

GEORGE D. BROWN, JR., MISSOURI  
JOHN STUBBS, MISSOURI  
MURPHY STEWART, MISSOURI  
GEORGE W. JACKSON, MISSOURI  
GARY A. BROWN, JR., MISSOURI  
STEVEN THOMPSON, MISSOURI  
CLAYTON HALL, MISSOURI  
GEORGE W. COOPER, MISSOURI  
HENRY G. BROWN, MISSOURI  
STEPHEN W. BROWN, MISSOURI  
DAVID L. BROWN, MISSOURI

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

August 21, 1963

The Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Attached hereto you will find a copy of a letter, with enclosure, which I directed to F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover on July 27, 1963, together with a copy of Mr. Hoover's reply of July 31st.

With the thought that some mishap may have befallen this correspondence, I am sending this follow-up with the request that the information requested in my letter of July 27th be furnished.

Sincerely,  
*Richard B. Russell*

302  
F. B.

144-19-0

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
13 AUG 22 1963	INDEXED
RECORDS BRANCH	
ATTORNEY GENERAL	
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.	

Gen. Inv. Sec.

April 23, 1963

Honorable Lister Hill  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hill:

Your letter of April 5 to the Attorney General and the enclosure from Governor Wallace complaining about the conduct of United States Attorney Vernal R. Jansen, Jr. of the Southern District of Alabama, have been referred to me.

We are unable to find any violation of law or legal ethics, or any other improprieties in the allegations contained in the telegram from Governor Wallace.

Sincerely,

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach  
Deputy Attorney General

cc Mr. Burke Marshall

JRR:gc

MAY 5 10 23 AM '63

RECEIVED

April 23, 1963

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Nicholas deB. Katzenbach  
Deputy Attorney General

cc Mr. Burke Marshall ✓

JRR:gc

*Spindler + 4/24/63*  
*gc*

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Sincerely,

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach  
Deputy Attorney General

cc Mr. Burke Marshall ✓

JRR:ge

*Spindler 4/24/63*  
*g*

JAN 9 1964

Robert W. Meserve, Esquire  
75 Federal Street  
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Meserve:

Thank you for your letter of January 2  
and the copy of your letter to Judge Cox of the  
same date.

After considering the matter of Judge Cox's  
letter to John Dear, I concluded that it would not  
be wise, and perhaps would not be appropriate even if  
wise, to permit Judge Cox's action in writing his  
letter to become a matter of issue in the litigation.  
Accordingly, I did not send copies of my letter of  
November 18 to the other members of the panel, and  
as far as I know, they have taken no action with  
respect to it. For the same reason, we decided not  
to file any formal affidavit of prejudice and bias  
against Judge Cox based upon the correspondence.

I very much appreciate your interest in the  
matter.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Attorney General



Robert W. Maserve, Esquire  
75 Federal Street  
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Maserves:

Thank you for your letter of January 2  
and the copy of your letter to Judge Cox of the  
same date.

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letter to John Doar, I concluded that it would not  
be wise, and perhaps would not be appropriate even if  
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I very much appreciate your interest in the  
matter.

Very truly yours,

Attorney General



52

DEC 18 1963

Robert W. Meserve, Esquire  
75 Federal Street  
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Meserve:

Thank you for your letter of December 4  
about Judge Cox. I appreciate your keeping me  
informed on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Attorney General

NOV 20 1963

Leon Jaworski, Esquire  
Fulbright, Crocker, Freeman,  
Eates & Jaworski  
Attorneys at Law  
Bank of the Southwest Building  
Houston 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Jaworski:

The enclosed exchange of correspondence with Judge William Harold Cox of the Southern District of Mississippi is self-explanatory. I am forwarding it to you, in accordance with my letter to Judge Cox, for your information and whatever use you deem appropriate. As my letter to the Judge also indicates, I am sending similar copies to Robert W. Meserve and Bernard J. Segal.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. KENNEDY  
Attorney General

Enclosure

7

NOV 20 1963

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ROBERT F. KENNEDY  
Attorney General

Enclosures

NOV 20 1963

Robert W. Maserve, Esquire  
75 Federal Street  
Boston 10, Massachusetts

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ROBERT F. FENNELL  
Attorney General

