

Federal Records Relating to Civil Rights in the Post-World War II Era



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Federal Records Relating to Civil Rights in the Post-World War II Era

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Cover: Washington, DC; President Eisenhower with Negro leaders following conference on problems of school integration and other matters affecting Negroes. Left to right: Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, National Urban League; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Leadership Conference; E. Frederick Morrow, Administrative Officer, the White House; President Eisenhower; Asa Philip Randolph, Vice President, AFL-CIO; U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers; Rocco Siciliano, Special Assistant to the President; and Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (306-PS-58-133001)

Back Cover: Leaders at the head of the Civil Rights March on Washington, DC, August 28, 1963. (306-SSM-4A-35-6)

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P R E F A C E

This reference information paper provides descriptions of the records of Federal agencies, commissions, and courts that formulated civil rights guidelines, programs, and judicial decisions. The records cover the span of time between civil rights initiatives undertaken by the Harry S. Truman administration, 1945–52, through the reorganization plan of civil rights programs directed by the Jimmy Carter administration, 1977–81. The focus herein is on textual records in archival facilities in the Washington, DC, area, the regional archives, and the Presidential libraries of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

Six decades ago, the National Archives began publishing reference information papers (RIPs) as part of a comprehensive descriptive program designed to help people find their way through the voluminous records in our holdings. Related topics addressed in other publications are *Records of Military Agencies Relating to African Americans from the Post-World War I Period to the Korean War* (RIP 105, 2006); *Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives* (1984); and *Federal Records Pertaining to Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)* (RIP 112, 2004). The National Archives and Records Administration's web site, www.archives.gov, offers access to more sources for African American history as well as to the Archival Research Catalog (ARC), the online catalog of NARA's nationwide holdings.

As the nation's recordkeeper, NARA safeguards records of all three branches of the Federal Government. NARA meets an almost unlimited range of information needs, ensuring access to records on which both the credibility of government and the accuracy of history depend. We welcome any comments you may have on the information products and services NARA provides. Please e-mail your ideas to inquire@nara.gov.

Allen Weinstein

ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference



ROY WILKINS
Executive Director, National Association for Advancement of Colored People



WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.
Executive Director, National Urban League



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Labor leader & President, A. Philip Randolph Institute

LAWLESSNESS CONDEMNED -- These top Negro civil rights leaders have called for an end to the rioting in the streets of American cities and have supported President Johnson in condemning the lawlessness and public disorder. "Killing, arson, looting are criminal acts and should be dealt with as such," they said in a signed statement. "Equally guilty are those who incite, provoke and call specifically for such action." The statement concluded: "One benefits under mob law. Let's end it now." (67-2777)

Top Negro civil rights leaders who have called for an end to rioting in U.S. cities and are supporting President Johnson in condemning lawlessness. Top left, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; top right, Roy Wilkins; bottom left, Whitney M. Young, Jr.; bottom right, A. Philip Randolph. (306-PSC-67-2777)

PART I: *Introduction*

SCOPE OF THE PAPER

I.1 This reference information paper (RIP) describes the records of Federal agencies and commissions that formulated civil rights guidelines and programs. The records cover the civil rights initiatives undertaken by the Harry S. Truman administration, 1945–52, through the reorganization plan of the civil rights programs as directed by the Jimmy Carter administration, 1977–81. The focus of this RIP is on textual records in archival facilities in the Washington, DC, area, the regional archives, and the Presidential libraries of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). In addition there are four appendixes that identify publications, published congressional hearings, electronic records, and microfilm collections that relate to civil rights.

I.2 Additional records related to this topic, but not listed in this paper, may be available at NARA. This RIP is not meant to be exhaustive, but to provide guidance to researchers interested in conducting research on civil right issues. It includes descriptions of records from agencies and commissions that emphasized civil rights issues, initiated programs to change internal operations, and effected social change. The history of the Federal Government's attention and response to civil rights begins in the early national period and continues to the present. However, it was not until President Harry S. Truman signed Executive Order 9808, which established the President's Committee on Civil Rights, that the Federal Government placed a deliberate focus on civil rights issues. He believed that it was of such importance that he mentioned civil rights issues as a priority for his administration in his 1947 and 1948 State of the Union messages to Congress. President Truman committed the Federal Government to policies and initiatives that would strengthen civil rights and provide for the protection of all citizens, in particular African Americans.

I.3 This RIP is the first and only National Archives publication that specifically focuses on records that relate to civil rights. It supplements the standard finding aid *Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives* and expands upon the identification and description of those record series that pertain to civil rights. Also, it is recommended that researchers consult *Reference Information Paper (RIP) 112 Federal Records Pertaining to Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas (1954)*, because the Brown decision gave impetus to the growing attention to and demand for civil rights by citizens. RIP 112 cites court cases and other civil rights related events that influenced Federal activity around the question of school desegregation and other issues related to educational civil rights. Numerous civil rights issues were handled in the Federal judiciary system—District Courts, Appeal Courts, and the Supreme Court. Many of these cases will be found in the holdings of the regional archives. The court cases, other executive branch activities, and events surrounding the Supreme Court decision and its aftermath must be understood as part of civil rights history and the modern Civil Rights Movement. *Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives*, RIP 112, and this RIP are guides for researchers who study civil rights in Federal records. In addition, researchers may wish to further consult finding aids at the Nixon Presidential Materials Staff and the following National Archives Presidential libraries, as they may contain relevant civil rights related materials: Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Herbert Hoover Library, John F. Kennedy Library; Lyndon B. Johnson Library; Gerald R. Ford Library; Jimmy Carter Library; Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and Harry S. Truman Library.

I.4 Other supplemental NARA finding aids that may provide information about civil rights issues pertaining to African Americans include *RIP 105, Records of Military Agencies Relating to African Americans from the Post-World War I Period to the Korean War*; *RIP 108, Black Family Research: Records of Post-Civil War Federal Agencies at the National Archives*; *Selected Documents Pertaining to Black Workers Among the Records of the Department of Labor and Its Component Bureaus, 1920–1969*; and *Select Audiovisual Records: Pictures of African Americans During World War II*.

I.5 All National Archives records described in this publication are arranged by record group. NARA arranges its holdings according to the archival principle of *provenance*. This principle provides that records be attributed to the agency that created or maintained them and be arranged thereunder as they were filed when in active use. At NARA, the application of the principle of provenance takes the form of numbered record groups with each comprising the records of a major government entity, usually a bureau or independent agency. For example, National Archives Record Group 174 is General Records of the Department of Labor.

I.6 Most record groups include records of any predecessors of the organization named in the title of the record group. The number assigned to a record group reflects the order in which it was established by the National Archives. Within each record group, the records of a government agency are organized into *series*. Each series is a set of documents arranged according to the creating office's filing system or otherwise kept together by the creating office because they relate to a particular subject or function, result from the same activity, document a specific kind of transaction, take a particular physical form, or have some other relationship arising out of their creation, receipt, or use.

I.7 Records and manuscripts that are in the holdings of the Presidential libraries are less often arranged with reference to record groups and series. This necessity arises from the fact that each White House Office has been organized differently according to the needs and style of each administration; from the reality that such holdings are as much manuscript repositories as they are archives; and from the practice of accessioning a relatively large proportion of nongovernmental collections related to each President's administration.

EDITOR'S NOTE

I.8 Because of the differences in the arrangement and description practices mentioned above, it is difficult to arrive at a standard format for describing both National Archives and Presidential libraries material. Since this publication is issued by the Office of the National Archives, the standards are essentially those of that entity. For instance, the titles of series (the most

common unit of description in NARA) are rendered in **bold face**. Such titles are almost always followed by dates indicating the coverage of the records and thereafter by volume figures (in parentheses). Thereafter may follow further information such as box numbers, accession numbers, or other items helpful to archivists in locating specific records. Presidential libraries records seldom fit this format. They are, for instance, seldom described in terms of series. (When such an expression is used, we have rendered the series titles as mentioned above.) Generally, conventions of Presidential libraries capitalization have been retained herein, but the National Archives order and style of dates and volume information have been used. This was all done in the interest of producing a reasonable degree of conformity and of making it relatively easy for the user to scan this RIP and have series and collection titles stand out. Paragraph numbers, with a prefix referring to part number (as **III.23**), are used for the same reasons and are also the basis of reference for index items. Lists within paragraphs are numbered—thus such an item might be cited in the index as **III.23.7**.

I.9 The general physical locations of the records should be obvious because of the context of the description—that is, the arrangement of this RIP separates the descriptions into sections for each major depository. Within the section describing the largest collection—“Executive Branch Records in the National Archives in the Washington, DC, Area” (Part II)—there are notes immediately following series or file titles that often indicate shelf, or even box, locations. These few lines will assist archivists in locating records accurately and efficiently to serve researchers. The “Finding Aid” (such as “PI” for preliminary inventories) helps the archivist put the records in context within the record group. The “MLR” (Master Location Register) number yields a shelf location. The box numbers further refine the location of the subject records. And the “NAII” designation indicates that the records reside at the National Archives at College Park, MD.

I.10 It also should be noted that the usage by which African Americans are referred to with terms such as “colored,” “Negro,” “black,” “African American,” or other is reflected in most series descriptions or historical background segments as was applicable in the relevant records or the period in which they were created. The same is true, to a lesser extent, regarding other ethnic and minority groups.

I.11 For information on records located in regional archives, consult the following locations. The area served by each regional archive is listed for convenience:

NARA–Northeast Region (Boston)

380 Trapelo Road

Waltham, MA 02452-6399

866-406-2379

e-mail: *waltham.archives@nara.gov*

area served: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

NARA–Northeast Region (Pittsfield)

10 Conte Drive

Pittsfield, MA 01201-8230

413-236-3660

e-mail: *pittsfield.archives@nara.gov*

NARA–Northeast Region (New York City)

210 Varick Street, 12th Floor

New York, NY 10014-4811

212-401-1620

e-mail: *newyork.archives@nara.gov*

area served: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

NARA–Mid Atlantic Region (Center City Philadelphia)

900 Market Street

Philadelphia, PA 19107-4292

215-606-0100

e-mail: *philadelphia.archives@nara.gov*

area served: Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia

NARA–Southeast Region (Atlanta)

5780 Jonesboro Road

Morrow, GA 30260-3806

770-968-2100

e-mail: *atlanta.archives@nara.gov*

area served: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee

NARA–Great Lakes Region (Chicago)

7358 South Pulaski Road

Chicago, IL 60629-5898

773-948-9001

e-mail: *chicago.archives@nara.gov*

area served: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and

Wisconsin

NARA–Central Plains Region (Kansas City)

2312 East Bannister Road

Kansas City, MO 64131-3011

816-268-8000

e-mail: *kansascity.archives@nara.gov*

area served: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska

NARA–Southwest Region (Fort Worth)

501 West Felix Street, P.O. Box 6216

Fort Worth, TX 76115-0216

817-831-5900

e-mail: *ftworth.archives@nara.gov*

area served: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas

NARA–Rocky Mountain Region (Denver)

Denver Federal Center, Building 48

P.O. Box 25307

Denver, CO 80225-0307

303-407-5700

e-mail: *denver.archives@nara.gov*

area served: Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South

Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming

NARA–Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)

24000 Avila Road, 1st Floor

Laguna Niguel, CA 92677-3497

949-360-2641

e-mail: *laguna.archives@nara.gov*

area served: Arizona, southern California, and Clark County, Nevada

NARA–Pacific Region (San Francisco)

1000 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-2350

650-238-3500

e-mail: sanbruno.archives@nara.gov

area served: northern California, Hawaii, Nevada (except Clark County), American Samoa, and the Pacific Trust Territories

NARA–Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)

615 Sand Point Way, NE

Seattle, WA 98115-7999

206-336-5115

e-mail: seattle.archives@nara.gov

area served: Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

NARA–Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage)

654 West Third Avenue

Anchorage, AK 99501-2145

907-261-7800

e-mail: alaska.archives@nara.gov

area served: Alaska

I.12 The National Archives and Records Administration currently administers 13 Presidential libraries:

Herbert Hoover Library

210 Parkside Drive

P.O. Box 488

West Branch, IA 52358-0488

319-643-5301

website: www.hoover.archives.gov

e-mail: Hoover.library@nara.gov

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

4079 Albany Post Road

Hyde Park, NY 12538-1999

845-486-7770

website: www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu

e-mail: Roosevelt.library@nara.gov

Harry S. Truman Library
500 W. U.S. Highway 24
Independence, MO 64050-1798
816-268-8200
website: www.trumanlibrary.org
e-mail: Truman.library@nara.gov

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library
200 Southeast Fourth Street
Abilene, KS 67410-2900
785-263-6700
website: www.eisenhower.archives.gov
e-mail: Eisenhower.library@nara.gov

John F. Kennedy Library
Columbia Point
Boston, MA 02125-3389
617-514-1600
website: www.jfklibrary.org
e-mail: kennedy.library@nara.gov

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library
2313 Red River Street
Austin, TX 78705-5702
512-721-0200
website: www.lbjlib.utexas.edu
e-mail: Johnson.library@nara.gov

Nixon Presidential Materials Staff
Office of Presidential Libraries
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001
301-837-3290
website: <http://nixon.archives.gov/index.php>
e-mail: Nixon@nara.gov

Gerald R. Ford Library

1000 Beal Avenue

Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2114

734-205-0555

website: www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov

e-mail: Ford.library@nara.gov

Gerald R. Ford Museum

303 Pearl Street, NW

Grand Rapids, MI 49504-5353

616-254-0400

website: www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov

e-mail: Ford.museum@nara.gov

Jimmy Carter Library

441 Freedom Parkway

Atlanta, GA 30307-1498

404-865-7100

website: www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov

e-mail: Carter.library@nara.gov

Ronald Reagan Library

40 Presidential Drive

Simi Valley, CA 93065-0600

800-577-8444/800-410-8354

website: www.reagan.utexas.edu

e-mail : Reagan.library@nara.gov

George Bush Library

1000 George Bush Drive

College Station, TX 77845-3906

979-691-4000

website: www.bushlibrary.tamu.edu

e-mail: Bush.library@nara.gov

William J. Clinton Library

1200 President Clinton Avenue

Little Rock, AK 72201-1749

501-244-2889

website: www.clintonlibrary.gov

e-mail: Clinton.library@nara.gov

I.13 The compilers of this finding aid worked as a team to research and describe pertinent civil rights related records of the three branches of the Federal Government: executive, legislative, and judicial. Walter B. Hill, Jr. (who described White House records) and Lisha B. Penn (who described Justice, Labor, Education, Civil Rights Commission, and Commerce records) wish to extend their sincere appreciation to several NARA staff members who spent countless hours working with them on this team to prepare the descriptions of records that made this publication possible. Special thanks to team members Trichita Chestnut, who made coordinated arrangements with the Office of Presidential Libraries and the Office of Regional Records Services for descriptions of pertinent civil rights related records in those facilities; Jahi Issa, who wrote series descriptions for the transportation cluster record groups; Maryellen Trautman, who prepared the list of relevant publications of the U.S. Government; Cynara Robinson, who described U.S. Marshal, gift collections, and Federal Bureau of Investigation records; Janis Wiggins, who wrote descriptions of Federal Bureau of Investigation records; Ida Brudnick, who provided descriptive information about congressional records; and student interns Paul Williams, who described U.S. Army Staff records and Michael Hussey, who assisted with Health, Education and Welfare records. Thanks to Ann Cummings, Anthony Fantozzi, James Hastings, Jeanne Schauble, Steve Tilley, and Richard Wood for being so supportive of this product. Thank you are also extended to Sharon Fawcett (NL) and Nancy Malan (NR) for coordinating the submission of staff descriptions of Presidential library material and regional records for this publication. Thank you also to NARA staff members Patrice Brown, Barbara Brett, Teresa Matchette, Don McIlwain, and Mary Kay Schmidt, who prepared some of the original descriptions that were found in dossiers of relevant records included in this finding aid. Ben DeWhitt deserves special recognition for his outstanding editorial assistance. His contributions include exceptional attention to detail and valuable suggestions for organization and presentation of information.

PART II: *Executive Branch Records in the
National Archives in the Washington, DC, Area*

**Record Group 12
Records of the Office of Education**

II.1 A Department of Education, headed by a Commissioner, was established by an act of March 2, 1867. The Department was abolished as a separate independent agency by an act of July 20, 1868, and was reestablished in the Department of Interior as the Office of Education, effective July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 281, May 14, 1930). Under Reorganization Plan 1, effective July 1, 1939, the Office was transferred to the newly created Federal Security Agency, which on April 1, 1953, became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). In 1972, HEW was reorganized and the Office of Education was placed in the Education Division along with the National Institute of Education. The Division was run by an Assistant Secretary for Education. The statutory function of the Office of Education was administration of programs of financial assistance to educational agencies, institutions, and organizations. The Office was abolished, effective May 4, 1980, by the Department of Education Organization Act, October 17, 1980 (93 Stat. 668).

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

II.2 The Commissioner of Education was appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and had general direction of the programs and operations of the agency under its various designations of department, bureau, and office.

II.3 Office Files of Ambrose Caliver, 1946–1962 (4 ft.)

Finding Aid: PI-178

MLR Entry 17

Boxes 1–10 [NN-368-20]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject or name of conference or organization.

Files: AEA Committee on Literacy & Fundamental Education—Women College Presidents

Scope and Content: The records consist of speeches, articles, minutes, conference proceedings, and related correspondence concerning Caliver's liaison work with organizations interested in the education of black Americans and adult education. Caliver was a national leader in the field of black education for over 30 years. These records document the formulation of national educational policy and advice to and cooperation with state, local, and private institutions about educational matters particularly the postwar education of veterans and war workers, vocational education and higher education of Negroes. There are also references to the National Urban League and the United Negro College Fund.

II.4 Press Releases of the Commissioner of Education, 1963–1969 (7 ft. 4 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 95

Boxes 1–17 [NN3-012-94-008]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged in two sections, press releases and press digests, and thereunder chronologically.

Files: 200 Public Schools under MDTA—U.S. Office of Education, Daily Press Digest (12/31/69)

Scope and Content: This series contains press releases concerning a wide variety of subjects administered by the Office of Education or concerning education generally. These include press releases regarding topics such as the acceptance by Commissioner Francis Keppel of desegregation plans from 12 southern public school districts and the termination of Federal financial assistance to six southern school districts for failure to comply with desegregation guidelines. Other records concern grants to train teachers of handicapped students, graduate school fellowships awarded under Title IV of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA), and a program to train persons from low income backgrounds for careers in the education profession.

II.5 Office of the Commissioner of Education, 1928–1980 (505 ft. 7 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 122

Boxes 1–1155 [NN3-012-94-016]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically, generally in one-year blocks, and thereunder by type of file.

Files: National Conference on Physical Fitness—Congressional forms

Scope and Content: This series contains records covering the whole range of topics addressed by the Office of Education. The yearly reading files include correspondence with Congress; the White House; the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; and other agencies. The subject files cover issues such as civil rights, student unrest, and Federal aid to education, as well as other administrative issues. The series also contains speeches and articles by the Commissioners of Education. Box 79 (segregation); Box 80 (survey of the higher education of Negroes); Boxes 100–101 (court decisions [segregation/integration]) & desegregation, Prince Edward County, VA); 123 (segregation/integration); 181 (civil rights); 192–202 (civil rights—report on racial imbalance & education—segregated cafeterias); 217 (equal educational opportunity program report); 226–28 (school district plans under civil rights act); 240 (segregation); 275–76 (equal education in higher education—U.S. Commission on Civil Rights); 345 (educational opportunities for Negroes in higher education); 358 (civil rights); 383–84 (Title IV of the Civil Rights Act); 455–59 (poor people's demands—student unrest); 486 (urban education); 510 (minority groups); 522–23 (desegregation plans—Civil Rights Commission); 527 (Howard University); 645 (urban education); 654 (Howard University); 701 (urban education); 762 (black colleges); 952–54 (Bakke case—affirmative action); 1005–06 (affirmative action); 1013 (operation EXCEL, Jesse Jackson); 1016 (desegregation study); 1067 (civil rights compliance); 1087 (equal education opportunity); 1123–24 (civil rights compliance); and 1146 (discrimination).

II.6 Records Relating to Formulation of National Education Policy, 1951–1980 (23 ft. 1 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1MLR Entry 126

Boxes 1–53 [NN3-012-94-016]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Files: National Conference on Physical Fitness—Congressional forms

Scope and Content: This series contains documentation of a wide variety of issues concerning the Office of Education during the 1960s and 1970s. Much of this series overlaps with the series **Office Files of the Commissioner of Education**, although this series appears to have been maintained separately as a more general file on policy issues. For more specific information about civil rights related records, see Boxes 4 (black colleges), 22 (Jesse Jackson), 47 (Chicago school desegregation matters), and 48 (Jesse Jackson).

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION

II.7 The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education was created by the Education Amendments, signed into law on June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221e), which created the Education Division within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Under direct supervision of the Assistant Secretary, the Division was responsible for coordinating and generally supervising the education activities of the Department. The Education Division consisted of the Office of Education and the National Institute of Education.

II.8 Program Files, 1972–1975 (21 ft.)

Finding Aid: PI-178

MLR Entry 91

Boxes 1–48 [NN3-441-94-014]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged according to an agency-created alphanumeric filing plan.

Files: ADM 1 (Administration)—VT 16-2 (Career Education Policy)

Scope and Content: This series relates to the establishment and implementation of Federal programs designed to improve the academic performance

of American students, enhance the delivery of education services, raise the standards of American public schools, and strengthen post-secondary education. Included are records relating to the issuance of regulations and guidelines for various educational reform acts, such as the Education Amendments Act of 1972, the Emergency School Aid Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act of 1965, and the International Education Act of 1966. Specific documented programs include Head Start, Upward Bound, Teacher Corps, and the School Lunch Program. Other topics covered include affirmative action, grants, vocational education, the Cuban refugee program, bilingual education, racial discrimination, gender discrimination, international education, urban education, literacy, health and nutrition, Native Americans, and African Americans.

RECORDS OF THE DIVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

II.9 The Division of Higher Education was established on February 3, 1911, although the Bureau of Education had been active in that field since 1867. Its name was changed to the Division of Colleges and Professional Schools in 1929, but the earliest name was restored in November 1933. The Division collected and disseminated information about higher education, including professional schools, normal schools, and junior colleges, and administered funds appropriated for the establishment and support of land grant colleges.

II.10 Annual Reports Received From Land Grant Colleges, 1929 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 46

Boxes 1–3

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by type of report and thereunder alphabetically by name of institution.

Files: Alabama Polytechnic Institute—University of Wyoming

Scope and Content: These reports were submitted annually to the Bureau of Education to examine, analyze, and issue a statement on the status of the colleges. The records consist of original and duplicate sets of the reports received on a standard form provided for that purpose for fiscal year 1929.

The Morrill Act of 1862 provided that each state was to receive a certain amount of public land or land script and that the proceeds from its sale were to constitute a permanent fund for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The second Morrill Act (1890) and the Nelson amendment of 1907 provided additional funds for these schools. These laws also required annual reports on the use of the 1862 funds and the Morrill-Nelson appropriations to the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior. Information about Negro land grant colleges generally is interspersed with other reports. However, there is one file folder, "Annual Reports of Land Grant Colleges for Negroes," that contains reports about colleges formerly known as Alabama A&M, Florida A&M, Kentucky State Industrial College, Prairie View A&M, Southern A&M, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, and Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute.

II.11 Correspondence of Walter G. Daniel, 1951–1953 [Correspondence of Walter G. Daniel, Specialist for Higher Education for Negroes, 1951–1953] (4 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 47

Boxes 1–10 [NN-370-179]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged in two parts: alphabetically by state in which colleges or universities were located; and alphabetically by subject or type of record.

Scope and Content: This series includes correspondence with college officials concerning Daniel's speaking engagements, campus race relations, and the admission of black Americans to each institution. There is also an exchange of correspondence with officials of the Federal Security Agency and the Office of Education, other government officials, and nongovernment individuals and organizations concerning higher education for black Americans. Included is information on the participation of black Americans in World War II.

II.12 Material Relating to Negro Higher Education Information, 1951–1953 (1 ft. 7 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 48

Boxes 1–4 [NN-370-179]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged in two parts: alphabetically by name of organization, place, or company; and unarranged.

Files: A–U; and miscellaneous

Scope and Content: This reference file, apparently maintained by Walter G. Daniel, contains publications or drafts of publications concerning black American education, integrated schools, and racial or intergroup relations.

II.13 Records Relating to the Annual Survey of Howard University, 1941–1968 (1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 50

Boxes 1–3 [NN3-12-90-004]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by year in reverse chronological order.

Files: Summary of Inspections—Howard University 1941

Scope and Content: Annual inspections of Howard University were required by provisions of an Act of December 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 1021), which first authorized annual appropriations for the support of the traditionally black institution. From 1929 to 1940, these inspections were the responsibility of the Department of the Interior. Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1940 transferred that responsibility to the Federal Security Agency, which in turn delegated the inspections to the Office of Education (OE). Survey teams comprised of OE professionals and other experts annually examined one or two aspects of the University's educational programs. The team spent several days at the University meeting with members of the administrative staff, faculty, and student body and examining relevant facilities, laboratories, equipment, records, and reports. Among the programs and services inspected were the Graduate School (1967 and 1977), College of Medicine (1964 and 1965), Library facilities (1972), university-student relations (1968), and Schools of Pharmacy (1965), Music (1957), and Social Work (1963). Also included are summaries of inspections, procedures for annual inspections, a copy of the *Centennial Report* of Howard University in 1967, and articles on the history of the University. There are no inspections for the years 1951–52, 1958, and 1969–70. There are some general unarranged reference materials at the beginning of the series.

RECORDS OF SPECIAL PROJECTS AND
PROGRAMS/NATIONAL SURVEY OF VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION AND GUIDANCE OF NEGROES

II.14 Using funds authorized by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act (49 Stat. 115), April 8, 1935, the Office of Education conducted a national survey of opportunities available to blacks for vocational education, 1935–36, with tabulation and publication of results in 1937.

II.15 General Correspondence, 1934–1938 (2 ft. 5 in.)

Finding Aid: PI-178

MLR Entry 159

Boxes 1–6

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by name and subject.

Files: A-W (Atlanta Meeting—Robert C. Weaver)

Scope and Content: This series constitutes the central file of Director Ambrose Caliver and Associate Director Harold L. Trigg. The records consist of administrative correspondence, memorandums, reports, organization charts, diagrams, minutes, and other records relating to the national survey. They include correspondence with members of the Technical Advisory Committee; Franklin O. Nichols, special assistant to the Director on vocational training in medicine; Robert C. Weaver, adviser on black affairs in the Interior Department; and Ira De A. Reid, director of research in the National Urban League and of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) survey of training and employment of white-collar and skilled black workers. Funds were allocated under the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 for the Office of Education to conduct a national survey of opportunities for vocational education available to blacks.

II.16 Correspondence with the Regional Directors, 1935–1937 (5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 160

Box 1

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by name of regional director and thereunder chronologically.

File: Walter R. Chivers—James H. Robinson

Scope and Content: The records consist of reports, memorandums, and correspondence of the Director and the Associate Director with the regional directors about administrative, budget, personnel, and surveying procedures.

II.17 Inquiry Forms, 1935–1937 (7 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 161

Boxes 1–2

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by form designation Ac–Z.

Files: Original Schedules Ac—Schedule I

Scope and Content: The records consist of blank inquiry forms, instructions on their use, lists of recipients, and memorandums relating to the development of the forms. Data from the survey were obtained from a variety of sources including high schools, vocational schools, evening schools, students, medical schools, colleges, welfare agencies, and teachers. These forms were used to record information on the organization and administration of the schools, trends in curriculums, content of courses, teaching methods, students' socioeconomic backgrounds, and vocational interests and occupational goals.

II.18 Accounting Records, 1936–1938 (8 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 162

Boxes 1–2

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by state.

Files: Michigan—Texas

Scope and Content: The records mainly consist of abstracts of allotment ledger sheets and unliquidated encumbrance reports prepared by the State

Accounts Office of the U.S. Treasury Department. The reports and abstracts were sent to project managers, state supervisors, and regional directors of the survey to assist them in keeping their accounts that were forwarded to the Office of Education. States represented in the files include Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

RECORDS OF THE DIVISION OF
EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

II.19 The Division of Equal Educational Opportunity (DEEO) was created after a reorganization in 1968 and administered Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241) to assist school districts with their desegregation efforts through grants, the Emergency School Assistance Program, and the Emergency School Aid Act.

II.20 Administrative Files, 1965–1972 (4 ft. 7 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 32

Boxes 1–11 [NN3-012-91-002]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Poor People's Campaign—DEEO Policy and Organization

Scope and Content: These records concern Title IV, Desegregation of Public Education, of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241). Under this title, the Office of Education was given the responsibility of assisting U.S. school systems in the process of desegregation. The records include studies, guidelines, and program plans developed by the Division to offer guidance to school systems on methods of desegregation and the means to access Federal funding. Also included are administrative records of the Division, including reports on staffing and organization, budgetary records, a five-year plan, and internal memorandums.

II.21 Reading Files, 1968–1970 (1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 33

Boxes 1–3 [NN3-012-91-002]

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically by month and year.

Scope and Content: These records primarily consist of letters sent by the Division both within the Office of Education and to private citizens. The letters cover administrative topics such as appropriations and facilities management and also address specifics on program development and implementation. Many of these letters and other materials found in this series concern the Division's administration of Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241), addressing aid to school systems for the desegregation of public education.

II.22 Grants Reports, 1969–1970 (10 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 34

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-012-91-002]

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by grant number.

Scope and Content: As a sampling of a much larger group of records, these reports represent several of the large number of grants administered by the Division. They were a necessary administrative task for those recipients of grants provided for in Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Under this title, the Office of Education was responsible for administering aid including grants to U.S. school districts in order to facilitate their efforts at desegregation. Referred to as “case files” by the agency, each of these numbered reports contains standard information, including proposal, memorandums, correspondence, narrative reports, and program materials. The exceptions to this standard are two unnumbered grant files at the end of the series.

II.23 Records Relating to Desegregation in Education, 1962–1974 (1 ft. 8 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 35

Boxes 1–4 [NN3-012-91-002]

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by subject and records type grant number.

Files: Original ESAA (Emergency School Aid Act) Year I—Information Papers re. Desegregation

Scope and Content: These records concern the history of educational desegregation as it relates to the Office of Education. Most of the records cover the Office's duties pursuant to the 1950s "suitability" ruling. These court rulings established the necessity of providing a desegregated education for children living on Federal property. The Office of Education was given the responsibility of ensuring that the decision was carried out. Other documents concern Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241) and the Emergency School Aid Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 354), both of which gave the Office of Education responsibility for aiding state school systems in their efforts at desegregation.

II.24 Rejection Letters, 1970–1971 (5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 36

Box 1 [NN3-012-91-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by subject and records type grant number.

Scope and Content: These records consist of copies of letters sent to applicant school districts with explanations of why their grant requests were denied. The grants referred to in these letters were provided through the Emergency School Assistance Program, which was created under the 1970 Office of Education Appropriations Act (84 Stat. 801). The grants were established to provide financial assistance to state educational agencies to help mitigate the costs of desegregation.

II.25 Correspondence, 1970–1971 (1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 37

Boxes 1–3 [NN3-012-91-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by state.

Scope and Content: As a sample of a larger group of correspondence, these records cover the states alphabetically from Alabama to Mississippi. The topics addressed deal with desegregation and the work of the Division as mandated by the 1964 Civil Rights Act (78 Stat. 241) and the 1971 Office of Education Appropriations Act (84 Stat. 801). The letters refer to the status of grant applications, constituent letters referred by the White House, testimony before the Congress, and Division regional plans for desegregation, as well as administrative activities within the Division.

II.26 Title IV case files, 1965–1970 (24 ft. 9 in.)

Finding Aid: NAS-A1

MLR Entry 102

Boxes 1–57 [NN3-012-94-006]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by project number in roughly chronological order.

Files: Texas Southern University I135—(Tennessee OE-5-37-029) Fisk University

Scope and Content: This series consists of project case files that document how the Office of Education administered provisions of Title IV, Pub. L. 88-352, which provided money for civil rights educational activities. The program was designed to assist states and localities to develop strategies for implementing desegregation. Individual projects varied in focus; however, they typically dealt with the development of local desegregation plans, workshops for administrators, seminars for the entire education community, and in-service diversity instruction for teachers. Often this meant hiring experts or specialists in the areas of desegregation and cultural diversity. Case files exist for local school boards, state education offices, and universities that applied for money to fund a project. A typical case file consists of a proposal for a project, evaluations of the proposal, notification of grant awards and related documents, review of the project, and reports. Reports may include site visits, interim reports, financial reports and documentation, and final project report. In addition, the case files may also include biographies of school personnel, information such as pamphlets or newsletters about a school district, and information about the organization sponsoring the training.

II.27 Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA) Project Case Files, 1972–1975 (10 ft. 5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 103

Boxes 1–24 [NN3-012-94-004 and NN3-012-94-006]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by project number.

Files: OEG-74-7679 Missouri, Special Arts Project— Shannon County Independent School District #1.

Scope and Content: This series consists of project case files that document how the Office of Education administered Pub. L. 92-318, as amended by Pub. L. 93-380, the Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA). This legislation provided money to states and local school districts so they could continue desegregation activities. Congress recognized that the expense of funding desegregation could cause the process to stall. Grants provided as a result of the ESAA allowed school systems to develop innovative desegregation techniques and to desegregate more quickly. Individual grants varied in focus; however, they typically provided monies to a local school district for a specific program or to a state agency for the development and implementation of a more inclusive curriculum. Local districts represented include the Boston metropolitan area, districts from Region VII (Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Utah), and Dallas, TX. State projects focused on cooperating with state cultural, arts, or humanities agencies to create a curriculum that included exposure to other cultures and recognized the achievements of minorities. A typical case file consists of a proposal for a project, evaluations of the proposal, notification of grant awards and related documents, review of the project, and reports. Reports may include site visits, interim reports, financial reports and documentation, and final project report. In addition, the case files may also include copies of products produced as a result of the project.

RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF ELEMENTARY
AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

II.28 The Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education was established to promote academic excellence, to enhance opportunities and equity for

all of America's children and families, and to improve the quality of teaching and learning by providing leadership, technical assistance, and financial support. The Bureau was responsible for coordinating and recommending policy for programs designed to: assist state and local educational agencies to improve the achievement of elementary and secondary school students; help ensure equal access to services leading to such improvement for all children, particularly children who are educationally disadvantaged, Native Americans, or children of migrant workers or the homeless; foster educational improvement at the state and local levels; and provide financial assistance to local educational agencies whose local revenues are affected by Federal activities.

II.29 Correspondence of the Associate Commissioner, 1962–1967 (15 ft. 7 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 90

Boxes 1–36 [NN3-012-94-005]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged according to an agency-created alphanumeric filing plan.

Files: Administrative Management (AM) Enforcement of Davis-Bacon Act in Library Services/Voc. Ed. Programs— Reports and Statistics (RS) Survey of Dependents Schools (AID) in Southeast Asia.

Scope and Content: This series consists of incoming and outgoing memorandums and supplementary materials relating to programs implemented under education laws such as the National Defense Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Topics covered include internal management of the Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE), educational loans and other assistance for Cuban refugees, desegregation, civil rights, conferences, committees, audits, grant programs, higher education, and educational laws and legislation. Records relating to the withdrawal of student loans and investigations of fellowship holders concerning their political views may require screening by reference staff.

Record Group 40
General Records of the Department of Commerce

II.30 The Department of Commerce was established by the Act of March 4, 1913 (15 U.S.C. 1501), which reorganized the Department of Commerce and Labor. The act transferred all labor activities into a new, separate Department of Labor. The Department of Commerce encourages, serves, and promotes the Nation's international trade, economic growth, and technological advancement. The Department provides a wide variety of programs throughout the competitive free enterprise system. It offers assistance and information to increase America's competitiveness in the world economy; administers programs to prevent unfair foreign trade competition; provides social and economic statistics and analyses for business and government planners; provides research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development; works to improve our understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources; grants patents and registers trademarks; develops policies and conducts research on telecommunications; provides assistance to promote domestic economic development; and assists in the growth of minority businesses.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

II.31 The Secretary of Commerce is responsible for the administration of all functions and authorities assigned to the Department of Commerce and for advising the President on Federal policy affecting the industrial and commercial segments of the national economy. The Secretary is served by the offices of the Deputy Secretary, the Inspector General, the General Counsel, and the Assistant Secretaries of Administration, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, and Public Affairs. The Office of the Secretary develops and promotes a cooperative working relationship and ensures effective communication between the Department of Commerce and the business community. It also promotes business involvement in departmental policy making and program development and provides technical assistance to businesses that desire help in dealing with the Government.

II.32 Records of Special Assistants to the Secretary of Commerce, 1961–1963 (5 ft.10 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 53

Boxes 1–14 [NN3-040-95-001]

Loc: NAII

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: These unprocessed records consist of memorandums, correspondence, reports, minutes, speeches, and pamphlets that were created or maintained by Hyman H. Bookbinder and Clifford Rucker, who served as special assistants to Secretary of Commerce Luther M. Hodges. The files contain information about: “Year-End Surveys” to determine employment levels of Negroes in the Department that were submitted to the President’s Equal Employment Opportunity Committee (PEEO) for various Commerce components; discrimination complaints; promotions of Negroes to higher grades or problems associated with promoting them into some professional job series; Commerce’s recruitment and EEO policy; and recruitments of Negro students at historically black colleges and universities to work at the Department of Commerce. Included in the files is material from the Civil Rights Sub-cabinet Group, which was composed of high-level representatives of various Federal departments who met periodically at the call of Lee White, special counsel at the White House. This group met to discuss matters of procedure and planned the Kennedy administration’s strategy on some civil rights issues, such as planning the “Centennial Year of Negro Progress”; an Executive order against discrimination in Federally assisted construction projects; use of Negro pilots on airplanes; and appearances of some cabinet officers before segregated audiences in the South. There are references to the “Plans for Progress” agreement with U.S. businessmen to voluntarily agree to hire Negroes; a task force established to improve employment and business opportunities for minority group members; a request by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) that racist signs posted by the Ku Klux Klan along U.S. highways in Alabama be removed; efforts by the Commerce Department to get chain variety stores and restaurants to desegregate lunch counters and other services in the South; incidents of racial discrimination experienced by foreign diplomats from Sudan, Jamaica, and Sierra Leone while visiting various American states; and reports such as “Proposals for

Executive Action to End Federally Supported Segregation and Other Forms of Racial Discrimination” and “The Economic Situation of Negroes in the United States.”

II.33 Subject File of Executive Assistants to the Secretary of Commerce, 1968–1972 (2 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 54

Boxes 8–9 [NN3-040-95-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: These unprocessed records consist of correspondence, reports, and memorandums that are part of a larger collection of files held by numerous persons who served as Executive Assistants to Secretaries of Commerce. These particular files were created or maintained by Joseph Casson, who served as the Executive Assistant to Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans. There is a copy of a May 1971 report presented by the Congressional Black Caucus, “Report to the Nation,” written in response to President Richard Nixon. There are 60 proposed recommendations to spur minority economic development or enterprise. Included in the files are background documents about the Office of Minority Business Enterprise’s (OMBE) advisory conference for black, Spanish-speaking, and Indian minorities and replies to congressional and general public inquiries about the OMBE’s work. The OMBE was created by President Nixon in 1969 to seek out and develop opportunities for members of minority groups to establish businesses or expand existing ones. Also found in the records is the correspondence of Secretary of Commerce Stans with *Harvard Business Review* editor Edward C. Bursk about not publishing Stans’s response to a disparaging article about minority businesses in the *Review*. Stans wrote that the *Review* had “readily printed a disservice to the minority citizens of the Nation” in the article “Let’s Write off MEBIS.” Included is information about Nixon’s Presidential goal for achieving \$100 million in minority-owned bank deposits. Many Federal agencies and private sector companies such as General Electric, Xerox, Pepsi Cola, Ford, Prudential, AT&T, and IBM participated by making deposits in minority banks. A copy of an article written by Andrew Brimmer, “Recent Trends in Black Banking,” is also in the file.

II.34 Plans for Progress Records, 1961–1969 (86 ft. 7 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 71

Boxes 1–85 [NN3-040-95-001]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by name of business entity and thereunder by year.

File: AAI (American Armament, Inc)—American Airlines

Scope and Content: The unprocessed records consist of the signed contractual agreements of the “Plans for Progress” program by which company presidents pledged to the U.S. Government (represented by Vice Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey) to provide equal employment opportunities to all Americans regardless of race, creed, or national origin. These files document to a significant extent how private sector companies became more integrated in employment during the 1960s and 1970s. This program was implemented under Executive Order 10925 by President John F. Kennedy (which also established the President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity) and encouraged companies or businesses to volunteer to participate and to recruit and hire employees without discrimination. The signed contracts detail the terms of the agreement with information about policy implementation, recruiting, training, placement, employee benefits, reductions-in-force, and status for minority employees. Some companies that signed “Plans for Progress” agreements were Aetna Life and Casualty Company, Allied Chemical Company, Bank of America, Anheuser-Busch, Bristol-Myers Company, Bendix Corporation, Campbell Soup Company, Coca Cola Company, Colgate-Palmolive Company, International Business Machines (IBM), Lockheed Aircraft, Pepsi Cola, and United Airlines. Many of these companies were also encouraged by the Federal Government to make monetary donations toward the “Progress Vocational Guidance Institute” program.

II.35 Records of the Advisor on Negro Affairs, 1940–1963 (11 ft. 8 in.)

Finding Aid: NC-54

MLR Entry 9

Boxes 1–27 [III-NNE-99]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject and thereunder alphabetically by name of company or business or type of record.

Scope and Content: These records contain the general subject and correspondence files of Elmer Martin Lancaster, Advisor on Negro Affairs to the Secretary of Commerce. The files include information about Negro participation in business and agriculture, the financial condition of Negro banking institutions, and national conferences of Negro businessmen (sponsored by the Department of Commerce). Other files pertain to the mobilization of Negro firms in furtherance of the war effort (World War II) and postwar planning for the Negro in business. The records include references to insurance companies owned by Negroes (such as Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Booker T. Washington Burial Association, and Guaranty Life Insurance Company) and requests that were made for each state to identify Negro-owned banks. These were identified as the Carver Savings Bank of Savannah, GA; Douglas State Bank of Kansas City, KS; the Home Seekers Savings and Loan Association of Jefferson City, MO; and Consolidated Bank and Trust Company of Richmond, VA.

Record Group 51

Records of the Office of Management and Budget

II.36 Executive Order 11541 of July 1, 1970, prescribed the duties of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Domestic Council in the Executive Office of the President to implement Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970. The OMB assists the President in preparing the budget, in formulating fiscal programs, and in supervising the administration of the budget. The OMB conducts efficiency reviews of executive branch organizational structure and management procedures; assists in clearing legislative proposals from Federal agencies; drafts Executive orders and Presidential proclamations; and develops regulatory reform programs.

RECORDS OF THE TRANSPORTATION,
COMMERCE, AND HOUSING DIVISION

II.37 Program Records [of the Housing Division], 1969–1976 (9 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 202

Boxes: 1, 2, 5-7, 13, 16, 18-23, 25, 34, 46-47, 56

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged generally in four chronological periods (1969-70, 1971-72, 1973-74, and 1975-76), thereunder by agency, and thereunder by subject.

Scope and Content: These files contain letters, memorandums, reports, studies, analyses, fact sheets, briefing papers, discussion documents, newspaper clippings, news releases, charts, graphs, and other documents relating to the activities of several OMB units with housing responsibilities. The records cover a variety of subjects and activities that relate to numerous civil rights issues, programs, conferences, studies, and legislation. Among the records are three files on the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, commonly referred to as the Kerner Commission. The Commission, established on July 27, 1967, by Executive order, was charged to make recommendations with respect to recent major civil disorders in American cities, to develop strategies to avert further civil disorders, and to define the role of local, state, and Federal authorities. Racial violence had occurred in over 100 cities between 1965 and 1967. The Commission held hearings in many of those cities and conducted studies in difficult problems confronting the Nation. There are files on fair housing and equal opportunity actions throughout the government, in particular regarding the work of the Federal Equal Housing Opportunity Council. They cover efforts to abolish the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing and transfer its function to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, civil rights recommendations on housing, and the relocation of governmental facilities working in the area of fair housing. There is also a file containing a preliminary draft of the Civil Rights Study for Federally Assisted Programs established by Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964; an EEO action plan for Federal agencies charged with initiating EEO programs; and an executive summary of the Management Review of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Several files cover the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights' questionnaire to government agencies initiating EEO programs and the responses of those agencies. There are Commission reports on voting rights, women, and Title VI enforcement. Some files cover the organization and reorganization plans for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and a management analysis and evaluation of the EEOC's

structure. Several “Civil Rights” chronological files (1971) deal with policies in the President’s budget formulation for fiscal year 1973, recommendations by the Congressional Black Caucus, and responses to the government’s EEO efforts.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

II.38 Subject Files of the Director, 1969–1976 (5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 156 A

Box 3 [NN3-51-86-19]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by the agency’s filing code 69.1 and thereunder by subject.

File: E6-1 Civil Rights, Privileges and Immunities

Scope and Content: This file includes a memorandum on anti-discrimination programs in the Federal Government. There are précis of assigned duties with a focus on EEOC and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, Department of Labor. There is also correspondence that covers Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act; Contract Compliance—Executive Order 11246, Non-discrimination in Federal employment; and Fair Housing—Executive Order 11063, Titles VIII and IX of the 1968 Civil Rights Act. Also included are correspondence of the Commission on Civil Rights with various individuals and activists of the Civil Rights Movement and reports of the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

II.39 [Deputy Directors’ & Assistant Directors’] Office Files, 1961–1968 (4 ft. 5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 8

Boxes 7, 10, 11, 15–16, 22, 26–27, 29

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by the agency’s filing code 61.1b and thereunder chronologically.

Scope and Content: Correspondence files for the Community Relations Service, 1964; reports of the Task Force on Cities, 1967–68; reports of the Task Force on Civil Rights, 1966; proposals for legislative and executive action, 1966 and 1967; Memorandum from Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice to Joseph P. Califano, Jr., Special Assistant to the President; Task Force Report on Education for 1967 legislative program; Task Force on Urban Affairs, 1965–67; Civil disorders and the National Advisory Commission agency response; memorandums that pertain to the Office of Economic Opportunity, 1964; correspondence of Sargent Shriver, Director of OEO; and Federal executive boards' reports on urban problems and issues, 1966–67.

II.40 Civil Rights Organizational Files, 1977–1979 (10 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 245

Boxes 1–10 [NN3-051-95-005]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: This series is unprocessed. Some examples of the information found in this entry include:

1. Box 1

Volume 1: Summary of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978 to reorganize the Federal Government's equal opportunity enforcement activities, with a special emphasis on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Volume 2: Study initiative for the reorganization of civil rights efforts by Federal agencies with focus on the elimination of discrimination in employment, education, and housing in Federally assisted activities and projects

Volume 3: Public participation in EEO reorganization initiative; reports by several agencies involved in EEO efforts

Volume 4: Analysis of the public's response to the reorganization initiative

Volume 5: Civil rights groups respond to the reorganization initiative and

submit proposals for the strengthening of Federal protections of rights to equal opportunity

2. Box 2

Volume 6: Business response and reaction to the Federal action to consolidate civil rights/EEO programs

Volume 7: Federal agencies responses to the new efforts of the government to consolidate civil rights/EEO programs

Volume 8: Unions' and civil rights and other groups' response to the Federal initiative to consolidate civil rights /EEO programs

Volume 9: Various responses and reaction to the Reorganization Act of 1977 and the proposals for the equal employment entities' reorganization

Volume 10: Reports from consultant groups on the advantages and disadvantages of the consolidation of Federal contract compliance functions into an Office of Federal Contract Compliance; proposals for reorganizing Federal EEO rights and enforcement efforts

3. Box 3

Volume 11: Various reorganization proposals and recommendations for ending employment discrimination

Volume 12: Presidential decision memorandum summarizing the findings and recommendations and identifying the steps required to undertake the recommendations

Volume 13: Congressional action regarding the reorganization plan with congressional staff in place to work with the plan

Volume 14: Congressional testimony on Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978

Volume 16: Congressional hearings in March and April 1978, which included several civil rights advocates such as James T. McIntyre, Jr., OMB; Eleanor Holmes Norton, EEOC; Alan K. Campbell, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Drew S. Days III, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice; Donald Elisburg, Department of Labor; and Clarence Mitchell and Arthur S. Flemming, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Volume 17: Implementation of coordination responsibility comprising the Executive order providing for the coordination of the Federal EEO programs and the implementation of the reorganization plan

4. Box 4

Folders: Draft Phase I Documents #1—draft reports of the Civil Rights Task Force; Drafts Phase I Documents #2—drafts of the reorganization plan, Civil Rights Task Force, January–February 1978; Miscellaneous Phase Documents; files on the civil rights activities of the Congress during 1977; Congressional liaisons with Federal agencies

5. Box 5

File: Volume C-1, March 1977–July 1977

Correspondence file discussing issues surrounding equal employment efforts by the U.S. Government. Among the issues discussed were initiatives for establishing an appeals system, proposed legislation and related memorandums, status of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, fragmentation of the Federal civil rights enforcement efforts, news clippings and correspondence seeking consolidation of Federal equal employment opportunity efforts, and agencies responsible for civil rights compliance. The file also contains correspondence from non-Federal institutions interested in the government's civil rights efforts.

File: Volume C-2, August 1977–September 1977

Correspondence file acknowledging individuals, organizations, government agency heads of civil rights offices for their recommendations concerning the reorganization of the government's civil rights enforcement efforts. Also comments from organizations and government agencies regarding the reorganization efforts. Memorandum of the President's Reorganization Project.

File: Volume C-3, Oct. 1977–April 1978

Correspondence file consisting of Federal and non-Federal communications. Much of the correspondence relates to the President's Reorganization Project. File: Volume 21 Conferences, May 1977–April 1978. Invitations to participate in civil rights conferences and seminars on equal employment opportunity. Letters of appreciation; planning of local, regional, and

national conferences; meetings with business and financial groups; correspondence from groups such as National Urban League, NAACP, National Black Policemen Association, AFL-CIO, law firms and attorneys, U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the Brookings Institution.

File: Volume 22 Civil Rights Commission Report, ca 1977

The file contains a status report of EEO efforts in the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Labor (Compliance Office), the Department of Labor (Equal Pay Act), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Department of Justice (Civil Rights Division), and the Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council. There is a section on the 1977 Report of the Commission on Civil Rights and EEOC's comments on the report.

6. Box 6

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

File: Veteran's Administration Equal Opportunity Lender Certificate, 1977

Scope and Content: Instructions for home loan processing for VA centers

File: Federal Programs, 1976-77

Scope and Content: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) publications on fair housing; conference report before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights— "*Milliken v. Bradley: The Implications for Metropolitan Desegregation*"

File: GAO Draft Questionnaire, 1977

Scope and Content: Draft questionnaire of a General Accounting Office (GAO) survey of Federal agency enforcement of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act

File: President's statement on Title VI, 1977

Scope and Content: Minutes of the cabinet meeting, July 11, 1977; Department of Justice correspondence regarding the Attorney General's responsibility for strengthening enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

File: Education, 1975–78

Scope and Content: HEW statement on behalf of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Administration and Enforcement of Certain Civil Rights Laws and Authorities; HEW report: Fact-Finding Hearing to Consider Employment by Institutions of Higher Education Under Federal Non-Construction Contracts; newspaper clippings; memorandum regarding the Administration's proposal for a Cabinet-level Department of Education; released statement by Rev. Jesse Jackson, President, Push for Excellence, Inc.

File: *Kenneth Adams v. Joseph Califano, Secy. of HEW*, 1977

Scope and Content: Copy of U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia order and ruling

File: Housing, 1978

Scope and Content: Statement of Patricia Roberts Harris, Secretary of HUD, before the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate; newsletter of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; various circulars that pertain to urban housing

File: Title VI Forum, 1976–78

Scope and Content: Newsletter of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, Federal Program Section; draft of the Federal Financial Regulatory Agency's report: Department of Justice Civil Rights Division Housing and Credit Section

File: Department of Defense, 1978

Scope and Content: Draft report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights on the Department of Defense

File: General Information and Data, 1978

Scope and Content: Congressional correspondence, notes from the President's Reorganization Project

7. Box 7

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: A report issued by the Institute for the Study of Educational Policy, Howard University, on affirmative action in higher education, 1977; comments and suggestions from a variety of organizations and institutions on the proposed amendment to Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, H.R. 3504, A National Housing Law Project; Special Task Force report on the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, 1977, commissioned by Ray Marshall, Secretary of Labor; report on affirmative action in faculty employment as proposed by Executive Order 11246, 1974, prepared by Professor Jan Vetter, University of California, Berkeley; report prepared by the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, 1977, on the transfer of affirmative action responsibilities in Federal employment from the Civil Service Commission to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; assorted reports and position papers on Federal responsibilities in the area of equal opportunity and employment rights, 1975–78; and Mid-Atlantic Regional Action of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights on the 1980 National Affirmative Action Monitoring Project.

8. Box 8

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

File: Federal Program Citations, 1977

Scope and Content: Listings and statistics of Federal EEO and compliance programs under Title VI, VII, and VIII

File: Work Plan—OMB's Role in Civil Rights, 1978

Scope and Content: Study of OMB role in the administration and enforcement of civil rights laws; master mailing list of names, groups, associations, college and university presidents, unions, mayors, and human rights groups to correspond with on Federal enforcement of civil rights laws

File: Status Report, Phase II, 1978

Scope and Content: Phase II study of nondiscrimination efforts in Federally assisted programs and fair housing; options papers, study designs, and reports on the Federal enforcement of civil rights laws, 1978

9. Box 9

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: State Advisory Committee Reports to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1980: Massachusetts, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Michigan, and Pennsylvania

10. Box 10

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: Title VII statutes and DOJ lists of VII agencies, 1978; report on the reorganization of equal employment opportunity programs, 1977; options papers on the reorganization of Federal equal employment programs, September–December 1977; report of the Department of Agriculture on civil rights programs and responsibilities, 1978; Interagency Survey report: Evaluation of Title VI Enforcement at the Community Services Administration, May 1976; District Court of the District of Columbia, brief, *Women's Equity Action League, et al., v. Joseph Califano, Jr., and Kenneth Adams, et al., v. Joseph Califano, Jr.*, June 1976; report, Veteran's Administration Loan Guaranty Service, February 1978; list of departments and agencies responsible for equal opportunity enforcement, December 1978; doctoral dissertation on Hispanic groups and government employment, 1977; draft option papers on Federal EEO programs, 1978; agency comments on options papers, 1977; and correspondence related to an Executive order banning sex discrimination in Federally assisted programs, 1977.

Record Group 56

General Records of the Department of the Treasury

II.41 The Department of Treasury was created by an act of September 2, 1789 (1 Stat. 65). This act, which remains the Department's operating authority, provides for the appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury as the head of the Department, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary. The duties assigned to the Secretary are to prepare and implement plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and for the support of the public credit, to superintend the collection of the revenue, to devise forms for keeping and stating accounts and making returns, to grant under certain established limitations all warrants for moneys issued from the Treasury, to execute

such services relating to the sale of public lands as may be required of him, to report to either branch of the Congress in person or in writing on all matters referred to him by those bodies or which appertain to his office, and to perform all such services relating to the public finances as he is directed. As a major policy adviser to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury has primary responsibility for formulating and recommending domestic and international financial, economic, and tax policy; participating in the formulation of broad fiscal policies that have general significance for the economy; and managing the public debt. The Secretary also oversees the activities of the Department in carrying out its major law enforcement responsibility; in serving as the financial agent for the U.S. Government; and in manufacturing coins, currency, and other products for customer agencies. The Secretary also serves as the Federal Government's chief financial officer.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF
EMPLOYMENT POLICY PROGRAMS

II.42 The Office of Employment Policy Programs was responsible for the operation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who serves as the Employment Policy Officer. The Office promulgates policies, procedures, and guidelines for the handling of complaints of discrimination in employment and other personnel matters based on race, creed, color or national origin under Executive Order 11246. The Office investigates complaints, attempts their resolution, and makes recommendations to appropriate officials for corrective action, if indicated. The Office also promotes positive aspects of the program through studies of employment practices and recommends measures to be taken for improvement.

II.43 Subject Files of the Assistant Secretary and Employment Policy Officer Robert A. Wallace, 1960–1962 (11 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 756
Boxes 1–3 [NN3-056-99-002]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: This series contains memorandums and correspondence relating to the establishment and administration of the equal employment program throughout the Department of the Treasury. The records focus on agency efforts to institute equal employment policies and practices in the Treasury Department. Subjects include matters such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Program, discrimination complaints filed, minority recruitment, and progress reports on minority hiring.

II.44 Outgoing Correspondence of the Director of the Employment Policy Program Mary F. Nolan, January 4, 1965–December 5, 1966 (4 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 757

Box 1 [NN3-056-99-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by year and thereunder in reverse chronological order.

Scope and Content: This series contains memorandums and correspondence relating to the administration of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program in the Department of the Treasury. The records concern specific matters such as investigating discrimination complaints, on-the-job training, and restrictive hiring practices.

II.45 Subject Files of the Director of the Employment Policy Program Mary F. Nolan, 1963–1966 (9 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 758

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-056-99-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: This series contains memorandums, correspondence, press releases, and reports concerning the investigation and monitoring of Treasury's Equal Employment Opportunity Program. The records relate to such specific matters as racial discrimination complaints, hiring practices, high turnover rates among narcotics agents, Coast Guard appointments, field installation inspections, and the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

II.46 Subject Files of Treasury Under Secretary Edward C. Schmults, 1974–1975 (3 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 760
Boxes 1–3 [NN3-056-99-002]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: This series consists of correspondence, memorandums, and testimony concerning the assistance and advice provided to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Treasury by the Under Secretary on the formulation and execution of high-level policies and programs relating to such matters as tariff administration, law enforcement, departmental administrative management, legislative liaison, and the general revenue sharing program. These records concern such specific topics as the Bank Holding Act, general revenue sharing program, securities legislation, student loans, civil rights issues, intelligence activities, and testimony before congressional subcommittees on securities, foreign operations, and the Merchant Marine. Prior to being appointed Under Secretary, Edward Schmults was Treasury's General Counsel, and some of his files from that earlier position are included in this series. The records are partially restricted.

