To all the master of

Box 19
Tape 1
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If I might say this, if you recall, yesterday you had referred to a statement that James Baldwin made, to the effect that the mob does not represent the thinking of the majority of the people in the south. And I answered this question in part by saying number one, that considering the fact, that in gubernatorial **xxxx**x electrions, the most extreme candidate on the race issue usually wins, the person we might conside r to be the representgtive of themob, usually, gets the majority of the votes, and wins, considering looking at the Beckwithxxxxx trial, and-the fact that the governor of this state, lost on x that, he walks in and he shakes this man's hand, and there was no hue and cry, on the part of any white EXECUTE the ment in Mississippi about the governor's actions, so t his is why in my mind, there's still serious doubts as to whether or not it is not fair to say that the mob represents the majority of the south.

Q: That it does. represent the majority of the south.

A: I tappears that way, I think there is a great deal of evidence to fancy that position. Of course, this is not to say that thre are not some people in the south who do not go along, but this is the south, an element in the south, and if we say that the demagogues do not represent the majority of the southern people, then we have to then say that the majority of the southern people are silent.

Q: Yes, you haveto say that in any case. Silent and without leadership. I read somewhere, I have the quote, as a matter of fact, on

New Orleans, reminds me of course civil rights, _____ on civil rights, in that report, it said that www. not one leader in the New Orleans, one white leader, showed himself at all, on the issue, except the segregationaists.

A: Well, that's not altogehter xxx true. I've had personal experience with some white leaders,

Q: Who showed themselves,

A: Well, it depends on what we mean by -- show themselves. I'm talking about men who wen t on television, after the first school crisis, thefollowing -- they went on television, and tomake appeals for waxx. order. In addition, they bought a fourxpage ad, in the newspaper. And thezaxky really significant thing about what these people did, amounts tonothing more than this. When the day that those men made their appeal on t.v., thwere --- there were no further diso rders. Which means that the real power of the people with the power, the power structure, they can do anytyhing they want to do, even thought they may be in the minority. When they put the word on the Mayor that this isnt to be tolerated, then the Mayor tells the KMX riotous conduct chief of police, that this Piet is not gonna be tolerated, it ends just like that. So Ixmank dont' think it's fair to say that they haven't shown their faces atall. They haven't been as vocal, as they should have been. I don't think, they could not even be considered, , well, they are moderates, but theyxxxxx actually made as much noise as the moderates would be expected to make. And behind the scenes, there have been whites in the community who have worked behind the CENEX scenes. I've worked with them, am speaking now about people from the Chamber of Commerce, people who are presidents of thebanks, and the utility companies. I have personally met with these people on these issues. For example, one thing that we have accomplished,

up until this year, if a Negro wanted to become a master plumber, he had to get two master plumbers to sign his application. Well now the truth of the matter is there were no Negroes who were master plumbers.

q; There were no plumbers at all in New Orlenas.

A: There were no Negroes, which meant that it was impossible for a Negro ever to become a plumber, because the white plumberfs, would never sign the application. As the result of the person that we worked with, this changed. Presently, if you can get any two reputablecitizens, to sign your application, if you want to be a plumber.

Q: Did you change the union regulation on this point?

A: I'm talking now about the city, about the city licensing,
the licensing by the -- whether a person can joink a union or not,
is a different.

Q: Maxax How much of this is at the union level?

A: I don't know, this was really, this was not one of our major problems, I don't throw a that out as an aside. We were negotiating on the question of jobs and city government, the question of firemen, on the question ofgarbage men, which may not appear to be significant, except there are many Negroes with no skills at all, and this is all they are qualified to do. WTowero-We were negotiating on the removal of signs in cityxkix hall and in o ther public buildings, so this was just an aside. So the chairman of this karx branch of government, who was in the meeting, said, --"well, here's what I hve done, to indicate my good faith, "I have never made a thorough analysis, but now these leaders were precitip-precipitated by the real, the people who conctrol the majority of the a wealth in this city. However, any time the Mayor went back on his word, they would not join i karx us in any attack, xakak For example, the Mayor put this

inxwkix writing, I wish I had a copy of it here, wex when I was present, the Mayor stated that fines would be removed from all of the public toilets, and the truth of this was three or fourth months ago. Now this was inAugust. And thetruth of the matter is, the signs are still up. Right this minute. Xxxx Some of them arenot, but for the most part, they arestill up. So now when we went back, and said -- well, you haven't, you didn't, you know, carry out what your agreement, then he just hedged and we threated him with XXXX demonstrations, and we really - he lied, that's the only way to state And as a resultof the Mayor's position, we have have not been it. able to get any more fruitful, any more fruitful negotiations going, whih mea ns that , I think would disappear, itappears that before the summer, or not later than the summer, you will have major demonstrations in New Orlenas, As a matter of fact, New Orleans, will be the main focal point for demonstrations in the south, during the summer of 1964. This is the situation.