Enclosures

NOV 20 1953

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Boston 10, Massachusetts

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Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. JENNINGS  
Attorney General

Enclosures

AG L

NOV 20 1963

**Bernard J. Segal, Esquire  
Packard Building  
15th Street and Chestnut  
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania**

**Dear Mr. Segal:**

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**Very truly yours,**

**ROBERT F. KENNEDY  
Attorney General**

**Enclosures**

AGL

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**Very truly yours,**

**ROBERT F. KENNEDY  
Attorney General**

**Enclosure**

This memorandum covers a meeting at the White House which was held on July 11, 1963 to which all Active and Graduate members were invited. The meeting was attended by approximately 70 people, and this memorandum will serve as a reminder to them and as a source of information to those who were unable to attend.

The meeting was announced as private. There were no press releases other than the minimum statement which I made to the press after the meeting broke up, and it was the consensus that this was all that should be said for publication.

The President conducted the meeting, and he was assisted by the Vice President, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, each of whom presented specific phases of the integration and racial problem. The presentations were directed to members of the Council as businessmen, as leaders in their respective communities, and as employers. The President pointed out that the problem had become critical and must be dealt with directly if the situation is to be kept within bounds. This requires the attention, cooperation, and action by every responsible citizen. Clear evidence exists that the problem is being exploited abroad and has serious implications in our international relations. He further stated that it was evident to all what was happening on the home front and how damaging the situation had become.

The speakers commented favorably on the role the businessman had been pursuing in this critical situation and cited instances where there was increased utilization of Negroes and where considerable effort and expense had been made by business to train them. The Vice President particularly pointed out that there were approximately one million unemployed Negroes (25% of the total unemployed), many



of whom had no skill or training to offer the employer. This condition was growing and was being aggravated by the migration from the South to the North, and the already high dropouts from school. The combination of these factors continued to swell the relief rolls and add to an already heavy welfare payment. If a way could be found to put some of these unemployed Negroes to work, it would relieve the heavy dollar outgo for welfare and at the same time bring about a long-range advance in helping society in general to be more self-supporting and self-respecting. He therefore urged that special emphasis be given to the school dropouts, to out-of-hour training and the advancement of any program which would make them more capable of self-support through employment.

The Attorney General outlined in a general way the legislation that had been presented for Congressional action. He felt that the key to the demonstrations, the riots and other serious situations that had been constantly developing is based more than anything else on the claim by the Negroes that their race is being insulted because of their inability to gain access and utilization to public facilities or business establishments, such as hotels, restaurants and department stores. This one single thing, he felt, more than any other is behind the emotion and elements of radicalism that get support from both Negro and white people for demonstrations and sit-ins. While substantial progress has been made and is being made to open these facilities in both northern and southern States, nevertheless there have been enough individual cases of refusals which keep the pot boiling. It was because of this that he felt Federal legislation was required. He further pointed out that in 31 States more stringent laws were now in effect than those which were contained in the bills

which had been sent for Congressional action. He further thought that what had been proposed was the minimum that would be required to overcome the obstacles to getting people off the streets and the situation under control.

After a general discussion, the President pointed up the whole situation as he saw it, making the following suggestions:

1. That each member of the Council take a hard, personal look at the employment situation in their respective companies. That, while there had been a great deal of help and cooperation and progress made by many companies, more was necessary because the situation had become so critical. He hoped that the group individually would make sure that they were satisfied that everything possible was being done consistent with the individual circumstances. It was equal opportunity that was involved, and he did not want action that would discriminate against the employment of whites but he felt that in some circumstances business would be justified in going out and finding qualified Negroes in order to get programs started and established. Further, he hoped that the members of the Council could help in a major way by undertaking programs of training and equipping people now unemployed for lack of capability to become employable.
2. That businessmen contemplating moving or establishing operations in the South be especially active and helpful in the correction of the basic problem and use their employment opportunities to good effect whenever they could. He realized, he said, that the South has unusual problems and is not going

to change too rapidly but progress has been made and that businessmen bringing new opportunities can be extremely helpful.

