

1/31/64

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC MOBILE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

O RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, RACIAL MATTERS.

REURTEL THIS DATE.

SUTEL STATUS OF TUSKEGEE HIGH SCHOOL THIS DATE. PROCURE COPY OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION ORDER CLOSING TUSKEGEE HIGH SCHOOL. ALSO PROCURE COPY OF ORDER THAT NONRESIDENTS OF ALABAMA CANNOT ATTEND ALABAMA SCHOOLS WITHOUT PERMISSION

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD OF EDUCATION AND STATE BOARD OF

EDUCATION. ADVISE PERSONS INTERVIEWED INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

SPECIFIC REQUEST OF AAG BURKE MARSHALL.

b7c

IF NEXT RADIO COMMUNICATION MISSED, SEND BY URGENT TEL, PLAIN TEXT

VIA RADIOGRAM
JAN 31 1964
12:06 PM *nte*

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| NR. | <i>311618</i> |
| ENC. | <i>mc</i> |
| CK. | <i>J</i> |
| PLAIN TEXT | <i>H</i> |

REC-13

157-6-61-540

Tuskegee High School is under Federal court order to integrate. Since September 1963, only a few Negroes have attended. School and others have boycotted it. Departmental Attorney has made request for copies of State Board of Education order.

TYPE UNIT

Ram
Chu
Ar

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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For your information: Serial Not In File

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-541

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-542

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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157-6-11-543 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING
SERIALIZATION. *thru*
129 **546**
1-17-64
77

544-546

2/12/64

CODE

URGENT

RADIOGRAM

TO SAC MOBILE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; DAMAGE BY ARSON TO RESIDENCE OF JOHN F.

BOYKIN, MOBILE, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY SEVEN LAST, RM.

UPI RELEASE FEBRUARY TEN LAST INDICATES RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. BOYKIN, NEGRO, LOCATED IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD, BADLY DAMAGED BY ARSON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY SEVEN LAST. RELEASE INDICATES BOYKIN WILL AWAIT REPAIRS AND AN INVESTIGATION BEFORE DECIDING IF HE WILL MOVE INTO RESIDENCE.

ASCERTAIN DETAILS CONCERNING DAMAGE TO RESIDENCE AND SUBMIT LHM. INCLUDE IN LHM ANY PERTINENT FACTS AS TO WHETHER OR NOT RACIAL ASPECT KNOWN.

REC-34 157-6-61-547

19 FEB 18 1964

EX-115

If next radio contact missed, send by 12 1964 urgent teletype, plain text.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

3:08 P

RL

b7c

(3)

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial **548** pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FBI

Date: 2/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-510)(C)

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Damage By Arson Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Racial matters
2008 Diags Ave
Mobile, Alabama, 2/7/64

Date Forw. FEB 18 1964

RM
(OO: MOBILE)

How Forw. *RM*

By [Redacted] b7c

ReButel to Mobile 2/12/64.

If cc Org Unit
2 cc's dest'd

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "RACIAL SITUATION, MOBILE, ALABAMA". This letterhead memorandum contains information regarding captioned arson [Redacted]

b7c
b7D

The information contained in the letterhead memorandum was furnished to SA [Redacted] on the dates indicated.

b7c

[Large Redacted Block]

b7c
b7D

③ - Bureau (Encs. 8) ENCLOSURE
2 - Mobile (1 - 157-510)(1 - 100-1396)
[Redacted] (5)
EX-103

157-6-61-549

FEB 19 1964
[Redacted] b7c

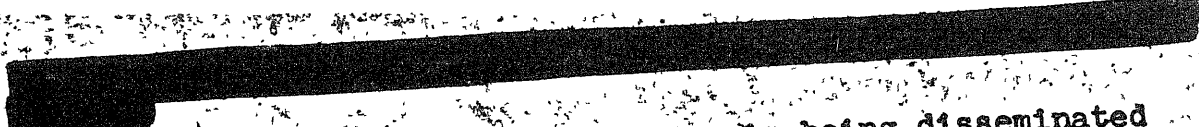
C. C. Wick

*Airtel 88, MO
2/18/64*

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MO 157-510

b7c
b7d


This letterhead memorandum is being disseminated
locally to intelligence agencies.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-549 eps 1-7

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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2/18/64

Airtel

REC-40

157-6-61-549

EX-13

To: SAC, Mobile (157-510)

From: Director, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; DAMAGE BY ARSON
TO RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. BOYKIN
MOBILE, ALABAMA, 2/7/64
RACIAL MATTERS

Reurairtel 2/13/64 and accompanying LHM.

Reairtel does not indicate that you are contacting
any informants or sources concerning the acts of arson

b7D

[REDACTED]

You should contact appropriate informants and sources
in an attempt to ascertain if these fires are the result of
Klan or hate group activity. Any information obtained should
be furnished to the local authorities and submitted to the
Bureau in LHM form suitable for dissemination.

b7C

(4)
[REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED]

b7D

This is the type of activity that can be expected
of Klan organizations and we should attempt to find out if
the Klan is responsible!

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

57 FEB 26 1964

MAILED 20
FEB 18 1964

b7C

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*st
wa*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)


DATE: 2/28/64

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-367) (P*)

SUBJECT: Matters
RACIAL/SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
RM

At the present time no further racial demonstrations or other activity is taking place in the Selma, Ala., area relative to captioned situation.

Contact has been maintained with the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Selma Police Department, Negro sources, and other racial sources such as the Klan informants and

 in order to determine if any possible situation might arise. It has been ascertained from the above sources that no activity is contemplated in the Selma, Ala., area which might result in racial demonstrations and reaction from the white racial groups at Selma.

b7D

Inasmuch as the situation at the present time appears to be dormant, the Mobile file is being placed in a pending inactive status for a period of 90 days and thereafter it will be reopened and a subsequent communication submitted relative to the situation. In the event that a situation develops within the 90 day period which necessitates forwarding information to the Bureau concerning captioned situation, the Bureau will be immediately notified.

mc

- ② - Bureau
- 2 - Mobile


(4)

b7c

RECEIVED
MAR 2 4 01 PM '64

REC-7 157-6-61-550

MAR 2 1964



b7c

JL
8 MAR 9 1964

FBI

Date: 2/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-510)(C)
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
DAMAGE BY ARSON TO RESIDENCE
OF JOHN F. HOYKIN
MOBILE, ALABAMA, 2/7/64
RM
(OO: Mobile)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. FEB 28 1964

How Forw. *AS*

By: [Redacted] *b7c*

I cc Org. Unit *2 cc Detroit*

Racial Matters
Re Bureau airtel to Mobile, 2/18/64, and Mobile airtel to the Bureau 2/13/64.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Racial Situation, Mobile, Alabama." This letterhead memorandum contains information regarding captioned arson [Redacted] previously reported in referenced Mobile airtel. *b7D*

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished to SA [Redacted] on the date indicated. The Bureau is requested to note that there has not been any Klan or hate group active in the City of Mobile in the past several years. Accordingly, no informants exist in this type organization in the City of Mobile and vicinity. *b7c*

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

3 Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - Mobile
[Redacted]
(4)

REC-23

157-6-61-551

FEB 27 1964

EX-117

CC - Wick

MAR 5 1964
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-551 encl.

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-552

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

11-16 PM CST URGENT 3-4-64 VFP

TO DIRECTOR AND BIRMINGHAM FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FROM MOBILE /44-439/ 1P MAR 5 1964

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RACIAL SITUATION STATE
OF ALABAMA. ^{Racial Matters} TELETYPE

RE MOBILE AIRTEL
REMOAIRTEL MARCH THIRD SIXTYTHREE.

JACK VENABLE, WSFA-TV, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA ON TEN PM NEWS

TONIGHT SAID MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SPEAKING TO APPROXIMATELY
TWO HUNDRED NEGRO LEADERS FROM THROUGHOUT ALABAMA TODAY SAID
THAT SEGREGATION IN ALABAMA IS THE CHIEF TARGET FOR HIS ORGANIZATION
IN NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR.

KING OUTLINED FIVE POINT PROGRAM OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE AS FOLLOWS; ONE VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE,
TWO, SELECTIVE BUYING CAMPAIGNS, THREE, A PUSH FOR PASSAGE OF CIVIL
RIGHTS BILL, FOUR, AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS TO CONFORM TO THE
ACTUAL VOTING POPULATION OF THE STATE, FIVE , THE POSSIBILITY OF
FURTHER RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT ALABAMA.

AN EARLIER NEWSCAST OVER WSFA-TV SAID THAT KING PREDICATED
THAT RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD BE RESUMED IN ^{BIRMINGHAM} ~~IN~~ PROBABLY IN MARCH
NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR AND TAHT AN INTENSIFIED VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE WAS
SCHEDULED FOR MONTGOMERY. THIS BROADCAST SAID THAT ENTIRE MEETING
TODAY WAS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

MOBILE WILL CONTACT SOURCES TOMMORROW FOR DETAILED RESULTS AND WILL
ADVISE BUREAU AND BIRMINGHAM.

END

WA JGE

FBI WASH DC

BH HEP

FBI BIRMINGHAM 61 MAR 11 1964

DO@ ~~MR~~ ROSEN

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

REC-41 157-6-61-553

EX-10

FBI
MARCH 6 1964

3 MAR 6 1964

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "Kau..." and "3/5"

b7c

MAR 5 1964

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This information is being furnished Civil Rights Division of the Department and will be furnished in writing to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.

ok

FBI

Date: 3/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

sig AIRTEL AIRMAIL
AT (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (157-6-4)
FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-439)(P)
SUBJECT: *School Integration - mobile*
RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RM

Remytel 3/2/64.

The Montgomery Advertiser, daily newspaper at Montgomery, Ala., page two, dated 3/3/64, carried an article captioned "Negroes Get Rights Call." This article relates to statewide meeting at Montgomery, Ala., 3/4/64 described in retel. The article states also that the daytime conference will be climaxed with a mass meeting at the First CME Church in Montgomery with Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Rev. RALPH ABERNATHY, Rev. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH of Birmingham, Rev. J. E. LOWERY of Nashville, Tenn., formerly of Mobile, and Rev. WYATT TEE WALKER of Atlanta, scheduled to participate.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on 3/3/64 that this statewide leadership meeting was initiated by Rev. KING and said it is his understanding that KING and the other Southern Christian Leadership Conference leaders want to talk to Montgomery leaders about holding some demonstrations at Montgomery. [REDACTED] said "We on the local scene are not thinking in terms of demonstrations here, but sometimes there are people from out of town who can get these demonstrations started and then enough local people fall in line." [REDACTED] indicated that he does not believe there will be demonstrations in Montgomery in the near future, but

- ③ - Bureau
- 1 - Birmingham (Info)
- 3 - Mobile (2 - 44-439)
- 1 - 100-1342

REC-23 157-6-61-554

EX-103

MAR 5 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

64 MAR 1 1964 (14)

b7c
b7D

b7c
b7D

b7c

MO 44-439

said he could not guarantee this. He advised he would notify the Montgomery Resident Agency of the FBI in the event any demonstrations are planned.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

Data from [REDACTED] from the press and other available sources will be included in a letterhead memorandum which will be prepared 3/5/64.

b7c
b7D

Information copy to Birmingham in view of their possible interest.

REC'D
FBI
MONTGOMERY
MAR 2 5 55 PM '64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 1964 *rap*

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Mr. Casper | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | ✓ |
| Mr. Conrad | ✓ |
| Mr. Evans | ✓ |
| Mr. Gale | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Mr. Tavel | ✓ |
| Mr. Trotter | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Miss Holmes | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

3-06 PM CST URGENT 3/2/64 TEB

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-4/

FROM MOBILE /44-439/ 2P

RACIAL MATTERS

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA. RM.

[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY, ALA., TODAY ADVISED

THAT SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE /SCLC/ IS HAVING LOCAL LEADERSHIP MEETING, MONTGOMERY, ON MARCH FOUR, SIXTYFOUR, REPORTEDLY AT FIRST CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SEVEN SEVEN SIX SOUTH HOLT STREET. ATTENDANCE EVIDENTLY BY

INVITATION BY LETTER AND PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING IS TO MAKE PLANS FOR A QUOTE 'GIANT STATEWIDE MASS MEETING' UNQUOTE

REPORTEDLY TO TAKE PLACE SUNDAY, MARCH EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR,

SPECIFIC CHURCH NOT IDENTIFIED. IN THE LETTER WHICH WAS SENT

TO INVITEES, THE WRITERS OF THE LETTER, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,

PRESIDENT, RALPH D. ABERNATHY, TREASURER, AND C. T. VIVIAN,

DIRECTOR OF AFFILIATES, SCLC, MENTIONED THEY HAVE EVALUATED

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND HAVE TALKED WITH

END PAGE ONE

1 thermofax 808 RB
58 MAR 18 1964 *STH*

Low Kauder
CPD adv 3/4/63
[REDACTED] b7c

REC-51 157-6-61-556

MAR 11 1964

b7c
b7D

b7c

b7c

b7c

MS

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature] b7c

808RB

[Handwritten initials]

EX-108
8 30 11 11 5 33 6W 24
REC-51

PAGE TWO

PRESIDENT JOHNSON. THEY REMARKED THAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IS IN CONGRESS AND QUOTE "WE HAVE A CLEAR PROGRAM BEFORE US - THE TIME FOR ACTION IS HERE" UNQUOTE:

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT REV. KING AND REV. ABERNATHY ARE EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT. THE HOSTS WILL BE REV. SOLOMON SEAY AND REV. NELSON SMITH, JR., SCLC REPRESENTATIVE IN ALABAMA.

MEETING EXPECTED TO LAST ALL DAY MARCH FOUR, SIXTYFOUR.

b7c
b7D

MOBILE WILL FOLLOW THROUGH PRESS AND ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SOURCES AND REPORT RESULTS OF MEETING TO THE BUREAU.

ATLANTA ADVISED AIRMAIL.

~~CORR WORD THREE LINE THREE PAGE ONE SHOULD BE [REDACTED]~~

b7c
b7D

END

WAOS

CC-MR ROSEN

FBI WASH DC

Copy - Mr. Belmont

TU DISC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (157-6-61)

DATE: 3/11/64

FROM : *J/c* SAC, Mobile (157-367)(P)

SUBJECT: *O* RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
RM

Re Atlanta airtel to the Bureau dated 3/2/64 captioned RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, RM, and COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, IS - C (Bufile 100-438794).

For the information of the Bureau and Atlanta, the person referred to on page two of referenced airtel as Mrs. BOYTON of Selma, Ala., is Mrs. AMELIA P. BOYNTON, a Negro female who operates a real estate and insurance business in Selma. Telephone number 874-5635 is the telephone at her residence located at 1315 Lapsley Street, Selma, and telephone number 872-3759 is the number at her office, located at 21 Franklin Street.

She has been active in racial matters at Selma, Ala., and appears to be directing the activity in the voter registration drives in this area. She has been instrumental on at least two occasions in bringing MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to this area for speaking engagements. The first time KING came to the Selma area was in December 1962 and he came again in October 1963. The latter time was when the situation developed that is still under investigation by a local Dallas County Grand Jury wherein KING was transported in a vehicle, which was rented by a U. S. Department of Justice attorney, from Birmingham, Ala., to Selma, Ala. The Department originally denied the charge when it was made by local and state officials; however, at a later date retracted the denial and admitted KING had been transported in a car rented by the Department. The Justice Department attorney, THELTON HENDERSON, Negro, resigned as a result of the situation and the Department released the information to the newspaper that the furnishing

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5718)
- 2 - Mobile (1 - 157-367)
- (1 - 44-439)

(Racial Situation, Montgomery, Ala.)

MAR 13 1964

68 MAR 24 1964

F 70

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

REC-107

157-6-61-556

b7c

b7c

MO 157-367

of the car by HENDERSON to KING was an action independent of the Department, handled as an individual by HENDERSON.

BOYNTON is the force behind the activities of an organization in Dallas County, Ala., known as the Dallas County Voter's League, although one JAMES GILDERSLEEVE, Negro teacher, is listed as chairman of this group publicly.

332
K/61
619

MAR 20 1964

OF-10
United States Government

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-4)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RM

DATE: 3/12/64

EX-105
614
36
28
REC-6 add routing

7
2

On 3/2/64, [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] advised that the following persons are active workers for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Montgomery, Ala., who have recently been attempting to organize an active SNCC Chapter at Montgomery for the promotion of racial demonstrations. The Bureau is respectfully requested to search indices on these persons and furnish to Mobile any significant data from Bureau files.

B

Also, the offices receiving copies of this letter are requested to search indices in those respective offices, furnishing any significant data to the Mobile Office:

[REDACTED] student, Alabama State College for Negroes, 925 South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Ala.

b7c

[REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Birmingham (RM)
- 2 - Memphis (RM)
- 2 - Miami (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 2 - WFO (RM)
- 2 - Mobile

REC-16

157-6-61-557

MAR 16 1964

(15) Check of Bureau files reveals

No record re [REDACTED]
No pertinent data re [REDACTED]
No identifiable data re [REDACTED]
Additional data re [REDACTED]

68 MAR 31 1964

EX-114

b7c

MO 44-439

[redacted] student, Alabama State College
for Negroes, Montgomery, Ala.,

b7c

[redacted]
[redacted]

J.S.A.

[redacted] student, Alabama State College
for Negroes, Montgomery, Ala.,

FLA

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

ALA b7c

[redacted] student, Alabama State College
for Negroes, Montgomery, Ala.,

b7c

[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he is informed that [redacted] wrote
a paper in school recently with the approximate title,
[redacted] stated that he has
attempted to locate this paper at Alabama State College,
but has thus far been unable to do so.

b7c
b7D

d
b4/p
2/9/

2/9/6

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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157-6-61-557 encl.

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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9 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
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For your information: _____

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157-6-61-558

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI

Date: 3/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-61)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALA.
CRM

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum concerning a smoke bomb thrown into the home of Negro RAYMOND YOUNG, Mobile, Ala.

Copies of this letterhead memo are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) **ENCLOSURE**
2 - Mobile
(1 - 100-1396)
(1 - 157-510)

b7c

EX-114

CC - WICH

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD REC-43
MAR 20 1964

Date Forw.....

How Forw..... *rs*

By.....

2 cc destroyed

157-6-61-559

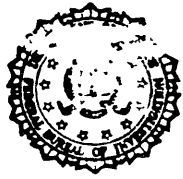
MAR 19 1964

b7c

Approved: *22*
Special Agent in Charge
72 MAR 27 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

The following original pages are of poor quality. UPA has made every technical effort to provide the best possible reproduction.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
March 16, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

In letterhead memorandums dated February 13, 1964, and February 25, 1964, captioned as above, information was set forth concerning fires which had been reported at [REDACTED] 2002 Diggs Avenue, Mobile, Alabama, which homes are occupied by Negro families in a predominantly white neighborhood. b7D

The March 16, 1964, issue of the Mobile Register, daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that a smoke bomb was thrown through a front window of a Negro man's residence Saturday night, March 14, 1964. The owner of the home at 2001 Diggs Avenue was identified as Raymond Young who said that no one was at home at the time of the incident. Smoke damage was noted throughout the house and a window was broken.

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 20 1964

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

99 FBI MOBILE

542 PM CST 3/20/64 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR (157-6-61) AND BIRMINGHAM

FROM MOBILE /100-1342/

Racial Matters

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, RM.

[REDACTED]
MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVISED TODAY THAT RUMORS CIRCULATING
IN STATE THAT NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS EXPECTED TO INCREASE
IN BIRMINGHAM AND TO BEGIN VERY SOON IN MONTGOMERY.

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR RUMORS ARE COLON ONE, ALABAMA
EDUCATION ASSOCIATION MEETINGS HELD AT ALABAMA STATE

COLLEGE /NEGRO/, MONTGOMERY, MARCH TWENTY INSTANT, SO
THAT SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF NEGRO TEACHERS OBSERVED ON

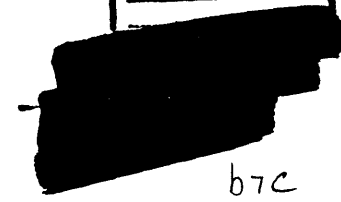
HIGHWAYS COMING TO MONTGOMERY FOR THIS MEETING. MAR 23 1964

TWO, STATEMENTS BY REV. M.L. KING, JR. THAT DEMON-
STRATIONS TO BEGIN IN MONTGOMERY IN APRIL OR MAY, AND

THREE, A DEMONSTRATION WHICH OCCURRED IN BIRMINGHAM
MARCH NINETEEN, SIXTYFOUR.

RUMORS CIRCULATING THAT NEGROES WILL PICKET M.L.

END PAGE ONE



b7c
b7D

REC-28 157-6-61-560
MAR 23 1964



PAGE TWO

GREEN-S DEPARTMENT STORE AND MONTGOMERY FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE, MONTGOMERY, MARCH TWENTYONE, SIXTYFOUR AND THAT THREE THOUSAND NEGROES PROCEEDING FROM GADSDEN, ALA., AREA TO BIRMINGHAM FOR DEMONSTRATIONS IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE. [REDACTED] DOES NOT EXPECT DEMONSTRATIONS AT MONTGOMERY TOMORROW AND BELIEVES RUMORS NOT WELL FOUNDED.

[REDACTED] SAID NEW NEGRO ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS QUOTE GROW UNQUOTE, BEING FORMED AT MONTGOMERY, INITIALS STANDING FOR QUOTE GET RID OF WALLACE UNQUOTE. HE DOES NOT EXPECT GROW TO PROSPER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ADVISED THAT THE OUT-OF-TOWN NEGROES ARE PRESENTLY ATTENDING ALABAMA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION MEETINGS IN

END PAGE TWO

b7c
b7d

PAGE THREE

MONTGOMERY AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HAS REMAINED UNAVAILABLE THROUGHOUT
DAY AND FAILED TO RETURN CALL, ALTHOUGH HE RECEIVED
MESSAGE FROM AGENT. HE HAS PROMISED TO KEEP BUREAU
ADVISED OF ANY DEMONSTRATIONS OF WHICH HE BECOMES
COGNIZANT.

ALL SOURCES INCLUDING [REDACTED] SOURCES AND RACIAL
INFORMANTS ALERTED TO KEEP BUREAU COGNIZANT OF ANY
DEVELOPMENTS.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

END

WA RAP

FBI WASH DC

BH WEP

FBI BIRMGHAM

TU BOTH CLR

b7C
b7D

b7D

March 21, 1964
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Information in the attached being
furnished in writing to Assistant Attorney
General Burke Marshall.

ad

FBI

Date: 3/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-514) (P)

ALLEGED ACTION BY GOVERNOR WALLACE
CONCERNING RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF ALABAMA

ORM

ReBuAirtel 2/18/64.

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of clippings
from the Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Ala., issues of 3/17
and 18/64. These clippings contain pertinent statements by
state officials in regard to captioned matter.

Any additional data will be called to Bureau's
attention.

3 - Bureau (Encls 4)
3 - Mobile

(4) ENCLOSURE
b7c

1 cc search clipping
sent to CRD by 6-9-64
3/24/64

REC-70

157-6-61-561

4 MAR 23 1964

b7c

G. C. Wick

EX-114

58 APR 1 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Intelligence System' Said 'Public Relations'

By GILLIS MORGAN

The statewide "intelligence system" of the Wallace Administration — which has recently drawn national attention — is really nothing more than a public relations program, says Earl Morgan, Gov. Wallace's executive secretary.

"In fact," Morgan said, "it is slightly on an amateurish scale and similar programs are more highly organized in other states."

His response was prompted by a recent New York Times article which charged that "an intelligence network of state agencies and officials is amassing information on civil rights advocates and others at the direction of Gov. George C. Wallace."

In Washington recently, Rep. William F. Ryan (D., N.Y.) called the Times article to the attention of Congress in opposing a \$300,000 appropriation for the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Ryan said the committee has no useful purpose and that it creates fear and suspicion.

"And now the New York Times reported on Feb. 17, 1964, that the reports of the committee are being used by the State of Alabama to harrass and intimidate courageous and dedicated citizens striving for racial equality," Ryan declared.

Morgan referred to only one aspect of two networks described in the Times article. The other is the Investigative Division of the Public Safety Department, under the direction of Col. Al Lingo.

"This has nothing to do with the files in the Safety Department," Morgan said, "what I'm talking about is a county reporting system that is nothing more than a fence-mending plan and it is practiced by practically every state government."

He supplied names of the people assigned to all Alabama counties and said the type of information reported is "weddings, deaths, births or maybe new businesses."

"We're just keeping up with supporters of Gov. Wallace and when we hear about a wedding or a birth we send a letter to the persons concerned to wish them well," he said.

Morgan said this system also serves as a method through which the Governor can keep up with the opinion current in the state, the county issues, needs or problems.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

13 ALABAMA JOURNAL
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Date: 3/17/64
Edition:
Author:
Title: ~~XXXX~~ ALLEGED ACTION BY
GOVERNOR WALLACE
CONCERNING RACIAL
SITUATION, STATE OF
Character: ALABAMA
RM
or
Classification: NO 157-514
Submitting Office: MOBILE
 Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-561

00619

Officials and their counties are:

Lauderdale, Limestone — Frank Potts; Madison — Jack Giles and Art Gorman; Jackson — Jack Giles; Marshall — Art Gorman; Colbert, Franklin — C. L. Beard; Morgan, Lawrence — Richard Turner.

DeKalb, Etowah — Bill Russell; Marion, Winston, Walker — Bill Jones; Cullman — Earl Morgan; Blount — Arlis Fant; Cherokee, Calhoun — T. B. Britt; Lamar, Fayette — Ralph Anderson; Tuscaloosa — Ralph Anderson, Frank Manderson; Pickens, Greene, Hale, Sumter — Frank Manderson;

St. Clair — Johnny Nichols; Shelby — Herman Whisenant; Talladega, Clay — Robert Cleckler; Randolph, Tallapoosa — Reuben King; Bibb, Chilton, Autauga, Perry — Gen. Walter Todd;

Chambers — Hunter Phillips; Dallas, Wilcox — Cecil Jackson; Macon, Russell — Seymour Trammell; Bullock — Richard Stone and Seymour Trammell;

Montgomery — Ed Rodgers, Frank James and Dorothy Hitchcock; Marengo, Choctaw, Clarke, Monroe, Conecuh, Escambia, Baldwin, Butler — Claude Kelley;

Mobile, Washington — Houston Feaster; Lowndes — Frank James; Crenshaw — Dorothy Hitchcock; Covington — Harvey Rabron; Pike — Richard Stone;

Coffee, Dale, Henry, Barbour — Al Lingo; Geneva, Houston — Phillip Hamm; Lee — Gen. Alfred Harrison.

These names are listed on a scale map of Alabama with these words — "Persons Responsible for Reporting Happenings in the State of Alabama" — printed at the bottom of the map.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lingo Says State Investigators After Communists, Subversives

By GILLIS MORGAN

Public Director Col. Al Lingo said state investigators are constantly investigating communist activities within Alabama "and any other subversive group."

Lingo said his investigators are following established practices employed widely in other states.

However, a New York Times article recently charged that the Investigative Division of the Safety Department was part of an intelligence network of state agencies which gathers information on civil rights advocates and others at the direction of Gov. George Wallace.

Hood Expulsion

The Times article also charged that the division was instrumental in the expulsion of James A. Hood, a Negro student at the University of Alabama, by recording a speech made at a Gadsden meeting.

Capt. W. B. Painter, who heads the Investigative Division, said the fact that Hood was there was coincidental to the recording. "We recorded the entire meeting for the first word to the last . . . and we didn't even know that Hood was going to be there," he said.

Lingo said the investigators, about 25, probe the state for any kind of activity or persons concerning law enforcement.

"These investigations include gambling, grand larceny, burglary, robbery, homicide, stolen property, counterfeiting, fraud, etc . . . and these investigations of subversive groups are just part of it," he added.

"But we are constantly alert

for Communists coming into the state," Lingo said, "and we have found quite a few coming in."

The director explained that a state law requires Communists to register with the state when they enter and if they stay over five days they are arrested.

"Most of them stay about three days, then leave and come back," Lingo said.

When asked if native Alabamians are being investigated, he said, "There are quite a few native Alabamians who have questionable backgrounds and let me add that extreme care is taken in all of these investigations and that our only purpose is to keep abreast with the criminal and subversive elements in this state."

He continued, "We are not finishing our investigation at any one particular segment. This procedure is carried out by other states as well as the FBI."

When asked if Communism was wide-spread in Alabama, both Lingo and Painter said that Communism has to be considered on an international scale but there are Communist activities in Alabama.

Painter said the Times implied that we are "fighting civil rights advancements in this state."

"We are vitally interested in civil rights of all people regardless of who they might be and we have an equal obligation to citizens and travelers to protect their welfare and property," Painter said.

"As for subversive records,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11 ALABAMA JOURNAL
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Date: 3/18/64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: ALLEGED ACTION BY

Title: GOVERNOR WALLACE
CONCERNING RACIAL
SITUATION, STATE OF

Character: ALABAMA

or RM

Classification: MO 157-514

Submitting Office: MOBILE

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-561

Painter said, "most people make their own records. But our files are confidential and are restricted to law enforcement agencies."

Lingo and Painter said the files, classified as confidential, also contain identification of newsmen for the purposes of issuing press cards during civil disturbances.

Lingo said the only way to handle press passes during any kind of trouble is to know who we let come on the scene. "If a man shows us his credentials from a reputable newspaper then we issue him a press pass and put his name in our file."

Beatnik Types

"You ought to see some of the beatnik looking types that come to see us," Lingo said, "we don't know if they're com-

munist or not and we have to have some type of system to identify them."

In the Safety Department's annual report, which served as the premise for the Times article, it was reported that:

Fifty-seven individual files were added to the 255 previously established . . . 42 organization files, many "active in racial conflicts," were added to the 84 in this group . . . 35 files from news clippings of persons, groups or organizations active in racial disturbances or subversive activities were added to 45 previously established.

33,000 Names

One hundred and one files from reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were indexed . . . 15,000 name cards were added to bring the total to 33,000 . . .

12 files on demonstrations and meetings by racial or subversive groups were added to 19 established previously . . . 17 new files were added to the 16 in the education section . . . two files in the Ku Klux Klan activities section brought the total to 10 . . .

Officers attended 50 public meetings "suspected of teaching or advocating policies detrimental to the interest of the State of Alabama or the United States of America . . .

Two new categories were created — one on weapons and the other on press, radio and television cards issued by the Department — in addition to descriptive information on news media present in the state during major demonstrations from almost every free nation in the world.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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157-6-61-562

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

F B I

Date: 3/23/64

REC 37

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, IS+SS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: ASAC, MOBILE (100-1342)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Date Forw. MAR 25 1964
How Forw. [redacted]
By [redacted]
In the Org. Unit

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memorandum pertaining to rumors of racial demonstrations at Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama, and pertaining to the establishment of a new Negro organization, "GROW," at Montgomery, Alabama.

Attempts were made on 3/20/64, to locate [redacted]

for any information which he may have received pertaining to possible racial demonstrations. It is known that [redacted] received a message that an agent was attempting to contact him, but he did not return the call and remained unavailable throughout the day [redacted]

[redacted] has promised to keep the Bureau advised of any demonstrations of which he becomes previously cognizant.

[redacted] advised 3/20/64, that he had been trying all day to run down rumors of Negro demonstrations, but had found no substantial information to support the rumors.

All sources in the Montgomery area, including racial informants, have been alerted to keep the Bureau cognizant of any developments.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2 - Birmingham (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 3 - Mobile (100-1342; 2 - 44-439)

(8)

ENCLOSURE

C C. Wick
Approved: 246
Special Agent in Charge
56 APR 14 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Handwritten: [redacted]

Handwritten: ALA

Handwritten: [redacted]

Handwritten: 817007

Handwritten: b7c

Handwritten: b7c b7D

Handwritten: b7c

Handwritten: 57-6-61-563

Stamp: REC 37

Stamp: MAR 25 1964

Handwritten: 4-8

MO 100-1342

Copies of the letterhead memorandum have been
furnished to the Armed Service Intelligence agencies.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
March 23, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, advised March 20, 1964, that rumors are circulating throughout the State of Alabama that Negro demonstrations will be greatly enlarged in Birmingham and they will begin very soon at Montgomery. [REDACTED] stated that reasons for these rumors may well be first that the Negro Alabama Education Association meetings and workshops are being held at Alabama State College at Montgomery on March 20, 1964, so that travellers on the highways have observed unusually large numbers of Negroes proceeding to Montgomery for the meetings. Secondly, Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. was recently quoted as stating that demonstrations would begin in Alabama, including Montgomery, in April or May, and third, there was actually a small picket type demonstration at Birmingham on March 19, 1964. Reports are circulating that Negroes will picket two department stores at Montgomery on March 21, 1964, specifically, H. L. Green's Department Store and the Montgomery Fair Department Store. Reports have also been received that 3,000 Negroes are going from Gadsden, Alabama area to Birmingham in the immediate future to participate in racial demonstrations in Birmingham. The sources of these reports and rumors have not been identified. [REDACTED] does not expect any demonstrations March 21, 1964, but he stated there is being formed in Montgomery a new Negro organization known by its initials "GROW", which initials stand for "Get Rid of Wallace." He said that similar new groups are being formed in Tuskegee, Alabama, and in Selma, Alabama, expected to have different names and expected to ostensibly operate as independent organizations, but actually operating under common leadership. [REDACTED] stated that GROW is counting on the U. S. District Court at Montgomery to issue a blanket desegregation order in May, 1964, and they are going to call for massive demonstrations throughout the state at that time in order to put additional pressure on Governor GEORGE WALLACE. [REDACTED] stated that only 33 students at Alabama

G.A.
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b7D

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

State College at Montgomery have pledged to participate in the demonstrations, but larger numbers of high school students from George Washington Carver High School and from Booker T. Washington High School at Montgomery have been recruited for the demonstrations. Among the leaders of GROW at the present time, [REDACTED] was able to identify the following:

ALA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated this new organization has been meeting very frequently at night at 336 South Jackson Street, and has been using precautions to attempt to avoid the appearance of having meetings. [REDACTED] said that he has not yet ascertained whether or not this group is aligned with the pro-integrationist Southern Christian Leadership Conference under Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., or whether it is following the Black Supremacist line of Malcolm X and the "Freedom Now" party. [REDACTED] stated that he does not expect GROW to be successful.

