial Relations, whose duty would be to follow up with the suggestions made by the President, the Vice-President and yourself. Daral G. Conklin, Esq., has been appointed in this capacity. We would appreciate receiving from you any suggestions, materials and information that might be of value to us to bring about the goals which we are all striving for in the matter of racial discrimination. ✓ 7 + 5

Thank you for including me as one of those who were invited to the President's meeting at the White House on June 21st.

Very truly yours,


WALTER G. CHUCK

WGC:ht

AUG 2 1963

Walter G. Chuck, Esq.
President, Bar Association of Hawaii
Judiciary Building
P. O. Box 26
Honolulu 10, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Chuck:

Thank you for your letter of July 15, 1963.

We are glad to learn that the Bar Association of Hawaii has formed a Committee on Race Relations. We hope that you will contact Messrs. Harrison Tweed and Bernard Segal, who head the Lawyers' Committee on Civil Rights Under Law, and work with them.

In response to your request for materials and information to assist you in your work on this problem, we enclose the following:

1. Testimony by the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Marshall before congressional committees regarding proposed Civil Rights Act of 1963 and Public Accommodations bill.
2. Testimony of National Catholic Welfare Conference, Synagogue Council of America, and National Council of the Churches of Christ.
3. Statement by Deans of Southern law schools.
4. Statement by 46 lawyers calling upon Governor Wallace to obey court order.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,

Louis F. Chirbafer

Assistant Attorney General

AUG 1 1963

William R. King, Jr., Register
King, King & Irigoin
Joni Kantor Building
123 West Madison Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Mr. King:

Thank you for your letter of July 16,
1963.

Messrs. Tross and Segal have told me of
your prompt response to their invitation to serve
on the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under
Law and on its executive committee.

These gentlemen are performing a great
public service and it is good to know that so many
members of the bar have so promptly and unselfishly
offered their services.

Sincerely,

RS

Attorney General

MCCOY, MING & LEIGHTON
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

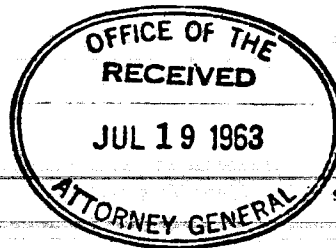
FRANKLIN 2-4008

FLEETWOOD N. MCCOY
WILLIAM R. MING, JR.
GEORGE N. LEIGHTON
WALTER A. BLACK
CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE

JOEL HUNTER BUILDING
123 WEST MADISON STREET
CHICAGO 2

ROBERT L. TUCKER
HAROLD C. HEDGECOCK
ELLS L. REED

July 17, 1963



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

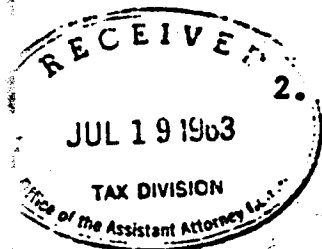
Sir:

This is in reply to your letter of June 28, 1963, which we did not receive until July 5, 1963. Your letter is a helpful outline of the President's requests.

I have already advised the Co-Chairmen of my willingness to serve on the Committee.

With respect to your inquiries let me make the following comments:

1. Chicago has a substantial race relations problem, or more accurately, a number of race relations problems. They arise from racial segregation; discrimination in employment and with respect to other economic factors; discrimination in law enforcement; and to some extent some discrimination in the use of public facilities and admission to places of public accommodation.
2. Changes can be made and are being made. In fact there are a large number of public, semi-public and private groups and persons actively



M

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MCCOY, MING & LEIGHTON

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy -2- July 17, 1963

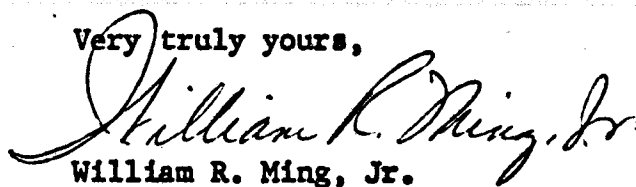
engaged with varying degrees of effectiveness in endeavoring to solve these problems.