II.47 Subject Files of Treasury Under Secretary Jerry Thomas, 1976 (1 ft. 6 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 761
Boxes 1–3 [NN3-056-99-002]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: This series consists of correspondence, memorandums, and reports concerning the assistance and advice provided to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Treasury by the Under Secretary on formulation and execution of high-level policies and programs relating to such matters as law enforcement operations, tariff administration, the general

revenue sharing program, and departmental administrative management. The records relate to such specific topics as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), the Anti-Drug Enforcement Committee, the Energy Resources Council, the Exchange Stabilization Fund, and the Haiti International Development Bank road project. Also included are records from Under Secretary Jerry Thomas's additional duties as Assistant Secretary of Enforcement, Operations, and Tariff Affairs. The records are partially restricted.

II.48 Subject Files of Treasury Special Assistant Faye P. Hewlett, 1975–1980 (5 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 764

Boxes 1–5 [NN3-056-99-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged in two parts—numerically by filing codes (#100–209) and alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: This series consists of correspondence, memorandums, reports, press releases, and newspaper articles concerning the assistance and advice provided to the Under Secretary of Treasury by her Special Assistant relating to budget preparation and analysis, minority banking liaison duties, civil readiness duties, personnel hiring, and other administrative duties. The records relate to such specific topics as the minority bank deposit program, cash management, the Interagency Council for Minority Business Enterprises, national women's business enterprise, saving bonds, destruction of unfit currency, and gasoline rationing.

Record Group 60
General Records of the Department of Justice

II.49 The Department of Justice (DOJ) was established by an act of June 22, 1870 (28 U.S.C. 501, 503, 509 note), with the Attorney General as its head directing the affairs and activities of the Department. The Attorney General represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions to the President and to the heads of executive departments when so requested. The Attorney General appears in person to represent the U.S.

Government before the U.S. Supreme Court in cases of exceptional gravity or importance.

II.50 The Civil Rights Division (CRT) was established in 1957 to enforce Federal statutes prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, sex, handicap, religion, and national origin. CRT enforces and prosecutes criminal violations of Federal civil rights statutes such as the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, 1964, and 1968; the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended; the Equal Credit Opportunity Act; the National Voter Registration Act; the Uniformed and Overseas Absentee Voting Act; and additional civil rights provisions contained in other laws and regulations. The Division conducts the litigation of cases to secure equal opportunity in the areas of employment, education, housing, voting, public accommodations and facilities, and federally assisted programs. CRT is headed by an assistant attorney general and is assisted by deputy assistant attorneys general.

II.51 Litigation case files consist of records created or accumulated by DOJ's legal components in carrying out the Department's responsibilities in matters arising under the laws of the United States in which legal action may be taken or considered. Also, the records may have been created or accumulated by DOJ in connection with administrative matters relating to the Department, its various components, and offices of U.S. Attorneys. These records can be accessed using agency-created subject- and name-card indexes to identify appropriate case file numbers and may occasionally include brief descriptions of the litigation undertaken.

II.52 In use since 1911, DOJ's current filing system is the "duplex-numeric system." Prior to this system, DOJ used a straight numerical filing system beginning with #25013, for which each case or subject was assigned a consecutive number regardless of the year or nature of the case. Although the straight numbers were phased out in 1914, some numbers that could not be appropriately classified under the current system are still in use. The duplex-numeric system is a subject-numeric system based on a standard set of numerical codes that are separated by dashes. Its primary numbers are usually identified with Federal laws (a section of the U.S. Code), an act of Congress, or a legal or administrative subject. These primary numbers are referred to as **classes** and now number 203. (It should be noted that the usage of the term "class" in reference to the primary numbers has resulted in them being termed "classified" regardless of their security classification status.) Continuing in this sequence, the secondary numbers usually repre-

sent the judicial district in which the case began or to which the subject may relate. The tertiary numbers identify each file pertaining to a particular case arising within a given district. Using case file 5-51-836 as an example, the number 5 (class) refers to the violation or subject (Income and Inheritance Taxes), 51 represents the judicial district (Southern New York), and 836 identifies a particular case (case number 836) within district 51.

II.53 There are, in fact, some variations and exceptions to this filing system. Some classifications (classes) such as Class 90 (Lands) are not arranged by district but are further subdivided by subject. In other classes, such as Class 60 (Antitrust Violations cases), the second number represents the commodity involved in the case and not the judicial district. Additionally, all of the DOJ classes contain general files of miscellaneous correspondence which are identified by “0” sub-numbers. Any such case file ending with a zero is a general file, and the placement of the zero pertains to the type of subject involved. For instance, file 170-0 contains miscellaneous correspondence about hiring and employment discrimination. Furthermore, file 170-12-0 contains miscellaneous correspondence about hiring and employment discrimination in the Southern District of California.

II.54 Classes may also be further divided by a series of standard zero sub-numbers such as 01 (legislation), 04 (Executive orders and Presidential proclamations), and 016 (definitions and interpretations). For example, file 170-12-016 contains correspondence about the interpretation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in the Southern District of California. All DOJ case files, regardless of the filing system (straight numerical system or duplex-numerical system), are physically similar. Each case file contains correspondence and reports pertaining to a particular case or legal transaction that are “Acco-fastened” inside of file jackets and stamped with a file number. A “multisection” case file results when additional sections of the file are created if the file jacket becomes thicker than 1.5 inches. Those files measuring less than one inch are “single-section” case files. Note that only a small sample of civil rights-related litigation case files from six classes are described in this finding aid due to the large volume of accessioned textual records. For information about other litigation case files, researchers should consult other litigation cases that comprise the series **Classified Subject Files, 1930–1987**, and the related bulky records “Enclosures to the Classified Subject Files, 1930–1987.”

II.55 The Civil Rights Division, headed by an assistant attorney general, was established in 1957 to secure effective Federal enforcement of civil rights. The Division is the primary institution within the Federal Government responsible for enforcing Federal statutes prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin. The Division has responsibilities in the coordination and review of various civil rights statutes that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, and religion in programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance from Federal agencies. It handles criminal cases involving conspiracies to interfere with federally protected rights; deprivation of rights under color of law; the use of force or threat of force to injure or intimidate someone in their enjoyment of specific rights (such as voting, housing, employment, education, and public facilities and accommodations); interference with exercise of religious freedom; and the holding of a worker in slavery or involuntary servitude. It also handles educational opportunities litigation involving violations of Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1974. The Division enforces civil statutes prohibiting discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, or familial status; discrimination in credit transactions; and discrimination in places of public accommodations, such as hotels, restaurants, and places of entertainment. It also safeguards the right to vote of racial and language minorities, illiterate persons, individuals with disabilities, overseas citizens, persons who change their residence shortly before a Presidential election, and persons 18 to 20 years of age.

II.56 Class 144 (Civil Rights)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 114-8

Boxes 1–1835

Loc: NAI1

Scope and Content: This classification covers civil rights litigation initiated before the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The cases involve suits to implement court-ordered school desegregation, complaints of racial discrimination on interstate common carriers, and allegations of brutality by local police officials against blacks and members of other ethnic groups. The records below (and other relevant records) are described in NARS-A1

and are located in:

1. 144-1-262 (Sec. 1-4): These are multisection case files for the Northern Judicial District of Alabama that pertain to the enrollment of Autherine Lucy at the University of Alabama. The files contain memos, correspondence, and newspaper clippings describing the details of disturbances at the University of Alabama and the resulting court case. Included also are letters written in support of her enrollment; a transcript of Thurgood Marshall's telephone conversations concerning the case; and a memo describing an incident in which a brick was thrown through the front window of Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth's house (he accompanied Lucy on numerous occasions to the University of Alabama).

2. 144-1-266 (Sec. 1-4): The records are multisection case files for the Northern Judicial District of Alabama containing Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memos and correspondence about the integration of schools in Birmingham, AL, and also about the June 29, 1958, bombing of Bethel Baptist Church that was pastored by Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth.

3. 144-16-84 (Sec. 1-7): These are multisection case files for the District of Columbia that contain correspondence, memos, and newspaper clippings pertaining to the re-argument of *Brown v. Board of Education, et al.* (October 1953) before the U.S. Supreme Court and other related school segregation cases. Also contained in the files are responses to a survey conducted by Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond of other states' attorneys general regarding segregated public schools in their respective states. Replies to letters about Supreme Court desegregation decisions are also included in the case files.

4. 144-40-116 (Sec. 1-2; and misc. file sec. 30): The records are multisection case files for the Northern Judicial District of Mississippi that contain letters, petitions, and telegrams from American citizens and members of Congress, and the responses to them, concerning the investigation of the murder of Emmett Louis Till in Mississippi. Till was a 14-year-old boy from Chicago, IL, who was visiting relatives in Leflore County at the time of his death. Also contained in the files is an FBI report highlighting the complaints of two defendants to the Till murder case (Leroy Collins and Henry Lee Logan) who allegedly were jailed in order to prevent them from testifying in the case.

5. 144-41-686 (Sec. 13 and 15 B and other sections previously accessioned): These are multisection case files for the Southern Judicial District of Mississippi that contain correspondence, memos, and telegrams written in response to the murders of the three civil rights workers (James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner) in Neshoba County, MS. Grand jury indictments were returned in the case of *U.S. v. Cecil Ray Price, et al.* Related grand jury enclosures (court sealed) to these case files contain autopsy photographs of the three victims and photographs of the burial site.

II.57 Class 166 (Voting Rights)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 114-10

Boxes 1-142

Loc: NAI1

Scope and Content: This classification originally covered discrimination and intimidation in voting in violation of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, and 1964 (Title I). The classification was later expanded to include enforcement of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The records below (and other relevant records) are described in:

1. 166-1-7 (Sec. 1-8): The records are multisection case files for the Northern Judicial District of Alabama that contain correspondence, newspaper clippings, memos, and a field study report summarizing the nature and scope of voter registration and problems experienced by Negroes who attempted to register to vote. Federal examiners were sent to Jefferson County, AL, to investigate the complaints of Negro voters in Birmingham. Some female Negro voters related stories of having their application forms marked with "CF" to indicate colored female or, if married, being asked to provide birth certificates to prove the legitimacy of their children.

2. 166-2-1 (Sec. 1-4): These are multisection case files for the Middle Judicial District of Alabama that contain correspondence, newspaper clippings, memos, and reports pertaining to the court case *U.S. v. Sanford, et al.* in violation of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960. This case, filed against the Elmore County Board of Registrars, culminated from a Federal investigation of racial distinctions that were made in the voter registration process in Elmore County, AL, and of Negro citizens not being granted the

right to vote. The investigation determined that 80 percent of white citizens were granted the right to vote versus only 6 percent of Negro voters.

3. 166-19M-35 (Sec. 1-9): The records are multisection case files for the Middle Judicial District of Georgia that contain correspondence, newspaper clippings, memos, reports, and telegrams pertaining to the court case *U.S. v. Zeke T. Mathews, et al.* in violation of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960. This case concerned the intimidation of prospective Negro voters and representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who worked on Negro voter registration in Terrell County, GA. The case files also contain transcripts of interviews held with subjects and victims in the court case.

4. 166-40-3 (Sec. 1-17): These are multisection case files for the Northern Judicial District of Mississippi that contain correspondence, newspaper clippings, memos, reports, and telegrams pertaining to the court case *U.S. v. Mississippi, et al.* in violation of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960. The case files also contain references to the shooting of SNCC worker James Travis in Leflore County, MS, and the problems that Negroes experienced when attempting to register to vote. Many Americans wrote to President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy expressing their concerns about the racial problems in Greenwood, MS. A telegram sent from the Chicago area friends of SNCC wrote that they “strongly protest continued, unchecked terror and violence against workers attempting to register Negro voters in Mississippi.”

II.58 Class 167 (Desegregation of Public Accommodations)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 114-12

Boxes 1-112

Loc: NAI1

Scope and Content: This classification covers discrimination in public accommodations serving interstate commerce, which is prohibited under Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The records below (and other relevant records) are described in:

1. 167-55-45: This is a single-section case file for the Western Judicial District of North Carolina that contains correspondence, memos, and an FBI investigative report describing the details of complaints by victims of

being denied service at a café in Statesville, NC. The victims were later identified as Pless Leonard Morrison, Jr., William Leon “Buddy” Gray, Ronald Eugene Cowan, and Kenneth Byers. Gray was wounded by a gun that was shot as the group of four attempted to leave the diner. According to the owner, Curtis Reid, the victims had accosted a white female patron by speaking to her.

2. 167-56-1: This is a single-section case file for the Judicial District of North Dakota that contains correspondence, memos, and an FBI investigative report pertaining to a complaint against Home Café owner Helen L. McLaughlin. She allegedly discriminated against Native American Ted Bison at her café in Devils Lake, ND. Bison and other Native Americans often frequented this café. A second victim, Allen Fassett, also claimed that he was discriminated against, contrary to the owner’s statement of asking him to leave the café after causing a disturbance.

3. 167-67-75 (Sec.1-2): These are multisection case files for the Judicial District of South Carolina that contain correspondence, memos, and an FBI investigative report regarding a tip provided by a CBS photographer (Clarence Gibbons) to the FBI. Gibbons noted a possible demonstration at the All Star Lanes, Inc., bowling alley in Orangeburg, SC. He indicated that a group of Negro protestors, including students from South Carolina State College, were said to be planning on testing the integration policy of this bowling alley. Five Negro students entered the bowling alley without incident on February 2, 1968, and two bowled for 50 minutes. The owner, Harry K. Floyd, stated that he was not going to “buck” a Federal judge’s order to integrate.

II.59 Class 168 (Desegregation of Public Facilities)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 114-14

Boxes 1–18

Loc: NAI1

Scope and Content: This classification covers cases involving discrimination in access to or use of facilities such as parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, libraries, auditoriums, and courthouses. This classification also covers cases pertaining to golf courses and liquor stores owned or managed by a state or local government, including facilities operated by private busi-

nesses located in public buildings. The records below (and other relevant records) are described in:

1. 168-1-1: This is a single-section case file for the Northern Judicial District of Alabama that contains correspondence and an FBI investigative report describing the account of the Negro victim Lorenza King. King alleged that he was discriminated against and physically struck by an unknown bus driver in Birmingham, AL, on July 28, 1964, when attempting to board the bus. The bus driver became angry when King supposedly refused to board the bus through the rear door. Consequently, the investigation concluded that the bus system in Birmingham was desegregated and that no pattern of resistance existed.

2. 168-3-3: This is a single-section case file for the Southern Judicial District of Alabama that contains correspondence and affidavits describing the details of the court case *U.S. v. Hugh Mallory*, Judge of the Dallas County Court in Alabama. The plaintiffs in the case, James Bevel and James Webb (two Negro staff workers of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference [SCLC]) filed suit against the judge on April 26, 1965, alleging denial of “equal protection” of the laws arising from their conviction for contempt of court. Judge Mallory convicted them after they refused to move from a “small section of the Dallas County Courtroom specifically reserved for white people” to the “larger section of said courtroom reserved for the general public.” Both men were sentenced to five days in jail and \$50 fines. A motion to dismiss was granted in the case.

3. 168-35-1 (Sec. 1–2): The records are multisection case files for the Judicial District of Maryland that contain correspondence, court briefs, and photographs regarding a lawsuit brought by plaintiffs Joseph W. Williams, Olivia Jones, and John W. Battiste. The plaintiffs alleged that they were denied “full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, etc.” provided by the defendants due to their race and color at the arena and swimming pool in Cambridge, MD. These facilities were owned and operated by the Rescue Fire Company Area and Swimming Pool, which agreed later to integrate the skating arena but would not open the swimming pool due to a “lack of funds.”

II.60 Class 169 (Desegregation of Public Education)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 114-16

Boxes 1–59

Loc: NAIH

Scope and Content: This classification covers civil suits instituted by the Attorney General for the desegregation of schools, private suits concerning school desegregation in which the Department intervened, and cases in which the Department provided technical or financial assistance to school boards preparing desegregation plans. The classification also includes cases involving allegations of discrimination by public or private school officials in the firing or assigning of administrators, principals, teachers, or school employees. The records below (and other relevant records) are described in:

1. 169-3-15 (Sec. 1): This is a multisection case file for the Southern Judicial District of Alabama that contains court briefs and memos pertaining to *Lee, et al. v. Macon County Board of Education, et al.* The parents of Negro students attending segregated schools in Thomasville, AL, brought this lawsuit against the school board. The court ordered the Macon County Board of Education to prepare a desegregation plan by the start of the 1970–71 school year.

2. 169-10-23 (Sec. 1–3): These are multisection case files for the Western Judicial District of Arkansas that contain an FBI report, correspondence, newspaper clippings, memos, and telegrams relating to the lawsuit brought by 11 Negro students and their parents against the Willisville school district in Nevada County, AR. The students were being bused to a segregated school in the Oak Grove school district, 10 miles northwest of Willisville. According to an FBI report, the Willisville school district would not integrate unless forced to do so because of space problems.

II.61 Class 170 (Discrimination in Hiring and Employment [Equal Employment Opportunity])

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 114-18

Boxes 1–44

Loc: NAIH

Scope and Content: This classification covers cases arising from enforcement of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination by employers, employment agencies, and labor unions. The records below (and other relevant records) are described in:

1. 170-1-1: This is a single-section case file for the Northern Judicial District of Alabama that contains memos and an FBI report describing the allegation of Mercer Givhan, Jr., of his being discriminated against in employment in Birmingham, AL. Givhan responded to a newspaper advertisement for management work by telephoning P. F. Collier and Son, Inc. He was told that there were not any positions to fill after stating that he was a Morehouse College graduate. After contacting the office a second time, but using an assumed name (Joe Volker) and different college, Givhan was immediately given an appointment date and time of July 12, 1965, at 11:45 a.m., to come in for an interview.

2. 170-3-7: This is a single-section case file for the Southern Judicial District of Alabama that contains an FBI report detailing the allegation of Lee Davenport being denied employment. Davenport alleged she was not allowed to apply for a truck driver position with the United Parcel Service (UPS) because of her gender. She attempted to apply for a position through the Alabama Employment Service after reading an employment advertisement in the newspaper on January 18, 1967. She allegedly was told that “no application could be accepted from a woman as there were no showers or locker room facilities for women.” The Department of Justice closed the case after finding that no further action was warranted due to: 1) not being an appealing case (woman wants to be truck driver); 2) relief would require expenditures for extra showers, etc; and 3) national policy was not seriously involved.

II.62 Files of W. Wilson White, Assistant Attorney General, 1958–1959
(10 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 306-B

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-60-91-2]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by file number.

Files: #101–14

Scope and Content: The records were created or accumulated by White as the Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division. These files contain press releases from the White House and others from the Attorney General about the mob attack upon Freedom Riders in Alabama and

Mississippi. Also contained in the records are congressional legislation pertaining to mob violence and antilynching that culminated from such incidents as the Federal investigation into the abduction and subsequent murder of Mack Charles Parker, who was jailed and charged with raping a white woman. Parker was dragged from his jail cell by a group of masked men, and nine days later his body was found by FBI agents in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, LA. There are reports about the status of school desegregation plans in southern states such as Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia to comply with the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* and a paper about the Division's role in school segregation cases (1961). Also contained in the records are memorandums and reports about public school closings to avoid integration "massive resistance," such as in Prince Edward County, VA; an analysis of school closings laws; and a copy of Attorney General Herbert Brownell's legal opinion (November 7, 1957) to President Dwight Eisenhower about the Little Rock school desegregation case in Arkansas.

II.63 Files of Joseph M.F. Ryan, Jr., Acting Assistant Attorney General, 1958–1960 (5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 306-C

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-60-91-3]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by file number.

Files #101–04

Scope and Content: The records were maintained for or by Ryan as acting Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division. In this capacity, Ryan was responsible for enforcing all Federal statutes affecting civil rights, such as Federal election laws; obstruction of justice; peonage and slavery; illegal use of search warrants; and laws relating to illegal deprivation of rights of citizens. These files are a hodgepodge of memorandums and correspondence concerning the Department's authority to represent the child of a Negro airman stationed in Little Rock, AR, in a suit to attend a school adjacent to the airbase; responses to policy questions about impacted school desegregation; and suggested desegregation requirements. The records contain a copy of Attorney General William P. Rogers's statement

before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the proposed Civil Rights legislation (March 28, 1960); and various reports, background statements, and responses about the voting referee bill.

II.64 Records of Burke Marshall, Attorney, 1961–1965 (1 ft. 5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 306-D

Boxes 1–4 [NN3-60-91-005]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: #102 Legislation—Mississippi to Title III C.R.A. of 1960

Scope and Content: The records were maintained for or by Marshall as the Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division. These files contain copies of municipal ordinances or city codes that were requested by Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach from various U.S. attorneys about racial segregation in Birmingham, Montgomery, and Selma, AL; Asheville, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem, NC; Danville, Lynchburg, Richmond, and Roanoke, VA; Baltimore City and Montgomery County, MD; Baton Rouge and New Orleans, LA; and Clarksdale, Greenwood, and Meridian, MS. Included also is a report of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) highlighting its political challenges and a COFO report describing the Mississippi State legislature's passage of anti-civil rights bills such as antileafleting and antipicketing legislation. The records contain the statement of U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy about racial discrimination in the operation of interstate motor carriers (before the Interstate Commerce Commission [ICC]); comments on the impact to Federal voting referee bills hearings; reports on school desegregation plans; sit-in cases pending for argument before the Supreme Court; and drafts of the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1964 and comments about the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

II.65 Records of St. John Barrett, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, 1965–1967 (7 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 306-E

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-60-91-4]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by file number.

Files: #101–10

Scope and Content: These records were accumulated or maintained by Barrett as Deputy Assistant Attorney General. These files contain drafts of policy memorandums regarding control of the Title VII litigation by DOJ; policy planning of litigation under section 707 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and investigations of public accommodations complaints. The files contain background material and legal opinions about the Mack Charles Parker lynching case in Poplarville, MS (144-41-304) in *U.S. v. Jewel Haysel Alford, et al.* and supporting draft memorandums for antilynching legislation; sit-ins at lunch counters and cafeterias (lunch counter cases); and summaries of protest activities at segregated public libraries in Memphis, TN, Petersburg, VA, and Greenville, SC. Included also is a copy of the FBI Director's report to the Attorney General on "Negro Protest Demonstrations/Racial Matters"; a summary report prepared in connection with the voting referee bills; a copy of "Arkansas Anti-Integration Acts of 1958"; and reports about ICC cases and others about the experiences of Freedom Riders (Congress on Racial Equality [CORE] members) testing the new integration law. There are also copies of memorandums of support in *U.S. v. City of McComb, et al.* and *U.S. v. John L. Fraiser, et al.* (ICC cases), a letter from Secretary of State Dean Rusk to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in support of efforts to desegregate interstate bus transportation; and the survey report "Waiting Room Practices in 21 Southern Cities," prepared by the Southern Regional Council. Included also is the NAACP paper "Jim-Crow Still Rides the Trains" and a copy of the pamphlet "Our Struggle: The Story of Montgomery," written by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., about the violent protest against segregated buses in Montgomery, AL.

II.66 Records of John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, 1960–1967 (9 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 306-F

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-60-90-008]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by file number.

Files #101–21 (miscellaneous and notebook)

Scope and Content: These records were maintained for or by John Doar as the Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division. The files contain copies of annual reviews (1964–66) and the report “Leading Civil Rights Cases” covering the desegregation of public facilities and accommodations, rights and voter registration, education, fair housing, juries, poll taxes, and criminal laws enforcement. There are copies of jury instructions in *U.S. v. Cecil Ray Pride, et al.* (for the murder of Goodman, Chaney, and Schwerner); *U.S. v. Cecil William Myers, et al.* (murder of Negro educator Lemuel Penn); the trial for the murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo; and *U.S. v. Earle Wayne Patridge, et al.* (police brutality against Fannie Lou Hamer). Included also are copies of legal opinions given to grand juries (memorandums of law) on various matters such as “flight as evidence of guilt”; instructions sent to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover (August 9, 1965) on bureau investigative procedures to be followed under the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and a copy of the Commission on Civil Rights report (February 1964) “Directory of Desegregated-Segregated Status of Institutions of Higher Education in the Southern U.S.”

II.67 Records of David L. Norman, 1969–1973 (1 ft. 5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 306-G

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-60-90-9]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by file number.

Files: #101–42

Scope and Content: These records were created or accumulated by David L. Norman for his use as the Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division. The files contain references to voting problems in Raleigh, NC, Chicago, IL, Richmond, VA, and Lowndes County, AL; policy on the presence of U.S. marshals at polling places; and guidelines for appointing election observers. There are comments about provisions of the voting rights act regarding giving false information to Federal examiners, a draft brief for *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*, and a copy of the transcript of testimony by Norman as Acting Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division before a congressional subcommittee about the enforcement of Section 5 of

the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the re-registration of black voters in southern states such as Alabama and Mississippi. Also contained in the records is a copy of Mississippi State NAACP conference president Aaron Henry's statement about voting irregularities before the House Judiciary subcommittee that recounted tales in his state about car tires being cut, bomb threats, and the murders of Edgar Higganbotten and Eddie McClinton by white men. There are references to proposed legislation to create a "National Voter Registration Administration (NVRA)" within the Bureau of the Census; and testimony by Senator Edward Kennedy, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania Delores Tucker, and Congressman Bill Frenzel before a Senate hearing to support the establishment of voter registration by mail. Included is a copy of a publication entitled, "Aspects of Federal Civil Rights Enforcement: the Justice Department and the FBI, 1939-1964"; a memorandum entitled "The Open City—the Federal Attack on the Urban Ghetto" summarizing the Federal Bar Association conference in Washington, DC (March 16-17, 1963); copies of the 1971-72 annual report of the Division; and a paper describing the Federal court system.

II.68 Subject Index to Various Central Classified Files, 1918-1981 (3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1001

Box 14

Loc: NAI1

Index Cards: Civil Rights

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: The records are 3- x 5-inch index cards that serve as cross-references to the general files for Classes 44, 144, 166, 169, 170, 171, 173, and 175. These index cards provide a brief synopsis of subject category for each class as it pertains to legislation, Executive orders and Presidential proclamations, reports and data, policy and procedures, and definitions and interpretations.

II.69 Docket Cards, 1969-1987 (23 ft. 8 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1002

Boxes 1–44

Loc: NAI1

Index Cards: example 144-1-20

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by case file number.

Scope and Content: The records are 4- x 6-inch index cards that serve as cross-references to the litigation case files for Classes 44, 50, 57, 84, 95, 123, 125, 126, and 144. These index cards list the names of subjects or victims (if known), nature of the complaint, date received, and name of the U.S. attorney who handled the case.

II.70 Name Index to Litigation Case Files, 1956–1984 (54 ft. 2 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1003

Boxes 1–124

Loc: NAI1

Index Cards—A&A to Zysk, Kenneth

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by surname of person or name of business entity.

Scope and Content: The records are 3- x 5-inch index cards that serve as cross-references to the litigation case files for Classes 144, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170 and 175. These index cards list the case file numbers (DJ numbers), class titles (subject), names of subjects and victims (if indicated), a brief synopsis of the complaint, geographical location, and related enclosures. Topics covered by the records pertain to civil rights, desegregation of public accommodations, bomb threats, police brutality, voting rights, denials of equal employment opportunities, and housing discrimination.

II.71 Subject Index to Litigation Case Files, 1946–1970 (4 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1004

Boxes 1–10

Loc: NAI1

Index Cards—Alabama to Wyoming

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by state or subject.

Scope and Content: The records are 3- x 5-inch index cards that serve as cross-references to the litigation case files for Classes 46, 50, 82, 84, 95, 121, 144, 171, and 175. These index cards identify the subjects and victims of the complaint (if indicated), a synopsis of the civil rights complaint, and geographical location where the complaint occurred. Subjects covered by the cards pertain to police brutality, extortion, racketeering, bribery, bombing matters, and involuntary servitude. Class 144, which comprises the bulk of the cards, was used for early racial discrimination related matters in the area of school segregation and public accommodations before new classes were designated for those subjects.

II.72 Name Index to EEOC Case Files, 1978–1980 (4 ft. 8 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1005

Boxes 1–9

Loc: NAI1

Index Cards—Abeyta to Zvaigznitis

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by surname of person.

Scope and Content: The records are 4- x 6-inch index cards that serve as cross-references to the litigation case files for Classes 169 and 170. These index cards list the names of the complainant, the nature of the complaint, dates, and the case file number (DJ number). The complaints relate to desegregation of public education and discrimination in hiring and employment that were filed against municipalities, school boards, colleges and universities, and state or local agencies.

II.73 Subject Index to Cases Involving Violations of Election Laws, 1928–1972 (1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1006

Boxes 1–3

Loc: NAI1

Index Cards—Alabama to Wyoming

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by state.

Scope and Content: The records are 3- x 5-inch index cards that serve as cross-references to the litigation case files for Classes 72, 144, and 166. These index cards provide a brief synopsis of the civil rights, election, or voting violation; names of subjects or victims (if known); city and state where the violation occurred; and case file number (DJ number).

Record Group 65

Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

II.74 The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the investigative arm of the Department of Justice (DOJ). It was established on July 26, 1908, when Attorney General Charles Bonaparte created a force of special agents in the DOJ. In 1909, this investigative service became the Bureau of Investigation and reported to Chief Examiner Stanley W. Finch. It also became a permanent part of the DOJ. The Bureau of Investigation was renamed the U.S. Bureau of Investigation on July 1, 1932. By the Act of March 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 77), the name was changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and 28, U.S.C. 533 gives the FBI its authority to conduct investigations.

II.75 The FBI is responsible for investigating allegations of violations of Federal civil rights laws. This is completed through the FBI's Civil Rights Program, which consists of four sub-programs: Hate Crimes, Color of Law/Police Misconduct, Involuntary Servitude/Slavery, and Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances. The Civil Rights Unit at the FBI Headquarters administers these programs and provides oversight to field investigations related to Color of Law/Police Misconduct and Hate Crime.

II.76 The FBI records that relate to civil rights include administrative files, investigative files, special files, and special collection files. Administrative and investigative files are created during the normal course of the FBI carrying out its mission. These types of files are maintained in the agency's central records system. In addition, special files and "interesting case write up" summaries are created and maintained in some instances. Special files consist of annual reports, and "interesting case write up" summaries are generally maintained in the Director's office. The material duplicates, for the most part, the information found in the investigative files. Special collection files were developed in response to congressional, court, or Presidential requests. (For a detailed account of how the FBI developed its

filing system and a thorough description of the various classifications used by the agency, see Gerald K. Haines and David A. Langbart, *Unlocking the Files of the FBI: a Guide to Its Records and Classification System* [1993]).

II.77 Most documents that relate to civil rights investigations are maintained in case files. The administrative and investigative case files are maintained according to a classification (class) scheme that has evolved since the early 1920s and currently includes more than 309 classifications. Those that pertain to civil rights matters include classification 44, civil rights; classification 50, involuntary servitude and slavery; classification 88, unlawful flight to avoid prosecution; classification 157, civil unrest; classification 173, Civil Rights Act of 1974; and classification 176, anti-riot laws. Investigations involving more than one violation are generally classified under the more serious crime. In addition, a secondary number is used after the classification designator. This number designates a specific case within a classification. For example, a case with the number 44–12 indicates that it was a case in classification 44, civil rights, and that it was the twelfth civil rights case opened. Each document within a case would carry its own numerical designation or serial number as well. Therefore, 44–12–6 would refer to the sixth document or serial in the twelfth case conducted under classification 44. The serials are numbered consecutively in chronological order. Case components, in addition to the main record, include alphabetical subfiles of news clippings, informant reports, transcripts, and enclosures to correspondence—enclosed bulky files (EBF) and exceptional case materials.

II.78 In addition, each classification begins with a zero (0) file and a double zero (00) file. These are used for documents that relate to the classification but do not warrant a separate case designation. Most of the 00 files, for example, contain material relating to the administrative history of the classification and document how the FBI initiated it; changes in legislation affecting it and Bureau responsibilities; investigative policies and procedures; and the relationships of the FBI with other Federal agencies, including jurisdictional disputes. The 0 files predate the establishment of the 00 files and were sometimes used for policy documentation as well. The 0 files, however, principally contain citizen complaints, routine requests for information, general reference material, and newspaper clippings that relate to the classification. Materials culled for annual reports are from classifications 62, administrative inquiry, and 66, administrative matters.

Documents found in “interesting case write up” summaries and special collection files are drawn from a variety of FBI classifications. For a detailed account of how the FBI developed its filing system as well as a thorough description of the various classifications used by the agency, a researcher should consult *Unlocking the Files of the FBI: A Guide to Its Records and Classification System* by Gerald K. Haines and David A. Langbart (Wilmington, Delaware: 1993).

II.79 The FBI developed an extensive series of indexes to maintain intellectual control over their records. The most important is the general index, which is arranged alphabetically and consists of two types of cards: 1) main cards for individuals, organizations, and general subjects that are the primary focus of an investigation, and 2) cross-reference cards for secondary subjects. When the FBI transfers case files to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), in most instances, the index cards are also sent. NARA maintains these index cards by classification number and thereunder alphabetically by the last name of the individual or by group name.

II.80 The FBI field offices generally adopted the same filing procedures that the headquarters maintained. However, because files are numbered consecutively in each different classification, the same case will not have the same number at headquarters as in the field offices. In some instances, the case may even be filed in an entirely different classification in the field than at headquarters.

II.81 Some FBI case files, indexes, and special collections are restricted. A researcher may request access to restricted materials under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). See NARA’s web site *archives.gov* for guidance on how to request materials under FOIA.

II.82 Classification 44—Civil Rights (2,542.76 ft.)

This classification was established in 1924 by J. Edgar Hoover primarily to investigate the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. He based his authority to do this on the civil rights act of the Reconstruction period that prohibited actions or conspiracies to stop U.S. citizens from exercising the rights secured by the Constitution. The records in this classification document the domestic and social changes during the 20th century in the United States. The early records from 1921 to 1950 document FBI involvement in stop-

ping the Ku Klux Klan, lynching, and institutional segregation and in ensuring voting and other constitutional rights for American citizens. The records of the 1960s and 1970s capture the changes in election laws and the civil unrest taking place in the United States

II.83 Classification 44—Index to Headquarters Case Files, 1923–1972

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 37F

Boxes 1–77 [NN3-65-02-002]

Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 13A

Boxes 1–137 [NN3-065-04-014]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder alphabetically by the last name of person or group name.

Scope and Content: The indexes provide case file numbers to headquarters case files under classification 44. Each entry includes various types of information and can include a name (usually names of law enforcement officers), aliases, a residing state, address, date of birth, birthplace, additional case file numbers in which their names appear, and the name of any victims.

II.84 Classification 44—Headquarters Case Files, 1923–1978

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 38D (1923–46)

Boxes 1–346 [NN3-065-90-002]

Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 38 (1922–64)

Boxes 1–272 [NN3-065-002-002]

Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 42 (1962–66)

Boxes 1–540 [NN3-065-002-022]

Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-UP
MLR Entry 137 (1964–75)
Boxes 1–274 [NN3-065-002-013]
Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-UP
MLR Entry 144 (1966–68)
Boxes 1–271 [NN3-065-02-030]
Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-UP
MLR Entry 145 (1968–69)
Boxes 1–180 [NN3-065-03-004]
Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-UP
MLR Entry 150 (1964–78)
Boxes 1–900 [NN3-065-03-009]
Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-04D
MLR Entry 1 (1974–75)
Boxes 1–360 [NN3-065-04-001]
Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-04D
MLR Entry 5 (1964–78)
Boxes 1–360 [NN3-065-04-005]
Loc: NAI

Finding Aid: UD-04D
MLR Entry 13 (1964–78)
Boxes 1–20 [NN3-065-04-014]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder numerically by case file.

Scope and content: This material pertains to investigations of civil rights abuses, such as police and prison brutality. The case file materials consist of telegrams, memorandums, correspondence, letters, newspaper clip-

pings, photographs, transcribed interview statements from witnesses and other persons involved in the cases, and police reports. Some examples include:

1. Case 44-1111: This case pertains to a man in St. John Parish, LA, who in 1944 attempted to register to vote and was denied due to skin color. Edward Hall filed suit against the St. John Parish registrar of voters. The case was dismissed by a Federal judge in 1945, who found that the policies used by the registrar were not discriminatory.
2. Case 44-996: This case pertains to William Murray Mitchell of West Palm Beach, FL, who was denied his right to vote in the Democratic primary elections in 1944 because of his skin color. He was told by the State Democratic Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Florida that he would be allowed to vote in only the general elections.
3. Case 44-1137: This case pertains to 21 black residents of the Warren, Halifax, and Northampton counties of North Carolina, who were denied the right to register for the Democratic primary election in 1944. The individuals were presented with requirements such as writing the Preamble to the Constitution from memory in order to register to vote.
4. Case 44-65602: This case involves two black deputy marshals who in 1975 sued numerous officials in the Department of Justice for racial discrimination. They claimed that there was a conspiracy to deny promotions in retribution for speaking before the Black Deputy U.S. Marshals' Organization.
5. Case 44-74619: This case pertains to complaints of physical abuse of prisoners by correctional officials at the Arkansas Department of Corrections in Grady, AR, in 1977. The prisoners claimed the officers hauled them into private rooms for minor violations and proceeded to beat them, and illegally placed them in solitary confinement, claiming that the prisoners had assaulted the officers.
6. Case 44-74301: This case pertains to three black males who were beaten in Kansas City, MO, in 1977 by more than six police officers. The officers claimed they were responding to complaints of loud disturbances coming from the outside recreational area of an apartment complex.

II.85 Classification 44—Index to Field Office Case Files, 1964–1978

Finding Aid: UD-05D

MLR Entry 4 (1964–78)

Boxes 1–77 [NN3-065-05-002]

Loc: NAII

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder alphabetically by the last name of person or group name.

Scope and Content: The index provides case file numbers for headquarters case files under classification 44. They display a varied amount of information and can include a name (usually names of law enforcement officers), aliases, a residing state, address, date of birth (DOB), birthplace, additional case file numbers in which their names appear, as well as the names of the victims in the cases.

II.86 Classification 44 –Field Office Case Files, 1923–1978

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 53B (1923–38)

Boxes 1–5 [NN3-65-90-004]

Loc: NAII

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 14 (Albany—Chicago 1964–78)

Boxes 1–272 [NN3-065-002-002]

Loc: NAII

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 15 (Cincinnati—Indianapolis 1964–78)

Boxes 1–206 [NN3-065-04-017]

Loc: NAII

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 16 (1964–78)

Boxes 1–162 [NN3-065-04-018]

Loc: NAII

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 17 (1964–78)

Boxes 1–320 [NN3-065-04-019]

Loc: NAII

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 20 (San Juan—Washington 1964–78)

Boxes 1–79 [NN3-065-04-021]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder numerically by case file number.

Scope and Content: This material pertains to investigations into police and prison brutality complaints that occurred in a field office city or the surrounding areas served by those offices. The case files consist of memorandums, correspondence, letters, newspaper clippings, photographs, transcribed interview statements from witnesses and other persons involved in the cases, and police reports. The field office claims of civil rights abuses mirror those in the headquarters case files, mainly concerning incidents between law enforcement officials and citizens, usually complaints of unnecessary physical abuse during an arrest or during a prison term. Some examples include:

1. Case 44-4719—New Orleans: This case pertains to the 1972 killing of two black male students by riot police on the campus of Southern University's campus in Baton Rouge, LA. The incident occurred about a month after protest demonstrations began against the school over certain administrative practices, inclusive of substandard housing, slanted curriculum, poor equipment, and underqualified professors.

2. Case 44-2429—Los Angeles: This case pertains to an investigation of a police officer who fatally shot Roland Daryle Peterson, a black male Long Beach State University student. The Long Beach Police Department officer was investigating Peterson's involvement in a possible burglary. When the police arrived at the Peterson's apartment, he tried to flee and was shot and killed by the officer.

3. Case 44-332—Milwaukee: This case involves the investigation of officials at the Wisconsin State Prison who were accused of blocking an inmate's request to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Leslie M. Pirk, the inmate, sought to expose the physical abuse inflicted by prison officers on inmates in a segregated area of the prison. This area was used to hold prisoners who officers felt had disobeyed orders.

4. Case 44-7059—Dallas: This case pertains to a civil rights complaint by

Kevin Miller, a white male of Hurst, TX, who was arrested in 1977 for his involvement in a car accident while driving drunk. While in jail, two Hurst police officers beat him until he confessed to two rapes.

5. Case 44-1773—Philadelphia: This case concerns racism and brutality in the Philadelphia Police Department surrounding a 1969 investigation against two police officers. They dragged Gerry Goode from his car, beating him with a blackjack before arresting him. He was charged with disorderly conduct, assault on a police officer, and resisting arrest. This case spawned several lawsuits against the Philadelphia police department and immense controversy over its law enforcement practices.

6. Case 44-893—Minneapolis: This case pertains to an investigation of an incident in which a Bureau of Indian Affairs policeman, Jesse Trueblood, fired from his car into a Pine Ridge Indian Reservation residence with five persons present in the home. Trueblood, who was killed shortly after firing upon the home, was seen in a verbal altercation just before the shooting with one of the persons in the home. The altercation, along with rising tensions between several Indian factions, was believed to have provoked the shooting on the South Dakota reservation.

II.87 Classification 44—Headquarters and Memphis Field Office Case Files and Index Pertaining to the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., 1968–1978

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 39 (Headquarters and Memphis Field Office)

Boxes 1–105 [NN3-065-002-014]

Index Boxes 1–3

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder numerically by case file number. Index cards are arranged alphabetically by last name, place name, or description name.

Scope and Content: This material is also referred to under its code name, MURKIN, and includes all investigative records accumulated following the April 4, 1968, murder of Martin Luther King, Jr. The records include a range of investigative material—memorandums, telegrams, laboratory and autopsy reports, court proceedings, letters, photographs, drawings, newspaper clippings, and supplemental correspondence. The primary focus of the

material is on James Earl Ray's past, as well as his whereabouts and actions leading up to April 4, 1968. Important highlights of these records reveal Ray's use of more than nine aliases, his extensive arrest record for illegal activity that included armed robbery and the forging of U.S. Postal money orders, as well as Ray's alleged negligent actions immediately following the shooting, leaving behind the fingerprinted rifle, articles of clothing, and laundry tags. The records reveal a skepticism in the investigation of Ray's alleged lone involvement in the murder. Also included are interview statements from inmates who served jail time with Ray before the murder. One stated that his involvement would be "completely out of character" because he was a loner who actually worked well with black inmates on kitchen duties in the prison and displayed no racist or violent behavior. Also included is material showing that Ray's attorney was contacted by persons claiming to have been involved in the murder (or knew of the involvement of others in the murder for the exchange of money), as well as other mysterious fragments in the case, such as the removal of a black detective, Ed Redditt, from security surveillance for King at the Lorraine Motel.

The indexes contain names of individuals, places, or descriptions of items of evidence that appear in the investigation materials. The cards that contain an individual's name include profiles of the persons, a physical description, and other information such address and date of birth. The evidence description cards provide the item's significance to the case. All of the cards provide the case file number by which the person, place name, or description can be located in the investigation materials.

II.88 Classification 44—Field Office Case Files Pertaining to the Investigation of the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., 1968–1978

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 40

Index Boxes 1–4 [NN3-065-002-020]

Boxes 1–58

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Index cards are arranged alphabetically by last name, place name, or description name.

Scope and Content: The indexes contain names of individuals or places that appear in the investigation materials. The cards that contain an individual's

name include profiles of the person, physical description, and other information such address and date of birth. All of the cards provide the case file number by which the person or place name can be located in the investigation materials.

Arrangement: The case files are arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder numerically by case file number.

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

Finding Aid: UD-04D
MLR Entry 21 (San Antonio Field Office)
Boxes 1–2 [NN3-065-04-022]
Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder numerically by case file number.

Scope and Content: These files pertain to investigations conducted by the San Antonio Field Office into matters related to the larger investigation into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Finding Aid: UD-05D
MLR Entry 18 (Boston and El Paso Offices)
Boxes 1–3 [NN3-065-05-012]
Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder numerically by case file number.

Scope and Content: These files pertain to investigations conducted by the Boston and El Paso Field Offices into matters related to the larger investigation into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Finding Aid: UD-UP
MLR Entry 149 (Atlanta, Indianapolis, Albuquerque, and Kansas City Field Offices)
Boxes 1–20 [NN3-065-03-008]
Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder numerically by case file number.

Scope and Content: These files pertain to investigations conducted by the above named field offices into matters related to the larger investigation into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

II.89 Classification 44—Headquarters Case Files Released Under the Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Disclosure Acts

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 136G

Box 1-1 [NN3-065-02-010]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 44 and thereunder numerically by case file number.

Scope and Content: This entry includes two case files that consist of telegrams, memorandums, letters, and transcribed sworn statements to the FBI that mainly concern complaints of police brutality, such as use of excessive physical force and harassment of persons of Eastern European descent. The cases are as follows:

1. Case 44-28776: This case pertains to a Czechoslovakian man, Josef J. Hochman, who in 1965 was stopped for speeding in Murfreesboro, TN, by a state policeman. When Hochman refused to sign the arrest ticket, he was physically assaulted by the officer.
2. Case 44-51001: This case pertains to two Serbian men from Yugoslavia who were assaulted by officers of the New York City Police Department and U.S. Secret Service agents in 1971 while attending a gathering of demonstrators at a Serbian Orthodox church. Preparations were underway at the church for a demonstration against an upcoming visit to President Nixon by the Yugoslavian President. The men were harassed and beaten; one of them suffered a broken arm.

II.90 Classification 50—Involuntary Servitude and Slavery [ISS] 1921-1975 (34.35 ft.)

This classification was adopted by the FBI for use in 1921 and was one of the original classifications from the Department of Justice filing system.

The types of cases filed under this classification include the holding or returning of a person to peonage, enticement into slavery, sale into servitude, deprivation of rights under the 13th Amendment, and conspiracy to violate the rights of citizens. Cases prior to 1942 generally involved involuntary servitude plus debt. The early cases concentrated on state and local prison conditions and forced labor issues, especially chain gangs in the South and Jim Crow laws. From 1942 through the end of the 1950s, the cases did not concentrate on debt but rather on the issue of involuntary servitude and slavery. The focus was on the exploitation of black tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the South. The 1960s and 1970s case files clearly reflect a change in focus to migrant labor conditions, especially concerning Mexican and Central and South American workers.

II.91 Headquarters Files from Classification 50—(Involuntary Servitude and Slavery) Released Under the Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Disclosure Acts

Finding Aid: NARS- A1
MLR Entry 136-J
Box 1 [NN3-065-01-015]
Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 50 and thereunder numerically by case file number.

Scope and Content: This entry includes one case file that consists of telegrams, memorandums, letters and transcribed sworn statements to the FBI.

Case 50-2391: This case pertains to a German immigrant, Ludwig Karl Graven, who was brought to the United States in 1949 by his foster daughter and her husband. The husband was a scientist, who came to the United States after World War II as part of Project PAPERCLIP. This project recruited German scientists to the United States and laid groundwork for the space program. Graven claimed that his daughter and her husband were holding him against his will at their Monrovia, CA, residence, where he was forbidden to leave and forced to do work around the home or face deportation. Graven was eventually repatriated to Germany in 1953 due to his age and illness.

II.92 Classification 50—Field Office Case Files and Index, 1955-1977

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 10
Index Box “M” [NN3-065-04-010]
Boxes 51–64
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: The index is arranged alphabetically by city name and thereunder alphabetically by last name.

Scope and Content: The index provides the field office city in which the investigation was conducted and within those sections provides the names of the individuals being investigated. It also provides any supporting information on the individuals, including aliases, address, date of birth, birthplace, and the names of the victims in the case. Several cards contain only the victims’ names.

Arrangement: The case files are arranged by subject classification number 50 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files cover field office investigations into complaints of involuntary servitude and slavery. The records include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, transcribed interview statements from witnesses and other persons involved in the cases, and other correspondence. The content of the cases varies, from labor with little or no compensation to cases of prostitution. Some examples include:

1. Case 50-00—Albany: This case pertains to a 1972 investigation of a migrant farm labor camp in Pomona Park, FL. Victims stated that at the Amos Lee Kimmel labor camp they were being forced to work without pay and were intimidated with threats of physical violence. The owners of the camp were found guilty of involuntary servitude, slavery, and peonage and were convicted.
2. Case 50-47—Houston: This case involves a complaint of involuntary servitude against a Palacios, TX café owner, Roberta Allen. Mary Sanford stated that as a waitress in Allen’s café in 1951, she was held against her will and forced to go on “dates” with men, for which Allen collected \$5. Sanford received no money and was threatened with physical force.
3. Case 50-71—Philadelphia: This case involves a 1973 investigation of several Pennsylvania officials who allowed the involuntary servitude and peonage of 6,346 mental patients in various state institutions. The patients were

forced to dig ditches, do janitorial work, perform electrical work, and assist stone masons.

4. Case 50-21—Milwaukee: This case pertains to the investigation of Benjamin Robert Navarro, an owner of a strip club in Racine, WI, who in 1975 was charged with involuntary servitude and slavery. The employees of Navarro's club complained that he locked his female dancers in the club at night until the next day's opening, encouraged the women to engage in prostitution from which he would profit, failed to pay his employees, and assaulted those who disagreed with his policies.

5. Case 50-22—Minneapolis: This case involves the investigation of Leonard Crow Dog, against whom James Warren Northrup, Jr., filed complaints of involuntary servitude and slavery. In 1973, Northrup was arrested at Wounded Knee in Pine Ridge, SD, by American Indian Movement officials, who thought he was a spy. Northrup stated that he was released into the custody of Crow Dog, who forced him to work and assist in religious ceremonies.

6. Case 50-161—Charlotte: This case pertains to the investigation of Andrew Roberts, a crew leader with Billy Barbour's farm labor camp in Benson, NC. In 1975, complaints were brought against Roberts for mistreating workers, not paying workers at the agreed-upon time, forcing female workers to perform sexual acts with laborers, threatening laborers with guns, and selling drugs and alcohol.

II.93 Classification 50—Headquarters Case Files Pertaining to Investigations of Involuntary Servitude and Slavery, 1937–1975

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 27

Boxes 1–50 [NN3-065-01-007]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 50 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

II.94 Classification 50—Index to Headquarters Case Files and Microfilm of Headquarters Case Files Pertaining to Investigations of Involuntary Servitude and Slavery, 1921–1950

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 37 and 37A

Boxes A–M [NN3-065-02-003]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 50 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These indexes and case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph II.81 of this guide.

II.95 Classification 88—Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, 1938–1952 (4.15 ft.)

In 1934, the FBI was given primary responsibility for investigating cases of unlawful flight involving murder, kidnapping, burglary, rape, assault with a deadly weapon, and threats of violence. Cases involving these matters were filed under this classification. In the 1960s, the Bureau expanded the classification to include all state felony crimes and crimes committed under the Civil Rights Act.

II.96 Classification 88—Index to Headquarters Case Files, 1938–1952

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 110

Box 1 [NN3-065-079-006]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 88 and thereunder alphabetically by last name of subject.

Scope and Content: This index provides the names of those persons who were the subject of the investigation and any information about them, including aliases, city and state of residence, and relevant dates. The index also provides the corresponding case file numbers.

II.97 Classification 88—Headquarters and Field Office Case Files, 1938–1952

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 109

Boxes 1–8 [NN3-065-097-006]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 88 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: The records under this entry cover investigations conducted by headquarters and field offices into cases of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. The records consist of microfilm copies and include: telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, transcribed interview statements from witnesses and other persons, photographs, and other correspondence. The subject of the cases mainly include crimes of burglary, murder, and rape and the criminals' actions in avoiding prosecution for these crimes or evasion of testimony in these crimes. Some examples include:

1. Case 88-519: This case pertains to the investigation of three fugitives, David Cross, Paul Cross, and Lester Corey—who were wanted on armed robbery and assault with intent to kill two state patrolmen in Grove City, PA, in 1938. These men were also being sought on several bank robberies in Ohio and Vermont. The men fled to Kentucky to avoid being apprehended.
2. Case 88-726: This case pertains to a 1939 investigation to apprehend John Henry Howland, who was wanted for the murder of a 61-year-old woman in New Hampshire, a murder he carried out in the presence of a 15-year-old girl, whom he forced to accompany him when he fled authorities. He was caught weeks later in Corpus Christi, TX.
3. Case 88-1220: This case pertains to a man who fled to avoid prosecution after raping a Richmond, VA, school teacher in 1940.
4. Case 88-1269: This case pertains to Odell Walker, who was wanted for murder in Virginia in 1940. After fleeing Virginia, he was apprehended, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to electrocution.

II.98 Classification 157—Civil Unrest 1957–1978 (205.188 ft.)

The Bureau established this classification on January 23, 1959, and initially called it “Racial Matters/Bombing Matters.” Case files relate to investigations of Ku Klux Klan-type organizations, hate organizations, and associated individuals. The bombing matter cases involve the bombing of a religious or educational facility or a bombing or attempted bombing having apparent racial or religious aspects. They do not pertain to cases about threats to bomb. During the 1960s, after the assassination of President Kennedy, the Bureau began to include investigations of the American Nazi Party, anti-Semitic and other hate groups, and attacks on civil rights workers in this classification. Information during the period October 12, 1958–January 30, 1960, concerned 3,080 bomb threats. The FBI has not transferred the indexes to this classification.

II.99 Classification 157—Headquarters Case Files, 1957–1978

Finding Aid: UD-05D

MLR Entry 1

Boxes 201–318, including “A” boxes [NN3-065-04-025]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 157 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

Finding Aid: UD-05D

MLR Entry 1A

Boxes: 220–304 [NN3-065-04-025]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 157 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: This entry consists of headquarters case files that relate to investigations into groups and/or events that had the potential to ignite civil unrest. The records include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, witness statements, and supplemental correspondence. Many

of the records concern surveillance of groups considered “agitator” groups by the FBI, such as the Ku Klux Klan and various black civil rights groups that formed in the 1960s. Some examples include:

1. Case 157-17437: This case pertains to FBI ongoing monitoring of Black Panther Party activities. This case looks specifically at the launching of the Black Panther Party in Dayton, OH.

2. Case 157-17355: This case involves further investigation of the Black Panther Party, particularly surveillance of the Black Panthers and the Black Coalition, also known as Black Action Council for United Progress. This case investigates confrontations between Black Coalition members and the police in Champaign-Urbana, IL, sparked by a fatal shooting of a black male by police in April 1970. The case also reveals how one of the Black Coalition’s leaders became an FBI informant following fallouts with other founding members.

3. Case 157-22874: This 1971 case investigates racial tensions in Marianna, AR, during a boycott of white merchants by black citizens who were demanding more employment for blacks in business establishments, city government, the police department, and schools. The boycotters consisted mainly of black junior and senior high school students.

4. Case 157-14792: This case concerns an incident in Pittsburgh, PA, in 1969, in which 300 to 400 demonstrators succeeded in halting construction work at several sites in the area, demanding that blacks be accepted for training in construction trades and employment through unions.

Finding Aid: UD-05D

MLR Entry 11A

Boxes 332–459 [NN3-065-05-009]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 157 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These records consist of headquarters case files that relate to investigations into groups and/or events that had the potential to ignite civil unrest. The records include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, witness statements, and supplemental correspondence. Many of the records concern surveillance of groups considered “agi-

tator” groups by the FBI, such as the Ku Klux Klan and various black civil rights groups that formed in the 1960s. Some examples include:

5. Case 157-14741: This case pertains to surveillance of the Black Panther Party in 1973 in the New Orleans area, as well as the organization Republic of New Africa, another group considered “extremist” by the FBI.

6. Case 157-2680: This case pertains to surveillance of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) throughout Louisiana and some parts of Mississippi and includes a look at rallies, meetings, and those persons in attendance, as well as the organization’s office elections. Former KKK member and Louisiana politician David Duke appears in these files.

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entries 23 and 24

Boxes 1–200, including “A” boxes [NN3-065-04-024]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 157 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These records consist of headquarters case files that relate to investigations into groups and/or events that had the potential to ignite civil unrest. The records include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, witness statements, and supplemental correspondence. Many of the records concern surveillance of groups considered “agitator” groups by the FBI, such as the Ku Klux Klan and various black civil rights groups that formed in the 1960s. The records further include intelligence covering race-sensitive events, such as the desegregation of public schools across the South. Examples are included below:

7. Case 157-30: This case pertains to an investigation of Carl Leslie Boyette, who was being investigated in 1962 for his involvement in a shooting at an NAACP official’s home in Tampa, FL, and his intention to bomb the home of an NAACP attorney. Boyette maintained affiliations with the Amalgamated Gun Club of Florida, Inc., in Tampa, which was also under FBI surveillance.

8. Case 157-Section 1-Serials 1–50: These files pertain to FBI surveillance for possible eruptions of civil unrest as a result of the integration of public schools in Chattanooga, TN, in the early 1960s.

9. Case 157-Section 1-Serials 1–19: These files pertain to FBI surveillance for possible eruptions of civil unrest as a result of the integration of public schools in New Orleans, LA, in the early 1960s.

10. Case 157-1022: This case pertains to the investigation of a black civil rights group, UHURU, which was formed in the 1960s to fight for equal rights and primarily consisted of Wayne State University students. The case includes surveillance of UHURU during its protest against the Detroit Police Department in 1963 after a questionable shooting of a black prostitute by the police.