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

[REDACTED] stated that the out-of-town Negroes were attending Alabama Education Association meetings at Alabama State College on March 20, 1964.

b7c
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-135-61)

DATE: 4/7/64

FROM : *J/W* SAC, MOBILE (100-1342)

SUBJECT: *0* RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

For the information of the Bureau, there is enclosed one copy of a report issued by L. H. FOSTER, President, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, under date of 3/12/64, captioned "RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH - 1963," as made available by

[REDACTED] on 4/2/64.

b7c
b7D

- 2 - Bureau (Encl.)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile

[REDACTED]

(3)

b7c

Legal
ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE
ENCL. BEHIND FILE

REC-19

157-6-61-564

2 APR 10 1964

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 12 15 1964

13
53 APR 24 1964

A Tuskegee Institute Report

RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH - 1963

*Fiftieth Annual Report to the American People
on Developments in Race Relations*

By

THE DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND RESEARCH
Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Director
1944-1963

L. H. FOSTER, President
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

MARCH 12, 1964

RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH - 19

Introduction and Assessment

Race relations in the South* in 1963 were characterized by both crisis and a sense of urgency to make improvements. There were heartening evidences of significant accomplishment where citizens had the opportunity to work together in confidence, uneasiness prevailed in other situations where the tight reins of governmental restriction were evident, or where the repressive leadership of "old guard" elite continued; and much disillusionment or even fear for physical safety was observed in a few instances. Notably evident were the acceleration of direct action techniques, the continued vigorous involvement of youth and the growing awareness of the serious national consequences of prolonged injustice in the north as well as the south.

A full one hundred years after emancipation, equal opportunity for all citizens was far from realized, and America still failed to protect its citizens adequately in the exercise of their basic constitutional rights—even the right to have a safe presidential parade in Dallas. These fundamental inadequacies in the operation of America's democracy thwarted the establishment of a true national respect for justice upon which constructive race relations might be built on a wide and permanent basis.

The gulf between America's ideal and its practices was brought sharply into focus when it became necessary for the President of the United States to present his own Civil Rights Bill to the Congress. This was accompanied by a carefully developed and urgent request that it be passed for the justice it would bring to the people affected and for the domestic and international strength it would provide America.

The great concern among those seriously dedicated to the advance of human relations in America was that many entrenched forces of reaction would so flagrantly obstruct progress that the tenuous efforts of a multitude of modestly effective voluntary groups might be defeated. This prospect recurred many times during the year and created an uneasiness despite the constructive influence of the Federal Judiciary and the Federal Executive. The anxiety abated substantially following the impressive and orderly March on Washington in August.

The year was characterized by:

—Vigorous action by the President and Federal Executive agencies to eliminate segregation and to discover and apply Federal

* As used here, the South includes the seventeen states and the District of Columbia which practiced legal segregation in education before 1954.

authority in new ways to support the national policy of desegregation.

—Efforts in many communities throughout the South to come to grips with the specifics of desegregation and integration in terms of both moral and practical demands. Nevertheless, the terror of Birmingham, the anguish of Albany, and the nighttime Evers murder in Jackson were proof that much hatred and obstruction prevailed among hoodlums and many influential community reactionaries.

—Heightened determination of the Negro minority to pursue relentlessly—but rarely outside legal and responsible civic bounds—the full rights and obligations of citizenship, even the serious threat or actual experience of physical danger seemed no longer to deter the growing numbers of Americans dedicated to win their freedom.

—Increased acceptance by the white majority of the practical need to desegregate the public life of the country, although this movement was circumscribed by anxiety in some quarters that the long accumulated disadvantage among a large proportion of the Negro citizenry would make this transition quite difficult.

—Continued vociferous expression in a few situations but a generally declining effectiveness among those southern government officials who persisted in trying to obstruct desegregation in public affairs, in activities under Federal contract, and in cooperative Federal-State programs financed substantially with Federal money.

—Accelerated efforts by many national business, professional, and volunteer groups, following White House conferences called by the late President Kennedy, to improve opportunity for Negro citizens, particularly those extensively disadvantaged in the South.

At year-end 1963 it was clear that America's goal of universal human justice and equal opportunity was acknowledged by the nation as essential to its democratic commitment. There was impressive evidence that implementation of these objectives was practical, and there were growing assertions of their moral rightness. Nevertheless, it was not easy for many white and Negro leaders to construct new relationships in a desegregating and integrating society. Misunderstanding, friction, and occasional misgiving erupted as the meaning of democracy touched inner recesses of wide-ranging relationships in urban centers and as this meaning emerged falteringly in a scattering of hinterland posts. America was indeed struggling—not always

gracefully but certainly with more gains than losses—to live up to its destiny as a leader among democracies; and improved race relations were developing out of this work. The task would have been easier if reactionary spokesmen in a few positions of absolute authority and political influence had not prevailed in some critical situations. On the national level, President Johnson promptly made explicit his determination to continue aggressively the Kennedy program to secure full citizenship rights and opportunities for all Americans. Everything considered, the year 1963 was oriented with accelerating confidence to democratic processes and to the fulfillment of democratic goals.

THE BASIC REPORT

This report has as its frame of reference compliance or non-compliance with the desegregation principle enunciated by the United States Supreme Court in 1954. Materials included relate to the areas of education, employment, recreation, registration and voting, transportation, public accommodations of various kinds and civil rights generally, for the period December 1, 1962 through November 30, 1963. There are seven divisions: Legal Action, Federal; Legal Action, State Governments, Compliance, Legal Action, State Governments, Non-Compliance, Legal Action, Local Governments, Compliance, Legal Action, Local Governments, Non-Compliance; Voluntary Group Action; and Violence. There is also a special section, "The Increasing National Significance of Race Problems in the South."

LEGAL ACTION—FEDERAL

LEGISLATIVE. In October, the Congress voted to extend the life of the *United States Commission on Civil Rights* for one year.

Although the Kennedy Administration made heroic efforts to bring proposals for civil rights legislation contained in his Civil Rights Bill for 1963 to a vote in the Congress, as of November 30, indications were that such a bill would be a part of the unfinished business of that body for 1964. There is no doubt that the publicity given this bill in Committee hearings by its proponents and opponents and by the press, radio, and TV, greatly helped to educate the public on the need for its passage by the national legislative body.

EXECUTIVE. As a result of personal commitment to a desegregated society, complaints by civil rights leaders that the Administration was not doing enough in this field, and the challenge of events in Birmingham, Alabama, the *President of the United States* outstandingly championed civil rights and gave it priority as one of two pressing

domestic problems. He proposed legislation, used "persuasion and exhortation," backed the decisions of the federal courts, and used other means to promote civil rights.

His civil rights message, sent to Congress on February 28, called for new measures to assure Negroes equality in voting, schools, and jobs, and to eliminate "the cruel disease of discrimination." On June 19, he sent a Civil Rights Bill to this body. It dealt with equal accommodation in public facilities, desegregation of schools; fair and full employment, community relations service and federal programs, and advocated that authority be given to the Attorney General to sue for individuals rejected from public places who could not finance their own court cases. This same official would be authorized to initiate federal court suits to force desegregation of public schools and colleges, when students were "denied equal protection of the laws." It asked for an additional \$400 million to be added to the 1964 budget to broaden existing and proposed federal programs aimed at training and developing skilled manpower and expanding employment opportunities of young people, especially of minority groups, and a federal community-relations service to work with bi-racial committees in local communities to help resolve disputes and to improve relations in any community threatened or torn with strife. Regarding federal programs, a law would be enacted to make it clear "that the federal government is not required to furnish any kind of financial assistance to any program or activity in which racial discrimination occurs."*

Besides proposing legislation, the President appealed to various groups in an attempt to persuade them to support the civil rights cause. On June 11, he made a nation-wide broadcast after "a series of threats and defiant statements" by the Governor of Alabama and also after federalized National Guardsmen were required on the campus of the University of Alabama to enforce a federal

* Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson took the oath of office on November 22, only a short time after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on the same date.

On November 27, in his first address as Chief Executive of the United States before a joint session of Congress, President Johnson stated that no memorial oration could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought so long. We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights, Mr. Johnson said. "We have talked for 100 years or more. It is time now to write the next chapter—and to write it in books of law." He also asked the end of "teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence." He conferred with top Negro leaders, who later expressed faith in his attitude on civil rights. All statements and action attributed to the President in this report except this one, however, were made by President Kennedy.

court order calling for the admission of Negro students to that institution. "I hope," he said, "that every American, regardless of where he lives, will stop and examine his conscience about this and other incidents." He told the American people that this nation was founded on the principle "that all men are created equal, and that the rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one are threatened."

The President made at least two efforts "to press mediation" upon the City of Birmingham. In May, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of civil rights was instrumental in restoring a measure of peace after a series of violent incidents there. Steps toward some desegregation of public facilities were taken in the city as a result of bi-racial agreement involving Negro leaders, Birmingham civil authorities, and businessmen. A *Community Affairs Committee* was set up by the Mayor; and the Board of Education prepared to desegregate three schools.

The second effort was made when a committee, composed of two retired Army officers, was sent to Birmingham in an effort "to bridge the widening chasm of communication between Negroes and whites due to reluctance of many civil leaders to make the bi-racial agreement meaningful, and to the Governor's attempt, twice in three months, to block integration of public education.

Telephone calls from President Kennedy and Attorney General Kennedy to the Mayor of Jackson, Mississippi, set the stage for the truce ending demonstrations by Negroes in that city.

Following a pattern which had proved successful with the Department of Justice, the Chief Executive invited groups of leaders to the White House for conferences and impressed upon them the immediate necessity of assuming leadership in securing civil rights for Negroes and solicited their support for his proposed civil rights legislation. Included among these groups were businessmen, ex-presidents, congressmen and governors, labor leaders, educators, lawyers, clergymen, and leaders of women's organizations. He met separately with Negro and white leaders from Birmingham to hear their grievances and points of view on the racial situation in that city. He also met with leaders of the "March on Washington" Movement, and with other private groups to promote specific programs, including United Negro College Fund officials.

The President utilized other means of promoting civil rights. He called for equal rights for Negro servicemen and their families not only on military bases, but in neighboring communities as well. He asked the military community "to take a

leadership role," in the interest "of our national defense, national policy, and . . . human decency."

Some specific results came from these White House Conferences. Immediately following their meeting with him, a National Women's Committee for civil rights was organized, with nearly 200 women leaders as charter members, to implement a five-point program set forth by the President. A nation-wide survey of more than half of the 100 businesses represented at a meeting on June 4 disclosed some had responded to Administration persuasion in regard to non-discrimination.

In two instances, the President federalized the Alabama National Guard to carry out federal court orders relating to education. In June, he opened the University of Alabama to three students ordered there by the Judiciary, and, on September 10, desegregated the public schools in Birmingham, Mobile, and Tuskegee. This action was taken only after all efforts to persuade the Governor to abide by the rulings of the courts failed.

Several executive orders and memoranda were issued for protecting employment rights of minorities, and especially of Negroes. One, issued on May 21, extended the policy of encouraging recognition of unions stated in Executive Order 10988 by setting out standards of conduct for employee organizations and by a code of fair labor practices for the federal service. Management and employee organizations, among other provisions, were prohibited from discriminating because of race, color, creed, or national origin; all federal construction programs were ordered reviewed to prevent discrimination in hiring. The Secretary of Labor was directed in the administration of the Federal Apprenticeship and Executive Order 10925 to require the admission of young workers to federal apprenticeship programs on a non-discriminatory basis. On June 22, he issued an executive order enabling all Government agencies to cut off funds from any federally assisted construction project which discriminated. This measure gave far-reaching new authority to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity previously empowered to guard against discrimination in federal jobs or among direct federal contractors. The President announced that he had directed the Department of Justice to participate in cases before the *National Labor Relations Board* involving charges of racial discrimination in labor unions and to advocate appropriate action; but he expressed the hope "that administrative action and litigation will make unnecessary the enactment of legislation with respect to union discrimination." At the President's order a survey of employment practices at federal construction sites throughout the coun-

try was made. At the forty-seven surveyed, about one-sixth of all workers, but only one-twentieth of the skilled workers, were Negroes. Follow-up surveys were ordered to check compliance.

The President of the United States and the Attorney General played skillful "behind the scene" roles in Birmingham, Alabama, after a motel and a home owned by Negroes were bombed. He pledged federal power to preserve order and lives, ordered the Assistant Attorney General back to Birmingham to consult with citizens and to work with other Department of Justice officials; instructed the Secretary of Defense "to alert elements of the Armed Forces" trained in riot control, and ordered their deployment to bases near Birmingham. He directed that preliminary steps be taken to call out the Alabama National Guard.

Following his orders, 3,000 federal troops were held in readiness at Fort McClellan, Alabama, about fifty miles east of Birmingham, and at Maxwell Air Base, about eighty miles southeast of that city, while Army officers and enlisted men took over offices in the Federal Building in the city.

Before sending troops into Alabama, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Defense put "personal pressure" on Birmingham businessmen as well as on national chain stores with outlets in the city to yield to the civil rights goals of Negro citizens. These measures were taken as city policemen battled with demonstrators in the streets.

The *President's Commission on Registration and Voter Participation* was organized to encourage more people to vote in national elections, and was authorized to study state laws that limit registration and voting, that make registration for voting and the casting of absentee ballots inaccessible or cumbersome.

The civil rights movement was accelerated by most of the departments and agencies of the Executive Branch of Government. Instead of withdrawing all military dependents and federal aid from school districts that have not desegregated, the *Department of Health, Education and Welfare* adopted the following policies for 1964: (1) on-base schools will be established at the elementary level only, (2) schools will be established only at military bases having a significant number of children involved; (3) the children of federal personnel will be given a choice of attending a desegregated on-base school, or an all-white or all-Negro school off the base, aid payments would be made for children in the off-base schools. Both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Southern Regional Council compared the option of attending segrega-

ted or desegregated schools to the "salt-and-pepper" plans already overruled by the federal courts.

The Board of Directors of the Health and Welfare Council approved the appointment of a six-man committee to investigate complaints of discrimination, to give assistance to agencies wishing to desegregate, and to recommend future action on agencies which refuse to drop discriminatory policies.

The Federal Government by September 9 had erected eight schools at military posts near communities refusing to desegregate their public schools. The total cost of this construction program was estimated at \$4,298,100. The schools were expected to house 4,620 children. It was reported this is only a fraction of the 70,000 school-age children living on 360 federal installations in seventeen Southern states.

The Office of Education warned directors of State Library Extension agencies that any library service not available to all members of the area is not a public library service. The Library Services Act passed in 1956 provides assistance to states developing service in rural areas. Federal funds are limited to \$7,000,000 a year, and the states must match the grants they receive.

Figures of this same agency showed that whites have far more education than Negroes and other non-whites; that only 5,968,700 or 6.7 per cent of the nation's whites 25 years old or older have completed less than five years of school. By contrast, 2,313,900 or 23.5 per cent of the nation's 9,857,000 non-whites in the same age group have completed less than five years of school. Comparable percentages for whites and non-whites respectively in certain Southern states are: Alabama, 9.4 and 36; Arkansas, 10.6 and 36.3; Kentucky, 13.1 and 23.8; Louisiana, 13.5 and 40.9; Mississippi, 7.1 and 39.7; Missouri, 6.2 and 17.2; Tennessee, 12.5 and 27.8.

The *Department of Defense* announced a major new program, with three directives, to end employment discrimination, including a "crash program" at Southern bases: (1) Each military department was ordered to "identify" all under-utilized persons in grades GS 1-11 at headquarters and GS 1-6 in the field; such persons would then be promoted or transferred to a location where they will have a better chance for promotion. (2) "All commands and major bureaus" must report the number of Negroes in grades GS 12 and above, pinpointing those in personnel administration positions. (3) While waiting for the first two programs to be carried out, a special reform program at Southern bases would be pursued.

This department announced the elimination of racial segregation from the Armed Forces Reserves,

and on July 26 authorized the same off-limits treatment for communities which practice "relentless" racial discrimination as for "vice towns," which damage military morale. Local troop commanders of the military services were required to secure permission from the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, however, before invoking the racial off-limits restrictions. On August 6, this same department instructed base commanders in fifteen Southern states to inform military families of their "constitutional rights" to have their children attend integrated schools; and a memorandum went to the Army, Navy and Air Force Secretaries outlining steps to be taken to assist in having such children entered in non-segregated schools, if they so wish.

In the same month, directives went out advising all morticians holding Armed Forces contracts that these would not be valid in the event of any racial discrimination. Barred also was participation of servicemen or military equipment in any public event where racial discrimination is practiced. A little later the Armed Forces were ordered to take an exhaustive "off-base equal opportunity inventory" of any racial discrimination in transportation, education, public accommodations, housing and other facets of life near military bases where 500 or more military personnel are assigned. Follow-up reports were to be submitted on May 1, 1964, November 1, 1964 and May 1, 1965. The objective is to obtain necessary information for the formulation of future policies.

The major Air Force Commands were told that off-duty servicemen may participate in racial demonstrations when not in uniform and when there is no danger of injury or damage to property. The position taken was that the Air Force has no power to prevent a person from exercising his usual constitutional rights if there is no involvement of the service and if there is no inviolation of laws or regulation, but later, commanders around the world were informed that American servicemen may not engage in civil rights demonstrations in foreign countries, because they are guests of a host nation. Nonetheless, they had a "positive responsibility to seek equal treatment on and off base for members of their command." But on July 16, the Secretary of Defense issued orders to curtail participation of military personnel in racial demonstrations, stating they may not "participate in civil rights demonstrations" during hours when they are required to be present for duty, when they are in uniform or on military reservations, when their activities constitute a breach of law and order, or when "violence is reasonably likely to result." At the same time, the Department of

Defense stepped up its campaign to eliminate discrimination by appointing two civil rights deputies to work with the Armed Forces, among civilian employees and at defense plants; the Army formed a new Equal Rights Section to enforce equal opportunity policies with the following fields of interest: Civil rights, racial policies, personnel surveys, sample surveys, leaves and passes, and legislative matters; and the Secretary of the Navy issued a new directive to the housing office of the Charleston, South Carolina, Naval Base which stated that "naval list; of available private housing shall include only houses available to Navy families without regard to race, color, creed or national origin."

The *Department of Justice*, through the Attorney General of the United States, reported 1962 was a year of "great progress" in civil rights, except for the field of voting, for which additional legislation is necessary; that in all civil rights matters it had been the policy to consult with local officials and "to seek voluntary, peaceful compliance with the commands of our courts and laws"

The report indicated that approximately thirty-five Negro Assistant United States Attorneys and two Negro Attorneys were named. Seven states, including Southern states, received such Negro officials for the first time. Of the 114 Deputy United States Marshals appointed under the Administration, fourteen were Negroes. They were also appointed in Southern states, and were the first of their race to serve there.

On May 22, the Attorney General held the first of a series of ten meetings with businessmen, including owners of hotels, restaurants, theatres and retail stores in the South, to try to persuade them to act voluntarily and promptly in striking down racial discrimination. He called an emergency meeting in Washington, D. C., on June 22, of Negro leaders, white leaders and state officials for the purpose of easing tensions in Cambridge, Maryland; but none of the city's white leaders came. As a result of consultations with businessmen, the Department of Justice reported in July that nearly a third of the 500 cities of over 10,000 population in fifteen Southern states had desegregated some public facilities or set up machinery to bring about desegregation since May 22. Of the 276 cities for which reports were available, only 38 were classified as "very tough" and unlikely to desegregate any public accommodations voluntarily. Cambridge, Maryland, and Danville, Virginia, were in this category, although the situation in both was very fluid.

Further championing equality of citizenship rights, the Attorney General testified before the

House Judiciary Committee, the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee. He appealed to "the basic sense of justice" in urging Congress to approve President Kennedy's civil rights program. He asked Congress to recognize racial discrimination as a "moral outrage" which the country can no longer endure. "Some of those who complain most loudly about interference with private property rights ironically are often those who most stoutly defend the laws enforced by a number of states which forbid Negroes to be served," he told them. "The difference is not one of property rights, but of the color of the customer's skin. That difference is called racial discrimination."

The Department of Justice supported Negro citizens in Danville, Virginia, seeking to transfer their trials for participating in demonstrations from a Danville city court to a federal district court in Charlottesville. This action, plus the filing of a "friend of the court" brief strongly supporting the move, were said to be "without recent precedent"; and major civil rights leaders were defended by this department when it notified Congress that a check by the FBI had shown no evidence that any of them are Communists or Communist controlled, as charged. But what is said to be the first instance in which the Federal Government preferred criminal charges for disorders growing out of racial demonstrations by Negroes occurred when nine leaders and members of the Albany, Georgia, Movement were indicted by a federal grand jury. The charges involved retaliation against a juror because of his vote in a federal case.

The Department of Justice filed additional legal arguments to force the re-opening of Prince Edward County, Virginia, schools and to force school desegregation in Bay County, Florida. Other indices of interest in desegregation of schools were the naming of ten District of Columbia teachers to a special training program on problems of school desegregation and remedial instruction, and the guarding of James H. Meredith by federal troops and Marshals when he returned to the University for the second semester.

Heads of Department of Justice divisions, sections, bureaus and other agencies were informed that less than 10 per cent of the department's 31,000 employees are Negroes; that more should be employed even if they had to be recruited. The Attorney General had already brought the same message to a meeting of the Inter-agency Advisory Group and had joined in the first National Labor Relations Board case based on a charge of racial discrimination.

Suits on behalf of Negro citizens who wished to register and vote were instituted against voter registration officials in Dallas, Elmore, Jefferson, Montgomery and Wilcox Counties in Alabama. All of these counties in some way sought to prevent Negroes from registering to vote. To insure equal registration privileges for Negroes and whites, in Montgomery County, the federal district court was asked to name voter referees there and to order the registration of several hundred Negroes whose applications were unfairly rejected. The Government especially attacked the system in Wilcox County, where applicants must be vouched for by registered voters, all of whom are white.

In Terrell County, Georgia, at Sasser, a policeman was charged on six counts of harassing and chasing out of town three persons who tried to help Negro voter registration; a federal court was asked to declare unconstitutional provisions of the Louisiana State Constitution and state laws requiring use of the application as a registration test, and to forbid St. Helena and West Feliciana Parishes from practicing racial discrimination.

Many such suits were brought in Mississippi. On January 22, legal action was filed against officials of Sunflower County, accused of applying more stringent voter qualification standards to Negroes than to whites; another was filed against the sheriff of Rankin County to forbid him from threatening Negroes with violence to discourage voter registration; still another was filed against Holmes County and certain court officials to forbid the arrest, prosecution or interference with the voting rights of Negroes.

The Department of Justice went to court in an effort to halt further prosecution of six colored voter registration workers arrested on June 9 on "baseless charges" or disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. The charges were made to discourage these workers and Negro passengers from attempting to use bus terminal facilities freely. Named as defendants were the City of Winona, located in Montgomery County, its mayor, its police chief and its sheriff.

On August 15, an appeal was made to the Circuit Court to reverse a district court's refusal to free forty-five Negroes convicted on June 19 at Itta Bena, Leflore County, for disturbing the peace after a voter registration rally. They were driven by the release of poisonous fumes, out of a church where they were holding their meeting. The Federal Judiciary was asked to order the voter registrar of Walthall County to halt alleged discrimination against Negroes. He was charged with making it "dangerous for Negroes to go into his office."

The *Department of Labor's* General Administration Letter 683 issued on January 25 gave revised rules for state agencies receiving federal grants-in-aid. It requires non-discrimination in all personnel administration, and an appeals procedure when discrimination is alleged; the next month it announced the establishment of the **Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship and Training** with members representing labor, management, education, minority groups and the public. Its purpose is to devise, develop, review and promote more efficient programs and policies in apprenticeship and training administration. This department demanded that contractors and unions constructing a gymnasium at Howard University in Washington, D. C., end racial discrimination in hiring under a General Services Administration contract or face action to enforce the non-discriminatory clause.

A departmental survey found that of 5,658 skilled journeymen employed on forty-seven federal construction projects, only 300 were Negroes. It also showed "negligible employment of Negroes in white collar jobs by companies doing business with the Government," and unequal employment opportunities in the construction industry of this group. This was true not only in the South but in many other parts of the country.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad was told that Negroes must be allowed to try for positions which become open whether or not they hold seniority in the particular crafts, otherwise, Government business will be withdrawn from railroads. The Department's Bureau of Employment Security issued a directive to 1,900 local offices of state employment security agencies to eliminate all discrimination in the operation of their own quarters and in the handling of applicants for jobs and other services. Implied was the warning that federal funds would be cut off for non-compliance.

Tougher standards were issued by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training designed to root out racial discrimination. The new regulations apply to the programs of 9,000 joint labor-management apprenticeship committees involving some 150,000 apprentices. To retain their federal registration, existing programs must select apprentices on the basis of merit "unless the selection otherwise shows equality of opportunity"; and programs operating on a merit basis must provide for selection of apprentices according to objective standards that permit review after full and fair opportunity for application. The Secretary of Labor was asked to suspend the plan until labor and management could confer with him to explain their objections.

Eight

Another announcement made was that all offices of the United States Employment Service (USES) are now desegregated, and if after seeking a job through USES an applicant finds he is discriminated against, and if all avenues have been exhausted without satisfaction, he may then file complaints directly with the Director of USES.

The *Department of State* had to apologize at least twice during the year to foreign countries for insults received from segregationists. An apology went to a Jamaican diplomat for having been denied service in a Virginia restaurant, and to Ethiopia, Liberia, and Haiti for being singled out by a Senator from Mississippi as examples of nations where Negroes have demonstrated their inability to manage their affairs.

In line with the President's 1961 directive that "every trace of discrimination must be ended in Government contracts," 10,000 stores and other businesses which operate postal sub-stations were notified by the *Postmaster-General* they must halt all racial discrimination within twenty-four hours, or lose their contracts. Two sub-stations in Jackson, Mississippi, were ordered closed. The Department threatened to cancel profitable Government leases as well as contracts; and appealed to a Southern postmaster's community influence to spread the word that desegregation does work.

A controversy over the promotion of three Negroes to supervisory positions in the Dallas, Texas, Post Office was settled by reassigning them temporarily to other jobs with no loss of pay with the promise that they are to become eligible immediately for "first priority consideration for new postal positions" in that city.

Jobs slated by the Kennedy Administration for Negroes in Alabama went to whites instead, according to a statement by a Congressman from Alabama who protested to the *Civil Service Commission* that its rules were being violated. The Civil Service Commission, on July 17, accused its own inspection teams of "soft-pedaling" findings of racial discrimination in Government field offices and called for immediate corrective action.

Other agencies and departments of the Federal Government are recasting their employee training programs to eliminate all courses and institutes conducted at segregated colleges or universities. Such agencies faced an August 15 deadline set by a Civil Service Commission training regulation issued July 18, to end such programs. The Commission also insisted that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing make more progress in a program of equal job rights for its Negro employees, who make up 60 per cent of its staff.

After an inspection by the Commission, Negroes were placed in clerical and administrative jobs in several Government agencies in Jackson, Mississippi, including the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Internal Revenue Service, the Veterans Administration, and the Social Security Agency. Other Negro workers were hired by the Social Security office in San Antonio, Texas, and in Montgomery, Alabama, and by the Internal Revenue Service at Columbia, South Carolina.

Radio and television broadcasters were the recipient of an order from the *Federal Communications Commission* stating that when a program dealing with racial discrimination or other public policy issues is presented, opportunity must be offered to spokesmen for all responsible groups within the community "to express their views."

Several rulings were made by the *National Labor Relations Board* (NLRB) to protect Negro workers from discrimination. In December, 1962, the Board held unanimously that "if separate or single contracts discriminate between white and Negro employees, the Board's contract rules will not prevent another union from seeking a representation election." It also warned "that the discriminatory contracts 'would warrant revocation of . . . certification' were an election not impending." In the same month, the Board ordered, in a case involving the Sewell Manufacturing Company and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, a third election for union representation because in the first and second elections the union had lost, for the reason that "there had been a deliberate sustained appeal to racial prejudice which created conditions making impossible a reasoned choice of a bargaining representative."

On February 26, upon the filed claim of a Negro employee that he was discriminated against by not being allowed to seek a certain position which was open only to members of an all-white local union in the plant where he worked, an examiner of the Board found not only were there separate locals in the factory, but that this condition excluded Negroes from many desirable jobs and apprentice training in many areas. Affirmative action was recommended.

On February 28, another Negro worker complained that his grievance concerning an apprenticeship bid was not processed by the Metal Workers Union. A trial examiner recommended decertification of the union as bargaining agent for employees of the Hughes Tool Company of Houston, Texas, that a new certification election be held, and that the union be required to follow a policy of non-discrimination if it were recertified; the fail-

ure to process the grievance represented a refusal by the union to bargain.

Then again on March 26, the Board declared unlawful the practices of a Louisiana equipment sales and service firm in a union election campaign, including appeal to racial factors. Upon an examiner's recommendation, the company was ordered to desist from specified acts, with modifications.

Appointed in 1962, the *President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces* made its first report in June, covering both off-base and on-base conditions. It said that the pattern of discrimination by communities, while particularly noticeable in the South, "is almost universal." It called segregation in schools, on buses, in theatres, in bars, and the like, "blatant discrimination," and declared base commanders "need more explicit orders and more detailed directive." It asked the establishment of an office by each service "to keep an eye on this problem," and later issued other recommendations as follows: (1) Place commercial establishments "off-limits" if they do not sell to Negro servicemen. (2) Appoint base "integration officers" to hear and process complaints from Negro servicemen. (3) Remove photographs and racial designations from personnel folders of men being considered for promotion, so boards may not discriminate against Negroes. (4) Remove ROTC units from segregated colleges. (5) Seek agreements with bus and taxi companies to provide non-discriminatory transportation. (6) Establish bi-racial community committees to discuss integration progress with base officials. (7) Legislate laws requiring desegregation of all public school systems receiving federal funds. (8) Make special recruiting efforts among Negroes. (9) Improve housing opportunities for Negroes.

Another group, the *President's Commission on the Status of Women* held the country's 6,000,000 Negro women are faced with "a multitude of problems" with which the 55,000,000 white women are not faced, including those related to family relationships, job discrimination, and educational opportunity, and that racial discrimination not only permeates their entire lives but places "an oppressive dual burden on millions of them."

The *President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity*, under the Chairmanship of Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, made efforts to advance economic opportunities of Negroes in several ways. One was through making surveys and investigations. A special report issued in January by the Southern Regional Council, entitled *Plans for Progress: Atlanta Survey*, found that of the twenty-four signers of the "plans for Progress" in the Atlanta Metropolitan area, only seven showed

evidence of compliance with the objectives laid down in their Plans. Of these, only three appeared to be genuinely interested in both the spirit and letter involved. They were Lockheed, Western Electric and Goodyear. The twenty-four firms employed or had jurisdiction over 26,000 workers, and Lockheed in Marietta, Georgia, employed 14,500 of these. A later report, issued on April 26 to the Chairman of this Committee by the Secretary of Defense, showed that the twenty-four firms, as of April 26, employed 23,084 persons and that firms employing 18,325 were complying with their pledges. Firms employing 3,200 were guilty of "only technical violations," and these had been corrected.

Another survey released on May 24 on federal employment of Negroes revealed that Negroes in North Carolina made up 13.6 per cent of the total number of federal employees, while in South Carolina the percentage was 15.6, and in Georgia 13.9. This showed that Negroes were working at federal jobs in smaller numbers than their percentage in the total population, which in North Carolina is 24.5, in South Carolina 34.8, and in Georgia 28.5. It was revealed that in North Carolina no Negroes were in the highest paying federal jobs, while in Alabama there were sixty-eight Negroes in top paying jobs of \$10,000 to \$20,000 annually. Tennessee was next with ten in this category.

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the AFL-CIO requested the Washington Urban League to launch a campaign to recruit Negro journeymen in twelve building trades to work on a project; and on April 30 announced "it would move to end federal referral or training relationships with private secretarial and trade schools in Washington that operate under racial restrictions." Three Washington contractors were ordered to file reports on how they were conforming to federal policies on fair employment practices, with the understanding that failure to do so would cause them to lose their contracts.

Accused of being ineffectual, this President's Committee, on May 12, reported corrective action had been brought in 644 complaints of discrimination in federal hiring; and that since its creation in April 1961, it had received 1,738 complaints against 1,042 by the previous President's Committee on Government Contracts in its seven and one-half years of existence. Of the complaints it had finished handling, immediate action had been taken on 72 per cent of them. The corrective action rate of the earlier committee was only 20 per cent, it said.

A major development by Government unions

and employers in efforts to eliminate racial discrimination in the choice of apprentices came with the announcement of a plan by a new joint committee on employment opportunity of the Construction Industry Joint Conference. It provides: (1) that local joint apprenticeship committees for the various crafts shall review their programs to make certain that qualifications of an applicant are the sole standard in selection, (2) that waiting lists of applicants drawn up using any standard other than the qualifications of applicants be torn up and new lists prepared; (3) that local joint apprenticeship committees give notice of vacancies of applicants regularly to school systems in their areas, (4) that school systems cooperate with unions and labor-management groups on this point; (5) that aggrieved individuals shall have opportunity for appeal; (6) that monthly conferences with the Labor Department be held to implement the program and to resolve issues.

The *President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing* asked the President "to ban the location of new military bases, space installations and other government facilities in areas where there is discrimination in housing."

A new regulation issued by the Urban Renewal Administration barred local renewal agencies from listing housing referrals that carry race restrictions. Future grants to cities to take inventory of and correct urban blight must include an analysis of Negro housing that reflects existing patterns of discrimination, future needs for displaced Negroes and a positive program of eliminating racial barriers in housing. The State of South Carolina was informed that racial restrictions in public housing will apply to low rent housing projects in the planning stage as well as to units built under applications approved in the future.

A *Veterans Administration* regional office took action against a real estate firm in Florida—House and Home, Ltd.—because it refused to sell houses to Negro citizens. The refusal to appraise cut off VA-FHA financing and caused this company to ask for a public hearing to determine its guilt.

Several reports were issued by the *United States Commission on Civil Rights*. Important among these was *Civil Rights U.S.A.: Public Schools, Southern States, 1962*, published on December 1, 1962. It said that the "prompt and reasonable start toward public school desegregation called for by the Supreme Court in 1955 now means "immediate placement of some Negro students in some white schools." The Commission made note of changes in decisions made by the federal courts. It found that "pupil assignment acts appear to be losing their effectiveness as a defense against de-

segregation", "local delaying tactics, including grade-a-year assignment plans are no longer generally accepted by the courts"; and some courts no longer enforce requirements that Negro plaintiffs exhaust all possible legal remedies before filing suit for desegregation.

On February 12, *Freedom to the Free* was issued. It reviewed civil rights progress over the past century and declared there were "more forces working for the realization of civil rights for all Americans than ever before in history," but they are not yet fully realized for the Negro.