Q: Unless a change takes place.

A: I think at this point, it would have to be a radical change, before, you see, we negotiated for about two years, and we desegregated the lunch counters, we got some jobs for Negroes on Canal Street, and in other areas, and we got some jobs in government, very insignificant jobs, but nevertheless inchest jobs. This was a start, this was to see how much and how fast the community and could absorb change. But then theother wants-te-see, side wants to see, the man's in the city government. So at this point, grievances are 6-hi--so high, until there's just no doubt, I personally, don't want to negotiate any more. I have no desire whatever, I, at no time, if I'm called by the prsons I have talked with before, I tell them I'm no longer wo rk --I'm no longer wo rk --I-nex-werth-devoting my time to court fights, and to voter registra-

tion, plus giving demonstrations whatever support I can.

- Q: Do you know anything about the Baton Rouge biracial committee, and it s working.
- a; I know the man who was chiefly responsible for it, the man by the man ame of William Mackie, who is a Quaker, and as a matterof fact, he's in charge of American Friends Service Committee in the state of Louisiana. He's the Executive Director. He is the guiding hand. He and a guy by the name of poubleyoo who is a state senator. Just as a _____, I'd like to state that Doubleyoo was a state senator, he was defeated because of his liberal views, he's on the Civil Rights Commission, and this man was reelected. He defeated Wendell Harris, who was one of the Governor Davis' chief henchmen, and I consider this to be themost significant race in the state of Louisiana, but he is now the State Senator. Well, it was these two men, but mainly Mackie, who is a very very gret man, who started this. I discussed it with him. And this, as you know, came about only after demonstations, 1500 kids in the streets, thefire hoses, and thedogs and all of this, so William Mackie was able to prevail upon , again the power structure e-det-to do something. They've only succeeded thus far in desegregating the lunch counters.
- Q: I head-the--heard the other day in Baton Rouge, that they have agreed to admit Negro doctors to practice in Baton Rouge hospitals
 - A: This is proably true, but I cannot state it as a fact.
- q; I talked to a responsible source, but not to a member of the committee.
 - a; Well, Lannie M can swarx answer that question.

Q: I dind't think about it at the time.

A: And by the time I could answer that question for youxxxx in a letter, _____. I will know this as I will see where x _____. This too, this Wednesday he will be coming down to spend a few days. He's very active with American Civil Liberties, of which I am a member. Wade Mack is the man.

Q: He would know whether it's been actually achieved.

A: No question about it, he knows more about it than any ther-other individual.

q; If you find substantial even though slow progress like that, so long asit has motion, how does that modify your views of yesterday, or would it modify them? I wow; wasn't quite sure, you see, we were interrupted before coming to what seemed to be a fatalistic view on your part of there being no solution in terms of negotiations, in terms of social progress, depending on "some good think will."

A: I certainly dislike karaxk having to have theattitude that I have in many instances on the question, but I'd be less than honest if I said that I don't possess this attitude, because I wax don't believefor example, that these kinds of changes, like you say, e-slen-so long as there's motion, I think the , this is doing nothing to change the basic problem. I think from the paintx viewpoint of our gaining momentum, some changes help our side, but frankly speaking, I think it does harm to the white side in a sense, in the sense of -- what itdoes, really, it just means that Negroes are getting a little taste of freedom, so to speak, and it just makes them push thatmax much harder. I think A tlanta, Georgia, is a good example.

Q: Well, that is always thecase, isn't it? A gain means acceleration of desire. And

A: Rights.

q; And gains also mean increased powers of orgnaization.