II.100 Classification 157—Headquarters and New Orleans Field Office Case Files, 1957–1978

Finding Aid: UD-05D

MLR Entry 11

Boxes 319–460 [NN3-065-05-009]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 157 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

II.101 Classification 157—FBI Field Office Case Files Pertaining to Investigations of Civil Unrest and Disturbances (Racial Matters), 1957–1978

Finding Aid: UD-05D

MLR Entry 17

Boxes 461–620, with gaps [NN3-065-05-016]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 157 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

Finding Aid: UD-05D
MLR Entry 17A
Boxes 464–610 [NN3-065-05-016]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 157 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These records consist of headquarters case files that relate to investigations into groups and/or events that had the potential to ignite civil unrest. The records include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, witness statements, and supplemental correspondence. Many of the records concern surveillance of the Ku Klux Klan, considered an “agitator” organization by the FBI. An example is:

Case 157-56 –Albuquerque: This case pertains to Bureau surveillance in New Mexico following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., in April 1968. The file shows that the Bureau was monitoring any signs of potential riotous outbreaks in New Mexico in response to the assassination.

II.102 Classification 173—Civil Rights Act of 1964 (286.09 ft.)

This classification was established in 1964 for investigations of violations under the Civil Rights Act of that year. Congress passed this legislation after President Lyndon Johnson addressed a joint session of Congress on November 23, 1963, and called for them “to write the next chapter of equal rights and to write it in the book of law.” Prior to the passage of this act the FBI took the position that protection of civil rights was a local function, not a Federal one. The Bureau’s work under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 focused on discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities, public education, and employment. In 1972, Congress amended the act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in public educational institutions. In 1977, classification 173 was divided into subgroup arrangements of 173A—Civil Rights Act of 1964 Preliminary Investigations; 173B—Civil Rights Act of 1964—Extended, Pattern or Practice Investigations; 173C—Civil Rights Act of 1964—Interference Cases; and 173D—Civil Rights Act of 1964—All Other Matters. Cases filed under this classification relate to sex discrimination, racially motivated bomb threats, and racial and religious discrimination by restaurants and other public accommodations, as well as segregation in local jails.

II.103 Classification 173—Headquarters Case Files, 1964–1978

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 4

Boxes 1–80 [NN3-065-04-004]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 173 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: See description for UD-04D, MLR Entry 6, below.

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 6

Boxes 81–160 [NN3-065-04-006]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 173 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: The content of these two entries concerns discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities, public education, and employment. The materials include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, transcribed interview statements from witnesses and victims, photographs, and supplemental correspondence. The records reveal the FBI's attempts to enforce the measures of the Civil Rights Act immediately following its implementation and display, in some instances, state and local officials' efforts to undermine the act. Some examples are:

1. Case 173-564: This case pertains to a suit filed by the Department of Justice against city officials of Greenwood, MS, in 1964, due to the fact that these officials were interfering with a local theater's adherence to the Civil Rights Act. The city purposefully failed to provide protection to persons attending the newly integrated Leflore Theater, around which crowds of anti-integration onlookers gathered, making it difficult for patrons to move in and out of the theater.
2. Case 173-1055: This case pertains to a 1964 investigation into a refusal of service case in Thomson, GA. Four black youth were denied service by two restaurants, one of which was a Burger King, and a local movie house. Following this incident, two men involved were fired from their jobs.

3. Case 173-1461: This case concerns the integration of the Houston, TX, Independent School District, prompted by NAACP resolutions in 1965 to speed up the process of integration in the district, which was only proceeding with integration on a “grade-a-year” plan.

4. Case 173-5420: This file refers to an investigation into discriminatory practices in employment at the Standard Brands Company in 1968.

Finding Aid: UD-04D

MLR Entry 19

Boxes 161–280 [NN3-065-04-020]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 173 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: The content of these two entries documents violations relating to discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities, public education, and employment. The materials include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, transcribed interview statements from witnesses and victims, photographs, and supplemental correspondence. The records reveal the FBI’s attempts to enforce the measures of the Civil Rights Act immediately following its implementation and further display, in some instances, state and local officials’ efforts to undermine the act. Some examples are:

5. Case 173-5683: This case refers to an investigation of the Redwood Motel and Restaurant in Leesville, LA, where in 1968 government employee Clarence M. Gilliam was refused service due to skin color.

6. Case 173-5696: This case involves the Justice Department’s efforts in 1971 to force building and construction trade unions in New York to adhere to the 1964 Civil Rights Act with respect to employment to allow blacks into their organizations, opening up opportunities for higher wages for them.

7. Case 173-8956: This file pertains to a 1972 investigation of the Avon Park Correctional Institution in Avon Park, FL, where M. C. Sands accused institution officials of wrongfully terminating his study program and denying him furloughs and work releases due to his race.

8. Case 173-9905: This case involves discriminatory practices at a state hos-

pital in Rusk, TX, where in 1974 victims claimed they were being denied their Constitutional right to adequate care and treatment of their conditions due to race.

II.104 Classification 173—Headquarters and Field Office Case Files, 1964–1978

Finding Aid: UD-05D

MLR Entry 2

Boxes 281–320 [NN3-065-04-026]

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 173 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: The content of this entry concerns discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities, public education, and employment. The materials include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, transcribed interview statements from witnesses and victims, photographs, and supplemental correspondence. The records reveal the FBI's attempts to investigate violations of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 immediately following its implementation. This particular entry primarily focuses on discrimination in public accommodations.

II.105 Classification 173—Field Office Case Files, 1964–1978

Finding Aid: UD-05D

MLR Entry 3

Boxes 321–424 [NN3-065-05-001]

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 173 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: The content of this entry concerns discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities, public education, and employment. The materials include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, transcribed interview statements from witnesses and victims, photographs, and supplemental correspondence. The records reveal the FBI's attempts to investigate the execution of measures of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 immediately following its implementation. Many of the files in

this entry cover employment discrimination, in addition to school integration and Ku Klux Klan activity. Some examples include:

1. Case 173-149—Indianapolis: This case pertains to a woman in Indianapolis, IN, who complained that she was a victim of employment discrimination when she was refused an application for employment in a librarian position at an all female school in Indianapolis in 1973.
2. Case 173-150—Indianapolis: This case pertains to a female employee at the Clevepak Corporation in Eaton, IN, who in 1973 complained that she was being denied certain facilities because she was a woman. She also stated that she was not allowed the same smoking liberties as allowed to male employees.
3. Case 173-123—Indianapolis: This case involves complaints in 1972 by prisoners at the Marion County Jail in Indianapolis, IN, who claimed that the prison maintained segregated facilities for its inmates.

Finding Aid: UD-05D

MLR Entry 12

Boxes 425–30 [NN3-065-05-010]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification code 173 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: The content of this entry concerns discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities, public education, and employment. The materials include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, transcribed interview statements from witnesses and victims, photographs, and supplemental correspondence. The records reveal the FBI's attempts to investigate violations of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 immediately following its implementation. This particular entry deals heavily with the desegregation of Florida schools in the early 1970s and the incidents arising from it.

II.106 Classification 176—Anti-Riot Laws 1972–87 (404.67ft.)

This classification was established in 1968 by the Bureau for its investigations of violations connected with the anti-riot provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. The act made it illegal for individuals to cross national or state boundaries in order to participate in any civil disorder and for any-

one or any group to teach or demonstrate the use of firearms, explosives, or incendiary devices in order to incite civil disorder.

II.107 Classification 176—Headquarters Case Files

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 26

Boxes 217–306 [NN3-065-00-020]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 176 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 25-A

Boxes 579A–B [NN3-65-01-006]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 176 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

II.108 Classification 176—Headquarters and Field Office Case Files (223.03 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS- A1

MLR Entry 104 (1968–71)

Boxes 1–216 [NN3-065-97-003]

Index Boxes 1–16

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Indexes for headquarters case files are arranged alphabetically by last name or group name. Indexes for field office case files are arranged alphabetically by city name and thereunder alphabetically by last name or group name.

Index Scope and Content: Headquarters and Field Office Indexes provide name of person under investigation, address, birth date, other supplemental information available pertaining to the case, as well as the case file number. Some cards only provide the person or group name and the corresponding case file number.

Arrangement: The case files are arranged by subject classification number 176 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: The case files consist of headquarters and field office files on individuals and organizations that have violated anti-riot laws, those who are attempting to violate anti-riot laws, or those persons or events that have the potential to violate anti-riot laws. The materials include telegrams, memorandums, letters, newspaper clippings, transcribed interview statements from witnesses, photographs, and supplemental correspondence. Many of the files cover surveillance of anti-Vietnam War groups and events and of black civil rights organizations. Several files refer to political protest incidents surrounding the Democratic National Convention of 1968 in Chicago, and a survey of the actions of political and civil rights groups, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, the Weathermen, the Black Panther Party, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is included. Some examples are:

1. Case 176-21: This file pertains to an investigation into a partially riotous situation that occurred in Harvey, IL, in 1968. Two hundred people gathered to protest a coroner's inquest verdict of justifiable homicide for a case in which a black male was shot and killed by Harvey police. The protest resulted in the wounding of several police and civilians.
2. Case 176-1325: This file covers FBI continued surveillance of the Black Panther Party. Specifically, this case includes surveillance of the Boston chapter and the arms defense training that chapter was conducting.
3. Case 176-1584: This file pertains to an investigation of two men who were traveling to Cleveland to protest the conviction of Ahmed Evans, who was found guilty in connection with the killing of three policemen during the Glenville riots that occurred in Cleveland in 1968.
4. Case 176-61: This file refers to an investigation into a book that was written following the Washington riots of 1968, which were sparked by the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr. In chapter 10 of this publication, *Ten*

Blocks from the White House: Anatomy of the Washington Riots of 1968, a *Washington Post* reporter interviews people who claimed that they had committed arson during the riots.

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 17 (1970–87)

Boxes 307–436 [NN3-065-01-003]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 176 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

II.109 Classification 176—Field Office Case Files and Index, 1972–1975

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 25

Boxes A–525 [NN3-065-01-006]

Loc: NAI

Scope and Content: These case files and index are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 142 (Seattle Field Office)

Boxes 673–78 [NN3-065-02-028]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 176 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 146 (Pittsburgh, Salt Lake, Seattle, and Washington Field Offices)

Boxes 679–700 [NN3-065-03-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number 176 and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: These case files are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

II.110 Index to FBI Annual Reports, 1921–51 (0.22 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 37B

Box 1 [NN3-65-87-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: Cards include information about the geographic location of the subject; they indicate the fiscal or calendar year of the referenced annual report and identify interesting cases, listing the case file numbers. Currently, these indexes are restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

II.111 FBI Annual Reports, 1921–51 (11.38 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 38H

Boxes 1–26 [NN3-65-90-2, NN3-65-87-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: Annual reports present key information such as annual statistics on personnel and appropriations and accomplishments of the Bureau in areas of civil rights. Records consist of case files culled from subject classification 62—Administrative Inquiry and subject classification 66—Administrative Matters. Case files contain weekly reports of completed investigative activity in closed cases. The closed cases enumerate by class

the number of fugitives apprehended, and with detainers filed against, or prosecuted, and the results appear in communications from J. Edgar Hoover to the Attorney General. These records document the statistical performance of the Bureau in civil rights investigations and describe “interesting cases,” such as this summary of the Ivory Seals case (44-795):

In 1943, the Federal Bureau of Investigation received several complaints alleging that Ivory Seals, the local marshal at Batesville, Mississippi, was terrorizing blacks in that vicinity by picking them up on minor charges, having them fined without a trial; or, in lieu of a fine, they were whipped. According to the individuals complaining to the FBI, Marshal Seals was pursuing his policy of terrorizing blacks in order to control them. One complainant, however, stated that the marshal’s policy, besides being brutal towards the negroes, was causing the local colored population to move out of that locality, and therefore, the local labor situation was becoming difficult.

Upon a request from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, the FBI conducted an investigation and determined that the complaints received were substantially correct. A number of blacks, who had been arrested and beaten with apparently little provocation, were interviewed. Most of those arrested were not given a trial and many were fined. The amount of the fine was apparently governed by what the traffic would bear. As a result of the investigation the U.S. Attorney in the Northern District of Mississippi charged that Marshal Seals had deprived blacks of their civil rights in that he whipped, beat or assaulted them without placing a legal charge and thereafter he tried and sentenced them without legal procedure. On May 20, 1944, Marshal Seals entered a plea of guilty to one of the counts and he was fined \$100. The remaining seven counts against Seals were thereafter dismissed.

Many of the FBI Annual Reports are currently restricted and must be requested under the FOIA. For instructions on how to make a request, see paragraph **II.81** of this guide.

II.112 Index to Interesting Case Write Ups, 1932–1972 (0.59 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 38

Boxes 1–5 [NN3-65-87-001]

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by last name, group name, or description name.

Scope and Content: This index provides a varied amount of information from the case files and can include the following: name of the person being investigated for the crime, known aliases, description of the type of crime, date, and case file number. Some of the cards also provide a synopsis of the case, as well as the victim's name, if any. Several of the cards also display a description name that references some aspect of the case file.

II.113 Interesting Case Write Ups, 1932–1972 (18.76 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 40

Boxes 1–46 [NN3-65-87-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject classification number and thereunder numerically by case file number (with gaps).

Scope and Content: The Interesting Case Program was instituted in 1927 to provide the press and public with interesting and factual data concerning the accomplishments of the Bureau. In the beginning, the cases only involved fingerprint comparisons; however, by 1932 the cases were drawn from a variety of Bureau classifications. The program eventually became a public relations source for FBI personnel in preparing the budget and the annual report to Congress, as well as a source for television, radio, and film producers. The records in this entry consist of case write-ups on various types of cases, whose crimes range in nature and include examples of the following: espionage, kidnapping, smuggling, mob violence, murder, extortion, mail fraud, sedition, and check forging.

Record Group 134

Records of the Interstate Commerce Commission

II.114 The Interstate Commerce Act (24 Stat. 379) of February 4, 1887, established the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) as an independent agency. The Commission has the responsibility of regulating carriers engaged in transportation in interstate commerce and in foreign commerce within the United States.

II.115 Investigative Report Case Files Relating to Complaints of Racial Discrimination Against Motor Carriers in Interstate Commerce, 1961–1970 (14.61 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1

Boxes 1–29 [NN-374-146]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by case number RD-0 to RD-310

Scope and Content: These records contain discrimination cases filed with the Bureau of Enforcement between 1961 and 1971. The Bureau was charged with investigating complaints and enforcing regulations. The files consist of correspondence, memorandums, reports, opinions, decisions, legal briefs, photographs, diagrams, and press clippings. The cases grew out of alleged racial discrimination on buses engaged in interstate commerce and in station waiting rooms, washrooms, and restaurants. The complaints usually were made to field representatives of the ICC, some as early as 1958, and were first investigated by them. All complaints were forwarded to the Bureau of Enforcement, where the files were maintained. In many instances, the matter was referred to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

II.116 Correspondence and Unnumbered Cases Relating to Complaints of Racial Discrimination against Motor Carriers in Interstate Commerce, 1961–1969 (0.5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 2

Box 1 [NN-374-146]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically.

Scope and Content: The records consist of correspondence of the Bureau of Enforcement and its predecessors with its field representatives, local officials, members of Congress, and the Department of Justice and other agencies concerning alleged racial discrimination on buses engaged in interstate commerce or in their station facilities. Some unnumbered case files are interspersed among the correspondence.

Record Group 146
Records of the U.S. Civil Service Commission

II.117 The Civil Service Act (22 Stat. 403) of January 16, 1883, established the Civil Service Commission as an independent agency. It administered the Federal civil service system, including employee appeals of adverse agency personnel actions. The act authorized the Commission to establish a merit system under which selections for Federal Government service appointments would be based on an applicant's demonstrated relative fitness. It examined applicants for Federal positions; supplied personnel officials with qualified candidates' names; established standards for reinstating, promoting, and transferring Federal employees; conducted investigations to enforce civil service laws and regulations; studied the administration of the Federal Government security program; and administered the Veteran Preference Act of 1944, the Classification Act of 1949, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the statutory provisions and civil service regulations that restricted Federal employees' political activity. The Office of Personnel Management in 1979 assumed many functions of the Civil Service Commission.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

II.118 Minority Group Study, 1962 (3.23 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-WW

MLR Entry 1

Boxes 52-54 [NN3-146-000-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by department or agency, thereunder by bureau or other organizational unit, and thereunder by state or Washington, DC.

Scope and Content: Surveys full-time Federal civilian employment of selected minority groups as of 1962. The survey identifies minority group by grade level and number. Materials include:

1. Box 52

Department of the Interior; Department of Agriculture

2. Box 53

Department of the Army; Navy Department; Department of State; Department of the Air Force; Department of Defense

3. Box 54

Veterans Administration; Department of the Navy; Department of Labor; Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Housing and Home Finance Agency; American Battle Monuments Commission; U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; Canal Zone Government; Panama Canal Company; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Civil Aeronautics Board; General Services Administration; U.S. Civil Service Commission; Commission of Fine Arts; U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Delaware River Basin Commission; Export-Import Bank of Washington; Federal Aviation Agency; Farm Credit Administration; U.S. Information Agency; Selective Service System; various agencies, commissions, and boards.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

II.119 Records Relating to the Commission's Participation in the Voting Rights Program, 1965–1967 (19.41 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 35

Boxes 1–45

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged (Unprocessed series).

1. Boxes 1–19 Challenges: Wilcox County, Alabama

Scope and Content: The records consist of docket files of hearings on the challenge of eligibility of individual voters in counties and the state in violation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Docket files contain the decisions of the hearing officer for the cases, certificates of voting eligibility, and notices of hearings on challenges.

2. Boxes 20–21 Cumulative Weekly and Quarterly Reports, December 2, 1965, to February 28, 1966

Scope and Content: Daily and cumulative statistics and reported comments relating to voter registration in the Voting Rights Program in affected states.

3. Boxes 22–25 Voting Rights Correspondence, December 1965 to December 1967

Scope and Content: Cumulative voting percentage by state, county, and race; form letters from state supervisors of the Voting Rights Program certifying voter eligibility.

4. Boxes 26–28 State Headquarters Daily Reports, August 10, 1965, to November 11, 1965

Scope and Content: Statistical compilation of applicants, reviews, and challenges of the Voting Rights Program arranged by date, state, and county.

5. Boxes 29–35 Memoranda—Space and Federal Work Statistics for Use in Voting Rights

Scope and Content: Memorandums related to the number of Federal establishments with 50 or more employees, 1965; statistical estimate of counties voting less than 50 percent arranged by state, county, and race, 1965; correspondence of U.S. Regional Directors related to implementation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; compilation of data related to the workload, space, and size of Federal workforces of 50 or more employees in states affected by the Voting Rights Act, 1964–65.

6. Box 36 Report on Challenge Activity and Voting Registration for the District of Columbia, 1966

Scope and Content: Memorandums related to the challenges of voter eligibility under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 1965–66; monthly reports of challenge activity by state, 1965–66.

Record Group 174

General Records of the Department of Labor

II.120 The Department of Labor (DOL) was created by the Act of March 4, 1913 (29 U.S.C. 551). A Bureau of Labor was created by Congress in 1884 under the Interior Department. The Bureau of Labor later became inde-

pendent as a Department of Labor without executive rank. It again returned to bureau status in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which was created by the Act of February 14, 1903 (15 U.S.C. 1501). In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of Federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; provides for job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members and women, the handicapped, and other groups.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

II.121 The Secretary of Labor is the principal adviser to the President on the development and execution of policies and the administration and enforcement of laws relating to wage earners, their working conditions, and their employment opportunities. The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

II.122 Secretary Frances Perkins, General Subject File, 1933–1944
(0.25 in.)

Finding Aid: NC-58

MLR Entry 20

Box 154

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

File: "Negro"

Scope and Content: This file consists of a small quantity of letters received by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins about equal employment opportuni-

ties for Negroes during World War II. She received letters from the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the Emergency Advisory Council for Negroes (affiliated with the National Urban League), Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). These correspondents requested that Negroes be appointed to serve on the War Labor Board, to work in defense industries, or to serve in the military. The file does not include any responses from Secretary Perkins.

II.123 Records of Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, 1961–1962
(1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 1

Boxes 43–45 [NN-365-67]

Loc: NAIJ

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Files: Committee 1961: President's Committee for Equal Employment Opportunities—Subcommittee on Civil Rights

Scope and Content: This series contains the files that Secretary Goldberg created or maintained as the vice chairman of President John F. Kennedy's Committee for Equal Employment Opportunities. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was the chairman of this committee which was established by Executive Order 10925 of March 6, 1961 (26 F.R. 1977), to "promote and ensure equal opportunity for all qualified persons, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin, employed or seeking employment with the Federal government and on government contracts." The files contain minutes of committee meetings, references to President Kennedy's "Plans for Progress" agreements with major Government contractors to increase their employment numbers for Negroes, press releases, pamphlets, newsletters, and weekly activity reports that document the work of the Committee and its various subcommittees in an effort to improve minority employment numbers. These records include Goldberg's responses to congressional correspondence about the work of the Committee; employment discrimination complaints from Negroes working at such as places as the St. Louis Engineer Supply Control office in Missouri and the Thompson-Ramo-Woolridge plant in Ohio, and replies to letters from Federal agency officials,

businessmen, labor union officials, and the general public. Included also are policy guidance provided to employment officers of the Federal Government, a copy of a form devised by the Committee for use by persons who wished to file discrimination complaints in Federal employment matters, and the report "Sample Study of Employment in Grades 5 through 18" prepared by the subcommittee on government employment. The files also contain Goldberg's records that were generated by his work on the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy which was set up to encourage a healthy national economy by establishing sound wage policies and price stability.

II.124 Records of Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, 1962–1969
(5 ft. 10 in.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 2

Boxes 97; 112–13; 153–54; 236; 239–40; 245–47; 341; 620; 637. [NN-370-108]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically by year.

Files: Summary Plans and Reports (EEO Personnel Actions)—President's Committee on Labor-Management Policy

Scope and Content: This series contains a portion of the files that Secretary Wirtz created or maintained as the Vice Chairman of the President's Committee for Equal Employment Opportunities (PCEEO). The records consist of responses to correspondence about the activities of the Committee from members of Congress, Federal agencies, or civic, labor, and professional organizations. There are also copies of statements or speeches given by Wirtz before subcommittees of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives concerning the status of Federal or private sector equal employment opportunities for Negroes and the causes or problems of their unemployment and testimony given about congressional amendments or bills such as the Manpower Development and Training Act and the Interstate Public Accommodations Act of 1963. The files also contain copies of Wirtz's address before the White House Civil Rights Conference (November 17, 1963); speeches given before various annual conferences, such as the 1963 NAACP national conference on Negro employment and

the Washington Urban League's "equal opportunity day"; and proceedings of a Tuskegee Institute jointly-sponsored conference "Enhancing the Occupational Outlook and Vocational Aspirations of Southern Secondary Youths." Also included are references to creating equal employment opportunities within all Department of Labor components, DOL's role in the Federal Voting Assistance Program to maintain and utilize voting materials for military absentee voters, enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and other classification and wage administration matters.

II.125 Records of Secretary of Labor George P. Schultz, 1969–1970 (3 ft. 4 in.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 3

Boxes 53; 68–70; 123; 174–75; 209–10 [NN-372-171]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Commission: Construction Industry—Fair Labor Standards

Scope and Content: The records were created or maintained by George P. Schultz, who served as Labor Secretary under President Richard M. Nixon. These files contain responses to correspondence from members of Congress, private sector business leaders, and other Federal agencies about equal employment opportunity (EEO) contract compliance matters or other issues within DOL's mandated responsibilities. Subjects include employment discrimination complaints, references to the activities of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and material about the original and revised "Philadelphia Plan" for how minorities would be able to compete equitably for construction industry jobs when many persons or groups opposed them. Also contained in the files are copies of Schultz's statements before the Senate Subcommittee on Labor to further promote equal employment opportunities for all American workers, as well as material pertaining to his service as Vice Chairman of the President's Cabinet Committee on School Desegregation—established in February 1970 to recommend a plan for students to receive a quality education during the desegregation of public schools. The files contain a memo that Schultz received—"The State of the Law Regarding Southern School Desegregation"—that summarizes Supreme Court decisions in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, *Brown v. Board*

of Education (Brown I and II), Sweatt v. Painter, and Griffin v. County School Board of Prince Edward County. There are also some briefing papers such as “Title IV Experience in the Desegregation Process,” “On Equality of Educational Opportunity” (edited by Frederick Mosteller and Daniel P. Moynihan), and “Position of Judge Haysworth in Civil Rights Cases.” There is also a memorandum describing the outcome of a lecture series at Georgetown University (March 5, 1969) during which Ralph Abernathy announced plans for an event to commemorate the assassination of Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. There are also some 8- by 10-inch (black and white) photographs depicting scenes from the riots in Washington, DC; Detroit, MI; Baltimore, MD; Los Angeles, CA; Chicago, IL; Boston, MA; Pittsburgh, PA; and Kansas City, MO, following King’s assassination on April 4, 1968.

II.126 Records of the Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, Stephen H. Shulman, 1961–1962 (5 in.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 16

Boxes 43–45 [NN-365-67]

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Pres[ident’s] Com[mittee for] EEO-Staff Meetings—Procurement Labor Relations

Scope and Content: These records were maintained by Shulman in his capacity as the Executive Assistant to Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg. They consist of copies of memorandums, activity reports, minutes of meetings, and other documents relating to the President’s Committee for Equal Employment Opportunities (PCEEO) and the Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy on which Secretary of Labor Goldberg served. The files contain references to a “Plans for Progress” agreement that various Federal Government contractors and companies signed to increase the overall employment of Negroes; a copy of a progress report prepared by a special consultant to the PCEEO; a self-analysis questionnaire that companies were asked to complete; a chart prepared by the Census Bureau, “Population (Total and Negro) of the 25 Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1910–1960”; and a copy of a working paper, “Management Problems and Government Procurement Policy.”

II.127 Records of the Special Assistant and Executive Assistant to the Secretary, John C. Donovan, 1961–1964 (5 in.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 17

Box 8 [NN-371-20]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: PCEEO Miscellaneous—President’s Committee on Handicapped

Scope and Content: These miscellaneous files were maintained by Donovan during his service to Secretaries of Labor Arthur Goldberg and W. Willard Wirtz. The records consist of copies of press releases and activity reports of the PCEEO (plans for progress initiative); responses to letters from college administrators and religious leaders about equal employment opportunities for Negroes; and “Relationship with the Maryland Employment Service,” a report about the Negro community’s belief that they were being discriminated against when referred for farm labor, cannery, or garment industry jobs in Cambridge, MD. Included also are investigations of EEO complaints; a questionnaire designed to obtain statistical information about the racial composition of local labor unions; a news release announcing the creation of a task force to inspect Federal construction for adherence to EEO regulations; and a report analyzing the structure and operations of the PCEEO submitted by Theodore W. Kneel to Vice President Johnson.

II.128 Records of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor for Economic Affairs, Seymour L. Wolfbein, 1962–1967 (5 in.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 22

Box 8 [NN-369-124]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Equal Opportunity—Balance of Payments

Scope and Content: These miscellaneous records were created or maintained by Wolfbein, who served in this capacity under Secretary of Labor W.

Willard Wirtz. They contain a status report about the Summer Jobs Program on Equal Employment Opportunity; copies of presentations given by Wolfbein, such as “How to Make the Next Generation Employable”; DOL’s responsibilities under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; and proceedings of the 1964 international manpower seminar.

II.129 Records of the Special Consultant to the Secretary of Labor, India Edwards, 1961–1964 (5 in.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 29

Box 1 [NN-370-171]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Women’s Bureau Meeting—President’s Committee on Youth Employment (PCYE) Reports

Scope and Content: The miscellaneous records were created or maintained by India Edwards, who served as a special consultant on youth employment to Secretaries of Labor Arthur Goldberg and W. Willard Wirtz. These files pertain mostly to the work of the PCYE, created by President John F. Kennedy (November 15, 1961) to confront the problems of American (particularly minority) youths seeking employment opportunities and to make recommendations about improvements through the use of apprenticeships and training programs. There are copies of the proceedings of meetings, working papers, summary reports of the PCYE, and copies of reports such as “Challenges of Jobless Youth—One Year Later” and “Some of the Many Voluntary Programs to Aid Potential or Actual Dropouts.” Some of the work activities of a few DOL components are highlighted in the files of organizations such as the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) and the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training (OMAT).

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

II.130 The Office of the Solicitor was established by the Organic Act of March 4, 1913, with the creation of the Department of Labor as an entity distinct and separate from the Department of Commerce and Labor. The act

provided, however, that the Department of Justice assign the Solicitor of Labor. Under Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, the Solicitor and staff became part of the immediate Office of the Secretary of Labor, and they remained there until June 6, 1940, when by administrative order all departmental personnel employed in legal work and all other necessary personnel were placed under the Solicitor. The primary function of the Solicitor of Labor is to advise the Secretary of Labor and other departmental officials on all legal matters, and, with authority from the Secretary, to exercise final jurisdiction over tort claims arising from departmental activities. The Solicitor of Labor is the chief legal officer for the Department of Labor.

II.131 Subject Files Relating to Civil Rights, 1957–1971 (13 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 28

Boxes 1–13 [NN3-174-94-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject or name of litigant.

Scope and Content: This series consists of letters, telegrams, memorandums, court filings, briefs, motions, decisions, exhibits, reports, interviews, application forms, contracts, copies of legislation, newspaper clippings, articles, and miscellaneous publications. The subjects covered include anti-discrimination efforts by the Office of the Special Assistant to the Solicitor for Civil Rights, who provided legal services to the Manpower Administration and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance within the Labor Department. Included is comparative data on how whites and blacks fared in various areas of employment. Legal services rendered were primarily in relation to fair employment practice provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited discrimination in programs financed by grants from the Department of Labor. Among these programs were the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, and employment security agencies in the states funded by Labor. Particular attention was given to assisting the Office of Federal Contract Compliance in its mandated task of preventing job discrimination on Government contracts.

II.132 Subject Files, 1945–1963 (12 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 29

Boxes 1–12 [NN3-174-94-002]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject, or name, or type of document.

Scope and Content: This series includes official correspondence, internal memorandums and reports, personnel lists, labor legislation and comments, labor related court rulings, press releases, speeches (particularly statements made in congressional hearings), newspaper clippings, statistical reports, miscellaneous public and private publications, and labor agreements. These files cover a wide variety of subjects, including delegations of authority for the Secretary of Labor and other top labor officials (dating back to 1913); labor legislation; Mexican labor; wage laws; the physically handicapped in the workplace; race, age, and sex discrimination; union organizers and labor-management relations; DOL personnel matters; security requirements; Federal reorganization plans; employment of veterans returning from World War II; loyalty programs; statistical and narrative descriptions of field operations; internal changes and reforms in the administration of various laws within the purview of the Solicitor; and interpretations and opinions on fine points of law.

RECORDS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT CONTRACT COMPLIANCE (CGCC)

II.133 This Committee was a short-lived successor to the Fair Employment Practices Committee of World War II. The CGCC was established by President Truman's Executive Order 10308 to promote compliance with legislation that required nondiscrimination clauses in any Government contracts. Unlike the Office of Federal Contract Compliance of the 1960s, the CGCC did not prosecute cases against individual companies. In 1953 President Eisenhower replaced the Committee with the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

II.134 **Litigation Case Files Arising Under the Age Discrimination Act, Equal Pay Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1965–1976** (26 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 34

Boxes 1–26 [NN3-174-94-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by name of litigant.

Scope and Content: The records include pleadings, briefs, transcripts of proceedings or hearings, court rulings, judgments, subpoenas, vouchers, exhibits, memorandums, and some internal correspondence. These cases were brought against the defendants in U.S. district courts under the Equal Pay Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Age Discrimination Act by the Department of Labor in response to complaints by private citizens. The vast majority of the cases involve the issue of equal pay for women doing the same job as men. Usually the court decided in favor of the plaintiff, placed a restraining order on the employer, and required that back wages be paid to the female employees. The Solicitor's Office assisted in the prosecution and acted as the collecting agent for back wages.

II.135 Transcripts of Minutes of Meetings, 1952 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 36

Box 1 [NN3-174-94-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically by date of meeting.

Scope and Content: Although this Committee was not long-lived and accomplished little, it was a direct forerunner of President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and foreshadowed the efforts of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance of the 1960s. This series offers important evidential and informational data on the early Federal efforts to achieve equal opportunity in employment.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

II.136 The Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ) was created in August 1972 from the Office of Hearing Examiners, Office of the Solicitor, by an order of the Secretary of Labor that transferred the Office of the Hearings Examiners to the Office of the Under Secretary. The OALJ hears two kinds of cases. In some cases, it holds hearings and issues decisions. In other cases, the OALJ only makes recommendations to the Secretary of Labor, the Under

Secretary or some other Labor Department official, depending on which office is in the relevant law as the final authority. Administrative law judges preside over formal hearings to determine violations of the minimum wage requirements, overtime payments, and health and safety regulations—all of which are set forth under the Walsh-Healey Public Contract Act, the McNamara-O’Hara Service Contract Act, the Contract Work Hours Standards Act, the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963, and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Formal hearings are also conducted to determine the validity of claims filed under the District of Columbia’s Workmen’s Compensation Act, the Non Appropriated Funds Instrumentalities Act, and the Davis-Bacon Act. Hearings are conducted and decisions issued on claims filed under the Longshoremen’s Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act and under the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977. Designated judges also serve as members of the Department of Labor Board of Contract Appeals and the National Review Panel, the latter being the highest appellate level for hearings and appeals required by the Talmadge Amendments to the Social Security Act. OALJ also conducts hearings and renders decisions under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 and certifies aliens in both agricultural and nonagricultural employment.

II.137 Office of Federal Contract Compliance Case Files, 1977 (8 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 43

Boxes 1–8 [NN3-174-94-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically by date of meeting.

Scope and Content: This series consists of cases filed against companies accused of discrimination on the basis of sex or handicapped status. The files include judgments and motions, transcripts of hearings, exhibits, photographs, videotapes, and other documentation.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

II.138 The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) was established under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Labor by Executive

Order 11246 of September 4, 1965, which required nondiscrimination and affirmative action in Government contracts and subcontracts and in Federally assisted construction and prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The OFCCP coordinated with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Justice on matters relating to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and supervised the compliance activities of 15 Federal contracting agencies. The OFCCP's authority was expanded by section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibited discrimination against workers on the basis of physical handicaps, provided that there were jobs that such persons could reasonably be expected to perform. The OFCCP conducts compliance reviews of all Government contractors and subcontractors to ensure that they are complying with the required affirmative action programs. Should a company fail to comply, it can be debarred from receiving any Government contracts. Typically, the company and OFCCP will agree to an affirmative action program to remedy any problems found and the OFCCP will conduct follow-up reviews at regular intervals. The OFCCP also receives and investigates complaints of discrimination on the basis of race, sex, or handicapped status and can prosecute the company before an administrative law judge. The OFCCP receives legal assistance from the Solicitor's Office.

II.139 Compliance Review Files, 1965–1985 (39 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 64

Boxes 1–39 [NN3-174-94-002]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by industry type, thereunder by year, and thereunder alphabetically by name of company.

Scope and Content: Compliance reviews were investigations by the OFCCP of companies in the construction or supply and service industries that contracted with the Federal Government to determine if they met with Federal equal opportunity regulations. The reviews could be initiated at the complaint of a company worker or by the OFCCP. If problems were found, the OFCCP could prosecute the company or negotiate an agreement and make follow-up investigations to monitor the company's progress. The files include correspondence, memorandums, contracts, EEO-1 reports, affirmative

action programs, standard compliance review reports, conciliation agreements, and other documentation. The companies covered in these reports are the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Crown Zellerbach Company.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF PROGRAM
ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

II.140 The Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation, established in 1964, provided top staff of the Department of Labor with a continuing examination and evaluation of all DOL programs. It furnished comprehensive information on progress and problems in meeting planned objectives. Its main purpose was to provide top staff with advice, guidance, and assistance for the most efficient and effective methods of allocating departmental resources to meet program goals and to assist in the planning of programs that would conform to departmental resources.

II.141 Reports and Correspondence, 1964–1965 (8 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 65

Boxes 1–8 [NN3-174-94-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject or type of records.

Scope and Content: This series consists of letters, memorandums, reports, miscellaneous financial data and audit reports, summaries, forecasts, and policy statements dealing with planning and program evaluation throughout the Labor Department. Primary emphasis is on manpower utilization and training, civil rights enforcement, neighborhood youth programs, and various approaches to the problems of migratory and foreign agricultural workers.

Record Group 196
Records of the Public Housing Administration

II.142 The Public Housing Administration succeeded the U.S. Housing Authority, established to administer the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 888). The act authorized a system of loans, grants, and subsidies to assist

local housing authorities in the development of low rent housing projects for low income groups. The act provided for a program of locally owned and operated low rent public housing under local governments, in accordance with state enabling legislation, and established local public housing authorities to develop, own, and operate public housing projects. Under Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942, the U.S. Housing Authority was transferred to the Federal Public Housing Authority, formerly the National Housing Agency. The President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947 (61 Stat. 954) created a consolidation of the Federal Public Housing Authority and the Housing and Home Finance Agency and redesignated them the Public Housing Administration.

II.143 Records of the Inter-group Relations Branch, 1936–1963 (14.28 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 47

Boxes 1–20 [NC3-196-78-3]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject and thereunder by activity.

Scope and Content: The records include directives and memorandums related to the agency's policies and procedures. Among the records are civil rights correspondence, statements and policy about race, records regarding labor based on state activity, and reports and statements of the PHA Deputy Commissioner. There are records that document the Branch's reviews of local housing authorities' policies on the hiring of minorities. The intra-agency correspondence consists of reports on sub-Cabinet groups on civil rights, racial policy, employment, and the Commissioner's staff meetings. There is also information about court cases involving housing decisions that pertain to racially restrictive covenants, copies of restrictive covenants, and newspaper clippings.

Record Group 207 General Records of the Department of Housing and Urban Development

II.144 The Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (79 Stat. 667), September 9, 1965, established the Department of Housing and

Urban Development (HUD). The Department of Housing and Urban Development replaced a number of predecessor agencies that were involved in Federal housing activities. It succeeded the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA), established in 1947 to coordinate Federal housing activities and to implement the Housing Act of 1949. In 1942 the HHFA had replaced the National Housing Agency (NHA), which coordinated wartime housing activities. The 1965 act creating HUD transferred the functions, powers, and duties of the HHFA to the Department, which was made responsible for administering programs designed to provide assistance for housing and the development of the nation's communities.

II.145 Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, 1961–1968, Subject Correspondence Files, 1942–1969 (158 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 55

Boxes 60–375 [NN3-370-114]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by Secretary, thereunder by year, and thereunder by subject.

Scope and Content: Some examples under this entry include:

1. Box 61

Folder: 1961—Government Commissions and Presidential Committees on Civil Rights

Scope and Content: The records contain various state reports to the Commission on Civil Rights from the state advisory committees. There are correspondence and complaints that pertain to housing discrimination at the state level.

2. Box 64

Folder: Inter-group Relations

Scope and Content: The folder contains studies on the housing of nonwhite populations in the United States. There are several reports by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for the year 1961, and a statement by President Kennedy on equal opportunity in housing. There is correspondence

between President Kennedy and Weaver detailing civil rights issues regarding fair housing. The folder also contains correspondence by Robert Weaver to various nongovernmental agencies.

3. Box 65

Folder: Justice Department

Scope and Content: The records concern civil rights issues focused on by the Justice Department and correspondence of various civil rights organizations asking Weaver to use his influence in the Kennedy administration to promote the nomination of a clerk in the U.S. Court of Appeals that would be sensitive to civil rights issues.

4. Box 66

Folder: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Scope and Content: The file contains correspondence with the NAACP Nashville office concerning housing discrimination. There are also letters alleging discrimination by private contractors who are contracting under HUD and HFA. Some correspondence addresses the upcoming 1962 EEO conference in Los Angeles, CA.

5. Box 68

Folder: Rental Houses

Scope and Content: This folder contains assorted correspondence that pertains to housing discrimination in rental apartments throughout the United States

6. Box 69

Folder: NAACP and Urban League

Scope and Content: The records concern correspondence with Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League. The subject of much of the correspondence is the NAACP's and Urban League's desire to have Negroes represented at international events in official Government delegations. There are also communications with Secretary Weaver encouraging him to promote more Negroes to positions within HUD.

7. Box 89

Folder: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Scope and Content: The file contains speeches and invitations concerning Weaver's involvement with the Commission.

8. Box 93

Folder: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Scope and Content: The file contains Home Finance Agency policies and procedures on employment and other Federal agencies' memorandums concerning their policies regarding equal rights.

9. Box 112

Folder: State Department

Scope and Content: The file consists of correspondence concerning housing discrimination against African diplomats living in Washington, DC. It also contains letters from various real estate agencies accused of discrimination and correspondences from Weaver's office to the State Department.

10. Box 116

Folder: President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces

Scope and Content: There are several 1961 reports by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The file also contains information regarding the President's Committee on Equal Rights in the Armed Forces. Several memorandums detail housing discrimination at the nation's public universities.

11. Box 123

Folder: United Negro College Fund

Scope and Content: The file primarily consists of correspondence from the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce and the United Negro College Fund. Much of the file pertains to housing discrimination across the nation.

12. Box 124

Folder: Commission Against Discrimination

Scope and Content: The file contains newspaper clippings regarding Weaver's addresses to various state NAACP branches across the country. There are also memos on equal opportunity in housing and letters from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) inviting Weaver to speak at their conference on equal housing.

13. Box 126

Folder: Tuskegee

Scope and Content: The box contains records that pertain to Weaver's speeches at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, AL.

14. Box 129

Folder: Housing Discrimination

Scope and Content: The file contains correspondence that pertains to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its implications for the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

15. Box 134

Folder: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Scope and Content: Included in this folder is the President's Executive Order 10925 that established the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity Fair Housing Ordinances. There is also a report from the subcommittee on the Civil Rights Act of 1964. There are memorandums from President Johnson's office pertaining to EEO, as well as letters concerning discrimination against Negro bricklayers in Chicago.

16. Box 148

Folder: Equal Opportunity in Housing

Scope and Content: This folder contains information that pertains to various conferences held on the issue of equal opportunity in the northeast and midwest regions of the United States

17. Box 204

Folder: President's Executive Order

Scope and Content: The folder contains information detailing HUD's

desire to terminate funding projects for low income housing for African Americans. There is also information pertaining to various presidential committees on equal opportunity.

18. Box 208

Folder: White House Civil Rights Conference

Scope and Content: In 1966, the Johnson administration held a conference on civil rights. This folder contains correspondence between the White House and Weaver's office. There are also several letters from the NAACP's attorney, Jack Greenburg.

19. Box 219

Folder: National Urban League

Scope and Content: The file contains information that pertains to the 1966 National Urban League annual conference. Robert C. Weaver addressed the convention, providing an assessment of the Black Power Movement and offering solutions on how government programs could help to eradicate poverty in urban ghettos.

20. Box 221

Folder: Urban Crisis

Scope and Content: Most of this file consists of speeches and papers by Weaver and his assessment of urban problems in America. The major subjects of the papers are the programs of the Great Society initiative and the implementation of various civil rights bills that were passed under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

21. Box 240

Folder: Correspondence

Scope and Content: This is a general correspondence file of Robert C. Weaver concerning what he calls "racial isolation around the country." There is also a study regarding various racial problems in the country.

22. Box 241

Folder: Equal Opportunity Standards and Regulations

Scope and Content: The folder contains correspondence from the Congress of Racial Equality requesting an investigation on low income housing construction.

23. Box 242

Folder: Equal Opportunity in HUD

Scope and Content: The file consists of correspondence and memorandums pertaining to equal opportunity programs in the Department.

24. Box 287

Folder: Commission on Civil Rights (CCR)

Scope and Content: The folder contains correspondence related to the activities of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The Commission undertook several studies on minority housing in Tennessee and California. There are also several letters from HUD senior officials to the CCR. There is also a folder concerning the plight of Mexican Americans.

25. Box 289

Folder: Office of Economic Opportunity

Scope and Content: This folder contains memorandums from the Assistant to the Secretary of Inter-group Relations concerning HUD's annual Washington Conference. Kenneth Clark and various commissioners from the Office of Equal Opportunity addressed the conference.

26. Box 292

Folder: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Scope and Content: The file mainly consists of staff bulletins that detail HUD's policies toward affirmative action, and rules and regulations that pertain to handling discrimination complaints.

27. Box 300

Folder: Civil Rights Acts of 1964–66

Scope and Content: The records pertain to the civil rights guidelines of HUD that were mandated by the Civil Rights Acts. Much of the documen-

tation covers strategies based on the acts for improving deficiencies within the agency.

28. Box 302

Folder: Weaver's Goals

Scope and Content: This file contains the goals and objectives of Robert C. Weaver as Secretary of HUD.

29. Box 303

Folder: NAACP

Scope and Content: These records are composed of correspondence between Robert C. Weaver and NAACP branches across the nation.

30. Box 305

Folder: National Committee against Discrimination in Housing

Scope and Content: This folder contains studies of urban "ghettos" and how Federal work impacts on low income Americans who are mired in poverty.

31. Box 317

Folder: Equal Opportunity Correspondence

Scope and Content: These records relate to Senate efforts to officially sanction "Negro History Month." The file also contains correspondence from community activists around the nation requesting HUD to fund various history programs for Negroes.

32. Box 318

Folder: Equal Opportunity in HUD

Scope and Content: The box contains files that detail the various HUD policies regarding civil rights. The folder contains newspaper clippings on investigations undertaken by HUD regarding alleged discrimination in housing programs.

33. Box 319

Folder: Equal Opportunity

Scope and Content: This folder contains memorandums concerning various cases relating to recent developments in Title VI enforcement programs.

34. Box 367

Folder: Commission on Civil Rights

Scope and Content: In this folder there are numerous references to the Civil Rights Act of 1968 as it relates to HUD's policies and procedures toward fair housing loans to minorities. Much of the file consists of correspondence between Robert C. Weaver and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

35. Box 373

Folder: Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity

Scope and Content: This folder contains records that relate to minority employment within the Federal Government. There is testimony regarding the difficulties that agencies were having in finding qualified applicants.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

II.146 Subject File 1960–1968 [Secretary Robert C. Weaver] (6 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 126

Boxes 1, 4–7, 9 [NN3-207-94-001]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

1. Box 1

Folders: Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Civil Rights Act of 1968

Scope and Content: The records relate to the enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968, and include memorandums and policy statements, that underscore the importance of enforcing these acts within HUD. The files also contain correspondence between Robert C. Weaver and

HUD officials addressing the shortcomings of some civil rights policies relative to housing. Other records include information about the Secretary's ability to enforce Title VIII civil rights regulations within all Federal agencies throughout the United States, and challenges to the authority of Titles VI and VIII.

2. Box 4

Folders: Joint Center for Urban Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University; Leadership Conference of Civil Rights, 1966; Legislation; Legislation, Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (3 folders); and Minority Group Housing, 1965

Scope and Content: The records consist of memorandums, reports, correspondence, and statements that pertain to housing issues and civil rights. Files include correspondence concerning the interest of MIT's Center for Urban Studies in working with HUD on housing issues. Other files contain correspondence between Robert C. Weaver and Daniel Patrick Moynihan that concerns EEOC and fair housing regulations as well as records relating to various Cabinet members' support of the proposed Civil Rights Bill of 1966 before the Senate subcommittee. There is also a folder that details the Civil Rights Conference of 1966, held in Washington, DC, which lists various government and nongovernment organizations that attended.

3. Box 5

Folders: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 1968 and 1969 (3 folders); National Committee against Discrimination in Housing, 1968 and 1969 (2 folders); and the National League of Cities, 1967–1968

Scope and Content: The records include correspondence, memorandums and notes between the NAACP and Weaver concerning investigations of numerous Title VIII discrimination complaints. Although most of the complaints came from various southern NAACP branches, there are a few from northern cities. There are also various letters written to HUD's Equal Opportunity Administrator concerning complaints and investigations of housing discrimination. There are letters from the Urban League's director, Whitney Young, to HUD's Office of Equal Opportunity. In 1969, the Secretary of HUD sent a condolence letter to the National Urban League's Seattle office in reference to the assassination of the branch's executive director.

4. Box 6

Folders: Poor People's March, 1968; Racial Problems (Riots) 1967 (2 folders); and Racial Tensions (Riots)

Scope and Content: These records include correspondence relating to the Poor People's March on Washington, DC, which was organized by Dr. Ralph Abernathy. There is also a detailed letter to HUD's Secretary demanding that more Federal dollars be applied to housing the nation's poor.

5. Box 7

Folders: Watts Area, Los Angeles, California, 1968

Scope and Content: The records include memorandums and correspondence pertaining to the Watts Riot of 1965. The Johnson administration assigned the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Office of Economic Opportunity to study the housing and economic needs of that city. Also included in the file are various proposals to provide low income housing and reports on community involvement in assuring that public funds were properly allocated.

6. Box 9

Folders: Data Book, Civil Rights, 1966

Scope and Content: The data book includes fact sheets, printed materials such as the *Congressional Record*, copies of bills, and clippings on HUD's civil rights record. Also included in the book are questions and answers regarding Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1966 and documents that pertain to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

II.147 Program Files, 1940–1965 [Race Relations Program, 1946–1958] (3.5 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 56

Boxes 745–51 [NN-370-114]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: These records cover postwar race relations programs in

the Eisenhower administration. The files pertain to various African American civil rights organizations' protests of discriminatory policies within the Federal Government's housing programs. The documents reveal support for a race relations office for employees within HUD. This proposed office was to facilitate the training of race relations officers that would have the responsibility of overseeing complaints filed against the agency. The records also cover various race relations conferences that emphasized equal opportunity in housing throughout the nation. Also included are meetings between HUD agencies, the NAACP, the Urban League, and the National Council of Negro Women. Files contain newspaper articles and clippings, speeches and articles by HUD officials, and training programs designed for minority populations.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

II.148 Subject Files of Richard C. Van Dusen, 1969–1972 (3 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 88

Boxes: 24–29 [NN-374-134]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject. In some instances the folders include an alphanumeric file designation.

Scope and Content: The records contain correspondence, memorandums, reports, newspaper clippings, and policy statements regarding the operation of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) during the Nixon administration. The correspondence consists of communication between various intragovernment agencies and documentation of changes in OEO's policy in the area of civil rights. The correspondence includes communications between civil rights organizations and HUD alleging the Department's unresponsiveness to housing discrimination complaints. Civil rights organizations also accused the Nixon administration and HUD of failing to adhere to laws regarding equal access to housing. There are records relating to the 1972 conference on equal opportunity and resignation letters of HUD officials.

II.149 Subject Correspondence, 1964–1966 (2 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 114

Boxes 9, 27 [NN3-207-94-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by the agency's numerical filing scheme and there-under by subject.

1. Box 9

Scope and Content: The records consist primarily of information on the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1966. There is correspondence between the National Urban League, the NAACP, and local civil rights groups and HUD regarding housing discrimination in various cities across the country. There was considerable concern among civil rights groups over Federal allowance of segregated public housing. There are also letters from African American Vietnam veterans that sought Federal assistance in acquiring homes. Some files contain plans and policy statements that pertain to EEO compliance and documents that pertain to enforcement procedures for institutions of higher education under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

2. Box 27

Folder: Programming General, April 13–30, 1967

Scope and Content: The records relate to various civil rights advocacy organizations and congressional hearings on enforcement of civil rights polices. There are letters from the Virginia Council of Human Rights, the NAACP, and the National Urban League concerning ending segregation in Government projected housing. The NAACP San Francisco branch requested that HUD investigate contractors in that area who refused to hire African American laborers. There are also communications from Congress requesting HUD to enforce Executive Order 11063, which prohibits discrimination in FHA- or Veterans Administration-assisted housing programs. African American Vietnam veterans petitioned Congress to assist them in their efforts to purchase homes in nonsegregated areas. Representative John Conyers was one of the principal congressmen who helped in this effort.

II.150 Metropolitan Development Reader and Subject Files, 1965–1968
(1 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 112
Box 20 [NN3-207-94-001]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically by date and thereunder by subject.

Scope and Content: These are records of the Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunity that relate to memorandums of the Director of Equal Opportunity within HUD. The correspondence relates to the elimination of segregated facilities within governmental contractor's work compounds.

II.151 Publications of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1972–1973 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: UP
MLR Entry 1001
Boxes 41–42 [NC3-287-79-002]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by the agency's alphanumeric filing scheme.

File: PRO 48-1, Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Publications

Scope and Content: These records pertain to fair housing and equal opportunity within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity. They consist mostly of monthly reports, complaint activity reports, and compliance reviews for the years 1972–73. Also included is a bibliography of scholarly research on urban housing compiled by HUD.

Record Group 220

Records of Temporary Committees, Commissions, and Boards

II.152 Temporary committees, commissions, boards, and other bodies have been appointed from time to time by Presidents to serve in fact-finding or advisory capacities with regard to the work of executive agencies.

RECORDS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT, 1961-65

II.153 Executive Order 10925 of March 6, 1961, as amended by Executive Order 11114 of June 22, 1963, established the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (PCEEO). The Commission studied employment practices of the Federal Government and large employers and recommended steps to eliminate discrimination within the executive branch and by Government contractors. Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, abolished the Commission and transferred its activities for resolution, as appropriate, to the Department of Labor and the Civil Service Commission.

II.154 The records of PCEEO relate to the administration of Executive Orders 10925 and 11114 in an effort to obtain adherence and compliance with those orders from Government contractors and Government agencies. The 11 series include the Committee's compliance reports for Government contractors, which were conducted to monitor contractors' compliance to the Executive orders, providing numerical representations for the number of minorities employed in professional, skilled, and other positions. The materials also explore the period during which the Kennedy administration initiated preliminary enforcement of antidiscrimination laws; they also document the signing of the Plans for Progress by labor entities. Documented discrimination complaints against Government contractors and Federal agencies and installations are also included. These complaints range in nature from segregation of job facilities to job and promotion denial due to racial bias. These records further document the signing of the Union Programs for Fair Practices by labor unions and provide studies in the form of questionnaires presented to labor unions inquiring about the number of minority members. The records of Hobart Taylor, Jr., Executive Vice Chairman of the PCEEO, include a variety of correspondence concerning the Committee's efforts to enforce Executive orders of the Civil Rights Act, investigate discrimination complaints, and identify programs implemented to expand employment to minorities. Records concerning the Committee's efforts to implement equal employment opportunity in Government agencies, as well as records of the Labor Advisory Council of the PCEEO, which worked to assist unions in implementing the fair practices program, are also included.

1. Compliance Reports, 1962–1963 (39 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 35010 A

Boxes 1–96 [N3-220-87-8]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by contractor name.

2. Newspaper Clippings, 1961–1962 (4 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 35010 B

Boxes 1–8 [N3-220-87-3]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder by date.

3. Requests for Copies, 1962–1963 (3 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 35010 C

Boxes 1–6 [N3-220-87-1]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by date.

4. Complaint Files, 1961–1965 (77.6 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 35010 D

Boxes 1–70 [N3-220-87-1]

Boxes 1–84 [N3-220-87-3]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by case file number.

5. Local Union Questionnaires, 1963 (27.7 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 35010 E
Boxes 1–68 [N3-220-87-1]
Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by state.

6. Records Maintained by Hobart Taylor, Jr., Executive Vice-Chairman, 1961–1965 (4 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 35010 F
Boxes 1–8 [NN-366-72]
Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

7. Agency EEO Correspondence, 1961–1965 (18.78 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 35010 G
Boxes 1–46 [N3-220-87-2]
Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by name of Government agency or installation.

8. Records of the Labor Advisory Council of the PCEEO Maintained by Thomas McNamara, 1963–1965 (3 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 35010 H
Boxes 1–6 [N3-220-87-1]
Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by names of council members and by union trade.

9. General Subject File, 1961–1965 (7.94 ft.)

Finding Aid: A1
MLR Entry 35010 I
Boxes 1–19 [N3-220-87-1]
Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

10. Miscellaneous Files, 1962–1965 (2.95 ft.)

Finding Aid: A1

MLR Entry 35010 J

Boxes 1–7 [N3-220-87-1]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

11. Records Concerning Unions, 1961–1964 (3.02 ft.)

Finding Aid: A1

MLR Entry 35010 K

Boxes 1–6 [N3-220-87-1]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by union name.

Record Group 235
**General Records of the Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare**

II.155 Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 established the Department of Health Education, and Welfare (HEW) on April 11, 1953. It became the principal agency responsible for overseeing Federal programs designed to promote the health, education, and social well-being of the people of the United States. It had six major program components—the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Food and Drug Administration, the Social Security Administration, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital. It also had responsibilities for three federally aided operations—Howard University, the American Printing House for the Blind, and Gallaudet University. HEW became the Federal agency responsible for ensuring that school districts receiving Federal funds annually complied with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, and national origin in federally assisted programs, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination based on sex in federally assisted education programs.

II.156 Secretary's Subject Correspondence, 1956–1974 (2 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 34

Boxes 133 and 148 [NN3-235-95-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by the agency's decimal classification system.

1. File Classification: 009 Civil Rights

Scope and Content: These records are the subject correspondence files of the Office of the Secretary. They were maintained in the Central Records section of the Secretary's Office between 1960 and 1963. This particular file contains congressional committee lists, speech excerpts, Presidential messages to the Congress, summary reports, civil rights House bills, statistical charts on school desegregation in the South, Cabinet papers on civil rights (1961), the Secretary's Staff papers on civil rights, and a proposal to end discrimination in Government-assisted programs authored in 1961 by Roy Wilkins and Arnold Aronson.

2. File Classification: 031.3 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Scope and Content: These records are the file of correspondence with the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for the years 1959–62. They contain memorandums, newspaper clippings, reports, and publications regarding vocational educational programs and public vocational rehabilitation programs. The correspondence involved the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Office of Education), the White House, the Department of Justice, the House of Representatives, and the Senate. They cover subjects such as equal protections laws and public higher education, recommendations for the use of Federal funds in grant-in-aid programs, problems of school transitions, and school desegregation.