In its unanimous interim report of April 16, the Commission suggested to the President that he "explore his legal authority" to withhold federal funds from Mississippi until the state ends its "subversion of the Constitution." It showed that this State had received \$640 million from the Federal Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, in support of educational, scientific, medical, and other programs. In return, the State paid only \$270 million to the Government in taxes. Other types of assistance were given such as "a \$400 million moon rocket test center . . . and a \$2.18 million grant for construction of an airport at Jackson." However, the President rejected the idea of withholding funds.

Recommendations on civil rights were made on September 20 to the President and to Congress in a report entitled *Civil Rights '63*. These recommendations, which cover the areas of voting, education, employment, housing, justice, health facilities and services, urban areas, and the Negro in the Armed Forces, call for complete equality of treatment and the elimination of all discrimination against any American citizen. Establishment of a twenty-six member Youth Employment Commission and the opening of a Youth Employment Center to counsel and train 900 unemployed and out-of-school Washington youth were announced by the *President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency*.

JUDICIAL. The *Supreme Court of the United States*, on May 27, warned Memphis, Tennessee, that indefinite delay in school desegregation would not be tolerated because the "basic guarantees of our Constitution are warrants for here and now," and that "unless there is an overwhelmingly compelling reason, they must be promptly fulfilled." On June 3, the Court held the proposed transfer provisions of Davidson County and Knoxville, Tennessee, were based on race and violated the Fourteenth Amendment.

It refused to set aside civil contempt citations against the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi for defying a circuit court's mandate for the enrollment of James H. Meredith at the

University of Mississippi, and also denied the Mississippi Governor's motion for an immediate argument of the question as to whether he is entitled to a jury trial for criminal contempt. It rejected the move of the Governor of Alabama to file an original Supreme Court action challenging President Kennedy's dispatch of troops to Alabama.

In a series of cases involving convictions of students and adults who conducted sit-in demonstrations during 1960 and 1961 at lunch counters, cafeterias and other eating places, it reversed breach of the peace convictions in the following cases: against 187 Negro demonstrators arrested at Columbia, South Carolina; against 373 at Orangeburg in the same state; and against ten Negroes at Greenville, South Carolina, on May 21 on charges of refusing to leave a lunch counter after it had been closed and after the manager had requested them to do so. The Court held the manager's exclusion of these citizens had been requested by the state through the city ordinance. Such involvement was discriminatory and violated the Fourteenth Amendment.

In a case from Durham, North Carolina, five Negroes and two whites had been convicted on trespass charges for declining to leave a luncheonette in which they were conducting a sit-in. The Court's decision was on the authority of the Greenville, South Carolina, case as indicated above. A sit-in case from Birmingham, Alabama, too, was decided on the authority of the Greenville decision.

The Highest Court reversed the convictions of four sit-in participants in Louisiana, who had been convicted of violating state criminal mischief laws, and also reversed the convictions of two ministers from Birmingham. These men were held not guilty of inciting others to commit trespass after warning since in the light of recent decisions, they had merely incited others to do innocent acts and did not aid and abet any crime.

In June, trespass convictions of eight Negroes and whites in Alexandria, Virginia, who sought service in privately owned stores were overturned, as well as that of a Negro youth convicted for refusing to leave the section reserved for whites in a Richmond, Virginia, traffic court.

A temporary injunction issued by a Mississippi state court that forbade Negro leaders in Jackson to organize racial protest demonstrations in the streets without a permit was permitted to stand without opinion; on May 20th, it overturned as unconstitutional the convictions of six Negro boys charged with unlawful assembly, for refusing to leave a playground in a public park in Savannah, Georgia; and on May 27, it told Memphis, Ten-

nessee, its public parks must be desegregated at once, not with "deliberate speed."

The Supreme Court invalidated Georgia's county unit system and laid down the "one voter, one vote" rule for state-wide elections, meaning that the urban vote, which includes the vote of Negroes concentrated in urban areas, will have more significance in elections. The right of the *Congress of Racial Equality* (CORE) to urge Negroes to use the McComb, Mississippi, bus terminal was upheld on October 14.

The *United States Circuit Court* on May 10 found that Richmond, Virginia, had elected to give responsibility of the assignment of students to the State Pupil Placement Board, but that the city board had the power to eliminate not only dual attendance areas and the "feeder" system but other such abuses of Negro pupils' constitutional rights.

On April 12, it overruled a district court order calling for the opening of Prince Edward County, Virginia, public schools, holding Negro plaintiffs had no grounds for federal relief unless they could show the county was required to or had a duty to operate free schools, the Powhatan County, Virginia, school officials were told they could not close their public schools to avoid a court desegregation order, in addition, localities fighting desegregation "must pay fees to attorneys for the Negro plaintiffs," as for defense attorneys.

An appellate court ordered the immediate reinstatement of more than 1,081 Negro children suspended or expelled from school for taking part in the May anti-segregation demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama, holding the pupils were "engaging in legally permissible activities and were illegally arrested" for exercising a constitutional right.

In two other decisions, the Houston, Texas, "brother-sister" rule on pupil assignment was found discriminatory and the case remanded for "further and not inconsistent action", and, on October 14, eleven property owners in Savannah, Georgia, were denied a review of litigation in which they sought to prevent establishment of a Negro school in their white neighborhood.

In a suit seeking to abolish the School of Law of the Florida A. & M. University at Tallahassee, which was set up for Negroes, the Court ruled it is not a segregated institution, and even if it were, only the State Legislature is authorized to close it.

On February 18, it held Dewey R. Greene, Jr., a Negro had failed to exhaust administrative remedies in his quest for admission to the University of Mississippi, and had not satisfied the requirements that first must be met; but, on July 10,

Harvey B. Gantt, also a Negro, was ordered admitted to the University of South Carolina.

Important rulings regarding segregation and public demonstrations were handed down. The Court refused to rehear its decision in favor of a white college professor's suit against three Montgomery, Alabama, police officials. The professor and his wife sued for \$100,000 damages after they and ten students were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct for eating with Negroes in a Negro cafe. The case was sent back to the District Court with the question of damages due the only issue.

A court, on July 1, held unconstitutional Louisiana's 1956 Anti-mixing Law which required separate seating and other facilities for white persons and Negroes. In striking down the "separate but equal" provisions of the Hill-Burton Act, the Court told two private North Carolina hospitals they must accept Negro patients and doctors because they receive federal funds under the provisions of the Act.

Decisions pertaining to demonstrations included one involving the City of Americus, Georgia. The city's insurrection and unlawful assembly statutes were unconstitutional, the Court said. Five young integration workers arrested on these charges and held without bond since August were, on November 1, ordered freed. In addition, the Court issued an "injunctive restraint against the prosecution of peace warrants," a legal weapon used by officials of Americus and other Southern cities to fight civil rights activities. Maximum bond and a deadline for the demonstrators' release were set. This ruling was viewed as setting precedent for civil rights demonstrators to go directly to federal courts with complaints of excessive bond or other rights violation.

On August 29, a lower court order barring racial demonstrations at Plaquemine, Louisiana, was stayed. On July 1, the Circuit Court upheld a lower court's decision denying a writ of habeas corpus of two Negro demonstrators imprisoned in Jackson, Mississippi, who did not first exhaust state remedies. The Court ruled their petition "failed to indicate circumstances which would render state remedies ineffective" to protect their rights.

The Circuit Court said a district court must hear an action for an injunction "against . . . harassment and intimidation" brought by a Negro law firm in Norfolk, Virginia, against the *Virginia Legislative Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice*. This group had searched the law firm's offices in the course of an investigation of its charges of "barratry and running and capping," by civil rights organizations.

In June, the Court ruled the City of Albany, Georgia, could sell its swimming pools to a private buyer in a bona fide sale. In July, it declared that Virginia's laws requiring segregated seating were unconstitutional and void. On August 2, New Orleans was ordered to desegregate all public parks, playgrounds, community centers, and cultural facilities.

In response to a suit by the Department of Justice, the Circuit Court, in October, ordered a lower court in Alabama to issue an injunction forbidding local voting officials from "discriminatory practices" in Dallas County; and this county's authorities were forbidden to try to arrest Department of Justice personnel as the result of any legal action in connection with a ride which the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was reported as having taken in a Government-rented automobile. In the same state, on November 13, a state circuit court was ordered not to serve subpoenas issued for seven federal attorneys.

On January 26, the Court held sufficient evidence existed against the sheriff and tax collector of Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, for a federal district court to grant a temporary mandatory injunction requiring them to permit Negroes in the county to pay poll taxes, and that a pattern of discrimination existed.

This Court on July 3 reversed the decision of a district court which held the Federal Bureau of Investigation could not examine voting records in Mississippi Counties where circuit clerks also doubled as registrars. This opened up voting records in Jefferson, Jones, Noxubee, Wilkinson, Marian, Lamar, and Adams counties. A Mississippi voter registrar, accused of failing to pass Negro applicants, was convicted on July 15 of contempt of federal court and given ten days to purge himself or go to jail.

CORE was released from an injunction prohibiting its members from engaging in "Freedom Rides" to McComb, Mississippi. The Court upheld, on July 11, a lower court order to integrate the Shreveport airport and bus station; issued an injunction forbidding racial discrimination by interstate carriers—bus, train, or airlines; and ordered similar injunctions dealing with the Jackson city bus lines.

United States District Courts ordered the schools of four cities in Alabama—Huntsville, Birmingham, Mobile and Tuskegee—desegregated, and issued a restraining order against the state's Governor and other state officials prohibiting them from preventing in any way the desegregation of the schools. This order extended to their successors as well.

Among the other school systems in the Deep South told to desegregate beginning in the fall were those of Savannah and Chatham County, Georgia; Duval, Hillsborough and Volusia Counties, in Florida; and Charleston, South Carolina.

On June 16, after a seven-year legal struggle, William Holland, Jr., son of a West Palm Beach, Florida, Negro attorney, was ordered admitted to a previously all-white school. Desegregation was ordered to begin in the fall in the East Texas "hard core" segregation area — Beaumont, Port Arthur, Tyler, Greenville, Denison, Decatur, and Gonzales.

Some school systems were ordered to desegregate completely. Such orders applied to the Charleston, Missouri, Consolidated District No. 7, in Mississippi County, and to Pensacola and Tallahassee, Florida. At least two school systems were told to desegregate students, teachers and other personnel: those of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Noticeable were a number of school systems which district courts did not order to desegregate immediately. A federal judge approved the grade-a-year plan of the Board of Education at Albany, Georgia, and permitted it to begin desegregating with the first grade in September, 1964. He said immediate school desegregation would amount to "a rake of the judicial claw over racial wounds only partially healed." Suits for desegregating the Jackson, Mississippi, and Leake County, Mississippi, public schools were dismissed on grounds plaintiffs had not exhausted their administrative remedies. A federal court in Louisiana tentatively approved the "long-range plan" for desegregating the Orleans Parish schools, which Parish has a long history of resistance to the United States Supreme Court's 1954 decision.

Other district court decisions were significant. In Virginia, the right of the United States Government to bring suit on behalf of children of military and civilian personnel at Fort Lee in Prince George County, was upheld, because this was an "impacted area" and Government funds were involved. Federal judges in Alabama and Mississippi denied the Government the right to enjoin racial segregation in the schools of Huntsville, Alabama, and in Gulfport and Biloxi, Mississippi. In the Mississippi cases, the Court said the United States had no standing to enforce the rights of others under the Fourteenth Amendment or the Civil Rights Acts, that written assurances of equal treatment were not violated because children of federal personnel were treated "in exactly the same manner as other children in the districts"; "that the statutes enacting the 'impacted areas' programs had not sought

to require the elimination of segregation in those schools that were assisted"; that "the assurances are not unconstitutional merely because they allow segregation of the races in the schools"; and that even if the assurances had been violated, the relief sought would not be available because the statutes bringing the program into being provide other remedies.

Other adverse decisions by the Court were noticeable. A judge on October 2 refused to order the reopening of Surry County's only white public school. He gave as his reason the argument that the federal courts should not act until constitutional questions were decided by Virginia's courts.

Negroes continued to break the legal barriers erected against their admission to institutions of higher education in the South. After extended litigation, a federal judge, on May 16, ordered the admittance of three Negroes seeking admission to the University of Alabama as parties to a suit under which the institution's only Negro student, Autherine Lucy, was admitted. The Governor of the State was ordered not to obstruct "by any means" the admission of these students. On August 29, in a class action, a Negro student was ordered admitted to Florence State College at Florence, Alabama, and on November 5, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, was ordered to admit its first Negro student in January, 1964, and also to admit all other qualified Negroes. The District Court said the University's requirement of graduation from an accredited institution could not be applied to the applicant, Harold A. Franklin, or similarly situated students, "because the State of Alabama had discriminated against him in its undergraduate school."

The immediate desegregation of the Francis T. Nicholls State College at Thibodaux, Louisiana, which had refused to accept colored students was ordered; and a federal court not only ordered the prompt admission of another Negro, Cleve McDowell, to the Law School of the University of Mississippi for the summer term beginning June 5, but enjoined denial of any privilege or immunity accorded other law students. Two Negro students were ordered admitted to institutions in South Carolina—one to Clemson College and another to the University at Columbia.

Many decisions involving demonstrations were made in the area of public accommodations. On September 6, a federal judge refused to lift his order barring racial demonstrations at Plaquemine, Louisiana, and promised to deal harshly with anyone who violated the order. The Court made a series of rulings relating to the Danville, Virginia, Movement. On June 5, it ordered the release on federal court bonds of two Negroes serving prison terms for violating an anti-demonstration injunc-

tion issued by a Danville judge, but it refused to declare unconstitutional the Virginia statute under which thirteen persons, including practically all of the leaders of the Danville Movement, were indicted. This statute makes it a felony to incite Negroes to acts of violence against the white population. On July 2, it granted the request of the city for a restraining order against acts of violence or for violation of city laws over the July 4 weekend when a noted Negro leader was scheduled to speak at a desegregation rally; and, on July 10, advised it would return demonstration cases to the city court and lift a temporary restraining order against demonstrations.

Other public accommodations rulings were issued. In May, a Louisiana law requiring racial segregation in hotels was declared unconstitutional. On July 20, the Holiday Inn located on the James Boulevard in Nashville, Tennessee, was told it could not deny accommodations to a Negro dentist because it was located on property developed with federal funds. Prison officials at the District of Columbia Reformatory at Lorton, Virginia, were enjoined from desegregating the last all-white dormitory unless they also desegregated the only all-Negro dormitory.

Other rulings may be noted. A Negro school principal in Montgomery County, Maryland, was tentatively awarded a house that he sought for two years in an all-white subdivision. The judge said unless he received strong legal arguments to the contrary, justice would require him to order the house sold to the principal.

Court decisions were also concerned with recreational facilities. Admission of Negroes not later than January 18 was ordered to the two golf courses "sold" by the City of Jacksonville several years ago in an effort to avoid integration. But an action brought by Albany, Georgia, Negro citizens to desegregate that city's recreational facilities was dismissed as not being a proper class action, because none of the plaintiffs established being a victim of the alleged unlawful acts of which they complained.

The City of Little Rock, Arkansas, was enjoined from operating segregated municipal recreational facilities, but was not prohibited from making "single-event leases" for private meetings or organizations in which persons of only one race were admitted to membership. Swimming pools remained segregated.

On July 20, all state parks in South Carolina were ordered desegregated within sixty days; but the Chairman of the Forestry Commission said the parks would be closed as the law now stands, for the Commission is barred from operating non-segregated state parks.

In accordance with an order from the Circuit

Court, a district judge ordered the City of Jackson, Mississippi, to remove all segregation signs from sidewalks near the city's three interstate transportation terminals and in no way to violate the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act.

In suits brought by the Department of Justice in the South to protect the rights of Negroes to register to vote, the Montgomery, Alabama, Board of Registrars was ordered by the District Court to bring its rules up-to-date and to give reasonable notice of meetings; the Perry County Board of Registrars in the same state was ordered to meet at least twice a month to accept applications without regard to race or color, to notify applicants of their acceptance or rejection within thirty days, to give reasons for rejections, and to meet regularly on non-registration days to expedite the processing of applications.

In Georgia, Jones County officials agreed to discontinue the practice of maintaining separate voter registration lists for Negroes and whites in the town of Gray. The labels "white" or "Negro" may be used only when voters of each race have identical names, the Court held.

Jackson Parish in Louisiana was ordered to reinstate 953 Negroes purged from the voter rolls in 1956, and to end discriminatory practices, and federal judges declared Louisiana's voter interpretation test unconstitutional and enjoined twenty-one parishes from using the state's new "citizenship test" for voter registration.

In another context, a district judge refused to order voter registration books reopened in Hinds County, Mississippi. He found no discrimination against Negroes in the closing of the books, and no violation of federal law, although state law was violated. Injunction was denied by a judge against the registrar of Jefferson Davis County in this state because the Court believed he would voluntarily comply with any instructions it might give concerning the registration of all citizens. The Court turned down a request for an immediate court order prohibiting interference with Negro voter registration efforts in Greenwood, Mississippi. It dismissed a petition for an injunction to halt the circuit clerk of Panola County from alleged discrimination in registering Negroes to vote on grounds the Government failed to show the registrar had applied "different and more stringent standards" to Negro applicants than to whites. In action against Clark County, the Court found some Negroes had been discriminated against by not being permitted to take the tests and that many white persons were illegally registered to vote. However, it held that "no pattern or practice of discrimination existed and that the im-

proper registration of white persons was not intended to have any effect on Negroes." On July 15, the voter registrar of Hattiesburg, was convicted of civil contempt of court, but a judgement of criminal contempt against him was deferred pending a United States Supreme Court decision on whether a defendant in such cases may demand a jury trial.

LEGAL ACTION — STATE GOVERNMENTS COMPLIANCE

LEGISLATIVE. Three state schools for the mentally retarded were ordered desegregated by the Oklahoma Legislature. This Legislature also passed a bill creating a *Human Rights Commission* to work for removal of friction, eliminate discrimination, promote unity and understanding, institute research projects and studies, issue reports by receiving and investigating complaints, act as conciliator and recommend corrective procedures. The Act prohibits discrimination by all state departments. The 1963 session of the Maryland Legislature made two amendments to the state's code to prohibit discrimination in places of public accommodation. By the end of March, twenty-nine states had ratified a proposed constitutional amendment to forbid the imposition of a poll tax as a qualification for voting in federal elections.

Senator Leroy Johnson of Fulton County, Georgia, a Negro attorney, was elected in Atlanta to represent one of the senatorial districts under a reapportionment plan ordered by a federal court. He was extended all the courtesies due state senators. He said he was certain his reception would have been hostile without the Governor's sympathetic attitude.

The Texas Senate approved a six-year term for the first Negro ever to serve on the Texas Board of Corrections.

EXECUTIVE. Governors of several states acted on behalf of civil rights and a desegregated society. Negroes were appointed to State Boards of Education in Delaware and Tennessee. Maryland's Governor made efforts to bring about an agreement in Cambridge between the Mayor, the City Council and Negro leaders on proposals dealing with public accommodations, housing, and jobs; and the Governor of West Virginia promised demonstrators picketing the *Southern Governors Conference* that he would end segregation in the public schools. The Governor of Virginia announced the formation of the *Prince Edward Free Association* "to establish, maintain and operate a system of schools . . . without regard to race, creed or color." Present at the announcement were representatives of the county government, the NAACP,

and a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

The Chief Executive of North Carolina opened the "Governor's School for the Gifted" during the summer at Winston-Salem with thirty Negro students included in a body of 400. The sum of \$150,000 a year donated by the *Carnegie Foundation* and by civil leaders for three years will be expended on "academically able" and "artistically talented" children. Study will cost the students nothing.

In December, 1962, the Texas Attorney General held unconstitutional the 1957 law requiring referendum approval of desegregation by public school districts, and the Governor of Georgia appointed two Negro educators to the *Governor's Commission to Improve Education*.

During 1963, desegregation in higher education progressed steadily without unusual impediments except at the University of Alabama and at the University of Mississippi where the Chief Executive of each of these states interfered with the normal educational process. Georgia Tech received permission from the State Board of Regents to play against bi-racial teams in Atlanta in the future. The first two Negro students to attend a public bi-racial school at any educational level in the state were graduated in May from the University of Georgia. One of them was elected to *Phi Beta Kappa*. West Georgia College in Carrollton enrolled one Negro student, Columbus College enrolled one, and Valdosta State College, two.

The Athletic Board of the University of Kentucky made Negroes eligible to play on its intercollegiate teams. Reports indicated the University's desegregated teams would encounter little or no difficulty in scheduling games with many of the other teams in the Conference in which they play. Eleven Negroes registered at Tulane University at New Orleans.

The Mississippi State College Board voted to permit its college to participate in the *National Collegiate Athletic Association* play-off despite the fact they would have to play against teams with Negro members. On August 18, James H. Meredith received a degree from the University of Mississippi, becoming its first Negro alumnus. Fayetteville State College in North Carolina, previously all-Negro, enrolled its first white student on September 24; and South Carolina became the last state in the Union to make a start toward desegregating its public educational facilities when Harvey B. Gantt was admitted to Clemson College on January 28. On July 26, another Negro student, Lucinda Brawley, was accepted for admission and enrolled in the fall. The University of South Carolina accepted Robert G. Anderson, its first Negro

student, on August 1 for the fall term. Henri Monteith a seventeen-year-old Columbia resident, who brought a class action suit was ordered admitted on July 10. Six Negroes were reported enrolled without difficulty at predominantly white state-supported colleges in this state.

Vernon McDaniel, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the *State Teachers Association* of Texas, a Negro organization, was appointed with fourteen other prominent Texans to serve on a committee of *Education Beyond the High School*. At the University of Texas a Negro was accepted by the institution's marching band, and Henderson County Junior College was desegregated.

Employment without discrimination became the concern of several state governors, state boards and commissions, two state senators, and other state groups. A meeting called by Mayor Theodore A. McKeldin on August 23 resulted in promises to eliminate racial discrimination in union apprenticeship programs in the Baltimore area. The Governor of West Virginia appointed Dr. Mildred Mitchell-Bateman, a Negro, to the \$20,000-a-year post as State Mental Health Director; and issued an Executive Order banning racial discrimination among employers with state contracts. The Governor of North Carolina announced the formation of a *Good Neighbor Council* to "encourage employment of qualified people without regard to race," and the more adequate training of Negro youth so they may become qualified for better jobs. The Governor of Kentucky issued a "Code of Fair Practices" which forbids discrimination against minorities and a Negro was appointed Assistant Attorney General of Texas.

District of Columbia Commissioners spelled out to contractors who discriminate because of race its regulations permitting cancellation of contracts with them and denial of future District business. Among other things, these regulations state that surveillance of contracts will be stepped up and regular count of the number of Negroes at work on city projects under contract will be made. Where discrimination has occurred, the full backing of the Commissioners will be given in taking necessary action.

The offices of the *North Carolina Employment Security Commission* in Charlotte, Durham, High Point, Rocky Mount, New Bern, Wilmington, and Raleigh were integrated on March 1; the State Board of Public Welfare of the same State adopted non-discriminatory rules for hiring practices; and the *State Commission on Human Rights* of Kentucky advised Negro teachers to notify it if they lose their jobs or feel their employment is threatened "because of race or color."

Two Georgia state senators appointed Negro and white boys as pages—Senators Leroy R. Johnson, the only Negro in the Legislature, and Senator James P. Westberry. A young policeman was sworn in as the first Negro member of the Georgia National Guard, and a former Negro policeman was hired as a deputy sheriff in Macon County, Alabama, with authority to arrest all criminals. One of the first group of Negroes to attend desegregated schools in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1957, was employed as a clerk on July 22 in the City Hall. A former teacher who lost her job because of desegregation of an Oklahoma school district was hired in the office of the state's new Republican Governor.

Executive Order 63-485, issued by the Governor of Kentucky, directed administrative departments and agencies to prevent discrimination in public accommodations furnished by state licensed, supervised, or regulated businesses. The Governor of Missouri directed that enlistments in the state's National Guard would be determined by qualifications of applicants, not race or color, or religious creed.

Responding to the widespread protest by Negroes in North Carolina, the Governor of that state called on integration leaders to cease demonstrating, saying they had made their point. "The message is clear to all," anyone who has not received it does not understand human conduct, he told them. At the same time, he convened a meeting of these leaders in the State Capital during the week of July 1 to talk over the racial crisis, and appointed a former United States Ambassador and Commander of the National Guard to help local officials "settle all grievances." Mayors from the entire State voted unanimously on July 5 to give full support to the Governor in his efforts to "remove the indignities long suffered by Negroes."

The new head of Oklahoma's *Human Rights Commission* is a Negro, appointed by the Governor on July 17. The West Virginia *Human Rights Commission* called for an end to racial discrimination in the Bluefield-Princeton area, and the Governor urged the immediate elimination of "all lingering pockets of discrimination."

"Georgia's Hill-Burton hospitals have all had to give the State 'adequate assurance' the facilities will be operated without discrimination because of race, creed or color." At the *Maryland Institute for Men*, prison officials said Negro and white inmates ate together without incident as plans for the integration of the institution progressed. A State Park in Beaumont, Texas, became the first in the State to integrate when it discontinued segregation except at the swimming pool.

There were interesting developments on the political scene. Governor Sanders of Georgia was elected both by popular vote and by the unit system, now abolished, on a platform considered moderate as to segregation—desegregation issues. He won over former Governor Marvin Griffin, advocate of segregation and of resistance to desegregation. The Administration of Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina worked diligently against all three of the proposed States Rights Amendments to the United States Constitution being circulated among the states. Senator Leroy Johnson and Attorney A. T. Walden became the first of their race to be named to the *Georgia Democratic Executive Committee*.

JUDICIAL. In the field of education, a state court of appeals held that the Georgetown, Texas, Independent School District cannot spend money to build segregated schools. This was the first such ruling in Texas. The State Supreme Court of Mississippi, dismissed an injunction which attempted to prohibit the Mississippi State University Basketball Team from participating in an integrated tournament.

On March 5, the Alabama Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth "of conspiring to cause a mob . . . for the purpose of provoking a breach of the peace," in connection with the arrival of "Freedom Riders" at a Birmingham bus station.

In May, Alabama's Supreme Court ruled that the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and ten other Negro ministers could remain free pending review of appeal of a court contempt conviction. Sentences had been given them for defying an injunction against demonstrations. On June 15, the State Court of Appeals discharged complaints against twelve persons convicted of department store sit-ins in Birmingham during 1960 on the basis that such convictions were unconstitutional in the light of a May 20, 1963 United States Supreme Court ruling. It also reversed the conviction of a Negro minister who was fined \$100 and sentenced to 180 days in jail for blocking pedestrian traffic and refusing to obey an officer. The opinion was "there is no suggestion . . . that the defendant violated any traffic regulation of the city."

A new ordinance passed by the City of Mobile regulating picketing was declared unconstitutional by a circuit judge on November 12 because it was "vague and uncertain and violated constitutional rights," after a member of the *White Citizens Council* of Mobile County had been arrested, jailed and fined for picketing a variety store which had desegregated its lunch counter.

The Arkansas Supreme Court threw out the convictions of eleven Negroes charged with disturbing the peace in connection with sit-in demonstrations in 1960, but affirmed criminal trespass convictions, stating there was no evidence the statute was being discriminatorily administered by not being applied to white trespassers, and the arrests were not state action enforcing discrimination because "defendants had no right to be served where the operator did not wish to serve them, since the State has no 'public accommodations' statute." Contempt of court charges against 222 Negroes in Tallahassee, Florida, were dismissed when a state court recognized their right to picket and protest peacefully.

Six Negro students at Sumter, South Carolina, were convicted of breach of the peace for protesting racial segregation, but the State Supreme Court reversed their convictions for lack of evidence.

The Delaware Supreme Court held that persons who stage sit-ins at restaurants, bars, or hotels where they were denied service because of race cannot be prosecuted for trespassing; it upheld the old 1875 state inn-keepers' law, which permits a proprietor to refuse service to a guest when he feels such service "would be offensive to a majority of his customers and accordingly would injure his business"; but it ruled the State cannot be used to help an owner or proprietor enforce a policy of discrimination.

The Maryland Court of Appeals, on October 9, reversed the commitment of two fifteen-year-old leaders of the Negro protest movement in Cambridge, Maryland, to indeterminate terms in state correctional institutions, holding a lower court judge "had erred not only in assigning the indeterminate commitments but also in failing to observe ordinary rules of evidence and procedure." This same court ruled that the *Prince Georges County Boys Club*, a private group, must admit colored youth since it uses public facilities.

On March 1, the Fulton County, Georgia, Superior Court found the city had violated the Federal Constitution in erecting two street barricades on December 18, 1962, designed to prevent the purchase of homes by Negroes in a white area. Virginia's highest court ruled, on September 11, that segregated seating laws are "invalid and unenforceable." The New Castle County, Delaware, Superior Court reversed the decision of the *Delaware Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission* and ordered it to grant a license to a Negro who had been denied one.

In a special referendum in November, 1962, voters of Birmingham, Alabama, approved a

Mayor-Council form of government to replace the three-member Commission, but the Commissioners refused to vacate City Hall until ordered to do so by the courts. They contended they were entitled to serve out their terms which did not end until October, 1965. The State Supreme Court upheld the right of the new Mayor, and his nine Councilmen to assume office immediately. The new city government officials, though segregationists, pledged to resolve the racial crisis then existing in the city. Outgoing city officials had refused to negotiate with Negro citizens seeking equality and used fire hoses and police dogs to suppress the integrationist movement.

LEGAL ACTION — STATE GOVERNMENTS NON-COMPLIANCE

LEGISLATIVE. Georgia and Louisiana passed legislation to be used to assist students preferring private schools. A report of the Mississippi General Legislative Investigating Committee accused United States Marshals of brutality at the University of Mississippi in 1962. This was denied by the Department of Justice as untruthful, "distorted," and "a grievous slander against a courageous group of deputy marshals, more than two-thirds of whom are Southerners." The Texas Senate rejected a former Supreme Court Justice as a regent for the University of Texas. His views on integration figured in the rejection, it is said. The State of Alabama set up a five-member Commission to *Preserve the Peace*, reportedly for the purpose of probing the situation in Birmingham.

After a raid and arrests of officials of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), which a spokesman for the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities said followed a year-long investigation, all records of the organization were seized. The homes of officials were ransacked and personal papers and books removed. These officers were charged with "operating a Communist conspiracy" in violation of a state sedition law. The offices of the law firm handling SCEF's business was also "stripped of files" having anything to do with the organization.

A series of Acts of the Louisiana Legislature, approved on June 15, revised, extended, amended or doubled the penalties of previously passed statutes relating to public accommodations. Mississippi's Sovereignty Commission, the state's segregation watchdog agency headed by the Governor, on November 1, resumed after a brief suspension its donation of \$2,000 monthly to the Radio-Television Forum sponsored by Citizens Councils. The Arkansas Legislature approved the three pro-

posed amendments to the United States Constitution to restrict the United States Supreme Court and to promote states rights, sponsored by the *General Assembly of States*, a part of the *Council of State Governments*.

EXECUTIVE. The outgoing Governor of Alabama passed his mantle on to the incoming Chief Executive when he told an organizational session of the State Legislature, on January 8, it was possible to maintain school segregation "if we stand firm, if we remain resolute and steadfast."

The new Governor began his administration at his inaugural ceremonies with a "blast" at those who were working for a democratic society. He said. "I draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet before the feet of tyranny and I say segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever . . . What I have said about segregation goes double this day and what I have said to or about some federal judges goes triple this day." He had called at least one federal judge a "carpetbagging, scalawagging, integrating, race-mixing, bold-faced liar." The South, he stated, would determine in the next election who would occupy the White House. Then he urged the South to break away from the National Democratic Party.

This type of barrage was maintained throughout the first eleven months of his administration: for instance, when the Attorney General of the United States convened with him on April 25 at the State Capitol in an effort to induce him to modify his declared intention to resist all desegregation orders; when he asked Alabama's senators to have a United States District Attorney in Mobile fired for saying to a meeting of 1,000 Negroes on March 31, "You have a district attorney who is willing to get out and help you with your fight"; and also at an August 29 meeting of the *Dallas County Citizens Council*, when he promised them he would "work to re-segregate any desegregated school." Again he said, "The American people are going to rise up and strike down those who have destroyed the rights of the individual and of the states. We will win regardless of how long the fight takes," was his conclusion.

So immoderate had the Governor's actions and utterances become that during the week of September 7, in regard to the public school controversy over integration, he lost the support (if only temporarily) of several of his staunchest supporters. The *Tuscaloosa Graphic* said, "He has no really new legal proposition. His talk of 'fight, fight, fight' means knocking somebody in the head. While he pleads for peace and condemns violence, he encourages the violence he condemns."

The Governor continued his announced intentions regardless of their fruitlessness. His intransigence was revealed in connection with the Birmingham Movement, with the desegregation of the University of Alabama, and with the desegregation incident to a few public schools in the State. He rejected the President's statement that the white people of Birmingham had inflicted abuses on the Negroes and that this should come to a stop. He questioned the President's authority to send troops into the State without state permission and called this action an affront to him and to Alabama's people. He filed suit in the United States Supreme Court charging that the President had violated the Federal Constitution and Alabama's sovereignty. He then announced that he and the Alabama Bar Association's *Committee on Constitutional Government and State Sovereignty* had agreed to meet all desegregation attempts "with determined and steadfast legal opposition."

This same Governor resisted the efforts of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government to mediate in demands of Negro citizens for the elimination of segregation in Birmingham. He did supply numerous State Troopers, Highway Patrolmen and National Guardsmen. This was to maintain law and order, he contended.

Some of the governors of other states used highway patrolmen and/or National Guardsmen to stop racial demonstrations, notably, the Governor of Georgia at Savannah, the Governor of South Carolina at Charleston; and the Governor of Maryland at Cambridge. But none of these expressed sentiments similar to those of Alabama's Governor. The Chief Executive of North Carolina denounced boycotts, as Negroes in three districts kept their children out of school several days in protest of racial policies.

The stand of the Governor of Alabama on segregation helped to keep the State in turmoil from the beginning of the year to its end. He attempted to block court-ordered desegregation at the University of Alabama. Under the cloak of making an attempt to raise additional constitutional questions about state-federal relationships, he actually drew half circles about 10 feet across in front of entrances to the registration building at the University of Alabama, and, standing within one of them, refused to permit the Negro students already admitted to register until federalized National Guardsmen forced him to back down from his stand. Even then he vowed to remove the students. One of these, James H. Hood, facing charges brought to the University's Board of Trustees by the Governor, had to withdraw, giving his health as the reason for withdrawal.