A: That's right, this is exactly what I am saying, but it doesn't mean gains does not mean, it means that people become less satisfied, and not more satisfied,

q; Right, right

A: Which means that my fatalistic attitude toward this thing, certainly isn't changed. What I'm suggesting is this plain and simple. At what point, when is it possible for whitepeople to look at black people as being human beings. I don't mean an individual hate---white person, I mean as a whole. I read the o therday, this happened in the Belgian Congo, and raix again, I say, it's probably the same all over, there was this African, I don't know what went on between these people, but ______, theres the white woman, and she pushes this guy. I don't know what max happened, but she shoves him. And then the policeman comes and he xexex moves him.

Q: This in South Africa.

A: No, this is the Belghan Congro. You know what existed in the Belgian Congo in the past, you see, and it then can people who are really of good will, discuss this thing. It's difficult for me to belive that in my, I know not in my lifetime, that there's gonna be any, that white people are going to be able to look at colored people as really human.

Q: Can you distinguish between looking at colored people as week keek being human, and working arrangements which lead to the direction of justice. Increasing and accelerating the movement toward that. Sayax Say -- jobs, skills say votes. Whether they're genna----epwe're gonna see this or not, the process of actual practical amelioration afx, practical adjustments, if not

leading toward thereexix recognitio n.

A: I'm not, I don't deny that for one minute, and this is why I'm still a member of xeerex CORE and not a member of the Black Muslims, becase I believe that, I xxxx believe that wxx ultimately all of these things hre, you do these things with the hope that well, and this it has always been true of Negroes, well if I accomplish this, if I do that, then these people are gonna ealise-that-realize that I'm human, maybe they will -- you see, but these areminor things, let's face it. You know, this is the 20th enetury--century/weare talking about; a peoople who have been on this contenent for over 400 years and they-have-there hasn't been a recognition todate. So this, these slow steps, but significant steps, are , I'm afraid that at times they mean a lot more to the Negro, or they mean different thingsto the Negro, than what they MANX mean to his eeunter--white counterpart. It doesn't mean the same thing.

Q: Right, right,

A: You see this can be a big problem.

Q: XXXXXXXX Q:m certain you are right, about the fact that it doesn't necessarily manx mean thesame thing. But be that as it may, would not just his process wax lead towrd the human recognition.

a; Maybe so, maybe not. Because you see, if you start tout 10 miles ahead, well, let's put it this way, if you start out with 10 times as much as I have, and you constantly give me a little more than I started with, but you constantly get a little morethan you started with, and for both, you are getting a little -- the property proposition remains the same, you see, then the status is still the same. Do you see what AI mean. And I made this statement yesterday, this, I think, should be understood, I think that a tree large part of this has to be the Negro himself, his mind, you see. Certainly

I dont kind myself. There's—There are certain things that Negroes haven't recognized. There's certain Negroes who are not convinced that they arehuman. There are Negroes who see nothing wrong with going to a store, and not seeing Negroes working, ghing to a store and they an't sitg at the lunch counter, but they can spend all their money at this counter. You see, therexex people who don't see anytingments wrong with it.

You mean

Q:/The basic lack of self-respect, or again racial self-respect.
Or human self-respect kix wither.

A: No self-respect, this is what I mean.

a: _____of two sides.

Axi: I'm talkingabout the human side; the racial self-respect, racial self-respect is respecting-something altogehrer different, is somewhat different.

Q: May I cut back to the question of Black Muslims? I remember your remarks of yesterday about them, now, on theone hand, they are , represent a withdrawal, from white society. The emphasis on the nationalistic, black nationalistic aspect of it. And, looking forward to totally separate society, now in book on the Black Muslims, a very fascinating book, by the way, he says, that the concealed motivation in the movement, or one of the powerful motivations which is concealed, is the drive toward the life of and values of the American middle class, tht the program of self-betterment, moral and practical, which has been so successful with the Black Muslims. means acceptance of these values, as a channel for their asprations. EXXXXX are people hopeless about entering XXXX "respectability," their for respectability, so itdoes/mean actually a withdrawal from the values of the American middle class, it's a merex secret movement toward the value of the American middle class, therefore, there is a paradox, a contradiction. Does that make any sense to you?

A: I tmakes an awful lot of sense. Unfortunatley I did not read thebook, and I'm not sure ixixxx it's

I am not prepared to comment, on it, because this is really a lot more han—t-than the ____analysis, this is something I'd like to think about.

Q: Yes, well, his point was, you have the surface appeal, and youhave certain hidden appeals, and that they are make contradictory. P Or do you agree that they are contradictory.