3. The Chicago Bar Association and other local bar associations all have civil rights committees. In fact, the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association and the Cook County Bar Association, which as you may know, is made up principally of Negro lawyers, combined to provide a luncheon for the NAACP Lawyers Conference on July 1, 1963, at the time of the NAACP Convention here. It would be doubtful that any useful purpose would be served in adding any other lawyers' committee to the large number of organizations already engaged in efforts in this area.

I regret that the time at my disposal does not permit longer statements about these matters but I trust that in the future either directly or through the Lawyers' Committee to be able to express views and suggestions in connection with these matters.

Again I express my appreciation both for your letter and for your contribution to the President's Conference.

Very truly yours,


William R. Ming, Jr.

WRM/sc

Air Mail

THE PICKRICK

291 Westphill Avenue, N.W.

ATLANTA, GA

LESTER MADDOX

Pastor

July 1963

Phone 6-9333
Telex 6-0449

My Dear Friends:

~~WE HAVE AN EMERGENCY. WE NEED YOU AS NEVER BEFORE. THE CAUSE THAT YOU AND I REPRESENT MUST HAVE MEN AND WOMEN WITH COURAGE AND DETERMINATION, WHO IN THIS HOUR WILL GO THE LAST MILE AND TAKE AN ACTIVE STAND IN OUR GREAT BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL.~~

In all of my communications to you, none have been as important and urgent as this one: I plead with you--beg you, in the name of all that you and I stand for, to join actively in this fight. Please, please---not next week or next month, BUT NOW. If your physical condition permits, you are urged to immediately do everything within your power to help carry out the following program, remembering that instant action is necessary to bring about victory for segregation and sensible government in Atlanta, and Georgia, which will mean a NATIONAL VICTORY FOR OUR CAUSE.

PRAY PRAY PRAY PRAY PRAY PRAY PRAY PRAY PRAY

READ THE ATTACHED LIST OF INTEGRATED PLACES IN ATLANTA AND OTHER LOCATIONS BELONGING TO THE ATLANTA OPERATORS, THAT ARE IN OTHER GEORGIA CITIES AND MUST BE TREATED THE SAME AS THE ATLANTA LOCATIONS THAT HAVE INTEGRATED AND BELONG TO THESE PEOPLE. IN FACT IT IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAT THE OUT OF ATLANTA LOCATIONS BE CONSTANTLY CONTACTED AND LET THEM KNOW THAT THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER SUPPORT OF THEIR PLACES, BY YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS, UNTIL THEIR ATLANTA LOCATIONS ARE SEGREGATED AGAIN.

FOR ALL LOCATIONS IN YOUR COMMUNITY WE URGE THAT YOU AND YOUR FAMILY, AND FRIENDS, MAKE DAILY TELEPHONE CALLS TO THE INTEGRATED PLACES, OR THEIR OTHER OUTLETS THAT THEY WERE AFRAID TO INTEGRATE AT THIS TIME. PLEASE DO THIS NOT ONCE, BUT AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY. FOR LOCATIONS OUT OF YOUR COMMUNITY, PLEASE SEND LETTERS, WIRES, AND MAKE VISITS TO SUCH PLACES, TELLING THEM OVER AND OVER THAT YOU WILL NOT BE THEIR CUSTOMER, AGAIN, UNTIL ALL OF THEIR PLACES IN ATLANTA ARE SEGREGATED.

WE NEED YOUR PRAYERS, YOUR MORAL SUPPORT, YOUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AND FINANCIAL BACKING FROM THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD IT. WE MUST HAVE YOUR CALLS, LETTERS AND WIRES TO THOSE WHO HAVE SURRENDERED, BUT MOST OF ALL WE NEED, AND MUST HAVE IMMEDIATELY, HEAT AND DETERMINED PATRIOTS WHO WILL JOIN US ON THE FRONT LINE WITH A MEAL FURNISHED BY OUR GROUP) FOR A FEW HOURS AT NOON, EVENING, OR BOTH. THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF OUR FIGHT AND WE CAN WIN A MAJOR BATTLE FOR OUR CAUSE WITHIN TWO WEEKS. PLEASE--- PLEASE, EITHER TAKE PART (IF YOU ARE IN A CITY WHERE THESE PLACES ARE LOCATED) OR HAVE A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY, A RELATIVE, OR SOME OF YOUR NEIGHBORS, FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES TO JOIN IN THIS, OUR GREATEST AND MOST IMPORTANT BATTLE.