Cleve McDowell had to leave the University of Mississippi because of the discovery that he carried a concealed weapon, a small pistol, which fell out of his pocket as he stooped to recover his sunglasses. Reported to the sheriff by another student, McDowell was jailed, then expelled on September 24. This made the University all-white again. Fourteen students were expelled from Arkansas A. M. & N., the only state-supported college for Negroes in the State, for conducting a series of sit-ins; two students were expelled from Savannah State College for leading a protest demonstration because the contract of an economics professor was not renewed.

As he had promised, the Governor of Alabama attempted to keep Negroes out of the formerly all-white public schools of the cities of Birmingham, Huntsville, Mobile and Tuskegee, ordered to begin admitting Negro children in the fall. He issued Executive Orders postponing the opening of these schools and barring racial integration. He attempted to use State Troopers and State National Guardsmen to prevent their desegregation, but neither of these tactics worked. A Department of Justice official said it was tragic that it became necessary to use federal troops to put down resistance to court orders, but that Wallace was using state power to paralyze the supreme law of the country. There was little evidence of sufficient threat of violence to warrant use of troopers at integrated schools. While agreeing that they did not wish the public schools integrated, city and school authorities went on record as desiring to keep the schools open.

Maryland's Attorney General ruled that the State's Governor could not issue an executive order banning racial discrimination in state-licensed businesses and professions, and that there was no provision for such an order in the State Constitution. The Governor of Mississippi advanced his "relocation plan," to give each state an equal percentage of Negroes in the population, and announced a grass-roots movement against passage of President Kennedy's 1963 Civil Rights Bill directed from Washington, D. C., headquarters.

South Carolina decided to close its twenty-six state parks indefinitely on September 8 rather than integrate them.

The segregation-desegregation question dominated politics in Alabama and Mississippi. The Governor of Alabama announced his campaign to tell the "story of the South" to Northern audiences, particularly to student groups. In all of his speeches, he spoke against the Kennedy Administration's integration and civil rights policies. Some of these speeches were sponsored by *Citizens Councils*, as

in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia. He called on Georgians to join the "unpledged, free electors movement, in which he had joined the Governor of Mississippi, and to choose electors who will be against Mr. Kennedy and his integrationist crowd." The Governor of Mississippi, too, took his "states rights" story North and urged opposition to President Kennedy's proposed civil rights legislation.

Lieutenant Governor Paul Johnson, to take office as Governor on January 21, 1964, pledged "to resist the integration of any school anywhere in Mississippi." In his campaign, he addressed *Citizens Councils'* meetings and urged white people to join these organizations. He won with the largest vote ever cast for a gubernatorial candidate in that State.

JUDICIAL. State Supreme Courts upheld lower courts which made non-compliant decisions. The Alabama Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the Governor of Alabama violated no provision of the State Constitution in his efforts to preserve classroom segregation.

Other rulings made by this court relate mainly to demonstrations. It declined to review the convictions for contempt of a woman leader in Gadsden, Alabama, for failing to answer a question of the Circuit Solicitor when he called her by her first name, ruling one's own name "is an acceptable appellation at law"; and upheld convictions of four white clergymen, including the Chaplain of Yale University, for eating with Negroes at a Montgomery bus station. "Freedom Walkers" were prohibited from demonstrating in DeKalb County but the Court refused to ban them state-wide, as the Governor desired.

The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled constitutional a 1959 law making it a misdemeanor not to leave a place of business when asked to do so by the management. The Supreme Court of Georgia refused to lower a \$20,000 appeal bond for a 67-year-old white, California minister convicted in an anti-segregation demonstration on the charge of disturbing public worship.

The Maryland Supreme Court upheld the classification which exempts establishments whose receipts are mostly from alcoholic beverages from an ordinance against discrimination, because, it said, racial difficulties are more likely to occur in drinking places. But it held the ordinance itself was in conflict with the criminal trespass statute of the State.

Circuit courts made numerous segregation decisions. In Virginia, the Prince Edward County School Board was told it had no duty to maintain free schools; and Powhatan County was informed

that it could disregard applications of thirty-four Negro children for admission to all-white schools because of "irregularities" in their applications.

Picketing, sit-ins, and other demonstrations were adversely ruled on by circuit courts. Injunctions against demonstrations were granted at Gadsden and Talladega, Alabama; in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, and at the county seat, Clinton; at Tampa, Florida; at Birmingham, Alabama, and at other places. An appeals court in Florida upheld an injunction issued against the NAACP and others, preventing them from picketing Webb's City, Inc., a mercantile corporation to protest lunch counter segregation and its Negro employment policy.

A superior court denied motions to set bond on peace warrants sworn out against five civil rights demonstrators in Americus, Georgia, charged with the capital crime of trying to incite to insurrection; another awarded a white grocer \$35,793.05 in actual damages and \$50,000 in punitive damages against the NAACP and two state and local officers of the organization who boycotted and picketed his store. They were protesting the firing of a Negro employee. The Fulton County Superior Court ordered indictments drawn in 100 Atlanta, Georgia, sit-in cases, under the State's anti-trespass law. A county judge sentenced seven young Negroes of St. Augustine, Florida, to 60 days each in jail after disorderly conduct convictions arising from a sit-in demonstration. They were also charged with refusing to leave a private business. At Selma, Alabama, a circuit court sentenced two members of the *Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee* (SNCC) to 180 days at hard labor and placed each under a \$1,000 peace bond, to be forfeited if they participated in future demonstrations in Alabama. Appeal bonds were also set at \$1,000 each.

LEGAL ACTION — LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COMPLIANCE

LEGISLATIVE. Louisville, Kentucky, became the first Southern city to adopt an ordinance outlawing racial discrimination in public business places. The Baltimore City Solicitor ruled an ordinance banning discrimination was back in effect after changes in a state law which had made it invalid. Asheville, North Carolina, repealed Article 23 of the City Code which made it unlawful to sell property to Negroes in a predominantly white neighborhood; and the following cities repealed their ordinances decreeing segregation: Montgomery, Selma, Bessemer, and Birmingham, all in Alabama. Albany, Georgia, repealed ordinances requiring segregation in transportation ticket sales places, in lines, and in restaurants. Anderson, South Carolina, repealed ordinances prohibiting integrated lunch counters.

The repeal of these ordinances, however, did not mean that the practice of segregation had been outlawed or that police power would not be used to enforce it.

The last remaining city segregation ordinance of Raleigh, North Carolina, was repealed. It required segregation in cemeteries. Miami, Florida, passed an ordinance creating a bi-racial community board of fifteen; Denton, Texas, declared all public facilities integrated, including the library and the hospital.

EXECUTIVE. *Southern School News* for October, 1963, reported that 161 Southern school districts desegregated for the first time. Mississippi is the only State in which segregation is intact in public elementary and secondary schools.

In Alabama, the School Boards of four cities—Tuskegee, Huntsville, Birmingham, and Mobile accepted, in all, twenty-four Negro pupils into their white public schools, though they did so reluctantly. On August 29, Powhatan County, Virginia, desegregated its only white public schools, but more than half of the white students there remained away and enrolled in a private segregated school.

Other places to which desegregation came for the first time were Pine Bluff and Hot Springs, Arkansas; Jacksonville and Tallahassee, Florida; Savannah, Brunswick, and Athens, Georgia; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Cambridge, Maryland; Surry County, Gaston and Edenton, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Sparta, Livingston and Celina, Tennessee; and Danville and Petersburg, Virginia. Interestingly, the Shelby County, Tennessee, School Board filed a total desegregation proposal with the Federal District Court which would desegregate all grades of its schools at the beginning of the 1964-65 term. The county has no intergraded schools, but is under orders to desegregate.

Some school boards focused attention on the new United States Supreme Court ruling that race-transfer provisions included in many desegregation plans to aid children preferring to attend private schools were unconstitutional. New assignments and transfer policies were announced by some school systems, as in Greensboro and Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and Tulsa, Oklahoma. The Board of Education at Memphis, Tennessee, broadened its reassignment policies; and the Virginia Pupil Assignment Board Chairman announced academic qualifications would not be considered when Negro children seek transfers to white or predominantly white schools. Six counties in Florida, under orders to desegregate, stated all prospective first-graders would be given the choice

of the school nearest their home regardless of race. Roanoke, Virginia, voluntarily removed its transfer procedure clause from plans submitted to the Court. School boards in the Georgia Counties of Bibb, Fulton and Houston voted not to use state tuition grants to aid children preferring to attend private schools.

Some breaking down of opposition to desegregating teaching personnel took place. Instances were reported from Dover, Delaware, Dade and Sarasota Counties in Florida, Jefferson County, Kentucky, Putnam County, Tennessee, and from El Paso and Odessa, Texas. The Arlington, Virginia, School Board voted to drop all racial considerations in the hiring, assignment, and retention of teachers as well as other school employees.

A few school systems desegregated to retain federal aid. Some 224 school boards were alerted in 1962 that they would lose Government funds if they failed to integrate. The Muscogee County, Georgia, Board of Education voted to begin integrating no later than September 1, 1964, so did Okaloosa County, Florida. Others in this group were Mineral Wells in Palo Pinto County, Burk Burnett in Wichita County, Potter County Consolidated School District No. 3 near Amarillo, and Connally Independent School District in McLennan County—all in Texas. Integrated elementary schools were scheduled to open at Ft. Rucker, Ft. McClellan and Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama.

Issues connected with desegregation of athletics and social events were faced up to by some communities. Two Negro players appeared in the Brevard, North Carolina, High School varsity football team's line-up on September 6, the first such players in the State; and the newly appointed Albermarle County School Board rescinded the ban on school social and athletic events that had resulted in the firing of the predecessor Board.

An interesting report was made by the *Citizens Advisory Committee* to the St. Louis Board of Education on June 21, accused of resegregation. It called for the adoption of policies aimed at bringing about a maximum of desegregation. Among other things, the Committee recommended: (1) "that new boundaries be drawn for elementary and secondary schools where a change of boundary would achieve desegregation, and that pupils be given the right to transfer as a means of furthering desegregation", (2) "that children involved in the St. Louis system's bus transportation program, the vast majority of them Negroes, be 'fully integrated' in all classroom and extra-classroom activities of the receiving elementary schools during the school day" and that all teaching staffs be in-

tegrated, (3) that in the future, lines of action urged by Negro and civil rights leaders which the St. Louis school system has resisted be adopted.

Three reasons were given by the October, 1963, *Southern School News* for peaceful school desegregation in Florida: (1) a responsible press; (2) responsible political leadership; and (3) the general tone set by former Governor Le Roy Collins, who advocated keeping the schools open, regardless of what happened. In the field of higher education, the Huntsville, Alabama, Chief of Police disapproved of the Governor's opposition to desegregation of the University Center there. Dade County Junior College in Florida desegregated all activities during the year, the only such institution in Florida. Negroes make up about 8 per cent of the student body and occupy several seats on the faculty. Armstrong College in Savannah, Georgia, admitted a Negro student; the University of Chattanooga agreed to admit qualified Negro graduate students for summer study and Lee Junior College in Baytown, near Houston, Texas, enrolled its first Negro student. Later, two more of the state's public institutions, Henderson County College at Athens and Texarkana College announced they would accept or had accepted Negro students.

There appears to have been an upswing in the employment of Negroes as policemen and as other city and county employees. Among cities announcing employment of or training periods for such officers were Huntsville, Alabama; Calhoun, Columbus, and Cordele, Georgia; Jackson and Meridian, Mississippi; Washington and Whiteville, North Carolina; Anderson, South Carolina; and Danville, Virginia. Among those employing deputy sheriffs were Macon County, Alabama; Richland County, South Carolina; and McLennan County, Texas. The Mayor of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, set up a police officer trainee program in a special effort to recruit colored applicants and the Police Chief of Washington, D. C. directed his commanding officers to make personnel assignments without regard to "race, color, religion or national origin."

Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia, hired their first firemen and Richmond, Virginia, announced that its fire company units would be integrated. Gastonia, North Carolina, employed Negro nurses and Salisbury, North Carolina, voted to eliminate "race, color, or national origin" as factors in hiring city employees. The District of Columbia Commissioners expanded the *Real Estate Commission* from three to five and appointed two Negroes to fill the new positions.

A report released by the District Commissioners showed that 18 per cent more Negroes

hold jobs with salaries of \$5,000 to \$9,999 during 1963 than in 1962 and that Negroes were involved in 36.8 per cent of all District promotional action. Fairfax County, Virginia, no longer requires prospective employees to designate race on application forms.

In Jackson, Mississippi, the Mayor announced in an agreement with Negro leaders, that within sixty days Negroes would be employed as follows: Six policemen would be hired for full regular duty in Negro neighborhoods, eight crossing guards would be trained for use in Negro school areas, one truck driver would be upgraded to be in charge of a Negro crew; and seven upgraded to operate heavy equipment. But he refused to consider a standing bi-racial committee, stating they "tend to become dominated by pressure groups who made impossible demands." Alexandria, Virginia, announced a merit hiring and promotion policy for city employees.

Demonstrations carried on by Negroes and their supporters to secure citizenship rights were far from fruitless. They caused the President of the United States and the Attorney General to use the prestige and power of the Federal Government on the Negro's behalf; and public opinion appeared to be on the side of the demonstrators. Out of the involvement of all of the Southern states in this movement, some tangible results may be noted, especially in the area of public accommodations.

Many city officials set up or approved bi-racial committees or commissions in an attempt to work out solutions to some, if not all grievances of Negroes. On most of these groups whites predominated. There were exceptional cases, as in Danville, Virginia, where the advisory committee was all-white.

The function of the committees varied. In Birmingham, Alabama, the committee was authorized to inform, advise, and recommend to the Mayor and Council steps to be taken toward development and improvement of the city. In Anniston, Alabama, the committee could not interfere with the operation of private business. In Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, the committee was told to steer the city into a positive example of desegregation of public and private facilities. In Vero Beach, Florida, housing, recreation, employment, and education were to come under the committee's observation. The Columbus, Georgia, committee was to recommend ways of solving racial problems and to "afford proper liaison and meaningful negotiations of social problems." A unique committee was the one set up by the City Council of Greenville, Mississippi. A three-member group

was composed of councilmen to operate like other Council committees, such as those on airport and public works. This official group was authorized to meet with "an equal number of representatives chosen by the Negro community itself."

In Sumter, South Carolina, the bi-racial committee was simply to facilitate communication between the Negro community and local city and county governments. A committee meeting in Tuskegee, Alabama, was informal and without official recognition or function, but the fact that it was possible to bring Negroes and whites together just to talk was a feat in itself. Despite their limitations, remarkable changes in race relations resulted from some of these groups; for example, the forty-seven members of the *Restaurant Association of Ft. Lauderdale* issued a policy statement declaring all member restaurants, all theatres and drive-ins, many downtown store facilities were open to all citizens; *Broward County Manufacturing Association* announced its 100-member organization had opened its doors to all for employment.

From Kentucky came an announcement that since May 22 about ninety communities had voluntarily taken desegregation steps and businessmen in forty to fifty others had advised the Kennedy administration they were prepared to do so. In Durham, North Carolina, all hotels, motels and nearly half of the restaurants were desegregated. Thirty-one retail establishments, six commercial banks, and three insurance companies planned to disregard race in hiring.

With the announcement of the work of bi-racial committees, it was brought to public attention that the City of Fort Worth, Texas, had been working toward desegregation and had previously discarded, unnoticed, racial bars in hotels, restaurants, public facilities, industrial employment and in upgrading.

Besides appointing or recognizing bi-racial committees to work toward desegregation, city governments facilitated desegregation in other ways. The Asheville and Wilmington, North Carolina, City Councils voted to urge the total desegregation of all public places. The Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, in a statement before a Senate Committee urged passage of the public accommodations section of the Kennedy Civil Rights Bill, the first approval by a major Southern public official. This same official, after hearing that Negroes were refused service at a City Hall cafeteria, personally escorted them in.

The Mayor of New Orleans agreed to remove racial signs from restrooms in city buildings and announced applications would be received from

qualified Negroes for Sanitation and Fire Department jobs; there would be no segregation suits, and the Mayor would not harass merchants who chose to desegregate their businesses.

City officials of Cambridge, Maryland, opposed a referendum on an equal accommodations amendment to the town charter, because it would jeopardize the truce agreed on in the racial situation there. The Mayor of Savannah, Georgia, advised the *Ku Klux Klan* that the city did not welcome any outside influence on negotiations aimed at settling its racial problems, and declined to speak at a Klan rally.

Other cities acted to promote desegregation. Libraries were desegregated in Albany, Georgia, on a stand-up basis; in Mobile, Alabama, in the Muscogee County-Columbus, Georgia, area; and at Sumter, South Carolina. The Housing Authority of Greensboro, North Carolina, removed the color bar from its 1,039 low-rent housing.

Charlotte, North Carolina, announced desegregation of practically all public facilities, including the Memorial Hospital. The General Hospital at High Point, North Carolina, was desegregated after a series of demonstrations; and in return for suspension of anti-segregation activities, the Mayor promised a permanent human relations commission representing all phases of the community. Easton, Maryland, announced complete and voluntary desegregation of all public accommodations; and Westminster, Maryland, all restaurants but one.

Upon request of the District of Columbia Commissioners, its Corporation Counsel ruled that two existent laws, an 1872 public accommodations statute and a 1902 License Act, make it illegal for barbers to refuse to cut the hair of colored people.

In the Cambridge, Maryland, situation, Negroes won concessions from the city government only after intervention by the State and the Federal Governments: and, in return, Negroes agreed to a cooling-off period pending a referendum on an anti-discrimination amendment to the city charter. Both city officials and demonstrators expected the amendment to be defeated, as it was, but other concessions came to demonstrators. They could choose Negro members for a bi-racial committee; the Council agreed to revive a \$1,000,000 public housing project in the Negro section; to employ staff members in the Cambridge office of the State Department of Employment Security; and to secure implementation of the grade-a-year school integration plan.

In Prince George County, Virginia, the County Prosecutor barred the issuance of trespass warrants against Negroes seeking service in restaurants or

hotels, since it is not a crime for a person of any race to enter a place of public accommodation for service, but, he explained, the existing trespass law would still be enforced provided the warrant "is not based upon . . . race, creed, color or national origin."

After the new government of Birmingham, Alabama, headed by Mayor Albert Boutwell, gained full authority, it appealed for "restraint and peace," and pledged "immediate and determined attention to solving the difficulties." But events that followed—bombings and rioting and other crimes—indicated there was neither peace nor restraint. The City Board of Education did permit a reported 1,081 student demonstrators, charged with truancy, to return to their classes after being expelled and suspended. The Alexandria, Virginia, City Council banned discrimination at all municipal public facilities.

Negroes began to participate more fully in public recreation through the integration of such facilities in several cities. By court order, Mobile, Alabama, integrated its golf course. White golfers signed a petition to have it remain open, when the prospects of closing it were raised. Birmingham's Park and Recreational Board agreed to reopen three of its four golf courses after having closed them for seventeen months to avoid a federal court desegregation order. Other cities desegregated their park facilities either wholly or partially. Among them were Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Augusta, Georgia; Clarksville, Tennessee; and Corsicana and Dallas, Texas.

The following cities integrated their swimming or wading pools: Atlanta, Georgia; Nashville, Tennessee; Houston and Beaumont, Texas; Durham, Raleigh, and Thomasville, North Carolina; and Alexandria, Virginia.

Tallahassee, Florida, integrated its tennis courts and Memphis, Tennessee, all recreational facilities, except public swimming and wading pools. Negroes are no longer required to sit in separate balconies in motion picture theatres in Little Rock, Arkansas, Amarillo, Texas, and Richmond, Virginia. Negroes may now sleep or dine at some of the leading hotels in Charlotte, North Carolina, Orlando, Florida, and Atlanta, Georgia.

Negroes made concerted effort to increase their voting strength, sought public office, both elective and appointive; and, with federal aid, tried to eliminate discrimination in political affairs generally. In Dallas County, Alabama, Negro citizens conducted a twenty-day campaign to increase their number of voters. A similar campaign was conducted in Birmingham as a new phase of the struggle against racial segregation.

The former Police Commissioner of this city, an outspoken segregationist, blamed his defeat for the office of Mayor on the Negro vote.

Negro citizens of Georgia pushed voter campaigns. The Negro vote was considered important in several local as well as in state elections. Terrell County, which two years previously had fifty-one Negro voters, reported 128 registered in 1963. The County's attitude on political activities by Negroes may be indicated by a statement attributed to the former Mayor of Dawson: "Nobody stops them, and nobody molests them. Of course, they look on them like you would a rattlesnake, but they let 'em vote." A report from Atlanta noted that by the end of 1962 Negro voter registration increased by 16,743 as compared with an increase of whites by 15,518. A minister in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, became the first Negro eligible to vote since 1902. He slipped through a side entrance to the courthouse at Francisville and entered the registration office as white residents formed a human chain across the main entrance.

Twelve Negroes were registered to vote within a week in Canton, Mississippi, where rallies by Negroes were held and where no Negroes had registered before. A campaign in Memphis, Tennessee, succeeded in registering 5,468 persons within two months. With a total of 232,256 persons registered in the city, of which 75,345 were colored, this group's voting power had reached meaningful strength. Eighteen months before April 7, 1963, Baker County, Georgia, did not have a single Negro voter. On that date, there were 300. Most of them registered within one month. The change came voluntarily when the Department of Justice persuaded county officials they had no choice.

White citizens put on registration drives to stimulate an increase in white voters to offset the increase in the Negro vote. In Charleston, South Carolina, the Chairman of the voter registration board said approximately 300 persons registered on one day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. in an "obvious" registration drive; and whites seemed to have a slight edge on Negroes.

Negroes became councilmen in Fulton and Kansas City, Missouri; in Baltimore, Maryland; and in Port Royal, Virginia. Lexington, Kentucky's City Commission received its first Negro member. As member of the Richmond, Virginia, School Board since 1953, a Negro was elected Vice-Chairman in 1963; and the first Negro admitted to classes at the College Park campus of the University of Maryland was appointed *Executive Secretary of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems*, with duties to attempt settlement of racial discrimination cases under a new law guaran-

teeing Negroes ~~ac~~ to public accommodations. Interest in political affairs was shown by Negroes in Plaquemine, Louisiana, when a full slate of twelve qualified as Democratic candidates for public office in Iberville Parish. A Negro ran for the office of Mayor in the hard-core city of Albany, Georgia.

Following his conviction for civil contempt, a Forrest County, Mississippi, Circuit Clerk complied with a federal court order to register Negroes. Eighteen of forty-three persons previously refused became electors. Thirteen white voters were disqualified by the Walthall County Board of Election Supervisors, the first known purge of white voters unable to meet the state's requirements for voter registration, since the drive for Negro voter rights began in the state.

Segregation was eliminated at voting places in Augusta, Georgia, and Jones County, Georgia, officials agreed to discontinue separate voter registration lists.

JUDICIAL. Several judges, in cases involving demonstrators, ruled in their favor. A circuit judge in Clarksdale, Mississippi, reversed the convictions of four Negro leaders who, in 1961, were "charged with conspiracy to injure trade." They had been sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500 for leading a boycott of white merchants. Charges of trespass brought by a cafeteria operator against 132 integrationists were dismissed in Recorder's Court in Wilmington, North Carolina. Two pickets committed to a state hospital in Maryland for mental examination, after taking part in a civil rights demonstration, were freed on writs of habeas corpus. A Baltimore judge, a Baltimore county executive, and others denounced the Magistrate of Catonsville, Maryland, for committing them.

A Memphis, Tennessee, judge dismissed charges of disturbing the peace against thirteen Negroes in connection with sit-in demonstrations in 1960 and 1961. A Negro girl and a fifteen-year-old boy, who demonstrated in Cambridge, Maryland, were sent to state training schools. Both were released on probation. The Court said that while their conduct "was sufficient to support the finding of delinquency, the conduct standing alone was not so fundamentally wrong, as to require permanent treatment, as distinguished from temporary care."

LEGAL ACTION—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS NON-COMPLIANCE

LEGISLATIVE. Some of the cities which passed ordinances limiting demonstrations of various kinds were: Selma, Alabama; Columbus, Georgia; and Greenwood, Mississippi. Greenville, South Caro-

lina, repealed its segregation laws and then passed a trespass ordinance making it unlawful to refuse to leave a business after being asked to do so by the owner. This was done to circumvent the United States Supreme Court decision forbidding prosecutions for sit-ins in cities with segregation laws and policies. The *Plaquemines Parish Council* in Louisiana authorized negotiations for the lease of old Fort St. Philip to house racial demonstrators, who "invade" the territory. The same Parish adopted an ordinance forbidding bars to serve uniformed military personnel. This was in answer to the *Gesell Report* giving military commanders the right to declare surrounding businesses off-limits if they discriminated against Negroes. Danville, Virginia, adopted an ordinance regulating public demonstrations.

EXECUTIVE. One of the thirteen Negro students enrolled in the Tuskegee High School was expelled for insubordination. No details of the insubordinate acts were publicized. Some officials made statements "interpreted by resisting whites as encouragement for defiance." The Birmingham City School Superintendent said he had no intention of punishing students who walked out of classes at schools when Negroes entered. The Chairman of the City Council's Police Committee assured the public that no policeman or city official was assisting desegregation. The Mayor of Mobile said he would pardon any student convicted of charges stemming from demonstrations against school desegregation, and the Birmingham School Board filed suit against Negro leaders to recover damages because Negro children who were kept out of school to participate in demonstrations cut down on funds allocated on an average monthly pupil attendance basis.

Members of the Bibb County, Georgia, Board of Education, rejected efforts to obtain voluntary school desegregation and voted to continue operation of its school system which is segregated by race in all grades and by sex from the eighth through the twelfth grades.

In Louisiana, St. Tammany Parish school officials returned an initial grant of federal "impacted area" funds and withdrew its application for further aid; the Morehouse Parish School Board decided to end purchase of textbooks produced by the Macmillan Company on grounds that future books published by this company would include "integrated illustrations"; the Iberville Parish School Board "indefinitely suspended" thirty-five students at a Negro high school for taking part in a singing demonstration there. As a result of his slapping a seventeen-year-old girl during the dem-

onstration, her parents filed assault and battery charges against the Parish Superintendent.

Members of the *State Advisory Committee* to the *United States Civil Rights Commission* found that administrators of Greenwood and Jackson, Mississippi, have discriminated against Negro students in the distribution of federally financed free lunches. In Greenwood, the Committee charged, nearly 50 per cent of the total school enrollment is Negro but whites receive 75 per cent of the free lunches allotted.

Officials of the Charleston, South Carolina, School District No. 20 decided to participate in the state's tuition grant program to provide an escape from wholesale public school integration. Surry County, Virginia, closed its only school for whites after more than 400 white children withdrew and registered at the newly formed, private, *Surry Educational Foundation*. The Culpepper County, Virginia, School Board adopted a policy prohibiting desegregated contests in county schools.

Reactionary city officials responded to the demands of Negroes for equal use of public facilities with refusal to deal with them as bona fide citizens. Their uppermost concern was not what they could do to satisfy the demonstrators' legitimate demands; but rather, how could the demonstrators be suppressed.

When demonstrations began in Birmingham, Alabama, the reactionary Mayor called them Communism in its purest form, and said the white negotiators who met with Negroes to work out solutions to racial problems were "quislings," "gutless traitors." The Police Commissioner stated he would enforce segregation ordinances even if merchants met the demands of Negroes; that an agreement between these two groups did not mean a thing. White citizens were advised to boycott merchants who agreed to desegregate lunch counters and other facilities. The incoming Mayor said he would not submit to intimidation and urged whites and Negroes to ignore what integrationists were doing.

The Mayor of Selma, Alabama, said he was permanently for segregation and would not discuss the subject with any Negro group. The city officials of Ocala, Florida, headed by the Mayor, refused to name a bi-racial committee, because recommendations from it would not be binding on the City Council as it had no authority to force integration of privately owned businesses. Similarly, the Mayor of Savannah, Georgia, said he had no control over private businesses Negroes were attempting to integrate; the city's role was to maintain law and order. He called for State Troopers "to preserve property and personal

rights," and said he would ask for martial law, if necessary. In the oldest city in the United States, St. Augustine, Florida, demonstrators found solid opposition of authorities against demonstrations and particularly those to eliminate segregation at lunch counters.

The City Commission of Albany, Georgia, too, refused to appoint a bi-racial committee outside of the Commission itself. Like Ocala, Florida, and Albany, Georgia, city officials of Clarksdale, Mississippi, refused to appoint such a committee for the same reasons; and in addition, the Mayor said it would be presumptuous to inquire into the manner in which the Circuit Clerk of Coahoma County performed his duties. The only gain from a bi-racial committee, said the Mayor of Jackson, Mississippi, would be to do what the "agitators" want; but he agreed to meet with a local group not with any "outside" groups. And when Negroes submitted fourteen names to him as suggested members of a committee to discuss desegregation demands, he rejected ten and substituted his own choice to take their places.

The Mayor of Fayetteville, North Carolina, called on State Troopers to aid in breaking up local disturbances with tear gas; truce talks between officials of Orangeburg, South Carolina, and Negro leaders collapsed and Negroes were warned demonstrators would be arrested if their demonstrations were not peaceful. The Mayor of Columbia, South Carolina, too, was unreceptive to the idea of talking over racial problems with Negro leaders.

The Mayor of Cambridge, Maryland, declared he would not reactivate the *Equal Opportunities Committee* while demonstrations continued. Even when the City Council began negotiations with Negro leaders, he broke them off saying any agreement with the leaders was impossible. He asked the Governor to keep the National Guard in the town indefinitely. Danville, Virginia's Mayor warned demonstrators that his patience was at an end and threatened "to hose them down" and to fill every available stockade. He agreed to name an advisory committee of whites but called demonstrators "a bunch of criminals." Both at Danville and at Jackson, Mississippi, a "get tough policy" was instituted.

Efforts to desegregate swimming pools, theatres, and parks led to reported denial of admittance, or to arrests or to facilities being closed or sold in Little Rock, Arkansas; Tallahassee, Florida; DeKalb County, Albany, Americus, Columbus, and Macon, Georgia; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Biloxi, Greenville, Greenwood, and Jackson, Mississippi; Henderson and Thomasville, North Caro-

lina; Charleston, South Carolina, and at Memphis, Tennessee. A public golf course on which two Negroes had played without incident on June 6 was resegregated at Jackson, Mississippi.

Police power was often used to defeat the purpose of those conducting drives to break through the barriers which keep many Negroes from the polls. The work of voter registration workers was seriously curtailed by arrests and other police action. Two representatives of the *Student Non-Violent Coordination Committee* were arrested when they attempted to bring sandwiches to Negroes waiting in line to vote outside the courthouse in Selma, Alabama.

At Greenwood, Mississippi, voter registration marches were broken up by the police, some of whom were accompanied by civilian volunteers equipped with riot clubs. A Negro minister who led some fifty marchers said he was bitten by a police dog a block from the courthouse. In other demonstrations in that city, Negroes were arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, sentenced and fined. High bond was set. Fifty-eight Negroes were arrested on June 18 in Itta Bena after whites "smoke-bombed" a voter registration meeting. They were charged with "breach of the peace." Negro voter registration workers and a Negro landlord were charged with fire-bombing the landlord's home "to work up sympathy and excitement for their . . . drive." Three Field Secretaries of the *Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee* were arrested in Ruleville as they sought the election manager to inquire about voting procedures and to see if they could be poll watchers.

JUDICIAL. For being in contempt of Recorder's Court at Albany, Georgia, two Negro men were dragged from the courtroom and jailed. They had refused to leave seats customarily occupied by white persons.

The authority of local courts was employed to suppress desegregation demonstrations. A city judge in Columbia, South Carolina, dismissed charges of disorderly conduct against a restaurant owner who threatened to shoot a minister and his companion in they again tried to get service at his restaurant. White jurors cleared four Jackson, Mississippi, officials of liability in a \$44,000 damage suit filed by four Episcopal ministers who claimed their bi-racial group was arrested to preserve segregation.

Demonstrators were found guilty on one or more of the following charges as well as on others: Disorderly conduct, parading without a permit, disturbing the peace, trespassing, and violating anti-parade ordinances. For such, they were fined and/or jailed at Birmingham and Montgomery,

Alabama; Cambridge, Maryland; Americus and Rome, Georgia; Biloxi, Greenville, and Jackson, Mississippi; Kansas City, Missouri; Danville, Hampton, and Lynchburg, Virginia.

In some cases, bond was excessive. In Charleston, South Carolina, for example, before being reduced, bond for twenty-three teen-age demonstrators imprisoned at the county jail farm on charges of rioting was set at \$10,000 each. The total amount assessed in bonds in that city was reported as being \$1.4 million. In Americus, Georgia, a white youth was at first held without bond on charges of attempting to incite insurrection, a death penalty offense.

Several courts issued injunctions against demonstrators at Danville, Virginia, St. Louis, Missouri; Jackson and Clarksdale, Mississippi; Charleston, South Carolina; Prince Georges County, Maryland; and Talladega, Alabama. The *Washington Post* of August 8 pointed out the effect of these injunctions was to discourage, if not to prohibit, further civil rights demonstrations.

As was to be expected, all demonstrators did not abide by the terms of the injunctions. In Birmingham, Alabama, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and eleven other Negro ministers were sentenced to five days in jail and fined \$50 for being in criminal contempt of court for disobeying them. In Wilmington, North Carolina, contempt of court charges resulted from singing outside the New Hanover County Courthouse while court was in session; at Charleston, South Carolina, for failing to answer a subpoena; at Savannah, Georgia, for statements made in a newspaper interview.

Juveniles were the recipients of harsh court rulings in some instances. Seven teen-agers were taken from their parents in St. Augustine, Florida, and lodged in the county jail. It was reported they would be placed in foster homes or reform schools because neither they nor their parents would promise that the students would refrain from picketing. In Selma, Alabama, a judge said he would commit second offenders to the Mt. Meigs Reform School for young Negroes. A Birmingham judge said he would hold juvenile offenders in jail and would not set bond for them.

Other demonstrators at St. Augustine, Florida, were convicted of passing out handbills and holding a public meeting without a permit. Twenty-three young Negro demonstrators were tried on charges of attempting to desegregate the Fitzgerald, Georgia, library.

VOLUNTARY GROUP ACTION

Many groups, formally organized as well as unorganized collections of individuals, were ac-

tively involved in the Negroes' struggle to eliminate discriminatory practices. Represented among these were persons who felt this goal worthy, as well as those who attempted to obstruct the increase and spread of racial equality.

DESEGREGATION GROUPS

CIVIC GROUPS. Some citizens' groups were concerned with initiating, facilitating and furthering school desegregation. In this category were Mobile's *Alabama Behind Local Education* and Birmingham's *Community Affairs Committee on Public Schools*, in Alabama; the *Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities*; Duval County's *Aid September Students in Sensible Transition*, in Florida; St. Louis, Missouri's *Parents for Integrated Education*; the *National Women's Committee for Civil Rights*; the *Greensboro Citizens Association*, Raleigh's *Citizens Coordinating Committee* and its *Citizens Association*, in North Carolina; Little Rock, Arkansas' *Council on Community Affairs*; the *Nashville Community Relations Council* in Tennessee; the Washington, D. C. *Citizens Committee*; and a group of Huntsville, Alabama, mothers who marched their children through a line of State Troopers to school.