3. He asked that each member of our group review the proposed legislation, consider it carefully and lend his aid and support if he is in agreement with it. If, on the other hand, our study of the legislation indicates that we have better ideas or suggestions, he would like to have them. But in studying the legislation, we should consider what might happen if Congress failed to enact any legislation. He believed that legislation or some legal solution was going to have to come if not this year, then next or some future year, and that unless the emotion that is now behind the demonstrations is relieved fairly soon any real long-range solution is going to be increasingly difficult and less satisfactory.

He hoped that the Council members would find ways to be helpful and that as individuals they would enter into a constructive effort in communities where they operate and encourage other business people to whatever extent possible in bringing about progress and a solution to this critical integration problem.

For nearly an hour the members present then entered into a general discussion with the President and his conferees, raising various questions and stating their point of view. After this discussion, the President expressed the hope that I, as Chairman of The Business Council, would find a way to keep this matter before the Council membership and enlist their cooperation as well as advice and counsel to the Government. As Chairman of the Council, I stated that there was no question about the

seriousness of the problem and need for a constructive solution. I assured the President that each individual member as an employer, as a citizen, as a leader would as an individual play as constructive a part as his own particular situation would permit. At the same time I stated that the President knows The Business Council does not take a position as such on legislation nor does it undertake to represent a point of view of its members as such. Further, that I, as Chairman of the Council, would undertake to find a way to keep the problem before the membership and The Business Council advice and counsel to the Government would be available as it was in other matters.

July 17, 1963

JUL 30 1963

Philip Neville, Esquire  
President  
Minnesota State Bar Association  
405 Minnesota Federal Building  
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Neville:

Thank you for your letter of July 16,  
1963.

We were very glad to learn that the  
Minnesota State Bar Association has created a  
committee on civil rights, for we believe that  
the leadership of the legal profession is essen-  
tial to the satisfactory solution of the race  
relations problem.

Please keep us advised of the develop-  
ments in Minnesota, and let us know if we can be  
of assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,

/s/

Attorney General

JUL 30 1963

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of assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,

/s/

Attorney General

JUL 30 1963

Dean John W. Richms  
School of Law  
Southern Methodist University  
Dallas 5, Texas

Dear Dean Richms:

Thank you for your letter of July 10.

You know how important to the satisfactory solution of this problem is the affirmative leadership, which your action illustrates, of the members of the bar in the Southern states. We are extremely grateful.

We hope that you will keep us advised and let us know if we can be of assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,

RS/

Attorney General

JUL 30 1963

Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., Esquire  
Bettis, Fowler, Stokes & Kheel  
477 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Pierce:

Thank you for your letter of July 9.

We are glad to learn of your participation in the New York special committee formed by Messrs. Brownell and Engel, as well as the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law. We appreciate your efforts toward the satisfactory solution of this problem of national concern.

Sincerely,

/s/

Attorney General



JUL 30 1953

L

Clean E. Winters, Esquire  
Executive Director  
American Jurisprudence Society  
1155 East Sixtieth Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Winters:

Thank you for your letter of July 12.

We were glad to learn of your offer of assistance to the Lawyers' Committee of Messrs. Wood and Segal, and appreciate your efforts toward the solution of this problem of national concern.

Sincerely,

*H*  
Attorney General

JUL 30 1953

Seth Taft, Esquire  
Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis  
1750 Union Commerce Building  
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Mr. Taft:

Thank you for your letter of July 9.

We appreciate your informing us of the race relations situation in Cleveland. We share with you the desire for more affirmative leadership by the members of the bar toward the satisfactory solution of this problem of national concern.

We hope that you will keep us advised of the developments in Cleveland and let us know if we can be of assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,

f/

Attorney General

JUL 30 1939

C. Howard Hardisty, Jr., Esquire  
Parsons and Hardisty  
First National Bank Building  
Fairmont, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Hardisty:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 6.

We are glad to learn that the question of the lawyer's role in this important area will be discussed at your annual meeting in August. We hope that you will keep us advised of developments.

I was pleased to receive an informative letter of July 12 from Mr. Oscar J. Adams, the President of the West Virginia State Bar. I am deeply appreciative of the attention which your Association is devoting to this critical problem.