A: I don't think that they are contradictory, because if I say you have something good, if you're not gonna share it with me, you see, so I cha't share this with you, so I'll develop it for myself, I admike don't a know that this is, there's anything contradcittory, and I don't want to associate with white peopole, but I know some ofthe things they do, I want to adopt, knek I'm gonna adopt the health habits, for example. And I don't see anything contradictory about this.

Q: No, there's no contradiction at thelevel of , that are technical, whether it's habits or ice boxes, I think, though I don't want to assert this, that more is involved, in his statement, that not only the techniqu3es, and objecs and habits of the middle class, but also, an imm inevitable absorption of values, this becomes a way of moving into the middle class society, and themen values are absorbed leas——along withthe techniques and habits.

a: In other word, s what you are saying is that if it's movment of thething to be completely separatge, then they must do as the American Indian, b3celme-become complete isolationists, maintain their own values, for example, one of the things that white America, prides itself onk, is this bit about the one man, one wife, which is somewhat nonsensical, because no one really believes in it. So the movement, they accept this value, where by, in the Muslim countries, if you can afford a harem, xemaximum get one. I don't think, if this is what you're

saying, I don't think that , this has nothing to do wax with the fact t hat this is the way of the whites, it's more that they live in a country where they can't do nothing else. You see, thebig problem with theBlack Muslims, ultimately, is that they have not , tht the whole thing is, has not been well thought out, because no matter how you attempt to analyze, they have no wealth, and you don't have any program, by which they could possibly hope to buy any wealth, and they are bound there, it's impossible, for example, for me to be anything but an American, whether I like it or not, and this is true with the Muslim, this is true with Malcolm X. This is true with the Elijah Mohammed. MaxxThis is true with all these people, and this/one of the problems of the Ngx Negro. Well, now the Puerto Rican in New Yrk, is gradually gakki gaining much more wealth than the Negro. Why? Merely because he has not adapted and lived with itx American values. Whether we like it max or not, the values of America, is to , even if he's a poor guy, to try to go to a nice restaurant at times, wear nice clothese, get a nice car. This is it. The Puerto Ricans, this hasn't been a value of the m poor Puerto Rican in his country. You see? So, what I'm trying to say, is the Muslims are so bound up in America, that it's impossible. This guy says, hex he's a Muslim, and I've seen this in Harlem, a guy standing on goin down in the the corner, here's the big Muslim, and Monday morning, he's gommax gix

garment center and he's gonna work a for a white man. Here's knie a contradiction for me.

So I don't, I don't know whether I really understand what this man istrying to say.

q: Well, he doesn't develop it at great length. certainly he'fs explored the possibilities of it. What crossed my mind in #relationto wax what xxx he said, let me cut back to explain the quotai ton of it, with reference to what I'm talking about, Mr. Douglas. t his is a paragraph or passage from Emin Dook on the Black Muslims in which he pointed out what he considers to be a fact, thaton the one hand, youhave the withdrawal of theblack nationalism, the ______ as opposed to the American middle class values, you know, but on the other hand, he says the drive towards rehabilitation, and towards habits of thrift, health, and all ofthat, these are drives toward the American middle class values. And the concealed motive of the Black Muslims movement, is to the appeal to move toward American middle class values. Therefore, we ultimately it is a movement toward integration, ratherthan away from integration white society. Somehow the middle class values, as well as the middle class techniques. notion

That's his nete, as I take it to be.

I'd like to make a further comment on that. Oftimes I've heard people say that what the Negro wants , is to be accepted by And I think more enlightened people say that wheat the W hite people. Negro wants is a contract with white people, contract in the sense hak that we both ehweseme-have something to offer, whereby acceptance might imply that I have nothing to sahre-with-yshare with you, but everythikngyeu--everything & you know, you know, I'm coming to take a part of. And hence, the resistance, this is caused by it. We have something to share, we have some things that would be wax beneficial e-yet--to you, you have some things that would be beneficial to us. Therefore we can enter into this contract, we can you know, live here egether.-together. Now, I think maybe what this man, author, I can't think of his name, is saying here, is that the values that the Muslims are sayikng - let's dewerr develop something, you know. I don't think he's saying, let's wake up, so we are like white people, and then they not be accepted. won't haveanything te-kneek. I think what they're a trying to develop, is somethingxxx really very vague. And no one is really been very profound in attempting to express it. But I don't thin k that, I think the

mblie--implication what this man is saying, is that these people are

seeking acceptance, and I don't think this is true.

q; It's makingxxxx sense, simply because they are unconsciously seeking it, presents it this way, you see, unconscious drive, concealed appeal of the movement.