Record Group 237
Records of the Federal Aviation Administration

II.157 The Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 932) of October 15,

1966, established the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) within the Department of Transportation. It was charged with regulating air commerce and promoting, encouraging, and developing civil aeronautics. It was given the responsibility of controlling the military and civilian use of air space. The FAA also has the authority to develop, install, and operate air navigation facilities and air traffic control systems.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE AND SECURITY

II.158 General Files, 1964–1970 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 80

Box 1 [NN3-237-02-004]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by an order, or change, or notice number.

Scope and Content: The records consist of case files that include copies of paperwork submitted to the Paperwork Management Branch of the FAA to change or initiate forms. The forms were developed by the Office of Civil Rights of the FAA in order to track and analyze the hiring of minorities by the agency.

II.159 Equal Employment Opportunity Files, 1959–1966 (12 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 82

Boxes 1–12 [NN3-237-02-004]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged (Unprocessed series).

Scope and Content: The records of this entry are those of the FAA's Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and include memorandums, letters, data reports, EEO Office materials, FAA publications, newspaper clippings, surveys, and other correspondence between FAA's Administrator and the FAA field offices. The records further include FAA regional agencies' discrimination complaints, and compliance reports and reviews, as well as employment appraisals from those agencies. In order to encourage

the implementation of measures under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the President issued a directive to Federal agencies to take all necessary steps to ensure that equal rights were guaranteed to the Federal work force; therefore, there are several files in this series relating to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the FAA's support for the PCEEO policies. Also included are reports from FAA field areas where there was minority employment, in addition to newspaper clippings that show disapproval of the FAA's commitment to the hiring and promotion of minorities, including a Ku Klux Klan outcry against the Civil Rights Act.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

II.160 Administrator's Subject Correspondence, 1959–1982 (6 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 14

Boxes 78, 115, 155, 204, 249, 289, 320, 353, 386, 428, 446, 477, 520 [NN3-237-94-003]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by year (with gaps) and thereunder by the agency's numerical filing scheme.

Numerical Files: 3700 (Equal Employment), 1964–67; 3700-1 (Equal Opportunity), 1968–76; and 3701 (Equal Opportunity), 1977–81

Scope and Content: The records in this entry include memorandums, telegrams, letters, newspaper clippings, reports, and correspondence. The material consists of general correspondence between the FAA Administrator's office and its regional offices and field areas, correspondence between the Administrator's office and Congress, and some public correspondence with the Administrator. The records primarily cover management operations and organization, airports, facilities, air traffic and aircraft management, and personnel matters. Included are records that show the FAA's handling of Equal Employment Opportunity measures and the administration's policy adjustments to meet EEO objectives.

Record Group 319 Records of the Army Staff

II.161 The Army Organization Act of 1950 (64 Stat 263) of June 28, 1950, established the Army Staff in the Department of the Army as the collective name for all organizations responsible to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. General Order 97, Department of the Army, of November 13, 1951, confirmed the new organization. The Army Staff provided advice to the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries of the Army. It supervised the planning, execution, and review of all Army programs, including organization, operations, supply, equipment, recruitment, training, mobilization, and demobilization. Also, it investigated and reported on the efficiency and preparedness of the Army.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS (ODCSOPS)

II.162 Domestic Disturbance Files

1. Records of the Oxford Mississippi Operation, 1961–1963 (19.15 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD

MLR Entry 113

Boxes 1–38

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: ODCSOPS records relate to the use of Federal marshals, U.S. troops, and the federalized National Guard in Oxford, Mississippi, 1962–63, on the occasion of James Meredith's enrollment at the University of Mississippi. The records cover events such as the riots of September 30 and Governor Barnett's efforts to obstruct Federal marshals, as well as the daily events on campus and Meredith's progress under integration. The files detail Federal involvement from a number of angles, including preparations for the operation, Executive orders from the President, after action reports on the cost and lessons of Federal involvement, congressional correspondence on the military's involvement, and effects on the media, public, and, in particular, students and staff at "Ole

Miss.” These detailed records demonstrate that the Government was highly sensitive to public opinion, researching the legality of Federal intervention and monitoring press reports, letters to congressmen, and the international impact of the campaign.

2. Records of the March on Washington, or Operation “Steep Hill,” 1963
(4.03 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 114

Boxes 1–8

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These records reveal details of the Federal Government’s plans to intervene in the March on Washington (code-named Operation “Steep Hill”) in the event the march became disorderly. The Operation was extended to include plans for intervention in Alabama during 1963 and 1964 over the issue of school integration. Army Staff communications and memorandums tracked the plans of the march organizers throughout the summer, and ODCSOPS prepared contingency plans for cooperation with Washington, DC, police for controlling the march. The records also include intelligence reports and estimates, congressional correspondence, press articles, and maps planning the route of the march and facilities needed. The Alabama operations are covered lightly, as are other civil disturbances throughout the United States. These records give an insight into the personalities and events at the March on Washington.

3. Records of Operations “Oak Tree” and “Palm Tree,” 1963 (13.86 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 115

Boxes 1–26

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: Operation “Oak Tree” began in May 1963 as the code name for the Army’s plan to intervene in Alabama in the event of civil disturbances related to school integration. “Palm Tree” was the new designa-

tion in June when the operation was extended over a wider area. These records cover Governor Wallace's "stand in the schoolhouse door" and the Birmingham church bombing, when the National Guard was federalized and U.S. troops were deployed. The files include a log of activities, after action reports, news reports, and a summary of significant events.

4. Records of Operation "Arkansas," 1957–1958 (2.52 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 116

Boxes 1–5

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by folder number.

Scope and Content: The records cover President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops and the Arkansas National Guard in the Little Rock integration crisis of 1957–58. The operation is detailed from the stage planning for intervention prior to deployment, up to the withdrawal of troops at the end of the school year. Records include a journal of events, a summary of the operation by ODCSOPS, a historical report prepared by the Office of the Chief of Military History (OCMH), papers on Governor Faubus' actions with regard to integration, press reports and observations by Army officers on the reaction of the community, and congressional correspondence. The records document official concern over the legality and ramifications of the operation and provide an insight into the problems surrounding this early attempt at school integration.

Record Group 381 Records of the Community Services Administration

HEADQUARTERS RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

II.163 The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) was established in the Executive Office of the President by the Act of August 20, 1964 (78 Stat. 508). It had responsibility for the administration and coordination of Federal anti-poverty programs as specified in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-452, as amended). All Office of Economic

Opportunity programs, except three, were transferred by administrative action on July 6, 1973, to the Departments of Labor, Housing and Urban Development, and Health, Education and Welfare. The Legal Services Program, was transferred to the Legal Services Program of the Community Services Administration by terms of the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 378), approved July 25, 1974. The Community Action and Economic Development Programs were transferred to the Community Services Administration by an act of January 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2291, 2310). Records of the Office of Economic Opportunity are now a part of Records of the Community Services Administration.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

II.164 Deputy Director's Project Files, 1965–1970 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1003

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-381-92-18]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by year and thereunder by subject.

Scope and Content: This series contains correspondence, copies of newspaper clippings, memorandums, reports, minutes of meetings, convention programs, and other records accumulated by Bertrand Harding, who served as the Deputy Director and Acting Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Much of the correspondence concerns the activities of Maurice Dawkins, Assistant Director for Civil Rights, Office of Economic Opportunity. The records include an assessment of the National Conference on Black Power, 1967, in Newark, NJ; documentary materials from the 1967 CORE Convention, Oakland, CA ; notes from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference convention, August 14–17, 1967, and the Department of Justice Task Force on Civil Rights, 1968, for the White House; documents relating to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Report on Ghettoes, 1967; material on the Poor People's Campaign and OEO, 1968, and civil rights and the anti-poverty war; and reports on the Civil Rights Coordinator Conference, 1968. Many of the files contain information regarding civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr; Roy Wilkins; Whitney Young; and Andrew Young.

II.165 Alphabetical File of Samuel Yette, 1964–1966 (4.53 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 2

Boxes 7–15

Loc: NAII

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent, organization, or subject.

Scope and Content: Samuel Yette was the Special Assistant to the Director of Civil Rights. He corresponded with the OEO staff, government agencies, official congressional members, civil rights organizations, labor unions, staffs of various antipoverty programs, and the public. He advised the Office of Economic Opportunity Director on civil rights legislation and on the formulation and implementation of policy. Among his records are correspondence, reports, antipoverty program analyses, minutes of meetings, transcripts of testimonies, publications on various subjects related to civil rights, Federal housing reports on poverty problems, and press clippings and news releases. Some of the extensive files cover civil rights in specifically designated areas such as proposed legislation, Mexican Americans, hearings, violations, Civil Rights Act of 1964—Title VI, the Civil Rights Office of OEO, the 1966 White House Conference—“To Fulfill These Rights,” discrimination in housing, the NAACP, the National Urban League, the National Newspaper Publishers Association, and Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division. Some of the reports cover implementation of the equal employment opportunity program, efforts to achieve compliance of OEO programs with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, complaints of racial and sex discrimination, conferences regarding civil rights, and congressional hearings.

II.166 Program Files, 1964–1967 (2.01 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 3

Boxes 16–19

Loc: NAII

Arrangement: Arranged by subject, program, or region.

Scope and Content: The Office of the Special Assistant to the Director for Civil Rights held the responsibility for tracking and assuring the compliance with

civil rights legislation of programs administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The records consist of correspondence, weekly reports on civil rights matters, reports by civil rights coordinators, equal employment opportunity guidelines, civil rights program compliance procedures and reports, reports of civil rights violations, civil rights policy directives, press releases and newspaper clippings, and publications that pertain to the civil rights aspects of programs such as Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Upward Bound, and VISTA. There are weekly activity reports for the Community Action Program, Headstart, and Job Corps, and a national and regional profile of project Upward Bound. There are files for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Department of Interior; Small Business Administration; Department of Agriculture; and Farmers Home Administration that contain correspondence related to their civil rights duties.

II.167 Records Relating to the Administration of the Civil Rights Program in the Regions, 1965–1966 (7.65 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 4

Boxes 20–34

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by region and thereunder by state and thereunder by local areas and cities.

Scope and Content: These records consist of correspondence between regional coordinators, various civil rights groups, labor organizations, members of Congress, and community groups regarding the activities of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The OEO Act created the Community Action Program nationwide, and many files contain correspondence and reports regarding the civil rights–antipoverty initiative. The records of each region contain memorandums, reports, activities of youth and poverty programs, and weekly activity reports of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Some regions’ records contain published hearings of the United Commission on Civil Rights, 1965–66. There are newspaper clippings of specific activities in the cities of the various regions and assessments of the effectiveness of the antipoverty programs. The records also address particular issues and programs in local areas. There are also memorandums on authority and responsibility in the assignment and direction of regional civil rights coordinators and procedures for staffing patterns of regional offices.

**II.168 Program Records of the Assistant Director for Civil Rights,
November 1965–December 1968 (7.05 ft.)**

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1005

Boxes 1–14 [NN3-381-92-1]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Unarranged.

1. Box 1

Scope and Content: The files contain travel logs, authorizations, and reimbursement documents related to the activities of Maurice A. Dawkins, Assistant Director for Civil Rights, for the year 1965. Several files contain programs of the events at which Maurice Dawkins spoke. There are invitations and reminder correspondence to speak at various conferences, conventions, programs of the major civil rights organizations, lunches, dinners, and award ceremonies.

2. Box 2

Scope and Content: The files contain memorandums, correspondence, newspaper clippings, press releases, and copies of programs related to the activities of Maurice Dawkins in the year 1967. There are files that contain correspondence and program items from such conferences as CORE on Black Power in June; the NAACP National Convention; meetings and newspapers of the Black Panther Party; the Black Power Conference, Newark, NJ; the Southern Christian Leadership Conference National Convention; and several national meetings of fraternities and sororities.

3. Box 3

Scope and Content: The files contain memorandums, correspondence, newspaper clippings, press releases, and copies of programs related to the activities of Maurice Dawkins in August 1968. There are files on National Urban League conferences, the Conference on Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and a Negro Middle Class Women's conference held in Washington, DC, in 1968.

4. Box 4

Scope and Content: The files contain memorandums, correspondence, newspaper clippings, press releases, and copies of programs related to the activities of Maurice Dawkins during 1968. The are files on the National Bar Association Convention, 1968; the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Convention; the NAACP State Convention in North Carolina; and the Regional Directors Conference.

5. Box 5

File: D/S Regional Directors Conference, New York City (NYC), October 24–25, 1968 (folder 2 of 3)

Scope and Content: Position papers for the regional directors' headquarters staff conference.

File: D/S Regional Directors Conference, NYC, October 24–25, 1968 (folder 3 of 3)

Scope and Content: U.S. Civil Service Commission bulletins sent to OEO regional directors regarding equal employment opportunity regulations and memorandums sent to all regional directors.

6. Boxes 6–9

Scope and Content: These files contain correspondence between Maurice Dawkins and the regional coordinators for civil rights for the year 1967. The files of Robert W. Saunders, Civil Rights Coordinator, Region III, Southeast Region, 1967–68, are quite prominent among these records. There are agendas for briefings and planning meetings, newspaper clippings, and regional director's reports. There are files maintained on congressional supporters, foundations, lawyers, and individual civil rights groups. There are OEO reports for Job Corps centers, monthly statistical reports, and reports of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights hearings in Montgomery, AL, for 1968.

7. Boxes 10–11

Scope and Content: These files cover subjects related to the activities and interests of Maurice Dawkins during the years 1966–68. They include correspondence, memorandums, reports, minutes of meetings, information

on national conventions and meetings, and documents related to congressional concern with civil rights—including inquiries and reactions to current events. The files contain the 1967 Booz-Allen & Hamilton report on the statewide education study in Mississippi.

8. Boxes 12–13

File: Program Records of the Assistant Director for Civil Rights, November 1965–December 1968 (Demonstration Projects Involving Dawkins)

Scope and Content: These files consist of records related to demonstration projects that interested Maurice Dawkins. They cover the years 1967–69. There are correspondence, memorandums, reports, proposals, investigations, and information related to national conferences. There are records that pertain to Operation Breadbasket and Martin Luther King, Jr; the New Orleans City Planning Commission; the Denver Fair Housing Project; the Ford Foundation and SCLC training; the Harlem Economic Development Project and its replication; and the Southern Christian Leadership Foundation Advisory Board.

9. Box 14

File: Program Records of the Assistant Director for Civil Rights, November 1965–December 1968 (Miscellaneous Administrative Records)

Scope and Content: These files consist of miscellaneous records maintained by Maurice Dawkins. Among them are files on Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and memorandums and correspondence that pertain to equal employment and public relations and to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND
EVALUATION

II.169 Subject Files, 1964–1972 (41.32 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 10-A

Boxes 1–82 [NC3-381-83-004]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by year and thereunder alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: This office had the responsibility for identifying and defining the nature and extent of poverty in the United States. It sought to develop the most comprehensive program possible to combat and minimize poverty. The Office undertook ongoing studies and evaluations of specific programs and accomplishments. The records are arranged alphabetically by subject and include correspondence, reports, memorandums, proposals, plans, agendas, evaluations, studies, congressional hearings, newspaper clippings, press releases, and related records.

Record Group 398

General Records of the Department of Transportation

II.170 The Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931) was passed on October 15, 1966. The act consolidated highway, rail, air, and marine transportation functions vested in several Federal agencies into the newly created Department of Transportation (DOT). The Department establishes national transportation polices affecting highways, railroads, urban mass transit systems, and aviation. It develops and enforces safety regulations for highways, waterways, ports, and oil and gas pipelines. Before the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, it administered the U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Railroad Administration, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Federal Transit Administration, Maritime Administration, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and Research and Special Programs Administration.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

II.171 General Correspondence, 1961–1972 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 3

Boxes 33–35 [NN374-26]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by the agency's filing scheme.

Files: Minority Applicants, 1961–1967

Scope and Content: These records pertain to the adherence of DOT to equal employment opportunity (EEO) hiring polices, and its efforts to employ minority workers in the Department. The files contain employment applications and letters recommending various applicants for high level DOT positions. Employment opportunities comprised both civil service and political appointments. The files contain the applications of several minority candidates. Prominent among them is the application of Greyhound executive and former Brooklyn Dodger pitcher Joe Black for the DOT Advisory Board.

Record Group 403

Records of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

II.172 The Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII (78 Stat. 253), established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which became operational on July 2, 1965, with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., as its first chairman (May 26, 1965–May 11, 1966). Title VII charged EEOC with responsibility to end discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, and sex in hiring, promoting, terminating, paying, and all other conditions of employment. EEOC also had the function of promoting voluntary programs by employers, unions, and company organizations to put equal employment opportunity into operation. Five commissioners were appointed by the President to assist the Chairperson in fulfilling the mandates of Title VII.

II.173 Subject File Relating to Litigation Against American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1971–1973 (.82 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1

Boxes 1–2

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: This series contains correspondence between the defendants (AT&T and its many companies), the plaintiffs, EEOC, and the Department of Labor. Among the records is the complaint and consent decree, replies from the plaintiffs, materials and reference, and memorandums of agreement and pre-hearing memorandums.

II.174 Numeric-Subject Files Relating to Litigation Against American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1965–1973 (51.60 ft.)

Finding Aid NARS-A1

MLR Entry: 2

Boxes 1–122

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged numerically by the agency's filing scheme and thereunder alphabetically or numerically by folder title.

Scope and Content: This series contains proceedings of the litigation against AT&T by the EEOC and assorted exhibits submitted into evidence—graphs and charts of employment practices from AT&T subsidiaries, summaries and testimonies, records documenting affirmative action programs, correspondence, and memorandums.

II.175 Reports and Publicity Records, 1971–1973 (.82 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 3

Boxes 1–2

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: This series contains research reports, beginning as early as 1966, on minority hiring and employment practices in select cities and industries. There are several copies of the *EEOC News Digest*, which contain primarily newspaper clippings about EEO efforts in the private and Federal sectors. There are also public affairs notices designed to keep the public informed of EEOC activities and weekly activity reports for the Commission staff.

II.176 Records of Stephen Shulman [General Correspondence], 1966–1968 (10 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 4

Boxes 1–10 [NN3-403-94-002]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These records contain various files of the general correspondence of the Chairman's office. Stephen N. Shulman served as Chairman from September 14, 1966, to July 1, 1967. There are reports, memorandums, speeches of the Chairman, minutes of meetings, publications, journal articles, and newspaper clippings. Some of the file titles refer to EEOC regulations and rules, employment statistics, directives for affirmative action plans, investigations of employment services, civil rights organizations, congressional responses to EEOC activities, public affairs of EEOC, and commentary and analyses of sex and race discrimination. Also covered are EEOC guidelines on discrimination based on sex, religion, national origin, and race; staff discussions regarding Title VII implications for sex, race, age, and religious discrimination; an airline steward case; decisions of the Chairman and Commission; the National Organization for Women; the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; and activities of the General Counsel of EEOC.

II.177 Records of Chairman Franklin Roosevelt, Jr. [General Correspondence], 1965–1966 (2 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 5

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-403-94-004]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: These records consist of correspondence, memorandums, reports, newspaper clippings, and press releases. Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., became the first chairman of EEOC, serving May 26, 1965, to May 11, 1966. Most of the correspondence covers the Chairman's responses to

EEOC officials and congressional inquiries. It contains information on the New England EEOC Conference plans and program (1965) and the White House Conference on EEOC (1965). There are administrative files on work flow, regional directors' meetings, and weekly reports. The legislative file contains House and Senate bills related to EEO functions under civil rights bills.

II.178 Chronological Files, 1969–1979 (6 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 6

Boxes 1–6 [NN3-403-94-008]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These records are the correspondence file of the Chairman's office, 1969–79. The subject matter covers a wide variety of issues and interests of EEOC. Among the records are newspaper clippings, small publications, press releases, and assorted memorandums. The series includes the following information:

1. Box 1

Files: April 1969–June 1974

Scope and Content: These files were created by Chairmen William H. Brown III (May 6, 1969–December 28, 1973) and John H. Powell, Jr. (December 28, 1973–March 18, 1975). The subjects covered include contract compliance, racial composition studies of the labor force, memorandums of agreement with other Federal agencies, budget and fiscal matters of the Commission, Federal procurement and minority business enterprise, union discrimination, congressional enforcement legislation, Americans of Hispanic origin, state employment practices, management and organization studies, steel settlements with nine unions, and planning for EEOC conferences and seminars. Some of the Federal agencies and organizations cited are the Office of Federal Compliance (Department of Labor), the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Federal Women's Program, the Native American Task Force, the Office of the White House, and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Labor.

2. Box 2

Files: July 1974–December 1975

Scope and Content: These files were created by Chairmen John H. Powell, Jr., and Lowell W. Perry (May 27, 1975–May 15, 1976). The correspondence includes records relating to the Commission on Human Rights in regards to the establishment of EEO programs in the New York City government, the NAACP's 65th Annual Convention, annual audit plans, preparation for the Vice President's appearance before the National Urban League Convention, concerns over regional office affairs, restructuring of district offices, the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Federal Bar Association, liaison with the American Bar Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, correspondence with members of the House and Senate, and EEOC policy regarding layoffs based on seniority.

3. Box 3

Files: May 1969–May 23, 1973

Scope and Content: These files contain the speeches, press releases, radio and television interviews, and Commission statements of Chairman William H. Brown, III. The files are arranged by month, date, and year. Some of the forums that the Chairman spoke before are the National Convention of the NAACP (1969), the Conference on Affirmative Action, the Annual Convention of Alpha Phi Alpha, the American Bar Association, the National Employment Association, the American Society for Personnel Administration, the State of Maryland Commission on Human Relations, the New York Chamber of Commerce Forum on Fair Employment Practices, the Pacific Coast Labor Conference, and the Conference for EEO in the 1970s.

4. Box 4

Binders [No Title]

Scope and Content: These binders contain the news digest for the Commission. They consist of newspaper clippings compiled by the Public Affairs Department—Binder 1, May–June 1970; Binder 2, June–August 1970; Binder 3, August–October 1970; and Binder 4, October–November

1970.

5. Box 5

Files: John H. Powell, 1974; Lowell W. Perry, 1975 (May 27, 1975–May 15, 1976)

Scope and Content: These files contain some of the speeches, remarks, and statements of Chairmen Powell and Perry. Some of the Powell speeches were given at the National Conference of Christians and Jews, January 1974; Mexican American Education Conference, March 1974; House Appropriations Subcommittee, April 1974; American Bar Association, May 1974; and the National Urban League Annual meeting, July 1974. Some of Perry's addresses were made at the NAACP Annual Conference, July 1975; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, August 1975; various colleges and universities, 1975; and the House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity, September 1975.

6. Box 6

Binders [No Title]

Scope and Content: These binders contain the news digest of the Commission compiled by the Public Affairs Department—Binder 1, January–February 1971; Binder 2, March–April 1971; and Binder 3, May 1971–January 1972.

II.179 General Correspondence Files of the Executive Secretary, 1965–1966 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 7

Box 1 [NN3-403-94-005]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: These files are primarily the correspondence files of Margaretta S. Bell, Executive Secretary to the Chairman. They consist of correspondence, December 1965–May 1966, and an administrative file, 1965–66. Most of the correspondence files consist of letters of inquiry or complaint about the Commission's function; unlawful employment prac-

tices based on race, color, religion, sex, and natural origin; Social Security and disability allotments; and employment at the Commission. Among the correspondence is a file designated "Cranks and Nuts." This file contains an assortment of letters that apparently made little sense to the Commission and to which the Commission therefore did not respond. The administrative file contains internal memorandums of the Office of the Chairman on subjects such as organizational plans, office and job assignments, White House correspondence, fiscal year budget estimates, and office procedures.

RECORDS OF THE COMPLIANCE DIVISION

II.180 Compliance Correspondence, 1966–1967 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 9

Box 1 [NN3-403-94-006]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: The correspondence consists of responses to complaints of unlawful employment practices under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; interoffice memorandums regarding investigation, transmission, and disposition of complaints filed against individuals and companies; and documentation of conciliation activities. There are Bureau of Labor Statistics studies related to seniority issues. There are memorandums on the regional offices' daily workload disposition.

II.181 Compliance Division Files, 1965–1966 (2 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 8

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-403-94-003]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: The files concern compliance activities of field representatives, interoffice memorandums to the Commissioners, summaries of investigations, Federal agencies' reports, general correspondence, nonjuris-

dictional matters, complaint withdrawals, case dismissals, pending cases and processing, and policy recommendations.

Other Records

**II.182 Commission Decisions Files (Document Control Systems)
1966–1999 (46 ft.)**

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 6

Boxes: 1–46 [NN3-403-03-005]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by year and thereunder alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: These records pertain to the EEOC's decisions on cases that involve discrimination in employment. Cases were either approved or denied. Included in this series are records pertaining to Top Ranked Boxing, Inc. The EEOC accepted this case because of alleged discrimination against women, who were not allowed to participate as judges in major boxing events. Also included are cases related to racial and sexual discrimination at the St. Louis Adams Mark Hotel. Material is currently restricted.

II.183 Chairman's Chronological Files, 1980–1990 (4 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 7

Boxes 1–4 [NN3-403-03-007]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged (Unprocessed series).

Scope and Content: Most of these records were created during the Reagan administration. They primarily include correspondence between the EEOC's Chairman and nongovernmental institutions. Included is correspondence with women's organizations, civil rights organizations, and the Congressional Black Caucus. There are communications between the Chairman, Clarence Thomas, Mickey Leland, labor unions, and Hispanic civil rights organizations. There are records that reveal EEOC's participation in the campaign to help during the Ethiopian famine. Material is currently restricted.

II.184 Commission Decision Files, 1977–1986 (5 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 8

Boxes 1–5 [NN3-403-03-008]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by year and thereunder by subject.

Scope and Content: These records primarily focus on EEOC's decisions and their immediate ramifications regarding pending Supreme Court cases. There are numerous letters from various EEOC board members that refer to the *California vs. Bakke* case (1978). There are also letters concerning a reemphasis on affirmative action and its impact on employment. There are also proposals to improve racial/ethnic data base collections, and numerous manuals on reviewing Federal agencies' assurances under Executive Order 2067, an order that gave the EEOC responsibility to provide leadership and coordination for all Federal programs prohibiting discrimination. There is also information regarding the Equal Pay Act (EPA).

II.185 Chairman's Chronological File, 1976–1999 (10 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 9

Boxes 1–10 [NN3-403-03-009]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by year and thereunder by folders labeled "January–May" and "June–December."

Scope and Content: There are several letters that relate to the proposal in 1977 to relocate the EEOC from Washington, DC, to Richmond, VA. Most of the letters are from members of the Congressional Black Caucus and demonstrate the negative effect the move would have on the greater Washington, DC, community. There is also correspondence regarding a meeting of the Chairman with Oral Roberts. Included are documents pertaining to the Chairman's acceptance and rejection of various speaking engagements throughout the United States. There are also several communications from a number of congressmen concerning the EEOC's "reverse discrimination" policies. Material is restricted.

II.186 Ida Castro, Chairwoman, Correspondence, 2000–2001 (6 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 10

Boxes 1–6 [NN3-403-03-010]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Scope and Content: These records relate mostly to Chairwoman Ida Castro's tenure as EEOC Commissioner. There are also numerous speaking invitations from civil rights organizations, the majority of which are from the Hispanic community. There are documents that relate to a civil rights conference titled "EEO Basics." Representatives of Operation Push, Blacks in Government, law schools, and associations all attended that civil rights conference in 2000. There are also cases that deal with discrimination in the workplace. There is a case that deals with discrimination in several Arizona counties against Hispanic and female low-wage workers. Also included are reports on activities under the National Enforcement Plan for Fiscal Year 2000.

II.187 EEOC Landmark Cases 1974–1996 (30 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 11

Boxes 1–30 [NN3-403-03-011]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by case file number.

Scope and Content: These records concern mainly EEOC's landmark cases, 1974–96. They include *EEOC v. Southern Pacific Transportation Company and General Telephone Company*. Also included in the records are letters to and from plaintiffs and defendants, the law firms representing them, and individuals alleging discrimination. There are transcripts of case proceedings.

Record Group 406 Records of the Federal Highway Administration

II.188 The Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 932) of October 15, 1966, established the Federal Highway Administration within the

Department of Transportation. The act consolidated functions formerly vested in the Department of Commerce and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Federal Highway Administration (FHA) administers Federal financial assistance to the states for highway construction; coordinates Federal highway beautification, safety, and research and development; and provides training for state and local highway department employees and foreign highway officials.

MIXED DIRECTIVE FILES, 1961–69

II.189 Administrative Memorandums, 1960–1964 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 29

Box 1 [NN3-406-93-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by date.

Scope and Content: The records contain information pertaining to civil rights and equal employment, as well as publications on nondiscrimination requirements. There are circular memorandums to regional and divisional directors announcing the creation of nondiscrimination policies.

II.190 Civil Rights Manual, 1967–1975 (2 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 28

Boxes 1–2 [NN3-406-93-002]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically and thereunder by transmittal number.

Scope and Content: The records contain a published manual on civil rights, a questionnaire related to civil rights violations, a review report on affirmative action, and the agency's policy on civil rights.

II.191 Central Correspondence Files, 1968 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 1D
Boxes 46–47
Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by the agency's numeric filing system.

File: 900-901.5 (1974)

Scope and Content: This series contains information regarding various complaints and claims of discrimination sent to the Office of Civil Rights within FHA. There are records regarding the establishment of a civil rights career program officer. Other subjects covered by these records are equal employment opportunity reports and recommendations on regional civil rights programs concerning FHA regional hiring practices.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

II.192 General Files, 1967–1968 (1.5 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 19
Boxes 2–3, 11 [NN3-030-93-004]
Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Scope and Content: The records contain reports, lists of attendees, and correspondence that pertain to the 1968 conference on poverty. There are surveys of nondiscrimination programs for housing in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area.

Record Group 441
General Records of the Department of Education

II.193 The Department of Education was created by the Department of Education Organization Act of 1979 (20 U.S.C. 3411) and is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Education. The Department of Education establishes policy for, administers, and coordinates

most Federal assistance to education. Its mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

II.194 The Office of the Secretary of Education was created by the Department of Education Organization Act of 1979. The first Secretary was sworn in on December 6, 1979. The Secretary advises the President on education plans, policies, and programs of the Federal government; serves as the chief executive officer of the Department; coordinates and oversees all Department activities; and provides support and encouragement to states and localities on matters related to education. The Secretary focuses the resources of the Department and the attention of the country on ensuring equal access to education and promotes educational excellence throughout the nation. The Secretary also carries out certain Federal responsibilities for four federally-aided corporations: the American Printing House for the Blind, Gallaudet University, Howard University, and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

II.195 General Correspondence and Administrative Files, 1979–1983
(179 ft. 8 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 1

Boxes 1–411 [NN3-441-94-009]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by Secretary, thereunder by year, thereunder by type of document, and thereunder chronologically. Some of the subjects are coded by an alphanumeric filing system.

Files: Secretary Reading File (Jan.–Mar. 1980)—Secretary Bell's Trip Briefing Book (Oct.–Dec. 1983)

Scope and Content: This series documents the entire range of activities, decisions, and issues faced by the Secretary of Education. The records include memorandums by the Secretary and other documents concerning dealings with Congress, daily schedules, publications of the Department, and other administrative matters. The series includes annual reports, brief-

ing books, correspondence, memorandums, press releases, reports, schedules, and speeches. Specific topics covered by the records pertain to the black college concerns initiative, civil rights, discrimination and enforcement, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, school desegregation remedies, and elementary and secondary education civil rights surveys. The records of the first Secretary, Shirley Hufstедler, who served as Education Secretary in 1981, are in boxes 1–98; and the records of the second Secretary, T. H. Bell, are in boxes 98–411.

RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

II.196 The National Institute of Education (NIE) was provided for as part of the Education Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221e). With the establishment of the Department of Education in 1979, NIE was transferred to the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) by the Act of October 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678), and became one of five key program components. The NIE was created to provide leadership in the conduct and support of scientific inquiry into the educational process, to provide more dependable knowledge about educational quality, and to improve education, including career education. These purposes were carried out in a variety of ways. One was by helping to solve the problems and achieve the objectives of American education, including equal opportunity. Another was by advancing the practice of education as an art, science, and profession. The NIE also worked to strengthen the scientific and technological foundations of education by building an effective educational research and development system.

II.197 Project Reports Relating to the Minorities and Women’s Program, 1977–1982 (11 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 10

Boxes 1–26 [NN3-441-94-013]

Loc: NAII

Arrangement: Arranged by name of postsecondary institution or association.

Files: Institute of Independent Study at Radcliffe College—Research and Development Seminars

Scope and Content: This series primarily consists of various types of reports prepared by participants in the Minorities and Women's Program in fulfillment of the National Institute of Education's contract requirements. These reports include project proposals, progress reports, quarterly and final reports, financial status reports, project evaluations, and copies of completed written research projects. Other records include related correspondence, resumes of project directors, and meeting agendas. The NIE instituted the Minorities and Women's Program to increase the participation of minority group members and women in educational research and development. The program targeted those individuals who already had experience or expertise related to educational research, but who were underutilized or not regularly employed in doing such work. The program was of particular interest to minority persons and women who were: 1) in professional positions where other responsibilities prevented the development of research ideas; 2) in research positions that did not permit full use of their expertise and capabilities; or 3) outside the regular workforce that was involved with education and educational research.

Record Group 453

Records of the United States Commission on Civil Rights

II.198 The Commission on Civil Rights (CCR) was first created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, as amended, and reestablished by the United States Commission on Civil Rights Act of 1983, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1975). The Commission makes findings of fact but has no enforcement authority. However, it collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, national origin or in the administration of justice in such areas as voting rights, enforcement of Federal civil rights laws, and equal opportunity in education, employment, and housing. In furtherance of its fact-finding duties, the CCR may hold hearings and issue subpoenas for the production of documents and the attendance of witnesses at such hearings. Findings and recommendations are submitted to the President and Congress, and many of the Commission's recommendations have been enacted either by statute, Executive order, or regulation. The Commission evaluates Federal laws and the effectiveness of Government equal opportunity programs. It also serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information. The

CCR maintains state advisory committees and consults with representatives of Federal, state, and local governments and with private organizations. Because it lacks enforcement powers that would enable it to apply specific remedies, the CCR refers many complaints to the appropriate Federal, state, or local government agency or private organizations for action. The Commission is composed of eight Commissioners: four appointed by the President and four by the Congress. Not more than four members shall at any one time be of the same political party. Commissioners serve six-year terms (no Senate confirmation is required). The President may remove a member of the Commission only for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

II.199 The Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights is designated by the President from among the members of the Commission with a majority of their concurrences. The Chairman heads the Commission.

II.200 Publications, Reports, and Studies, 1973–1976 (14 ft. 8 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 8

Boxes 1–34 [NN3-453-095-006]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: “Media in Montana: Its Effects on Minorities and Women”—“Employment Practices in Montana: The Effects on American Indians and Women”

Scope and Content: These records appear to have been maintained by Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights Arthur S. Flemming. Staff Director John A. Buggs also figures prominently in the records. They include reports published by the Commission and its various state advisory committees, transcripts of hearings and testimony before congressional committees, internal personnel-related reports giving statistics on the Commission’s demographics, chartering of state advisory committees, analyses of proposed civil rights legislation, as well as copies of civil rights-

related newspaper clippings. Subjects covered by these records include desegregation of schools in the Boston, MA, Denver, CO, Louisville, KY, and Tampa, FL, school districts; RAND Corporation reports on the development of a longitudinal study of school desegregation; antibusing legislation sponsored by President Gerald R. Ford in 1976; and race and sex discrimination affecting access to education, employment, Government contracts, housing, and legal assistance across the country. Other topics include proposed legislative and constitutional measures to restrict access to abortion services; the status of American Indians in Arizona, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, as well as Asian minority groups in California; civil rights issues in state prison systems including Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oregon; testimony before Congress regarding voting rights and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act in 1975; and landmark court cases such as *Brown v. Board of Education* and *Milliken v. Bradley*.

II.201 Correspondence of Chairman Arthur S. Flemming, 1971–1979
(5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 11

Box 1 [NN3-453-095-006]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject and thereunder in reverse chronological order.

Files: Flemming Reading File (Oct. 1977)—SD/Guidelines for Commissioners (Aug. 18, 1971)

Scope and Content: The records relate to the daily administrative activities of Chairman Arthur S. Flemming. Included are drafts of civil rights-related testimony given before various congressional committees; analyses of proposed civil rights legislation; and Commission program plans and schedules prepared by Acting Staff Director Louis Nunez that were routed to the Chairman for his review and signature. There are also several drafts and revisions of proposed guidelines for the conduct of Commissioners related to making public statements, giving congressional testimony, and handling citizen complaints. Other subjects covered include school desegregation in Mississippi; the Commission's opposition to any legislation that would

authorize tax credits paid for tuition to all private elementary and secondary schools; and the Commission's analysis of H.R. 9804, "the Civil Rights Act of 1977," which opposed the bill's ambiguity regarding discrimination in housing and employment and the centralization of civil rights enforcement authority in a single agency.

II.202 Records Relating to Surveys of State and Local Human Relations Commissions, 1964–1965 (1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 12

Boxes 1–3 [NN3-453-095-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged alphabetically by state, and thereunder by city or county.

Files: Project Memos—West Virginia (Logan)

Scope and Content: These surveys were conducted to elicit basic information about the identity, establishment, constituency, funding, jurisdiction, staff, and procedures of each state and local commission. The surveys were also conducted to obtain views and opinions on matters such as the respective roles of Federal, state, and local governments in civil rights issues, and the needs and problems of state and local commissions. The records contain an untitled draft report of the findings from these studies. Local commissions documented in this series include the Baltimore Equal Opportunity Commission (MD); the Bi-Racial Committee (Winter Park, FL); the Civic Unity Commission (Cambridge, MA); the Fair Employment Practice Commission (East Chicago, IN); the Iowa City Human Relations Commission (IA); the Joliet Commission on Human Relations (IL); and the Mayor's Better Citizenship Committee (Monroe, NC). The amount of information on each above mentioned organization varies.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE STAFF DIRECTOR

II.203 The Staff Director of the Commission on Civil Rights is appointed by the President with the concurrence of a majority of the Commission's members. The Staff Director oversees the day-to-day operations of the

Commission and is responsible for defining and enforcing policy decisions of the Commission and supervising the conduct of agency programs.

II.204 Records Relating to Surveys and Studies, 1958–1962 (10 ft. 5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 2

Boxes 1–24 [NN3-453-83-1]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: This series includes records relating to the Black Belt Survey conducted by the CCR, 1960–61. The survey was taken in 1961 on the administration of justice and minority group employees working for the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans Administration, Federal courts, and correctional institutions. Copies of sections of the Library of Congress's civil rights project reports on elections, education, housing, employment, and the administration of justice are also included. There are also records relating to state advisory committees, including reports and studies conducted by the various committees. This series contains information about the Alabama and Louisiana voting cases with dockets, transcripts, lists of registered voters, and unserved subpoenas, correspondence, and exhibits, as well as miscellaneous and false allegations received from individuals complaining that their civil rights were violated.

II.205 References Files, 1979–1982 (5 ft. 2 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 9

Boxes 1–12 [NN3-453-095-006]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically by date.

Files: Chairman's Correspondence (FY 1982)—Informational Mailing Materials (September 1982)

Scope and Content: This series appears to have been maintained by the Office of the Staff Director. The bulk of the records were collected or provided to the Commissioners for review, but also provide commentary on

policy and legislation and recommendations addressing the administration of justice, Presidential appointments, civil rights coordination, enforcement of civil rights laws, elimination of sex discrimination in Federal programs, equal education opportunity, nondiscrimination in employment, and fair housing. Other topics include school desegregation in Portland, OR, and Boston, MA; age discrimination against children and the elderly; immigration policies; and testimony and commentary related to implementing the Voting Rights Act. There are numerous exchanges of correspondence between the Commission and Eleanor Holmes Norton, Chairwoman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, regarding minorities and women in private industry and the coordination of Federal equal opportunity programs. In addition, the records contain a report entitled "The State of Black America 1980," published by the National Urban League; a staff report related to a hearing in Harrisburg, PA, on "The Legal System and Women Victims of Domestic Violence" (June 1980); and remarks of Senator Orrin G. Hatch before the Utah Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights regarding employment opportunities for women and minorities (August 25, 1982). The Commission's interest in race relations is reflected in the Western Regional Office's report on "Police Community Relations in San Jose, CA" (April 1980) and a report written following racial disturbances in Miami, FL, titled "Confronting Racial Isolation in Miami" (June 1982). Numerous court cases are documented throughout the series, including the U.S. Court of Appeals decision in *Liddill v. Board of Education, City of St. Louis* relating to the implementation of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

II.206 Correspondence of the Staff Director, 1959–1977 (5 ft. 6 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 10

Boxes 1–13 [NN3-453-095-005 and NN3-453-095-006]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject or surname of correspondent.

Scope and Content: These records were created by Staff Directors Howard W. Rogerson, Berl I. Bernhard, William L. Taylor, Howard A. Glickstein, and John A. Bugg. The records mostly consist of communications with members of Congress, academic faculty, legal professionals, and local civil rights organizations. Also included are transcripts of Commissioners' testimony

before U.S. House and Senate committees regarding issues such as the status of Mexican-American employees of General Dynamics in Pomona, CA; the status of Mexican-American students in schools in southwestern states; desegregation of California schools; assessments of Federal civil rights enforcement efforts; and support for the Civil Rights Act of 1967. Other subjects discussed in the records include desegregation of the Boston, MA, Denver, CO, and Tampa, FL, school districts; public reaction to student bus-ing and other civil rights issues in Cairo, IL; implementation of affirmative action programs in California universities and at Lockheed Corporation; proposed legislation such as amendments to the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968 and the Voting Rights Acts of 1965 and 1970; congressional appropriations bills affecting funding of the Commission; and the resignation of the Chairman, Staff Director, and Commissioners in 1972. The records also contain some newspaper clippings and extracts from articles regarding the Black Panther Party and the Commission's response to the shooting deaths of party members Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in Illinois in 1969. There is also a small amount of material related to the donation of the papers of Commissioners to the prospective Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library.

II.207 Records Relating to Studies of Minority Employment and Participation in Federally Assisted Job Training Programs, 1963 (1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 14

Boxes 1-3 [NN3-453-095-004]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Employment Staff Report (Capt. 3, Pittsburgh)—Reports Received (4/29/63)

Scope and Content: These studies were conducted by the Commission's Employment Section to gather information about minority access and participation in Federally assisted training programs, specifically those under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 47), the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 23), and the National Defense Education Act (Title VIII) of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580). They also stud-

ied minority participation in jobs generated by certain Federal loan and grant programs such as the Public Works Acceleration Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 541) and the Small Business Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 384). Federal agencies were required to collect data on black American participation in jobs that were, directly or indirectly, the result of loans and grants, detailing the number and race of participants in vocational and technical training programs, types of programs offered, and employment figures.

II.208 Congressional Correspondence of the Staff Director, 1968–1976
(1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 20

Boxes 1–3 [NN3-453-095-003]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically.

Scope and Content: These records were created by Staff Directors William L. Taylor, Howard A. Glickstein (1969–72), and John A. Buggs (confirmed by the Senate on June 29, 1972). The records consist of letters between Commission officials and members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Subjects include appropriations bills affecting funding of the Commission; how Federal revenue-sharing funds might be spent by state and local governments; support for amending Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; extending the Civil Rights Act of 1965 and the Civil Rights Act of 1973; and opposition to proposed constitutional amendments to limit student busing. Other topics concern discriminatory housing practices at Northwestern University, the status of Mexican-American and American Indian students in southwestern states, and police-community relations in Los Angeles, CA. The records also include criticism by Representative Elford Cederberg about a Commission report citing a lack of Presidential leadership in civil rights enforcement and a number of letters between Representative Henry B. Gonzalez and the Staff Director regarding Federal food assistance programs in Texas.

II.209 Records Relating to Special Projects, 1960–1970 (18 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 22

Boxes 1–42 [NN3-453-095-004].

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged in three parts: alphabetically by state; alphabetically by surname of correspondent, and by subject.

Files: Alabama SAC (1966)—Michigan State Advisory Committee

Scope and Content: These records appear to have been maintained by Staff Director William L. Taylor and his successor, Howard A. Glickstein. The three principal projects present in this series concern the state advisory committees (SACs), Mexican Americans, and race and education. The SAC project files contain minutes of open meetings and summaries of closed meeting held throughout the South from 1965 to 1967 to assess compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and to disseminate information about school desegregation. The Mexican American project was a major project relating to the administration of justice as it affected Mexican Americans in the Southwest, but also addressed employment and education issues, including complaints of discrimination against Latino employees at Kelly Air Force Base, TX; a series of walkouts by students in Los Angeles, CA, in March 1968; and hearings in San Antonio, TX, in December 1968. The Race and Education Project was undertaken in November 1965 in response to a mandate from President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate racial isolation in the public schools. The Commission solicited opinions from administrators, teachers, parents, students, and others. The Commission's reports, issued in February 1967, recommended several new legislative measures to end all forms of school segregation. Other records include civil rights-related studies conducted by Federal agencies, including Department of Defense reports on equal opportunity housing in the Armed Forces and reports on equal access to Department of Agriculture farming programs. There is also a Federal Bureau of Investigation report entitled "The Politics of Street Revolution" dated September 1968 (currently withdrawn); reports regarding the 1965 Watts riots in Los Angeles, CA; and communications with the White House about the progress of Commission activities and the civil rights agendas of both President Kennedy and President Johnson.

II.210 Commission Meeting Files, October 1979– September 1981 (6 ft. 1 in.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 4
Boxes 1–6 [NN3-453-02-001]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These unprocessed records contain agendas, reports, minutes, and other background papers from Commission meetings.

II.211 Headquarters Office files, 1978–1981 (21 ft. 4 in.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP
MLR Entry 5
Boxes 1–21 [NN3-453-02-001]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These unprocessed records contain correspondence that was sent and received by the office. The files may also contain monthly activity reports that were submitted to document program accomplishments and program issues.

II.212 Government Agency Files, FY 1981 (1 ft.)

Finding Aid; UD-UP
MLR Entry 6
Box 1 [NN3-453-02-001]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These unprocessed records contain correspondence between the Commission and Federal agencies about a wide variety of subjects that were relevant to its operations or programs. The records may also contain informational material used by the Commission.

II.213 Transcripts of Commission Meeting Files, 1967–1972 (3 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP
MLR Entry 7
Boxes 1,2, and 4 [NN3-453-03-001]
Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These unprocessed records contain the original transcripts from Commission meetings.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY STAFF DIRECTOR

II.214 The Deputy Staff Director assists the Staff Director with the day-to-day operations of the Commission and assists with defining and enforcing policy decisions of the Commission and supervising the conduct of agency programs.

II.215 Records Relating to Race and Education, 1965–1967 (1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 16

Boxes 1–3 [NN3-453-095-001]

Loc: NAII

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Race and Education Conference files (May–Dec. 1967)MCH/Education Working Papers (1966–67)

Scope and Content: The records relate to the Commission's activities and research concerning race and education. Included is information regarding the planning and preparation of the Commission's Race and Education Conference held in November 1967. These files consist of requests for conference papers and a selection of submitted papers, edited by the Commission, entitled "Big City School Desegregation," "The Implication for Educational Policy of Desegregation and Integration in Public Schools," and "School Desegregation in Berkeley." Other records consist of background research and working papers for the Commission's race and education report of 1967, including specific information on the St. Louis Area School Study and the Banneker School Project; a program designed to improve academic achievement test scores of culturally disadvantaged children; and a request from President Lyndon B. Johnson for the Commission to undertake a study of racial isolation, supplemented with related news clippings and press releases.

II.216 The Office of the General Counsel provides the legal expertise and activity required to conduct hearings and to ensure the legal integrity of Commission products.

II.217 Records Relating to Police-Community Relations in Urban Areas, 1954–1966 (2 ft. 6 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 13

Boxes 1–6 [NN3-453-095-004]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Correspondence (Mr. [Roy] Littlejohn)—Rules of Conduct and Discipline (Cleveland, OH, police, 1950)

Scope and Content: The records pertain to police-community relations in various urban areas, documenting incidents of police brutality, false arrests, police inaction, assault and battery, race relations, and training programs for police departments. Also included are reports and other records, such as Detroit’s Citizens Committee for Equal Opportunity report entitled, “Police, Law Enforcement, and the Detroit Community” (Summer 1965); a report from the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission entitled, “Status Report on Police Training in Intergroup Relations and Workshops on Community Responsibility in Race Relations”; and a “Survey of Minority Group Employment Patterns, City of Minneapolis,” created by the Mayor’s Commission on Human Relations. Other urban areas documented in this series include Canton, OH; Chicago, IL; Cleveland, OH; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; Savannah, GA; St. Louis, MO; and Washington, DC. The records document activities and concerns of organizations such as the Urban League, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) about police-community relations.

II.218 Records Relating to Race Relations in Cleveland, Ohio, 1964–1965 (5 ft. 2 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 18
Boxes 1–12 [NN3-453-095-004]
Loc: NAIJ

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Index: Education—Police-community relations in Cleveland, Ohio

Scope and Content: These records appear to have been collected by General Counsel Howard A. Glickstein, but Assistant General Counsel Roy Littlejohn and Staff Attorney Edwin D. Wolf also figure prominently in them. Most of the records pertain to education, housing, and police-community relations. The education-related records include attendance, dropout, and population statistics; interviews with students, faculty, and parents regarding racial perceptions; a confrontation between black and white students at Collinwood High School in 1966; employment regulations for faculty; and annual reports from the superintendent of schools. Housing-related records include interviews with renters and homebuyers about their experiences and attitudes; data gathered from citizens displaced by highway construction through a predominantly minority area; detailed analyses of the root causes of segregated housing in the city; and Cleveland City Planning Commission reports. Police-community relations-related records include interviews with citizens and law enforcement officials about alleged mistreatment of minority groups by police officers; Cleveland Police Department annual reports; and publications from other organizations such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Also discussed in the records is a five-day hearing to collect information on civil rights issues in the city that was held in April 1966.

II.219 Litigation Files, 1964–1967 (3 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1
MLR Entry 19
Boxes 1–7 [NN3-453-095-003]
Loc: NAIJ

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Alabama—Complaints, north and west (1961–63)

Scope and Content: These records appear to have been maintained by

Elizabeth R. Cole, Chief of the Public Education Section. Most of the records are copies of legal briefs filed with Federal district courts and decisions rendered by those courts regarding alleged racial discrimination in public schools, mostly in northeastern and southern states. Individual cases include *Balaban v. Rubin* (New York Board of Education); *Brunson v. Clarendon County, SC, Board of Trustees*; and *Hill v. Prince George, VA, School Board*. These records also contain information relating to discriminatory voter registration practices and restricted minority access to public transportation in Alabama, including the cities of Birmingham, Montgomery, and Selma, and Barbour, Bullock, and Macon Counties.

II.220 Records Relating to a Study of the Desegregation of Southern Schools (3 ft.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 21

Boxes 1–7 [NN3-453-095-004]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: Anniston, AL (interviews)—AFS (American Friends Service Committee)

Scope and Content: These records were collected by Assistant General Counsel David H. Marlin in response to the controversy surrounding the acceptance of freedom of choice desegregation plans by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) during the early 1960s. Segregated school districts were required to submit desegregation plans to HEW's Commissioner of Education under the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In the fall of 1965, the Commission began visiting school districts in southern and border states to view these plans in action. These school districts were located in Anniston, AL; Webster and Calhoun Counties, MS; Americus and Sumter, GA; Charlottesville, VA; Bay County, FL; Lexington and Fayette Counties, KY; and Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties, MO. The Commission's state advisory committees visited an additional 27 communities throughout the South. During these visits, interviews were held with parents, students, teachers, school administrators, and prominent local civil rights activists to gather information about desegregation alternatives, such as offering freedom of choice, introducing geographically-based school attendance, and closing

previously black-only schools. These interviews often disclosed the intimidation of black students and parents who enrolled their children in previously white-only schools. The Commission discontinued the use of freedom of choice plans because they tended to produce only token desegregation, even under favorable conditions.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

II.221 The Office of Management Activities provided budget and finance, and human resources development support services for the Commission. This office was later combined with several other offices to form the Office of Management.

II.222 Monthly Activity Reports, 1967–1977 (5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 15

Box 1 [NN3-453-095-002]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged in reverse chronological order.

Scope and Content: These records relate to the administrative duties of the Director of the Office of Management Activities, Bert Silver. The final draft of each monthly report was compiled by Silver upon receipt of activity reports from various divisions within the Office of Management Activities. Included also are some earlier biweekly activity reports and a statement from the Acting Staff Director, Howard A. Glickstein, concluding that the biweekly reports served no further useful purpose. Subjects covered by these records are monthly and fiscal planning; congressional appropriations; Commission allocations; brief narrative updates concerning the preparation of employee development studies; and other administrative, personnel, and publication-related issues.

RECORDS OF THE LIAISON AND INFORMATION OFFICE

II.223 The Liaison and Information Office served as the public voice of the Commission and ensured that the activities and the publications of the

Commission were known to the American people. The Office coordinated and carried out activities such as briefing reporters and the Commissioners on civil rights issues, holding press conferences, issuing press releases, arranging interviews with the Commissioners; and monitoring press activity regarding the Commission and civil rights issues. It also responded to public inquires and sent representatives to meetings of civil rights organizations. The Office was later renamed the Public Affairs Unit.

II.224 Records Relating to Conferences, 1961–1965 (2 ft. 6 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 6

Boxes 1–6 [NN3-453-095-007]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: The records relate to the National Conference on Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, sponsored by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, which was convened on January 28, 1965, in Washington, DC, to analyze the accessibility of equal opportunity in Federally assisted programs. Conference attendees represented Federal Government agencies, states, civic and civil rights organizations, and labor and religious groups. These files also include the keynote address of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and remarks of other conference speakers given at the conference. Additional documented conferences are the state advisory committees (SAC) conference held in Washington, DC, June 27–28, 1964, and the National Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) conference that was concerned with public policy matters. Other records include a SAC study on de facto public school segregation in northern and western states; a SAC study on Pine Bluff, AR; and access to and participation of blacks in Federally assisted retraining programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) and the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA). Also contained in the files are congressional inquiries; weekly activity reports; a community survey on Savannah, GA; a copy of “Service for All Citizens”; a pamphlet outlining the public accommodations sections of the civil rights bill; an equal employment opportunity conference paper, “Developing the Facts in Discrimination Cases”; and an analytical study, “The Image of a

Promotable Person in Business Enterprise,” conducted by New York University.

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL
CIVIL RIGHTS EVALUATION

II.225 The Office of Federal Civil Rights Evaluation provided the subject matter, and the critical, and analytical expertise required to research and write evaluations of civil rights issues. The Office monitored the activities of numerous Federal agencies as well as national and regional civil rights trends. This Office developed project proposals based on information gathered, carried out projects, and responded to inquiries from the public and the Commissioners. It also received, researched, analyzed, and recommended resolutions for civil rights complaints. The office was later renamed the Office of Civil Rights Evaluation.

II.226 Monitoring Files, 1977–1980 (3 ft. 9 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 3

Boxes 1–9 [NN3-453-095-007]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: The records contain comments and responses to Commission inquiries during the course of its work appraising Federal laws, policies, and regulations to assist Federal agencies, private citizens, and civil rights organizations with eliminating discrimination against minorities and women. There are references to the *Bakke* court case that alleged reverse discrimination and guidelines on combating discrimination because of religion or national origin, sex discrimination and sexual harassment, processing handicap complaints, and fair housing. Other topics covered by the records are the work of the President’s Reorganization Committee, a Federal program for increasing Federal deposits in minority banks, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the collection of census data on the Latino population, and Civil Service reform. Included is a copy of the report “Last Hired, First Fired: Layoffs and Civil Rights” (1977).

II.227 Records Relating to Equal Protection and the Administration of Justice, 1961–1965 (5 ft. 6 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 4

Boxes 1–9 [NN3-453-095-007]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Scope and Content: The records pertain to various Commission studies to appraise policies and regulations as applied in programs administered by Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in ways that allegedly provided racially discriminatory services to black rural and farm residents by denying them equal protection under Federal laws and the Constitution. They also document investigations of the administration of justice regarding civil rights violations, equal opportunities, and housing and racial discrimination complaints of black Americans. For instance, the records contain recommendations for providing food to starving black families in Dallas County, AL, whose relatives were dismissed from jobs due to participation in the Selma civil rights marches and to those evicted from their homes in Fayette and Haywood, TN, who were residing in “tent cities.” The files contain a Commission progress report, “Black Belt Study” which analyzed racial conditions in Gadsden County, FL, and detailed field reports on black voter registration difficulties and intimidation tactics used by white citizens’ councils and others in certain Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina counties. The 1960 field report on Mississippi notes the assistance of Medgar Evers, a Mississippi NAACP field representative, who suggested local community persons for the Commission staff to interview. Evers was later assassinated in front of his home in 1963. Other topics relate to Commission hearings on civil rights held in Indianapolis, IN, and Memphis, TN; school desegregation at military installations; minority access to Federally assisted employment training programs; and urban renewal. Included also are copies of the reports “The Future Role of Negroes in American Agriculture” and “Cabinet Paper on Civil Rights” and a Defense Department study, “The Services and Their Relations with the Community.”

II.228 Records of Commission Hearings and Studies, 1965–1966 (3 ft. 5 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 5

Boxes 1–8 [NN3-453-095-007]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged by an unidentified alphanumeric filing scheme (PPJ-3 to PPJ-17).