The *Leadership Conference on Civil Rights* and the *American Civil Liberties Union*, both of Washington, D. C., in addition to the *Calcasieu Coordinating Council* and the *Independent Democratic Association* of Lake Charles, Louisiana, urged passage of strong civil rights legislation; the *Tuskegee Civic Association*, in Alabama, continued to add to the Negroes' plurality of registered voters; Mississippians put on a state-wide gubernatorial campaign for a Negro candidate to play up the strength of the Negro vote.

Other groups called for desegregation of public facilities: the *Community Relations Committee* of Dallas, Texas; 100 residents of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina; *Savannahians for Peaceful Progress*, Savannah, Georgia; bi-racial committees in Orlando, Florida; Gastonia, Granville County, and Mt. Airy, North Carolina; and San Antonio, Texas; the *Martinsville-Henry County Christian Civic League*, of Virginia, and business and civic leaders in New Bern, North Carolina; Salisbury, Maryland; and Knoxville, Tennessee. Desegregated housing was pushed by *Neighbors, Inc.*, in Washington, D. C., and nationally by the YWCA.

Employment of Negroes and upgrading policies were the foci of attention of bi-racial groups in Memphis, Tennessee; Greensboro, and Mt. Airy, North Carolina; the *Martinsville-Henry County Christian Civic League* in Virginia; Negro leaders

in Winchester, Virginia, and a civil rights advisory group in Washington, D. C.

Civil rights leaders in the District of Columbia, and the *Civic Interest Group* of Baltimore, Maryland, requested that attention be given to police force practices, and Floridians took the same step in regard to the National Guard. The *League of Women Voters*, a national group, and a Louisville, Kentucky, women's committee worked for resolution of racial problems.

Negro leaders in Birmingham made public appeals for an end to discrimination both before and after a summer of discontent, climaxed by a tragic series of bombings which prompted them to set up vigilante-like night watches. Nationally, efforts were made to raise funds for the rebuilding of Birmingham's bombed churches.

ECONOMIC GROUPS. Many private enterprises took the initiative to serve all their customers on an equal basis. Others exerted their influence on city officials and on other businesses to change their policies in this and other regards. *Chamber of Commerce* organizations in Atlanta, Georgia, Rock Hill, North Carolina, Austin, Texas; St. Petersburg, Florida, and Chattanooga, Tennessee; in addition to the *Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel*, and a group of businessmen in Portsmouth, Virginia, and in other parts of the State thus acted in behalf of Negroes.

Some recreational facilities were made available to all citizens for the first time in Clifton Forge, Charlottesville, Arlington, Alexandria, Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Leesburg, Falls Church, and Portsmouth, Virginia; Pine Bluff and Hot Springs, Arkansas; Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth, and Houston, Texas; Ft. Myers and Cocoa Beach, Florida, Greenwood, North Carolina; and Chestertown, Maryland.

Hotels or motels, and in some cases both, began admitting Negro guests in Harrisonburg, Front Royal, Waynesboro, Norfolk, Richmond, and Virginia Beach, Virginia, San Angelo, San Antonio, Fort Worth, and Houston, Texas, Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee, Cocoa Beach, Florida; Greensboro, North Carolina; Huntsville, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia.

Eating facilities, once the bone of contention of protest groups, desegregated in almost every Southern state. Cities desegregating some eating places for the first time as well as several which opened up additional eating facilities were located in Mobile, Alabama; Little Rock, and Hot Springs, Arkansas, Ft. Myers, Gainesville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, and Cocoa Beach, Florida; Chestertown and Westminster, Maryland; Greensboro, North

Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, Tennessee, Lubbock, Austin, Corpus Christi, Abilene, San Angelo, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Houston, and Waco, Texas, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Leesburg, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Virginia Beach, Virginia.

The Sterling Park Sub-division in Washington, D. C., the Parkfairfax Housing Development in Alexandria, Virginia, and suburban areas of Montgomery County, Maryland, moved to break down the stubborn problem of housing.

Businesses hired Negroes as a part of their sales forces in San Antonio, Texas, Atlanta, Georgia, St. Petersburg, and Tallahassee, Florida; as a shoe store manager in Jackson, Mississippi; and as an interior decorator in an Atlanta, Georgia, department store. In addition to these, Negroes were hired in secretarial positions in Nashville, Tennessee, and as bus drivers in Mobile, Alabama. Firms in Dillon County, South Carolina, and in Roanoke and Charlottesville, Virginia, made known changes in their employment policies.

Labor unions in the Washington, D. C.-Baltimore, Maryland area worked to remove discriminatory restrictions in their apprenticeship training programs, and trade and craft unions in Beaumont, Texas, integrated—some with Negro officials. Nine industrial executives organized an advisory council at the White House to try to make full use of qualified workers who are Negroes; and forty firms met to form the *Huntsville Contractors Association* in Alabama with similar objectives.

Businessmen in Mississippi, speaking through the *Mississippi Economic Council*, urged that schools be kept open in the face of desegregation and that political candidates and organizations "refrain from belaboring the race issue in political campaigns." The Greenville, South Carolina, and the Jacksonville, Florida, *Chambers of Commerce*, as well as the Birmingham, Alabama, *Young Mens Business Club* spoke out for the establishment of committees to solve racial problems. Business leaders in Danville, Virginia, and Columbus, Georgia, took it upon themselves to provide leadership in race relations issues, as did the Virginia Branch of the AFL-CIO. The *Chamber of Commerce* itself desegregated in Durham, North Carolina.

EDUCATIONAL GROUPS. Among the private educational institutions which desegregated voluntarily were *Harding College* of Arkansas, *Jacksonville University* of Florida; *Atlanta Art School*, *Smith-Hughes Vocational School*, *Emory School of Nursing*, and *Mercer University* of Georgia; *Asbury*, and *Bethel Colleges* of Kentucky; *Tulane University* of Louisiana; *Johns Hopkins University's*

School of Medicine, of Maryland; Stephens College of Missouri; Wake Forest College, Atlantic Christian College, the Duke University undergraduate school, Greensboro College, High Point College, and Queens College of North Carolina. Also Furman University of South Carolina; the undergraduate school of George Peabody College for Teachers, Livingston Academy, Southwestern at Memphis, Martin College, William Jennings Bryan College, and the University of Chattanooga of Tennessee; Emory and Henry College, Mary Baldwin College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, and Virginia Union University of Virginia. In addition to these, a Negro child was admitted to Trinity School, a private Presbyterian elementary school, in Atlanta, Georgia. Others were enrolled at Roman Catholic elementary and high schools in that city.

In other desegregation advancements, the Tennessee College Association voted to admit to membership eight all-Negro and predominantly Negro colleges and universities. Wake Forest College in North Carolina announced it would desegregate its athletic teams.

In various ways, student groups of the University of Florida, the University of Miami, North Texas State University, the University of Texas, Prairie View College in Texas; Mercer University, Savannah State College, and Wesleyan College in Georgia, protested segregated public accommodations. At "Ole Miss," students picketed against the censoring of works by an art instructor which depicted the 1962 integration crisis; the Students Cabinet of Vanderbilt University Divinity School in Tennessee, and the faculty and staff of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, exhorted the President of the United States to take certain positive steps on what was then an explosive Birmingham situation.

HUMAN RELATIONS GROUPS. Cooperation between many of the volutary human relations groups was an important trend during the year. This approach was epitomized in Atlanta, Georgia, where nine civil rights organizations joined forces in the Summit Leadership Conference for an appeal called "Action for Democracy" to the moral and civic conscience of Atlanta, for "immediate non-discrimination in all fields of governmental and civil life. . . ." On a larger scale, the national bodies of the National Urban League (NUL); the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); National Council of Negro Women (NCNW); and

the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, joined to form the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership, for the purpose of eliminating inter-organizational competition and holding down threatening racial violence.

A less inclusive coalition, the National Committee Against Discrimination—NUL, CORE, and the NAACP—criticized the failure of the Federal Government to implement President Kennedy's housing order, saying "neither the order's broad spirit nor its limited letter is being made a reality."

The Southern Regional Council (SRC), and the Potomac Institute, Inc., continued to provide informative reports and analyses bearing on race relations, and through their support, aided in eliminating discrimination in other ways.

CORE members were active in trying to eliminate the waste involved in maintaining dual school systems, segregation and discrimination practices in recreation and voting, and the whole segregated structure of the South. The members of SNCC continued their broad program of voter registration, covering Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and other Southern states. This youth group attended a three-day conference devoted to methods of preparing isolated communities for desegregation. SCLC asked Negroes to boycott a group of department and variety chain stores because of their racial practices in the South, and called for a national boycott at Christmas time. Voter registration drives were conducted by this group in Danville, Virginia, and Birmingham, Alabama. SCLC and its offshoot, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, attempted to obtain additional rights for Negroes, through the initiation of demonstration movements such as the Birmingham Movement, and in assisting with other such movements.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF), also a civil rights, inter-racial organization, released an analysis which indicated Western and Midwestern legislators joined Southerners in defeating cloture of a filibuster on the civil rights bill in the Senate. The report was followed by a drive to arouse liberal forces in those areas to support the bill.

Recommending a program it named the "Domestic Marshal Plan," NUL called for "compensatory activity," better schools, teachers, social workers, jobs, and the like, to repay the Negro for past discrimination, and endorsed the establishment of a National Skills Bank to help industry locate trained Negro personnel, endorsed legal picketing and sit-ins, and made various proposals for federal programs to support Negro advancement.

The NAACP continued its road program for civil rights, and endorsed actionist programs in the movement. School segregation was challenged by this organization in various places. A series of conferences with the *Metropolitan Life Insurance Company* produced the reaffirmation of the company's policy of non-discrimination in housing, investment and employment; and pressure was brought to bear on the *American Association of Advertising Agencies* to eliminate discriminatory employment practices. The group's *Legal Defense and Education Fund* divulged a plan to train young Negro lawyers as interns to practice civil rights law in the South.

Other human relations groups made attempts to alleviate problems of segregation and discrimination, including the *Fairfax County Council on Human Relations* in Virginia; the *North Carolina Council on Human Relations*; the *Beaumont, Texas Human Relations Council*; the *Highlander Center*, in Knoxville, and the *Nashville Metropolitan Human Relations Committee* both in Tennessee.

POLITICAL GROUPS. Racial unrest in Birmingham, Alabama, prompted the *Americans for Democratic Action* to demand the removal of the former Birmingham Police Commissioner as Democratic National Committeeman from Alabama. The *Alabama Democratic Conference, Inc.*, called on President Kennedy to use "his personal prestige to alleviate the tension and restore shattered morale" in Birmingham; and the *Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council*, also of Alabama, submitted to the Birmingham City Council a ten-point program whereby this goal could be reached. The *Rome, Georgia, League of Women Voters* agreed to accept Negroes to membership.

Support for the proposed civil rights program outlined by the Kennedy Administration was given by the *Conference of Mayors*; the *Democratic National Committee* and the Republicans of the United States Senate issued a general statement upholding civil rights principles. The *National Governors Conference* instructed its executive committee to give top priority to a civil rights study.

PROFESSIONAL GROUPS. Forty-six lawyers from various parts of the country, through the treasurer of the *American Law Institute*, urged Alabama's Governor, to comply with orders for the desegregation of the University of Alabama. The *National Bar Association* and the *American Bar Association* called on the legal profession to assume leadership in the effort to end racial discrimination. The *International Commission of Jurists* expressed "deep concern and disquiet" at racial disturbances in Birmingham, Alabama, and a group of

fifty-three of that /s lawyers called for an end to violence, and for compliance with Supreme Court rulings.

Out of a series of conferences involving the nation's leading lawyers and the President of the United States, the *Lawyers' Committee on Civil Rights under Law* was formed, pledged to oppose discrimination within the legal profession, and in employment; to discourage criticism of court decisions; and to participate in the formation of biracial committees in local areas. The national *American Bar Association* asked the *National Bar Association*, the all-Negro group, to affiliate.

An unusually large part of the faculty left the *University of Mississippi* to teach elsewhere after last year's desegregation fiasco. The *American Association of University Professors* (AAUP) commended those faculty members who "upheld their principles" in working for the admission of James Meredith to the University. The *National Education Association* (NEA) called for the extension of the principle of desegregation to its affiliates in eleven Southern states. This group invited its 860,000 members to contribute funds for the education of Prince Edward County, Virginia, Negro children. The *American Council on Education* met in October to devise ways of getting more Negroes into integrated universities, and of improving predominantly Negro colleges. The *American Federation of Teachers* opposed the listing of race and religion of pupils on school records. More than a hundred Southern law school deans and professors gave their joint support to the United States Supreme Court's civil rights decisions and the *Tennessee College Association* voted to admit eight all-Negro colleges and universities to membership.

Locally, the *Fairfax County Education Association*, in Virginia, the *Classroom Teachers Association*, in Dade County, Florida, and the *Wicomico County Teachers Association* and *Worcester County Teachers Association* in Maryland, absorbed members of Negro teacher organizations; and four college presidents helped to defeat a Maryland Senate measure that would have withdrawn state aid from colleges which did not expel arrested student demonstrators.

The American Psychological Association's *Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues* appointed a committee to look into any difficulties encountered in training and employment in psychology because of race, and urged Congress to pass the proposed civil rights bill without delay. The *Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare* criticized the use of alleged scientific evidence to challenge Negro civil rights.

Among other professional groups, the *National Association of Real Estate Boards* dropped its bars which previously hindered the sale of houses in white neighborhoods to Negroes, and in Atlanta, Georgia, Negro and white contingents of the real estate profession joined forces to advance housing needs ethically and without racial friction. Ministers of various faiths continued to provide a significant part of the leadership in the push for equality.

The *American Federation of Television and Radio Artists* and major elements of the broadcasting, advertising and recording industries, made a seven-point statement against racial discrimination in the employment of broadcasting talent.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS. The search for human equality had significant support in the churches as in past years. Many churches permitted Negroes to attend their services for the first time. Among these were the *First Baptist Church*, the *First Presbyterian Church*, and the *Episcopal Church of the Advent* of Birmingham, Alabama, the *Northside Plaquemine Baptist Church* in Louisiana; *St. Andrews Episcopal Church* of Jackson, Mississippi; the *Second Presbyterian Church* of Charleston, South Carolina, and the *Catholic Church of the Assumption* in Selma, Alabama. A few other churches, including the *Vineville Baptist Church* of Macon, Georgia, and the *First Presbyterian Church* of Raleigh, North Carolina, actually accepted Negroes to membership. The *Virginia Methodist Conference*; the *Alabama-West Florida Conference* of the Methodist Church, the *General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.*; and the *PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH'S Synod of Georgia* supported the principle of desegregation in various ways.

The *Lovett School*, normally considered an Episcopal School, continued to refuse to accept Negro children and became the scene of demonstrations during the year when a group sponsored by the *Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity* picketed it. The *Virginia Conference of the Evangelical United Brethren Church* stated that it believed human rights must always take priority over property rights. Two Methodist women's groups representing about 24,000 church women in North Alabama advocated keeping the state's schools open despite possible desegregation. The *North Carolina Convention of Christian Churches* voted to encourage trustees of *Atlantic Christian College* of Wilson, North Carolina, to open its enrollment to students without regard to race; a Columbia, South Carolina, Methodist Conference, advocated desegregation of its colleges. Catholic hospitals in Charleston and Columbia, South Car-

olina, and in Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee, desegregated. Baptist and Presbyterian hospitals in Knoxville also began admitting Negroes.

The *Methodist Church* furnished appeal bonds for three persons arrested and sentenced for seeking entrance into a white Jackson, Mississippi, church. Support of equal civil rights for Negroes and the elimination of racial discrimination in general, came from the *Protestant Episcopal Church*; the *Presbyterian Church, U. S.*; the *Huntsville Presbytery of Alabama*, the *South Georgia Methodist Conference*; *Eastern North Carolina Methodist*, the *West Virginia Methodist Conference*, and the *Youth Fellowship of the Disciples of Christ* in North Carolina. Catholic groups in Washington, D. C., Memphis, Tennessee, and Raleigh, North Carolina, urged their members, and citizens in general to promote racial harmony and bring an end to racial barriers. The Catholic bishops of the United States declared on the eve of the civil rights "March on Washington," that "the conscience of the Nation is on trial."

The *Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity* at its third annual meeting sought to encourage consideration of civil rights legislation by the United States House of Representatives, recommended that the *American Automobile Association* stop fostering segregation and discrimination by recognizing and approving hotels, motels, and other public facilities having these policies; withdrew any support of its own fortuitously given to institutions and businesses having policies of discrimination; and made known its support of direct action protests against bias.

Many of the groups working for additional rights for Negroes, were interdenominational in nature. Some advocated the orderly desegregation of public education. Among these were Birmingham leaders, representing the Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Jewish, Presbyterian and Greek Orthodox faiths; a group of Mobile, Alabama, Protestant Ministers; the *Evangelical Ministers Association*, which represents some sixty of Augusta, Georgia's 100 churches and the *Virginia Council of United Church Women*.

Various aspects of the Negro's drive for equal opportunities were championed by different groups. Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergy in Montgomery County, Maryland, spoke out against repeal of the County's equal public accommodations law. Efforts to obtain employment opportunities for Negroes were made by the *Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance* of the Baltimore, Maryland, vicinity.

A *National Council of Churches* report indicated that the majority of the established Protes-

tant churches still do not consider Negroes for membership. This study was designed to "help American Protestantism plan intelligently for the future." So bold has been the stand of this interdenominational body on the matter of civil rights, that it has become the target of segregationists, to the extent that some Southern churches have withdrawn their support.

A delegation of high-ranking churchmen, including representatives of the *Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America*, the *National Council of Churches*, the *Christian Methodist Episcopal Church*, and the *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, Washington, D. C., visited congressional leaders and the Attorney General of the United States to ask quick passage of pending civil rights legislation. The *Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance* of Lake Charles, Louisiana, and the *Council of Churches of Greater Washington, D. C.*, also supported the civil rights bill. Four local groups, the *Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations*, of Arkansas, the *Inter-religious Committee on Race Relations*, of Washington, D. C., Florida's *Jacksonville Ministerial Association*, and a group of 250 religious leaders in Greensboro, North Carolina, issued calls for equal opportunity for Negroes and an end to segregation. The *Protestant Ministerial Association* and a group of thirty-one ministers, of Savannah, Georgia, as well as an interdenominational group in Knoxville, Tennessee, which launched "Project Friendship," a plan for inter-racial home-visiting, promoted mutual understanding and respect. But in Mississippi, at least seventeen ministers were forced to give up their pastorates, reportedly because they preached that people should "love thy neighbor." Some of them were among twenty-eight ministers who signed a manifesto, early in the year, that their churches were open to Christians of all races.

SEGREGATION GROUPS

CIVIC GROUPS. School desegregation in Macon County, Alabama, led to the development of the Macon County Private School Foundation, which opened Macon Academy, on a private, white-only basis, with an enrollment of 128. In spite of the fact that Birmingham's white children returned to desegregated public schools after State Troopers were removed from their locales, a group called the *West End Parents for Private Schools* was able to implement a private school in Birmingham. The *North Carolina Defenders of States Rights* of Caswell County, and a citizens' group in Charleston, South Carolina, also made efforts to start private, white school systems. The *Committee for*

the Economic Improvement of Colored People, a Selma, Alabama, group in attempting to institute a new form of the *White Citizens Councils* "Freedom Ride" scheme, sought to send Negroes to other areas in search of employment, but failed. In Mississippi, private groups contributed over \$35,000 through the state's *Sovereignty Commission* to a movement to defeat the proposed civil rights bill. Other civic group activity included a destructive vigilante raid on the *Highlander Research and Education Center's* construction site near Knoxville, Tennessee.

ECONOMIC GROUPS. The major portion of the economic group action during the year centered around segregated public accommodations. Washington, D. C.'s *Yellow Cab Company* drivers refused to transport the June 6 morning rush after the company took on four Negro "associate owners." At Lake Pontchartrain Beach in New Orleans, Louisiana, the park's owner threatened to turn CORE demonstrators over to a crowd of heckling whites.

Mass endorsement of segregated public facilities came from a group of twenty Selma, Alabama, business organizations that ran a full-page advertisement of the fact in the city's newspaper, and the directors of the *Dorchester Business and Citizens Association* in Cambridge, Maryland, announced their opposition to an equal accommodations amendment to the town's charter. The *National Association of Real Estate Boards*, representing 74,000 real estate men and 1,455 local boards, issued a policy statement apparently endorsing the right of property owners to sell with racial discrimination. The operators of a Miami, Florida, ice cream stand sued pickets for \$125,000 after having to close shop in the face of continued demonstrations.

In the area of employment, the *People's Association for Selective Shopping* of Atlanta, Georgia, urged whites to boycott merchants employing Negroes in positions formerly held by whites; and union plumbers, the *United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters*, two plumbing industry employes' groups, and two joint apprenticeship committees joined in rejecting a federal non-discriminatory apprenticeship training plan.

Members of three union locals, the *Memphis United Auto Workers*, local 713 of the *International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers*, also of Memphis, Tennessee, as well as local 792 of the *International Union of Electrical Workers* of Greenwood, Mississippi, contributed funds for the defense of Byron De La Beckwith, charged with the sniper slaying of the late Mississippi NAACP official, Medgar Evers. In St. Au-

gustine, Florida, the *Fairchild Aircraft Corporation* informed its Negro employees that they would lose their jobs if they engaged in protest demonstrations.

Business leaders in Charleston, South Carolina, and *Chambers of Commerce* in Jackson, Mississippi, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Atlanta, Georgia, opposed Negro efforts to eliminate discriminatory practices, or stated opposition to the Kennedy civil rights program, and the New Orleans, Louisiana, *Chamber of Commerce* refused to grant an application for membership to a Negro proprietor, allegedly telling him that if he were "a Cuban, Russian or any other race," he could file an application and have it presented for approval. The Birmingham, Alabama, *Chamber of Commerce* blamed "demonstrations and mob action," by "outside agitators," for cancellation of plans of firms to locate there, and commended the actions of Birmingham police during "race troubles." The *Birmingham News* sent President Kennedy a telegram which stated, among other things, that "if these were white marches, demonstrations, open defiance of uniformed law officers, we believe your administration would have taken vigorous action to discourage them."

It was reported that some white school children clapped their hands when the announcement of the death of President John F. Kennedy was made. This was attributed to the hate instruction received in their homes.

EDUCATIONAL GROUPS. Student aggregations in several ways made attempts to avoid school desegregation. Every student at the white school in Tuskegee, Alabama, withdrew after federal court ordered desegregation took place. School boycotts also took place in Birmingham and Mobile, Alabama, and Surry County, Virginia. A hard core of Birmingham students, largely from West End High School, attempted, but failed, to spread the boycott throughout the city and by the eighth day of the school term, children had streamed back to their classes. Five white children at Hopewell, Virginia, and twelve at Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina, refused to report to the Negro schools to which they had been assigned.

In a milder form of protest, students at the *University of South Carolina* attacked efforts of their trustees to have the founder's will construed so as to admit Negroes and an alumni group of *Rice University* in Texas, did the same. Private educational institutions refusing admittance to Negroes included South Carolina's *College of Charleston*, Atlanta, Georgia's *Lovett School* and Surry County, Virginia's private segregated school for whites. Other action by student groups included the can-

cellation by *Beta Sigma Phi* of an Air Force band concert in Rome, Georgia, because of a Department of Defense directive requiring non-segregated audiences; and the adoption of a resolution denouncing sit-in demonstrations by the *Vanderbilt University Student Senate*.

POLITICAL GROUPS. There were several politically-oriented segregationist organizations active during the year. The *National States Rights Party*, which claims membership in thirty-seven states, but whose activities appear to be limited to Alabama, attempted, through picketing and distributing handbills, to obstruct school desegregation, particularly in Mobile, and Birmingham. It also called for a "Fire Your Negro" campaign, and on occasions scuffled with policemen during its public demonstrations. Eight members of this organization were indicted by a special federal grand jury investigating interference with court ordered school desegregation.

The *American Nazi Party*, usually active in the Virginia-District of Columbia-Maryland area, was represented in Jacksonville, Florida, by a member who picketed 600 Negro demonstrators with a sign that read, "Negro, go back to Africa." The group showed up at the Washington Monument during the "March on Washington," and on another occasion paraded across the street from the White House protesting a memorial service for four Birmingham Negro bombing victims.

A new group, the *Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms*, which was backed by \$20,000 from the Mississippi *Sovereignty Commission*, was organized to oppose the civil rights bill. Another new political segregationist group undertook a "free electors movement." Its plan is to withhold electoral votes from major party candidates and to compromise on a conservative, or, if that fails, to throw the election into the House of Representatives.

In several instances segregationist citizens banded together to protect their vested interests. Residents of Cambridge, Maryland, defeated a proposed equal public accommodations amendment by over 200 votes. Segregationists similarly blocked the immediate application of Maryland's Public Accommodations Law. Citizens of Statesville, Virginia, circulated a recall petition asking that all six members of the City Council be removed from office because the Council desegregated the city's recreational facilities.

PROFESSIONAL GROUPS. In Mississippi, where investigations of alleged voter registration discrimination took place, the *Leflore County Bar Association* resolved to make it known that one is not legally obligated under federal civil rights legisla-

tion to answer questions asked by the FBI unless asked during court hearings or procedures. In another vein, a study done by the Washington, D. C. *Urban League* revealed that Negro doctors in the District area are kept off hospital staffs, in part, by the refusal of white doctors to write letters of recommendation.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS. Segregationist activities were participated in by many denominators. Upon the recommendation of the Board of Deacons of *Clement Baptist Church* in Clemson, South Carolina, a young minister resigned his position as director of student work. He had directed two Negro applicants to the Office of the Registrar at Clemson College and "was asked to resign primarily because of . . . contacts with Mr. Harvey Gantt," one of the Negroes who later enrolled. The pastor of the *First Baptist Church* in Danville, Virginia, resigned saying he was "resented and ridiculed and pressured" when making any overtures regarding racial desegregation.

The *American Baptist Association* and the *Southern Methodist Conference* opposed President Kennedy's civil rights proposals. An Interdenominational group of ministers asked Birmingham, Alabama, Negroes to withdraw their support of racial demonstrations, which they called "unwise and untimely." The State Board of the *Mississippi Christian Churches* (Disciples of Christ) announced that a majority of its eighty-five member churches had withdrawn financial support from three church-related agencies because of the civil rights controversy. Institutions no longer supported include *Tougaloo Southern Christian College*, a Negro institution where administration, teachers, and students supported and participated in anti-segregation demonstrations, the *National Council of Churches* and the *United Christian Missionary Society*.

The *Presbyterian Church in the U. S.* released a statement which condemned the "March on Washington." The *Episcopal Diocese of Alabama* voted to table a proposal that it endorse the Birmingham Resolution—a moderate statement on human rights.

Negroes were denied religious services in many white churches during the year. Represented among them were the *Presbyterian Church*; the *Baptist Church*; the *Christian Church*; the *Methodist Church*; the *Church of Christ*; in the following cities: Birmingham, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; Jackson, Mississippi; Plaquemine, Louisiana; and Raleigh, North Carolina. The pastor of the *Galloway Memorial Methodist Church* in Jackson resigned because of membership prejudice against Negroes.

KU KLUX KLA. The Klan continued its efforts to frustrate the move toward a desegregated society. In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, at a rally, the group made known its support of Governor Wallace's futile attempts to prevent enrollment of Negro students. At one time the Klan declared that it would enforce the law during the integration crisis if police officials were unable to do so. A rally, also in connection with school desegregation, was held in Duval County, Florida. A gathering in Chatham County, Georgia, heard Klan spokesmen express support of Senator Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., for the 1964 Democratic nomination for President; and a Spartanburg, South Carolina, group was told that "the Kennedy clan and 'pinko' actors" are aiding Negroes in pushing for one-world government and racial mongrelization. Other rallies were held by the Klan in Gadsden and Bessemer, Alabama; Albany and Savannah, Georgia; and in Salisbury, North Carolina in connection with "a massive membership drive to counteract the Negro civil rights movement." The group was able to recruit thirty-two new members among students at the University of Georgia after a college football game.

Traditionally, the Klan has signified its presence in an area by burning crosses; this year was no exception. This symbol appeared in Texarkana, Texas, when the city's junior college admitted its first two Negro students and in Alexandria, Louisiana, at the home of relatives of a Negro on trial for allegedly raping a white woman. Fiery crosses were also noticed in Pineville and St. Francisville, Louisiana, Petersburg, Virginia, in front of a Cumming, Georgia, real estate office that attempted to sell property to a buyer who would have been the first Negro landowner in Forsyth County; on the New Orleans, Louisiana, statue of former United States Supreme Court Justice, Edward Douglass White. In Bossier City, Louisiana, the Klan made its presence known by painting the letters "K-K-K," on sidewalks, traffic signs, benches, and trash cans, and in Minden, Louisiana, and other areas of Webster Parish, over 100 signs were posted on telephone poles. Other Klan activity included a futile effort to "de-integrate" a Brunswick, Georgia, bus station, and the picketing of a meeting of Birmingham, Alabama's newly appointed interracial *Community Affairs Committee*. The Birmingham group also disrupted a meeting which was given to finding ways of keeping the city's schools open in spite of pending desegregation. An official of the Louisiana-Mississippi-Arkansas Klan called for mass demonstrations and rallies by segregationists to counter Negro civil rights demonstrations.

Klansmen severely beat four members of the NAACP in St. Augustine, Florida, with chains, tire irons, and hammers, flogged a Negro Winnsboro, Louisiana, school principal in his home while his children looked on, and fired shotgun blasts into two Negro homes and a Negro church on Mother's Day.

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS. It was reported that the *Citizens Councils* for several years have had a move on to purge Mississippi of white leaders who disagree with the state's segregation policies. Reportedly, also this group forced the removal of paintings depicting last year's desegregation riot from a University of Mississippi art exhibit. The Council distributed lists of names of Negroes who attempted to register to vote in LeFlore County, Mississippi. The Executive Committee of the *Citizens Councils of Alabama* issued a statement praising Governor George Wallace for "his aggressive, constructive and temperate exposure of discrimination against the South" and for his "defense of good race relations in the South." The *White Citizens Legal Fund* was organized in Greenwood, Mississippi, to help defend white persons involved in civil rights cases. An addition to the Councils includes the *Citizens Councils of Tennessee*, formed in December, 1962, to coordinate the activities of the local Councils.

OTHER GROUPS. Several smaller or newer groups were active during the year. In Pine Bluff, Arkansas, the *Women's Committee for Racial Integrity and Perpetuation of Our White Schools and Our Civilization* mailed to residents statements protesting the school board's announced desegregation plan. In Alabama, a group of 300 women met to organize the *Alabama Women for Constitutional Government*.

An unnamed group, active at Clemson College in South Carolina, published a circular, entitled "Rebel Underground," which attacked college ministers who had urged acceptance of the school's first Negro, and which threatened a boycott of an off-campus soda shop where the owner indicated that he would continue to serve all students. The *Black Muslims* increased their membership by organizing a branch in Dade County, Florida, at a meeting which attracted about 100 persons. The national group's spokesman, Malcolm X, told sixty Columbia, South Carolina, Negroes that white and Negro "Uncle Toms," the white press, and white and Negro ministers were guilty of failing to "take the Negro out of his sordid surroundings."

VIOLENCE

BEATINGS. Many of the reported cases of beating were in some way connected with the move-

ment of Negroes to eliminate segregation; thus demonstrators were the main targets of those opposed to their activities. Prominent among these opponents were officers of the law, who were brutal before, after, and during arrests. Cases of such brutality before arrests may be cited. At Plaquemine, Louisiana, mounted police and State Troopers scattered 150 Negroes with electric cattle prods, and horses "trampled, kicked and hospitalized children, it is reported. State Troopers drove 300 Negro demonstrators from the Etowah County Courthouse lawn with electric prod poles, and men and women were "beaten to the ground." In Birmingham, the police used dogs and high powered water hoses to disperse groups. One man was wrestled to the ground by police officers and a dog and handcuffed. Other reports of brutality of police before arrest came from Savannah, Georgia, and other places.

Police brutality was evident while officers were making arrests. A fourteen-year-old girl in Americus, Georgia, was struck on the head during a demonstration, Jackson, Mississippi, policemen charged adults and teenagers, who reportedly were jeering and chanting "we want freedom" on the porch of a Negro home. They were clubbed into submission and a white Tougaloo Southern Christian College sociology professor who was with them was felled. At Hampton, Virginia, police threw a juvenile bodily from a drug store during a sit-in demonstration and was charged with assault and battery.

While lodged in jail, police brutality was continued against demonstrators. A Negro comedian reported he was whipped in a Birmingham jail. The Department of Justice accused five men, including the Sheriff and Chief of Police of Winona, Mississippi, of beating or directing the beating of five Negro prisoners, including three women. Other cases of police brutality against demonstrators came from St. Augustine, Florida; Brownsville, Tennessee; Danville, Virginia; Albany, Georgia; and Jackson, Mississippi, where a Negro woman was reportedly taken from her cell and beaten for no apparent reason.

Other prisoners, as in the past, felt the brutality of police officers. Atlanta's Chief of Police admitted a Negro suspect who was being transported to jail was "worked over" by policemen. A man accused of stealing a car at Lebanon, Tennessee, was "beaten in the face with a lantern" by the Sheriff. The car belonged to his brother; and at Houston, Texas, two policemen were indicted for assaulting two Negro youths, whom they accused of attempting to enter the car of one of the officers' wives. The boys were hitching a ride to Gal-

veston. From Dublin, Georgia, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Beckley, West Virginia, came reports of extreme cruelty. Other beatings were reported from Louisville, Kentucky, and Washington, D. C.