WE ARE DEPENDING ON YOU AS NEVER BEFORE. IF YOU CAN TAKE PART IN THE SIGN PROTEST, IN THE ATLANTA AREA, PLEASE MEET WITH US AT THE PICKRICK, DAILY, AT 10:00 A.M. AND/OR 3:00 P.M. LATER ANOTHER ASSEMBLY POINT WILL BE ANNOUNCED. PLEASE HELP.- THIS IS OUR CHANCE FOR THE GREATEST VICTORY OF ALL OUR EFFORTS. IT IS YOUR FIGHT.

Yours for God, Country and Survival,

Lester Maddox
Lester Maddox

Peoples

ASSOCIATION FOR SELECTIVE SHOPPING

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

P. O. BOX 1212 - ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA

PURPOSE: To fight for the restoration and preservation of Constitutional Government and to protect the jobs and security of White Americans

PLEDGE: With tens of thousands of White Americans losing their jobs, homes, health, savings, other property and their rights and freedom because of attacks from Communist inspired, leftist racial agitators that foster racial integration and amalgamation, the members and supporters of PASS are pledged to "Pass By" the services and products of merchants, manufacturers and industries that place Negro employees on jobs formerly held by White Citizens

SPECIAL

SPECIAL

SPECIAL

"PASS" is on the move. We have members in many states and our membership is growing daily.

Each member of the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate, has received detailed information about the purpose, plans and activities of the "People's Association For Selective Shopping".

A very important action of "PASS" is that the organization has made direct contact with seven hundred of America's largest companies, by communications to their sales and advertising departments. Those contacted include manufacturers of automobiles, office equipment, textiles, hardware, appliances, construction equipment, airplanes, farm equipment, clothing, rubber products, tobaccos, drugs, household furniture, building materials, etc. Also, variety, drug, department, grocery and other outlets. Wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers of all items of importance consumed by the American public have been advised of the activities and plans of "PASS".

Another very special function of "PASS" is that sponsors and advertisers of racially integrated television shows are being advised of "PASS" objections to such shows that bring racial remanding and Communist inspired racial integration (later amalgamation of the races) into the American home. Companies offering a satisfactory answer that indicates such practices may be discontinued---will not be named in any "PASS" literature. Those companies which fail to reply, or fail to give a satisfactory answer, will be listed in "PASS" literature and given to all members, their families and friends of the "People's Association For Selective Shopping."

"PASS" (controlling the spending of our dollars) is the greatest hope Americans have to restore sensible and constitutional government; yes, to stop the surrendering of American businessmen and public officials to the welfare state, socialism, the lawless agitators and to Communism. "PASS" is the one movement that can save our country; our civilization; our families; source of income; homes; churches; schools and all that we enjoy and have as free Americans.

Quickly (for the cause of freedom), if you are a member of "PASS", please use the enclosed blank to get another member. If not a member, then fill out the application blank; send it in and start working to enlist others in this movement. Remember, no public identification of members will be made--unless, and until the individual member does so.

In the meantime, please do not spend your money with those who teach and support racial integration, and replace white employees with Negroes.

Lester Madox

Lester Madox

INTEGRATED HOTELS, MOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND CAFETERIAS

Keep this list and be sure to make additional copies for your friends.
Firms listed here are those reported to have integrated (or also some
firms until they return to a policy of segregation.

This list does not include all such firms supporting integration, but
does include most of them, and others will be added as they are iden-
tified. Firms that do not support integration or that have
been removed from this list.