A: Myxxxxx initial impression, just off the top of my head, WEEKX X without attempting to analyze it at length, is that first of taxx all, the Black Muslim or the Black Muslim type of thing, is not unprecedented in America. You had a black Muslim kind of thinking with Marcus Garwey , I believe. Initially the motivating force, I would imageine, would be some person who has the wherewithal and enough ability to use a psychological or economic situation, to achieve his own individualistic goals, Well, the thought that I'm trying to get EXEXX across is that I've said at one time or anemen-ante-another, that Kennedy was w not thexperson person thathis image was made out to be. In other words, I'm waxxx saying he agitated forcivil rights, and in a sense, Elijah Mohammed, is agitating in a different direction, toward their own individual goals, but this is only a small part of the situation. I mentioned at one time or other, thebusiness of CORE with action, and reaction. Here, M Elijah, or here, Kennedy, sets out a certain action in the community, and of course, unless there's a response, positively or negatively, his idea goes for naught. The real substance of what kex the Black Muslims think, would be evidenced by , to me, by those people who form the real run of the mill membership of the Muslim movement.

Q: Let me ask you another questionxxxx about them, sort of push on. Why Muslims, why reference to a Mohammedan world, why mat's the appeal in that?

A: I would say, it doesn't matter what you call it, if the response is the kind of response that you want to get. Well, I mean this seriously, _______decided with the Negro being led to ______ America. The Mau Mau, do not have to use Mohammdeamism, they could

now. Now all religions haveto havesomething that's mysterious. For example, I've always thought it was nonsense for anyone to tell me that the Pope is is son of God, or some descendant, this is absolutely nonsense.

So Kennedy got himself elected. So, but it has its mysterism, you see. So the American Negro, they had to bring something that was a mystery tohim, that was a mystery to him, so you talk about Mohammedism, it's way out, so to speak. There was nothing in America thatyou could have built and attach xxx any supernatural iable significance to, that would nothave been, identificative whites.

I Q: In other wo rds, the Christian religion would not serve.

A: Oh, the Christian religion would not se rve, this is the real theory of many centuries. And I got to church tomorrow morning, I'm a Mthodist, I go for personal reasons, I suppose, but this isn't appealing. The Muslims, they may think that they are fighting the white American, white people in an international sense, butthey arereally fighting this Christianity, and they are right. The church supported davery, the church supports segregation, and we have discussed this. When thesegregationist, this woman, Mrs. Gilliard (?), when she said to the ARchbishop, well, A rchbishop you are telling me now that segregation is sinful, where has the church been? wentxtexten Even thx edtytoday there are churches, where Negro and Catholicssit inthe back. So, loook, when did it become xingui sinful. Is it something that was always ximgin sinful, father, or is it something that just got sinful, since 1954, and these people are right when theyxxxxx ask that question. We biggest hypocrites in the world have b een the Christians, this is true, this istrue with the Baptists, some kids, some friends of mine, went to sit in a Baptist Church, the Big Rev. J. B. Gregg, and he said, go where you're wanted, and this is a question too. Christ says no east

and west, this, you know. So I thibnk, think, if there's anything,

I agree with the Muslims, in so fra far as they say the Negro should eject -- reject Christianity, this is gonna get us no place, all this means isturning the other cheek, we were talking and someone s aid, that the preacher in the white chuch, tells the white kids, to slap the Negroes, and thepreacher in the colored church, tells the Negroes toturn the other cheek. So I knikmx think, I don't think that the Muslims could possibly, I mean, as-preihave predicated their movement on Christianity, they had to be anti-Christian. This was the ABC of it, without this, there would have been a possible chance to develop. Look the minds the Muslims arexxxx trying to appeal to. They are appeal to people that they have to show them, now look at these sins, and believe me, you couldneverxdexinx-win---in-Albany with he-M--- the Muslims on the race question. The evidence is that I could show that Christianity has failed high in his favor. me as a Negro. And

A: Well, let's bring it down to New Orleans in a sense, well, with my opinion, is that the balance in the segregation versus integration, bit in New Orleans, particularly, because of the fact that there are such with a substantial number of Gatholics, both Negro and white, **** these x lies within the power of the Catholic church, until now, we have, when I say we*** xxxxxxxxxxx now, I'm speaking about Catholics, we only give obeisance *** verbally *** to the moral mandate. Well, I don't fall within a strict category, Catholic, I guess if you throw me in or out on the basis of tenets, I'd have to say no, I was baptized, I went to Catholic grammar school and high school, but and Catholic law school, but it's not satisfying to me.