Demonstrating Negroes and their white supporters were assaulted by individuals and groups other than policemen. At High Point, North Carolina, a white picket was beaten and a minister struck in the face by a white man who at first pretended to shake hands with him. Demonstrators were attacked while being served at a lunch counter at Anderson, South Carolina; and were beaten and doused with catsup and mustard while sitting in at Jackson, Mississippi. A crippled boy was clubbed on the main street of Danville, Virginia, and a young girl in the same city was thrown downstairs three times. In Atlanta, Georgia, three Negroes and two whites who sought service at a cafeteria "were pummeled and pushed" by two white men; another was "knocked down" while sitting at the Trailways Bus Terminal in Montgomery, Alabama; still another was "hit from behind" while seeking service at a Charlotte, Virginia, restaurant. A nineteen-year-old youth, a Negro, was beaten and kicked at a city park in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Persons were attacked while using or attempting to use other public facilities. A Negro girl who refused to move to the back of a Columbia, South Carolina, bus was slapped by a white man; a bus driver attacked a minister while he was enroute to Griffin, Georgia; an eighteen-year-old girl and three companions were beaten by whites for refusing to leave the white waiting room at the McComb, Mississippi, railroad terminal; another was beaten for trying to use a white restroom at Clarksdale in the same state, and in addition, was arrested for disturbing the peace. Two ministers were beaten by a white mob for trying to enter the Anniston, Alabama, library for whites.

Other persons were beaten while attempting to vote or while helping others to register to vote. Such beatings occurred at Brandon, Mississippi, Americus, Georgia, Selma, Alabama, and at many other localities. The Voter Education Project, sponsored by the *Southern Regional Council*, released on March 31 a chronological listing of sixty-four acts of violence and intimidation against Negroes in Mississippi since January, 1961. Almost all of the incidents are directly related to efforts by Negroes to register to vote. The last item listed is that for March 27 when Greenwood, Mississippi, policemen and their dogs dispersed Negro voter registration applicants and jailed voter registration workers.

Negroes and whites were beaten for a variety of other reasons connected directly or indirectly

with race. Twenty white men beat three students from Ghana and two whites who were with them near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for no given reason, a Negro barmaid died of a stroke after being knocked unconscious by a rain of blows about face and shoulders at Baltimore, Maryland. She was too slow in bringing a wealthy farmer a drink. A Negro man in Atlanta, Georgia, was dragged from his home by two whites and carried to a lonely spot and beaten. He was accused of hi-jacking a load of whiskey. Six white Florida youths admitted a series of "clubbings" of Negroes in Atmore, Alabama; a Negro man was knocked down by a group of Maryland youths when he reproached them for making "racial remarks" to a Negro woman at an eating place. A Catholic priest in New Orleans, Louisiana, was attacked and his eye blackened by a man who protested an integrated instructional class. A policeman was beaten and disarmed by whites in an alley near a desegregated Birmingham school.

BOMBING. Bombings in 1963 were reported from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia. Homes, churches, businesses, a school and persons were the targets of terrorists acting on behalf of segregation.

The homes of integrationists were among the main objectives of bombers. In almost each instance recorded, the owners or dwellers had participated in some action intended to break down the South's segregated social structure. In Birmingham, Alabama, the home of a prominent Negro minister, the brother of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was virtually demolished. He had led demonstrators in the streets of Birmingham. The home of an outstanding civil rights attorney, also a Negro, was bombed twice. His wife was injured in the second incident and his home badly damaged. The home of a wealthy businessman was bombed as integration of public schools pended.

In St. Augustine, Florida, bombs were thrown at the home of a couple whose children were in the first Negro group who attended integrated classes, at Macon, Georgia, a bomb was placed in the Mayor's mail box because three white youths did not like his policies about integrating a public park. Metal fragments capable of killing were scattered over a 100-foot area.

In Mississippi, a number of homes were bombed. At Clarksdale, a fire bomb crashed through the window of the home of an integration leader where a Negro congressman was asleep. Two whites were arrested. One was acquitted; charges against the other were dismissed. At Jackson, a bomb exploded in the carport of the home of

Medgar Evers, integration leader, causing damage. At Lexington, a fire bomb was thrown at the home of the first Negro to register during a voter registration drive by Negroes.

At Columbia, South Carolina, the home of an eighteen-year-old girl scheduled to enter the University of South Carolina was attacked by bombers. She originated the court suit which ended with the order for the University to desegregate. The home of a Negro family at Arlington, Virginia, was the target of a bomb thrown by white youths who sped away, police reported.

Bombs exploded twice near a dormitory of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. The only Negro student at the University, a woman, resided there; and, at the University of Mississippi at Oxford a bomb exploded breaking windows at one of the men's dormitories.

Churches in Birmingham, Alabama, and at Pine Bluff and Gillet, Arkansas, were bombed. Bethel Baptist Church in Birmingham had been bombed twice before 1963. Homes nearby were damaged. The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, long an important, religious institution in the city, and which had been the main rallying ground for demonstrators against racial segregation during the "massive civil rights struggle" was made unsafe for use by bombing. Not only that, but the lives of four little girls, the victims of Southern prejudice, were snuffed out as they attended Sunday School there. Twenty-three other persons were injured. As of November 30, no one had been apprehended in connection with the bombing.

At Gillet, Arkansas, no reason was given for dynamiting a rural church; and at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, an incendiary bomb set the AME church afire. Its pastor was one of the advisors to Negro students conducting sit-ins at segregated lunch counters.

Businesses which were the targets of bombers were located in Birmingham, Alabama, in Greenwood and Gulfport, Mississippi, and in Charleston, South Carolina. The A. G. Gaston Motel, headquarters for civil rights leaders during demonstrations in the city, was badly damaged. Several persons were injured. Tear gas bombs were dropped on the first floor of Loveman's Department Store, and twenty-two persons there were overcome with fumes. Four white youths in Greenwood, Mississippi, tossed tear gas grenades on the sidewalk in front of a Negro cafe and grocery. They were fined \$100 each and given thirty-day suspended sentences upon stipulated conditions being met by their parents. Aerial flash bombs shattered the plate glass window and scattered debris throughout the office of a physician, a leader in the civil

rights movement at Gulfport, Mississippi; and at Charleston, South Carolina, the Club Jamaica was bombed. The only person present was not injured.

The new wing of a desegregated Catholic school at Buras, Louisiana, was ripped in a midnight gasoline explosion. Bombs were placed in Negro neighborhoods in Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. In the first instance, two bombs were placed at the intersections of several streets in the Southside Negro residential section. The first exploded fifteen minutes before the second and fifteen feet away. They "appeared to have been arranged to draw the sleeping community outside their homes where flying shrapnel 'could cut them down.'" The shrapnel riddled a half-dozen homes, damaged an automobile and toppled a telephone pole. In Tuscaloosa, no damage was reported from a bomb placed in the Negro section there.

INCENDIARISM. Fires were used by whites as a means of expressing distaste for Negroes who sought citizenship equality, and by Negroes in retaliation against white terrorists. Birmingham Negroes set fires to businesses of whites in Negro neighborhoods, once in retaliation for the bombing of homes and other property owned by their group, and the second time for the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. In Greenwood, Mississippi, four Negro businesses were burned to the ground by whites on the same day a *Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee* registration worker received a telephone call telling him he would not be going there (to the office building) any more. In Sumter, Georgia, the home of a Negro who was active in the voter registration drive was burned; the St. Paul AME Church at Palmetto, Georgia, was burned four times leaving it "gutted, windowless and stripped of all of its fixtures and furnishings." The congregation could give no reason for the fires, neither could the police come up with any leads. In Rosman, North Carolina, a youth camp was burned—the gymnasium was set on fire and gasoline was poured on the lake and set ablaze. The campers were charged with "nudism, immorality and integration."

RIOTING. Rioting, too, resulted from Negroes' demands for their rights as citizens. Two riots occurred in Birmingham. The May 12 riot took place after the bombing of the home of a minister, a leader in the integration struggle, and of the A. G. Gaston Motel. Buildings and a taxicab were burned, the taxicab driver beaten, and a patrolman stabbed in fighting that spread over an eight block area. Firemen responding to calls were pelted with rocks.

On September 4, rioting was again sparked by the bombing of the home of a Negro attorney who

had handled many school and civil rights cases. Hundreds of Negroes rioted in protest. One was fatally shot and at least twenty injured "in a pitched battle with police."

In Savannah, Georgia, on July 10, more than 1,000 Negroes, including a prominent integration leader had been arrested. Six were convicted on anti-trespass charges. Negroes had demanded desegregation of "a sweeping number of businesses," fair employment practices, more responsible public jobs for Negroes, and that all charges against Negroes who participated in anti-segregation demonstrations be dropped. After police used tear gas bombs to rout the demonstrators, they roamed the city slashing automobile tires, and smashing windows of stores and cars. Three policemen and several Negroes were injured. More than 100 State Troopers "bolstered" local police efforts.

At Cambridge, Maryland, also the site of a struggle of Negroes against continued segregation, there was rioting. The immediate cause was the beating by white patrons of six white and Negro sit-in demonstrators at a segregated lunch counter; 200 Negroes staged a protest march to the county jail where twenty Negroes were held. Mobs formed in both white and Negro sections. Bands of whites and Negroes sped through the city shooting at people not of their race. National Guard troops, withdrawn from the city after twenty-five days in town, were ordered back to restore order.

North Carolina was the scene of riots at Lexington, Oxford, and Williamston. On June 6, at Lexington, a few Negroes tried to obtain service in restaurants, a theatre, and a bowling alley. This caused a riot involving about 500 whites and 150 Negroes. One white man was killed; another wounded. Twenty-eight persons were convicted of engaging in rioting. The whites received jail sentences ranging from three to sixteen months; the Negroes from six months to seven years. Between June 19 and June 22, rioting involved some 300 whites and Negroes at Oxford. At Williamston, in August, there were two racial eruptions within two days, two squads of highway patrolmen were ordered into the city.

At Danville, Virginia, Negroes demanded a bi-racial committee, the lowering of color bars at public eating places, and the hiring of colored policemen, meter readers, stenographers and other City Hall workers, as well. Thirteen Negro leaders were indicted by a grand jury for participating in demonstrations which led to rioting.

A riot was averted on July 11 in Jackson, Mississippi, by an attorney for the United States Department of Justice after a "mourning march" for

Medgar Evers, assassinated Negro leader. He persuaded Negroes to put away bottles and bricks they were about to use as weapons. On this occasion, twenty-seven persons were arrested, a number clubbed by policemen and a woman bitten by a police dog. Other accounts of near riots came from Nashville, Tennessee, and Charleston, South Carolina.

SHOOTINGS. Police officers killed or wounded Negroes with gunfire for various reasons. At Andalusia, Alabama, an off-duty State Trooper killed a Negro because his car was blocked by the Negro's automobile. At Americus, Georgia, a thirty-year-old Negro was killed for threatening to kill his former employer. He is said to have attacked the employer and a policeman with an ax and butcher knife. A workman was shot to death when he picked up a small billy club to fight policemen while in the Fort Valley, Georgia, jail, a twenty-four-year-old youth was killed for interfering in the questioning of an elderly man by a Savannah, Georgia, patrolman and his partner. In the same Georgia city, a policeman "accidentally shot" a fifteen-year-old Negro boy to death as he sought to escape being apprehended in the act of burglary. At LaFayette, Georgia, a teenager was shot when he "pulled a knife." He with others were watching a Halloween street dance given on the town square for white teenagers.

Many voter registration workers were fired upon as they peacefully went about their business in their homes or as they rode in cars on the streets or highways. Such instances were reported from Wilcox County, Alabama; and Itta Bena, Greenwood, Jackson, Kosciusko, and Yazoo City, in Mississippi.

Integration leaders other than those working with voter registration drives were the targets of bullets. Among these were two martyrs of the civil rights cause—William L. Moore, killed near Attalla, Alabama, on a one-man "Freedom Walk" to Mississippi; and Medgar Evers, Field Secretary of the NAACP, of Jackson, Mississippi. He also was shot to death from ambush, as he left his car to enter his home. In Florida, whites shot into the home of a prominent Negro physician at Ocala, and into the home of a dentist at St. Augustine. Two integrationists at Albany, Georgia, reported "four or five shots" were fired into their bedroom. The home of the parents of James H. Meredith was fired on at Kosciusko, Mississippi. At Monroe, North Carolina, the home of a white integration leader was fired on; so was the home of the Vice-President of the Nashville, Tennessee, *Christian Leadership Council*; as well as a Negro attorney

as he was driving near the Shelby-Fayette County line in the same State.

Negroes were shot as a result of other matters related to race. In Birmingham, Alabama, on September 16, a sixteen-year-old white boy killed a thirteen-year-old Negro youth, and another Negro was wounded in the arm by a white man following a church bombing on the same date. At Gainesville, Florida, a Negro was shot in the aftermath of a week-end demonstration, a nineteen-year-old Marine at Albany said he "just had to shoot a Negro" after brooding over recent racial unrest. In Savannah, Georgia, shots were fired into a Negro family's home and into two cars. Five Negroes at Canton, Mississippi, were wounded near a hall where an integration rally was in progress.

In a few cases, whites were shot by Negroes. This occurred mainly as a result of the segregation-desegregation controversy, as at Cambridge, Maryland, when a twenty-three-year-old Negro shot five whites, including two National Guardsmen and a boy. Two State Troopers said they were fired on in the Negro section of Gadsden, Alabama; and two white men were shot by the father of four Negro children who were enrolled in a desegregated school in Caswell County, North Carolina. He claimed his life was threatened and he had been "harassed and reviled" by groups of whites. In Danville, Virginia, a gunman shot at a patrol car in which two policemen were riding after they had arrested a Negro for being drunk.

The segregation-desegregation issue caused the Negro section outside of the City of St. Augustine, Florida, to be attacked. Two night spots, a food market and two homes were shot up after the funeral of a white man killed while driving through the Negro section in the city. Three Negroes were fired on from a car carrying five white youths in St. Louis, Missouri, and one Negro youth at Crystal City, in that State, was shot in the leg for ordering a sandwich at a tavern. Four teenagers were wounded by gunshot near a recently integrated theatre in Asheboro, North Carolina. The home and car of the Negro family whose children desegregated the DeKalb County, Tennessee, school were struck by gunfire; and a former Major-General of the United States Army, famed for his connection with the University of Mississippi student riots in 1962, reported being shot at while sitting in his home. At Savannah, Georgia, a sixteen-year-old Negro youth was killed when a white man is said to have "fired at the pavement" from a passing car. Arrested, he was charged with disorderly conduct and released on a \$50 bond.

Forty

One of three Negroes in Americus, Georgia, was killed when their car pulled in front of one owned by a white man, nearly causing an accident. They are also said to have called the man "white trash." Six white youths at Savannah, Georgia, shot a Negro fireman in the stomach as he guarded a fire alarm box to prevent false alarms; and a seventeen-year-old youth was killed in Crittenden County, Arkansas, when accused of attempting to assault a white school girl near her home. His killing was termed "excusable."

STABBING AND STONING. Many stabbing incidents were connected with the integration movement. Stabbing of whites by Negroes were reported after a bombing and other acts of violence in Birmingham. The uncle of a Negro girl who entered the desegregated school at Dollarway, Arkansas, was arrested for "assault with intent to kill" when a white boy at the school was stabbed. He said his niece had been abused at the school and the windows of his car broken when he came to school to take her home. At both Atlanta and Macon, Georgia, Negroes were stabbed by whites. In the former case, an unidentified white man knifed a seventeen-inch gash in the back of a fifteen-year-old boy during a sit-in demonstration; in the latter, a Negro leader was stabbed by whites as a result of pressing for the desegregation of a city-owned park.

Stones were used as weapons during clashes between whites and Negroes and during clashes between Negroes and the police in aftermath of demonstrations. White motorists complained that their automobiles were stoned as they drove through sections occupied by Negroes. Two Negro girls reported stones were hurled at them as they left a newly integrated school. A nineteen-year-old Negro was charged with throwing a stone which critically wounded a white youth; and the home of a white minister was pelted with stones. He had recommended attendance of Negroes at his church. A group of stone-throwing white youths chased Negro demonstrators from a store to a church. Accounts of stoning came from Birmingham and Linden, Alabama; Albany, Columbus and Savannah, Georgia; Shreveport, Louisiana; Cambridge, Maryland; Jackson, Mississippi; St. Louis, Missouri; Cleveland, Lexington, Thomasville, Goldsboro, Smithfield and Wilson, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; and Nashville, Tennessee.

OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE. The listings of acts of violence above are by no means all of the incidents that took place, but are typical of what happened. A few unusual incidents may also be noted. About twenty-five Negroes fled from a segregated

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, hamburger stand when a white youth tossed ammonia into the small building; a white man tossed a tear gas canister down an aisle of a theatre and fled out of a side exit, three white boys, in Atlanta, Georgia, charged with tossing a snake into a Negro group were sentenced to work week-ends in the snake house of the park zoo; in Albany, Georgia, a white grocer in a Negro neighborhood who refused to hire a Negro girl as cashier suffered a smashed window and a loss of customers. The finding of the "castrated and mutilated body of Sylvester Maxwell, a twenty-four-year-old Negro of Canton, Mississippi, was termed a "probable lynching."

A white man in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, drove his car through a line of 200 white and Negro pickets; and five integrationists were struck by cars as they picketed a supermarket and the funeral home of a Negro in Dunn, North Carolina. The Negro owner said the pickets had the notion he was an "Uncle Tom."

Death threats and vandalism were directed at teachers of the *Prince Edward Free School Association* and at their relatives at Farmville, Virginia, causing an investigation by the local police and by the FBI.

THE INCREASING NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF RACE PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH

In 1963, there came the realization to all parts of the United States that the race problem, until recently thought of as a Southern problem, and confined for the most part to the region, could no longer be so considered. The struggle of Negroes for citizenship rights in Birmingham, Alabama, in the spring of the year, and other events which followed in that city, projected the issue of human equality onto the national scene. Many people, all over the country, attempted to assume their obligation to eliminate this national disgrace.

The President of the United States in presenting his first message on civil rights to the Congress had, like the Supreme Court, already indicated the need for decisive action. In sending the legislative body his Civil Rights Bill, he urged the peoples' representatives to assume their responsibility of guaranteeing citizenship rights to all, and to bring their strength to bear on the problem.

The concern of Northerners in what was happening in the South reached great proportions during the period. Many of them—Hollywood actors and other entertainers, members of the clergy, and ordinary citizens—actually came South to participate actively in the desegregation movement.

Typical of such participation was the appearance and arrest in Baltimore, Maryland, of the Chief Executive of the *United Presbyterian Church*, and other prominent Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen, for attempting to aid in the integration of an amusement park on Independence Day. Many others gave Southern campaigners financial as well as moral support. Families of jailed demonstrators in Danville, Virginia, received food and clothing from as far away as California; and Northern units of the AFL-CIO donated large sums of money to be used to pay bond and bail of jailed demonstrators. In still other instances, sympathetic demonstrations were conducted in the cities of people who did not come South. Immediately, after a call was issued for a nation-wide picketing campaign against chain stores which permit discrimination in the region, pressure was brought to bear on stores in California, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and in other states. On another occasion, sympathy demonstrations were held in Boston, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco California; and Syracuse, New York in deference to Birmingham Negroes who were campaigning for equality.

The tragedies which took place in the South were viewed as heinous by people from all parts of the nation. Tens of thousands of Northern people turned onto the streets to express their abhorrence of the bombing of a Birmingham church, which claimed the lives of children. The *National Council of Churches* contributed to an educational fund established for the children of slain Mississippi civil rights leader, Medgar Evers; and people collected at Courthouses and in front of City Halls sympathetically to protest his death.

A number of people—Northerners among them—attempted to complete the self-imposed task of William L. Moore, killed from ambush while on a "Freedom Walk" through the South to appeal for the end of racial segregation. As a high governmental official noted, the racial situation in the South seemingly "disturbed the conscience of the country."

The "March on Washington" on August 28, 1963, a nation-wide demonstration, of approximately 250,000 persons epitomized the sentiment of a substantial part of the nation's people in regard to the problem of civil rights. The number of states represented would seem to dispel the notion stated by many Southerners that "their" Negroes are satisfied, as well as the tendency of many Northerners to point their fingers at the South.

The demonstrations in the South were echoed in the North in at least fifty-seven cities by citi-

zens, both white and Negro, protesting de facto school segregation, segregated housing, discrimination in employment and many other phases of the deprivation of Negroes. In New York City alone, at least forty-one separate demonstrations took place over a span of two and one-half months. In Detroit, Michigan, as many as 120,000 whites and Negroes marched in a single protest. A *Washington Post* columnist observed that "the race issue, which has hung over the South like a cloud for years, has now settled in all over the Nation. From New York to Los Angeles, from Miami to Chicago, Negroes are stirring." Many Northern agencies, and public officials heeded the call to action.

An interesting by-product of the Negro's struggle has been the direction of the energies of youth toward a significant social movement. Recognition of the increasing cooperation and resolve of young whites and Negroes was revealed in the negative statement of a segregationist that "the white college students are getting to be just like the 'niggers'. They're uniting and working together." A noted Episcopal clergyman issued a call for Southern youth to combat the apathy and lack of empathy on the part of Northern students, and to communicate to these students "the necessity for involvement in the democratic process." The *Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee*, a bi-racial organization with a civil rights program conducted almost in its entirety by youth, is a

prime example of cooperation on the part of young Negroes and whites in a venture of social importance. This group, whose members sacrifice both their education and their earning potential, has been active in voter registration, voter education, sit-in campaigns, marches, boycotts, picketing and other methods of protest.

The growing seriousness of purpose on the part of American youth in regard to race problems was reflected by other events during 1963. A Princeton University group, the *Undergraduate Committee for Human Rights*, pledged to tutor promising Princeton and Trenton, New Jersey, Negro students in order to enhance their chances of being admitted to the University. They also resolved to investigate complaints of on-campus discrimination in housing and employment and in the undergraduate eating clubs. Eight Great Neck, Long Island, New York, high school students mowed lawns, washed cars and cleaned windows in order to earn the \$350 they contributed to assist the two Negroes who enrolled at the University of Alabama. Queens College students, also from New York, raised \$7,200, and devoted their services as teachers in order to provide a measure of education for school-less Negro youth in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

The events of 1963 indicate that the race problem will increasingly be of concern to all of the American people as long as there is denial of civil rights.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-⁶61)

DATE: 4/7/64

FROM : *J/c* SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memorandum. Copies are being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - Mobile

(4)

b7c

8 ENCLOSURE

M

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, *etc* 10 33 AM '64

Date Forw APR 16 1964

How Forw *re*

By *[Redacted]*

1 cc Onr. *[Redacted]*

2 cc [Redacted] 8/14

REC 5

157-6-61-565

8 APR 13 1964

b7c

[Redacted]



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
April 7, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

On March 25, 1964, [REDACTED] Mobile, Alabama, advised that he had received information that a group called the Democratic Coordinating Committee would meet in Mobile April 10, 11, 1964. Reportedly there would be about 500 people in attendance, approximately 250 white and 250 Negroe. The meeting is scheduled for the IIA Hall on Davis Avenue after a local hotel had declined to make space available for the meeting. He advised that a Negro congressman and a Negro judge would be the main speakers for the meeting. [REDACTED] said he felt the meeting would be for agitation purposes and could cause trouble.

On the afternoon of March 25, 1964, [REDACTED] stated that the Alabama State Democratic Conference, a Negro group, would hold a meeting in Mobile on April 11 and 12, 1964, which is Saturday and Sunday. This is a statewide meeting and it is purely political in nature. He advised this is a Negro organization although a few white persons may be in attendance. The principal speakers are to be Senator Leroy Johnson, Negro and member of the State Senate in Georgia, and Judge A. T. Walden, Negro, Atlanta, Georgia and U. S. Representative Nix of Pennsylvania. *ROBERT*

The March 29, 1964, issue of the Mobile Press Register, Sunday newspaper published at Mobile, reported that the above referred to meeting would be held Saturday and Sunday, April 11 and 12 at the IIA Hall, 505 Davis Avenue. U. S. Representative Robert Nix, a Democrat of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was listed as one of the

Encl

Racial Situation
Mobile, Alabama

speakers, State Senator Leroy Johnson of Atlanta and Judge
A. T. Walden also of Atlanta, as well as Senator Verda F.
Welcome of Maryland would be among the speakers.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date: 4/9/64

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO : Director, FBI (157-6-61)
FROM : SAC, Mobile (100-1342)(P)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
AUBURN, ALABAMA
RM

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Ala., advised 4/9/64 that a "Village Fair," apparently a sort of "hootenanny," will be held at Auburn University, Auburn, Ala., 4/11/64. Among the advertised folk singers to appear is a group known as "The Journeymen," composed of JOHN PHILLIPS, from Alexandria, Va.; DICK WEISMAN, advertised as a banjo picker as good as PETE SEEGER, and SCOTT McKENZIE.

[REDACTED] he had learned from unidentified sources on the campus at Auburn University that The Journeymen were under investigation by the Bureau for suspected communist activities.

[REDACTED] advised also that another singing group, "The Peachtree Streeters," evidently from Atlanta, Ga., are to appear at the Auburn University on 5/19/64 under invitation by the inter-fraternity council of Auburn. This group is composed of LEON BIBLE, ROY HAMILTON and BO DIDLEY.

[REDACTED] said BIBLE is white, but that HAMILTON and DIDLEY are Negroes.

REC-124 157-6-61-566

- ③ - Bureau
- 2 - Atlanta
- 2 - New York
- 2 - Richmond
- 2 - Mobile

(11)

b7c

G.C. Wick

4-17-64

b7c

APR 20 1964

Records
CC-100-3114

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MO 100-1342

advertisement appearing in the Amsterdam News, 7/23/60. [REDACTED] b7c
said other speakers at the rally included ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, b7D
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and many other known figures in the
pro-integrationist and Negro movements.

The Bureau is respectfully requested to search indices and furnish Mobile any significant security-type information appearing in Bufiles pertaining to The Journeymen, The Peachtree Streeters and/or the above-named personnel of those two groups.

Atlanta at Atlanta, Ga., is requested to furnish any readily available information pertaining to The Peachtree Streeters and the personnel of that group.

New York is requested to search indices and furnish any available data pertaining [REDACTED] Inasmuch as no information is available indicating where The Journeymen are from, New York is also requested to search indices on The Journeymen and the personnel of that group. b7c

Richmond is requested to search indices and furnish Mobile any data re The Journeymen and personnel of that group.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

7 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-566 encl. pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

4-13-1964

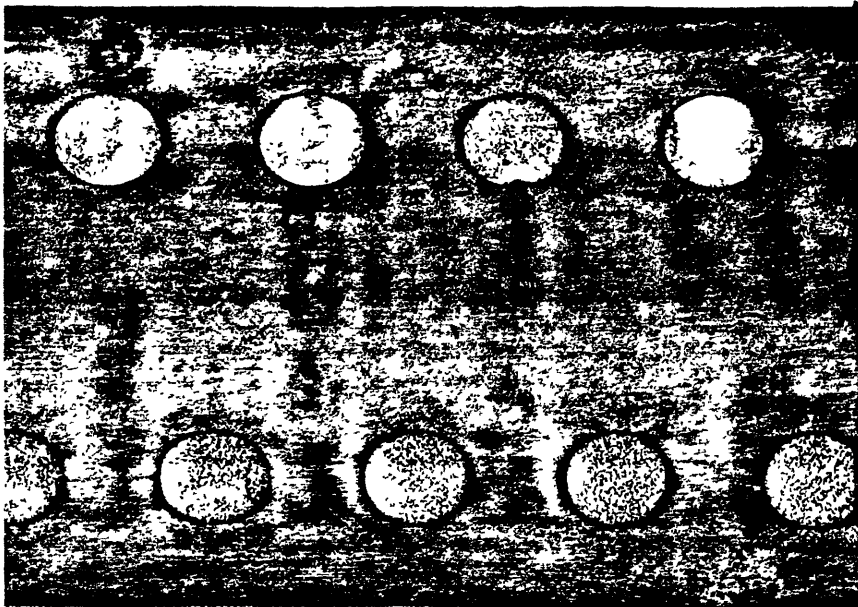
- Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- Service Unit - Room 6524
- Forward to File Review
- Attention
- Return to [REDACTED] Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- Subversive References Only
- Nonsubversive References Only
- Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- Restricted to Locality of _____
- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buldup Variations



Subject the [REDACTED]
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials CC

Prod. _____

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4-22 (Rev. 1-22)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

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Supervisor [redacted] Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)

All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

Subversive References Only

Nonsubversive References Only

Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____

Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

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Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials JK

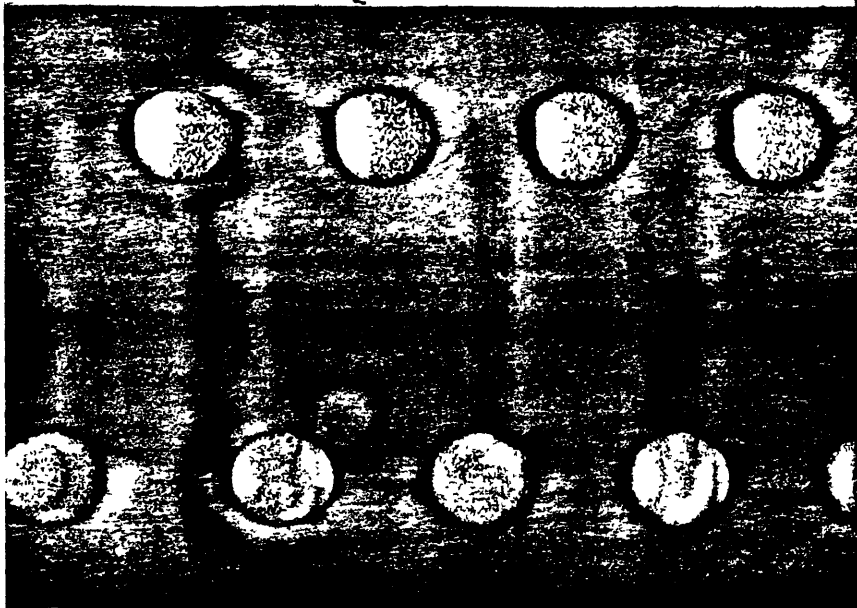
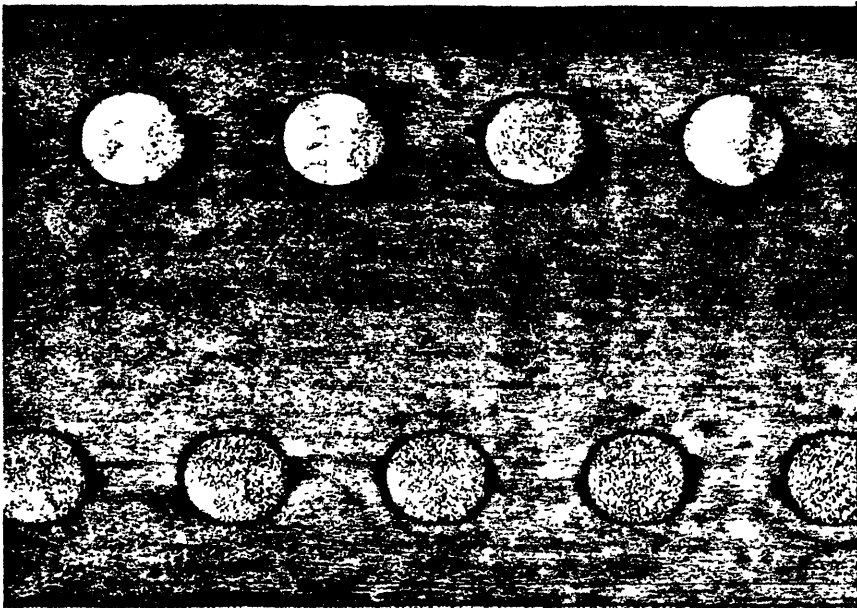
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FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NA

(2)



SAC, Mobile (100-1342)

April 17, 1964

Director, FBI (157-6-61) - 566

REC-124 EX-117

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
AUBURN, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTER

1
1
1

[REDACTED]

b7c

ReWairtel 4/9/64 captioned as above.

Bureau files do not contain any information of a subversive nature identifiable with the singing groups "The Journeymen," or "The Peachtree Streeters." Neither do Bureau files contain any subversive information identifiable with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Bureau files do not contain any subversive information identifiable with [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

Any attempts on the part of [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

_____ should be reported to the Bureau under the appropriate caption.

1 - Atlanta
1 - New York
1 - Richmond
53 APR 23 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 90
APR 16 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

b7c

b7c

Letter to Mobile
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
- AUBURN, ALABAMA
157-6-61

NOTE:

Referenced airtel requested Bureau search files for subversive data regarding singing groups comprised of the individuals mentioned above. Allegation received through [REDACTED] to the effect that the singing groups and/or its members were under investigation by the Bureau for suspected communist activities.

b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 4/17/64

4125

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-515)(C)
SUBJECT: ALLEGATION RE CIVIL RIGHTS
LEADERS FASTING IN
WASHINGTON, D.C.
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel, 2/18/64.

On 2/24/64

[REDACTED]

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b7D

K

On 4/14/64, [REDACTED] advised that she has been unable to learn of any such plans.

b7c
b7D

Contact on a continuing basis with liaison sources in Montgomery and Mobile has failed to develop any information concerning any such movement on part of local Civil Rights leaders.

C.C. WICK

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Atlanta (Info)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info)
- 1 - Charlotte (Info)
- 1 - New Orleans (Info)
- 1 - Savannah (Info)
- 2 - Mobile (1 - 157-515)
- (1 - [REDACTED])

REC-42 / 157-6-61-567 [REDACTED]

APR 20 1964

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(10)

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b2
b7D

EX-114

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

8 APR 27 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Casper | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
| Conrad | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| Evans | _____ |
| Gale | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Sullivan | _____ |
| Tavel | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holmes | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

TO : Mr. Rosen *RW*

DATE: April 19, 1964

FROM : C. L. McGowan *ap*

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
BURNING OF MACON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL
NOTASULGA, ALABAMA
4-18-64
RACIAL MATTERS - OBSTRUCTION
OF COURT ORDER; CIVIL RIGHTS


b7c

Mobile

fw This matter was discussed with SAC Earl Dalness at 8:50 p. m., 4-19-64. Dalness had no developments to report but stated an Agent was at the scene gathering information for a summary teletype which would be submitted tonight.

Dalness was advised of the Department's request that the FBI determine if arson is present and if so, to conduct a full investigation. He was informed that Laboratory personnel were being dispatched and would be in touch with him.

It was also requested of Dalness that in the morning the Mobile Office determine from appropriate reliable witnesses the exact inscriptions that appeared upon the school 4-17-64, and also in compliance with a request made by John Doar that they determine what action local authorities and school authorities took on Friday, 4-17-64, with regard to the signs that appeared on the school.

ACTION:


This is for information.

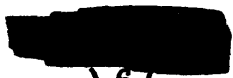
REC-41

157-6-61-568

12 APR 21 1964

EX-1


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147
APR 21 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/22/64

FROM : *Emil Jones* SAC, MOBILE (157-514)(C)

SUBJECT: *AB* ALLEGED ACTION BY GOVERNOR WALLACE
CONCERNING RACIAL SITUATION, STATE
OF ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Re MOairtel 3/19/64.