Scope and Content: The records contain the background papers and reports of a Commission hearing held in Cleveland, OH, in April 1966. This hearing, which produced the bulk of the records in this series, was held to ascertain any civil rights or racial discrimination problems encountered by blacks in the areas of education, employment, health and welfare, housing, or police-community relations. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Commission appointed a subcommittee to the Ohio State Advisory Committee to serve as a continuing forum through which suggestions and solutions to civil rights problems affecting the community could be the subject of additional hearings. The Cleveland hearing files include reports such as “Cleveland: Its Population,” “Demographic Characteristics of Cleveland,” and “Cleveland’s Unfinished Business in Its Inner City.” Other records pertain to hearings or studies on Baltimore, MD; Cincinnati, OH; Philadelphia, PA; Oak Ridge, TN; and the State of Alabama. Included also are reports on the availability to black patients of medical and hospital care in Chicago, IL; study material on the race and education project; and numerous reports of the White House Conference “To Fulfill These Rights” (November 17–18, 1965) concerning black families. These reports pertain to topics such as “Federal Programs and the Housing Problems of Negroes,” “Racial Discrimination in Health Services, Facilities, and Programs,” “Job Training and Economic Security,” and “Voting and Citizenship Participation.”

II.229 Chronological Files, February 1964–December 1965 (1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 7

Boxes 1–3 [NN3-453-095-007]

Loc: NAI1

Arrangement: Arranged chronologically by date.

Scope and Content: These records are the green carbon copy reading files of the Division that summarize studies, field trips, meetings, and conferences or conversations pertaining to the civil rights of black Americans. Some of the records were created by the Liaison and Information Division. The bulk of the records concern agricultural-related matters such as reports of discrimination problems with Federal Extension Service programs and Federal farmer loan lending discrepancies. They document interviews with white and black farmers about Federal farm programs and extension agents' work, and the desegregation of Federally assisted youth organizations such as 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers and Future Homemakers of America. Other topics pertain to an examination of Title VI implications of the National School Lunch Act of 1946; a 1961 report on employment problems areas; the report, "Civil Rights Protected by Existing Federal Orders, Regulations, and Statutes"; a community survey of Pine Bluff, AR; and a study of county agents' reports in Shelby County, TN. Also included are summaries of Extension Service personnel interviews on providing equal services, interstate transportation discrimination allegations, Division employment opportunities, the 21st Annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, and a review of compliance statements.

II.230 Field Investigation Reports, 1962–1965 (1 ft. 3 in.)

Finding Aid: NARS-A1

MLR Entry 17

Boxes 1–3 [NN3-453-095-004]

Loc: NAIH

Arrangement: Arranged by subject.

Files: St. Augustine, FL (file 63-1)—*Samuel v. Perry* (July 1963)

Scope and Content: The records relate to various civil rights-related interviews, background investigations, and surveys conducted by Commission investigators Ivan E. Levin and Robert H. Amidon. These reports pertain to racial situations, race relations, and reported incidents of race-related violence in St. Augustine, FL; Pittsburgh, PA and Mississippi. Included are interviews with city commissioners; officials from religious, education, employment, and minority organizations; law enforcement officials; and the general public. Other records consist of civil rights-related background

research for the preparation of the St. Augustine, FL, quadricentennial celebration, supplemented with related news clippings and press releases.

RECORDS OF THE CLEARINGHOUSE DIVISION

II.231 This Division managed the Commission's information resources and library and served as the clearinghouse for information on civil rights. The office also responded to requests from the public for copies of Commission publications.

II.232 Publications of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1993–1995
(1 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 1

Box 1 [NN3-453-00-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These unprocessed publications were printed by the Government Printing Office and the Commission. The records consist of four statutory and interim reports that resulted from studies, surveys, and complaint investigations; one Clearinghouse report; one consultation report; one miscellaneous report; and 18 state advisory committee (SAC) reports.

II.233 Miscellaneous Records of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1957–1969 (9 ft. 1 in.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 2

Boxes 1–9 [NN3-453-96-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These unprocessed U.S. Commission on Civil Rights records should become five individual series when archival processing occurs. The unprocessed records contain newspaper clippings relating to the integration of the University of Mississippi and attendance of James

Meredith (the first black American admitted to that university); verbatim transcripts of the Commission's conference "Equal Educational Opportunity in America's Cities: Problems and Programs for Change," which was held in Washington, DC, on November 11, 1967; and information about the Voting Rights Act of 1965, an analysis of voting practices and procedures of southern states, and reports of staff attorneys who traveled to nine counties in Mississippi to speak with Federal voting examiners. Other topics covered by the records pertain to hearings that were held in Rochester and Syracuse, NY; Boston, MA; California; and Mississippi about the negative impact of school segregation and the advantages of busing students in order to integrate public schools, and the annual program reviews under Title VI, which required all programs receiving Federal assistance be administered without discrimination.

II.234 Publications of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (4 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 3

Boxes 1-4 [NN3-453-97-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged.

Scope and Content: These unprocessed publications were printed by the Government Printing Office and the Commission and should be arranged with the other unprocessed publications described under Entry 1 for RG 453 during archival processing. The records consist of statutory and interim reports; reports from hearings, consultants, and conferences; staff reports; miscellaneous reports; and state advisory committee reports. Some of the statutory and interim reports include topics such as "Prospects and Impact of Losing State and Local Agencies from the Federal Fair Housing System," "The Decline of Black Farming in America," "Voting Rights Act: Unfulfilled Goals," "Who is Guarding the Guardians?" "Report on Police Practices," "Desegregation of the Nation's Public Schools: Status Report," and "Twenty Years after Brown." Other titles include publications such as "Intimidation and Violence: Racial and Religious Bigotry in America," "Federal Enforcement of Equal Employment Requirements," "New Evidence on School Desegregation," "The Economic Progress of Black Men in America," and "The Equal Rights Amendment: Guaranteeing Equal Rights for Women under the Constitution." There are also transcripts of

Commission hearings, consultations, and conferences held on topics such as “Racial and Ethnic Tensions in American Communities: Poverty, Inequality, and Discrimination—A National Perspective,” “The Validity of Testing in Education and Employment,” “Changing Perspectives on Civil Rights,” and “Issues in Housing Discrimination.” Staff reports pertain to “Bigotry and Violence on American College Campuses,” “The Economic Status of Black Women: An Exploratory Investigation,” “Police-Community Relations in San Jose,” and SAC reports.

Record Group 527

Records of the United States Marshals Service

II.235 The United States Marshals Service was established under the supervision of the Attorney General by the Judiciary Act of 1789 (1 Stat. 73) on September 24, 1789. Each Federal judicial district is authorized one U.S. attorney and one U.S. marshal. U.S. attorneys prosecute criminal cases in U.S. district courts, serve as attorneys for the United States in civil suits, and perform legal investigations. U.S. marshals serve as officers of the U.S. district courts.

II.236 United States Marshals Service Sound Recordings, Transcripts and Other Paper Documents Relating to the Integration of Ole Miss, 1985 (2 ft.)

Finding Aid: UD-UP

MLR Entry 1

Boxes 3–4 [NN3-527-03-001]

Loc: NAI

Arrangement: Unarranged (Unprocessed series).

Scope and Content: The records of the United States Marshals Service (USMS) concern the service operations of U.S. marshals in the desegregation of the University of Mississippi in Oxford, upon the arrival of James Meredith in September of 1962. The records include President Kennedy’s Executive Order to send in Federal marshals, security strategies for the protection of Meredith, accounts of the marshals’ conduct at the resulting riot in Oxford, logs for arms used in the riot, shift reports of marshals protecting Meredith, and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and USMS reports

on the riot situation. Also included are transcripts of phone conversations between Robert F. Kennedy and the Governor of Mississippi, Ross Robert Barnett, concerning the Oxford situation.

PART III: *Records in the Center for
Legislative Affairs*

**Record Group 46
Records of the U.S. Senate**

**Record Group 233
Records of the U.S. House of Representatives**

III.1 Through its role in the consideration and passage of legislation, the United States Congress was a significant battleground in the Civil Rights Movement. Many sources of legislative history—including hearings, reports, floor speeches, and voting records—are available in Record Group 287 (Publications of the U.S. Government) and at Federal depository libraries across the nation. The Center for Legislative Archives, which is the repository of the official records of the standing, special, select, and joint committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, holds additional unpublished items that may be of interest to researchers of civil rights history.

III.2 The original documents in Record Group 233 (Records of the U.S. House of Representatives) and Record Group 46 (Records of the U.S. Senate) include information on specific bills, committee papers, and petitions sent to committees, as well as various administrative and procedural records. Access to these records is currently governed by Senate Resolution 474, from the 96th Congress, and House Rule VII. These rules stipulate that most House records remain closed for 30 years, with investigative records and records involving personal privacy closed for 50 years; most Senate records remain closed for 20 years, with a similar 50-year closure period for sensitive records.

III.3 Most of the material in RG 233 and RG 46 is arranged according to the two-year Congress under which the document was considered and thereunder by the committee of jurisdiction. Knowing the legislative history of

a bill, including the bill number and committee and subcommittee of reference, is the first step in locating related documents. In most cases, civil rights legislation proceeded through the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. However, other committees, including the House Rules Committee, also had opportunities to exercise their influence.

III.4 Records on a particular subject might be found in any or all of three series, including: **Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions; Committee Papers; and Petitions and Memorials.** The “Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions” series, also known as “Bill Files” or “Accompanying Papers Files,” is arranged by committee and thereunder by bill number. The bill files may include file copies, reports, markups, and amendments detailing the specific path of the legislation through the chamber. In some cases these files also contain committee roll calls, requests to testify, and newspaper clippings (SEN86A-E12, HR85A-D10). Researchers should note that bill files may exist not only for the bill that passed, but also for alternative bills introduced and considered. For example, during the February 1957 House Judiciary Committee hearings regarding the Civil Rights Act passed later that year, the Committee replaced HR2145 with HR6127. The corresponding records from the House Judiciary Committee for the 85th Congress include four folders on HR2145 and three folders on HR6127 (HR85A-D10). The House Judiciary Committee papers for the 89th Congress contain a similar split with records concerning the Voting Rights Act of 1965, with approximately four boxes of material in the files for HR6400 and three folders concerning S1564.

III.5 Letters from the public to the committees may be included in the **Committee Papers** series or in a separate **Petitions and Memorials** series. The records of the House Judiciary Committee for the 88th Congress, for example, include two boxes containing petitions favoring civil rights legislation and picturing Congressman William L. Dawson (D-IL). The other two boxes contain 17 folders against the act and in favor of a national referendum on its contents, as proposed by Congressman Gillis W. Long (D-LA). In addition, some petitions related to civil rights are intermingled with petitions pertaining to other issues within the jurisdiction of the Committee. In the box of various petitions sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 86th Congress is a January 7, 1960, petition from the Afro-American Congress of Christian Organizations calling for action after murders in Mississippi (SEN86A-J12).

III.6 In addition to committee records, the administrative and procedural records of the Senate and House of Representatives are an important part of the history of civil rights legislation. These records reflect the extent to which supporters and opponents of the Civil Rights Movement in Congress attempted to utilize legislative rules and procedure to promote or delay action. Compiled by the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, these records include the original tally sheets for roll call votes, discharge petitions in the House, and cloture petitions in the Senate.

III.7 Article 1, Section 5, of the Constitution stipulates that “the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.” The House and Senate Journals, available at the National Archives and many depository libraries, allow researchers to determine how individual members voted on a particular bill, amendment, or procedural matter and provide the vote totals. The original tally sheets are housed in the Center for Legislative Archives.

III.8 On a few occasions during the Civil Rights Movement, proponents of civil rights attempted to wrest control from recalcitrant committees through the use of discharge petitions. Any member of the House may file a motion to discharge a committee from further consideration of a particular bill if the committee of reference has not reported a bill within a set amount of time. The House Rules Committee may also be discharged if it fails to report a rule governing the consideration of a bill by the House. A successful discharge petition must contain the signatures of a majority of the members of the House, although a committee may relent as the number of signatures climbs to avoid being overpowered. One example of a discharge petition is the December 9, 1963, attempt initiated by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler to discharge the Rules Committee, led by Chairman Howard Smith (D-VA), from consideration of House Resolution 574, “A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill HR7152.” Prior to a rule change in the 103rd Congress (1993–94), the identity of petition signers was not public information, making these records a unique source of this information. These documents are housed within the records of the Office of the Journal Clerk.

III.9 In the Senate, fewer limits on debate have at times led to filibusters by opponents of particular bills. Filibusters were frequently employed by opponents of civil rights legislation and presented a significant obstacle to passage. Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, for example, earned

the record for the longest speech when he spoke for 24 hours and 18 minutes filibustering the 1957 Civil Rights Act. To stop these delays, supporters of the legislation must employ cloture to cut off debate. This is begun when Senators gather a minimum of 16 signatures on a cloture petition. After waiting until the second calendar day in which the Senate is in session, the chamber votes on whether or not to approve cloture. Cloture was considered on a number of occasions during the civil rights era. The Center for Legislative Archives holds the original signed cloture petition asking for an end to the filibuster over the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (SEN88A-M5) and the roll call vote taken on approving cloture (SEN88A-M1).

III.10 Finally, messages from the President of the United States to the House and Senate provide information on the influence of the executive on congressional action on civil rights issues. These messages are printed in a number of sources, including the *Congressional Record*, the *Serial Set*, and, since 1965, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. The original messages with the President's signature are located in the Center for Legislative Archives. Messages to the House are often found in the Records of the Office of the Clerk, while messages to the Senate are more likely found in the committee papers. Presidential messages concerning civil rights were transmitted by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on January 10, 1957, and February 5, 1959. President John F. Kennedy addressed civil rights legislation in messages on February 28 and June 19, 1963. President Lyndon B. Johnson used his first address to Congress after President Kennedy's assassination to call for the passage of the Civil Rights Act to honor his predecessor's legacy. He returned to this issue in his first State of the Union address on January 8, 1964, and again on March 15, 1965.

SURVEY OF DOCUMENTS

III.11 The following survey, intended to provide examples of the types of original documents in the Center for Legislative Archives, details items related to specific pieces of legislation. Additional items may exist. File codes that begin with HR are located within Record Group 233, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives. File codes that begin with SEN are located within Record Group 46, Records of the U.S. Senate.

III.12 Civil Rights Act of 1957

1. HR85A-D10: House Judiciary Committee; Box 300 contains 4 folders on HR2145 including telegrams, correspondence from the Attorney General of Florida, general correspondence, requests to testify, and newspaper clippings. Box 318 contains 3 folders on HR6127, including copies of bills and letters.

2. HR85A-J10.1: **Petitions to the House Judiciary Committee**; The petitions in this series touch on a number of subjects in the jurisdiction of the Committee, including civil rights. A petition from Durham, NC, expresses opposition to trial-by-jury for those accused of obstructing voter registration.

3. HR85A-K3: House roll call tally sheets, roll call 112 on recommitting the bill and roll call 113 on final passage.

4. HR85C-B1.7: President Eisenhower's State of the Union message, January 10, 1957.

5. SEN85A-E11: Committee on the Judiciary; 2 folders on S.83 include file copies of the bill, an amendment, and limited correspondence. Folders for numerous other bills introduced during the civil rights debate, including S. 427, S. 428, S.429, and S.1735, include copies of the bills referred to the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

III.13 Civil Rights Act of 1960

1. HR86A-D8: Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions; Judiciary Committee; 4 folders include copies of HR8601, correspondence to Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY), and copies of outgoing correspondence.

2. HR86A-K1: Bound volume of discharge petitions, including a petition submitted by Chairman Celler to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of House Resolution 359, providing for the consideration of HR8601.

3. HR86C-B1.6: Eisenhower message of February 5, 1959.

4. SEN86A-E12: Committee on the Judiciary, Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions: Box 77; 3 folders under HR8601; these include file copies, markups, amendments, limited correspondence, and Committee roll calls.

5. SEN86A-F12: Committee Papers:

Box 1: February 5, 1959, Eisenhower message in which he states that “every individual regardless of his race, religion, or national origin is entitled to protection of the laws” before making recommendation for legislation to further such protection.

Box 29: Proposed Legislation files; Folder containing Numbers 34-37 includes a letter from the Attorney General transmitting the text of four of the seven legislative proposals that the President Eisenhower outlined in his address.

6. SEN86A-J12: Petitions and Memorials: 1 box of various petitions, including a January 7, 1960, letter from the Afro-American Congress of Christian Organizations calling for urgent action after a wave of terror in Mississippi.

7. SEN86A-M1: Roll call tally sheets.

III.14 Civil Rights Act of 1964

1. Presidential messages of February 28, 1963; June 19, 1963; November 27, 1963; and January 8, 1964: House copies located in Office of the Journal Clerk. Senate copy of February 28 and June 19 speeches by President Kennedy located in SEN88A-F12, Records of the Judiciary Committee.

2. House Petitions: “Judiciary Committee Civil Rights Legislation, 88th Congress”: 15 folders (two boxes) containing Chicago petitions in favor of the legislation and containing the picture of Congressman William L. Dawson (D-IL). Two additional boxes contain 17 folders against the act and in favor of a national referendum on the Civil Rights Act, as proposed by Congressman Gillis W. Long (D-LA).

3. House Office of the Journal Clerk: Motion by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) to discharge Committee on Rules from consideration of House Resolution 574, “A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill HR 7152,” December 9, 1963.

4. House Reading Clerk: Box of “Prints of bills and resolutions,” contains the reading copy of the bill and a title by title list of amendments indicating sponsor and status.

5. SEN88A-M1: Senate roll call vote tally of June 10, 1964, on cloture and on June 19, 1964, vote for final passage.
6. SEN88A-M5: A cloture petition with signatures.

III.15 Voting Rights Act of 1965

1. Presidential Message of March 15, 1965: House version, Records of the Journal Clerk, Presidential Messages (T-W). Senate version, SEN89A-E12, Judiciary Committee, S. 1564.
2. House Committee papers: Legislative files: Senate Bills, Box 190, S.1564, 3 folders (limited correspondence; copies of bills); also see HR6400 for approximately four boxes of bill copies, invitations to testify, letters from the public, and limited internal correspondence.
3. House Office of the Bill Clerk: roll call tally sheets.
4. SEN89A-E12: Senate Judiciary Committee Papers: S.1564, correspondence.

PART IV: *Records in the
Office of Regional Archives Services*

NARA—PACIFIC ALASKA REGION (SEATTLE)

Record Group 21
Records of District Courts of the United States

IV.1 Records of the U.S. District Court of Washington

Records of the District of Washington, Western District, Northern Division,
Seattle

Criminal Case Files

Case File: Criminal 45738—*United States v. Gordon Kiyoshi Hirobayashi*
(320 U.S. 81)

Description: In 1942 Gordon Hirobayashi, a University of Washington student, deliberately violated the curfew provision of Public Proclamation Number 3 issued by the Military Commander of the Western Defense Command and turned himself in to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). His purpose was to prove, in court, that the exclusion order was unconstitutional, being in violation of the Fifth Amendment and of Article 4, section 2, clause 1 of the Constitution. He was convicted, appealed, and eventually the Supreme Court affirmed his conviction. In 1986, Judge Donald Voorhees of the Western District of Washington reversed the 1942 Hirobayashi conviction after a full hearing in Seattle on a 1983 petition to overturn the conviction, dismiss the charges, and hold a hearing on the issue of government misconduct.

IV.2 Records of the U.S. District Court of Oregon

Criminal Case Files

Case File: Criminal 16056— Judgment Roll 22771 and 22775—*United States v. Minoru Yasui*

Description: In a similar case to Hirobayashi, Minoru Yasui tried to prove

that the President's evacuation order (Executive Order 9066) and the relocation of Japanese and Japanese-American citizens from the west coast into relocation camps was unconstitutional. Although American born, Yasui, because he had visited grandparents in Japan at the age of nine, had attended Japanese language school in the United States, and had been employed by the Japanese Consulate in Chicago (having thereby to register with the State Department as an agent for a foreign power), had, in the opinion of Judge Fee, "Made an election and chose allegiance to the Emperor of Japan, rather than citizenship in the United States at his majority." The case was appealed and the Supreme Court sustained the conviction but ordered the Oregon court to "strike its findings as to appellant's loss of United States citizenship." The Yasui case contains Judge Fee's opinion. The Hirobayashi file contains a transcript of record which was filed when the case went to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

IV.3 Records of the U.S. District Court of Washington

Records of the District of Washington, Western District, Northern Division, Seattle

Civil Case Files

Case File: Civil case 5598—*Lawrence W. Baggett, et al. v. Dorothy Bullitt, et al.*

This case is a class action suit involving First Amendment freedoms. In 1962, 64 University of Washington faculty members brought suit against the university's board of regents. Professor Baggett was first on the list and Dorothy Bullitt was chair of the board of regents. At issue were the loyalty oaths required of all teachers under a Washington law of 1931 and of all State employees under the Washington State Subversive Activities Act of 1951. Plaintiffs contended that the requirement violated the rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment and through it the First Amendment. A three-judge panel of the district court upheld the constitutionality of the loyalty oath, and the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled 7-2 that "the State may not require one to choose between subscribing to an unduly vague and broad oath, thereby incurring the likelihood of prosecution, and conscientiously refusing to take the oath with the consequent loss of employment, and perhaps profession, particularly where 'free dissemination of ideas may be the loser.'" This decision served as a precedent under which the loyalty oaths of Arizona and several other states were subsequently struck down. The five inches of records in the case file include

the plaintiffs' exhibits: correspondence, University of Washington Faculty Handbook, copies of the oaths, and two volumes of the reports of the Canwell Committee of the Washington State Legislature on "Un-American Activities in Washington State" for 1948. The Canwell Committee had conducted hearings at the University of Washington.

IV.4 Records of the U.S. District Court of Washington

Records of the District of Washington, Western District, Northern Division, Seattle

Criminal Case Files

Case File: Criminal 48563—*United States v. Henry P. Huff, John Shields Dashbach, et al.*

According to the *Annual Report of the Attorney General for 1953*, "the Criminal Division received and processed during the year 18,361 new cases relating to internal security. Eighteen Communist Party functionaries, representing the top-level leadership in Missouri, Michigan, and Washington were indicted and charged with conspiracy to violate the Smith Act by advocating and teaching the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence and organizing the Communist Party, USA, for that Purpose." Henry Huff and six other defendants were indicted by attorney John Coughlan, and were convicted. The conviction was reversed on appeal to the Ninth Circuit because by that time the Smith Act had been ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The defense charged that the Smith Act "is on its face unconstitutional, as it abridges freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances, all in violation of the First Amendment"; that it violates the Fifth Amendment by depriving persons of liberty without due process of law; that it violates the Ninth and Tenth Amendments because it "purports to exercise powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution but reserved thereby to the people of the United States"; and that it constitutes a bill of attainder.

The case files (1 cubic ft.) include the transcript of record on appeal and many exhibits, including newspaper clippings and political campaign literature. It was stated that the foreman of the grand jury was reported in the press to have been "a major contributor to the political campaign of Henry Jackson, a Democrat, for U.S. Senate." It was suggested that the jury lists had been tampered with as a high percentage of the jurors "belong to the employ-

er class . . . and live in high income areas where illegal restrictive covenants are systemically practiced.” It was also charged that the defendants’ right to a fair trial was impaired by the virulent pre-trial publicity the case received in connection with the 1952 election. Many examples of this are included.

Record Group 403

Records of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

IV.5 Records of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), Seattle District Office

The series **Landmark Plaintiff Case Files** consists of the plaintiff case files for the landmark case *EEOC v. Ironworkers Local 86, et al.*, in which the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) sued labor unions over the unions’ failure to include minorities in their apprenticeship programs. The labor unions cited as defendants in this discrimination suit included International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 46, Plumbers Local 32, Ironworkers Local 86, Sheet Metal Workers Local 99, and Operating Engineers Local 302. The records in this series include correspondence, memorandums, personnel files, eligibility lists, depositions, and statistical information. Material is subject to screening.

NARA—SOUTHEAST REGION (ATLANTA)

Record Group 21

Records of District Courts of the United States

IV.6 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division

Case File: Civil 6298—*Vivian Calhoun, et al. v. A. C. Latimer, et al.* (1958)

In 1958 the case of *Vivian Calhoun, et al. v. A. C. Latimer, et al.* was filed in the U.S. district court in Atlanta, GA, by ten Atlanta public school parents, with the assistance of Thurgood Marshall and Constance Baker Motley of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. They charged that the public schools of Atlanta failed to follow the U.S. Supreme Court’s order to desegregate the

public schools as directed in the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. They further charged that the operation of the public school system on a racially segregated basis deprived the minor plaintiffs and other minor Negro pupils similarly situated of equal educational opportunities in violation of rights secured to them by the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. The court ruled that the Atlanta Public Schools were segregated, that discrimination should cease, and that compulsory segregation should no longer be enforced in the Atlanta Public Schools. To ensure compliance, the court also ordered that a desegregation plan be filed within a reasonable time.

IV.7 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division

Case File: Civil 4355—*Horace T. Ward v. Regents of the University System of Georgia, et al.* (1951)

On September 29, 1950, Horace T. Ward applied for admission to the School of Law of the University of Georgia. He had previously earned an undergraduate degree from Morehouse College in Atlanta and a master's degree in political science from Atlanta University. His application was not handled in the usual manner, and in June of 1951, after a number of delays and correspondence, Walter N. Danner, Registrar of the University of Georgia, advised Ward that his application had been denied. Ward was later advised that the board of regents had adopted new procedures governing admission to the School of Law and that his application would be subject to those procedures. Among the requirements was that the student provide personal recommendations from alumni, including one from the judge of the superior court in the applicant's judicial circuit. These requirements effectively blocked Ward's entrance to the University of Georgia. In 1951 Ward filed a suit in Federal court charging that the University of Georgia violated his rights under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. He was then drafted into military service, and his case was deferred until his return. In 1957, Judge Hooper dismissed the case based on Ward's enrollment in Northwestern University's law school subsequent to filing his complaint. The court concluded that Ward's new status as a transfer student invalidated his initial application to the University of Georgia.

IV.8 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division

Case File: Civil 9028—*George Willis, Jr., Woodrow T. Lewis and Albert L. Dunn v. the Pickrick, a Corporation, and Lester G. Maddox* (1964)

In 1964 George Willis, Jr., Woodrow T. Lewis, and Albert L. Dunn filed suit against the Pickrick Restaurant in Atlanta, GA, and Lester Maddox, its owner. They sought an injunction restraining the defendant from continuing the practice of refusing service to Negroes. Maddox, who later became Governor of Georgia, was ordered to desegregate the restaurant. He chose to close his restaurant rather than serve blacks.

IV.9 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, Savannah Division

Case File: Civil 482-233—*Georgia State Conference of Branches of NAACP, et al. v. State of Georgia, et al.* (1982)

This case relates to the assignment of black school children in Georgia to disproportionately black classes resulting from the operation of intentional racial discrimination rather than a racially neutral criterion such as ability or achievement. The plaintiffs alleged that black school children were erroneously classified as educable mentally retarded as a means of removing them from normal classrooms or excluding them from programs for specific learning disabled children.

IV.10 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division

Case File: Civil 16708—*Emma Armour, et al. v. Jack P. Nix, Superintendent and State Board of Education of Georgia, et al.* (1972)

This case was filed in 1972 by the parents of black children who attended the City of Atlanta's public schools in an attempt to eliminate the school boards' district or boundary lines. These lines prevented the integration of public schools on a metropolitan basis and excluded black children from educational resources, facilities, and opportunities which otherwise would be available except for the separate school systems. The plaintiffs maintained that the county and city municipal boundary lines, as school district lines and areas, were obstacles to desegregation of the public schools in the multi-county-city metropolitan area.

IV.11 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division

Case File: Civil 9017—*Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc., v. the United States of America and Robert F. Kennedy as the Attorney General of the United States* (1964)

In 1964 the Heart of Atlanta Motel, a large downtown motel in the city of Atlanta, GA, which regularly catered to out-of-town guests, sued to prevent the Attorney General of the United States from exercising powers granted to him under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Heart of Atlanta Motel had followed a practice of refusing to rent sleeping accommodations to Negroes, and it alleged that it intended to continue to do so unless ordered by the court to comply with the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which upheld the injunction issued by the district court and required the Heart of Atlanta Motel to receive business from clientele of all races.

IV.12 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, Memphis Division

Case File: Civil 68-80—*City of Memphis v. Martin Luther King, Jr., Hosea Williams, Reverend James Bevel, Reverend James Orange, Ralph D. Abernathy and Bernard Lee* (1968)

In 1968 the City of Memphis was beset with a strike by the city's sanitation workers. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) went to Memphis to lend support to the strike. After a march in support of the workers turned violent, the city filed suit to prevent a second march. This case emphasizes Dr. King's commitment to nonviolence as the dominant instrument for social change, as evidenced by his extolling the marchers that "the only force we will use is soul-force which is peaceful, loving, courageous, yet militant." The opinion and temporary injunction of the court was filed on April 5, 1968, the day after King was assassinated.

IV.13 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, Montgomery Division

Case File: Civil 1147-N—*Aurelia S. Browder, et al. v. W. A. Gayle, et al.* (1956)

This federal court suit resulted from the famous Montgomery, AL, bus boycott in 1955. The case is well-known in civil rights history because it made Martin Luther King, Jr., a 25-year-old minister in Montgomery, famous. King was president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, which led the boycott. Rosa Parks, one of the first black citizens to refuse to give up her seat to whites on a crowded bus, became famous. While Parks's police report, fingerprints, and state court testimony are part of the case file, she was not a party to the Federal case because her suit was tied up in the state court appeals system. The plaintiffs in this case were Aurelia Browder and others, largely high school students who used the public buses for their transportation to school. The case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which ultimately declared segregation of public buses in Montgomery illegal and instructed the local court to work with the city to devise a plan for desegregation.

IV.14 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, Montgomery Division

Case File: Civil 2181-N—*Hosea Williams, John Lewis, and Amelia Boynton, on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated v. Honorable George C. Wallace, as Governor of the State of Alabama, et al.* (1965)

The march from Selma to Montgomery, AL, in 1965 was a pivotal event in the history of the Civil Rights Movement. Hundreds of marchers were stopped at the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, AL, where they were attacked by State and local police on “Bloody Sunday.” The class action suit brought by Hosea Williams, John Lewis, and Amelia Boynton against Governor George C. Wallace and the State of Alabama sought protection of marchers as they walked from Selma to Montgomery on behalf of Negro voter registration in Alabama. Federal District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., ruled that “the law is clear that the right to petition one’s government for the redress of grievances may be exercised in large groups . . . and these rights may be exercised by marching, even along public highways.” A few months after the events in Selma, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

IV.15 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, Jackson Division

Case File: Civil Action 3130—*James H. Meredith, et al. v. Charles Dickson Fair, President of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning* (1961)

James H. Meredith was the first African American admitted to the University of Mississippi in Oxford. Meredith's legal battle was long and arduous, but the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit finally ordered his admission. Ross Barnett, the Governor of the State, personally intervened to bar Meredith from entering "Ole Miss." In September of 1962, President John F. Kennedy ordered Federal troops to Oxford to enforce the court order. When Meredith arrived on the campus, rioting ensued and two individuals were killed. Federal troops remained on campus for the next year protecting Meredith. He graduated in 1963, the first African American to graduate from Ole Miss.

IV.16 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, Athens Division

Case File: Civil 450—*Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne A. Hunter, et al. v. Walter N. Danner, Registrar of the University of Georgia* (1960)

In 1960 the parents of two African American honor graduates of Turner High School in Atlanta, GA, challenged the time-honored practice of limiting admissions to the University of Georgia to white persons. Six years after *Brown v. Board of Education* the University of Georgia was still segregated. Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter challenged that policy in Federal court in 1960. When the court ordered their admission, Holmes and Hunter faced turmoil—rioting, taunting, and racial slurs. They were courageous in their refusal to give in, and both graduated in 1963. After graduation Hamilton Holmes became the first African American admitted to Emory University's School of Medicine. He died in 1995 after a long career as an orthopedic surgeon. Charlayne Hunter (now Charlayne Hunter-Gault) graduated with a degree in journalism and is now a distinguished broadcast journalist.

IV.17 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Charlotte Division

Case File: Civil 65-1974—*James E. Swann, et al. v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education* (1965)

Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education concerns the subject of busing students across district lines to promote integration in public schools in Charlotte, NC. The district court directed that the school board consider altering attendance areas, pairing or consolidation of schools, bus transportation of students, and any other method which would effectuate a racially unitary system. The court also declared unconstitutional a portion

of the North Carolina General Statutes known as the Anti-Busing Law and granted an injunction against its enforcement. On appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice Burger wrote that “Just as the race of students must be considered in determining whether a constitutional violation has occurred, so also must race be considered in formulating a remedy. To forbid, at this stage, all assignments made on the basis of race would deprive school authorities of the one tool absolutely essential to fulfillment of their constitutional obligation to eliminate existing dual school systems.” The case is significant because it led to increased use of busing to achieve integration.

IV.18 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, Columbia Division

Case File: Civil 1670—*John H. Wrighten v. Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina, et al.* (1947)

On June 30, 1946, John H. Wrighten, an African American, applied for admission to the School of Law at the University of South Carolina. He received a letter acknowledging the receipt of his application and informing him that the university was unable to act favorably upon his application. He then wrote the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina and was advised that his letter would be brought to the attention of the board at its next meeting. Wrighten heard nothing further and considered his application to be rejected. With the support of the NAACP’s lawyers, Wrighten filed a suit in Federal court challenging the constitutionality of the State’s denial of admission. He claimed that the State was in violation of his rights under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. He further asserted that there was no other law school maintained by public funds in the State of South Carolina where he could study law to the same extent and on an equal level of scholarship and intensity as in the School of Law of the University of South Carolina. The State of South Carolina had created a graduate program and law school for black students at South Carolina State College; however, the program was not funded. The case was heard before U.S. District Court Judge J. Waties Waring. Although the court affirmed Wrighten’s entitlement to the same educational opportunity and facilities afforded to whites in the State of South Carolina, it did not grant the requested injunction to provide for his admittance into the University of South Carolina’s law school. The court, instead, required that the State provide equal legal education to African Americans, a mandate it felt satisfied by appropriations to establish a separate law school at South Carolina State College.

IV.19 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, Columbia Division

Case File: Criminal 16,603—*United States of America v. Lynwood Lanier Shull* (1946)

On February 12, 1946, in Batesburg, SC, Isaac Woodard, Jr., a returning African American World War II veteran, was beaten and blinded following his arrest. The Chief of Police of Batesburg was charged but acquitted in this criminal case. The case attracted national attention and contributed to President Harry Truman's decision to desegregate the Armed Forces.

IV.20 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville Division

Case File: Civil 2724—*Charles W. Baker, et al. v. Joe C. Carr, et al.* (1959)

This landmark case concerns the apportionment of seats in the Tennessee General Assembly. The plaintiffs alleged that, by means of a 1901 statute, Tennessee arbitrarily and randomly apportioned the seats in the General Assembly among the State's 95 counties and failed to reapportion them subsequently to account for substantial growth and distribution of the State's population. The effect was to allot rural citizens greater proportional representation than their counterparts in the growing cities. They further alleged that they suffered a "debasement of their votes" and were denied the equal protection of the laws guaranteed them by the 14th Amendment. The case generated many other lawsuits challenging legislative districting. It was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court whose ruling established the principle of equal representation, i.e., "one man, one vote."

IV.21 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, Opelika Division

Case File: Civil 462-E—*C. G. Gomillion, et al. v. Phil M. Lightfoot, et al.* (1958)

This case pertains to the redrawing of the city limits of Tuskegee, AL, and an attempt by the white administration of the town to exclude most black neighborhoods from the city limits. The petitioners claimed that they were discriminated against in violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution and were denied the right to vote in defiance of the 15th Amendment. The redrawn boundaries

altered the shape of Tuskegee from a square to a 28-sided figure. The effect of this redefinition of Tuskegee's boundaries was to remove from the city all but four or five of its 400 Negro voters while not removing a single white voter or resident. The case was eventually appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which reversed the lower court and declared this "racial gerrymandering" to be unconstitutional.

IV.22 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, Columbia Division

Case File: Civil 1702—*George Elmore, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated v. Clay Rice, et al.* (1947)

In 1947 George Elmore filed suit to test the legality of the action of the defendants in not permitting him and other qualified Negro electors to vote in the Democratic Party's primary held on August 13, 1946, in Richland County, SC. The primary was held for the purpose of nominating candidates on the Democratic ticket for the U.S. House of Representatives and for various State offices. Defendants in the case included election managers of primary elections in Ward 9 Precinct, Richland County, and members of the Richland County Democratic Executive Committee. Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) argued the case before District Court Judge J. Waties Waring. In his opinion, Judge J. Waties Waring wrote that "It is time for South Carolina to rejoin the union. It is time to fall in step with the other States and to adopt the American way of conducting elections. . . . Racial distinctions cannot exist in the machinery that selects the officers and lawmakers of the United States." Judge Waring's ruling in effect ended the all-white Democratic primary in the State.

NARA—NORTHEAST REGION (BOSTON)

Record Group 21
Records of the District Courts of the United States

IV.23 Records of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts, 1789–1979

Case File: 911-G (1972)—*Tallulah Morgan, et al. v. James W. Hennigan, et al.*

This case was a class action lawsuit brought in 1972 by the parents of black children alleging that the Boston School Committee violated the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution by a deliberate policy of racial segregation. Judge W. Arthur Garrity, Jr., issued the opinion on June 21, 1974, in which he found that the Boston School Committee had intentionally carried out a program of segregation in the Boston public schools. The ruling, upheld unanimously by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, ordered the School Committee to formulate a permanent school desegregation plan that addressed student assignment, teacher employment, and facility improvement procedures, as well as the use of busing on a citywide basis. By January 1975, the School Committee had failed to present an adequate plan to the court. As a result, the court assumed an active role in the formulation of the desegregation plan and oversaw implementation of court-ordered desegregation in the Boston public schools. In 1994, the court issued its final judgment, permanently prohibiting the School Committee from practicing racial discrimination in the public schools.

NARA—GREAT LAKES REGION (CHICAGO)

Record Group 21
Records of the District Courts of the United States

IV.24 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1940–1954
Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois,
Eastern Division

Case File: Civil 234—*Carl Hansberry vs. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway* (1938)

Hansberry, a prominent African American real estate businessman in Chicago, protested the practice of racially segregating black railroad passengers into inferior “Jim Crow” cars by filing suit against the Santa Fe Railway. Hansberry’s complaint included the allegation that the railroad company charged African Americans first-class fares, but relegated them to third-class passenger cars.

IV.25 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1940–1954
Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois,
Eastern Division

Case File: Civil 44C720—*Perry Hansberry vs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Army and Navy, et al.*

Hansberry, a prominent African American real estate businessman in Chicago and the brother of Carl Hansberry, protested racial discrimination and segregation in the military draft and in military duty by filing suit against the U.S. Government.

IV.26 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1940–1954

Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil 52C339—*United States of America vs. Carl A. Hansberry, Perry Hansberry, M. L. Hansberry, and C.A. Enterprises*

This case involves a suit filed by the U.S. Government against Carl Hansberry, father of playwright Lorraine Hansberry, and his brother Perry Hansberry for violation of the Federal Housing and Rent Act for allegedly overcharging rent from an African American tenant in an apartment building owned by the Hansberrys.

IV.27 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1940–1954

Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 53C840—*United States of America vs. Carl A. Hansberry, Perry Hansberry, and C.A. Enterprises*

Suit by the U.S. Government against Carl Hansberry and his brother Perry Hansberry for violation of the Federal Housing and Rent Act for allegedly overcharging rent from three middle-aged African American households in an apartment building the Hansberrys owned at 6347 Greenwood Avenue in Chicago.

IV.28 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1940–1954

Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 58C1284—*Carl A. Hansberry, Perry Hansberry, Lorraine Hansberry, et al. v. City of Chicago*

This suit was filed by the Hansberry family of Chicago's Black Belt for alleged harassment of tenants, defamation of the Hansberry's real estate business by city housing inspectors, and conspiracy by white city officials to deprive African American property owners of their property. At the time of this Federal lawsuit in 1958, the City of Chicago was pursuing 42 separate municipal court cases against the Hansberry family for alleged violations of building codes. The Hansberrys attempted to rehabilitate apartment buildings at 417–419 East 45th Street in Chicago, but after they evicted tenants from 50 apartments to allow renovation work to begin, the Chicago building commissioner refused to give the Hansberrys a permit for the necessary repairs. Allegedly, the building commissioner spoke abusively to Carl Hansberry and added numerous additional prerequisites for the permit.

IV.29 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1954–1964

Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 61C1569—*James William Webb, Jr., and Andre Webb, minors, by James R. Webb, their parent and next friend, et al. vs. Board of Education, City of Chicago*

This case concerns the desegregation of public schools.

IV.30 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1954–1964

Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 63C1739—*Ronald L. Todd and Michael Cochran, by his parents and next friends, Ulysses Cochran and Patricia Cochran, and James Hill v. Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Steel Workers of Chicago and International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers Local Union No. 1; Iron Workers Bridge and Structural Union, Local No. 1; Iron Workers District Council of Chicago and Vicinity; Paschen Contractors, Inc.; Peter Kiewit Sons' Co.; Bethlehem Steel Company; Dominic Tesauo, Regional Administrator, General Services Administration; and The Board of Education of the City of Chicago, Alvin Dost, Regional Director*

IV.31 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1954–1964

Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: 63C1895—*James William Webb, Jr., and Andre Webb, minors, by James R. Webb, their parent and next friend, et al., v. Board of Education, City of Chicago*

This case concerns the desegregation of public schools.

IV.32 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1954–1964

Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 64C1684—*Morton L. Zaslasvsky v. Congress of Racial Equality*

IV.33 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1954–1964

Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division at Cleveland

Case File: Civil Case 31464—*The Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen, et al. v. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, et al.*

This case involves the violation of the duty of fair representation under the Railway Labor Act by excluding African American railroad firemen from union membership while retaining representational rights over those firemen and their positions.

IV.34 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 65C51—*James William Webb, Jr., and Andre Webb, minors, by James R. Webb, their parent and next friend, et al. v. Board of Education, City of Chicago*

This case concerns the desegregation of public schools.

IV.35 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 65C942—*Board of Education of the City of Chicago v. Chicago Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Chicago Branch, Congress of Racial Equality; Chicago Area Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Coordinating Council of*

Community Organizations; ACT; Sydney C. Finley; Albert Brooks; Albert A. Raby; Reverend A. P. Jackson; Charles A. Davis; Marshall Bynum; Lawrence Landry; Martha O'Kennard; Sylvia Fisher; Roberta Galler; G. E. Riddick; Monroe Sharp; Nathaniel Jackson; Robert Lucas; Elton Cox; Milton I. Davis and Sam Riley, June 9, 1965

This case concerns desegregation of public schools.

IV.36 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 65C1443—*Albert Raby, a/k/a Al Raby; Richard Gregory, a/k/a Dick Gregory; Robert Lucas, a/k/a Bob Lucas; Robert Hostetter, a/k/a Bob Hostetter; Father Robert Taylor; Kenneth Davis, a/k/a Ken Davis; Frank Ditto, a/k/a Malcolm X; James R. Webb, et al. v. Richard J. Daley, et al.*

IV.37 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 66C1003—*Albert A. Raby; Robert E. Hostetter; Leo E. Holt; Gloria Fraction; Ernice Kelly; Mrs. Donald Rose; Alvin Pitcher; Atricia Raby; Dorothy Holt; Lelia McClelland; Ellis McClelland, and all others similarly situated v. City of Chicago; Richard J. Daley; Orlando Wilson; and Robert Quinn, June 6, 1966*

IV.38 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 66C1459—*Dorothy Gautreaux v. Patricia Harris, Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Chicago Housing Authority*

IV.39 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 69C633—*United States of America, ex rel Albert A. Raby v. Joseph I. Woods, Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, and Winston Moore, Warden of the Cook County Jail*

IV.40 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 70C2194—*Chicago Council of Lawyers, Chicago Metropolitan Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons, et al. v. William J. Bauer, U.S. Attorney; John C. Meiszner, U.S. Marshal; and Elbert A. Wagner, Jr., Clerk of the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois*

IV.41 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 70C2220—*Renault Robinson and the Afro-American Patrolmen's League v. James B. Conlisk, Jr., the City of Chicago, Franklin M. Kreml, Morgan F. Murphy, Paul W. Goodrich, Theophilus M. Mann, Raymond Schoessling, Raymond J. Hauser, and the Police Review Board of the City of Chicago*

IV.42 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 75C2925—*Equal Employment Opportunity Commission v. Playboy Enterprises, Inc.*

This case concerns discrimination in employment due to race.

IV.43 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 76C3005—*Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*

This is a precedent-setting case involving employment discrimination on the basis of gender.

IV.44 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Indiana, New Albany Division

Case File: Civil Case 66C20—*Thelma Bowe, et al. v. Colgate Palmolive Company*

This case found that hiring rules involving weight-lifting ability, when solely applied to female applicants, are unconstitutional.

IV.45 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 71C—*Jo Carol LaFleur v. Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio*

In this case, mandatory maternity leave for pregnant female teachers was ruled unconstitutional.

IV.46 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division

Case File: Civil Case 71C—*Ann Elizabeth Nelson v. Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio*

In this case, mandatory maternity leave for pregnant female teachers was ruled unconstitutional.

IV.47 Records of the District Courts of the United States, 1964

Records of the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Division

Case File: Civil Case 65C173—*Armstrong, et al. v. Board of Education*

This case concerns the desegregation of public schools.

Record Group 276
Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals

IV.48 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 1954–1964

Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

Case File: Appellate Case 13387—*The Provisional Committee to Organize*

Colored Locomotive Firemen, et al. v. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, et al.

IV.49 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 1954–1964
Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

Case File: Appeal of Civil Case 31464 from the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division at Cleveland. Appeal filed October 1, 1957.

Further appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, No. 560, October Term 1958, *Oliphant, et al. v. BLF & E, et al.*

This case concerns discrimination on the basis of race in labor union membership and the duty of fair representation.

IV.50 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 1954–1964
Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

Case File: Appellate Case 14642—*Deborah A. Northcross, et al. v. The Board of Education of the City of Memphis, et al.*

Appeal of Civil Case 3931 from the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division at Memphis. Appeal filed May 10, 1961.

This case concerns the desegregation of public schools

IV.51 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 1954–1964
Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

Case File: Appellate Case 13974—*James William Webb, Jr., and Andre Webb, minors, by James R. Webb, their parent and next friend, et al. v. Board of Education of the City of Chicago and Benjamin Willis*

This case concerns the desegregation of public schools.

IV.52 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 1964
Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

Case File: Appellate Case 15186—*Board of Education of the City of Chicago v. Chicago Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*

Appeal of Civil Case 65C942 from the U.S. District Court at Chicago

This case concerns the desegregation of public schools.

IV.53 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 1964

Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

Case File: Appellate Cases 16624, 16625, 16626, 16632, 72-1016, 72-1343—*Thelma Bowe, et al. v. Colgate Palmolive Company*

These cases found hiring rules involving weight-lifting ability, when solely applied to female applicants, to be unconstitutional.

Record Group 75
Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

IV.54 Minutes of Meetings, 1934–1968, of the National Railroad Adjustment Board for Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 4 include transcripts of correspondence with individual railroad workers, all-white railroad brotherhoods, and all-black railroad unions, as well as board decisions about the problem of racial discrimination in labor union membership and the white brotherhoods' duty of fair representation toward black railroaders beginning in the 1930s and continuing throughout the 1960s.

Record Group 155
Records of the Wage and Hour Division

IV.55 Inspection Case Files, 1939–1945 (137 cubic ft.), of regional offices for Region 5 (Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan) and Region 6 (Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota) document investigations about alleged inequality in the wages of women employed alongside men and other violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The records include investigative interviews with claimants, correspondence, exhibits such as payroll and accounting records, reports, and copies of civil action court records heard in U.S. district courts.

Record Group 228
Records of the Committee on Fair Employment
Practices, 1941–1946

IV.56 The records of regional offices for Region 5 (Ohio, Michigan), Region 6 (Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin), and Region 8 (Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota) include **Active Case Files**, **Closed Case Files**, and **Administrative Records** about investigations of employment discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or ethnic or national origin in war industries.

Record Group 211
Records of the War Manpower Commission, 1942–1945

IV.57 **Records of Regional Offices** for Region 5 (Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan) and Region 6 (Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin) include the series appeal case records arising from employment stabilization programs, 1943–45 (22 lin. ft.). Complaints, investigative reports, correspondence, and memorandums about discriminatory employment practices in wartime industries due to race or gender can be found in the series.

Record Group 156
Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance

IV.58 **Records of Ordnance Plants and Depots Throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, 1940–1954** (bulk dates) contain narrative reports about the histories of the facilities, including detailed information and photographs relating to discriminatory employment practices on the basis of race or gender.

Record Group 92
Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General

IV.59 **Records of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, 1929–1953**, include documents about a controversy during World War II in which African

American civilian employees of the quartermaster depot in Chicago were ordered segregated from German prisoners of war after the German POWs complained about proximity to the black workers.

Record Group 403

Records of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

IV.60 Records of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1969–1982

EEOC Legal Unit Case Files, 1969–1982, for selected Federal court cases in which the EEOC Region 6 Office (based in Chicago) was the plaintiff. Files exist for litigation against Economy Fire and Casualty Company, 1979–82 (11 ft.); Hiram Walker, Inc., 1969–82 (25 ft.); Mexicana Airlines, 1974–82 (21 ft.); the Milwaukee Road railroad company, 1975–82 (6 ft.); Motorola, Inc., 1974–82 (30 ft.); and Standard Brands, 1974–82 (13ft.). Access to these records is restricted under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, and any court orders relating to the individual lawsuits.

Record Group 146

Records of the U.S. Civil Service Commission

IV.61 Records of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1963–1969

The records of the Region 7 office (Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin) include a series of Community Review Program files, 1963–69. The records include those relating to equal employment opportunity in the Federal Government.

Record Group 381

Records of the Community Services Administration

IV.62 Records of the Community Services Administration, 1968–1972
Records of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Region 5 (Chicago)

The records, which consist of organization files, planning files, and man-

agement program files, include correspondence, reports, and studies about job training, employment counseling, and housing for African Americans, Native Americans, and migrant workers and about programs to assist older persons.

NARA—ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION (DENVER)

Record Group 527
Records of the United States Marshals Service

IV.63 Records of the Director, 1959–1993, consist mostly of weekly reports sent to the Attorney General or to field offices from the United States Marshals Service (USMS) Director. The reports to the Attorney General span 1989–93 and cover the topics of judicial security, significant investigations, general operations, external communications, and personnel. Reports to field offices are dated 1993 and relate to administration, public affairs, fiscal management, and operations. Included are several speeches spanning 1989–93. Director Stanley Morris delivered the speeches as Director of the USMS to varied audiences ranging from INTERPOL to the Rose Bowl Parade. There is also some personal correspondence from two former directors. The correspondence includes material regarding the background and nomination of Stanley Morris dated 1973–88, as well as correspondence from Director Wayne Colburn to all U.S. Marshals dated 1969–75. There are some photos. This series also includes records relating to Deputy Marshal James McShane before he became Director of the Service. It includes his diaries, 1960–67, including an entry the night before admitting James Meredith into the University of Mississippi on September 30, 1962. It also contains notebooks (1958–67) which detail his assignments as a USMS deputy. McShane also served as security chief to President Kennedy during his election campaign. Because of this relationship, he saved several magazine articles covering the assassination of President Kennedy. The magazines are included in this series, which also includes newspapers, 1969–74, covering the moon landing and the Watergate scandal.

IV.64 The series **Records of the Court Security Division, 1980–1994**, contains reports sent between the Court Security Division, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the Attorney General's Office. There are weekly activity reports from the Court Security Division to the Associate Director for Operations,

1980–94. They detail events concerning court security and the witness protection program. Each case cites the parties involved, the offense, and the duties covered by deputy marshals. There are also Daily Activity Reports, 1985–88, which cover only events from highly sensitive or high threat court trials. The Attorney General’s Reports, 1988, are from the chief of the Court Security Division to the chief of the Threat Analysis Division, who forwarded the information to the Attorney General. They detail all threats made against U.S. marshals or judiciary personnel. There are also some correspondence files, 1983–86. The letters contain safety recommendations for judiciary personnel and courts.

IV.65 The series **National Reports and Publications, 1886–1990**, contains reports and publications produced by the USMS for the benefit of deputies and other Federal Government agencies. It contains reports from USMS security assignments at the United Nations General Assembly. The reports are dated 1980–85 and cover Assemblies 35–37 and 40. The *USMS Bulletin* (Nos. 1–81), 1946–69, is a national report distributed to all deputies and offices. Other publications include *Instructions to U.S. Marshals, Then and Now*, and *The Pentacle*, a monthly magazine published by the USMS, May 1978–July 1987.

IV.66 **Correspondence, 1865–1990**, includes personal letter files as well as agency-wide correspondence. The personal files, 1979–83, are from Howard Safir, former Associate Director of Operations. Other correspondence, 1935–71, includes that of individuals within the executive office of the agency. These files cover requests for funds, budget issues, and personnel. There are also topical correspondence files, 1979–83, arranged by topic. Agency-wide correspondence, 1935–90, is found in the form of newsletters and circulars. These are USMS Newsletters, 1970–76, and Department of Justice Circulars 2683–3599. There is also correspondence between the agency and the public. These include rejected compensation claims, 1865–1985, sent to the next of kin of U.S. marshals. The files are arranged alphabetically and indicate the reasons claims were rejected.

IV.67 **Records of the District Offices, Alabama, 1889–1952**

These are records from field offices in Alabama. They include information on budget issues, court cases, correspondence, and reports. The budget records, 1930–50, detail the fees and expenses deputy marshals incurred while on duty. The court cases are criminal case files dated 1924–44.

Correspondence files are from Deputy Meadors, 1938–47; Deputy Davis, 1943–45; general correspondence, 1921–57; and correspondence books, 1889–1925. The records also include daily reports, 1946–52; daily calendars, 1937–52; and FBI reports, 1946–48.

IV.68 Records of the District Offices, Arkansas, 1896–1986

The Arkansas records are from two districts within the State, the Eastern and the Western Districts. The Eastern District records are court cases, both civil and criminal, 1896–1912. The Western District records are primarily from Fort Smith and detail the Fort Chaffee Riot of 1980. There are also some records on Arkansas school integration from the 1960s.

IV.69 Records of the District Offices, Connecticut, 1982–1986

This series contains records dealing with the Gagnon and Bourgeois investigation. Gagnon and Bourgeois were apprehended after a series of bank robberies in the United States and Canada. During a bank robbery in Missouri, they shot and wounded a police officer, adding attempted murder to the list of charges. Gagnon and Bourgeois were apprehended and imprisoned in Connecticut. On August 13, 1985, they escaped from U.S. marshals during a prison transfer in downtown Hartford, CT. Gagnon was an expert in French foot fighting, and the Canadian Government believed him to be part of a radical terrorist group that operated along the U.S. and Canadian border. While Bourgeois was apprehended only 30 minutes after the escape, Gagnon remained at large for some time. These records concern their escape from U.S. marshals and the recapture of Bourgeois. The records include information on the criminal prosecution, investigative leads, background information, correspondence, sighting reports, weekly reports, photos, escape information, and contacts.

IV.70 Records of the District Offices, Florida, 1980

The records from Florida originate from the Eglin Air Force Base and describe two different operations. The first are security reports for Air Force flight departures and arrivals. The second, more extensive group, are records dealing with Cuban and Latino refugee camps. They include offense reports, marshal's operations logs, special operations groups, collected evidence, and photographs. The majority of the records describe marshal security operations throughout the camps.

IV.71 Records of the District Offices, Georgia, 1937–1954

This series contains records of fees and expenses incurred by deputy marshals within Georgia. The majority of expenses were incurred during security operations for courtroom proceedings.

IV.72 Records of the District Offices, Island Territories, 1940–1977

This series contains records created by U.S. marshals working in Guam, the Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico. The Guam records, 1975–76, include expenses, reimbursements, and information related to Vietnamese repatriates. The repatriate records are deputy marshal orders and assignments, as well as newspaper clippings concerning the Vietnamese repatriate camps in Guam. The Mariana Islands records, 1975–77, are correspondence and resolution acts concerning the Islands. There is some correspondence referring to an inquiry by Colorado Senator Gary Hart into the marshals' practices on the Islands. The Puerto Rico records, 1940–60, include marshal training manuals, newspaper clippings, and photos. Most documents are in English but a few are in Spanish. The photographs are of Puerto Rican crime families and marshal training procedures on the island.

IV.73 Records of the District Offices, Maryland, 1938, 1974–1984

This series includes enforcement files from Maryland, 1974–84, as well as a record book from Washington, DC, for 1938. The enforcement files concern fugitives captured by the marshals. The record book from Washington is a record of search warrants served and material collected during searches and seizures.

IV.74 Records of the District Offices, Michigan, 1930–1972

This series contains four record books. One book is an arrest record, 1930–54. It details who was arrested and for what offense. There are three books of court records, 1946–72. They contain details such as the parties involved, the case number, and the judgment sentence.

IV.75 Records of the District Offices, Mississippi, 1960

The records of this series concern racial integration and civil rights in Mississippi. The series begins with several copied microfilm reels arranged by number. They contain correspondence and documents related to the

integration events at the University of Mississippi and James Meredith. Many of the reels are copies of materials in the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library. Also included are records of the Mississippi Department of Justice, 1962–63. These records also relate to integration at the University of Mississippi and include press reactions, correspondence with Governor Barnett, newspaper clippings, details of law enforcement injuries, and interviews with witnesses. The series also contains general civil rights material, 1961–65. These include a University of Mississippi newspaper, photographs related to integration, court documents and exhibits from the James Meredith case, and records pertaining to the integration of Mississippi school districts.

IV.76 Records of the District Offices, Oregon, 1924–1954

This series contains FBI “wanted cards,” 1930–40, arranged alphabetically. There are also daily record books, 1928–48, and deputy daily logbooks, 1952–55. The daily records are arranged chronologically. Correspondence files are included for Deputies Clarence Wells, 1924–34, and Paul Hanlin, 1940–48. The series also contains court case files, 1941–48, arranged chronologically.