A: He hasn't been to church in many years, let's put it thatway.

A: Off the other mad x hand, I go to m church every Sunday,

Q: That's theMethodist church.

Elia; Woulldn't make any difference, I don't see any difference.

I go to Methodist church because of , my wife was Methodist, and my father was Catholic, my mother was Baptist, and we agreed that whatever religion, I'd pick, she would join. And I didn't used to go to church, and my wife and I wold have an argument every Sunday morning, was about the only thing we argued about, so I said --well, the hell with it,

A: Of course, there's a real reason why I don't go to church, because the symbolism which is viewed in churches, particularly, in the Catholic church, has been, well thexame focus has been so much on symbolism, that persons who are baptized, and born and educated in the hhurch, by and large, don't recognize what the purpose of the a church is, and the symbolism is lost all its original purpose. And I can communicate to whoever is responsible for our being here, on a perzon to person basis, at my convenience, as well as I can anywhere else.

So I feel thatin making the most of whatever it isthat I haveto offer, is as much that I can do, maix as against a person who feels thatwhen doesn't he dees eat meat on Friday, he has fulfilled his obligation as a Catholic for that par ticular day.

interesting essays you gave me. And Ihave a question or two that stem

rem-that----from that reading. In one of your these you say mix that the
fact that the New Orleans Wegro papulation as opposed to community,

the-fact-that- I'm getting at, the fact that _______ there's no way

to refer to a Negro community as a geographical mixense. You say

this or imply that this has been a liability in New Orleans. The dispersal,

the geographic dispersal. I believe of the communitym. Now would it

seem to some people anyway, that this dispersal, would actually make

for absorption into genral society, make for integration, ratherthan

work against it, with relation to school attendance, in relation to

the ghetto altogether, you see.

I don't k think that , let me put itthis way, DOUGLAS: built into everything, built into my position, of necessity is the theory of contradiction. However, when I say that the fact that Negroes are scattered g throughout the city, might have a deleterious effect any constructive work that we might do, what I meant a little more specifically, was that and I kkx think Myrdal makes reference to it, is the fact that we-shared -- we've had a matriarchal family & set-up, and so the dispersal goes exery even furtherthan geographically. What I had inmind, was the situation, where in order to contribute something of a substantial nature to any community, one has to learn how to work with other peopole, and of course, if the family is broken up, you can't do this, becausek this is the starting point, brothers and sisters work teegeh -- together and fathers and , parents, to fit it in geographical situations, there is a certain time-and togetherness that can occur, with Negroes who have a peculiar problem. You can't expect initialky other people to be sympathetic or to assist you in whatever ways yaxxxx they feel they should assist you, unless they feel Hat you are first of all, making an attempt to help yourself. ХX

really back in business.

(GENERAL TALK)

Q: This would sound like, I'm not saying, that this what I got out of it, but it can be said, that this would lead to a statement, attributed to you, that you work out of the ghetto to biggerand better ghettos, the cultimated ghetto motivates the force of the break-out of where the ghetto, and forces towards integrated and free society,

A: You are a long way from that.

Q: Let me --- you are the Catholic member of thefirm.

A: Yes, I think so. Sometimes these guys kriextry to convince me that I'm not a Catholic.

q; You referred to Myrdal a moment ago, let's go back for a moment, Reconstruction in the south. After the civil war. He would consider theideal program, of that period, what would have Worked, would have avoided our later difficulties, as I remember it, it's xxxxx something like this. xxxxxxxx There would have been compensation to slave holders; there would have been expropriationof land, but payment for land, that was expropriated; there would have been a distribution of land, to ex-slaves, but on a purchase basis, at a very very low price, and yet to be amortized over a very long period of timexxx, but at least to make this a purchase, and not a free gift, for obvious ____; there would have been xxxx supervision of land fora whilte, so that no sales could have been made, the person he--w---who undertook this, the burden of ownership, coulldn't have been exploited by sharpees; that there would have been educational preram -- programs for both Negroes and whites; and the resettlement of een-ne--concentration with some attempt at supervised industries, or farming, for the new conditions to be eengren-confronted. Does that make ense---sense?