Since no further information has come to the attention of the Mobile Office regarding captioned matter, this case is being closed.

- Bureau
- Mobile

(3)

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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EX 104

REC 37 157-6-61-569

MAY 13 APR 27 1964

FBI
REC'D - CIV

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MAY 4 1964

b7c

B

4/29/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC MOBILE
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

C RACIAL SITUATION, SCHOOL INTEGRATION MATTERS, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA, RACIAL MATTERS, OOJ.

REBUTEL THIS DATE.

DEPARTMENT ADVISES SIX DEPUTY U. S. MARSHALS UNDER COMMAND [REDACTED] WILL BE AT COLONY MOTOR COURT, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, TELEPHONE NUMBER MU NINE DASH ONE FIVE NINE KEBO. DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY ARVID SATHER WILL BE AT DIPLOMAT INN NEAR MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, TONIGHT. IN CASE SATHER HAS TO LEAVE AREA, DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY FRANK COOKSEY WILL BE ON SCENE STAYING AT DIPLOMAT INN THROUGH MONDAY, MAY FOUR, SIXTYFOUR. INFORMATION SHOULD BE CHANNKLED TO SATHER OR COOKSEY. ALSO SUTEL BUREAU SO DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON CAN BE ADVISED.

B

b7c

157-6-61-570

REC- 26 EX- 117

19 APR 30 1964

b7c

NOTE: Six Negro students are due to enter ~~Macon County~~ High School, Notasulga, Alabama, tomorrow 4/30/64, pursuant to court order. We have Agents on the scene to observe and photograph pertinent activity. Information above furnished telephonically by St. John Barrett this evening.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 29 1964

TELETYPE

56 MAY 7 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[REDACTED]

b7c

[Handwritten mark]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. Belmont

DATE May 1, 1964

FROM A. Rosen

SUBJECT RACIAL SITUATION
SCHOOL INTEGRATION
MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy



b7c

ASAC Thomas Jordan, on the scene at Notasulga, Alabama, has just advised that the six Negro students were transported by bus from Tuskegee, Alabama, to Notasulga, Alabama, this morning and entered the school without incident.

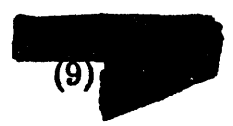
Four United States Marshals (USMs) were in two cars along with the school bus and at the school itself there were no spectators and three newspapermen. The Alabama Highway Patrol (AHP) had two cars and four State troopers in uniform. There were also two State investigators on the scene.

B

ACTION:

The above information is being furnished to the office of Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Evans



(9)

John
DeLoach

JRM



b7c

REC-34 157-6-61-571

10 MAY 4 1964



b7c

58 MAY 8 1964

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 4 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI MOBILE

9-20 AM 5-4-64 URGENT MMA 1 P

TO DIRECTOR *Racial Matters - mobile*

FROM MOBILE /157-357/

RE MOTELCON TO BUREAU TODAY.

MACON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL /MCHS/ BUS NO. TWELVE PICKED UP
SIX NEGRO STUDENTS, TUSKEGEE, ALA. AND ARRIVED AT MCHS,
NOTASULGA, ALABAMA, AT EIGHT ZERO NINE AM WHERE STUDENTS DIS-
EMBARKED WITHOUT INCIDENT. BUS ESCORTED BY TWO AUTOMOBILES
WITH TWO DEPUTY U.S. MARSHALS EACH UNIT AND DEPARTMENTAL
ATTORNEY FRANK COOKSEY IN ONE OF UNITS. NO PRESS OR SPECTATORS
AT THE SCHOOL. THREE ALA. STATE POLICE UNITS WITH FIVE MEN
INCLUDING CAPT. CLAUDE PRIER AT THE SCHOOL IN ADDITION TO CHIEF
OF POLICE WAYMON KING, NOTASULGA PD. [REDACTED] ADVISES
NORMAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ALL TEACHERS APPEAR TO BE PRESENT.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

REC-25

157-6-61573

END

WA MTC

FBI WASH DC

TU SO

CC [REDACTED]

EX-105
R. Owen add
5/4/64
Rosen & Belmont
clm/ERS

3 MAY 5 1964

6 [REDACTED] b7c

ya
6 4 MAY 12 1964

FBI

Date: 5-7-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, MOBILE
FROM: RACIAL MATTERS
SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-NEW)

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MARTIN LUTHER KING AND JACK GREENBERG,
ATTORNEY, NAACP, MOBILE, ALA., 5-17-64
RM

Re Miami tel to Bureau and other offices, 5-5-64.

Charlotte has received no information concerning
any plot to assassinate MARTIN LUTHER KING and/or JACK GREEN-
BERG.

Charlotte will be alert for any information regard-
ing this matter and during contacts with racial informants and
established sources in a circumspect manner will attempt to
determine if such plot known to these individuals.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Mobile (RM)
- 3 - Charlotte

[Redacted]
(8)

157-6-61-
NOT RECORDED
172 MAY 11 1964

b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1659-2

MAY 14 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)

FROM : *P* SAC, RICHMOND (157-563) - RUC - *mobile*

SUBJECT: *JMM* RACIAL SITUATION *64*
STATE OF ALABAMA *cr*
AUBURN, ALABAMA
RM *16*

DATE 5/5/64

Re Mobile airtel, 4/9/64.

The files of the Richmond Office do not contain any information identifiable with "The Journeymen" or JOHN PHILLIPS, DICK WEISMAN, or SCOTT MCKENZIE, who comprise "The Journeymen".

U.S.A.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Mobile (100-1342)
- 1 - Atlanta (Info)
- 1 - New York (Info)
- 1 - Richmond

(1) [Redacted]

b7c

REC-11

157-6-61-574

MAY 7 1964

EX-103

56 MAY 14 1964

b7c

FBI BH

FBI BIRMGHAM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 6 1964

TELETYPE

OK GA WITH CONF PLS TU

FBI MOBILE

547PM CST URGENT 5/6/64 VFP

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/ AND BIRMINGHAM

FROM MOBILE /100-1342/

Racial Matters

ORACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, RM

ON MAY SIX, SIXTYFOUR, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THAT WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR WEEKS THERE

WOULD BE A MASSIVE ASSAULT UPON THE LAWS OF ALABAMA AND ITS

MUNICIPALITIES LEAD BY ^{SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE} SCLC, ^{Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee} SNCC, AND ^{Congress of Racial Equality} CORE WITH COOPERATION

OF ^{SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND} SCEF. BIRMINGHAM WOULD BE PRIME TARGET AND ASSAULTS ARE TO

BEGIN IN BIRMINGHAM SOMETIME BETWEEN MAY EIGHT AND MAY THIRTY,

SIXTYFOUR. OTHER LATER TARGETS ARE MONTGOMERY, TUSCALOOSA,

DOTHAN, SELMA AND GADSDEN, ALA.

[REDACTED] THAT FREEDOM ARMY IS BEING

RECRUITED AT RECRUITING CENTER, SEVEN ONE TWO DORSEY ST.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND SCLC HAS ISSUED ^{HOPE} ~~STATE~~ HANDBOOK FOR

FREEDOM ARMY RECRUITS ^{HOPE} ~~HOPE~~ WITH MESSAGE BY REV. MARTIN

END PAGE ONE ..

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Mr. Casper | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | ✓ |
| Mr. Conrad | ✓ |
| Mr. Evans | ✓ |
| Mr. Gale | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Mr. Tavel | ✓ |
| Mr. Trotter | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Miss Holmes | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

McGowan
b7c
b7d

b7c
b7d

REC-1
157-6-61-575

MAY 12 1964

Handwritten signatures and initials
b7c

PAGE TWO

LUTHER KING. HANDBOOK CALLS FOR FREEDOM ARMY TO GIVE UP ONE YEAR OF THEIR TIME FOR THE FREEDOM ARMY, REFLECTS THE JAILS WILL BE FILLED AND ARRESTED PERSONS WILL REFUSE TO MAKE BOND. SCHOOL CHILDREN AND WOMEN WILL BE USED TO SPEARHEAD ASSAULTS.

[REDACTED] THAT FIFTY THOUSAND OF THESE HANDBOOKS HAVE BEEN PRINTED AND SOME EIGHTEEN THOUSAND HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED BY SCLC TO COMMUNIST PRESS FOR DISTRIBUTION. b7D

COPIES THIS TEL TO NEW ORLEANS AND ATLANTA BY AIR MAIL.

NEW ORLEANS, ATLANTA AND BIRMINGHAM ADVISE OF ANY AVAILABLE INFORMATION TO CORROBORATE ABOVE.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
~~LHM~~ BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

BH HEP

FBI BIRMGHAM

C 4Y

CC-MR. ROSEN

CC-M. Rosen

May 7, 1964

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Previous information has been received that Martin Luther King issued press statements that Alabama would be the prime target for desegregation efforts this summer. No information has come to the attention of the Bureau in the manner set forth in the attached teletype.

We will follow this matter closely to determine if true, and we will advise the Civil Rights Division of the Department.

Q

2

Date: 5/8/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1342)(P)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS



b7c

Re Mobile teletype to Bureau and Birmingham dated 5/6/64, copy air mail to New Orleans and Atlanta.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth this information. Two copies of the airtel, with two copies of the letterhead memorandum, are designated for Atlanta, Birmingham, and New Orleans, because of their interest in the organizations involved herein.

b7c

This letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Any further information developed by Mobile concerning this matter at Mobile or Montgomery, Ala. will be called to the attention of the Bureau and interested offices.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)
- 2 - Atlanta (Encs. 2)(157-127)
- 2 - Birmingham (Encs. 2)(100-4753)
- 2 - New Orleans (Encs. 2)
- 7 - Mobile (4 - 100-1342) (1 - 157-192)(SCLC)
(1 - 100-1396)(Racial Situation, Mobile, Ala.)
(1 - 44-439)(Racial Situation, Montgomery, Ala.)

Alby

b7c

100-3-116
ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAY 13 1964

15 (see below)

REC-5 157-6-61-576

How Forw. *na*

By...

cc Org. Unit

MAY 11 1964

2 cc destroyed

b7c

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAY 27 1964
MAY 27 1964
MAY 27 1964
MAY 27 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
May 8, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

On May 6, 1964, [redacted] Mobile, Alabama,
furnished the following information:

b7c
b7d

[redacted] that within
the next few weeks there would be a massive assault upon the
laws of the State Of Alabama and its municipalities, which
assault would be led by the Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC), the Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee (SNCC), and Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE),
with the cooperation of Mr. EDWARD DOMBROSKI, of New Orleans,
Louisiana, and the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF),
which DOMBROSKI heads. [redacted] Birmingham,
Alabama would be the prime target for racial demonstrations,
although other cities in Alabama which would be targets for
this racial assault include Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Dothan,
Selma, and Gadsden. [redacted] it was
expected that the demonstrations would begin in Birmingham,
Alabama sometimes between May 8, 1964 and May 30, 1964.

[redacted] a freedom army is being
recruited for use in these demonstrations, and that the
recruiting center is located at 712 Dorsey Street, Montgomery,
Alabama. The SCLC has prepared a booklet, "Handbook For
Freedom Army Recruits", with a message by Reverend MARTIN
LUTHER KING. [redacted]

[redacted] that about 50,000 of these handbooks
have been printed, and that about 18,000 of them were turned
over by SCLC to the Communist Press for distribution. The

by [redacted] [redacted]

MAY 27 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

booklet calls for recruits for the freedom army to give up a year of their lives for this cause, and reflects that plans call for filling up the jails and refusing to make bond, thereby bringing heavy financial pressure on the state and political subdivisions. [REDACTED]

plans call for the use of women and school children to spearhead the racial assaults, and that the children are being told that they may disregard school, as they are in the army. b7D

The May 8, 1964 issue of The Mobile Register, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that JAMES BEVEL, of Atlanta, Georgia, Field Secretary for the SCLC, said that the SCLC has representatives in twelve Alabama cities recruiting a freedom army for new assaults on segregation. He declined to say what action would be taken or where, but he said that freedom army chapters were being formed in Mobile, Montgomery, Tuskegee, Selma, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Gadsden, Anniston, Talladega, Huntsville, Dothan, and Decatur.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 5/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-367)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
RM

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAY 13 1964

How Forw. rs

By: [Redacted] b7c

cc Org. Unit
2 cc destroyed

Transmitted herewith to Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local law enforcement officers cognizant and military advised.

[Large Redacted Block] b7c

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Mobile

REC-122 157-6-61-577

MAY 18 1964

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

68 MAY 22 1964

ENC 1
T
21

cc

b7c (5)

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

May 11, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]
Alabama, advised on May 11, 1964, that a Negro meeting took place at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Broad Street and Minter Avenue, Selma, Alabama, at 8:00 p.m. May 8, 1964. The meeting terminated at 10:00 p.m. The meeting was "billed" as the first voter registration meeting of the year 1964. Approximately 100 Negroes attended the meeting and heard talks by BENNY L. TUCKER and JAMES AUSTIN, both Negro males who are field secretaries for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The main talk was delivered by JAMES BEVEL, a Negro minister who was active in the Birmingham, Alabama racial situation last year.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The crowd at the meeting was comprised of approximately sixty per cent teenagers and forty per cent persons of voting age. About fifteen to twenty per cent of the total crowd were Negroes of draft age.

BENNY L. TUCKER acted as Master of Ceremonies at the meeting and introduced JAMES AUSTIN as a speaker. AUSTIN made a short talk which was comprised almost solely of criticism of ALBERT LINGO, Alabama Public Safety Director, GEORGE WALLACE, Governor of Alabama, and Sheriff JAMES G. CLARK, JR. AUSTIN in turn introduced JAMES BEVEL as the main speaker and referred to him as "the man who could get the job done."

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

BEVEL spoke for approximately fifty minutes according to [REDACTED] and his remarks were concerning future registration and recruiting of members for the "Army" of the Southern Leaders Conference under MARTIN LUTHER KING. BEVEL stated that all Negro males between the ages of "8 and 108" should join the "Army" and "by the time we march on Montgomery, Alabama, we hope to have two to three thousand persons in our Selma Army." Speaking about Governor WALLACE, BEVEL stated that WALLACE made mistakes in his campaigns in Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland. He criticized LINGO and Sheriff CLARK by stating that LINGO, State Investigators, and the Sheriff's Posse members could not read and write but could really use their guns. BEVEL stated he was not interested in integration at this time and "would sleep in his car before he would sleep in the Hotel Albert in Selma." He stressed that the movement must have strictly no violence for all Negroes and said that Negroes must tell the truth because the whites could not. He stated that they intend to notify all white people of their plans before they do anything and that they had made mistakes in Birmingham by not telling the whites what they intended to do.

b7c
b7d

BEVEL compared the Vietnamese people with the Negroes, stating that these people were able to vote in their country but Negroes could not vote here. He made a statement that any young Negro in this country of draft age should refuse any draft call to go to the Army and that they should tell the draft board that they had to stay home to fight for their freedom here.

The meeting terminated at approximately 10:00 p.m. No incidents occurred and the meeting appeared peaceful, according to [REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 14 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | ✓ |
| Mr. Casper | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | ✓ |
| Mr. Conrad | ✓ |
| Mr. Felt | ✓ |
| Mr. Gale | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Mr. Tavel | ✓ |
| Mr. Trotter | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Miss Holmes | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

712 AM CST 5/14/64 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA; BURNING OF CARVER
PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER, TUSKEGEE, ALA., FIVE FOURTEEN SIXTYFOUR.

RACIAL MATTERS

RE BUREAU TELCON TO MOBILE THIS DATE.

[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY
 CONFIRMED COMPLETE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE EARLY THIS MORNING OF
 CARVER PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER, OPERATED BY BULLS REALTY CO., INC.,
 IN ALL NEGRO COMMUNITY TUSKEGEE, ALA. FIRE REPORTED AT THREE
 FORTYFIVE AM CST AND STILL BEING FOUGHT AT SIX AM CST. CAUSE OF
 FIRE UNDETERMINED. SHOPPING CENTER LOCATED ABOUT ONE AND ONE HALF
 BLOCKS FROM RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED] FATHER OF ONE OF NEGRO
 STUDENTS AT MACON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, NOTASULGA, ALA. NO
 RELATIONSHIP TO BURNING OF THAT SCHOOL ON FOUR EIGHTEEN SIXTYFOUR
 KNOWN.

SHEFFIFF PRESTON HORNSBY NOTIFIED.

LAISION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITES BEING ESTABLISHED.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

WA ELR

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. ROSEN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-53

157-6-61-578

MAY 14 3 25 PM '64

F. B. I.
RECEIVED-DIVISION

Handwritten notes:
b7c
b7D
4/15 5/14
B.P. [unclear], CVD, 4/15 5/14

Handwritten: 6 [REDACTED] b7c

RA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Casper | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
| Conrad | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| Evans | _____ |
| Gale | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Sullivan | _____ |
| Tavel | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| Tele Room | _____ |
| Holmes | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

TO Mr. Rosen *RA*

DATE May 14, 1964

FROM C. L. McGowan *CLM*

SUBJECT: FIRE AT BULL'S MARKET
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA
5/13/64

RACIAL MATTERS - Mobile

[Redacted] b7c

At 7:10 a.m., St. John Barrett, Civil Rights Division of Department, telephonically contacted midnight Supervisor *[Redacted]* to request limited inquiry of a fire at Bull's Market, Tuskegee, Alabama, 5/13/64. b7c

St. John Barrett advised that he had just received a telephone call from *[Redacted]* in which phone call *[Redacted]* advised that a large Negro super market, Bull's Market, located near Tuskegee Institute, was burning down. Barrett advised that this market is located near the homes of two of the Negro students who were ordered admitted to Macon County High School, Notasulga, Alabama, when the Tuskegee High School was closed. b7c b7D

It was requested by Mr. Barrett that the FBI check with the local authorities at Tuskegee to determine if they are investigating this fire and also to determine from them if there is any indication of the possible origin of this fire.

ACTION:

The ASAC Thomas Jordan was telephonically contacted and instructed to handle the request of Mr. Barrett and to submit a teletype promptly in order that the Department may be advised of the results of this inquiry.

[Redacted]
(6)

[Handwritten signature] b7c

CLM FOL XE

REC-211

157-6-61-579

MAY 18 1964

56 MAY 22 1964 *f-168*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

BM:SJB:arg
16,663

SUBJECT: Racial Situation - Mobile
School Integration Matters
State of Alabama
(Burning Macon County High
School, Notasulga, Alabama,
4/18/64)

144-2-429

This will confirm a request telephoned to [redacted] of your Bureau, by Mr. Barrett, of this Division, at 7:10 a.m. today.

b7c

At 6:30 a.m. today we were advised by [redacted]

*Burning of
Tusculum
Alabama*

[redacted] Alabama, that "Bull's" Supermarket, located near the Institute, was at that time burning to the ground. Bull's Supermarket is owned and operated by Negroes and is located near the homes of [redacted] and [redacted] who are parents of Negro children attending Macon County High School in Notasulga, Alabama. Please determine what investigation of the cause of the fire is being conducted by state or local authorities, and determine what, if any, indication they have at the present time of the cause of the fire.

b7c
b7D

b7c

N

REC-39 157-6-61-580

EX-112

MAY 15 1964

*Inquiry ordered by
Tatey home 5/14/64 - [redacted]*

Deleted Copy Sent [redacted]
by Letter Dated 2-9-77 [redacted]
Per FOIPA Request [redacted]

b7c

64 MAY 25 1964 *25*

no action necessary 5/15/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 15 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Boardman | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Belmont | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Mr. Casper | |
| Mr. Callahan | |
| Mr. Conrad | |
| Mr. DeLoach | |
| Mr. Evans | |
| Mr. Gale | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Sullivan | |
| Mr. Tavel | |
| Mr. Trotter | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Miss Holmes | |
| Miss Gandy | |

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

556 PM CST 5/15/64 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR (157-4-61)

FROM MOBILE (157-357)

*ST
BP*

RACIAL SITUATION, SCHOOL INTEGRATION MATTERS, STATE OF ALABAMA / BURNING MACON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, NOTASULGA, ALABAMA.

APRIL EIGHTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, RM, OOJ.

REMYTEL MAY FOURTEEN, SIXTYFOUR.

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO BURNING OF CARVER PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER REPORTED IN SEPARATE TELETYPE ENTITLED RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, BURNING OF CARVER PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER, TUSKEGEE, ALA., MAY FOURTEEN, SIXTYFOUR. RM.

CONTINUED INVESTIGATION AT NOTASULGA, ALA., RELATIVE TO CAPTIONED SCHOOL FIRE HAS FAILED TO PRODUCE ANY DEFINITE INDICATION OF CAUSE OF FIRE OR SUSPECT OF ARSON.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FIRE WAS FIRST OBSERVED

IN FORWARD PORTION OF HIGH SCHOOL WING IN AREA NEAR ELECTRIC SWITCH BOX. FIRE WAS WELL ADVANCED AT THAT TIME AND WAS THROUGH THE ROOF, PREVENTING THEIR FORMING DEFINITE OPINION RELATIVE TO PRECISE POINT OF FIRE. ALTHOUGH FIRE WAS INTENSE, ON THEIR ARRIVAL IT WAS MOVING BACKWARD INTO BUILDING RATHER SLOWLY.

END PAGE ONE

2 MAY 19 1964

cc: [REDACTED] MAY 25 1964
25
b7c

in [REDACTED]

b7c

6 [REDACTED]

b7d

2

REC-39/57-6-61-581

ST-117

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] AT ONE FORTY
A.M., APRIL EIGHTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, NO EVIDENCE OF FIRE NOTED.

b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT BOTH SMELLED SMOKE
IN THEIR HOME ABOUT NINE THIRTY P.M., APRIL SEVENTEEN, SIXTYFOUR.
THEY RETIRED WHEN THEY COULD NOT LOCATE SOURCE OF ODOR, WHICH
[REDACTED] DESCRIBED AS SIMILAR TO THAT OF BURNING RUBBER, AND
DID NOT KNOW OF FIRE UNTIL AWOKE EARLY IN THE MORNING, AT
WHICH TIME FIRE WAS WELL PROGRESSED. NEITHER HEARD NOR OBSERVED
ANY STRANGERS IN VICINITY DURING NIGHT, BUT BOTH RETIRED EARLY.

b7C
b7D

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

END

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

TU AND CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 14 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

~~THIS IS A 7 PAGE MESSAGE DO YOU HAVE ENOUGH PAPER IN MACHINE? YES MAM~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI MOBILE

210 AXXX PM CST URGENT 5-14-64 JEB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /157-NEW/

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, BURNING OF CARVER PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER, TUSKEGEE, ALA., MAY FOURTEEN, SIXTYFOUR. RM. REMOTEL TODAY.

INSPECTION OF CARVER PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER, CARVER COURT, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., AT NINE THIRTY AM THIS DATE REFLECTS BUILDING COMPLETELY DESTROYED. RUINS STILL SMOLDERING AND SMALL FIRES IN DEBRIS PREVENT CLOSE INSPECTION. EXTERIOR BRICK WALLS AT EACH END PARTIALLY STANDING. INTERIOR IS TOTAL LOSS.

*H. John Smith
Civil Rights Div
Advised 5/14/64*

[REDACTED] INFORMS SHOPPING CENTER CONVERTED APPROXIMATELY FIVE YEARS AGO FROM OLD BARN AND MOST OF STRUCTURE CONSISTED OF WOOD. BUILDING WAS APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED FEET WIDE AND NINETY FEET DEEP. ABC SUPERMARKET IN CENTER WITH CLOTHING STORE AND REALTY COMPANY ON EITHER SIDE UNDER SAME ROOF. NO OTHER SURROUNDING PROPERTY DAMAGED AS SHOPPING CENTER LOCATED IN OPEN AREA.

b7c
b7D
b7c
6
582
REC 37157-6-61-

[REDACTED] MAY 19 1964

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

58 MAY 26 1964
END PAGE ONE

b7c
b7D

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-582 pages 2,3,4+5

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4 3

PAGE SIX

[REDACTED]

b7c

FIRE OCCURRED OUTSIDE TUSKEGEE CITY LIMITS AND WAS FOUGHT
FOR TWO HOURS BY ABOUT FIFTEEN VOLUNTEER TUSKEGEE FIREMEN WITH
END PAGE SIX

4 5
PAGE SEVEN

TWO CITY FIRE TRUCKS AND ONE FIRE TRUCK FROM VA HOSPITAL, TUSKEGEE. ASSISTANCE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL NOT YET REQUESTED PENDING CONSULTATION WITH INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE AND BECAUSE DEBRIS STILL TOO HOT TO EXAMINE. NO INFO DEVELOPED ON CAUSE OF FIRE WHICH WAS WELL ADVANCED ON ARRIVAL OF FIRE FIGHTERS.

W. A. HOLLOWAY, WHOSE WIFE OPERATED CLOTHING STORE IN STRUCTURE WHICH WAS DESTROYED, DIED EARLY THIS MORNING AFTER OBSERVING FIRE. CAUSE OF DEATH BELIEVED TO BE HEART ATTACK. NO ONE INJURED BY FIRE.

RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED] FATHER OF NEGRO STUDENT AT NACON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, NOTASULGA, NOT ENDANGERED AND LOCATED ABOUT ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM SHOPPING CENTER. CARVER COURT IS SOLID NEGRO COMMUNITY. A. C. BULLS FAMILY, WHO OWN PROPERTY, AND ALL PERSONNEL OF STORES ARE NEGRO. b7c

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] LIAISON BEING MAINTAINED AND BUREAU WILL b7d
BE ADVISED OF ANY SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.

END

WA JR

FBI WASH DC

P

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 5-14-64 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

no action necessary
5/15/64 [redacted] *b7c*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 15 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. DeLoach | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Mr. Bishop | |
| Mr. Casper | |
| Mr. Callahan | |
| Mr. Conrad | |
| Mr. Felt | |
| Mr. Gale | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Sullivan | |
| Mr. Tavel | |
| Mr. Trotter | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Miss Holmes | |
| Miss Gandy | |

At John Kanitz, CRO.
advised 5/15/64
[redacted] *b7c*

FBI MOBILE

546 PM CST 5/15/64 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE/157-533/

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, BURNING OF CARVER PLAZA
SHOPPING CENTER, TUSKEGEE, ALA., MAY FOURTEEN, SIXTYFOUR. RM [redacted]
REMYTEL MAY FOURTEEN, SIXTYFOUR. [redacted]

[Large redacted block of text]

RECEIVED - FBI

b7c
b7D

END PAGE ONE
74 JUN 2 1964

ST-104

REC-128

157-6-67-583
12 MAY 22 1964

CC: [redacted]

b7c

XXXXXX
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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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157-6-61-583 page 2.

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[REDACTED]

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NO FURTHER INQUIRY BEING MADE RELATIVE TO THIS FIRE IN CONNECTION WITH INVESTIGATION OF SCHOOL BURNING AT NOTASULGA, ALA. ANY FURTHER INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH CASE ENTITLED [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] BUFILE NINE THREE - TWO SEVEN EIGHT TWO ZERO.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

END

CORR ~~LINE NINE WORD 6/77 WORD 5 SHOULD BE WHITE THIS PAGE~~

END

WA ACK AND HOLD PLS

WA GGGGG NHH

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-533)(C)
SUBJECT: MATTERS
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
BURNING OF CARVER PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, 5/14/64
RM
(OO: Mobile)

photo Encl.
CC TO: ... S.B.A.
REQ. REC'D. 6-9-66
JUN 20 1966
ANS BY: [redacted]

Re Mobile teletype to the Bureau, 5/15/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM. Copies of this LHM are being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies and the file in this matter is considered closed.

Any further investigation concerning this matter will be in connection with case entitled, [redacted] Bufile 93-27820."

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
- 2 - Mobile

Mokey: Pl. see MO let 6/4/64

REC-49
1 CC HIFA
2 CC RAO crim. Div. 157-6-61-584

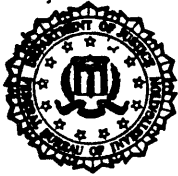
ENCLOSURE
5-22-64
rec - CRD, G-2, ONI, OSI

MAY 21 1964

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

64 MAY 28 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 93-27820-



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
May 19, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
BURNING OF CARVER PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, MAY 14, 1964

Early in the day of May 14, 1964, United States Department of Justice Attorney ST. JOHN BARRETT contacted FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., stating that [REDACTED] had telephoned BARRETT in Washington to advise that a large Negro supermarket in Tuskegee was on fire. He identified the supermarket in Tuskegee as Bulls Market and identified it as located near the homes of two Negro students attending Macon County High School in Notasulga, Alabama. It was requested that an immediate check be made with local authorities to ascertain whether they were investigating the cause of the fire and in the event they were investigating, that the possible origin of the fire be ascertained as soon as possible.

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[REDACTED] was immediately contacted by telephone and confirmed the complete destruction by fire early that morning of Carver Plaza Shopping Center operated by Bulls Realty Company, Inc., in an all Negro community in Tuskegee. He said the fire was reported at 3:45 AM that date and was still being fought as of 6:00 AM. Cause of the fire was undetermined. He said the shopping center is located about one and one-half blocks from the residence of [REDACTED] father of one of the Negro students attending Macon County High School at Notasulga.

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Sheriff PRESTON HORNSBY, Macon County, Alabama, was immediately notified concerning this fire. Inspection of the Carver Plaza Shopping Center at 9:30 AM, May 14, 1964, reflected that the building was completely destroyed. The

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Racial Situation
State of Alabama

ruins were still smouldering, preventing close inspection. The exterior brick walls at each end were partially standing. The interior appeared to be totally destroyed.

[REDACTED]
advised on May 14, 1964, that the shopping center had been converted about five years before from an old barn and that most of the structure consisted of wood. The building was approximately 200 feet wide and ninety feet deep. The ABC Supermarket was located in the center of the building with a clothing store on one side and Bulls Realty Company on the other side, all under the same roof. [REDACTED] advised that no other property in the area was damaged [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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157-6-61-584 e page 3, 4, 5.

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Racial Situation
State of Alabama



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *JFM*

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)

DATE: 5/21/64

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (157-1109) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
AUBURN, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Mobile

ReMOairtel to Bureau, 4/9/64.

NYO indices reflect no information concerning
The Journeymen.

NYO files indicate that

[REDACTED]

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K

There is no other information available which
might be identifiable with [REDACTED] mentioned
in reairtel.

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[REDACTED]

b7c

Blair

- 2-Bureau (RM)
- 2-Mobile (100-1342) (RM)
- 1-New York (100-140652) [REDACTED] (43)
- 1-New York

b7c

157-6-61-585

[REDACTED]
(6)

REC-1

MAY 26 1964

[REDACTED]

b7c

Folk
[REDACTED]

MAY 21 1964

F B I

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, Mobile (157-367)(P)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local law enforcement officers and military authorities were cognizant of the meeting mentioned in the letterhead memo.

One copy of this letterhead memo and this communication designated for Birmingham as information set forth re the Gaston Motel bombing, which information may or may not be erroneous in accordance with information that has been developed by Birmingham, who is origin in that matter.

Local military intelligence agencies advised.

Handwritten notes:
1
2
3



ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, (CRD 6-94
of - atty. M. Norman)
Date Forw. MAY 22 1964 157-6-61-586
REC-117
How Forw. AD MAY 22 1964

By [Redacted]
cc Org. Unit

1 - Bureau (Enclosures)
1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - (Field Office)

(3)



61 JUN 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
May 19, 1964

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Selma, Alabama

[REDACTED]

On May 19, 1964

[REDACTED] advised he attended a Negro meeting on the night of May 18, 1964, and was informed by James Gildersleeve, president of the Dallas County Voters League, that the meeting was a voter registration rally.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the door of the church by James Gildersleeve; Benny L. Tucker, field secretary, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee; James Doyle, a Negro who was unsuccessful candidate for the City Commission in Selma, and a group of Negro photographers with cameras. Tucker was holding a microphone attached to a recording device. Gildersleeve read a prepared paper which set forth in substance the information that the meeting was designed to encourage all Negroes to register to vote, the meeting was a peaceful assembly for a lawful purpose and there was no intention of advocating or participating in unlawful activity, and by virtue of their constitutional rights of freedom to assemble and freedom of speech.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Racial Situation
Selma, Alabama

[REDACTED]

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J. L. Chestnut, Negro lawyer from Selma, introduced Bruce Boynton, son of Amelia P. Boynton. Bruce Boynton was identified as a lawyer also. Boynton spoke about and criticized a letter which appeared in the "Letter Box" of the Selma Times-Journal, a daily newspaper published at Selma, Alabama, from an unidentified woman that alluded to the status of the Negroes in Selma, how "well off" they were and the fact they should not enter into street demonstrations and breaches of the peace. Boynton told the group to watch the paper for an answer within the next few days if "the Times-Journal will print it." He further made a statement to the group that the bombing of the Gaston Motel last year in Birmingham, Alabama, was perpetrated by "two men" with paper sacks over their heads. He stated Negroes at Birmingham observed these two men go behind the motel and place dynamite charges there and also observed them get back in an automobile and drive away shortly before the explosion. Boynton said the Negroes gave the tag number of the car to a police officer who purposefully telephoned the wrong number into his department. The Negroes then gave the police officer the second time and he again called in the wrong number. Thereafter, the Negroes "beat up" this officer for calling in the wrong number. Boynton did not identify the Negro witnesses or the police officer in Birmingham.

Boynton also made a statement briefly that the "church bombing" in Birmingham was by white people. He pointed

Racial Situation
Selma, Alabama

out he had no fear that the church there in Selma would be bombed as long as the officers were in the church because the possibility would be that the officers might be killed.

Reverend L. I. Anderson, ^{Alabama} pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, then spoke briefly to the crowd on American History. He stated Negroes were "settled" in Virginia before the "Mayflower got half-way across the ocean." He made a statement to the effect that Thomas Jefferson had "Negro bastard children" who were sold as slaves.

██████████ stated he would estimate the meeting was attended by about 225 Negroes, 70 per cent of non-voting age.

Another Negro who spoke at the meeting, according to ██████████ was identified as a Reverend Whetstone, and he wore overalls and an overall jacket that is usually worn by Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee personnel. ██████████ stated he assumed from the attire of this individual he was connected with the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. ██████████ described Whetstone as a Negro male, about 30-35 years of age, dark-skinned, tall and slim, "country talking." Whetstone stated in his speech that he "followed sin;" that he thought sin had left Alabama and he had not been in Alabama for some time, but then Governor George Wallace started his "foolishness" and he, Whetstone, had to return to Alabama. Whetstone stated that "soon" Negro demonstrations would take place "all over" the State of Alabama and there would not be enough state police to go around. He urged all Negroes to be ready to demonstrate for their rights.