IV.77 Records of the District Offices, South Dakota, 1956–1973

This series contains records related primarily to the Wounded Knee incident of the 1970s, but there are a few records dealing with budget and expense issues. There are budget estimates and supplemental records, 1956–70. There are also records on congressional funding, 1972, arranged chronologically. The Wounded Knee records, 1971–73, include operation plans, Pine Ridge operation plans, radio logs, and FBI reports. The records relate to Native American uprisings on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

IV.78 Records of the District Offices, Washington, 1980–1982

This series contains reports of alerts and potential threats, daily work logs, and a report on the Bingaman incident. Charles M. Bingaman filed a grievance against the U.S. Marshals Service alleging unjust suspension.

Record Group 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

IV.79 Records of the Assistant Attorney General's Office, 1937–1972, contain official files and correspondence from the Assistant Attorney General. The official files are from both office headquarters and individual state offices. The state files detail personnel and specific duties in the respective states. The correspondence files are numbered sequentially with the exception of a correspondence book.

IV.80 The series **Civil Rights Records, 1961**, describes Department of Justice involvement in civil rights issues. The majority of the records are court case files that detail specific steps toward civil rights. The files are arranged alphabetically. There are also two photograph albums that depict the violence involved with the integration of Arkansas schools.

IV.81 Department of Justice reports, 1883–1994, begins with a series of books, "Annual Report of the Attorney General." It is a nearly complete run dated 1884–1941. These reports were issued at the end of each fiscal year detailing the activities of the Attorney General. There is also a nearly complete run of "Register of Department of Justice," 1883–1970. These registers detail the activities of the Department of Justice through the fiscal year. The remainder of the series is general reports, 1886–1994. These are primarily Federal law and regulation reports from various Federal agencies bound in book form. There are also state audits, 1984, by the Department of Justice for the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), as well as files related to Federal offenders from the 1930s.

IV.82 The series **National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, 1994**, contains correspondence and reports dealing with USMS assistance to promote and work with the National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative. This initiative was an effort by the Department of Justice to coordinate the work of law enforcement agencies in the struggle to reduce violent crime. The records are arranged chronologically.

IV.83 The series **U.S. Marshals History, 1980–1994**, contains reports, notes, and articles on the history of the USMS. It has lists of deputies as well as note cards of personnel and completed assignments and missions. There is a draft of a book, "Compilations of U.S. Marshal's Feats, Foes, and Friends," that is a history of the Marshals Service. There are also supplies

for a USMS display. It contains mounted pictures of the original marshals with summary captions as well as mounted pictures of famous USMS assignments.

NARA—SOUTHWEST REGION (FORT WORTH)

Record Group 21
Records of the District Courts of the United States

IV.84 Arkansas, Eastern District, Jonesboro Division

Case File: Civil Case J918, filed October 13, 1955—*Hoxie School District No. 46, et al. v. Brewer, et al.*

The Hoxie School District attempted to desegregate its schools in accordance with the *Brown* decision and the 14th Amendment. The school district asked the Jonesboro Federal court for an injunction against intimidating actions taken by the defendants, Herbert Brewer; Amis Guthridge; White America, Inc.; Citizens Committee Representing Segregation in the Hoxie Schools; and the White Citizens Council of Arkansas.

IV.85 Arkansas, Western District, El Dorado Division

Case File: Civil Cases ED68C5 and ED68C6, filed February 20, 1968—*Christian, et al. v. Meshell, et al.*

This case involved segregated schools within the Strong School District No. 83 of Union County, Arkansas. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had terminated Federal financial assistance to the Strong School District for its failure to comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000.

IV.86 Arkansas, Western District, El Dorado Division

Case File: Civil Case ED69C42, filed November 5, 1969—*Runyan, et al. v. McNeil School District, et al.*

This case concerns the McNeil School District of Columbia County, AR, which had desegregated its high schools on a “freedom of choice” plan, resulting in partial desegregation. The partial desegregation allowed the district to continue to receive HEW grant funds. In 1969, the plaintiffs

asked the school district to accelerate the unification of black and white schools within the district, but the school board refused to do so.

IV.87 Arkansas, Western District, Texarkana Division

Case File: Civil Case 1003, file October 17, 1966—*Robinson, et al. v. Willisville School District, et al.*

African American students residing within the Willisville School District were bussed to the adjacent Oak Grove School District. In 1966 the Willisville School District began desegregation by offering a “freedom of choice” plan, but did not allow the black student to choose schools within the district. The Oak Grove District discontinued its segregated school arrangement with the Willisville School District, which continued to deny African American students access to its schools.

IV.88 Louisiana, Eastern District, New Orleans Division

Case File: Equity Case 8306 (U.S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District), filed November 28, 1877— *Bertonneau v. Board of Directors of the City Schools of New Orleans*

This case was filed under the authority of the 1875 Civil Rights Act. Judge William B. Woods of the Fifth Circuit (later Supreme Court associate justice) heard the case, which was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1879.

IV.89 Texas, Northern District, Dallas Division

Case File: Civil Case 6165, filed September 12, 1955— *Bell, et al. v. Rippy, et al.*

The questions in this case revolved around Article 2900 of Vernon’s Civil Statutes of the State of Texas and Article VII, Section 7, of the Texas Constitution. Did enforcement of the articles within the Dallas Independent School District pose a violation of the 14th Amendment?

IV.90 Texas, Southern District, Corpus Christi Division

Case File: Civil Case 1384, filed November 22, 1955—*Hernandez, et al. v. Driscoll Consolidated Independent School District*

This case relates to segregation of Hispanic children from other children in the first and second grades.

IV.91 Texas, Southern District, Houston Division

Case File: Civil Case 10444, filed December 26, 1956— *Ross, et al. v. Rogers, et al.* Cited as *Ross, et al. v. Echels, et al.* (Echels replaced Rogers as president of the board of trustees for the Houston Independent School District.)

This case originally began as a segregation case involving African American students, but was amended in 1970 to include Hispanic children.

IV.92 Texas, Western District, Austin Division

Case File: Civil Case 388, filed November 17, 1947— *Delgado, et al. v. Bastrop Independent School District, et al.*

This case involved segregation of Hispanic children in Bastrop, Elgin, and Martindale Independent School Districts and Colorado Common School District. The independent school districts were located in Bastrop and Caldwell Counties, while the Colorado Common School District was located in Travis County.

NARA—CENTRAL PLAINS REGION (KANSAS CITY)

Record Group 21 **Records of the District Courts of the United States**

IV.93 Records of the U.S. District Court for the District of Iowa Southern Division, Burlington, Iowa (1849–58), June Term 1850

Case File: unnumbered case file (1850)—*Ruel Daggs v. Elihu Frazier, et al.*

In this case, a Missouri slave owner named Ruel Daggs filed suit in Federal court to recover nine of his slaves. They had escaped to Iowa where they were being protected by Frazier and others. Daggs believed he was entitled to have his property returned. The court agreed, and he recovered the slaves.

IV.94 Records of the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Kansas First Division, Topeka, Kansas, Law and Equity Cases (1862–1911)

Case File: 1568 (1876)—*United States v. Murray Stanley* (109 U.S. 3)(1883)

The Civil Rights Act of 1875 guaranteed equal access for all persons, regardless of race, to hotels, land and water transportation, theaters, and other places of public amusement. Anyone found guilty of denying access would be subject to pay the wronged person \$500 and would be subject to additional fines and possible incarceration. Several cases that were being appealed from lower court decisions were considered together by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1883. One of these cases, *United States v. Stanley*, took place in Kansas; *United States v. Nichols*, took place in Missouri. Murray Stanley was indicted for “denying equal privileges of an inn to a person of color.” Samuel Nichols was indicted on a similar charge. The Supreme Court ruled that Congress did not have the power to prohibit private discrimination under the 13th and 14th amendments. It would not be until the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that the Court upheld the use of commerce power because hotels were affected by interstate commerce.

IV.95 Records of the U.S. Circuit Courts for the Western District of Missouri

Central Division, Jefferson City, Missouri, Equity and Law Case Files (1879–1912)

Case File: 821 (1876)—*United States v. Samuel Nichols* (109 U.S. 3)(1883)

The Civil Rights Act of 1875 guaranteed equal access for all persons, regardless of race, to hotels, land and water transportation, theaters, and other places of public amusement. Anyone found guilty of denying access would be subject to pay the wronged person \$500 and would be subject to additional fines and possible incarceration. Several cases that were being appealed from lower court decisions were considered together by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1883. One of these cases, *United States v. Stanley*, took place in Kansas; *United States v. Nichols* took place in Missouri. Murray Stanley was indicted for “denying equal privileges of an inn to a person of color.” Samuel Nichols was indicted on a similar charge. The Supreme Court ruled that Congress did not have the power to prohibit private discrimination under the 13th and 14th amendments. It would not be until the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that the Court upheld the use of commerce power because hotels were affected by interstate commerce.

IV.96 Records of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri Eastern Division, St. Louis, Missouri, Civil Case Files (1938–1972)

Case File: Civil Case 2331 (1943)—*Emma Jane Lee v. the Board of Education, Festus, Missouri*

In this case, Lee, a teacher in Festus, MO, filed suit because her salary was significantly lower than that of her white counterparts of equal experience and education. Lee won the case. The court ruled “the Board of Education of Festus, Missouri, will not pay smaller salaries to colored teachers or principals than to white teachers or principals of substantially equal qualifications and experience, exercising duties and performing services, which are substantially the same and are of an equal quality.”

IV.97 Records of the U.S. District and Other Courts in Kansas, 1855–1984
Records of the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas, First Division (Topeka)

Case File: Civil Case -T-316 (1951)—*Oliver Brown, et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, et al.* (347 U.S. 483)(1954) and (349 U.S. 294)(1955)

In this case, a permanent injunction and restraining order was issued to admit African American children to white schools. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, ruled that “in the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place.” The following four cases were decided by the Supreme Court in the *Brown* decisions of 1954 and 1955: *Harry Briggs, Jr., et al. v. R. W. Elliott, et al.*; *Dorothy E. Davis, et al. v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Virginia, et al.*; *Spottswood Thomas Bolling, et al. v. C. Melvin Sharpe, et al.*; *Francis B. Gebhart, et al. v. Ethel Louise Belton, et al.*

IV.98 Records of the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, Omaha Division

Chancery, Civil, Criminal, Equity and Law Case Files (1867–1911), Docket “E” Cases

Case File: 136E (1879)—*United States ex rel. Ma-Chu-Nah-Zha (Standing Bear) v. George Crook*

In 1877, Chief Standing Bear’s band of Ponca Indians had been removed from their Nebraska reservation to Indian Territory (later Oklahoma). The lack of shelter, inadequate food, and change of climate caused the group much suffering. Standing Bear and about 30 Poncas returned to Nebraska

in 1879. The Interior Department ordered General George Crook to take Standing Bear and his band into custody. They were held at Fort Omaha. Crook called upon the editor of the *Omaha Herald*, Thomas H. Tibbles, who was sympathetic to the Indians' situation. Tibbles enlisted the support of John L. Webster and A. J. Poppleton. They drew up a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge Elmer S. Dundy, U.S. District Judge for Nebraska, was contacted, and he agreed to hear the case. The argument for the Poncas was that there was no authority that had the right to transport Indians from one place to another without their consent and that an Indian is indeed a person. Furthermore, they argued, when it can be shown that a person is deprived of a liberty, then he is entitled to sue in the Federal courts. Dundy ruled a few days later that if Indians were expected to obey the laws of the land, then they must also be afforded the protection those laws provide. He ruled that "an Indian is a person within the meaning of the laws of the United States, and therefore [has] the right to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in a federal court." In addition, he stated that the Poncas were being illegally detained and must be freed.

IV.99 Records of the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, Omaha Division

Chancery, Civil, Criminal, Equity and Law Case Files (1867–1911),
Docket "E" Cases

Case File: 330E (1881)—*John Elk v. Charles Wilkins* (112 U.S. 94)(1884)

In this case, John Elk, a member of the Winnebago Tribe living in Omaha, Nebraska, attempted to register to vote in 1880. Charles Wilkins, the election official, denied Elk the opportunity to register. It was Elk's belief that as he had been born in the United States, he was a citizen by virtue of the 14th Amendment, and that under the provisions of the 15th Amendment, he should not be prevented from registering to vote on the basis of his race or color. Elk lost his initial case in Federal circuit court; he appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court in 1884. The Court ruled that the 14th Amendment did not bestow citizenship on Indians. It further stated that the 14th Amendment requires that a person be born in the United States and be subject to the jurisdiction thereof (which Indians by virtue of their tribal relationship are not) or be naturalized. It would not be until 1924 that all Indians were granted Federal citizenship.

Record Group 228
Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice

IV.100 The Committee on Fair Employment Practice (1943–46) formulated and interpreted policies to combat racial and religious discrimination in employment; received, investigated, and adjusted complaints of such discrimination; and assisted Government agencies, employers, and labor unions with problems of discrimination. The records relate to complaints of discrimination, regional committee hearings, employment practices of firms within the regions, and routine office administration.

NARA—PACIFIC REGION (LAGUNA NIGUEL)

Record Group 21
Records of the District Courts of the United States

IV.101 Records of the District Courts of the United States, Central District of California (Los Angeles)

Case File: Civil Case 4292 (1946)—*Mendez, et al. v. Westminster School District, et al.*

In this case, Mexican and Mexican-American families in Orange County, CA, sued their school districts to protest the segregation of their children into separate schools. The parents argued that their children, born in the United States and fluent in English, should not be made to attend segregated “Mexican” schools far from home but should have been allowed to enroll in the schools in their own neighborhoods. The school districts defended the segregation of these students based on language and hygiene issues, but lost their case in the trial court as well as on appeal. The case was closely watched by a number of civil rights groups, and Thurgood Marshall filed an *amicus curiae* brief with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals during the appellate portion of the case. The case file includes all the pleadings as well as a complete transcript of the trial.

IV.102 Records of the District Courts of the United States, Central District of California (Los Angeles)

Case File: Civil Case 7543 (1949)—*Ruth Wyatt v. Transcontinental & Western Air*

In this case, an African American opera singer sued TWA after being stranded overnight and refused accommodations in the same hotel the airline arranged for the other passengers. She had purchased a ticket from Los Angeles to Detroit, but her plane was grounded in Albuquerque due to inclement weather. TWA arranged hotels for the other (white) passengers on the plane, and offered Ms. Wyatt her choice of a segregated hotel or accommodations in the home of their African American porter. Ms. Wyatt refused and spent the night in the airport lobby. She sued under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, charging the airline had violated her civil rights by not finding her suitable accommodations. The judge decided in favor of TWA, saying that it was not the airline's fault that the Albuquerque hotels would not accept African American guests and that the airline had done all it could to find accommodations for Ms. Wyatt.

IV.103 Records of the District Courts of the United States, District of Arizona, Tucson Division

Case File: CR-6781 (1944)—*U.S. v. George Fujii*

In this case, a Japanese-American internee at Poston was tried for sedition for interfering with the draft. He posted handbills around Poston encouraging men of draft age to not register, in an effort to protest internment and the loss of their civil rights. The case file includes examples of these handbills as well as a letter written by Mr. Fujii and sent to President Roosevelt.

Record Group 276 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals

IV.104 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Court Case Files, ca 1945–1980

Case File: No. 11310—*Westminster School District of Orange County, et al. v. Gonzalo Mendez, et al.* (1946–47)

This case is the school district's unsuccessful appeal against the decision of the district court in Los Angeles. This groundbreaking 1945 civil suit, filed by Felicitas and Gonzalo Mendez against four southern California school districts, demanded an end to the segregation of Hispanic schoolchildren in Orange

County. The Mendez children had been turned away from Westminster's 17th Street School and consigned to Hoover, generally regarded as the school for children of Mexican descent. The Mendez family won the case in U.S. District Court and again on appeal, and then enrolled their children in the 17th Street School. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), American Jewish Congress and Japanese American Citizens League all submitted amicus briefs to the appellate court arguing in favor of court-ordered integration. While the ruling was limited to desegregation of Hispanics in California, it was part of the national drive to end segregation and is considered by many Californians to be their *Brown v. the Board of Education*. NARA's Pacific Region holds District Court filings and transcripts in Laguna Niguel, while Ninth Circuit Court appeal case records affirming the District Court ruling are available in San Bruno. NAACP lawyer Thurgood Marshall, who would join the Supreme Court, cited the Mendez case in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

NARA—NORTHEAST REGION (NEW YORK CITY)

Record Group 21
Records of the District Courts of the United States

IV.105 Records of the District Courts, Southern District of New York

Case File: Civil Case 45-152—*Dick Campbell and Muriel Rahn v. Southern Railway System*, (1948)

This case is similar to *Rustin v. Southern Railway*, Civil Case 47-371, in which the plaintiff claimed that his rights were violated by being excluded from the train's dining car.

IV.106 Records of the District Courts, Southern District New York

Case File: Civil Case 47-371—*Bayard Rustin v. Southern Railway Company* (1948)

Bayard Rustin purchased a Pullman ticket on the Southern Railway from Philadelphia to Knoxville, TN. The morning after boarding, he tried to use the dining car and was prevented from eating. Rustin claimed that the actions of the railroad violated his rights as a passenger.

IV.107 Records of the District Courts, Southern District of New York

Case File: Civil Case 60-330—*Thomas T. Patterson v. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.* (1950)

Civil rights case filed when Patterson was denied service in a train dining car.

IV.108 Records of the District Courts, Southern District of New York

Case File: Civil Case 81-7—*Anice Hawkins v. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.* (1952)

The plaintiff was moved to a segregated car on a train from Florida. The car was loaded with “baggage and corpses” and was considered a Jim Crow car.

IV.109 Records of the District Courts, Southern District of New York

Case File: Civil Case 97-356—*Fitzgerald, Ella, et al. v. Pan American World Airways, Inc.* (1954)

Ella Fitzgerald was denied permission to fly from Honolulu to Sydney, Australia, because of her race. The complaint was dismissed for “failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.” The case was appealed to the Second Circuit under case number 23850.

IV.110 Records of the District Courts, Southern District of New York

Case File: Civil Case 85-373—*Otis Gerst, Mable Gerst and Lillie Barnett v. Pennsylvania Railroad and Southern Railway System* (1953)

The plaintiffs were forced to wait for their train in a segregated waiting room and to ride in an all black car from Virginia to Washington, DC. The case was dismissed when the plaintiffs failed to appear to file depositions.

IV.111 Records of the District Courts, Southern District of New York

Case File: Criminal Case 17-348, 31-37 and 33-688—*United States v. Marcus Garvey, Elie Garcia, Orlando M. Thompson and George Tobias* (1922–23)

Marcus Garvey and the others indicted with him were accused of defrauding investors in the Black Star Line using the U.S. Post Office. The company claimed that it owned ships that would be used to transport people and freight to Africa. Workmen and material would travel to Africa on the ships “to build up the Republic of Liberia for the Race.”

IV.112 Records of the District Courts, Southern District of New York

Case File: Civil Case 4098—*Leslie Teylor and Kevin Taylor, et al. v. the Board of Education of New Rochelle* (1960)

After New York State Education Commissioner James E. Allen, Jr., dismissed an appeal by five New Rochelle residents who contended that replacing the outmoded Lincoln School on its present site would perpetuate a segregated Negro school, the parents of eleven Negro children brought suit in the district court in the Southern District of New York. The suit charged that the New Rochelle Board of Education operated racially segregated public elementary schools.

IV.113 Records of the District Courts, Southern District of New York

Case File: Civil Case 2889—*Martin Luther King, Jr. v. Mister Maestro, Inc. & Twentieth Century-Fox Record Corporation* (1963)

Martin Luther King, Jr., sued Mister Maestro for recording and selling his speech known as “I Have a Dream,” delivered during the 1963 March on Washington. The file contains a deposition signed by Dr. King and a printed copy of the speech.

Record Group 181 **Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments**

IV.114 Case File: Historical Record of the Liaison Officer for Negro Personnel, 1944–1945

On March 7, 1944, Lt. Howard Knag, USNR, assumed the position of Third Naval District liaison for Negro personnel under the District Welfare and Recreation Office. This report described actions that the Office would take to reduce the number and severity of race-related problems. The report also contains detailed statistics on number and concentration of black seamen achieving the rank of petty officer, and the character and qualifications of African American sailors as factors in promotions.

Record Group 21
Records of the District Courts of the United States

IV.115 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Delaware

Case File: Civil Case 56-1816—*Coalition, et al. v. State Board, et al.*

In May 1956, the parents of Brenda Evans and 18 other African American children filed suit in the District Court of Delaware against the members of the State Board of Education of Delaware, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the board of trustees of the Clayton School District in Kent County, DE, claiming that the policy of the defendants to deny admission of the plaintiffs (based on their color) to all-white schools in the district violated their 14th Amendment rights. Despite the defendant's attempts to get the case dismissed, Judge Paul Leahy issued a summary judgment in favor of the plaintiffs in March 1957 and ordered the Clayton School District to integrate by the fall term of 1957. This ruling spawned other civil actions filed by African Americans in seven different school districts in the State of Delaware. These other cases were consolidated with the Evans case. In July 1957, Judge Leahy ordered summary judgments in favor of the plaintiffs in the other seven cases. The rulings were appealed to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals and to the U.S. Supreme Court. Both higher courts affirmed the District Court's rulings in May and October 1958, respectively. The school boards were ordered to present a desegregation plan for the fall term of 1959. The school boards' desegregation plan called for integration to take place at one grade per year until 1970.

In July 1959 the district court approved the 12-year desegregation plan, but that ruling was reversed by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and that reversal was sustained by the Supreme Court in September 1960. The case returned back to the district court for further litigation. In July 1961, the district court ordered all schools in the State of Delaware to admit students on a non-racially-discriminatory basis. However, the state school board and the local school districts continued to delay implementing a desegregation plan. In July 1969 the State Assembly passed legislation calling for a reorganization of the school system in Delaware to eliminate racial discrimination, but the legislation exempted the school district in the City of Wilmington from benefiting from the plan. The plaintiffs petitioned the

district court in 1971, complaining that a dual educational system based on race still existed in the City of Wilmington. The schools contained within Wilmington were predominately African American, whereas the schools in the Wilmington suburbs were all white. The plaintiffs wanted the reorganization act to apply also to Wilmington schools.

In 1974 a three-judge panel of the U.S. District Court of Delaware ruled that the provision of the school reorganization act that exempted the City of Wilmington from being reorganized and run on a racially nondiscriminatory basis was unconstitutional and ordered the Wilmington School District to submit a new plan that was racially nondiscriminatory. The defendants appealed the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld the district court's ruling in 1975 and 1978.

IV.116 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Maryland

Case File: Civil Case 170—*Walter Mills vs. Board of Education of Anne Arundel County (Maryland) and George Fox* (filed 1939)

Walter Mills, a black schoolteacher and principal in Anne Arundel County, MD, sued the county board of education and its superintendent over teacher and principal salaries. A Maryland State statute set lower minimum salaries for schoolteachers employed at a “colored school” than for schoolteachers employed at a “whites only” school. The statutory minimum annual salary was \$1,250 for white teachers and \$765 for black teachers. The court ordered a cessation of salary discrimination based on race, but refused to order the board not to pay black teachers less than white teachers. The lead attorney for the plaintiff was Thurgood Marshall.

IV.117 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Maryland

Case File: Civil Case 21,552—*Montebello Community Association, et al. v. Morris Goldseker, et al.*

In 1970 African American residents in Baltimore, along with local community groups, filed a civil action case against real estate corporations. For years, the real estate corporations had refused to allow African Americans to purchase or lease houses or real estate in and around Baltimore City. The number of plaintiffs was so numerous that to bring them all into court would have been impractical. However, the 78 or so plaintiffs that were chosen to be witnesses acted as adequate protectors and representatives of the

community as a whole. Each of the defendants in the case had at one time denied African Americans sales or leases to real estate. The plaintiff's argument relied solely upon the fact that residential discrimination created racial segregation; the real estate corporations then led many African Americans to sell their homes at depreciated values by means of exploitive economic fears. During the trial most of the information about the land purchases or lack thereof came from the defendants themselves; the plaintiffs had few or no records of transactions. Consequently, the lack of records—and therefore proof of their accusations—hurt the plaintiffs' case tremendously. The defendants filed a motion for dismissal of the complaint. The defendants won the case because the court found no concrete evidence that the real estate corporations were using discriminatory practices.

IV.118 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Case File: Civil 39404—*Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, et al. v. Revelle Brown, et al.*

Stephen Girard, a noted Philadelphia philanthropist, died in 1831, leaving behind a will that provided for the establishment of a college for white orphan males from the ages of 6 to 18 who resided in Philadelphia. The college was opened in 1848 and was administered by the City of Philadelphia from 1848 to 1959. After 1956, lawsuits were filed in the municipal and state courts of Pennsylvania arguing that the provisions of Stephen Girard's will violated the 14th Amendment rights of African American students who wanted to apply for admission to Girard College. The municipal and state courts denied these petitions, and the case ended up in the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled in 1958 that the City of Philadelphia could not legally enforce the racial restrictions contained in the will. Therefore, it would have to cede administrative control of Girard College. In 1959 the City of Philadelphia ceded control of Girard College to a board of trustees designated by the Orphans Court of Philadelphia County. The trustees continued to enforce the racially restrictive clauses of Stephen Girard's will.

In December 1965, seven African American male orphans were denied admission to Girard College whereupon the guardians of those children petitioned the U.S. district court for an injunction against the trustees of Girard College, arguing that the racially restrictive clauses violated the 14th Amendment rights of the plaintiffs and the terms of the Pennsylvania Public Accommodations Act, which forbade segregation of public facilities. In November 1966, Judge Joseph

Lord III ruled that the Pennsylvania Public Accommodations Act prohibited the trustees of Girard College from denying admission to eligible minority students. Judge Lord ruled that the plaintiffs should be admitted at once. The defendants appealed to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals for an injunction of the district court's order, which was granted. In April 1967 the Third Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the district court's order, citing errors in the ruling that the Pennsylvania Public Accommodations Act forbade the denial of admission to Girard College by minority students. The case went back to the District Court for further hearings.

In July 1967, District Court Judge Lord reaffirmed his judgment in favor of the plaintiffs but also stayed his injunction against the trustees of Girard College until the Third Circuit Court of Appeals could affirm or deny the district court's decision. The stay of the plaintiffs injunction remained in effect until July 16, 1969, when the Third Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the district court's decision and granted the plaintiff's injunction against the trustees of Girard College.

IV.119 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Eastern District of Virginia, Newport News Division

Case File: Civil Case 489—*Jerome Atkins, et al. v. School Board of the City of Newport News, Virginia, et al.*

In April 1956, the parents of Jerome Atkins and 53 other children filed suit in the U.S. district court alleging that the school board of Newport News, VA, was denying the plaintiffs their civil rights under the 14th Amendment by continuing to enforce racial segregation in the city schools. The plaintiffs petitioned the court to restrain the school board from barring admission to any student on the grounds of race. The lead attorney for the plaintiffs was future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. Trial proceedings were held in November 1956, and in February 1957 the district court ruled that racial segregation in the Newport News school system must end and that the schools must be opened on an integrated basis by the start of the 1957–58 school year. The defendants appealed the ruling to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. In July 1957 the circuit court upheld the District Court's decision ending racial segregation in the Newport News school system.

IV.120 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk Division

Case File: Civil Case 50—*Walter B. Alston, et al. v. School Board of the City of Norfolk, et al.*

In October 1938 attorney Thurgood Marshall filed a petition for Norfolk teacher Arline Black. Black was seeking salary equalization from the School Board of the City of Norfolk and was consequently fired. After Black moved to New York, Marshall filed the suit on behalf of Melvin Alston, president of the Norfolk Teachers Association. Though they lost the first case, a Federal appeals court ordered that African American teachers should be paid salaries equal to those of white teachers. The plaintiffs in the case stated that their constitutional right of “equal protection”—guaranteed under the 14th Amendment—was being violated due to the school board discriminating on the grounds of race and color. The 1940 case found that white and African American public school teachers with comparable qualifications needed to be paid equally. This case was one of the first cases to assert equal educational rights for African Americans.

IV.121 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Eastern District of Virginia, Richmond Division

Case File: Civil Case 1333—*Davis, et al. v. County School Board of Prince Edward County*

The Dorothy Davis case raised the issue of equality between the county’s white and non-white schools. Prince Edward County, VA, had three high schools at the time: the whites-only Farmville and Worsham High Schools, and the blacks-only Moton High School. As demonstrated by testimony and photographs, the educational facilities and courses were decidedly not equal. When the U.S. district court ruled in favor of the defendants, the plaintiffs appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Eventually, the Dorothy Davis case became one of the five cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court under the name of *Brown v. Board of Education*. Having decided in *Brown* that the separate but equal doctrine laid out in previous decisions was no longer valid, the Supreme Court ordered the desegregation of all public school districts. However, the decree from the U.S. district court allowed Prince Edward County to continue operating as before until a statewide desegregation policy was established. Like so many other school districts, Prince Edward County fought the Supreme Court decision. Their tactics were unorthodox—rather than desegregate the school system, they simply closed the public schools. A private school, funded with vouchers

from the county school board, was founded which accepted only the white children of the county. The Davis case was resurrected first as *Eva Allen v. the County School Board* and later as *Cocheyse J. Griffin v. the County School Board* in order to force Prince Edward County to reopen the public schools and follow the original mandate of the Supreme Court. Finally, in 1964, the Supreme Court ruled that the county was required to provide public education to all children. Appeals of this case are filed in Record Group 276, Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit Case Files # 7829, 8837, 9597, and 10,191.

IV.122 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Eastern District of Virginia, Richmond Division

Case File: Civil Case 4266— *Charles C. Green, et al. v. County School Board of New Kent County (VA)*

On March 15, 1965, the parents of Charles C. Green and 35 other plaintiffs filed suit in U.S. district court alleging that the county school board of New Kent County, VA, had failed to properly desegregate the student population and faculty of the New Kent County school system. The plaintiffs were petitioning the court to order the county school board to comply with *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court rulings and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The case was tried in May 1966, and a plan for the desegregation of the New Kent County school system was submitted by the school board. The plan called for all families to have the “freedom-of-choice” to send their children to whatever school they desired. The district court approved this plan in June 1966. The plaintiffs appealed this ruling to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, stating that the desegregation plan did not properly achieve true racial integration. The plaintiffs stated that whereas African American students could choose to attend the formerly all-white New Kent County school, white students were refusing to attend the formerly all African American George Watkins school, thus making the latter school a racially segregated educational facility. The circuit court of appeals upheld the district court’s approval of the school board’s “freedom-of-choice” plan, whereupon the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled in May 1968 that the “freedom-of-choice” plan failed to meet the standard of school desegregation. The Supreme Court vacated the district court and circuit court’s approval of the “freedom-of-choice” plan and ordered the district court to order the New Kent County School Board to come up with a new plan. In August 1968, the district court ordered that the New Kent County School

Board adopt a plan for integrating its schools and that each school's student body have a minimum of 25 percent minority representation. The *Green* case is important because it set a judicial precedent used by other Federal district courts in the 1970s in mandating busing and other desegregation actions in order to achieve a truly nonracial system of public education in America.

IV.123 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Eastern District of Virginia, Richmond Division

Case File: Civil Case 3536—*United States v. County School Board of Prince George County, et al.*

In 1962, the Department of Defense began to address the matter of desegregating educational facilities and family housing on military bases, in particular Fort Lee, VA. Fourteen years prior to the case, President Harry Truman issued Executive Order 9981, which stated that the highest standards of democracy were to be maintained in the Armed Forces; equality of treatment and opportunity were to be implemented immediately. Coincidentally, African American servicemen and their children did not receive the equal treatment guaranteed under Truman's order. As a result, the case was brought before the Eastern District court of Richmond, pitting the Department of Defense against the school board; specifically the Pupil Placement Board of Petersburg and Prince George County. During the trial the prosecution showed the court that not only were the defendants blatantly refusing accommodation for minority students but the board had a policy in effect that prevented minority children from receiving the same rights during the application process. Citing Truman's order, the 14th Amendment and the fact that they honorably served their country during war time, the servicemen won the case. All schools on military bases were to be desegregated without delay. This case led to a 1963 directive written by Secretary of Defense McNamara that ordered the immediate elimination of discrimination in family housing.

IV.124 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Western District of Virginia, Charlottesville Division

Case File: Civil Case 30—*Gregory Hayes Swanson v. The Rector and the Visitors of the University of Virginia*

In the summer of 1950, an African American lawyer named Gregory Swanson applied to take additional graduate courses at the University of

Virginia's Law School. Swanson had graduated from Howard Law School and was seeking to take graduate courses at the University of Virginia. However, when Swanson applied to the school, his application was denied because of his race. At the time, Virginia's higher education segregation laws did not permit African Americans to enter a white school. As a result, Swanson—with the help of Thurgood Marshall and Charles Houston—took the case to the Western District Court of Virginia. During the court's proceedings, Swanson pointed out that he would have been accepted to the school had he been white with the same qualifications. During the trial, Swanson told the court that he was merely trying to exercise his legal right to freedom from discrimination. While the segregation laws of Virginia were designed to prevent blacks from entering schools of higher education, the laws clearly had a bigger enemy than Swanson: the United States Constitution. The 14th Amendment states that "No state can make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Furthermore, Swanson's legal team brought to light two other desegregation cases in their arguments. *Pearson v. Murray* stated that the state cannot undertake the function of education in law, and that no person may be omitted from education because of skin color. The case also stated that students must be offered equal treatment. The second case, *Sweatt v. Painter*, took place in Texas. The court's ruling backed Swanson's argument by saying, "We hold that the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that the petitioner be admitted to the University of Texas Law School." In reaching the final decision, the three U.S. circuit court judges agreed that Swanson was denied entry into the University of Virginia Law School solely because he was a member of the "Negro Race." The judges went on to say that Swanson possessed all of the scholastic and moral qualifications necessary for him to be accepted into the law school. By use of the 14th Amendment, Swanson and his legal team were able to break down the race barriers that were designed to keep African Americans out of Virginia higher educational facilities. This landmark decision by the Western District of Virginia successfully concluded that no person could be held back from a higher education exclusively because of their race or skin color.

IV.125 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Western District of Virginia, Lynchburg Division

Case File: Civil Case 534—*Jackson, et al. v. School Board of Lynchburg*

In September 1961 the parents of Cecelia Jackson, Linda Woodruff, Owen Cardwell, and Brenda Hughes filed suit against the School Board of Lynchburg and the Pupil Placement Board of the Commonwealth of Virginia in U.S. district court. The plaintiffs petitioned the court to have their children admitted to the all-white E. C. Glass High School in Lynchburg, alleging that the school board was not complying with the *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court rulings that called for school desegregation. In November 1961 Judge Thomas Michie ordered the School Board of Lynchburg to admit Linda Woodruff and Owen Cardwell to E. C. Glass High School but denied admission to Cecelia Jackson and Brenda Hughes, claiming that their grades and low scores in their aptitude tests made them academically unfit for admission to that school. Judge Michie also ordered the school board to submit a plan for desegregating the Lynchburg school system. The school board submitted a plan in February 1962 calling for the desegregation of the Lynchburg school system at one grade per year. The judge approved the plan. The plaintiffs appealed the judge's rulings with regard to Cecelia Jackson and Brenda Hughes and the desegregation plan to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. In September 1962 the court of appeals reversed Michie's ruling denying admission of Jackson and Hughes to the E. C. Glass School and approving the desegregation plan. Jackson and Hughes were ordered to be admitted to the E. C. Glass High School, and the School Board of Lynchburg was ordered to submit a new plan for desegregation. For the next nine years the case would continue to be adjudicated with regard to handling the question as to how and when the Lynchburg school system would be desegregated. It would not be until 1971 that a final plan would be put into effect that created a racially balanced system in the City of Lynchburg.

IV.126 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Western District of Virginia, Roanoke Division

Case File: Civil Case 341—*P. C. Corbin v. the County School Board of Pulaski County, Virginia*

In 1947, African American attorneys Oliver Hill and Spottswood Robinson represented a legal suit initiated by Dr. P. C. Corbin on behalf of his son, Mahatma Corbin. This case became part of a movement of local class-action lawsuits orchestrated by Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund to equalize the public education of blacks. *Mahatma Corbin v. County School Board of Pulaski County* was one of the last equalization

cases the NAACP Legal Defense undertook before pursuing the Virginia desegregation case, *Davis v. County School Board Prince Edward County*. Dr. Corbin filed this lawsuit in Virginia Federal court with the intent to achieve an improved education environment for his son. The bus ride to Christiansburg was very long and cold. The school was poorly heated. A young girl had died of tuberculosis in 1941 partly due to the conditions, according to briefs filed. The Christiansburg School was also below standard and did not provide adequate preparation for college. As evidence, the legal team presented extensive photographs of school conditions. Spottswood and Hill lost the first round in the Virginia Federal court. Six months later, in November 1949, Baltimore's U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals came down on Corbin's side: The courts, the judge pronounced, have a "solemn duty" to strike down "forbidden racial discrimination." A school board spokesman said officials were "shocked" by the decision, insisting that "no discrimination against Negroes existed." A week later the board met to discuss a possible Supreme Court appeal. At that meeting, the board refused to provide high school facilities for blacks in Pulaski. The case did not proceed further. Shortly thereafter, the NAACP rolled out a new strategy attacking segregation head-on in the Supreme Court. Local battles for equalization were abandoned.

IV.127 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Western District of Virginia, Lynchburg Division

Case File: Civil Case 66-C-10-L—*Sweet Briar Institute v. Button, et al.*

In 1966, Sweet Briar Institute, a women's college founded in 1901 in Amherst, VA, matriculated its first African American student. The Attorney General of the State of Virginia and the Commonwealth Attorney for Amherst County, VA, filed an injunction against Sweet Briar Institute, claiming that the institute was in violation of the will of Indiana Fletcher Williams. The will, probated in 1901, bequeathed the land for the establishment of Sweet Briar Institute on the condition that only white females be admitted as students. In April 1966 Sweet Briar Institute filed suit in the Amherst County Court and in the U.S. district court in Lynchburg asking that a restraining order against the State injunction be issued. Sweet Briar argued that the State and county's enforcement of the racially restrictive provisions of the will was harmful to Sweet Briar's ability to attract top-quality faculty and students to the college and to receive Federal education grants. The district court promptly issued the restraining order. The defen-

dants appealed the restraining order and asked that the case be heard before a three-judge panel. In July 1966 the case was argued before the three-judge panel in Charlottesville. The plaintiffs asked the panel to uphold the district court's restraining order. The defendants requested that as long as the case was still pending in the Amherst County Court that the Federal court abstain from ruling on the restraining order until the county case was concluded. In December 1966 the three-judge panel ruled against Sweet Briar Institute by deciding to abstain from intervening against the injunction filed by the State of Virginia and Amherst County against Sweet Briar Institute. Sweet Briar Institute appealed this ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court, which, in May 1967, overturned the decision of the three-judge panel and ordered that the district court's restraining order against the State of Virginia and Amherst County be enforced, which was done by the district court in July 1967.

NARA—PACIFIC REGION (SAN FRANCISCO)

Record Group 21
Records of the District Courts of the United States

IV.128 Records of the U.S. District Court, San Francisco

Case File: Civil Case 70-1331—"Report to Federal District Court Regarding Elementary School Desegregation" from the San Francisco Unified School District, June 24, 1977

This was apparently a major school desegregation action filed for the San Francisco Unified School District, resulting in a court-decreed citywide desegregation plan. Records currently available are only a fragment of the actual case: "Report to Federal District Court Regarding Elementary School Desegregation" from the San Francisco Unified School District, dated June 24, 1977. The report includes brief narrative sections and statistical breakdowns of the demographic composition of elementary schools in the district. The report was required for the school district to "Comply with Section IV paragraph (J) of the 1971 Federal Court Order to desegregate the elementary schools of the . . . District . . .," which was directed "to file with the Court within twenty days after the end of each school year, until the Court may otherwise order, a report showing [in] reasonable detail all

actions taken to comply with this Judgment and Decree” A major portion of the case is not in National Archives custody, but still in Federal Records Center holdings (21-79-A-0004). That material should be accessioned to the regional archives sometime in 2006.

IV.129 Records of the U.S. District Court, San Francisco

Case File: Civil Case 70-627—*Kinney Kinmon Lau, a Minor by and through Mrs. Kam Kinmon Lau, his Guardian ad Litem, et al. v. Alan H. Nichols, President, et al.*

This court case documents a class-action suit brought in U.S. district court and evidently appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court, which decided against the petitioners, and then to the Supreme Court, which in 1974 established that: “The failure of the San Francisco school system to provide English language instruction to approximately 1,800 students of Chinese ancestry who do not speak English, or to provide them with other adequate instructional procedures, denies them a meaningful opportunity to participate in the public educational program and thus violates [section] 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bans discrimination based on the ground of race, color, or national origin,” in “any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance,” and the implementing regulations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pp. 565–69. The Supreme Court declared that the placement of non-English-speaking students in “mainstream classrooms” was a violation of their civil rights. The circuit court’s decision was reversed and remanded.

IV.130 Records of the U.S. District Court, San Francisco

Case File: Criminal 27635—*Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu v. The United States*

Fred Korematsu, an American citizen by birth, was a welder, living in San Leandro, CA, at the outbreak of the World War II. He had tried to enlist in the Navy in June 1941, but was rejected. He was fired from his job after the United States entered the war. He attempted to avoid evacuation by living under a false name and undergoing plastic surgery. He wanted to remain with his non-Asian-American girlfriend, but also believed the evacuation orders were wrong in principle and violated the Constitution. He was arrested in May 1942 for violating Civilian Exclusion Order 34, brought to trial, and convicted of a criminal misdemeanor in the U.S. district court at San Francisco. He appealed his conviction to the Ninth Circuit Court of

Appeals, which referred the constitutional question to the U.S. Supreme Court. On December 18, 1944, the Supreme Court, in a majority decision, overruled Korematsu's petition, arguing that Public Law 503, the basis for the exclusion orders, was justified due to military necessity. In 1983, Mr. Korematsu brought a petition for writ of error against the United States in the U.S. district court in San Francisco, petitioning that his conviction be completely overturned. The Government concurred, writing:

“In 1942, petitioner [Korematsu] was one of a very few standard bearers who chose to challenge the propriety of World War II military orders which resulted in mass evacuation of . . . persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast. Both of these branches of government have long since concluded that the mass evacuation was part of an unfortunate episode in our nation's history. In the 1976 presidential proclamation formally rescinding Executive Order 9066, President Ford praised the sacrifice and contributions of Japanese-Americans and called upon the American people to affirm with him the lesson ‘learned from the tragedy of that long-ago experience forever to treasure liberty and justice for each individual American, and resolve that this kind of action shall never again be repeated.’ In this specific context, the government has concluded . . . that it would not be appropriate to defend this forty year old misdemeanor conviction [T]he government hereby moves to vacate petitioner's conviction and dismiss the underlying indictment.”

Mr. Korematsu did not agree to his petition being “vacated,” and his attorneys argued vigorously that the “underlying merits and constitutionality” of the internment should be reconsidered. In a subsequent hearing, U.S. District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel stated that the Government had, in effect, confessed its error and that the court retained the power to “clear” its own records “where they are contaminated by unjust proceedings.” She denied the government's motion to vacate and ruled in Mr. Korematsu's favor. In her opinion on the case, Judge Patel wrote: “*Korematsu* remains on the pages of our legal and political history. As a legal precedent, it is now recognized as having very limited application. As historical precedent it stands as a constant caution that in times of war or declared military necessity our institutions must be vigilant in protecting constitutional guarantees. It stands as a caution that in times of distress the shield of military necessity

and national security must not be used to protect governmental actions from close scrutiny and accountability.”

Record Group 276 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals

IV.131 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Case Files: Case 71-1877—*David Johnson, et al. v. San Francisco Unified School District*; Case 71-1878—*David Johnson, et al. v. San Francisco Unified School District, with Robert G. Nelson, et al., Interveners-Appellants*; Case 71-2105—*David Johnson, et al. v. San Francisco Unified School District, et al. and Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, with Guey Heung Lee, et al. Plaintiffs in Intervention-Appellants*; Case 71-2163—*David Johnson, et al. v. San Francisco Unified School District*; Case 71-2189—*David Johnson, et al. v. San Francisco Unified School District, with Robert G. Nelson, et al., Interveners-Appellants*

These cases date from 1971 and represent appeal actions in a school desegregation case originally brought on behalf of black elementary school children in the San Francisco Unified School District. There are five briefs in the case(s), all filed in one place. We have not yet been able to determine with certainty the original district court case number(s) (perhaps C-70-1331) or to develop a summary of the case. At least one of the Ninth Circuit appeals evidently went on to the Supreme Court. In at least one instance (*Guey Heung Lee v. Johnson*, 404 U.S. 1215 1971), Americans of Chinese ancestry sought a stay of a Federal district court’s order reassigning pupils of Chinese ancestry to elementary public schools in San Francisco. The order was made in a school desegregation case, the San Francisco Unified School District having submitted a comprehensive plan for desegregation which the district court approved. The Chinese-American plaintiffs’ application for a stay was denied.

IV.132 Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit Court

Case File: 26-155—*Kinney Kinmon Lau, a Minor by and through Mrs. Kam Kinmon Lau, his Guardian ad Litem, et al. vs. Alan H. Nichols, President, et al.*

This court case documents a class-action suit brought in U.S. district court, and evidently appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court, which decided against

the petitioners, and then to the Supreme Court, which in 1974 established that: “The failure of the San Francisco school system to provide English language instruction to approximately 1,800 students of Chinese ancestry who do not speak English, or to provide them with other adequate instructional procedures, denies them a meaningful opportunity to participate in the public educational program and thus violates [section] 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bans discrimination based” on the ground of race, color, or national origin in “any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, and the implementing regulations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pp. 565–569.” The Supreme Court declared that the placement of non-English-speaking students in “mainstream classrooms” was a violation of their civil rights. The circuit court’s decision was reversed and remanded.

Record Group 129

Records of the Bureau of Prisons

RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS, 1870–1981

IV.133 NARA’s Pacific Region (San Francisco) holds Comprehensive Inmate Case Files of prisoners incarcerated at the U.S. Federal Penitentiary, Alcatraz Island, CA, ca 1924–ca 1988. A staff member recalls at least one case file from the post-World War II era that includes documents relating to the inmate’s complaint that, as a convert to the Muslim religion, he was denied the right to correspond with leaders of his faith, including Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X. At the present time we are searching our databases and processing notes to identify the case.

Record Group 228

Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE, 1941–1946

IV.134 During World War II, the President’s Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC) sought to end racial discrimination in war industry. The majority of this discrimination was directed against

Americans of African descent. NARA's Pacific Region (San Francisco) holds 20 cubic feet of records of Region XII, San Francisco, which served California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. The records document actions taken on racial and religious discrimination complaints filed against Federal Government agencies, private employers, and labor unions. Included are case files, clippings, correspondence, index cards, and reports. Case files include correspondence from complainants and organizations alleged to be engaged in discriminatory practices, summaries of charges, and reports on the progress and disposition of the case. The records are not indexed by name of person filing the complaint, but by the company or organization being investigated.

1. Case File: 12-UR-76—Boilermakers, Local 6, San Francisco

This case arose from the fact that the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers refused to admit Negro workers as members. The San Francisco Local 6 chapter of the union required African Americans employed at the Marinship Corporation, Sausalito, CA, to pay union dues and enroll in a union "auxiliary" in order to continue employment. The Negro workers strongly objected to this requirement. A flyer they issued on May 22, 1943, stated, "We are Americans and we are at war. There is no time for discrimination and segregation in Defense work. We are all trying to win this war and we must win. Then will a thousand or more Negroes be thrown out of work because they want their rights as Americans? We will have no part of an auxiliary . . ." The union stood firm, and in November 1943 Marinship began discharging Negro workers. Three suits were brought in the U.S. District Court at San Francisco (*Joseph James, et al. v. International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers . . .*, No. 22972-R; *W.H. Griffin, et al. v. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers . . .*, No. 22992-R; *Earl C. Browne, et al. v. International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers . . .*, No. 22993-R). The court granted the defendant's (the union's) motion to dismiss on the grounds that it lacked jurisdiction, and the case was not resolved to the complainants' satisfaction. It appears that some of the African American workers did join the auxiliary in order to continue employment.

2. Case File: 12-GR-55—Puget Sound Navy Yard, [Bremerton, WA]

This case involved a complainant's allegations that Negro workers were housed in very poor conditions at Puget Sound Navy Yard dormitories.

Commandant Rear Admiral S. V. Taffinder wrote to assure the complainant “that all measures are being taken to insure proper treatment of our Negro workers. The Management of this Yard desires to make clear to you, and to all colored employees, that it makes no distinction as between workers of one race or another, or one creed or another. . . . [All] workers are regarded in the same light; as American citizens with but one thought—to win this war and win it quickly. Management is confident that you realize the difficulties it faces in this matter, and your utmost cooperation is requested” The complainant was subsequently discharged. Asked for an explanation, the commandant wrote that the complainant was “definitely a troublemaker. He was interviewed many times by officers of this yard, as well as my personnel assistant of his own race. Unanimously it was felt that [his] conduct was detrimental to the war effort. Accordingly, he was discharged” The case was withdrawn by the complainant, apparently in favor of a subsequent case he was to bring. The file includes a copy of a 22-page report on a “Conference on Negro Naval Personnel, Thirteenth Naval District, Seattle, Washington, 31 March 1944,” which contains narrative data of significant sociological and historical interest. The report summarizes numbers of African Americans in various 13th Naval District activities and stationed at various naval air stations; and discusses civilian attitudes toward them, radical agitation among African Americans in the district, and conditions and circumstances at various naval air stations, some of which were located near small towns whose populations evinced great reluctance to accommodate or provide services to African Americans. The report presents a detailed account of the proceedings of the conference and includes a summary and recommendations.

Record Group 381

Records of the Community Services Administration

RECORDS OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION, 1967–1979

IV.135 The Community Services Administration (CSA), 1975–81, was established by the Headstart, Economic Opportunity and Community Partnership Act of 1974 to coordinate and administer Federal antipoverty programs. The holdings include 6 cubic feet of records of its predecessor,

the Office of Economic Opportunity, 1967–69, and 1 cubic foot of records of the CSA, 1979–80. The records originated in the Region 9 Office, San Francisco, which served Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, the Pacific Trust Territory, and Washington. The records relate to planning, monitoring, and auditing OEO programs; compliance with provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; advocacy of affirmative action; liaison with state and local agencies; and other topics. The holdings of this record group are fragmentary, and it is not clear how representative they are of the full range of the agency's work. Most of the records are administrative in nature, relating program planning and direction, and provide insight into the philosophical orientation of the agency. Of special interest are files on civil rights compliance reviews, 1979, for the Sacramento Area Economic Opportunity Council; the Contra Costa County Community Action Program; and the Committee for Economic Opportunity, Tucson, Arizona. The files document assessments undertaken to evaluate the compliance of the agencies in question with Federal requirements and to determine their eligibility to continue to receive Federal grant funds from the CSA.

PART IV: *Presidential Libraries*

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY,
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

V.1 Papers as U.S. Senator and Vice President, 1935–1945 (approximately 30 pp.)

These papers include press releases and speeches.

V.2 President's Secretary Files, 1945–1953 (approximately 24 pp.)

These files include a list of the members of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, drafts of suggested remarks by the President to the members of the Committee, and progress reports from the Committee to the President, as well as information on the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), civil rights, fair employment practices, and Walter White.

V.3 Post-Presidential Papers, 1953–1972 (approximately 800 pp.)

These papers include post-Presidential memoirs, information on civil rights, and interviews with Robert B. Landry and Philip B. Perlman.

V.4 White House Central Files

1. Office File, 1945–1953 (approximately 25,000 pp.)

This file includes information on the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the Fair Employment Practices Committee, the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), poll taxes, segregation, lynching, race riots, education, the Committee on Government Contract Compliance, and unemployment.

2. President's Personal File, 1945–1952 (approximately 1000 pp.)

This file includes information on civil rights speeches to the NAACP, June 29, 1947, and to Howard University, June 13, 1952, and on the Civil Rights

Message of February 2, 1948.

3. Confidential File, 1945–1953 (5 pp.)

This file includes information in the State Department Correspondence File on the appointment of an African American ambassador.

V.5 Staff Member and Office Files

1. Psychological Strategy Board Files, 1951–1953 (1 p.)

File 337 Staff Meeting, June 27, 1952, mentions lynching.

2. Clark M. Clifford Files, 1946–1950 (approximately 200 pp.)

This file includes the Lincoln Memorial speech, June 29, 1947; clippings; and a draft of the proposed civil rights bill of 1949.

3. Robert L. Dennison Files, 1946–1953 (5 pp.)

These files include information on the desegregation of the Navy.

4. Martin L. Friedman Files, 1948–1952 (approximately 40 pp.)

These files include material on the Fair Employment Board.

5. David Lloyd Files, 1948–1953 (approximately 20 pp.)

These files include material on Truman's speech to the National Council of Negro Women. They also include information on other civil rights speeches, including the July 27, 1948, message to Congress; the August 14, 1951, American Legion speech; the St. Louis speech of November 1, 1952; and the National Archives speech of December 15, 1952.

6. Charles S. Murphy Files, 1948–1953 (approximately 170 pp.)

These files include information on civil rights speeches, including the July 27, 1948, message to Congress; the August 14, 1951, American Legion speech; the St. Louis speech of November 1, 1952; and the National Archives speech of December 15, 1952.

7. Philleo Nash Files, 1944–1952 (approximately 1,000 pp.)

These files include correspondence relating to the Fahy Committee; speeches by President Truman on civil rights at Howard University and elsewhere;

and material documenting the impact of the civil rights issue on the 1948 Presidential campaign.

V.6 Other Personal Papers

1. Eben A. Ayers Papers, 1908–1953 (approximately 30 pp.)

These papers include information on the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

2. Eleanor Boutecou Papers, 1938–1955 (approximately 800 pp.)

The civil rights file includes information on poll taxes and race riots.

3. Oscar L. Chapman Papers, 1931–1953 (approximately 1,000 pp.)

These papers include information on the NAACP, race relations, and segregation of public facilities in Washington, DC.

4. Tom C. Clark Papers, 1941–1971 (approximately 40 pp.)

These papers include information on a proposed civil rights act.

5. Clark M. Clifford Papers, 1946–1952 (approximately 220 pp.)

These papers include correspondence concerning segregation in the National Guard; printed material; drafts of Executive Order 9981; material on the 1949 State of the Union Address; and correspondence relating to the Fahy Committee. They also include the confidential memo to the President [Clifford-Rowe Memorandum of November 19, 1947] discussing civil rights policy as an election strategy.

6. George M. Elsey Papers, 1941–1953 (approximately 800 pp.)

These papers include correspondence and speeches on civil rights and desegregation delivered by President Truman.

7. John W. Gibson Papers, 1935–1954 (approximately 30 pp.)

These papers include information on a speech to the NAACP.

8. J. Howard McGrath Papers, 1934–1952 (approximately 800 pp.)

These papers include proposed legislation on civil rights, including anti-poll-tax, anti-lynching, and fair housing legislation.

9. Francis P. Matthews Papers, 1932–1952 (approximately 4,000 pp.)

These papers document the President's Committee on Civil Rights, including transcripts of hearings, policy meetings, reports, memorandums, and correspondence.

10. Philleo Nash Papers, 1942–1966 (approximately 50,000 pp.)

These papers include correspondence, newspaper clippings, reports, and other documents relating to minorities and race relations; materials related to the Gillem Board report and to the Fair Employment Practice Committee; materials related to segregation in housing, Army schools at Army bases, Communist Cold War propaganda suggesting that African Americans would not fight for the United States, and the combat performance of African American units as evidence to the contrary.

11. David K. Niles Papers, 1919–1952 (approximately 1,000 pp.)

These papers document Niles's contacts with civil rights organizations such as the NAACP and with African American leaders such as Walter White and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. As an important civil rights advocate within the Truman White House, Niles helped bring about the creation of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and the desegregation of the Armed Forces. The civil rights and minorities file contains reports, correspondence, newspaper clippings, memorandums, and other items, mostly relating to Niles's official role as liaison between the White House and minority groups.

12. Samuel L. Rosenman Papers, 1944–1966 (approximately 100 pp.)

These papers include information on the July 27, 1948, special message to Congress.

13. Stephen J. Spingarn Papers, 1933–1972 (approximately 1,600 pp.)

These papers include information on the NAACP, desegregation of the Armed Services, Thurgood Marshall, and civil rights issues.

14. David Stowe Papers, 1947–1953 (approximately 800 pp.)

These papers include material on migratory labor.

15. Jerome K. Walsh Papers, 1931–1966 (approximately 20 pp.)

These papers include one folder on civil rights.

V.7 Federal Records

1. Record Group 220. President's Committee on Civil Rights, 1946–1947 (approximately 22,000 pp.)

These records include material relating to the President's Committee on Civil Rights as established by Executive Order 9808 on December 5, 1946; transcripts of public hearings, letters of solicited advice, and evidence and recommendations for policy improvements.

2. Record Group 220. President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, 1945–1950 (approximately 12,000 pp.)

These records include correspondence and other documents relating to the organization and proceedings of the Fahy Committee under the chairmanship of former Solicitor General Charles Fahy in 1949–50; minutes of meetings; draft reports of the Committee; material on the desegregation policies of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; a copy of the 1945 Gillem Board report on African Americans in the Army; and newspaper clippings documenting press coverage of the Committee.

V.8 Oral Histories

1. John E. Barriere, 1948 (4 pp.)

Staff member, Research Division, Democratic National Committee, 1948.

2. David E. Bell, 1947–1953 (3 pp.)

Special Assistant in the White House Office, 1947–48; Administrative Assistant to the President, 1951–53.

3. Andrew J. Biemiller, 1945–1951 (17 pp.)

Congressman from Wisconsin, 1945–47 and 1949–51.

4. Kenneth M. Birkhead, 1948 (2 pp.)

Associate Director of Public Relations, Research Division, Democratic National Committee, 1948.