etaime--retained enough of this give-and-take of the American democratic system, to be against any situation where, and I recognize the fact that I subject to criticism for this kind of statement, particularly, when the, some of the civil rights people, are urging that the preferential treatment be given the Negroes, I don't believe in givingaway anything to anybody, anything material, that is. And I think aritifical means fax of compensating for things which have had a bad effect on us in the past, are not a real substitute because the people in power aregonna eventualy, and perhaps sooner, find a way to get this from you unless you

know how to protect it. What I'm attempting to say is this, if the law is administered faily; -- fairly, and if persons are given an opportunity to compete on thebasis of your individual kxx merits, then you don't nxxxxxxx need an artificial situation. x Nowyou can have your chance to talk. Go ahead.

Q: A second try .

a; Well, that's true.

DOUGLAS: In otherwo rds, I don't think youcan eruge with the proposition, that if given anequal chance to compete, xxxx anybody who is born in a situation like this, there's very little more than he

A: Yeup;re---You're talking about today -- given an equal chance, you're a lawyer, he's a lawyer, you xxxxxxxx have an equal chance, youcan do allright. But xxx now youare talking now about a xxx group of epple---people who were illiterate, and you are saying thatyou want to just xxxxx givethem a chance to compete? With thepeople that have been educated? And the people who are running the country? What the hell egd-i--good is an equal chance?

: DOMELASE: Well, of course, I think to use that question
you seem to indicate both in your preferen preface to your last remarks,
xhtxpx that perhaps the question was somewhat academic. Well I think
it's very practical for this reason. That in your takker later,
remarks, then you # that it does . Perhaps there is
some germ in truth in what Myrdal said, was hex the solution then,
forthesinx solution now.

__: Especially thepoint of dispersan, this kind of thing.

A: I'm not maximx denying that, there's nothing that I said.

Q: You're saying, Mr. Collins, then, that the fact/Myrdal's scheme, has concealed reference to the present.

COLLINS: Correct. I think he, of course, realized thathe was specualating, what had _____, but I think that he must have had, I at think he did have, a practical reference, for the future, as to what's being done.

Q: I find this notion, coming max up now and then, some weeded say, I think My rdal is right, except formax number one. Compensation to slaveholders, for they are saying Myrdal is right, except for numbr for two, compensation to the landowners, who expropriated land.

collins: This is text the same is situation that exists when you enter in compromise of kinx a lawsuit, the guys generally ask for more than they expect to get, and whatever you get, is the same kind of situation in where the people present would say, "well, we would accept points 1, 3, 4, 5, of Myrdal, but we don't go along with 1 and 2."

Q: Well, my interest is this. In finding the motivation, you see, wexexx say --- I accept all, it would have been a good idea, but it's long since past, the possibility, or it was a bad idea. Or I resist, in discussing part of this program. In a retroactive way.

That this is something to be told, by how I respond to Myrdal's program, even if hypothetical ground. _____pat_situation.—In reference to a past situation. Whatever the approach; it is, what does it imply about the spirit of an arrangement for the present, if not details.

DOUGLASS: But I think thetwo requireents that I've outlined, would apply theoretically both to the civil war period then, and to at the priod now. This is all that I ask personally, the opportunity to compete. I don't want anybody to give me anything, and I think this is a part of the whole xix civil rights MOXEGERXMEX movement. We're not

askikng--xhexakax asking the majority race to give us something. We're only asking that wex mxxxx be accorded the same basic rights and opportunities which have been accorded to the white people for the very XM same reason. Our chief complaint about the administration of justice and about the legislative setup in the south now, is that legislatively the entire panoply of state government, city government, and whatever other kinds ofgovernment, you have, is thrown into the balance against the Negro, and I think kmx a substantial step forward will be made when we get some semblance of fairness in treatment, not only in the ivilcivil rights cases, but in your criminal cases, and also in your ivil----civil cases. This system of segregation is so invidious that it permeates unconsciously the midax minds of a judge when he deixex ecides what is the money value of a Negro child who has been killed wrongfully in an automobile accident. And these are the , this is one of the many many many instances of how we've been shortchanged. And the classic answer is that there's no one way to solve the problem, but it's thebuckshot approach from allangles, and get whatever you can while you can get it.

q; Have any of you ever found yourselves discriminated against, we you think, from thebench?

