

APR 22 1972

Mr. John F. Ward, Jr.
Burton, Roberts and Ward
Attorneys at Law
706 Louisiana Avenue
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70837

Dear Mr. Ward:

This is in reference to the proposed redistricting plan which was submitted to the Attorney General by you on behalf of the Black Feliciana Parish School Board on February 13, 1971, as required by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

We have given careful consideration to the proposed reapportionment plan and supporting information received from other sources. Our review and analysis convinces that, whereas there previously existed 8 election districts, only 1 of which was multi-member, the number of election districts under the proposed plan has been reduced to 5, three of them being multi-member. We note that in setting up 2 of these multi-member districts (Districts 7 and 8) significant black concentration have been joined with heavily white areas in a way which reduces the number of School Board members elected from black-majority districts from 6 out of 12 under the existing system to 3 out of 12 under the proposed plan. We note further that the effective effect on the black voting strength in the Parish under the proposed plan appears to be greater than under possible alternatives of which the Board presumably was aware, such as the two reapportionment plans adopted by the Parish Jury to which no objection was interposed by the Attorney General and the plan suggested by the plaintiff in the case of Jones, et al. v. Black Feliciana Parish Police Jury, et al.,

Civil Action No. 71-348, E.D. La.).

As I have indicated on other occasions, although multi-member districts are not inherently discriminatory (Whitcomb v. Chavis, 403 U.S. 174 (1971)), recent federal court decisions indicate that the use of multi-member districts which have the effect of minimizing or canceling out the voting strength of racial minorities contravenes constitutional protections. The discriminatory effect of such multi-member districts has been recognized by the Supreme Court and by three-judge federal courts in recent cases involving statewide reapportionment plans in Texas, Alabama, and Louisiana. See Patterson v. Chavis; Gray v. Ragan, 430 F.2d 1214 (5th Cir., Jan. 1971), application for stay denied, 406 U.S. No. A-110 (Feb. 7, 1972) (opinion by Justice Powell); Fair, Negro and United States v. Parris, 420 F.2d 1746-2 (5th Cir., Jan. 3, 1972); Breast v. The Governor of Louisiana, No. 71-163 (E.D. La., filed Jan. 14, 1972).

In view of the foregoing considerations, I am unable to conclude, as we must under the Voting Rights Act, that the use of multi-member districts in the proposed plan of school board reapportionment under the circumstances here involved will not have the effect of discriminating against black voters in West Feliciana parish. For that reason I trust, on behalf of the Attorney General, to object on objection. We have reached this conclusion reluctantly because we recognize the complexities of creating a reapportionment plan which satisfies the needs of the parish and the citizens and, simultaneously, complies with federal constitutional standards and laws. However, we are persuaded that the voting rights law requires this case 12.

Should you or the Board, however, have any new or additional information which you would like for us to consider concerning this plan, we will be happy to receive it or to arrange a conference for that purpose. Of course, I should like to ask that the Voting Rights Act provide awaiting approval of all changes affecting voting by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, irrespective of whether the change previously had been submitted to the Attorney General.

If a new plan is proposed it will receive our prompt and careful consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. BOYD
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: Honorable E. Gordon West
Chief Judge, United States
District Court for the
Eastern District of Louisiana
440 Carroll Street, New Orleans 7, Louisiana

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