5. Eleanor Boutecou, 1938–1955 (3 pp.)

Attorney, Civil Rights Section, Department of Justice, 1938–55. Discusses the Justice Department and rights issues.

6. Samuel C. Brightman, 1947–1957 (9 pp.)

Associate Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee, 1947–52; Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee, 1952–57.

7. Oliver Carter, 1948–1976 (13 pp.)

Chairman, Democratic State Central Committee of California, 1948–51; U.S. District Judge, Northern District of California, 1950–76.

8. Ewan Clague, 1946–1953 (3 pp.)

Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, 1946–53.

9. Tom C. Clark, 1945–1967 (25 pp.)

Attorney General of the United States, 1945–49; Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1949–67. Discusses the black vote and the Southern block, the President's Committee on Civil Rights and the Justice Department. Two interviews.

10. Bruce Clarke, 1918–1962

U.S. Army officer, commanding racially integrated units of the Armed Forces. There are 25 pages on desegregation of the armed forces.

11. Clark M. Clifford, 1946–1950 (approximately 70 pp.)

Special Counsel to the President, 1946–50. Two interviews.

12. Matthew J. Connelly, 1945–1953 (approximately 35 pp.)

Appointments Secretary to the President, 1945–53.

13. Jonathan Daniels, 1945–1970 (6 pp.)

Press Secretary to the President, 1945; Editor, Raleigh, NC, *News and Observer*, 1948–70.

14. C. Girard Davidson, 1946–1950 (approximately 35 pp.)

Assistant Secretary of the Interior, 1946–50. Relates to the President's mes-

sage on civil rights, E.O. 9980, the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and desegregation.

15. Admiral Robert L. Dennison, 1948–1953

Naval Aide to the President, 1948–53. Includes 5 pages related to the desegregation of the Navy.

16. John S. Dickey, 1944–1945 (5 pp.)

Chief, World Trade Intelligence Division, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, 1944–45; public liaison office, U.S. delegation, U.N. Conference on International Organization, 1945.

17. George M. Elsey, 1942–1953 (4 pp.)

Naval officer assigned to the White House Map Room, 1942–47; Special Assistant in the White House Office, 1947–49; Administrative Assistant to the President, 1949–51; Assistant to the Director, Mutual Security Agency, 1951–53. Two interviews.

18. India Edwards, 1947–1950 (4 pp.)

Associate Director, 1947–48, Executive Director, 1949–50, and Vice Chairman, 1950–56, Democratic National Committee. Two interviews.

19. Oscar R. Ewing, 1942–1953 (8 pp.)

Vice Chairman, Democratic National Committee, 1942–47; Administrator, Federal Security Agency, 1947–53.

20. John G. Feeney, 1952–1953 (5 pp.)

Administrative Assistant to the President, 1952–53.

21. Stanley Fike, 1952–1976 (3 pp.)

Jackson County, MO, journalist; friend of Harry S. Truman; administrative assistant to Stuart Symington, 1952–76. Two interviews.

22. Edward Folliard, 1943–1954 (4 pp.)

White House correspondent, *Washington Post*, 1943–54.

23. Martin L. Friedman, 1950–1953 (4 pp.)

Special Assistant to the White House Office, 1950–53.

24. Monroe Friedman, 1948 (3 pp.)

Chair, Alameda County (CA) Democratic Central Committee, 1948.

25. D. W. Gilmore, 1949–1951 (4 pp.)

Member, Missouri State Senate 1949–51; President, Young Democrats of America, 1949–51.

26. Lincoln Gould, 1909–1974 (2 pp.)

Columnist, *Washington Evening Star*.

27. William H. Hastie, 1946–1971 (2 pp.)

Governor of the Virgin Islands, 1946–49; Judge, 3rd U.S. District Circuit Court of Appeals., 1949–71.

28. Kenneth Hechler, 1949–1953 (2 pp.)

Special Assistant to the President, 1949–53.

29. Randall Jessee, 1948–1964 (2 pp.)

Kansas City friend and confidant of Harry S. Truman.

30. Walter Judd, 1943–1963 (2 pp.)

Member of Congress from Minnesota, 1943–63; U.S. Delegate, 12th General Assembly of the United Nations, 1947.

31. Carlton Kent, 1945–1971 (3 pp.)

Washington, DC, correspondent, *Chicago Daily Times* and *Chicago Sun-Times*, 1945–71.

32. E. W. Kenworthy, 1949–1950 (Approximately 28 pp.)

Executive Director, President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, 1949–50.

33. Milton Kronheim, 1940–1969 (2 pp.)

Washington, DC, businessman and friend of Harry S. Truman.

34. Marx Leva, 1947–1951 (3 pp.)

Special Counsel to the General Counsel to the Secretary of Defense.

35. James Loeb, 1947–1951 (approximately 20 pp.)

National Director, Americans for Democratic Action, 1947–51.

36. Katie Louchheim, 1948–1960 (5 pp.)

Delegate to the 1948 and 1952 Democratic National Conventions; Director of Women's Activities, Democratic National Committee, 1953–60; Vice-Chairman, Democratic National Committee, 1956–60.

37. H. Graham Morris, 1948–1952 (approximately 27 pp.)

Assistant Attorney General, Claims Division, 1948–50, and Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, 1950–52, Department of Justice.

38. Charles Murphy, 1934–1970 (approximately 20 pp.)

Administrative Assistant to the President, 1947–50; Special Counsel to the President, 1950–53.

39. Robert Nixon, 1944–1958

Washington DC, Correspondent, International News Service, 1944–58. Approximately 1 page includes a discussion of the 1948 campaign.

40. Neale Roach, 1944–1956 (2 pp.)

Assistant Director, Democratic National Convention, 1944; manager of the 1948, 1952, and 1956 Democratic National Conventions.

41. John Snyder, 1895–1967 (11 pp.)

Secretary of the Treasury, 1946–53.

42. Stephen Spingarn, 1946–1953 (approximately 35 pp.)

Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, 1946–49; member of the President's Temporary Commission on Employee Loyalty, 1946–47; Deputy Director of the Office of Contract Settlement, 1947–49; special assistant in the White House Office, 1949–50; Administrative Assistant to the President, 1950; member, Federal Trade Commission, 1950–53.

43. Elmer Staats, 1950–1984 (1 p.)

Comptroller General of the United States, 1966–81.

44. Isaac Stokes, 1945–1953 (2 pp.)

Official at the Department of State, Department of Commerce, Economic Cooperation Administration, and Mutual Security Agency.

45. J. William Theis, 1945–1968 (1 p.)

Chief, U.S. Senate staff of the International News Service, 1945–58; Chief, U.S. Senate staff of United Press International, 1958–68.

46. J. C. Turner, 1916–1970 (2 pp.)

Official, International Union of Operating Engineers.

47. Harry Vaughan, 1945–1953 (2 pp.)

Military aide to Harry S. Truman as Vice President, 1945, and as President, 1945–53.

48. Earl Warren, 1953–1969 (5 pp.)

Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, 1948; Chief Justice of the United States, 1953–69.

V.9 Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953–1961 (Ann Whitman File) (138 ft.)

This collection consists of high-level Presidential papers containing Dwight Eisenhower's official and personal correspondence, minutes of Cabinet meetings, diary entries, notes on legislative leaders meetings, memorandums of conversations, reports, and speech files. This is the most important source of information in the Library's holdings on Dwight Eisenhower's personal views on race relations during his Presidency. Topics documented include the U.S. Supreme Court case *Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka, et al*, school desegregation in general and the Little Rock Central High School desegregation crisis in particular, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, race relations in general, and frank comments by the President in diary entries (particularly those by his personal secretary, Ann Whitman) and in pre-press conference briefings. Series containing documentation on civil rights topics include the following:

1. A–Administration Series
2. B–ACW Diary Series
3. C–Cabinet Series
4. D–DDE Diary Series
5. E–Legislative Meetings Series
6. F–Name Series
7. G–NSC Series (Africa and other international topics)
8. H–Press Conference Series
9. I–Speech Series

V.10 Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers, Post-Presidential, 1961–1969 (935 ft.)

These papers are extensive and are still being processed. Significant file series within the collection are, however, available for research, and these contain numerous, if widely scattered, items pertaining to civil rights during the 1960s, as well as Dwight Eisenhower's reflections on Little Rock and other events during his Presidency and military career. Key series now available for research include the Principal File series for each year from 1961 through 1966 (processing is ongoing for the Principal File series for 1967 through 1969). These are arranged largely alphabetically by name and/or

subject and contain numerous references to civil rights. Other important series include the DDE Appointment Book Series, with synopses of many conversations Dwight Eisenhower had on a variety of issues including civil rights, the Augusta—Walter Reed Series, the Special Name Series, and the Secretary's Series. Information can be found on numerous civil rights related topics for the 1960s including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, race riots, and prominent individuals involved in civil rights.

V.11 Dwight D. Eisenhower Records as President, White House Central Files, 1953–1961 (approximately 6 million pp.)

These files comprise the largest single collection in the Library's holdings. They document the daily activities of the White House involving domestic and foreign policy matters. The White House Central Files contain the largest quantity, and in many respects the highest quality, of civil rights documentation. In terms of diversity of coverage, the White House Central Files are probably the most important in the Library's collection. Topics include school desegregation, the Little Rock desegregation crisis, desegregation in the District of Columbia, desegregation of military facilities, the impact of U.S. racial problems abroad, the "Unfinished Business" exhibit at the Brussels Trade Fair, Adam Clayton Powell and the Bandung Conference, political aspects of race relations, personnel, and correspondence, identified by cross references with or concerning numerous individuals, including Atherine Lucy, Martin Luther King, Jr., Jackie Robinson, Adam Clayton Powell, Val Washington, and many others. The PPF Series includes correspondence with many organizations of interest to students of civil rights.

V.12 White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs (Robert Cutler, Dillon Anderson and Gordon Gray): Records, 1952–1961 (approximately 49 ft.)

This body of records consists of documentation primarily relating to the National Security Council. The records include National Security Council policy papers, Operations Coordinating Board progress reports, agendas, briefing notes, reports, and studies. The FBI Series (16 boxes—more than 6 ft.) includes an alphabetical body of correspondence and memorandums, primarily from J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI to the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs regarding individuals, events or organizations that Hoover perceived as being of national security concern. This file includes memorandums regarding the NAACP, racial matters, Little Rock,

and a number of individuals involved with black civil rights. The series also contains FBI monographs such as “The Nation of Islam October 1960,” “The Ku Klux Klan Section I, 1865–1944,” “The Ku Klux Klan Section II, 1944–1958,” and “The Communist Party and the Negro February 1953.” The National Security Council series contains policy papers and briefing notes on Africa and the Congo which may also be of interest to students of black civil rights.

V.13 White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for Personnel Management (Joseph Winslow, John Carroll, Rocco Siciliano, and Eugene Lyons): Records, 1953–1961 (49 ft.)

These records contain information pertaining to U.S. Government civilian personnel programs. A portion of particular interest consists of almost one foot of documentation pertaining specifically to civil rights, including issues such as employment; housing; school desegregation; synagogue bombings; the Youth March for Integrated Schools on October 25, 1958; a meeting of Black leaders with the President on June 23, 1958; a civil rights meeting with officials of Anderson County in Clinton, TN, in October 1958; and the Commission on Civil Rights. These records also include minutes of meetings and other materials relating to the President’s Committee on Government Contracts and contain folders entitled “Human Rights” and “Minorities — General.”

V.14 White House Office, Office of the Staff Secretary (Records of Paul T. Carroll, Andrew J. Goodpaster, L. Arthur Minnich, and Christopher H. Russell): Records, 1952–1961 (73 ft.)

This collection consists of correspondence, memorandums, memorandums of conversations, synopses of intelligence, trip files, and reports. The records document the role of the White House Staff Secretary as liaison between the White House and executive branch agencies such as the Department of Defense and its components. One key file in the Subject Series, Alphabetical Sub Series (over 1,000 pages) documents the Little Rock Central High School desegregation crisis and includes a daily log maintained by the U.S. Army units involved in maintaining order at the school. These logs detail daily activities, events, and incidents occurring during the fall and winter of 1957 and the early weeks of 1958. Also found here are memorandums and notes regarding the White House decision to send troops and details of troop movements. These records also include L. Arthur Minnich’s hand-

written notes of Cabinet and legislative leaders meetings. These cover discussions of civil rights legislation, school construction, and other topics involving race relations. The Cabinet and Legislative Leaders Meetings Series should be used in conjunction with the corresponding series in Dwight D. Eisenhower's Papers as President (Ann Whitman File; see V.9).

V.15 John Foster Dulles Papers, 1951–1956

These papers pertain primarily to Mr. Dulles's service as Secretary of State, 1953–59, although certain series within the collection include materials before and after those dates. The Personnel Series (8.5 feet) contains documentation pertaining to African Americans in ambassadorial or other diplomatic posts or as prospective candidates for various Foreign Service posts. This includes correspondence concerning such African Americans as Robert Lee Brokenburr, Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, Dr. Velma George, Jesse Locker, Val Washington and Clifford Wharton; scattered references to others such as Samuel Pierce, Jr., and Carl T. Rowan; plus correspondence regarding Liberian President William V. S. Tubman, Ethiopia, and matters regarding the United Nations and composition of various delegations and commissions. A few references to the international impact of the Little Rock desegregation crisis are found in the Telephone Calls Series and in the White House Memoranda Series.

V.16 Arthur S. Flemming Papers, 1939–1975 (102 ft.)

Arthur Flemming served in many posts within the United States Government, involving government reorganization, personnel, and defense mobilization. He was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. This material documents his long career in government service. Although his files as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare contain scattered items pertaining to civil rights and social welfare topics, much of the key documentation on civil rights falls into two post-Eisenhower administration series: the Commission on Civil Rights, 1972–1974, and the National Council of the Churches of Christ segment, 1962–68 (a portion also covers 1947–52). Flemming's service on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is documented by minutes of meetings, reports, hearings, and correspondence on such matters as school integration, Boston School desegregation, equal employment opportunity, and civil rights enforcement. Flemming and the Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ dealt with racism, poverty, fair housing, and other issues of the 1960s.

V.17 Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., Chairman, Board of Officers on the Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Post-War Army; Collection of Documents on the Gillem Board and Negroes in the Armed Services, 1945–1951 (1ft.)

This collection consists of reports, pamphlets, news releases, a transcript of testimony, memorandums, and other material. There are transcripts of testimony of Lieutenant General Gillem and John J. McCloy before the Fahy Committee on March 17, 1949, as well as briefs, reports, and other data concerning the use of Negro manpower. Included here are comments both positive and negative regarding performance of certain units and data drawing on the combat experiences of black troops during World War II.

V.18 James C. Hagerty Papers, 1952–1974 (52 ft.)

James Hagerty was Press Secretary to President Eisenhower, 1953–61, and then was an executive with the American Broadcasting Company (ABC). This material includes a detailed and informative diary documenting conversations, meetings, and activities in the Eisenhower administration primarily during 1954, with a few 1955 entries. Mr. Hagerty's diary contains several comments from 1954 on civil rights, segregation, and related issues. In addition, his papers contain notes of Cabinet and legislative leaders' meetings, with several references to civil rights, and a file of drafts of statements, releases, and press conference transcripts concerning the Little Rock desegregation crisis. Hagerty's post-Eisenhower administration correspondence includes items on black voters, school integration, E. Frederic Morrow, Senator Edward Brooke, George Wallace, hiring African American reporters, and other topics of the 1960s and 1970s.

V.19 Bryce N. Harlow, Records, 1953–1961 (20 ft.)

This collection documents Mr. Harlow's service as Special Assistant to the President, 1953; Administrative Assistant to the President, 1953–58; and Deputy Assistant to the President for Congressional Affairs, 1958–61. Bryce Harlow's duties involved congressional liaison, so considerable information on legislative issues is found in this collection, particularly those relating to military affairs and mutual security. The Harlow records contain a few small but potentially useful files pertaining to desegregation—including information on intercollegiate athletics and segregation laws in the American southern states, documentation on the Little Rock Central High School desegregation crisis, a Foreign Broadcast Information Service report on world radio

and press reaction to events in Little Rock, civil rights legislation, school construction, and addresses by James Mitchell and Val Washington.

V.20 C. D. Jackson Papers, 1931–1967 (36 ft.)

The papers consist of correspondence, memorandums, diary entries, articles, speech drafts, reports and printed material. These document C. D. Jackson's career as a publishing executive for Time Inc., an employee of the Office of War Information, president of the National Committee For a Free Europe, an adviser to President Eisenhower on psychological warfare and Cold War matters, and a citizen of New York City involved in many public interest activities. Mr. Jackson served on the executive boards of many organizations, including the United Negro College Fund. His file on the United Negro College Fund includes documentation on fund-raising, correspondence regarding the need for Presidential leadership on civil rights, a paper on communist propaganda regarding Negroes in the United States, and correspondence with such individuals as Dr. Fred Patterson and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The papers also include letters from Carleton Putnam expressing pro-segregation views and a file on the Council for Democracy that includes correspondence and pamphlets regarding the role of Negroes in national defense during the tense period, 1940–41.

V.21 David W. Kendall Records, 1953–1961

After holding posts in the United States Treasury Department, Kendall served as Special Counsel to the President, 1958–61, and worked primarily with economic and legal matters. His records include a file on cases involving eviction of African Americans from properties in Tennessee. This material consists primarily of detailed testimony by victims describing their experiences. The Kendall Records also contain memorandums on the tax exempt status of segregated private schools in Virginia, memorandums on equal housing, and reports by the Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics that include data on the racial composition of the drug using portion of the population.

V.22 Henry R. McPhee Records, 1953–1961

McPhee served on President Eisenhower's White House staff as a Special Assistant, an Assistant Special Counsel, and Associate Special Counsel to the President. He dealt primarily with economic and legal matters, particularly those connected with legislative programs. His records include a mem-

orandum (17 pages) outlining the history of litigation in the Little Rock desegregation crisis and memorandums indicating schools under court order to desegregate with notations on their degree of compliance. These records also include material on civil rights legislation.

V.23 James P. Mitchell Papers, 1953–1964 (110 ft.)

This large collection pertains primarily to Mitchell's service as Secretary of Labor, 1953–61. While the extensive quantity of documentation on manpower and labor issues in general contains information pertinent to civil rights studies, the largest block of material clearly identifiable with civil rights programs is the file on the President's Committee on Government Contracts (2.5 feet), covering the Committee's activities primarily from 1956 to 1961. This file includes correspondence, reports, statements, remarks by Jackie Robinson, speeches, and news clippings. Also noteworthy are folders of correspondence with and concerning Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins. Other pertinent items can also be found scattered within this collection.

V.24 Gerald D. Morgan Records, 1953–1961 (21 ft.)

Morgan served the President as Special Assistant, Administrative Assistant, Special Counsel, and Deputy Assistant. His records document legal, legislative, and political matters and include a variety of materials relating to race relations and civil rights. This documentation includes a tract by Carleton Putnam on segregation, memorandums about the Little Rock crisis and school desegregation, a lengthy study of the Morrill Act and segregation at land grant colleges, memorandums about legislative proposals concerning civil rights, information on the Civil Rights Commission, and data on low-income housing.

V.25 E. Frederic Morrow Records, 1950–1961 (5 ft.)

Morrow served as a consultant during General Eisenhower's Presidential campaign in 1952 and held the post of Administrative Officer, Special Group, in the White House, 1955–61. He was the one African American to hold a White House staff position during the Eisenhower administration. His files consist of correspondence, memorandums, press releases, printed material, statistical material, and background material. Approximately one quarter of the collection pertains directly to civil rights legislation, civil rights matters in general, interracial affairs, Little Rock, the NAACP, the National Urban League, and Negro History Week. Morrow published his account of his experiences in his memoir, *Black Man in the White House*.

V.26 William P. Rogers Papers, 1938–1962

Rogers was Deputy Attorney General, January 28, 1953, to November 1957, when he became Attorney General, holding this post until the end of the Eisenhower administration on January 20, 1961. Rogers's papers consist of correspondence, memorandums, reports, and printed matter. Documentation on civil rights is widely scattered throughout this collection and includes correspondence on the Little Rock desegregation crisis, integration of public schools, material on *U.S. vs. James Griggs Raines, et al.* (a Georgia case regarding the constitutionality of the 1957 Civil Rights Act), letters regarding the Civil Rights Commission, and several references to civil rights in general.

V.27 The Jacob Seidenberg Papers, 1944–1979 (3.6 ft.)

This small collection documents Seidenberg's service as Executive Director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, 1953–60. This Committee was responsible for enforcing nondiscrimination clauses in Government contracts and worked with businesses to assist them in overcoming job discrimination. The Seidenberg Papers contain minutes of Committee meetings, annual reports, and materials regarding conferences on equal job opportunities, youth training, and minority community resources. The collection also contains several publications on fair employment, nondiscrimination clauses, equal opportunity, and related topics.

V.28 U.S. President's Committee on Migratory Labor (Record Group 220): Records, 1938–1966 (41 ft., approximately 82,000 pp.)

On August 26, 1954, President Eisenhower appointed an Interdepartmental Committee on Migratory Labor, with the committee name changed in 1955 to the President's Committee on Migratory Labor. The Committee was formally established in 1960 through an Executive order. These records span the period 1938–66. This collection documents the harsh living and working conditions experienced by over 2 million migratory workers in the United States. These workers included a large number of African Americans as well as Puerto Ricans, Mexican citizens or Americans of Mexican descent, Native Americans, and whites. The records contain meeting minutes, correspondence, reports, studies, and photographs and include graphic descriptions of the lives of migrant workers as well as efforts of various levels of government to alleviate these conditions.

V.29 Pre-Presidential Papers, 1946–1961 (430 ft.)

This collection documents John F. Kennedy's career as a Representative (1947–53) and Senator (1953–61) from Massachusetts as well as his Presidential candidacy and transition to the White House (1960). Although incomplete (for instance, there is little on Kennedy's 1946 congressional campaign, and his career in the House of Representatives is not well-documented in general), the collection is a rich source of information on the major issues, events, themes, and legislation of the 1950s and is indispensable for understanding the 1960 Presidential campaign and transition. House of Representatives files include the following series: **Correspondence, Cases and Projects, General and Legislative Files, Boston Office General Files, Fan Mail, Invitations, National Veterans Housing Conference 1948, Polls of Political Opinion 1948, Scrapbooks, Service Academy Applications, Speeches, and Boston Office "Thank You."** The following series concern the campaigns: **1946 Campaign [Fragment], 1952 Campaign, 1958 Campaign.** Senate files include these series: **Cases and Projects, Correspondence Copy File, General Files, Holborn File, Incoming Mail, Invitations, Legislation, Office Operations, Political Miscellany, Polls of Political Opinion, Service Academies File, and Speeches and the Press.** The 1960 campaign file is composed of these series: **Campaigns by State, Issues, and Speeches and the Press.** Transition files include these series: **Presidential Election Congratulations, Staff Post Election Correspondence, and Task Force Reports.**

V.30 President's Office Files: President of the United States, 1961–1963
(81 ft., 28 rolls of microfilm, 127 audiotapes, 73 dictabelts)

This subcollection of the Presidential Papers of John F. Kennedy consists of the working files of President Kennedy as maintained by his personal secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, in the Oval Office of the White House. Series include: **General Correspondence, Special Correspondence, Speech Files, Legislative Files, Press Conferences, Staff Memorandums, Departments and Agencies, Subjects, Countries, Personal Secretary's Files, Special Events Through the Years, White House Signal Agency, and Presidential Recordings.**

V.31 National Security Files, 1961–1963 (230 ft.)

This subcollection of the Presidential Papers of John F. Kennedy consists of the working files of McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. It is the primary foreign policy file of the Kennedy White House and consists of the following series: countries, regional security, trips and conferences, departments and agencies, subjects, meetings and memorandums, and staff files of Chester V. Clifton, Carl Kaysen, William H. Brubeck, Ralph A. Dungan, McGeorge Bundy, Robert W. Komer, Henry Kissinger, and Charles Johnson.

V.32 White House Central Subject Files, 1961–1963

These files were designed to serve as a reference source for the President and his staff and to document White House activities. This primary file, kept by the staff of the White House central file room, contains papers sent from various offices in the White House. The file is organized according to an alphanumeric system divided into 62 subject categories, with numerous cross-references.

V.33 Papers of Robert F. Kennedy, Pre-Administration, 1952–1960 (165.5 ft. [138.5 ft. open])

These papers contain three series: a **Personal File**, including correspondence and family papers, school and college notes and papers, a trip file, news clippings, and publications; **Working Files of Investigative Committee Work, 1952–1959**, including a subseries of notes and drafts for *The Enemy Within* (1960); and **Political Files, 1952–1960**, including campaign books, correspondence, memorandums, a subject file, political polls, speeches, and miscellaneous material.

V.34 Papers of Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General, 1961–1964 (271 ft. [193 ft. open])

These papers include correspondence, desk diaries, books, material on the John F. Kennedy Library, classified file, confidential file, speeches, telephone logs and messages, and a trip file.

V.35 Papers of Robert F. Kennedy, Senate, 1964 (875 ft. [233 ft. open])

These papers contain books, case files, correspondence, speeches, press releases, 1964 campaign file, trip file, legislative subject file, New York City office file, The Record, and Syracuse office file.

V.36 White House Staff Files, 1961–1966

These files contain information related to the following individuals:

1. Claude Desautels (18 ft.): Special Assistant to the President (1961–1966). These records include a legislation file, a departments and agencies file, and an appointments to Federal service file.
2. Myer Feldman: Deputy Special Counsel to the President. The White House Files of Myer Feldman consist primarily of incoming and outgoing official correspondence with the public, private organizations, and individuals within the Federal bureaucracy, as well as internal exchanges carried on within the White House. They include both draft and finalized letters, memorandums, and reports to the President from Feldman and others.
3. Charles Horsky: Special Advisor for National Capital Affairs. The position was created on July 19, 1962, to work with the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners as well as metropolitan area groups. The papers of Charles A. Horsky span the years 1961–65. The bulk of the material falls in the years 1962–63. Divided into three major series, General, Appropriation and Budget, and Transportation, with material arranged in alphabetical order within each series, the Horsky papers consist principally of incoming and outgoing correspondence, and much of the material is routine. There are many publications dealing with problems of and plans for the Washington metropolitan area. Topics on which there is a larger amount of a material include civil rights, legislation, urban renewal, and transportation.
4. Lee C. White: Assistant Special Counsel to the President. White worked directly under Special Counsel to the President Theodore C. Sorensen. His duties included staff work on a wide range of administration programs. When Special Assistant to the President Harris L. Wofford, Jr., left in 1962 to assume a post with the Peace Corps, White inherited much of his responsibility for the coordination of civil rights activities for the White House. Divided into two series, General File and Civil Rights File, White's files consist of official correspondence with the public and individuals in the Federal bureaucracy, as well as internal exchanges within the White House. It includes both draft and finalized memorandums and reports from White to the President, and material for the President from others which was referred to White for follow-up.

5. Harris Wofford (6 ft.): Lawyer, government official. Assistant to Senator John F. Kennedy (1960); Special Assistant to the President for Civil Rights (1961–62). These files include correspondence, progress reports, speeches, and occasional background material on civil rights cases.

V.37 Personal Papers of Berl Bernhard, 1958–1972

These papers contain material generated during Bernhard's tenure on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Democratic National Committee's Special Equal Rights Committee, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the District of Columbia Board of Higher Education, the John F. Kennedy Library, and Edmund Muskie's 1972 Presidential campaign. The papers span the period 1958–72. The bulk of the material dates from 1958 to 1963, when he served on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The papers include correspondence, memorandums, minutes, oral history interviews, speeches and speech materials, reports, bylaws, course materials, newspaper clippings, articles, and other printed material.

V.38 Personal Papers of Adam Clymer, 1958–1999

The papers of Clymer, *New York Times* journalist and author of *Edward M. Kennedy: A Biography* (1999) include research and background materials consisting of interview texts, including extensive interviews with Edward M. Kennedy, notes from newspaper files, press releases, videotapes, newspaper and magazine clippings, diplomatic cables, computer disks, and photographs.

V.39 Personal Papers of Ralph Dungan, 1961–1964

The papers contain subject files, including correspondence, memorandums, reports relating to the Agency for International Development, civil rights, and the Colorado River salinity question (Mexico). Dungan was a Government official and Special Assistant to the President (1961–64).

V.40 Personal Papers of Edwin Guthman, 1961–1999

Guthman was an author, journalist, Director of Public Information for the Department of Justice (1961–64), and press assistant to Robert F. Kennedy (1964–65). The papers include materials related to Attorney General Robert Kennedy's 1964 trips; daily reminders, monthly planners, magazine articles and other materials relating to Robert F. Kennedy (1964–93); material on

the Watergate investigation (1973–74), and material relating to his career in journalism, including drafts of “We Band of Brothers” (1948–99).

V.41 Personal Papers of Richard Neustadt, 1954–1975

These papers document Neustadt’s role as a political scientist, educator, author, and consultant who advised the President, various branches of the United States Government, and the Democratic Platform Committee. There are correspondence, memorandums, minutes, reports, writings, speeches, interview notes, news clippings, and background research materials relating to government consulting, the Skybolt study, the Multilateral Force study, the 1972 Democratic Party platform, and Columbia University.

V.42 Personal Papers of Adam Walinsky, 1965–1968 (22 ft.)

The papers contain correspondence, memorandums, speeches, reports, and press releases. Walinsky was a lawyer and legislative assistant and speech writer to Senator Robert F. Kennedy (1965–68).

V.43 Personal Papers of Walter Lord, 1962–1965 (6 ft.)

Lord was a historian, educator, and author. The papers include research material concerning civil rights, Mississippi, and the South for his book *The Past That Would Not Die* (1965).

V.44 Personal Papers of Burke Marshall, 1961–1964 (21 ft.)

Marshall’s papers include correspondence, telephone logs, writings, speeches, reports, Alabama file, Mississippi file (21 ft.), Civil Rights Act of 1964 file, case files, news clippings, audio visuals, subject file, and copies of records of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Development Corporation. Marshall was a lawyer, government official, and Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice (1961–64).

V.45 Personal Papers of Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., 1939–1989 (255 ft.)

These papers include correspondence, reports, speeches, subject files, news clippings, research materials, book drafts, writings, diaries, and White House files. Arthur M(eier) Schlesinger (1917–) was a historian, government official, Special Assistant to the President for Latin American Affairs (1961–63), and author of *A Thousand Days* (1965) and *Robert Kennedy and His Times* (1978).

V.46 Personal Papers of Theodore C. Sorensen, 1934–1998

The Sorensen papers contain correspondence, legislative files, subject files, speech files, draft book manuscripts, personal papers, and White House files. Sorensen was a lawyer, a member of John F. Kennedy's Senate staff (1952–60), Special Counsel to the President (1961–64), and author of *Decision-making in the White House* (1963), *Kennedy* (1965), *The Kennedy Legacy* (1969), and *Let the Word Go Forth* (1988).

V.47 Personal Papers of W. Willard Wirtz, 1934–1984 (138 ft., 3 rolls of microfilm)

These are personal and professional papers related to political campaigns, the Labor Department, and other legal, academic, and government activities, including correspondence, meeting minutes, reports, transcripts, testimony, news clippings, date books, and appointment logs relating to the Labor Department and domestic and international labor policies and practices. There are also speeches, daily logs, and his memoir, *Behind the Cabinet*. Wirtz was a lawyer, educator, government official, professor of law at Northwestern University (1946–54), Executive Secretary of the Wage Stabilization Board (1951–53), Under Secretary of Labor (1961–62), and Secretary of Labor (1962–69).

V.48 Civil Rights Commission, 1961–1963 (95 rolls of microfilm), Record Group 453

These records include microfilm copies of minutes of meetings, staff reports, studies, briefings, legal opinions, Black Belt survey, and speeches.. They are closed for a period of 50 years from 1964, except with the written permission of the staff director of the Commission.

V.49 Civil Service Commission, 1961–1963 (3 ft.), Record Group 146

These records contain the Chairman's speeches, press releases, monthly reports to the President, directories of key personnel, rosters of Presidential appointees, seminars, legislation files, annual reports, *Federal Employment Statistics Bulletin*, and the *Monthly Report of Federal Employment*.

V.50 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1961–1963 (4 ft., 47 rolls of microfilm), Record Group 235

These records include microfilm copies of correspondence, Presidential

messages, Executive orders, records of Presidential committees and task forces, reports, studies, and legislative files. Records of the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Social Security Administration, the Welfare Administration, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration are included. Hard copy includes reports and publications particularly on mental retardation, drug amendments of 1962, social security, juvenile delinquency, and education.

V.51 Housing and Home Finance Agency of HUD [the Department of Housing and Urban Development], 1961–1963 (6 ft., 9 rolls of microfilm), Record Group 207

These records contain microfilm copies of subject files, legislative proposals, weekly activity reports, minutes, memorandums, speeches, and publications. Hard copy includes reports, publications, press releases, hearings, legislation, and statistics concerning the Community Facilities Agency, Urban Renewal Administration, and Public Housing Authority. Speeches by Robert C. Weaver, Sidney H. Woolner, William L. Slayton, Marie C. McGuire, and Neal J. Hardy are included.

V.52 Department of Justice, 1961–1963 (1 ft., 728 rolls of microfilm), Record Group 60

These records include microfilm copies of investigative files, case files, trial proceedings, grand jury testimony, pardons, briefs, pleadings, enforcement proceedings, correspondence; files of Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach; records of the Office of Legal Counsel, Office of the Pardon Attorney, Office of the Solicitor General, Antitrust Division, Civil Division, Civil Rights Division, Criminal Division, Internal Security Division, Lands Division, Tax Division, Administrative Division, Bureau of Prisons, and Immigration and Naturalization Service; and selected speeches and photographs of Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover. The hard copy includes a report of the Criminal Division to the Attorney General on organized crime and Robert F. Kennedy's statement before the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning discrimination in interstate travel.

V.53 Department of Labor, 1961–1963 (6 ft., 73 rolls of microfilm), Record Group 174

These records contain microfilm copies of correspondence, reports, studies, briefings, speeches, press releases, and publications; including records of

the Secretary of Labor, the Bureau of Employment Security, Women's Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Manpower Automation and Training, Bureau of International Labor Organization, Office of Policy Planning and Research, and the Wage, Hours, and Public Contracts Division. The hard copy includes press releases; memorandums; notes; departmental reports; reports by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, the Bureau of Employment Security, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; hearings, studies, departmental orders, and notices implementing key Kennedy programs; the Monthly Labor Review; the Employment Security Review; the Monthly Report on the Labor Force; and speeches by Arthur Goldberg and Willard Wirtz.

V.54 President's Commission on the Status of Women, 1961–1963 (7 ft.),
Record Group 220

These papers include correspondence, minutes of meetings, reports, transcripts, and memorandums of the Commission and its seven subcommittees.

V.55 Records of the Democratic National Committee, 1952–1956 (1,244 ft.)

The records of the Democratic political party contain materials created or accumulated by officials and staff members of the DNC and its components. Materials currently available for research total 385 feet and relate primarily to the 1952 and 1956 conventions and to the 1960 Presidential campaign. Series include files of the chairman, Research Division, Publicity Division, Radio and Television Division, Campaign Train, Speaker's Bureau, Young Democrat Clubs of America, extensive clippings files, and political cartoons.

V.56 Presidential Records, 1962–1963

These audiovisual materials include information on civil rights, 1963, and the integration of the University of Mississippi, 1962. Capsule biographies of oral history subjects can be found in the Library's guide to holdings.

V.57 Pre-Presidential Papers, 1931–1968

Lyndon B. Johnson was elected to the House of Representatives in 1937 and to the Senate in 1948, civil rights being an issue in the latter race. He became Majority Leader in 1955, a position that enabled him to steer civil rights bills through Congress in 1957 and 1960. As Vice President, 1961–63, he was Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (PCEEO).

V.58 House of Representatives Papers, 1937–1949

The folder "Civil Rights, 1948" pertains to civil rights issues in Texas that year, and there are additional items related to civil rights scattered through the correspondence files.

V.59 Senate Papers, 1949–1961

Documents pertaining to civil rights are found principally in the Subject Files under the heading "Civil Rights," the Legislative Files (especially for 1957–58), the Papers of the Democratic Leader, and the files of aides Solis Horwitz, George Reedy, and Gerald Siegel. There is also correspondence concerning Johnson's first speech in the Senate, in which he opposed changing Senate Rule 22 to make it easier to end filibusters that kept civil rights legislation from coming to a floor vote.

V.60 Senate Political Files, 1949–1961

These files pertain to Johnson's political campaigns and include material concerning civil rights as an issue in the 1960 Presidential campaign.

V.61 Pre-Presidential Confidential Files, 1932–1967

These files include correspondence about Felix Longoria, a Mexican-American soldier from Texas who was killed and buried in the Philippines during World War II. In 1949, when his body was returned home to Three Rivers, TX, for reburial, the local funeral home would not allow the funeral to take place in its chapel, so Senator Johnson arranged for interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

V.62 Lyndon Baines Johnson Archives (LBJA), 1931–1968

When created in 1958, this file consisted of selected items of permanent historical value from the House of Representatives and Senate papers. Between 1958 and 1963, and occasionally during the White House years, staff continued to add to the file. It includes correspondence related to Holy Cross Hospital, the hospital serving the black community in Austin, TX; correspondence with civil rights activists such as Virginia Durr, Congressmen Adam Clayton Powell and Charles Diggs, and others; and correspondence and memorandums about changing Senate Rule 22 to make it easier to end filibusters that kept civil rights legislation from coming to a floor vote.

V.63 Vice Presidential Papers, 1961–1963

Documents pertaining to civil rights are found principally in the Subject Files under the headings “Civil Rights” and “Labor—PC on EEO,” the Papers Relating to the President’s Committee for Equal Employment Opportunity (PCEEO), and the files of aide George Reedy.

V.64 Presidential Papers, 1963–1972

During President Johnson’s administration, major civil rights laws were passed in 1964, 1965, and 1968. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended legal segregation in public accommodations and institutions, outlawed employment discrimination, and mandated withholding Federal funding from programs that did not comply with the law. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 reformed discriminatory voter registration practices, while the Civil Rights Act of 1968 prohibited discrimination in the sale and rental of most housing, strengthened protections for persons exercising their civil rights, and outlawed certain activities when undertaken to incite or participate in civil disorder. Urban riots had occurred in every year since 1964 (inclusive), with the worst in Los Angeles in 1965, in Newark and Detroit in 1967, and in Washington, DC, and Chicago in 1968. President Johnson appointed a number of minority group members to Federal posts, the most prominent of whom were Thurgood Marshall, the first black Solicitor General and Supreme Court justice, and Robert C. Weaver, the first black Cabinet member, who was Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

V.65 White House Central Files (WHCF) Subject File, 1963–1969

This permanent White House office was the main filing unit during the Johnson Presidency, although not the primary one for foreign policy documents. Material was classified and filed under 60 major subject headings, several of which are pertinent to civil rights. The category HU (Human Rights) contains the bulk of relevant material, mostly in HU 2 (Equality of the Races) and its subdivisions. Other major subject categories with notable civil rights material are FA (Federal Aid), FG (Federal Government Organizations), HS (Housing), JL (Judicial—Legal Matters), LE (Legislation), PL (Political Affairs), SP (Speeches), and WE (Welfare). The file is cross-referenced by subject to aid in locating pertinent documents filed outside the main concentrations of material on a topic.

V.66 WHCF Name File, 1963–1969

This file serves primarily as an alphabetical name index to the Subject File, using copies of the first pages of documents to show the file locations of the originals in the Subject File. Both individuals and organizations are represented in the file.

V.67 WHCF Confidential File (CF), 1963–1969

Arranged in the same subject categories as the WHCF Subject File, this file contains security classified or otherwise sensitive material. The relevant subject categories are generally the same as those in the WHCF Subject File. The CF Name File serves as an index to documents in the CF Subject File in the same way as the corresponding files in the main body of the WHCF described above.

V.68 Office Files of the White House Aides, 1963–1969

The files of most aides include civil rights material, but those of the following aides contain the most extensive holdings: Joseph Califano, Douglass Cater, James Gaither, Charles Horsky, Harry McPherson, Frederick Panzer, George Reedy, Hobart Taylor, Jr., Ben Wattenberg, and Lee White.

V.69 Office Files of John Macy, 1963–1969

The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission maintained files on persons considered for high-level Federal employment and on staffing of Federal judicial posts and executive branch departments, agencies, and commissions.

V.70 Office Files of Mildred Stegall, 1963–1969

These files contain material in the custody of Mildred Stegall that was sent to aides Walter Jenkins or Marvin Watson, principally by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

V.71 National Security File, 1963–1969

This was the working file of the Special Assistants for National Security Affairs, McGeorge Bundy and Walt W. Rostow. Material on civil rights issues is found throughout Memos to the President and in the Subject File under the headings “Civil Rights” and “Operation Garden Plot.” The Agency File for the United States Information Agency (USIA); the Country Files for Africa, the Union of South Africa, other sub-Saharan countries, and Vietnam; and the files of National Security Council (NSC) staff members Edward K. Hamilton and Ulric Haynes, Jr., also contain relevant material.

V.72 Administrative Histories, 1963–1969

At the end of the administration, executive branch departments and agencies prepared accounts of their activities and accomplishments. Histories of the following organizations contain significant material on civil rights: the Department of Defense (DOD); the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW); the Department of Justice; the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); the Department of Labor; the Department of State; the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC); the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO); the Small Business Administration (SBA); the United States Information Agency (USIA); and the District of Columbia Government.

V.73 Appointment Files, 1963–1969

The President’s Daily Diary is a log of appointments and telephone calls maintained by the White House secretaries; the Diary Cards provide an alphabetical name index to it. The Diary Backup contains preparation material, press releases, schedules for meetings and appointments, and some reports and notes from meetings.

V.74 Cabinet Papers, 1964–1968

These materials include documents relating to discussions of civil rights issues at Cabinet meetings.

V.75 Legislative Background and Domestic Crises File, 1963–1968

This file includes background material relating to significant legislative achievements and crisis situations during the Johnson administration, including the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968, the Voting Rights Act, Modern District of Columbia Government (1967) and the 1968 Poor People's Campaign, and the death of Martin Luther King, Jr., and subsequent riots.

V.76 Office of the President File, 1963–1969

This file contains material related to the 1967 Detroit riot.

V.77 Recordings and Transcripts of Telephone Conversations, 1963–1969

This collection includes over 6,000 recordings of conversations with members of Congress, other public officials, civil rights leaders, members of the press, friends, and family, many of them on civil rights issues. Information about the recordings, including contents notes, is available on the Library's web site.

V.78 Reports on Enrolled Legislation, 1963–1968

Prepared by the director of the Legislative Reference Office of the Bureau of the Budget, these reports, arranged by public law number, cover bills and joint resolutions submitted to the President for his approval. They include a copy of the bill, executive branch department and agency recommendations and discussions of the ramifications of the legislation, and often contain signing statements and copies of congressional committee reports as well. The most relevant are the reports for the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968 and the Voting Rights Act.

V.79 Reports on Pending Legislation, 1963–1968

This file consists primarily of weekly status reports from executive branch departments and agencies on legislation (including the acts listed above) affecting them. Summaries by White House congressional liaison and Democratic congressional staff and material about the administration's legislative program are often included.

V.80 Task Force Reports, 1964–1968

These reports are from working groups, both inside ("interagency") and outside the Government, that formulated policy recommendations for the upcoming legislative session. Interagency task forces were formed and reported on the

Los Angeles riots in 1965, on the District of Columbia government in 1966, on civil rights in 1966 through 1968, and on law enforcement and administration of justice in 1966 and 1968. Interagency and/or outside task forces on various urban issues were formed and reported from 1964 through 1968.

V.81 Public Opinion Mail, 1963–1969

This file consists of letters, cards, telegrams, and petitions from the general public addressed to the President. A sampling of mail was classified and filed in the appropriate WHCF Subject File categories. Civil rights material relates chiefly to the March 1965 violence in Selma, AL, and the President's Special Message to the Congress about voting rights; a lesser amount pertains to the August 1965 Los Angeles (Watts) riots.

V.82 Statements of Lyndon B. Johnson, 1927–1972

This chronologically arranged file contains drafts, reading copies, memorandums, and background material for speeches throughout his political career. For Presidential statements, this file often contains backup material not filed in WHCF Subject File category SP (Speeches).

V.83 Audiovisual Materials

Many still pictures taken by White House photographers show civil rights leaders, city and state government officials, White House staff, executive branch officials, and legislators with President Johnson at the White House or the LBJ Ranch. Audio recordings of President Johnson's speeches were made by the White House Communications Agency (WHCA). The White House Naval Photographic Unit produced a monthly motion picture digest of the President's activities, including those concerning civil rights issues, June 1966 to January 1969.

V.84 Post-Presidential Name File, 1969–1973

This file contains correspondence with civil rights leaders such as Clarence Mitchell, Whitney Young, and Roy Wilkins.

V.85 CBS Television Interviews, 1943–1973

This collection contains background material and transcripts for a series of interviews of Johnson by Walter Cronkite, including "The Last Interview" concerning civil rights.

V.86 Original Records of Temporary Commissions, Committees and Boards, 1963–1969

These include records from the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (Kerner Commission), the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (Eisenhower Commission), the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (Katzenbach Commission), the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights," the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, the President's Committee on Urban Housing, and the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces.

V.87 Personal and Organizational Papers

These collections from individuals or organizations came to the Library separately from President Johnson's papers and contain notable civil rights material.

1. Bernard Boutin Papers, 1965–1967

These papers document Boutin's activities as Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) and head of the Small Business Administration (SBA).

2. Warren Christopher Papers, 1967–1969

These papers document Christopher's activities as Deputy Attorney General in the Department of Justice. The files include material relating to demonstrations, civil disorders, and crime and to legislation, commissions, and task forces on those subjects.

3. Ramsey Clark Papers, 1961–1973

The portion of the papers documenting Clark's activities as Assistant Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and Attorney General in the Department of Justice contains material on civil rights legislation and task forces and on demonstrations, civil disorders, and crime. Also included in the files are records pertaining to the Commission of Inquiry into the Black Panthers and Law Enforcement Officials that investigated the December 1969 raid on the Panthers' Chicago headquarters.

4. John B. Connally Papers, 1963–1969

Series 12C [Larry Temple's Files, Files—Miscellaneous] and Series 35 [Social Change, Correspondence from Central Files] of Connally's papers as Governor of Texas contain material about civil rights issues in Texas and elsewhere, public reaction to those issues, legislation, riots and their control and the roles of Federal and state/local officials and organizations.

5. Democratic National Committee (DNC) Papers, 1960–1968

This collection consists of materials accumulated by officials, staff members, and special groups of the DNC pertaining to election campaigns from 1960 through 1968. Civil rights issues and their political effects are extensively represented in the research and clipping files. Material about the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) is found in those files and in records about the 1964 convention.

6. Bertrand M. Harding Papers, 1966–1969

These papers document Harding's activities as Deputy Director and Acting Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

7. Tom Johnson's Notes of Meetings, 1967–1968

This collection includes notes from meetings concerning the July 1967 Detroit riot and the President's meeting with civil rights leaders after the death of Martin Luther King, Jr., in April 1968.

8. Leonard H. Marks Papers, 1964–1968

These papers reflect Marks's activities as Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA), which reported on foreign reaction to civil rights events in the United States and promoted a positive image of the United States abroad.

9. Drew Pearson Papers, 1910–1969

The papers of journalist Drew Pearson contain material pertaining to civil rights issues after 1945.

10. The Library holds papers from black ambassadors Elliott P. Skinner (1966–69), Hugh Smythe (1965–69), and Franklin H. Williams (1966–68) with material relating to the diplomatic and international aspects of civil rights.

V.88 Oral Histories

This extensive collection includes interviews with civil rights leaders, city and state government officials, White House staff, executive branch officials, judges, and legislators in which civil rights issues from throughout Lyndon Johnson's political career are discussed. See the Library's web site for full-text transcripts of numerous interviews about the Civil Rights Movement and a complete listing of interviewees. Transcripts of all available interviews may be borrowed by mail.

V.89 Lyndon B. Johnson Library Symposia, 1972–2004

Transcripts and video recordings of the proceedings of "Equal Opportunity in the United States" (1972, including President Johnson's last public speech), "The American City: Realities and Possibilities" (1973), "Toward New Human Rights: The Social Policies of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations" (1976), "The Great Society: A Twenty-Year Critique" (1985), "Urban Communities in Transition: Policies for Education, Economic Development and Employment" (1988), "The Johnson Years: LBJ: The Difference He Made" (1990), "Legal Services to the Poor" (1992), "The Legacy of the Sixties" (1999), and "Civil Rights: From Black and White to Color" (2004) contain material about civil rights.

V.90 White House Central Files (WHCF), Subject Files, 1969–1974

This collection consists of Subject Files, including Education (ED), Federal Aid (FA), Human Rights (HU), Speeches (SP), and Federal Government—Organizations (FG), that are divided into subcategories using alphanumeric file codes (e.g., FG 23, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare). Also included in the WHCF are various individual Staff Member and Office Files (SMOF), including those of Leonard Garment, Robert Finch, Anne Armstrong, Gordon Clapp, and Bradley Patterson, Jr. The WHCF consists of correspondence, memorandums, reports, and printed material.

V.91 White House Special Files (WHSF), 1969–1974

This collection consists of materials that were removed from the WHCF, Subject Files, and from certain WHCF, Staff Member and Office Files (SMOF), by the Nixon administration's Special Files Unit for political or national security reasons, because they were personal materials, or because they were materials with the President's handwriting. The WHSF, Subject Files, consist mostly of "Confidential Files," including Education (ED), Federal Aid (FA), Human Rights (HU), and Federal Government—Organizations (FG) File categories are the same as the WHCF's alphanumeric subject categories. The WHSF, SMOF, includes Staff Member and Office Files of Patrick Buchanan, Charles Colson, John Dean, Harry Dent, John Ehrlichman, H. R. Haldeman, Egil Krogh, the Staff Secretary's Files, the President's Office Files, and the President's Personal Files. The WHSF consists of correspondence, memorandums, reports, handwritten notes, Presidential annotations, and printed material.

V.92 Contested Files, 1969–1974

This collection consists of materials from the WHSF that the National Archives planned to release publicly in 1987, but then withdrew initially in response to objections that former President Nixon raised in accordance with regulations implementing the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act (PRMPA) of 1974. The Presidential Materials Review Board, which was created in accordance with the PRMPA regulations, evaluated President Nixon's objections on a case-by-case basis. In 1996, the

National Archives released publicly about 28,000 documents from the Contested Files, which consist of the same type of materials that are found in the WHSF.

V.93 Cabinet Committee on Education, 1970–1972, Record Group 220

This collection consists of correspondence, reports, clippings, and press releases related to the Committee's efforts to help school districts carry out court orders to desegregate. Topics include desegregation cases in southern school districts, notably the Supreme Court decision on busing, *Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education* (1971), and busing legislation, including a proposed constitutional amendment banning busing.

V.94 Further information about the textual collections at the Nixon Presidential Materials Staff is available at the Nixon Staff's website, <http://www.archives.gov/nixon/>.

V.95 Public Papers of the Presidents, 1969–1974

These Government Printing Office publications began in 1957 in response to a recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission. Noting the lack of uniform compilations of messages and papers of the Presidents before this time, the Commission recommended the establishment of an official series in which Presidential writings, addresses, and remarks of a public nature could be made available. Volumes covering the administrations of Presidents Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, George H.W. Bush, William J. Clinton, and George W. Bush are included in the Public Papers series. Currently, *GPO Access* contains the Public Papers for Presidents George H.W. Bush, William J. Clinton, and George W. Bush. Additional volumes covering the administrations of Presidents Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan will be made available from GPO in the future. Currently, volumes are published approximately twice a year, and each volume covers approximately a 6-month period.

V.96 Nixon White House tapes, 1971–1973

The Nixon tapes consist of recorded conversations at various locations in the White House, in the Old Executive Office Building, and at Camp David. The tapes include conversations about civil rights-related subjects such as

welfare reform (e.g., the Family Assistance Plan), race relations, politics (e.g., the 1972 campaign), school desegregation (e.g., the elimination of dual school systems), busing, President Nixon's public statements (e.g., his March 16, 1972, speech about equal educational opportunity), and housing policy. Participants in these conversations include President Nixon, H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, Ronald Ziegler, Charles Colson, John Mitchell, and Republican congressional leaders. Finding aids and tape subject logs, which are detailed subject outlines (not transcripts) of each conversation on the Nixon tapes, are available online at <http://www.ssa.gov/history/Nixon/nixontapesfa.html>.

V.97 James M. Cannon Files, 1975–1977

This collection contains memorandums, briefing papers, drafts of speeches, drafts of legislation, enrolled bills, meeting notes, press releases, and reports that document James M. Cannon's role as Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs. The collection provides a good, top-level view of most domestic policy issues, and it is a key source on management of the Domestic Council's staff and operations. Relevant topics include busing, civil rights in education (Title IX), and voting rights.

V.98 Arthur A. Fletcher Files, 1976

This collection contains memorandums, correspondence, invitations, speeches, proposals, reports, agendas, and publications related to Fletcher's work as Deputy Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs. Materials concern his work on urban affairs, minority businesses, black colleges and universities, and other issues of interest to Black Americans during 1976.

V.99 Edward Hutchinson Papers, 1959–1976

This collection contains correspondence, reports, notes, copies of proposed legislation, and printed material related to Edward Hutchinson's work as a Congressman, especially his activities as a member of the House Judiciary Committee. Material related to his position on the Judiciary Committee document such topics as civil rights, busing, voting rights, and the Equal Rights Amendment from the mid-1960s to the early 1970s. This collection is on deposit from Michigan Historical Collections—Bentley Library.

V.100 Bobbie Greene Kilberg Files, 1974–1977

This collection includes memorandums, correspondence, congressional bills, reports, briefing papers, and clippings that document Bobbie Green Kilberg's role as Associate Counsel to President Ford from July 1975 to January 1977. Like most staff members of the Counsel's Office, she handled a broad range of legal questions, but her background and interests led to several assignments concerning the rights of women and Native Americans. Documents related to busing for school desegregation, a prominent topic in this collection, include busing cases in specific cities and the Ford administration's proposed legislation.

V.101 Patricia Lindh and Jeanne Holm Files, 1974–1977

This collection includes correspondence, memorandums, reports, draft proposals and resolutions, speeches, minutes, notes, press releases, and publications related to Patricia Lindh's and Jeanne Holm's liaison with women's groups and their advocacy within the White House on issues of special interest to women. It also includes material accumulated by Presidential Counsellor Anne Armstrong and Office of Women's Programs Director Karen Keesling. Topics include the Equal Rights Amendment, International Women's Year, Presidential appointment of women, public policy, and issues affecting the civil and economic rights of women.

V.102 Ron Nessen Files, 1974–1977

This collection includes Ron Nessen's transcripts of press briefings, case files on media interviews, and correspondence with the media that he accumulated in his role as President Ford's press secretary. Topics document all aspects of the Ford administration's domestic and foreign policies, including civil rights, women's rights, and human rights.

V.103 Richard D. Parsons Files, 1974–1977

This collection includes correspondence, memorandums, reports, speeches, briefing papers, press releases, publications, and newspaper clippings relating to Richard Parsons's role as counsel and Associate Director for Justice, Crime, Civil Rights, and Consumer Affairs on President Ford's Domestic Council. Parsons also chaired the Council's Drug Review Task Force. Topics include affirmative action, busing to achieve school desegregation, civil rights, crime, drugs, gun control, illegal immigration, justice, privacy, sex discrimination by educational institutions, and voting rights.

V.104 President Ford Committee Records, 1975–1978

This collection consists of memorandums, correspondence, reports, notes, transcripts, speeches, background material, press releases, clippings, and printed material relating to the work of President Ford's 1976 Presidential election campaign committee. It contains materials on politics, finances, legal matters, public opinion polls, advertising, press relations, and appeals to specific interest groups or segments of the population. Topics include civil rights, busing, the Equal Rights Amendment, and other issues related to minorities and the 1976 campaign.

V.105 Barry N. Roth Files, 1974–1977

This collection consists of correspondence, memorandums, court documents, and depositions related to *Schmalzried v. Ford*, a sex discrimination suit in the White House Press Office. Other material in this collection is currently unprocessed and closed for research.

V.106 Stanley S. Scott Papers, (1969) 1971–1979

This collection consists of memorandums, correspondence, reports, briefing papers, lists, speeches, press releases, and clippings that document Stanley S. Scott's work in the White House Office of Communications (1971–73) and as the White House liaison with minorities (1973–75). He was a leading White House representative to and advocate for African Americans. Topics include liaison with the Congressional Black Caucus, the role of African Americans in the Republican Party and in the Nixon and Ford administrations, civil rights, equal employment opportunity, relations with minority press and media outlets, minority business, minority contracts, Federal support for black colleges, and attempts to appeal to black voters in the 1972 election.

V.107 Sheila R. Weidenfeld Files, (1924) 1974–1977

This collection consists of memorandums, correspondence, reports, briefing books, schedules, programs, press releases, speech drafts, and clippings that were compiled by Sheila Weidenfeld and her assistant, Patti Matson, during her tenure as press secretary to First Lady Betty Ford from November 1974 to January 1977. Topics include extensive files on Mrs. Ford's background, daily activities, press coverage, and domestic and foreign travels; the Ford children; social events; and views on public issues such as women's rights and the Equal Rights Amendment.

V.108 White House Central Files Subject File, 1974–1977

This collection consists of correspondence, memorandums, reports, background material, briefing books, notes, press releases, and printed information. The White House Central Files (WHCF) Subject File is a large component of the filing and retrieval system shared by President Ford and his staff. It contains information on nearly everything and everyone associated with the Ford administration. It consists of 60 basic subject categories divided into over 1,000 subcategories using alphanumeric file codes.

Relevant subject categories include CO (Countries), FA 3 (Federal Aid—Education), FG (Federal Government Organizations/Units), HU (Human Rights), IT 64-13 (International Organizations— UN: Commission on Human Rights), MC (Meetings—Conferences), PE (Personnel Management—Federal Government), PP 5-1 (Ford, Betty), SP (Speeches), and WE (Welfare).