NEW CAFETERIAS. (SAY THEY ARE GLAD TO SERVE ANYONE.)
YOHANNAN'S (AT LENOX SQUARE). (A LEADER FOR INTEGRATION.)
CAMELLIA GARDEN. (LEADER IN THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT AND ALSO OWNS
THE PAPA JOHN'S LOCATIONS.)
DAVIS FINE FOODS, INCLUDING TOWN HOUSE, CROSS KEYS, SUBURBAN LOCATIONS,
ALL DOWNTOWN ATLANTA LOCATIONS AND OPERATIONS IN ATHENS AND MACON.
(A TOP LEADER FOR THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT.)
DAVIS BROTHERS CHAIN; INCLUDES ALL ATLANTA LOCATIONS AND THE JOBBY REB
LOCATIONS, PLUS OPERATIONS IN WEST END, STATE FARMERS MARKET, SUBURBAN
LOCATIONS AT BELVEDERE SHOPPING CENTER AND ELSEWHERE, AND TWO OPERATIONS
IN ALBANY, GEORGIA, AND THREE OPERATIONS IN COBB COUNTY (MARIETTA).
HERRIN'S RESTAURANT. (TOP OF THE LIST FOR INTEGRATION AND HAS BEEN
BRAGGING ABOUT IT.)
DALE'S. (ALL LOCATIONS, INCLUDING THE FARM.)
POLLY DAVIS, MIAH BUFFET (DOWNTOWN); ALSO PEACHTREE ROAD, BUCKHEAD,
AND DECATUR LOCATIONS.
HARVEST HOUSE (LENOX SQUARE), OWNED BY F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.; AND WOOLWORTH
SHOULD NOT BE SUPPORTED ANYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY.
STOFFER'S (TWO LOCATIONS AT ATLANTA MERCHANDISE MART AND OTHER LOCATIONS
THROUGHOUT THE NATION).
ESCOE'S (PEACHTREE ROAD, ATLANTA).
MAYN'S SHANTY (PEACHTREE ROAD, ATLANTA).
SEVEN STEERS RESTAURANTS (ALL THREE LOCATIONS IN ATLANTA); STATED, "WE
HAVEN'T HAD ONE YET BUT WE ARE PREPARED TO SERVE THEM WHEN THEY COME."
HOWARD JOHNSON MOTOR LODGES AND RESTAURANTS (ALL ATLANTA LOCATIONS AND
ALL OTHERS EXCEPT SOUTH GEORGIA LOCATIONS THAT DO NOT BELONG TO THE
HOWARD JOHNSON COMPANY, BUT ARE FRANCHISED OPERATIONS).
CARUSO'S ITALIAN RESTAURANTS (ALL ATLANTA LOCATIONS).
SHIRLEY'S BIG BOY DRIVE-IN RESTAURANTS. (ONE ON PEACHTREE ROAD ALREADY
INTEGRATED; THEY WERE AFRAID TO INTEGRATE THE COLLEGE PARK LOCATION.
STAY AWAY FROM BOTH PLACES.)

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING HOTELS, MOTELS AND ALL OF THEIR DINING FACILITIES
ARE INTEGRATED, AND YOU ARE ASKED TO STAY AWAY FROM THEM AND SUPPORT THE
HUNDREDS OF HOTELS, MOTELS, RESTAURANTS, DRIVE-INS AND CAFETERIAS THAT HAVE
THE COURAGE TO RESIST THE COMMUNIST-INSPIRED RACIAL AGITATORS.

AIR HOST INN, AMERICANA MOTOR HOTEL, BALTIMORE HOTEL, ATLANTA CARANA MOTEL,
ATLANTAN HOTEL, DINKLER PLAZA HOTEL, HILTON INN (ATLANTA AND ELSEWHERE),
PEACHTREE MANOR HOTEL (LEADER FOR INTEGRATION AND ALSO CONNECTED WITH THE
AMERICANA), PIEDMONT HOTEL, MARRIOTT HOTEL (NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION) AND
THE RIVIERA MOTEL.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES. DO NOT EAT OR SLEEP INTEGRATED.

KEEP THIS LIST AND SHOW IT TO YOUR FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES:

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION FOR SELECTIVE SHOPPING

PASS

PURPOSE . . . To fight for the restoration and preservation of Constitutional Government and to protect the jobs, security and freedom and liberty of White Americans.