Sincerely,

F1  
Attorney General

JUN 26 1963

Harrison Tweed, Esquire  
Milbank, Tweed, Malloy & McCloy  
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza  
New York City 1, New York

Bernard G. Segal, Esquire  
Schwartz, Harrison, Segal & Lewis  
1719 Packard Building  
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing for your information  
copies of an exchange of correspondence between  
Mr. Ray J. Marshall of the United Presbyterian  
Church and Mr. Burke Marshall, Head of the Civil  
Rights Division.

Sincerely yours,

L. F. O.

Louis F. Oberdorfer  
Assistant Attorney General

JUL 30 1963

James C. Harrison, Esquire  
Harrison, Harrison & Alfridge  
State-Planters Bank Building  
Hopewell, Virginia

Dear Jimmy:

Thank you for your letter of July 12.

We are glad to learn of the affirmative action being taken by the leaders of the Hopewell community. We appreciate your efforts and hope that you will keep us advised.

Has the Committee since decided about attribution?

Sincerely,

JS

Attorney General

JUL 29 1958

*M. Marshall*

Donald E. Stroms, Esquire  
President  
American Arbitration Association  
477 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Stroms:

Thank you for the copy of your letter of  
July 15 to Messrs. Harrison Tweed and Bernard Segal.

Your suggestions are most interesting. We  
appreciate very much your attention to this vital  
national problem.

Sincerely,



Attorney General

*M. Marshall*

Oscar J. Andre, Esquire  
President  
The West Virginia State Bar  
Union Bank Building  
Clarksburg, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Andre:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 12.

We are glad to learn of the response by your Executive Committee to the possibility of a discrimination problem at your forthcoming convention. Immediate and forthright action is far the best answer in situations of this sort.

We are grateful for the efforts of the members of the West Virginia State Bar, for we believe that effective leadership by the legal profession is essential to the general solution of this crucial national problem.

Sincerely,

*19*  
Attorney General

JUL 29 1953

*Mr. Marshall*

William L. Harbury, Esquire  
900 First National Bank Building  
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Mr. Harbury:

Thank you for your letter of July 12.

We are glad to learn of your offer to serve on the Lawyers' Committee being formed by Messrs. Ford and Spaul, as well as your efforts in England. We hope that the committee of the Maryland State Bar Association, which you mentioned, will be able to assist in a satisfactory solution to the problem in Cambridge.

Please keep us advised of developments in your area and let us know if we can be of assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,

*LSI*

Attorney General



*W. Marshall*

JUL 29 1963

Ray P. Sumner, Reginald  
President  
The Missouri Bar  
1500 Commerce Trust Building  
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Dear Mr. Sumner:

Thank you for your letter of July 11.

We are glad to learn of the efforts being made by the members of the Missouri Bar, for we believe that effective leadership by the legal profession is essential to the peaceful solution of this vital national problem.

I shall look forward to seeing you on September 26.

Sincerely,

*W*

Attorney General

*M. Marshall*

JUL 29 1963

Francis E. Winslow, Esquire  
Battle, Winslow, Herrrell, Scott & Wiley  
Peoples Bank Building  
P. O. Box 269  
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Winslow:

Thank you for your letter of July 12, with  
the enclosed copy of the article from the Raleigh paper.

We appreciate your volunteering to serve on  
the Lawyers' Committee. We would not, of course, expect  
all lawyers to be of one mind on any subject; but it is  
important that lawyers speak up, especially on those  
principles of fair play on which men of good will every-  
where are in agreement.

We are grateful for your assistance and  
cooperation.

Sincerely,

*M*

Attorney General

JUL 29 1963

*M. Marshall*

**E. Vernon Eazy, Esquire  
President  
Maryland State Bar Association  
1409 Executive Trust Building  
Baltimore 2, Maryland**

**Dear Mr. Eazy:**

Thank you very much for your call of July 15.

*sf5*

We are very glad to learn that the Executive Council of the Maryland State Bar Association has created a state-wide committee to deal with civil rights problems. We hope that your committee and the Lawyers' Committee of Messrs. Ford and Segal will be able to provide each other mutual assistance.

We are grateful for the efforts of the members of the Maryland Bar, for we believe that effective leadership by the legal profession is essential to the peaceful solution of this critical national problem.