V.109 Domestic Affairs and Policy Collection—Civil Rights and Justice Cluster, 1977–1981 (22 ft.)

This collection of the Domestic Policy Staff's Civil Rights and Justice Cluster advised the President and the White House staff on a wide range of legal issues under the general purview of "civil rights and justice." Since the Justice Department (in consultation with the President and the White House Counsel's Office) assumed the primary role in formulating and implementing civil rights and justice policies, this DPS cluster generally performed a research and advisory function. In carrying out its duties, this cluster worked closely with the White House Counsel's Office, other DPS clusters, and various members of the White House staff who dealt with specific aspects of civil rights and justice policies. This cluster also assisted the White House Counsel's Office as a liaison with the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, the Justice Department, and the counsels of other Federal agencies. In 1977–78, attorneys Annie Gutierrez and Robert A. Malson conducted much of the work of this cluster.

V.110 Louis Martin Collection, 1978–1981 (50 ft.)

Louis Martin was chosen to be the White House liaison to the black population because of his experience, knowledge, and sensitivity to blacks in this country. Martin's files document his extensive communication with the black community and black leaders. The collection consists of correspondence, memorandums, notes, photographs, clippings, and speeches. His duties included serving as the visible point of contact between blacks and the White House; conveying to the President issues, concerns, and needs of blacks; monitoring government programs and pending initiatives of interest to blacks; and defending, describing, and supporting programs and policies of the administration as they related to blacks.

V.111 Martha (Bunny) Mitchell Collection, 1977–1981 (13 ft.)

Bunny Mitchell's primary assignment in the administration was to serve as a link between President Carter and minorities. These files consist of correspondence, memorandums, reports, notes, and printed material related to Bunny Mitchell's duties during the Carter administration. She dealt with issues and organizations such as the Afro-American Life and History

Association, the Black Caucus, anti-redlining regulations, the Civil Rights Commission and the civil rights reorganization, NAACP, and the National Association of Black Managers.

V.112 White House Office of Counsel to the President: Margaret A. McKenna Files, 1977–1981 (13 ft.)

Margaret A. McKenna served as deputy counsel in the White House. This office provided legal advice to the President and White House staff and served as a liaison to the Department of Justice. In her collection are weekly reports from the Justice Department, organized by city and state, that describe pending or current legal activities. Of specific interest to this project are those Justice reports that refer to cases of school integration and school board voting issues in Atlanta as well as racial discrimination cases by local Atlanta realtors.

APPENDIX A: *Published Congressional Hearings That Pertain to Issues of Civil Rights Beginning with the 79th Congress (1945–1946)*

AA.1 House and Senate committees are responsible for assessing, amending, and approving Federal legislation prior to floor consideration. Congressional committee hearings are a part of this process. They occur when bills are introduced or the committee needs to gather opinions and information regarding the feasibility of the legislation in question. Many of the hearings are never published, but most do reach publication. They normally contain the full transcripts of the hearings proceedings, arranged chronologically in the order of appearances of those who testified. They include oral opening statements, committee questions, and discussion. The following list identifies the published congressional hearings that pertain to issues of civil rights beginning with the 79th Congress (1945–46). The list is based on the *CIS Congressional Committee Hearing Index*. The list identifies the congress, subjects, committee, CIS Index number, and superintendent of documents number (SuDoc).

	CONGRESS	SESSION	YEAR
AA.2	79th	1st	1945–46

Committee Hearing: April 11, 12, 19–21, 23–26; May 3, 4, 1945

Subject description: Federal aid to education and labor; Federal aid to states; Teacher education; discrimination in education

Bill sent to: Senate Committee on Education and Labor, S.717, S.181

CIS Index: 79-S777-2-B

SuDoc Number: Y4Ed 8/3:Ed 8/12/pt.2

	CONGRESS	SESSION	YEAR
AA.3	79th	2nd	1945–46
Committee Hearing: December 2–5, 1946			
Subject description: Senatorial campaign expenditures; voter registration; racial discrimination; investigation of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo's efforts to prevent voting			
Committee: Senate Special Committee to Investigate Senatorial Campaign Expenditures			
CIS Index: 79-S808-14			
SuDoc Number: Y4.Se5/2:M69			
AA.4	80th	1st	1947–48
State of the Union Address, Harry S. Truman, President, 1947			
House Document No. 1			
AA.5	80th	2nd	1947–48
State of the Union Address, Harry S. Truman, President, 1948			
House Document No. 493			
Message from the President of the United States: Transmitting His Recommendations for Civil Rights Program, House Document No. 516, United States Serial Set 11241			
AA.6	80th	2nd	1947–48
Committee Hearing: March 12–13, 1948			
Subject description: Discrimination in education; interstate compacts; education; regional planning; Federal-state relations			
Bill sent to: Senate: Committee on the Judiciary, S.J. Res. 191			
CIS Index: 80-S862-2			
SuDoc Number: Y4.J89/2:Ed8			

	CONGRESS	SESSION	YEAR
AA.7	80th	2nd	1947–48
Committee Hearing: March 17, 18, 22–25, 29–31, April 1–3, 1948			
Subject description: Universal military training; racial discrimination			
Committee: Senate Committee on Armed Services			
SuDoc: Y4.Ar5/3:3:m59			
AA.8	81st	1st	1949–51
Committee Hearing: June 8, 15, 22, 1949; January 17, 24, 1950			
Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary			
Committee Serial No. 18			
Subject description: Anti-lynching and protection of civil rights			
Bills sent to: see 81-1269-1, CIS U.S. Congressional Committee Hearing Index, 79th–82nd Congress, 1945–52, p. 786			
SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:81-1/18			
AA.9	81st	1st	1949–51
Committee Hearing: June 17, 22, 29, July 14, 1949			
Subject description: Civil Rights Act; Commission on Civil Rights			
Bills sent to: Senate: Committee on the Judiciary S1725, S1734			
CIS Index: 81S 965-5			
SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/8, 136p			
AA.10	82nd	1st	1951–52
Committee Hearing: October 2, 3, 9, 1951			
Subject description: Limitation on debate in the Senate, includes discussion of Senate filibuster tactics on civil rights			
Bill sent to: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, S.Res. 41, S.Res. 52, S.Res. 105, S.Res.203			
CIS Hearing 82-5996-11			
SuDoc: Y4.R86/2:D35/2, 322p			

	CONGRESS	SESSION	YEAR
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS			
AA.11	83rd	2nd	1953–54
Committee Hearing: January 26, 27, 1954			
Title: Commission on Civil Rights			
Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary			
Subject description: Commission on Civil Rights, civil rights, Civil Rights and Privileges Act			
Bills: 83 S.1; 83 S.535			
CIS Index: (83) S1101-1			
SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/10 77p.			
AA.12	84th	1st	1955–56
Bill Number: 2167			
Public Law: 85-315, 71 stat. 634 Civil Rights Act of 1957			
Date: September 9, 1957			
Bills sent to: Senate Committee on the Judiciary S83, 428, 502, 510, 1658—House Committee on the Judiciary, H.R. 140, 363, 374, 395, 437, 440, 550, 887, 956, 1099, 1101, 1254, 2145, 2153, 2835, 3088, 3481, 3481, 3793, 4420, 4782, 5388, 6127			
85/1:H.rp 291 Serial Set 11984			
CIS Hearing Index 85H 1615-3 Y4.J 89/1:85/1 House Judiciary Committee Civil Rights			
CIS Hearing Index 85H 1616-2 Y4.R 86/1:C49/2/957 House Committee on Rules Civil Rights			
CIS Hearing Index 85S 1221-3 Y4.J 89/2:C 49/13/957 Senate Committee on the Judiciary Civil Rights			
AA.13	84th	2nd	1955–56
Committee Hearing: April 24, May 16, 25, June 1, 12, 25–27, July 6, 13, 1956			
Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary			
Subject description: Civil rights proposal; Commission on Civil Rights, Civil Rights Division, Justice Department; Joint Committee on Civil			

Rights; voter registration
 Bills: see CIS Hearing Index
 CIS Index: (84) S1951-7
 SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13 346p

AA.14 84th 2nd 1955–56

Committee Hearing: April 10, 1956

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary
 Subject description: Antilynching Act; Civil Rights Act; civil rights;
 Commission on Civil Rights; Civil Rights Division, Justice Department
 Bills: (84) H.R. 259; H.R. 627
 CIS Index: (84) 1535-3
 SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:84/11/pt.2 32p

AA.15 84th 2nd 1955–56

Committee Hearing: June 20, 21, 27, 1956

Committee: House Committee on Rules
 Subject description: Considers legislation to establish a Civil Rights
 Division within Justice Department and a Commission on Civil Rights
 Bills: (84) H.R. 627
 CIS Index: (84) H 1559-5
 SuDoc: Y4.R86/1:C49/2 150p

AA.16 85th 1st 1957–58

Committee Hearing: May 2, 7–9, 13–17, 1957

Title: Civil Rights
 Committee: House Committee on Rules
 Subject description: Commission on Civil Rights; legislation to strengthen
 civil rights; racial discrimination; Civil Rights Division, Justice Department
 Bill: (85) H.R. 2167
 CIS Index: (85) H1616-2
 SuDoc: Y4.R86/1:C49/2/957 231p

	CONGRESS	SESSION	YEAR
AA.17	85th	2nd	1957–58
Committee Hearing: February 24, 1958			
Title: Members of the Commission on Civil Rights			
Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary			
Subject description: Nominations to the Commission			
CIS Index: (85) SJ-4			
SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/14 20p			
AA.18	85th	2nd	1957–58
Committee Hearing: April 2, 1958			
Title: Nomination of Gordon Maclean Tiffany			
Subject description: Nominations to the Commission			
CIS Index: 85-SJ-3 (Published Hearings)			
SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:T44 21p			
AA.19	86th	1st	1959–60
Committee Hearing: March 18–20, April 8, 10, 14, 16, 22, May 12, 13, 1959			
Title: Civil Rights—1959, Part 1			
Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary			
Subject description: Consider several bills to amend Civil Rights Act (S. 435; S.456; S.499; S.810; S.957; S.1084; S.1199)			
Bills: 86 S.435; 86 S.456; 86 S.499; 86 S.810; 86 S. 957; 86 S.958; 86 S.959; 86 S.960; 86 S.1084; 86 S.1199; 86 S.1277; 86 S.1848; 86 S.1998; 86 S.2001; 86 S.2002; 86 S.2003; 86 S.2041			
CIS Index: 86 S1338-2-A			
SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/959/pt.1 698p			
AA.20	86th	1st	1959–60
Committee Hearing: April 21, 1959			
Title: Nomination of George M. Johnson			
Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary			

Subject description: Commission on Civil Rights nomination

CIS Index: 86 S1320-2

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:J63 14p

AA.21 87th 1st 1961–62

Committee Hearing: June 16, 1961

Title: Nominees for the Commission on Civil Rights

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Nominations of Erwin N. Griswold; Spottswood W. Robinson, III; Berl I. Bernhard

CIS Index: 87 S1466-4

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/14/961 20p

AA.22 88th 1st 1963–64

Committee Hearing: May 21–23, June 5, 6, 12, 1963

Title: Civil Rights Commission

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Consider legislation to extend authority of the Commission on Civil Rights

Bills: 88 S.1117; 88 S.1219

CIS Index: 88 S1574-4

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/10/963 467p

DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

AA.23 80th 2nd 1947–48

Committee Hearing: May 12–13, 1948

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: regional educational interstate compact; regional planning; discrimination in education

Bill: (80) S.J. Res. 191

CIS Index: (80) S862-3
 SuDoc: Y4.89/2:ed8 158p

AA.24 84th 1st 1955–56

Committee Hearing: July 13, 14, 27, 1955

Title: Civil Rights

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Civil rights; discrimination in education, employment; housing, racial discrimination; voter registration

Bill: see CIS Index (84) H.1511-4

CIS Index: (84) H1511-4

SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:84/11 358p

AA.25 86th 1st 1959–60

Committee Hearing: May 14, 15, 18–22, 25–28, 1959

Title: Civil Rights, Part 2

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary; Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights

Subject description: continuation of hearings on bills to amend Civil Rights Act; Civil Rights Act; civil rights; discrimination in education; racial discrimination

Bills: 86 S.857; 86 S.958; 86 S.959; 86 S.960; 86 S.1084; 86 S.1199; 86 S.1277; 86 S.1848; 86 S.1998; 86 S.2001; 86 S.2002; 86 S.2003; 86 S.2041

CIS Index: 86 S1338-2-B

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/959/pt.2 699–1445p

Committee Hearing: 1959

Title: Civil Rights, Part 3

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary; Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights

Subject description: Court cases; literature regarding racial violence and school desegregation; discrimination in education

Bills: see 86 S1338-2-B

CIS Index: 86 S1339-0-A

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/959/pt.3 appendix 1447-2127p

Committee Hearing: 1959

Title: Civil Rights, Part 4

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary; Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights

Subject description: Court cases regarding racial violence and school desegregation; discrimination in education, overview of civil rights

Bills: see 86 S1338-2-B

CIS Index: 86 S1339-0-B

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/959/pt.4 appendix 2127a-2813p

AA.26

88th

1st

1963-64

Committee Hearing: 1963

Title: Civil Rights, Part 1

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary; House Subcommittee No. 5 (Judiciary)

Subject description: bill texts of civil rights legislation, discrimination in education; racial discrimination; Commission on Civil Rights

Bills: see CIS Index: (88) H2014-0-A

CIS Index: 88 H2014-0-A

SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:88/4/pt.1 906p

AA.27

88th

2nd

1963-64

Committee Hearing: January 9, 14-16, 1964

Title: Civil Rights, Part 1

Committee: House Committee on Rules

Subject description: Considers H.R. 7152, to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon district courts of the U.S. to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional

rights in education, and to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity

Bill: 88 H.R.7152

CIS Index: 88 H2036-2-A

SuDoc: Y4.R86/1:C49/2/964/pt.1 307p

AA.28 88th 1st 1963-64

Committee Hearing: May 8, 9, 15, 16, 23, 24, 28; June 13, 26, 27; July 10-12, 17-19, 24-26, 31; August 1, 2, 1963

Title: Civil Rights, Part 2

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Civil rights omnibus legislation; discrimination in education; public education of black students; extension of Commission on Civil Rights

Bills: see CIS Index (88) H2014-0-B

CIS Index: 88 H2014-0-B

SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:88/4/pt.2 907-1764p

AA.29 88th 2nd 1963-64

Committee Hearing: January 21-23, 28, 29, 1964

Title: Civil Rights, Part 2

Committee: House Committee on Rules

Subject description: Civil Rights Act; Commission on Civil Rights; discrimination in education; discrimination in employment; racial discrimination; voter registration; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Bills: 88 H.R. 7152

CIS Index: 88 H2036-2-B

SuDoc: Y4.R86/1:C49/2/964/pt.2 309-606p

AA.30 88th 1st 1963-64

Committee Hearing: July 17-19, 24-26, 31; August 1,2, 1963

Title: Civil Rights, Part 3

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Civil Rights Act; Commission on Civil Rights; discrimination in education; discrimination in employment; racial discrimination; voter registration; Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Community Relations Service (establishment)

Bills: see CIS Index 88 H2036-1-A

CIS Index: 88 H2036-1-A

SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:88/4/pt.3 1765-2649p

AA.31

88th

1st

1963-64

Committee Hearing: October 15, 16, 1963

Title: Civil Rights, Part 4

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Department of Justice; Civil Rights Act; Commission on Civil Rights; discrimination in education; discrimination in employment; voter registration; racial discrimination; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Bills: 88 H.R. 3139; 88 H.R. 7152

CIS Index: 88H2036-1-B

SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:88/4/pt.4

Committee Hearing: July 16-18, 24, 25, 30, 31; August 1, 8, 23; September 11, 1963

Title: Civil Rights: The President's Program, 1963

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Federal aid to states; Civil Rights Act; civil rights; discrimination in education and employment; Commission on Civil Rights (extension); Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (reorganization)

Bills: 88 S.1731; 88 S. 1750

CIS Index: 88 S1592-3

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/963 483p

Committee Hearing: June 26; July 8, 9, 1963

Title: Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Education Program

Committee: House Committee on Education and Labor

Subject description: Federal aid to education; discrimination in education; National Defense Education Act; Land Grant College Act

Bills: See CIS Index 88 H1999-5

CIS Index: 88 H1999-5

SuDoc: Y4.Ed8/1:N73 114p

Serial Set/ Publication No.: H.rp. 851

Title: Prohibition on discrimination in Federally assisted education

Serial Vol.: 12544

Reported Bills: 88 H.R. 7771

Committee Hearing: August 12, 1963

Title: Racial Discrimination in Federally Assisted Education Programs

Committee: House Committee on Education and Labor

Subject description: Federal aid to education; federal aid to higher education (non-discrimination requirement established); discrimination in education; National Defense Education Act; Land Grant Act

Bills: 88 H.R. 7771

CIS Index: 88 H2105-3

SuDoc: Y4.Ed8/1:R11/2 75p

AA.32 89th 1st 1965–66

Committee Hearing: July 27–28, 1965

Title: De Facto School Segregation

Committee: House Committee on Education and Labor

Subject description: The problem of de facto segregation in northern urban school systems; discrimination in education

CIS Index: 89 H2161-3

SuDoc: Y4.Ed8/1:Sch6/20 362p

AA.33 89th 2nd 1965–66

Committee Hearing: June 6–10, 13–16, 21, 22, 24, 28, 1966

Title: Civil Rights, Part 1

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Considers S. 3296, the Civil Rights Act of 1966, and nine related bills; amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other statutes to revise state and Federal jury selection procedure; federal jurisdiction over certain types of cases; authorize Department of Justice to initiate civil rights suits without prior complaint; prohibit racial discrimination in the sale or let of housing

Bills: 89 H.R.12845; 89 S.3296; 89 S.1497; 89 S.1654; 89 S.2845; 89 S.2846; 89 S.2923; 89 S.3170; 89 H.R.5640; 89 H.R.14765

CIS Index: 89 S1765-0-A

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/966/pt.1 960p

Committee Hearing: July 13–15, 19, 20, 26–28, August 4, 1966

Title: Civil Rights, Part 2

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Civil rights anti-discriminatory judicial procedures and housing legislation, impact on states rights

Bills: 90 H.R.12845; 89 S.3296; 89 S.1497; 89 S.2845; 89 S.2846; 89 S.2923; 89 H.R.5640; 89 S.3170; 89 H.R.14765

CIS Index: 89 S1765-0-b

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/966/pt.2 963–1855p

AA.34

90th

1st

1967–68

Committee Hearing: August 1, 8, 9, 14, September 19–21, 26, 27, 1967

Title: Civil Rights Act of 1967

Subject description: Considers S.1026 and 6 related bills, to amend Civil Rights Act of 1964 to ensure non-discriminatory jury selection, employment, education and housing practices; to provide punishment for violent crimes involving racial discrimination; to extend authority of

Commission on Civil Rights through 1973

Bills: 90 H.R.5700; 90 S.1026; 90 S.1318; 90 S.1359; 90 S.1362; 90 S.1462; 90 H.R.2516; 90 H.R.10805

CIS Index: 90 S1822-2

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/967 519p

	CONGRESS	SESSION	YEAR
DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT			
AA.35	84th	2nd	1955–56
Committee Hearing: April 24, may 16, 25, June 1, 12, 25–27, July 6, 13, 1956			
Title: Civil Rights Proposals			
Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary			
Subject description: Civil rights legislation, extension and expansion			
Bills: 84 S.900; 84 S.902; 84 S.903; 84 H.R.5205; 84 S.J.Res. 29; 84 S.Con.Res. 8; 84 S.905; 84 S.907; 84 S.1089; 84 S.3604; 84 S.3605; 84 S.3415; 84 S.3717; 84 S.3718			
CIS Index: 84 S1951-7			
SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13 346p			
AA.36	85th	1st	1957–58
Committee Hearing: February 4–7, 13, 14, 25, 26, 1957			
Title: Civil Rights			
Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary			
Subject description: two hearings of House Judiciary Committee on civil rights held during the 84th Congress			
Bills: see CIS 85 H1615-3			
CIS Index: 85 H1615-3			
SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:85/1 1299p			
AA.37	88th	1st	1963–64
Committee Hearing: 1963			
Title: Civil Rights, Part 1			
Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary			
Subject description: Civil rights omnibus legislation, contains texts of 173 civil rights bills			
Bills: see CIS 88 H2014-0-A			
CIS Index: 88 H2014-0-A			
SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:88/4/pt.1 906 p			

Committee Hearing: July 17–19, 24–26, August 1,2, 1963

Title: Civil Rights, Part 3

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Considers miscellaneous proposals regarding civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States

Bills: see CIS 88 H2036-1-A

CIS Index: 88 H2036-1-A

SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:88/4/pt.3 1765–2649 p

Committee Hearing: October 15, 16, 1963

Title: Civil Rights, Part 4

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Civil rights legislation, miscellaneous proposals regarding civil rights

Bills: 88 H.R.3139; 88 H.R.7152

CIS Index: 88 H2036-1-B

SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:88/4/pt.4 2651–2780 p

Committee Hearing: July 16–18, 24, 25, 30, 31, August 1, 8, 23, September 11, 1963

Title: Civil Rights—The President's Program, 1963

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Considers legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment, education, and voting, and to prohibit discrimination in federally funded programs

Bills: 88 S.1731; 88 S.1750

CIS Index: 88 S1592-3

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/963 483 p

AA.38

88th

2nd

1963–64

Committee Hearing: June 30, 1964

Title: Civil Rights

Committee: House Committee on Rules

Subject description: Consider legislation authorizing the adoption of the

Senate Civil Rights Bill without further House consideration

Bills: 88 H.R.7152; 88 H.Res.789

CIS Index: 88 H2073-10

SuDoc: Y4.R86/1:C49/2/964-2 57p

Committee Hearing: January 9, 14–16, 1964

Title: Civil Rights, Part 1

Committee: House Committee on Rules

Subject description: Consider H.R. 1752, to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon district courts of the U.S. to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations; to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to extend for four years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, and to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity

Bills: 88 H.R.7152

CIS Index: 88 H2036-2-A

SuDoc: Y4.R86/1:C49/2/964/pt.1 1–307 p

Committee Hearing: May 8, 9, 15, 16, 23, 24, 28, June 13, 26, 27, July 10–12, 17–19, 24–26, 31, August 1, 2, 1963

Title: Civil Rights, Part 2

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Civil rights omnibus legislation; minorities' use of public facilities guarantee; public education access for minority students

Bills: see CIS 88 H2014-0-B

CIS Index: 88 H2014-0-B

SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:88/4/pt.2 907–1764 p

Committee Hearing: January 21–23, 28, 29, 1964

Title: Civil Rights. Part 2

Committee: House Committee on Rules

Subject description: Civil rights legislation, miscellaneous proposal regarding civil rights

Bills: 88 H.R.7152

CIS Index: 88 H2036-2-B

SuDoc: Y4.R86/1:C49/2/964/pt.2 309–606 p

AA.39 90th 1st 1967–68

Committee Hearing: August 1, 8, 9, 14, September 19–21, 26, 27, 1967

Title: Civil Rights Act of 1967

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Amend Civil Rights Act of 1964 to ensure nondiscriminatory jury selection, employment, education, and housing practices; to provide punishment for violent crimes involving racial discrimination; to extend authority of the Commission on Civil Rights through 1973

Bills: 90 H.R.5700; 90 S.1026; 90 S.1318; 90 S.1359; 90 S.1362; 90 S.1462; 90 H.R.2516; 90 H.R.10805

CIS Index: 90 S1822-2

SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13/967 519 p

DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING

AA.40 84th 1st 1955–56

Committee Hearing: July 13, 14, 27, 1955

Title: Civil Rights

Committee: House Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Civil rights protection expansion

Bills: see CIS 84 H1511-4

CIS Index: 84 H1511-4

SuDoc: Y4.J89/1:84/11 385p

Committee Hearing: May 23–26, June 2, 3, 6–10, 1955

Title: Housing Amendments of 1955

Committee: House Committee on Banking and Currency

Subject description: Housing aid programs, extension and revision

Bills: 84 H.R.5827; 84 S.2126

CIS Index: 84 H1496-1
 SuDoc: Y4.B22/1: H81/955 627p

AA.41 84th 2nd 1955–56

Committee Hearing: May 7–11, 14, 16–18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 1956

Title: Housing Act of 1956

Committee: House Committee on Banking and Currency

Subject description: Housing aid programs, extension and revision

Bills: see CIS 84 H1552–8

CIS Index: 84 H1552-8

SuDoc: Y4.B22/1:H28/956 666p

AA.42 88th 2nd 1963–64

Committee Hearing: June 30, 1964

Title: Civil Rights

Committee: House Committee on Rules

Subject description: Civil rights omnibus legislation, House passage of Senate bill without additional House consideration

Bills: 88 H.R.7152; 88 H.Res.789

CIS Index: 88 H2073–10

SuDoc: Y4.R86/1:C49/2/964-2 57p

AA.43 89th 2nd 1965–66

Committee: June 6–10, 13–16, 21, 22, 24, 28, 1966

Title: Civil Rights, Part 1

Committee: Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subject description: Consider S. 3296, the Civil Rights Act of 1966, and nine related bills, amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other statutes to revise state and Federal jury selection procedures, to allow Federal jurisdiction over certain types of cases, to authorize the Justice Department to initiate civil rights suits without prior complaint, and to prohibit racial discrimination in the sale or let of housing.

Bill: 89 H.R.12845; 89 S.3296; 89 S.1497; 89 S.1654; 89 S.2845; 89 S.2846;
89 S.2923; 89 H.R.5640; 89 S.3170; 89 H.R.14765
CIS Index 89 S1765-0-A
SuDoc: Y4.J89/2:C49/13966/pt.1 960p

APPENDIX B: *Department of Justice
Microfilm Collection Deposited in the
John F. Kennedy Library, August 1964*

AB.1 *Civil Rights Division*

This collection is with the National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD, located with the Access Staff (NWCTS).

Roll No.

1. Miscellaneous Correspondence of the Assistant Attorney General:
February 1961–January 1962 (Released in full)
2. March 1962–January 1963 (Released in full)
3. February 1963–June 17, 1963 (4 items/13 pp.)
4. June 18, 1963–December 1963 (3 items/4 pp.)
5. Memoranda and Letters to the President, the Attorney General,
Congress, State Political
Leaders and others (Released in full)
Records relating to Committees and Commissions:
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights
American Bar Association, Committee on Civil Rights
President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed
Forces
6. President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing
Washington Housing—Housing and Home Finance Agency
Commission on Civil Rights
Sub-Cabinet Committee on Civil Rights (2 items/2 pp.)
7. Records Relating to Individuals and Organizations (Released in full)

8. Records Relating to School Desegregation:
School Desegregation, Fall 1963
University of Mississippi (1 item/1 p.)
9. University of Alabama Records Relating to Demonstrations:
Voluntary Attempts at Desegregation (5 pp.)
10. Desegregation Meetings
Demonstration Incidents (Released in full)
11. Demonstration Incidents
Records Relating to Legislation, 1963 (Released in full)
12. Enforcement of Court Desegregation Orders, University of
Mississippi
Meredith v. Fair—Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals
Files of John Doar
Trial Files: Correspondence, Pleadings, Briefs (1 item/13 pp.,
redacted)
13. Transcripts—*U.S. v. Barnett-Johnson* Amicus Brief No. 661,
Supreme Court (Released in full)
14. Appeals and Research Files (Released in full)
15. Department of Justice Files (2 pp., redacted)
16. Oxford Riot, September 30, 1962: Note Books: Interview with
University Faculty and Journalists (Released in full)
17. Interviews with Marshals and Officers (4 pp., redacted)
18. Interviews with Students and Others
Injuries Sustained by Marshals
Maps, Squads, Details
Oxford Notebook of John Doar (6 pp., redacted)
19. Investigations-F.B.I. Reports: September through October 1962
20. November–December 1962
21. January–August 1963 (20 pp., redacted)
Letterhead Memoranda, September 1962–March 1963

22. Miscellaneous Working Files
23. Meredith—Ole Miss (36 items, 155 pp., redacted)
 - Files of John Doar
 - Department of Justice Files
 - Exhibits
 - White Citizens' Council of Mississippi
24. *U.S. v. Barnett-Johnson*
Files of John Doar (2 items/3 pp. WIF)
25. Trial Files (Released in full)
26. Appeals and Research Files (6 pp., redacted)
 - Transcripts
 - Briefs
 - Department of Justice
27. Exhibits—Photographs and FBI reports identifying people in the photographs
28. Miscellaneous Cases Arising from the Desegregation of the University of Mississippi—Civil Rights Division Files
29. Files from the Other Divisions on Cases Arising from the University of Mississippi Civil Division:
 - Personal Work Files of the Assistant Attorney General
 - Chapman v. McShane, et al.*
 - Mississippi v. Lynch*
 - Norton v. McShane, et al.*
30. *Faneca v. McShane, et al.*
 - Pleading
 - Briefs
 - Transcripts
 - Correspondence
31. Miscellaneous Papers
 - Department of Justice File
 - Brunt v. United States*
32. Tax Division

33. Office of the Solicitor General (Released in full)
 - Lands Division
 - Bureau of Prisons
 - U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services
34. Office of the United States Marshal
 - Material Relating to Possession and Use of Guns
 - “Ole Miss” Guard Detail
 - Pictures at “Ole Miss”
 - Note Book of Duty Shifts
35. Assorted Notes—Persons Arrested at the University
 - Personnel and Prisoners
 - Field Folder—Equipment
36. Enforcement of Court Desegregation Order, Alabama Secondary Schools; University of Alabama
69. Enforcement of Court Desegregation Order, Louisiana Trade Schools
Angel, et al. v. Louisiana State Board of Education, et al. and
United States v. Smelser:
 - Trial Files:
 - Pleadings
 - Correspondence
 - Affidavits
 - Briefs
 - Newspaper Clippings
 - Jury
 - Materials on Sowela Trade School
 - Investigation
70. Investigation
 - Department of Justice Files
 - Allen, et al. v. Louisiana State Board of Education*
71. Enforcement of Court Desegregation Orders, New Orleans
Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board; *United States v. Louisiana*;
and *Williams v. Davis*
 - Appeals Section Files: (Released in full)
 - Pleadings, Briefs, Memoranda and Orders in the District Court

- 72. Motions and Orders in the United States Supreme Court
Plans for Police Coverage Around Integrated Schools
Department of Justice Files (144-100-32-1):
Section 1–5
- 73. Section 7–14
- 74. Exhibits, Petition 5468
- 83. Washington Office of the United States Marshals

AB.2 Public Accommodations and Demonstrations

- 106. Danville, Virginia
- 107. Sit-in Cases
- 109. Jackson, Mississippi
 - Editorial Unit News Clippings
 - F.B.I. Reports
- 110. Notes by Department of Justice and John Doar
 - Records Relating to Officials of the City of Jackson
[Mississippi]
 - Investigations of Charges of Police Brutality and of
Mistreatment of Female Prisoners
- 111. Albany, Georgia
- 112. Freedom March on Washington
- 120. Birmingham, Alabama; Greenwood, Mississippi
- 121. Americus, Georgia.
- 122. Baton Rouge, Louisiana; New Orleans, Plaquemine, Plaquemine
Parish, Shreveport

AB.3 Freedom Rides

84. *United States v. Klans, et al.*
Pleadings
Briefs
Excerpts from Transcript of Proceedings
Opinion
Witness Folders (Released in full)
85. Affidavits and Depositions
Exhibits Introduced into Evidence
Photographs (10 pp., redacted)
86. Investigations (In Process)
87. Miscellaneous Memoranda, Letters and Reports (17 pp., redacted)
88. *United States v. Chappell* (Anniston Bus Burning)
89. *Bailey v. Patterson*
90. Miscellaneous Freedom Ride Incidents
91. Tax Division Files on Cases Arising from Freedom Rides

AB.4 Voting

38. General Policies and Procedures (Released in full)
39. *United States v. Louisiana:*
Pleadings (Released in full)
Transcripts of Proceedings, March 4, 1963
Exhibits Introduced in Evidence
40. Depositions
Investigation (Released in full)
Correspondence
Working Papers
41. *United States v. Penton*
Pleadings

42. Briefs
Brief in Support of the Plaintiff's Application for a Permanent Injunction
43. Memorandum in Support of the Plaintiff's Motion for an Order Requiring Defendants to Register Specific Rejected Applicants and for an Order Appointing Voting Referees For Montgomery County, Alabama
Miscellaneous Briefs
Transcripts
Depositions
Government's Bill of Costs
Correspondence
Trial File Investigation (Released in full)
44. Department of Justice Files
Pleadings
Answers to Interrogatories (36 pp., redacted)
45. *United States v. Mississippi* (Released in full)
46. Briefs
Transcripts
Deposition of Barnes
General Investigation
Trial File Investigation
47. Department of Justice Files (Released in full)
Correspondence (Released in full)
Working Papers
48. East Carroll Parish Referee and Elections:
United States v. Deal, et al. (1971(b)) (Atlas Case):
Pleadings Atlas' Papers, Recording and Photographs
Original Notes on Atlas and Original Affidavit
Briefs
Affidavits
Exhibits
Investigation
Correspondence

49. Working Papers
Department of Justice Files
United States v. Manning (1971 (a)):
Pleadings
Pretrial Briefs
Briefs
Exhibits Introduced at the Trial
Transcripts
50. Witness Folders and Transcripts of Proceedings Relating
to Petitions Under 1971 (e)
Investigation
Correspondence
51. Department of Justice Files
Preliminary Record on Appeal
Post Decree Investigation
Register's Post Decree Reports
United States v. Voelker
In Re Manning (Contempt)
United States v. Board of Registration
52. *United States v. Lynd*
District Court
Pleadings
Transcripts of Record
Briefs
53. Investigation
Department of Justice File 72-41-18:
Sections 1–5
54. Sections 6–12
Court of Appeals
Pleadings
Briefs
55. Exhibits
Briefs—Petition for Certiorari and Opposition
Contempt
Enforcement

56. *United States v. Wood*
57. *United States v. Dallas County*
58. *United States v. McLeod*
59. Records of the Civil Division Relating to Voting Cases
60. Leflore County Cases
 - United States v. City of Greenwood*
 - Pleadings
 - Briefs
 - Investigation Files
 - Marching Incidents
 - Shootings
61. Convictions
 - Fire Truck
 - Marchers
 - Arrests of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
 - General File
 - Photographs
62. *United States v. Leflore County*
 - District Court
 - Pleadings
 - Transcripts of Record, Oral Argument and Opinion
63. Investigation File
 - Correspondence
 - Briefs
64. *United States v. Bibb County Democratic Executive Committee*
65. *United States v. Seay* (Telfair County)
 - Department of Justice File 72-20-58
66. Enclosure File to 72-20-58
67. Haywood-Fayette Food Program
68. *United States v. Mathews* (Terrell County)
 - Pleadings

Investigation
F.B.I. Reports
Witness Folders

- 68A. Defendants Folders
Correspondence
Draft of pleadings
Exhibits
Pretrial Conference Folder

AB.5 Schools

105. Prince Edward County School Case
Allen v. Prince Edward County School Board
108. Prince Edward Free School Association
114. Impact Area Program
Impact Area Program
United States v. Bossier Parish School Board, et al. (Louisiana)
United States v. Board of School Commissioners of Mobile County, et al. (Alabama)
115. *United States v. Madison County Board of Education, et al.*
(Alabama)
United States v. Biloxi Municipal Separate School District, et al.
(Mississippi)
116. *United States v. Gulfport Municipal Separate School District*
(Mississippi)
United States v. County School Board of Prince George County
(Virginia)
Negotiation—Northern District of Texas
124. Desegregation 1962
125. Desegregation 1963
Alabama
127. South Carolina
Louisiana

Georgia
Miscellaneous Memoranda

AB.6 Transportation

83. Interstate Commerce Commission Order on Bus Desegregation
Records Relating to Bus Desegregation Generally
Department of Justice File 144-101-012-1
Trial File (Discrimination in Operation of Motor Carriers of
Passengers)
Brief Before the Interstate Commerce Commission
85. Department of Justice Files and Trial Files on the Integration of
Bus Terminals Pursuant to Litigation:
United States v. City of Jacksonville
United States v. City of Birmingham
United States v. City of McComb, Mississippi
United States v. City of Winona, Mississippi
United States v. Shreveport
86. *United States v. Lassiter, et al.* (Monroe, Alexandria, and
Ruston, Louisiana)
87. *United States v. Frazier* (Greenwood, Mississippi)
Trial File on Bus Terminal Desegregation Generally
88. Railroad Desegregation
89. Airport Desegregation:
Department of Justice Files and Trial Files on Integration of
Airport Facilities by Litigation
United States v. City of Shreveport
United States v. City of Montgomery
United States v. Birmingham Airport
90. *United States v. City of New Orleans*
Department of Justice Files on Desegregation of Airports by
Negotiation
Department of Justice File on Airport Integrated by Private Suit
(*Henry v. Greenville*)

AB.7 Employment

91. Records Relating to Executive Orders
Records Relating to Government Employment
Records Relating to the National Labor Relations Board
(Hughes Tool Company and Related Matters)
92. Records Relating to Efforts at Voluntary Desegregation:
Correspondence with Businessmen
Miscellaneous Correspondence
93. Working Files:
Business Council
Businessmen
Clergy
Clippings
“Tadlock Clearing House”
Educators
Equal Opportunities
General
Hotels, Drugstores, Theaters and Cafeterias
94. Labor Leaders
Report to the Attorney General
Attorney General’s Testimony on the Civil Rights Bill
List of Meetings Between the President and the Attorney General
Variety Store Executives
President’s Meeting with Women
95. Businessmen’s Committee
Lawyers’ Committee
Miscellaneous
Women’s Committee
Ministers’ Committee
96. Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights:
Correspondence
97. Correspondence—Tweed, Segal and Shestack, Memoranda, Press
Releases and Conference Notes

98. Records Relating to the Executive Order on Housing
99. Records Relating to Reapportionment
100. Records Relating to Hospital Desegregation
101. Department of Justice Files Relating to Administration of Justice and Police Brutality:
United States v. Smith
United States v. John and George Sartin
United States v. Jones and King
United States v. McKinney
United States v. McCook and Collins
United States v. Delmar Eugene Stone, et al. (Joseph Ndubizu Okeke—Victim)
United States v. Savage and Kennedy
United States v. Edward L. Rast, et al. (Charles Edward Spencer—Victim)
United States v. Shackney
102. *United States v. Tompson and Roth*
United States v. Flanagan and Williams
United States v. Shackney
103. Department of Justice Files Relating to Bombings and Church Burnings:
Bombing of Gaston Motel, Birmingham, Alabama
104. Bombing of Arthur Shore's Home, Birmingham, Alabama
Burning of Mount Mary Baptist Church and Mount Olive Baptist Church near Sasser, Terrell County, Georgia
Bombing of Donald C. Shoemaker Residence, Miami, Florida
Molotov Cocktails Thrown into Home of Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Mississippi
113. Records Relating to the Surplus Food Program in Leflore County, Mississippi
117. Materials from the Office of Public Information Relating to Civil Rights Matters:
Note Books on Mississippi, August 31, 1962 through January 31, 1963

118. Memorandum for the Attorney General Regarding Federal Authority to Cope with an Armed Clash Between Local Police Forces and Negro Demonstrators
Press Releases
Speech
Civil Rights Legislation
Year End Reports
Freedom Riders
University of Alabama Materials
University of Mississippi Materials
119. Folder on Birmingham, Alabama

PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

AB.8 *Speech Files*

- 45 6/11/63, Radio and television address on civil rights
48C 7/12/61, 1/17/63, Civil rights

AB.9 *Legislative Files*

- 49 3/18/61–3/30/61, Civil rights; congressional appointments
50 11/61–3/31/62, Civil rights
52 1/63, 2/28/63, Civil rights
53 6/63, 6/13/63, 7/63, Civil rights

AB.10 *Departments and Agencies*

- 93 7/19/63, Civil rights
96 5/61–10/63, Civil rights
97 2/61–12/62, Civil rights, Alabama

APPENDIX C: *U.S. Government Publications Relating to Civil Rights*

AC.1 The Superintendent of Documents (SuDoc) classification system was developed in the Library of the Government Printing Office between 1895 and 1903. The system expanded as the Federal Government grew. Though still retaining the principles upon which it is based, it has changed in some details and methods of use. The SuDoc classification system is designed to group together publications by the same Government author. Within an agency or department, publications are grouped according to the subordinate organization. The purpose of this system is to uniquely identify, logically relate, and physically arrange each publication so that all publications of a single agency or department can be found together.

AC.2 Each executive department or agency, the judiciary, Congress, and other major independent establishments are assigned a unique alphabetical identifier, based on the name of the organization—e.g., “A” for Department of Agriculture; “L” for the Department of Labor. The letters “X” and “Y” are reserved for Congress, and the designation “Z” is not assigned.

AC.3 To distinguish the subordinate bureaus and offices, numbers are added to the alphabetical identifiers, with “1” designating the parent organization and the secretary or administrator’s office. Beginning with “2”, the numbers are applied in numerical order to subordinate bureaus and offices. These numbers were assigned to bureaus and offices arranged alphabetically when the system was established, and newer subordinate bureaus and offices have been given the next higher number. A period follows the combination of letters and numbers representing the bureau or office.

For example:

Agriculture Department (including Secretary’s Office)	A1.
Forest Service	A13.
Information Office	A21.

AC.4 The SuDoc classification system also identifies the various series of publications issued by a particular bureau or office. A number is assigned to each series, and this number is followed by a colon. Initially, the following numbers were assigned for the types of publications common to most Government offices:

- 1: Annual Reports
- 2: General Publications (unnumbered publications of a miscellaneous nature)
- 3: Bulletins
- 4: Circulars

AC.5 In establishing classes for new bureaus and agencies, these numbers were reserved for those types of publications. Later new types common to most offices evolved, and the following additional numbers were set aside in the classes of new agencies for particular types of series. The following lists 4 of 14 classes:

- 5: Laws (administered by the agency and published by it)
- 6: Regulations, rules, and instructions
- 7: Releases
- 8: Handbooks, manuals, and guides

AC.6 For further information on the Superintendent of Documents Classification System, please refer to the Depository Administration Branch Division of the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC. The following select list of publications related to civil rights and equal opportunity is not a comprehensive listing.

AC.7 Record Group 16 Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service
Economic and Statistic Service

EEO Fact Sheet from Office of the Administrator, **A 67.41:date**
EEO Newsletter, **A 105.51:v.nos.&nos**

AC.8 Record Group 146 Civil Service Commission

EEO Spotlight, v 1–{bimonthly}, Office of Assistant Executive Director, **CS**

1.76:v.nos.&nos

EEO for State and Local Governments (series) 1–, **CS 1.76/2:nos.**

AC.9 Record Group 220 Records of Temporary Committees, Commissions, and Boards

To Secure These Rights: The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, **Pr 33.2:R449**

President's Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, 1961–65, **Pr 35.8Em7/(ct.)**

President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces, 1963, **Pr 35.8:Ar5/(ct.)**

President's Committee on Equal Opportunity, 1965, **Pr 36.8:Eq2/(ct.)**

AC.10 Record Group 330 Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense

Freedom to Serve: Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, **D:1.2:F87**

AC.11 Record Group 453 Commission on Civil Rights

Annual Reports, 1959– , **CR 1.1**

Federal Civil Rights Enforcement Effort, **CR 1.2:En2/2/date**

Hearings and Conferences Before Commission on Civil Rights, **CR 1.18:CT**

Civil Rights Directory, 1970, **CR 1.10:15**

Civil Rights Digest, 1968–79, **CR 1.12v.1–11, no. 3**

Perspectives, 1980–83, **CR 1.12:v12, no. 1–v.15, no.3**

New Perspectives, 1983–84, **CR 1.12:v.16, no. 1–v.18, no2**

School Desegregation {in Various Locations}, 1970–79, **CR 1.14:CT**

Civil Rights Updates (monthly), **CR 1.15:date**

AC.12 Record Group 403 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

EEOC Reports, 1967– , **Y 3.Eq 2:7-2**

Research Reports, 1967– , **Y 3.Eq 2:11**

Equal Employment Opportunity Reports, 1968 (annual), **Y 3.Eq 2:12/nos.**

Job Patterns for Minorities and Women in Apprenticeship Programs and Referral Unions (annual), **Y 3.Eq 2:12-2/date**

Minorities and Women in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

(annual), **Y 3.Eq 2:12-3/date**

Minorities and Women in State and Local Government, **Y 3.Eq 2:12-4/date**
Annual Report of the Employment of Minorities, Women and
Handicapped Individuals in the Federal Government (annual), **Y 3.Eq**
2:12-5/date

Job Patterns for Minorities and Women in Private Industry, **Y 3.Eq 2-**
12/7/date

White House Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity, 1965, **Y**
3.W58/13:

AC.13 Record Group 478 Office of Personnel Management

EEO Information on Equal Opportunity for State and Local Governments,
PM 1.18/2:nos.

Spotlight on Affirmative Employment Programs, v. 1– , 1982 (monthly),
PM 1.18/3

Spotlight, v/ 1–13 (women), **PM 1.18:v/nos.&nos.**

Women in Action, An Informational Summary for the Federal Women's
Program, v. 1–11, 1971–81 (monthly), **PM 1.20:v.nos.&nos.**

AC.14 For a more detailed listing of Government publications, go
to: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/locators/net/index.html and
<http://www.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/> and click on the link USCCR
Publications. It will take you to the Historical Publications of the United
States Commission on Civil Rights.

APPENDIX D: *Relevant Records in the Center for Electronic Records (NWME)*

AD.1 The Center for Electronic Records of the National Archives also has records pertaining to civil rights in its custody. All records described below are computerized data files. The following paragraphs describe a selection of electronic records with specific information regarding commonly violated civil rights.

A listing of electronic records files, listed at the data file level, is available in the Center's *Title List: A Preliminary and Partial Listing of the Data Files in the National Archives and Records Administration*.

AD.2 Record Group 12 Records of the Office of Education

Equality of Education Opportunity (Coleman) Study, 1966 (EEOS) (7 data files, 237 pp. of documentation)

In response to Section 402 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Coleman Study was conducted to examine and document the “lack of availability of equal education opportunities for individuals by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin in public educational institutions.” This study was undertaken by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) for the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, utilizing existing published tests and questionnaires prepared by the National Center for Educational Statistics. The microdata files within this series contain both test scores and questionnaire responses from 1st, 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th grade students and teachers, as well as questionnaire responses from principals. The sample was collected from public schools in the states and the District of Columbia involving 568,743 students, 66,826 teachers, and 4,081 principals. Records include the U.S. Office of Education school code. While the test scores were used to determine aptitude and achievement, the questionnaires addressed characteristics of schools, teachers and students, educational resources, physical facilities, socioeconomic backgrounds, and racial composition, as well as

attitudes toward race, integration, busing, and achievement. Furthermore, conclusions drawn from the Coleman Study shifted the focus of future policy and research toward emphasizing student achievement as opposed to school facilities as a measure of the quality of public schools.

AD.3 Record Group 47 Records of the Social Security Administration

Demographic and Economic Characteristics of the Aged; A 1968 Social Security Survey (1 data file, 127 pp. of documentation)

The major objective of the Demographic and Economic Characteristics of the Aged (DECA) was to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance (OASDHI) program in meeting the financial needs of the population aged 65 and over. The survey was based on supplemental questions asked in the Current Medical Survey (CMS), which had been established by the Social Security Administration in 1965 to provide current estimates of the hospital and medical services used and charges incurred in the new program of health insurance for the aged (Medicare). The primary subjects covered by DECA and CMS were income, sources of income, work experience, extent of employment, living arrangements, home ownership, and liquid assets.

AD.4 Record Group 330 Records of the Secretary of Defense

Survey Responses of Enlisted Men About Race Relations in the U.S. Army, Mar 1943–Oct 1944 (Race Relations) (5 data files, 118 pp. of documentation)

A segment of the larger “The American Soldier in World War II” surveys, this series consists of microdata files containing survey responses of both white and black Army soldiers in World War II. Conducted by the Research Branch of the War Department’s Information and Education Division, it comprises five files. The survey of attitudes of black troops covered such issues as adjustment to Army life, equality, segregation, and relations with officers. The sample was restricted to troops stationed in the United States and had 7,442 respondents. The survey of whites regarding their attitudes toward blacks was also restricted to U.S. troops and had 4,793 respondents. It featured questions regarding views toward integration, postwar race relations, and similar issues. The final survey was narrower in scope, focusing on blacks in quartermaster companies in Hawaii and had 981 respondents.

Among the areas addressed were attitudes toward the leadership, relations with local civilians, and relations with the military police. Included are three data files and two documentation files.

AD.5 Record Group 403 Records of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

1. Equal Employment Opportunity Surveys (EEO): EEO-1, 2, 2E, 3, 4, 5: General Documentation (15 pp. of documentation)

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), created as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, has transferred to NARA six series with records documenting enforcement of Title VII of the act, which prohibits employment discrimination by private employers, employment agencies, or labor unions. Under Section 709 [c] of Title VII, EEOC requires private employers, joint labor-management apprenticeship committees, employers with five or more apprentices in an employer-operated apprenticeship program, and labor union locals to report employment/membership profiles. The Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 amended Title VII to prohibit public educational systems and institutions and local and state governments from practicing employment discrimination. Information from individual reports has been exempted from public release in accordance with exemption 3 of the Freedom of Information Act. Currently Title 44 U.S.C. 2108 limits access to restricted records for 30 years after the date of data collection, which in the case of these EEO files is from December 13, 1977.

2. EEO-1 Employer Information Report File (EEO-1), 1966–74 (9 data files, 28 pp. of documentation)

The Employer Information Reports (EEO-1) contain the workforce profile for private employers reported annually from 1966 through 1974. The records are stored in annual data files, nine in all. There are 1,360,763 records, each record describing information such as total number of trainees or employees by sex and minority group category, among other characteristics. EEO-1 data for 1975, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 were received from the EEOC in FY1997. They are currently not processed into the Center's holdings.

3. EEO-2 Apprenticeship Information Report, Joint Labor-Management Apprenticeships (EEO-2), 1967–72 (7 data files, 92 pp. of documentation)

The Apprenticeship Information Report (EEO-2) contains the reports of joint labor-management apprenticeship committees on minority employment from 1967 through to 1972. There are seven files with 32,832 records in total. Each record includes such information as the total number of apprentices in each trade or craft by sex and minority group as related to numbers in the program, withdrawn, or graduated.

4. EEO-2E Apprenticeship Information Report, Private Employer Apprenticeships (EEO-2E), 1969–72 (5 data files, 19 pp. of documentation)

The Apprenticeship Information Reports (EEO-2E) contain the membership profiles of local union apprenticeship programs reported annually from 1969 through 1972.

5. EEO-3 Local Union Report File (EEO-3), 1967–70, 1972 (6 data files, 68 pp. of documentation)

The Local Union Reports (EEO-3) contain data on the membership of individual labor union locals reported annually from 1967 to 1970 and 1972. It describes information such as actions taken by the union to promote equal opportunity.

6. EEO-4 State and Local Government Information Surveys (EEO-4), 1973–74 (4 data files, 17 pp. of documentation)

The State and Local Government Information Surveys (EEO-4) contain the government's reports of employment patterns reported annually from 1973 and 1974. There are 73,074 records, each providing information on newly hired employees by annual salary range in each job, sex, and minority group category.

7. EEO-5 Elementary-Secondary Staff Information Surveys (EEO-5), 1973–74 (8 data files, 29 pp. of documentation)

The Elementary-Secondary Education Staff Information Surveys (EEO-5) contain employment profiles for public education systems (school districts) and individual schools reported annually from 1973 and 1974. There are 14,221 district records and 137,961 school records, both providing information such as the number of full time, part time, and newly hired personnel by job classification, sex, and minority group category.

AD.6 Record Group 441 Records of the Department of Education

Elementary and Secondary School Civil Rights Surveys, 1968, 1970, 1972, and 1976 (4 data files, 85 pp. of documentation)

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) created the Office of Civil Rights (OCR) in 1967 to investigate alleged violations of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. OCR began the annual surveys of elementary and secondary schools' compliance with Title VI in 1968. OCR uses the surveys to identify discrimination, to monitor the desegregation process and specific complaints, to target and screen districts for in-depth review, and to better budget its resources to maximize its planning and impact. The Elementary and Secondary School Civil Rights Surveys were conducted among selected samples of the more than 16,000 school districts in the nation. The 1968, 1970, and 1972 surveys covered all districts with enrollments over 3,000; 75 percent of all districts with enrollments of 1,200 to 2,999; 50 percent of all districts with enrollments of 600 to 1,199; 25 percent of all districts with enrollments of 300 to 599; and all districts eliminating segregation under a court order or an HEW-approved plan, in litigation over compliance, or receiving Emergency School Assistance (ESA). The 1976 survey includes data from the universe of school districts. Respondent level data contains information such as state, county, city, district, chief administrative officer, number of students by racial and ethnic group, residence, attendance, racial makeup of teachers and staff, school name, curriculum, grade levels and special programs.

AD.7 Record Group 453 Records of the United States Commission on Civil Rights

1. Census of Population and Housing, 1970, Public Use Sample, County Group 15% 1/100: Puerto Rican and Southwestern Spanish Surname Extracts (4 data files, 256 pp. documentation)

These files are extracts of the 15 percent sample questionnaire respondents. Geographic identifiers include the SMSA or County Group. The Puerto Rican Extract files contain responses from all households/persons that were included in the 1/100 Public Use Sample whose head is of Puerto Rican birth or parentage. The Southwestern Spanish Surname Extract files contain responses from all households/persons that were included in the 1/100 Public Use Sample whose head had both a Spanish surname and lived in

Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, or Texas. The household files include data on characteristics such as the year the dwelling was built, persons per room, size of household family, value of property, gross monthly rent, presence of hot and cold piped water, availability of automobiles, and telephones. Person data available include relationship in household, age, sex, race, education data, children ever born, occupation, industry, earnings and income components, nativity and parentage, mother tongue, residence information five years ago, veterans' information, place of work, and means of transportation to work.

There are two data files each associated with the Puerto Rican and Southwestern Spanish Surname Extracts: a Household File and a Person File.

2. School Superintendents Survey, 1976 (1 data file, 35 pp. of documentation). (Documentation is also available as 1 fiche page)

This survey, conducted in July 1976, was used by the Commission to assess school desegregation in the United States. The Commission used the survey and demographic data to draw its conclusions as summarized in *Reviewing a Decade of School Desegregation 1966–75: Report of a National Survey of School Superintendents* (January 1977). Using a representative sample of 1,292 school districts, the 29-question survey consists of response data from 996 superintendents. This data was then merged with demographic data collected by the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1968, 1970, and 1972. The 109 variables contain information such as: the superintendent's assessment of the educational quality, interracial pupil interaction, student achievement, school discipline, school attendance, and extracurricular activity participation before and after desegregation; local business, political, religious, and community leaders', school officials', and pupils' attitudes toward desegregation before and after disruptions were experienced; principal pressure for desegregation; means of desegregation; extent of desegregation; the Coleman index of segregation; and varied demographic data. It should be noted that no data was collected from either the District of Columbia or Hawaii.

3. Social Indicators of Equality for Minorities and Women, 1978 (4 data files, 282 pp. of documentation)

The universe consists of samples of 56,265 individuals from the Public Use

Sample of the 1960 Census of Population and Housing; 153,715 individuals from the State 5 Percent Public Use Sample of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing (77,702 individuals from the State 15 percent Public Use Sample of the 1970 Census; and 110,545 individuals from the Public Use Sample of the 1976 Survey of Income and Education. Minorities are sampled at a higher rate than majority males. The full sampling design is contained in the reference materials for the files. Data on individuals include all information from the individual public use samples including data about the individual and family, residence and its condition and cost, sources of income and expenses, educational history, occupational history, and geographic mobility.

AD.8 Record Group 479 Records of the Merit System Protection Board

1. Survey About Sexual Harassment in the Federal Workplace, 1978–1980 (1 data set with 20,083 records, 276 pp. of documentation); **1987** (1 data set with 8,523 records, 31 pp. of documentation); **1994** (1 data set with 24,243 records, 25 pp. of documentation)

Due to the growing discussion about the existence of sexual harassment at the workplace, the Subcommittee on Investigations of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Post Office and Civil Service conducted a 1979 preliminary investigation of sexual harassment in the Federal Government. The findings from the preliminary investigation were substantial enough to cause the Subcommittee to request that the Merit System Protection Board conduct a thorough and authoritative study of sexual harassment in the Federal workplace. The Office of Merit Systems Review and Studies within MSPB has the responsibility for conducting these studies. The data sets contain the responses to a mail survey on sexual harassment from a disproportionately stratified sample. Each record contains demographic information on the respondent, attitudinal and demographic information about the respondent's work setting, attitudes regarding sexual behavior that can happen at work, how the respondent defined sexual harassment, opinions on remedies that could reduce sexual harassment, general data on a specific incident of sexual harassment, and information about whether the respondent has been accused of sexually harassing others.

2. Survey on Career Advancement and Workforce Diversity in the Federal Workplace, 1993 (102 pp. of documentation)

This file contains microdata collected from 13,328 respondents to an MSPB-conducted survey on factors affecting the employment and career advancement of minorities in the Federal workplace. Data were collected from a stratified random sample representative of the Federal workforce. Data elements cover career advancement, career experiences, work life issues, affirmative action, perceived discriminatory practices, and general information. Documentation includes a copy of the final report, "Fair and Equitable Treatment: A Progress Report on Minority Employment in the Federal Government."

AD.9 Contact information: For more information, please contact Reference Services, Center for Electronic Records (NWME), The National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. The Center's telephone number is 301-837-0470. Our e-mail address is cer@nara.gov.

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A DECENT PAY
NOW!**

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