MR.
MRS.
MISS

Name

Address

City

County

Zone

State

MEMBERSHIP FOR ONE YEAR \$2.00 FOR HUSBAND AND WIFE \$3.00
OR SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP \$10.00 \$25.00

NATIONAL PASS HEADQUARTERS
P. O. BOX 1212 ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA

September 13, 1963

Harold S. Tamm, Executive
Director, Tamm, Hickey & McCloy
1 Canal Street Plaza
New York City 1, New York

Dear Mr. Tamm:

Thank you for your letter of September 3, 1963.
I was sorry to be unable to attend the meeting on
the subject but received a good report from Mr. Smith.
It was very complimentary of the report of the
Committee on Law Reform of the New York Chamber of
Commerce, dated July 11, 1963, and if you do have
a copy I would appreciate having it.

Sincerely yours,

Louis F. Chauderfer

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

FORMED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

BERNARD C. SOGAL
Rockwell Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

September 3, 1963

Hon. Louis F. Oberdorfer, Asst. Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lou:

Many thanks for sending me the report of the Committee on Federal Legislation of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York. I had read it and thought it excellent. I gather that you think well of it, too.

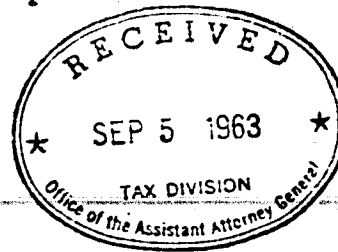
Have you seen the report of the Committee on Law Reform of the New York Chamber of Commerce dated July 31, 1963? It is limited to the situation in New York but is excellently constructed and well written. I shall arrange to have you get a copy if you have not already had one.

I'll be seeing you tomorrow.

Yours very sincerely,



HT:mmw



lcc

September 13, 1963

Bernard G. Segal, Esquire
Singer, Harrison, Segal & Lewis
1719 Federal Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Service:

This is in reply to your note requesting some information for Ira Rye, of Sumter, South Carolina.

We will do what we can to solve the problem posed by the desire of the chain stores for the local merchants to go first, while the local merchants are waiting for the chain stores to take the initiative. We will contact the chain stores mentioned which have been cooperative in the past to see if they will ask their local managers to be more cooperative. Perhaps all of the merchants could form their own committee since it appears that the community at large is unwilling to form an effective committee.

The U S O situation is probably best left to the Department of Defense, and we suggest that Mr. Rye get in touch with Mr. Alan Rosenblum who is the Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

Sincerely yours,

Louis F. Goodenow

Dear Lou:

Enclosed is copy of letter of August 13 of Ira Kaye, Esquire, of Sumter, South Carolina, returning to mine of July 31, a copy of which you received, together with a copy of Mr. Kaye's letter.

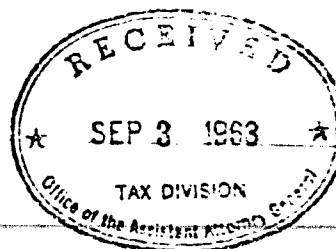
I am sorry the copy is not a particularly good one but the typewriting on Mr. Kaye's letter is very light.

Can you give me any information or guidance concerning the inquiry commencing in the last three lines of Page 2 of Mr. Kaye's letter concerning the relationship between national chains and local merchants in various cities in the South? Perhaps you would also like to comment on the preceding paragraph pertaining to the desegregation of U.S.O. headquarters in various cities in the South, and particularly in the situation which prevails or continues to exist, as the case may be, in Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,


Bernard G. Segal



Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

FORMED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Co-Chairmen

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

BERNARD G. SEGAL
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

August 28, 1963

Mr. Kaye, Esquire,
120 N. Main Street,
Sumter, South Carolina.

Dear Mr. Kaye:

Thank you for your letter of August 13 replying to mine of July 31.

You are certainly doing a splendid job under difficult circumstances in Sumter. The activities you outline are in every respect typical of those which we are inclined to encourage our members to perform.