It was especially good to see the favorable response to the press announcement that your committee's arbitration of the Cambridge matter has been accepted by the groups involved in that very delicate situation. This can be a pattern in other committees.

Sincerely,

*MS*

Attorney General

JUL 29 1963

*Mr. Marshall*

Professor Louis B. Schwartz  
The Law School  
University of Pennsylvania  
Thirty-Fourth and Chestnut Streets  
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Schwartz:

Thank you very much for the copy of your  
June 25 letter to the President.

We appreciate your comments, and shall give  
them careful consideration. In recent correspondence  
Bernard Segal has informed us of your valuable coopera-  
tion with the Lawyers' Committee. We are very grateful  
for your most valuable attention to this critical  
national problem.

Sincerely,

*19*

Attorney General

JUL 23 1963

Arthur Dixon, Esq.  
First National Bank Building  
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Mr. Dixon:

My letter to you of June 28, 1963, has been returned and is being remailed to you herewith.

I hope that the contents of my letter, although delayed in reaching you, may prove of interest.

Sincerely,

15/

Attorney General

Enclosures

✓  
JUL 23 1963

Wilbur F. Fell, Jr., Esq.  
The Indiana State Bar Association  
229 Bankers Trust Building  
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Dear Mr. Fell:

My letter to you of June 28, 1963, has been returned and is being remailed to you herewith.

I hope that the contents of my letter, although delayed in reaching you, may prove of interest.

Sincerely,

19/  
Attorney General

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Enclosures

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Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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Sincerely,

151  
Attorney General

Enclosures

JUL 23 1963

Francis J. Wilcox, Esq.  
President  
State Bar of Wisconsin  
131 South Barstow Street  
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Wilcox:

My letter to you of June 28, 1963, has been returned and is being remailed to you herewith.

I hope that the contents of my letter, although delayed in reaching you, may prove of interest.

Sincerely,

131

Attorney General

Enclosures



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Arthur Dixon, Esq.  
First National Bank Building  
Chicago 3, Illinois

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Attorney General

Enclosures

7-3  
JUL 23 1963

Harry Gerhanson, Esq.  
611 Olive Street  
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mr. Gerhanson:

Thank you very much for your letter of  
July 12, 1963, and for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

15/

Attorney General

2  
5-  
JUL 23 1963

Harry Gershenson, Esq.  
611 Olive Street  
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mr. Gershenson:

Thank you very much for your letter of  
July 12, 1963, and for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

15/

Attorney General

JUL 23 1963

L. M. Fellerzi, Esq.  
President  
District of Columbia Chapter of  
The Federal Bar Association  
Federal Bar Building  
1815 H Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fellerzi:

Thank you for your letter of July 11, and the  
copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors of  
the District of Columbia Chapter of the Federal Bar  
Association.

We appreciate your support and continued  
cooperation.

Sincerely,

151

Attorney General

JUL 23 1963

Ted J. Davis, Esq.  
Fuller, Smith, Woodberg,  
Davis & Bowen  
2500 First National Building  
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of July 9, with its very informative replies to our inquiries.

We appreciate your willingness to serve on the Committee of Mr. Wood and Mr. Segal, as well as your very positive efforts among the members of the bar of Oklahoma. This is the kind of voluntary effort which is needed.

Thank you for your continued support and cooperation.

Sincerely,

157

Attorney General

JUL 23 1963

Walton J. McLeod, Jr., Esq.  
Jefferies, McLeod, Unger & Fraser  
P. O. Drawer 230  
Walterboro, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McLeod:

Thank you for your letter of July 10, 1963.

Mr. Oberdorfer has told me of meeting you at the initial meeting of the American Bar Association Special Committee on Friday, July 12th.

We were pleased to see that so many members of the Special Committee were willing and able to respond so quickly to what must have been of necessity short notice and it is equally good to know that these men could devote two full days to their deliberations in order that the subject might be dealt with comprehensively in time for action at your August meeting of the American Bar Association.

Although it cannot be expected that lawyers, of all people, would be of one mind on any subject, it is essential that they speak up in times of crises such as these, especially on matters of principle on which all men of good will can agree.

Sincerely,

151  
Attorney General