A: I think we could best answer that by tell ing you, w here is that question about ______. We triedxxx civil rights cases, and I think you canarrive at your own conclusions, we represent—represent CORE, we've been going up to Clinton, Louisian, for many months now, about inx nine I suppose, and the judge before whom we try these cases, we learned only this week, that he's a director of the Louisiana Citizens Council, Idon'tthink it takes much imagination, to realize that we've experienced discrimation from thebench. No, let me say this, when you say the "bench," do you mean if I'm representing a person before

Judge X, will I get the same things that a white lawyer would havegotten had he been representing him, I'd say -- no, theanswer is no, because the judges don't discriminate because I'm a Negro, if they're gonna discrminate it's because the client is a Negro. and if he is represented by a white lawyer, it isn't gonna do him any very much good,

A: I think that we've experienced discrimination in both because I k can think of one very good example of a case in which there were Negroes on both sides. But I think that we had a prejudiced judgte-whwho was prejudiced against us as Wegro lawyers.

A: Was there something that youdon't like to admit in your www own case.

XXXXXXXXX A: Yes, it's something t hat you don't like to admit. frankly, it's something that a lawyerfinds very difficult conform, because really it puts you out of competition in the market for the , in other words, we have less to sell if we can't get forour clients thesame thing or more than anyone else. Frankly speaking, we don't have the practice, khak as Negro lawywrs, that we shoud have. WE would like to kkmk think that Negroes would discriminate in our favor, ingiving us their business, not only because of this , perhaps false mix notion of race pride, but also, because of the fact that we can do morefor them, against as much, anyway, put m it on an equality basis, muskxax just as much as any other Now certainly, I feel that I'm as qualified as any other member lawyer. of the bar, any other average member of the bar, certainly some that I well feel are more qualified than me intersm oftheir age or their experience and opportunity, but certainly, we feel that we represent in this office, a cross section of theBar Association, in the city of New Orleans, in thestate of Louisiana, and we can represent our clients

as well as any one else. And in most situations, we don't feel that we have any problems, but we have an example, certainly. Now, some Jewish lawyer might be able to make thesame comment. Ar maybe some Italian lawywr might be able to make that comment before an Irish judge, maybe this Irish judge doesn't like Italaians. So it may be that the discrimination that we have experienced as Negroes, is no more in this particular situation, kname because at times we suspect that we are discriminated in favor of, with reference to certain judges. Certain judges might give us a break because of thefact that they feel that perhaps we need sepme---some extra help.

_: We, particularly, when axxex we'se been involved in the ivil rights cases, have had occasion to discuss with the judges and with the district atterneyes attorneys, certain phases of thecase. Amd -- And on more than one * occasion we have been blatantly told, that , I believe the man was sincere when he said it, althought--although I thought he was wrong, he said, "I kaawa lean overxwakex backwards tohelp the Negro. Whene he should get three years, I give him one year. When He should get one year, I give him a suspended sentence, and this is exactly what I mean when I said earlier, I don't want anybody dokoxdox to do me any favors for me. If I'm wrong, then say I'm wrong. But the important thing to me, is when I'm right, I want to be right. Anddon't you see that this ties in with the essence of justice, beeauxe-i-because if a person is given wrong when in essence he's right, then t his strikes at the core of everything that this man lives by. Right and wrong become intermingled and mixedup, and it really doesn't matter whether you're on the right side of thefence, or the wrong side of thefence, because youre gonna be given wrong anyhow. So then. and this ties up with the temper of the movement. The Negroes feel that, well, why not boycott. We don't have anything to lose. ave any money invested in the store. And the white people are beginning

to realize that they have money invested in a store, and the Negroes are never satisfied as I thought they were, and the k white people, are glana---gonna stop coming around, if thestores remain boycotted, and there'll be tension in situations where they never felt the tension about it keeps before. Act And maybe this is the fortunate-thikney thebad publicity scares off incoming industry, and again, you have a pinch not on an individual; basis, but ona citywide basis, or perhaps even a statewide basis.

Q: REv. Abernathy told me thatthey've had great success in their selective boycotts in Atlanta. XXXXXXX On a job basis, they haven't failed yet, to get results.

END OFTAPE ONE (1).