It is unfortunate that the Mayor was not able to sell your bi-racial plan to the Joint Session of the City Council, the County Board of Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, and that the creation of the all-white liaison committee representing the City Council and the County Board of Commissioners was not sufficient to stop the younger and more militant segments of the Negro population from activities leading to mass arrests; I do not think you ought to be entirely discouraged; there have been cases where meetings between all-white liaison committees established by governmental authority on the one hand and the Negro leadership group have produced results beyond anyone's expectations. Your letter does not indicate whether the Committee's statement that it had no authority to commit the City or County government in any way, its sole function being to act as a screening group to consider suggestions and submit to the City Council or the County Board of Commissioners those the Committee deemed worthy, is a correct interpretation of the Committee's powers. In any event, it is very possible that some good will come out of the mere fact that the Committee and the Negro leaders are meeting.

In the 1930's, when labor unions were very militant and employers generally uninitiated in how to meet and deal with representatives of their employes, some of the meetings were torrid indeed but after a while they produced quite

COPY

Ira Kaye, Esquire:

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spectacular results. I believe the same thing is going to happen even when Committees with the apparent lack of authority of the all-white liason committee of Sumter begin to meet with Negro leaders with some regularity simply to talk things out around a bargaining, or at least a discussion, table.

I should be interested in being kept advised of developments in Sumter.

I am investigating the situation concerning the relationship between local merchants of the community and national chains and hope to get back to you within a few days.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard G. Segal

COPY

IRA KAYE
ATTORNEY AT LAW

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

Telephone 773-3040

August 13, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Segal:

I appreciate your letter of 31 July and the material included therewith. Although I am awaiting word from you as to what capacity in which you would like me to serve, I hope it is in order for me to give you an outline of the situation in South Carolina, particularly in Sumter, at the present time, together with a synopsis of what I am doing. If any of my activities run counter to any policy of the Committee, I would appreciate knowing about it so that I may avoid any reference to the Committee in my negotiations and other actions.

Sumter is located approximately eleven miles from Shaw Air Force Base, which happens to be Headquarters 9th Air Force. Until this summer, Sumter also was a town rigidly segregated. Even in such activities as the USO and the YMCA, Negroes were totally excluded. Since I had been known to be active in the field of race relations and civil rights and of my service with the State Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission I was asked by representatives of the Negro leadership of the community to counsel with them in their efforts to seek a solution on the local level, utilizing only local resources. I agreed to do this and since the early part of July have actively participated in meetings of their executive committee.

In this capacity, I accompanied two of the Negro leaders to see the command structure at Shaw Air Force Base at which meeting we discussed problems of job discrimination on the base; the support that the military has been giving to segregated installations in the local community, such as the USO and the Shaw-Sumter Community Relations Council; the failure of the Base to back up Negro personnel seeking to send their children to the school set up specifically for military personnel and built and operated almost entirely by Federal funds; together with several tenet problems.

I also acted as the tenuous link between the Mayor of the city and the Negro community in seeking a formula which would see the formation of a bi-racial committee to deal with all problems without the necessity of utilizing pickets, sit-ins and other

Bernard H. Segal

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August 13, 1963

Demonstrations. The Mayor was not able to send his plan to the Joint session of the City Council, County Board of Commissioners, Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association. However, an all-white liaison committee representing just the City Council and the County Board of Commissioners was set up. This was not sufficient to stop the younger and more militant groups of the Negro population from "taking to the streets". Consequently, we have had mass arrests for violation of a newly enacted trespass ordinance, parading without permit, loitering and so forth.

There has yet to be a meeting between the all-white liaison committee set up by the mayor and the Negro leadership group. The terms for negotiating presented to the Negro community by this liaison committee were not encouraging. The committee stated that it had no authority to make any changes or to commit the city or county government in any way. Its sole function as a screening group which would consider suggestions brought by Negroes and then submit any suggestion it deemed worthy to the City Council or the County Board of Commissioners. Most of the Negro leadership wanted to ignore this committee completely. Despite their feeling, however, I encouraged the Negro leadership to keep open even this slender line of communication. A meeting will soon be scheduled unless some new incident occurs which makes it impossible to hold a meaningful session. At this meeting an effort will be made to get the liaison committee to change its terms of reference and procedures.

Meanwhile, the command structure of the base has taken up the problem of exclusion of the Negroes from the USO. This resulted in a USG committee being formed to investigate the situation in Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina to ascertain how they went about case regarding the USO in those cities. Other points are still under review by the military and in a few days, if no action is taken, a further approach will be made to them. Should this fail, the chances are that the Negro leadership will make a direct appeal to the Secretary of the Air Force for assistance.

One basic problem that our committee at top level could work on is the relationship between national chains and local merchants insofar as the deegration of facilities and job opportunities

Commercial Appeal

August 15, 1963

Individual merchants have come to me hoping that I could curtail picketing that is going on at the present time and which is cutting into the revenue of several of the stores. Our chains include Dress, L. Schell's, Karpis, Sears, Western Auto, Advance and possibly others. The local merchants believe that any initial steps should be taken by the chains and the chains believe any initial action should be taken by the local merchants. I am certain that this problem will have arisen in other areas where no local action was found. I would appreciate it if I could obtain suggestions on how this problem was covered.

Thanking you for your patience in reviewing this letter, I remain

Very truly yours,

W. J. ...
Ira ...

TH:rd

cc: Harrison Tweed
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 5, New York

SEP 10 1963

Paul H. Hollenback, Jr., Register
Hollonback, Wilson & Hollonback
501 North Bond
Standard Professional Center
Folsom, California

Dear Mr. Hollenback:

Thank you for your letter of August 16,
1963.

The provisions of the California Bar in
respecting to the admission of the White House
Commission has provided an example for similar
groups all over the country.

As you are no doubt aware, the Lawyers'
Committee for Civil Rights under Law, organized
by Matthew F. Jones and Edward G. Sneyd, is making
great progress in setting up a series of sub-
committees which can coordinate and distribute
information national on many aspects of the Civil
Rights crisis. I am forwarding a copy of your
letter to them with the thought that their
consideration may provide you many valuable
leads as well as more specific assistance than can be
provided.

Sincerely,

/s/

Matthew F. Jones

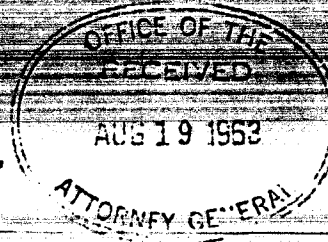
LAW OFFICES OF
McCLOSKEY, WILSON & MOSHER

JOHN ARNOLD WILSON
ROGER L. MOSHER
JAMES H. LEEDS
THEODORE C. CARLSTROM

STANFORD PROFESSIONAL CENTER
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
DANFORTH 6-3270

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.
OF COUNSEL

August 16, 1963



Mr. Robert Kennedy
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I was pleased to receive your letter of June 28, 1963, following the President's conference with members of the Bar on June 21, 1963.

The area of the San Francisco Peninsula is one of the problem areas in the State of California, and pursuant to the President's suggestions, as well as those outlined in your letter of June 28th, our Bar Associations have initiated comprehensive efforts to ameliorate the problems involved.

In response to your tender of aid in this regard, it would be much appreciated if your Civil Rights Division could supply us with a concise summary of the federal legislative provisions which are available to the practicing lawyer in protecting the rights of the negro to fair housing, job opportunity, and education.

Such a summary will constitute a very real contribution to the cause, as most of us have heretofore lacked a comprehensive technical knowledge of the many laws in this area.

Be assured of your success in stimulating the Bar to action at the recent White House Conference.

Respectfully,

Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

PNM/jb

SEP 10 1963

Walter F. Armstrong, Jr., Register
Armstrong Robinson Allen Brown & Coakley
Commerce Plaza Building
Memphis 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

I am pleased to receive your letter of August 23, 1963, advising of your willingness to serve on the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under law, of which Ernest E. Harrison Ford and Bernard G. Segal are Co-Chairmen.

As you no doubt have observed, the membership of that committee consists of lawyers of many varying degrees of opinion on this very critical subject of civil rights. It is gratifying to note, however, that lawyers are still willing to work together to bring to bear on this problem their traditional role of leadership in matters affecting the public interest.

Sincerely,

/s/

Attorney General

ARMSTRONG MCCADDEN ALLEN BRADEN & GOODMAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

COMMERCE TITLE BUILDING

MEMPHIS 3, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE 527-8311

AREA OFFICE NO. 1

AUGUST 28, 1963

BENJAMIN GOODMAN
WALTER P. ARMSTRONG, JR.
HUBERT A. MCBRIDE
NEWTON R. ALLEN
THOMAS R. PREWITT
RICHARD H. ALLEN
JOHN J. DODDLET
GAVIN M. GENTRY
THOMAS F. JONESTON
ELMORE HODGES, JR.

ROSEL L. BARTLETT
EDWARD F. GREANE
JOHN H. WILBUR
EVERETT B. GIBSON
WAL ROWLETT SCOTT
OF COUNSEL:
JAMES REDDON ALLEN
KATHERINE WATSON
TAX: DWALSTER, ARMSTRONG
& ASSOCIATES

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED
AUG 29 1963
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have given a great deal of thought to your letter of June 28 and to how I should reply to it. My reply has also been delayed by my attendance at the recent annual meeting of the American Bar Association. At last, however, I have formulated my thoughts upon the subjects covered in that letter, and I hope that you will find them helpful. I am sending copies of this letter to Mr. Tweed and Mr. Segal as well, in the hope that it will serve as a reply to theirs of July 1.

As you know, I was one of the forty-six lawyers who signed the statement in regard to Governor Wallace. I was glad of the opportunity to do so, as it stated a principle in which I believe profoundly, respect for law and order and for the judicial process. You may rest assured that I will do everything in my power to preserve this respect in my community.

On the other hand, I believe that this obligation exists equally upon both sides of the present controversy. I cannot condone conduct on the part of Negro leaders which I would not condone on the part of white leaders. Public demonstrations of the type which have occurred all too frequently recently are to my mind incitements to violence and should be recognized as such. Fortunately, in my own community these have been avoided, and I hope that this condition will continue. I shall certainly strive to see that it does.

I am also greatly concerned with the pressure which is being exerted in certain communities to accept racial integration at a faster rate than their citizens, black or white, are psychologically, emotionally or socially capable of doing. This seems to me to discourage the efforts of those like myself who agree with the objective of racial equality but recognize the practical limitations upon its immediate achievement. We have made great strides along these lines in Memphis over the past few years through careful planning by men of good will of both races. When in spite of this we are told that it is too little and too late, this tends to divide

ARMSTRONG MCCADDEN ALLEN BRADEN & GOODMAN

Honorable Robert Kennedy

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August 28, 1963

the community into opposing factions of extremists rather than co-workers striving towards a common goal.

For this reason, there are many portions of the President's Civil Rights legislation with which I cannot in accord as being too extreme.

Some members of my firm have represented and do represent governmental agencies in civil rights litigation, and I myself have done so in the past, as well as having been President of the Board of Education of the Memphis City Schools during the period when the integration plan of that system was initiated. In this capacity we have of course acted as advocates of certain points of view with which others may not agree. I point this out because in the future it might well make it impossible or at least inconsistent for me to take a contrary position, and I would certainly not commit myself to do so.

Within these limitations, I would have no hesitation in working with you and with Messrs. Tweed and Segal and their committee in improving race relations in this community and encouraging respect for law and order. I agree that this can best be accomplished by discussion and negotiation at the local level, and not by legislation. As to the eight specific objectives enumerated in your letter, I would have to reserve the right to participate in such of them as come within the general principles which I have outlined above.

I believe that the foregoing also indicates my answers to the six questions contained on the final page of your letter, and to those raised in Mr. Tweed's and Mr. Segal's letter of July 1.

Yours very truly,

Walter P. Armstrong, Jr.
Walter P. Armstrong, Jr.

WPAjr/mtc

CC: Harrison Tweed, Esq.
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 5, N. Y.

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