██████████ stated he did not observe any police department cars on the scene

Racial Situation
Selma, Alabama

The meeting terminated at 10:00 p.m. No incidents occurred.

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F B I

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, Mobile (157-367)(P)

Subject: 0
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local authorities cognizant of meeting as well as
military authorities Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama.

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 1 1964

How Forw. pc

By. [Redacted]

cc Org. Unit

see destroyed

25 MAY 29 1964

REC-96

8 ENCLOSURE

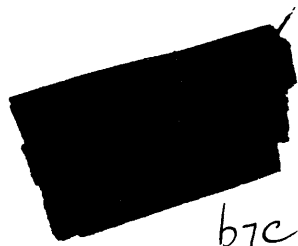
1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

64 JUN 8 1964 Special Agent in Charge



b7c

157-6-61-587



b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
May 26, 1964

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Selma, Alabama

On May 26, 1964 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he attended a Negro meeting on May 25, 1964 at Brown's Chapel, AME Church, Sylvan Street, Selma, Approximately 125 Negroes were present, 40% of non-voting age.

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The meeting was to start at 7:30 P.M. CST, however, was late getting started probably because of the late arrival of Negro leaders Benny L. Tucker, Amelia P. Boynton and James Gildersleeve, who did not appear at the meeting until after 8:00 P.M. At the time they appeared at the meeting it was separated into small groups of 20 to 30 Negroes for a "voters' workshop" with individual Negro leaders handling the smaller groups and explained to them voter registration procedures.

[REDACTED] said that the smaller groups stayed in session a period of about twenty to thirty minutes. During this time the individual leaders read and answered questions that were mimeographed on paper.

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After the above period, the groups re-assembled in a body and Benny L. Tucker acted as master of ceremonies of the meeting. He introduced a Negro named H. H. Millbrook from Atlanta, Georgia, who claimed to be with "some type of a Christian movement in connection with SCLC," which possibly was the SCEF.

Millbrook gave a type of speech that he, [REDACTED] did not classify as "inflammatory" as he stated the speaker made reference to these type of speeches and said he would not make such a speech. Millbrook did, however, state that the Negroes are expected to be referred to as "Mr. and Mrs.," that maids were required to go into a white home through the

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(Middlebrook)

Racial Situation
Selma, Alabama

rear door, proceed through the house, sweep the front porch, and then re-enter the front door, which did not "make sense." Millbrook urged voter registration and said every one should register to vote. He also referred to a movie to be held at the Wilby Theater in Selma on the morning of May 26, 1964, and urged Negroes to go to the theater and ask for tickets.

[redacted] explained that once a year merchants in Selma furnished theater tickets to various women patrons of their stores and this entitled them to a free movie at the theater plus some prizes and raffled off to the women attending.

[redacted] advised that Millbrook stressed that "some" Negroes would demonstrate "all over Alabama" and Governor Wallace will not have enough state troopers to handle the demonstrations. [redacted] further stated that during the meeting James Gildersleeve, Negro leader, [redacted]

[redacted] The resolution was signed F. D. Reese, President; E. L. Doyle, First Vice President; James E. Gildersleeve, Secretary-Treasurer (Special); and Marie Foster, Special Secretary, Dallas County Voters' League. [redacted] said this was the first he knew that Reese was President of the League as James Gildersleeve has previously been identified as President, therefore, they evidently have appointed the new officers above for this year.

Amelia P. Boynton also spoke at the meeting concerning the movie at the Wilby Theater and she urged Negroes to go to the theater on the morning of May 26, 1964 and seek to obtain tickets for the movie. She also announced that a "free picnic" would be held in Montgomery, Alabama on Saturday morning or on just Saturday, May 30, 1964, for Negroes and anyone desiring transportation to Montgomery should contact her.

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Racial Situation
Selma, Alabama

She stated, according to [REDACTED] that a "play" was scheduled for Selma which would be for the young people. This "play" would be conducted by groups of young people from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mississippi and Selma, Alabama, and would depict the history of the Negroes from slavery to present day. She did not specify time or place of this play. She told all Negroes who were employed by various businesses in Selma to find out if the businesses were engaged in interstate commerce and, if so, to be sure they were receiving the minimum wage of "\$1.15" per hour. If they were not, she requested that they report this to her office and she would report same to the "wage and hour people." She made a statement that there definitely would be a "Negro march on Montgomery," but she did not specify when.

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F. D. Reese told Negroes he would have an "important announcement" at the next meeting on June 1, 1964 and requested all Negroes possible to be present, however, he did not state where the meeting would be but said it would be announced later in this week.

[REDACTED] stated that the meeting adjourned about 10:15 P.M. CST, no incidents occurred [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 5/26/64 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

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JUN 5 1964
Date: 6/2/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

hb

[REDACTED] advised on 6/1/64 that the local Montgomery, Ala. organizer for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is a young white man by the name of ERIC KINDBERG.

2/

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Atlanta
- 2 - Cincinnati
- 2 - Savannah
- 2 - Mobile

REC-13

157-6-61-590

JUN 5 1964

A Check of bureau files re [REDACTED]

No record re [REDACTED]

No pertinent data re [REDACTED]

No identifiable data re [REDACTED]

No additional data re [REDACTED]

b7c

cc (11) Wick
78
JUN 15 1964
6/8/64

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XXXXXX

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157-6-61-590 page 2 + encl.

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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F B I

Date: 6/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, IS, SS

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

Date Forw. JUN 8 1964

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

How Forw. ps

By [Signature]

cc Org. Unit

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS

RACIAL MATTERS

*(xerox)
1- Coast
10-25-66
Herald*

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

b7c

One copy is furnished to Birmingham because of the references to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which also operates in the Birmingham area.

Informants to whom information is attributed in the LHM are: MO T-1 is [redacted] MO T-2 is [redacted] Data is written up in authenticated reports, filed under FD306 in appropriate subfiles for each informant.

b2
b7D

Copies of this LHM are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies.

Information re [redacted] from [redacted] was furnished 5/29/64, to [redacted]

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b7D

As in the past, [redacted]

b7c
b7D

- ① - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - (Field Office)

157-6-61-591

JUN 8 1964

b7c

(3)

REGISTERED

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

72 JUN 15 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/8/88 BY SP-16-st/hoc

The following original pages are of poor quality. UPA has made every technical effort to provide the best possible reproduction.

MO 44-439

All Mobile sources and informants are alert and will be frequently contacted for any additional information pertaining to captioned matter and the Bureau will be kept current.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
June 4, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, advised on June 1, 1964, that within the past two weeks there have been many and frequent rumors in constant circulation in Montgomery predicting the occurrence of racial demonstrations of various kinds in Montgomery. [REDACTED] stated that he has maintained contact with several persons who appear to be the principal leaders of Negro organizations operating in this area, including Rev. SOLOMON S. SEAY, President of the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), JAMES ORANGE, Field Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and ERIC KINDBERG, Organizer for SCLC. Through his contacts with these persons, [REDACTED] has been able to ascertain that the rumors of racial demonstrations have not been founded on fact, and have been of uncertain and unreliable origin.

[REDACTED] stated that he observed an SCLC sponsored picnic on Saturday, May 30, 1964, near Montgomery on the Old Selma Road. He said that the attendance was very disappointing to SCLC leaders, amounting to only about 125 persons, most of them being students at the St. Jude's School in Montgomery. [REDACTED] stated that a recent meeting of SCLC personnel at Montgomery at 333 South Jackson Street where they had frequently met in the recent past, a leader reportedly said that they had approximately 1,000 persons ready to participate in a demonstration at any time. [REDACTED] stated that evidently, their estimate of their manpower was highly optimistic in view of the small turnout at the picnic. [REDACTED] said that the SCLC reportedly does not have adequate funds available to finance any substantial demonstration in the Montgomery area in the near future.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/80 BY SP-1GSK/juk

Racial Situation
Montgomery, Alabama

[REDACTED] said that JAMES ORANGE, SCLC Field Secretary, has said very recently that there are now tentative plans for "kneel-ins" to take place at unspecified Montgomery churches two or three Sundays from the date of this information, June 1, 1964. ORANGE indicated that the plans were not definite but that this very limited demonstration would take place.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised on June 1, 1964, that SCLC representatives have been soliciting house-to-house in Montgomery attempting to sign up members for the "Freedom Army" to participate in racial demonstrations during the Summer of 1964. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] have not disclosed the number of persons who have been signed up for such activity.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 6/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (157-6-61)

FROM : SAC, Mobile (100-1342)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
AUBURN, ALABAMA
RM

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Remyairtel 4/9/64 and Bulet 4/17/64.

[REDACTED]

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_____ closes the matter finally and there is no longer any possibility that _____

In view of the negative nature of this information, the information is not being disseminated and is furnished in this form to the Bureau, Atlanta and New York for information.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (Info)(RM)
- 1 - New York (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile

(6)

SUP-13
REC-16

157-6-61-592

11 JUN 6 1964

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
61 JUN 12 1964 Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 6/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, Mobile (157-367)(P)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local law enforcement and military authorities cognizant of meeting on the night of 6/1/64.

Copies instant letterhead furnished military intelligence agencies.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD + IS

Date Forw. JUN 8 1964

How Forw. no

By: [Redacted]

cc Org. Unit
1cc [Redacted]

REC-41

157-6-161-593

JUN 6 1964

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

JUN 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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[Redacted]



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
June 2, 1964

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Selma, Alabama

On June 2, 1964 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that a Negro rally occurred at Mount Ararat Baptist Church, corner of Magazine and Division Streets, Selma, Alabama, on the night of June 1, 1964.

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[REDACTED] stated they were at the meeting and made reports on the meeting after it terminated about 10:00 or 10:30 p.m., CST. They advised that when the meeting began at about 7:30 p.m., CST, Marie Foster, Negro female, started the program with what appeared to be, and what was announced as, "a voter registration workshop." The meeting was split into four or five groups of Negroes with various Negroes as leaders of these discussion groups. All teenagers, comprising about 60 per cent of the meeting, were sent to the basement of the church. No information was developed as to what occurred in the basement; however, shouts and singing were heard. The "workshop" lasted only a period of about 15 or 20 minutes and the groups then reorganized into one body in the church with the exception of the teenagers, who still remained in the basement.

A Negro male, identified as David Moore, from Uniontown, Alabama, then spoke to the crowd on the subject of favoring trade with Negroes only, stating Negroes in Uniontown, Alabama, were opening their own businesses and this movement was under an organization in Uniontown known as The Frontier Corporation. According to [REDACTED] Moore appeared to be an ineffective speaker.

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Marie Foster made another appearance on the speaker's rostrum after Moore completed his talk, and talked on contributions of money to their movement. Reverend F. D. Reese, Negro male, stated that all money contributed from the present to

Racial Situation
Selma, Alabama

July 15, 1964, would be used to make appeal bonds for Negroes who got in jail. He stated contributions were running \$330 behind last September's contributions.

Reverend L. L. Anderson, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, Selma, then delivered a speech and he appeared to be the main speaker. [REDACTED] stated that during the first part of Reverend Anderson's speech, the teenagers came out of the basement of the church, and among them were some 25 Negro boys who had apparently already been in the basement of the church when the teenagers went from the auditorium of the church to the basement. These 25 Negroes were all over 6' tall, of muscular build and appeared to weigh close to 200 pounds each. All were wearing white T shirts and dark pants. [REDACTED]

Reverend Anderson said school was out and the Negroes could "really get started, now." Referring to the teenagers, Anderson stated to the audience, "they are ready." Reverend Anderson spoke of an incident involving a Negro woman on a city bus who sat down near the front and was requested by the driver to move to the rear. She refused and when the driver approached her, she reached in her pocketbook, pretending she was getting a weapon. The driver, according to Anderson, asked the Negro woman if she had a weapon and she replied by asking if he had one. The driver replied he did not, so the Negro woman told him he had better let her alone, then. The driver made no further effort, according to Anderson, to have the woman move. Reverend Anderson then stated to the officers in the church, "You can quote L. L. Anderson as saying I am ready to go to hell tonight to keep our women folks from being pushed around." [REDACTED] said that Reverend Anderson further stated, "I am not saying violence, but I am saying, be prepared." Reverend Anderson then made the statement, according to [REDACTED] that this would be a "hot summer," and he was not referring to the weather. Reverend Anderson also referred to local judges in Selma - Circuit Judge James Hare and County Judge Hugh Mallory - and said he did not want to get them confused; however, he would "know Judge Hare in the dark if he just touched his clothes." He said Judge Mallory was a "fine man" and still is, but the Ku Klux Klan "got to him," and changed him to the way of thinking of the white people.

[REDACTED] stated Negro leaders present at the meeting were James Gildersleeve, Maria Foster, Reverend F. D. [REDACTED]

Racial Situation
Selma, Alabama

Reese, Reverend L. L. Anderson, Reverend Roosevelt ~~Harrison~~,
pastor of Mount Ararat Baptist Church, and one David ~~Moore~~,
from Uniontown, Alabama.

NEZ REC.
ALA

The meeting terminated without any incident.

Coverage of the meeting was handled by two Selma Police Department cars patrolling and three Dallas County Sheriff's Office cars on the scene with some 16 officers, including sheriff's deputies and posse members, who remained in cars in the immediate vicinity.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI WASHDC0724

FBI MOBILE

1-50 PM CST URGENT 6-10-64 FLK

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/ AND NEW YORK

FROM MOBILE /157-367/ 2P

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, SELMA, ALABAMA. RM.

ON JUNE NINE SIXTYFOUR A NEGRO FEMALE USING THE NAME OF

[REDACTED] APPEARED AT FURNITURE STORE IN SELMA, ALABAMA FOR PURPOSE OF PURCHASING TWENTYFIVE ROLL-AWAY BEDS. THIS INDIVIDUAL RENTED TWO HOUSES LOCATED ACROSS STREET FROM FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF SYLVAN STREET AND JEFF DAVIS AVENUE, SELMA, ALABAMA. CHURCH HAS BEEN SCENE OF NEGRO MASS MEETINGS, AND RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED THEREFROM.

[REDACTED] TRAVELING IN SIXTYFOUR CHEVROLET IMPALA, RENTED FROM HERTZ RENT A CAR IN NAME OF [REDACTED] NEW YORK CITY.

FOR INFORMATION OF NEW YORK, LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TO BUREAU UNDER DATE OF JUNE TWO SIXTYFOUR WHICH SET FORTH INFORMATION CONCERNING NEGRO MEETING AT A CHURCH IN SELMA, ALABAMA. DURING MEETING, APPROXIMATELY

END PAGE ONE

74 JUN 18 1964

REC-120

157-6-61-594

EX-108

JUN 11 1964

DELAYED TO

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PAGE TWO

TWENTYFIVE NEGROES, ALL OVER SIX FEET, MUSCULAR BUILD, CAME
OUT OF BASEMENT OF CHURCH [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] NO INCIDENT OCCURRED.
NEGROES WEARING WHITE T SHIRTS AND DARK PANTS, WITH SOME
TYPE OF SMALL REINSIGNIA ON SHIRT.

NEW YORK ADVISE RE IDENTITY OF [REDACTED]
IF KNOWN, AND CONNECTION WITH RACIAL ACTIVITIES AND PERTINENT
BACKGROUND.

b7C

BUREAU ALSO ADVISE SAME INFORMATION, IF KNOWN.

SUTEL. P.

END

~~CORR PAGE TWO LINE FIVE WORD FOUR SHOULD READ RD RED OK~~

WA OK FOR RELAY TO NEW YORK

MTC

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 11 1964

TELETYPE

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|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

110 PM URGENT 6-11-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 157-6-61 /5/ AND MOBILE 157-367

FROM NEW YORK 157-937 RUC

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, SELMA, ALABAMA. RM

RE MOBILE TEL, SIX TEN SIXTYFOUR.

NEW YORK INDICES NEGATIVE REGARDING [REDACTED]

NO LISTING FOR [REDACTED] IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE EDITION, [REDACTED]

ON INSTANT DATE, [REDACTED] PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

[REDACTED] ADVISED PERSONNEL RECORDS NEGATIVE REGARDING [REDACTED]

END

W A LLD

FBI WASH DC

REC-120

EX-103

157-6-61-595

12 JUN 12 1964

JUN 11 1964

FBI

REC-120

3H
58 JUN 19 1964



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ACK K
b7c

b7c
b7D

6 [REDACTED] b7c

F B I

Date: 6/9/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL URGENT
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (157-367)(P)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local law enforcement and military authorities cognizant of meeting on the night of 6/8/64.

Copies of instant letterhead memorandum furnished to military intelligence agencies.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw... JUN 12 1964

How Forw... no REC- 56

By... [Redacted] 157-6-61-596

cc Org. Unit

JUN 12 1964

ENCLOSURE

- ① Bureau (Enclosures 8)
- 1 - (Field Office) Mobile
- [Redacted]
- (2)

Approved: 66 JUN 18 1964
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7c



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

June 9, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

On June 9, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Selma, Alabama, advised that a Negro meeting occurred at the Baptist Tabernacle Church at the corner of Broad Street and Minter Avenue in Selma, Alabama on the night of June 8, 1964. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] attended the meeting and made a report of the proceedings. He furnished the following oral summation of this report:

The meeting started at about 7:30 P.M., Central Standard Time, with MARIE FOSTER, Negro female, acting as master of ceremonies. The crowd at the meeting, approximately 150 to 175 Negroes, of which 30 to 40 per cent were teenagers, split up into smaller groups for a "voter registration workshop". Reverend F. D. REESE handled this part of the meeting in splitting up the crowd. This was done at the outset of the meeting. The "workshop" lasted 21 minutes.

The crowd re-assembled, and FOSTER introduced BRUCE BOYNTON, son of AMELIA P. BOYNTON, as a speaker. BRUCE had spoken with [REDACTED] earlier in the evening before the meeting, and "reeking of whiskey". BRUCE's talk was very short, mumbled, and consisted of the introduction of the main speaker, a G. E. OLDS, Negro male, 30 to 35 years of age, 6', with light complexion, and slim build, described as a teacher and a "hometown boy" by BRUCE when introduced, and was also called the "prodigal son who has returned".

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B. APPROX 1950

Go
A.A.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

[redacted] stated that OLDS advised that his home was presently in Atlanta, Georgia, but he intended to return to Selma, Alabama to live. OLDS, according to [redacted] criticized street demonstrations, sit-ins, and other type demonstrations, claiming that Negroes need education first and foremost; that Negroes demonstrate when they do not even know why or what "rights" they do have. b7c b7D

X At the conclusion of OLDS' talk, Reverend L. L. ANDERSON, Pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, made a talk, wherein he stated that he must disagree with OLDS; that Negroes should engage in "lie-ins, sit-ins, stand-ins, fly-ins, and other demonstrations for their rights". ANDERSON stated, according to [redacted] that "if you pay \$1.00 to ride a bus, ride where you please". ANDERSON urged riding in the front of all buses and integration of all public facilities. He also stated that he was "sick and tired of young Negro girls taking jobs in homes as maids and doing work for white people". b7c b7D

X After ANDERSON concluded his talk, AMELIA P. BOYNTON made a talk, in which she stated that he had made a tour in Maryland and spoke before two all white school bodies, a civic group, and two integrated schools. She stated that she found her audiences very responsive. She stressed registering to vote during the first week of July, and she said that Negroes should surround the courthouse in Dallas County with those that were interested in voting. She advised that the goal of the Negroes in the State Of Alabama for registered voters was 25,000, and for Dallas County specifically was 2,000. She made an appeal for a collection of \$100.00 on this particular night; however, the collection appeared to fall far short of this goal. She also stated that she had posters to display in store windows of Negroes, urging all Negroes to register to vote. file

X Present at the meeting, in addition to the above speakers, were the following Negro leaders, who were representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee: THOMAS L. BROWN, JAMES AUSTIN, and BENNY L. TUCKER.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

It was also stated at the meeting that Reverend F. D. REESE, AMELIA P. BOYNTON, and Reverend L. L. ANDERSON were responsible for making arrangements to have speakers to come to the meeting.

The meeting terminated at approximately 10:00 or 10:15 P.M., Central Standard Time, and no incidents occurred.

Coverage of the meeting was handled by two Selma Police Department Cars patrolling the area and three cars of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, with six deputies outside of the church and approximately 15 to 20 Dallas County Sheriff's Posse Members.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI MOBILE

5:08 AM CST URGENT 6/16/64 LPB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM MOBILE 44-439/

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RM.

OUR SOURCES WILL BE CONTACTED AS SOON AS THEY ARE AVAILABLE. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THEREAFTER.

END

WA RAP

FBI WASH DC

TU CLEAR P

REC-46 / 157-6-4-597

JUN 16 1964

EX-108

68 JUN 18 1964-313

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1964 *rap*

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. Tolson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Belmont | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Mohr | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Casper | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Callahan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Conrad | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. DeLoach | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Evans | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Gale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Rosen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Sullivan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Tavel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Trotter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tele. Room | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Miss Holmes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Miss Gandy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

FBI MOBILE

6:50 AM CST URGENT 6/16/64 LPB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM MOBILE /44-439/

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RM.

ee TODAY'S MORNING NEWSPAPER, THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER, CARRIES NO INFORMATION RE SCLC MASS MEETING BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH LAST NIGHT. [REDACTED] CANNOT BE

CONTACTED UNTIL BUSINESS HOURS AND ONLY OTHER POSSIBLE

SOURCES [REDACTED]

PRESENTLY UNAVAILABLE. [REDACTED] WILL BE CONTACTED DURING

BUSINESS HOURS AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED RESULTS OF MASS

MEETING.

END

WA RAP

FBI WASH DC

TU CLEAR

CC-MR. ROSEN

66 JUN 24 1964

McCallahan
[REDACTED]

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901 137

REC-16

157-6-61-598

6 JUN 16 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

6 [REDACTED] b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1964

TELETYPE

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|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI MOBILE

7:16 AM CST URGENT 6/16/64 LPB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM MOBILE /44-439/

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RM.

REMYTEL INSTANT.

LINE FIVE SHOULD READ QUOTE ONLY OTHER POSSIBLE

SOURCES [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

UNAVAILABLE UNQUOTE.

END

WA ELR

FBI WA DC JUN 24 1964

EX 103
REC-16

157-6-61-599

NOT RECORDED
6 JUN 18 1964

Mc
[REDACTED]
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6- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
CONS [REDACTED]
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 15 1964

TELETYPE

FBI MOBILE

*John. [redacted] 9:45 am
Advised 6/15/64*

b7c

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|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
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| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

McLoughlin

526 PM CST URGENT 6/15/64 VFP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM MOBILE /44-439/

[redacted]

b7c

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RM.

[redacted] ADVISED TODAY THAT SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE PAREN SCLC PAREN, SPONSORING AND CONDUCTING NIGHT MEETINGS FOR NEGROES AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, INCLUDING NIGHTTIME SINGING ASSEMBLIES IN VARIOUS NEGRO HOUSING DISTRICTS TO BUILD UP ENTHUSIASM FOR COMING DEMONSTRATIONS. [redacted] ADVISED THAT BIG MASS MEETING SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE FIFTEEN, INSTANT, AT BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH, OAK AND MOBILE STREET, MONTGOMERY. BASING CONCLUSION ON INFORMATION FROM ERIC KINDBERG, SCLC ORGANIZER, [redacted] STATED IT IS EXPECTED THAT RESOLUTION WILL BE ISSUED DEMANDING MONTGOMERY CITY OFFICIALS IMMEDIATELY GRANT TO NEGROES A VARIETY OF SPECIFIED RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES AND CESSATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION, APPROXIMATELY THE SAME ITEMS CONTAINED IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL NOW PENDING IN THE SENATE.

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*Let to Jenkins [redacted] 157-6-61-600
6/16/64
56 JUN 26 1964
- Xerox for [redacted] folder*

12 JUN 16 1964

[redacted]

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PAGE TWO

██████████ STATED THAT KINDBERG SAID THAT DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BEGIN
SOON AFTER PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL BY THE SENATE.
AND WILL CONSIST MAINLY OF TESTING DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE
BILL THROUGHOUT THE CITY. HE SAID THAT DEMONSTRATIONS ARE
EXPECTED TO TIE UP THE CITY UNTILL ALL RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
IS ERASED. LEADING THE SCLC MEETINGS ARE JAMES BEVEL, HAROLD
MIDDLEBROOKS, JAMES EDWARD ORANGE, ROBERT SEALS, GUY CARAWAN,
AND ERIC AND ANN KINDBERG. LHM FOLLOWS. P.

b7c
b7d

END

WA PLS HOLD FOR ONE FROM US MO MTC
FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1964

TELETYPE

FBI MOBILE

2-14 PM CST URGENT 6/16/64 LO

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/

FROM MOBILE /44-439/ 1P

CRACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, RM.

RE MOBILE TELETYPES THIS DATE.

MS
b7c
b7d

[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, ADVISED

TODAY THAT THE SCLC DELEGATION DID NOT APPEAR AT THE CITY COMMISSION MEETING TODAY AND THAT THE PETITION DESCRIBED IN RETEL WAS NOT PRESENTED OR MENTIONED. HE ASSUMES THAT THE PETITION WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE CITY COMMISSION MEETING ONE WEEK FROM TODAY. LHM IN PREPARATION. P.

MS
E

END

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

JUN 16 4 10 PM '64

EX 105

b7c
6- [REDACTED] 157-6-61-601
REC-25
4 JUN 17 1964

66 JUN 24 1964

FBI

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| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1964

TELETYPE

lll

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holmes | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |



b7c *me* *glark*
2712

FBI MOBILE

12-14 PM CST URGENT 6/16/64 LO

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/

FROM MOBILE /44-439/ 3P

et RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA., RM.

RE MOBILE TELETYPE JUNE FIFTEEN LAST AND JUNE SIXTEEN

INSTANT.



ADVISED TODAY THAT

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b7D

AT THE MASS MEETING AT BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH, MONTGOMERY,
JAMES BEVEL, SCLC ORGANIZER, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER, STATED THAT
WITHIN NEXT TWO MONTHS MONTGOMERY WOULD SEE ALL TYPES OF DEMONSTRATION.

HE BEGAN THE CIRCULATION OF A PETITION WHICH
WAS CALLED A DECLARATION, ADDRESSED TO THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MAKING DEMANDS IN THREE CATEGORIES.
PAREN ONE PAREN EMPLOYMENT - DEMANDS FOR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL CITY POSITIONS, POLICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT,
MAINTENANCE CREWS, CASHIERS, ETC.; ENFORCEMENT OF WAGE HOUR
LAW PAREN NOT IN LARGE VOLUME PAREN; CESSATION OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION IN ALL EMPLOYMENT THROUGHOUT THE CITY. *157-6-61-602*

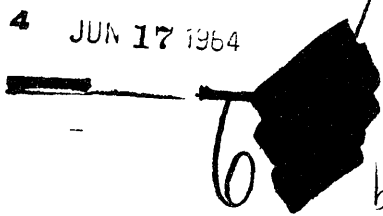
E

END PAGE ONE

REC-43

4 JUN 17 1964

EX 105



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26
68 JUN 24 1964

PAGE TWO

PAREN TWO PAREN SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT - INCLUDING IMPROVEMENT OF SANITATION FACILITIES IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS, INSTALLATION OF MORE STREET LIGHTS, AND PAVING OF ALL STREETS, OPENING OF PUBLIC PARKS ON DESEGREGATED BASIS, COMPLETE DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, REMOVAL OF PARTITIONS FOR WHITE AND COLORED DOWNTOWN BUS STOPS, CESSATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN ALL PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, SUCH AS HOTELS, MOTELS AND RESTAURANTS; REMOVAL OF ALL DISCRIMINATORY SIGNS FROM PUBLIC PLACES. PAREN THREE PAREN RELIGION - VAGUE STATEMENT, NOT SPECIFYING DEMANDS, BUT CALLING FOR MINISTERS TO COME TOGETHER AND BRING ABOUT A CESSATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN ALL CHURCHES.

REV. SOLOMON S. SEAY FOR THE FIRST TIME PUBLICLY AND OPENLY SUPPORTED DEMONSTRATIONS, ASKING FOR PARENTS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTHS TO SUPPORT THEM IN THEIR DEMONSTRATIONS WHEN DEMONSTRATIONS BEGIN. THE FOREGOING PETITION IS DIRECTED TO THE CITY GOVERNMENT, BUT IT WAS ALSO INDICATED THAT A VERY SIMILAR PETITION IS BEING PREPARED FOR THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT SCLC OFFICIALS WERE WORKING LATE LAST NIGHT ATTEMPTING TO GET ENOUGH SIGNATURES ON THE
END PAGE TWO

b7c
b7D

PAGE THREE

PETITION TO PRESENT IT TO A MEETING OF THE MONTGOMERY CITY COMMISSION TODAY, BUT HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER OR NOT ENOUGH SIGNATURES WERE OBTAINED OR WHETHER OR NOT THE PETITION WILL BE PRESENTED TODAY. HE WILL COVER THE MEETING AND WILL ADVISE IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER WHETHER OR NOT THE PETITION WAS PRESENTED. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] ALSO IS COVERING THE COMMISSION MEETING AND WILL ALSO ADVISE RESULTS THEREAFTER. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF RESULTS BY TELETYPE, AND THE ENTIRE MATTER WILL BE INCLUDED IN LHM. P.

END

~~WA P I LINE 4 AND 5 IS THIS CORRECT-- OF-- DEMONSTRATION~~

~~. . HE BEGAN~~

~~MACHINE TROUBLE WILL REPEAT BOTH LINES~~

~~WITHIN NEXT TWO MONTHS MONTGOMERY WOULD SEE ALL TYPES OF DEMONSTRATION. HE BEGAN~~

~~OKAY DEM OR PLURL DEMONSTRATIONS 2 DEMONSTRATION. OK~~

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

P

F B I

Date: 6/15/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, MOBILE (157-367)(P)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local law enforcement and military authorities cognizant of matter.

Ee
incl
H
H

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 17 1964

How Forw. *no*

By... [Redacted]
Rec Org. [Redacted]

REC 7

157-6-61-603

JUN 17 1964

EX-103

① Bureau (Enclosures)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

ENCLOSURE

b7c

b7c

Approved: *Vbb*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

JUN 24 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 15, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

On June 13, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that a Negro meeting was held at St. Paul's Methodist Church on the corner of Tremont Street and Small Avenue on the night of June 12, 1964.

The meeting was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it commenced at 7:30 p.m. CST. Approximately 50 Negroes attended the meeting, 60 to 70 per cent comprised of Negro teenagers. *Alc*

Eric Kinberg, white male, identified as a coordinator for Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was the principal speaker.

[REDACTED] Kinberg's talk centered around the proposed march on the State Capitol at Montgomery, Alabama. Kinberg stated he "wanted the Negro marchers to stretch from the Capitol building to the Governor's mansion." Kinberg, according to [REDACTED] did not specify any date as to when the march would take place. Kinberg's talk appeared to have little effect upon his audience, and the meeting terminated at about 10:00 p.m. CST. No incidents occurred.

Coverage of the meeting was handled by one Selma Police Department car with two officers, and three Sheriff's Office cars, including Sheriff James G. Clark, Jr. and six deputies. These officers alternated coverage outside of the church, and the maximum manpower on the scene at any one time was about ten officers [REDACTED]

RACIAL SITUATION
SELMA, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

On June 13, 1964, [REDACTED]


[REDACTED] telephonically contacted Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Selma FBI Office, and advised that one [REDACTED] which address is referred to by SNCC workers as the "freedom house," had a white powdery substance spilled around on the front seat of his automobile. [REDACTED] stated he did not know what this powder was, but it "burned like fire." [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is not connected with SNCC; however, he lives in an apartment in the "freedom house," and is a personal friend of SNCC workers. [REDACTED] was advised that this information would be furnished immediately to local authorities so that an investigation could be instituted relative to this matter.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised that a Negro meeting was to take place in Selma again on June 15, 1964 [REDACTED]

RACIAL SITUATION
SELMA, ALABAMA

 would furnish pertinent information concern-
ing same.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 17 1964

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-4-61~~)

How Forw. no

FROM: *Emul* SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)

By [redacted]

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Rec 5 - dest'd b7c

Re Mobile airtel to the Bureau, 5/14/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memorandum captioned as above. One copy of this memorandum is enclosed for the Birmingham Division for information.

No pertinent information was received during the past month in any other category, as set out in Bureau letter dated 4/28/63, and the informant situation has not materially changed during this period.

SAS who conducted the fisur at Selma as reported herein were SAS [redacted] and [redacted] b7c

Mobile Informant MO T-1 is [redacted] MO T-2 is [redacted] both of whom furnished information to SA [redacted] b7c

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info)(Enc. 1)(RM)
- 2 - Mobile
- (6)

REC-13 157-6-61-604

ST-112

JUN 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

b7c

C C = Wick

Approved: 56 JUN 26 1964 Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per 70 JUN 18 1964

9/13/64



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
June 12, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

IV. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Statewide

The June 1, 1964, issue of the Mobile Press, daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that on that date the United States Supreme Court knocked out an Alabama injunction which had barred the National Association ^{V.S.A.} for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from operating in Alabama. Attorney ORZEL BILLINGSLEY, JR. said that the fact that the NAACP could operate again "will speed up integration in the state."

Tuskegee - Macon County, Alabama

On May 20, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that none of the white school teachers of the county have signed contracts for the coming school year and all have indicated that they will resign or are transferring to schools in other localities.

Most of the white elementary school teachers have also resigned. [REDACTED] anticipates that by July 1, 1964, there will be no white school teachers under contract in Macon County.

[REDACTED] In view of the teacher crisis in Macon County, [REDACTED] is of the opinion that it will be extremely difficult to reopen any high school or elementary school in Macon County on an integrated basis in the coming school year.

The May 23, 1964, issue of the Mobile Register, daily newspaper published at Mobile, reported that three Negroes received diplomas from Macon County High School in Notasulga, the first in Alabama ever to graduate in a desegregated school. All the white students had left the school rather than attend integrated classes. Three other Negro

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RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

students were attending this school and six other Negro students were enrolled in nearby Shorter High School but none were seniors.

The June 5, 1964, issue of the Mobile Register reported that Macon Academy, a private white school in Tuskegee, Alabama, would hold its first commencement June 12, 1964, with 53 seniors scheduled to graduate.

The June 4, 1964, issue of the Mobile Register reported that six Negroes filed suit in United States District Court, Montgomery, Alabama, seeking inclusion of more Negroes on Macon County juries. The suit charged that although Macon County Negro population outnumbered whites 6,234 to 1,365, rarely are more than one to seven per cent of the persons on civil or criminal jury panels of the Negro race. The suit asked for a preliminary injunction and that the Macon County Commission be stopped from using any present jurors until qualified Negroes are on the jury rolls.

Etowah County, Alabama.

[REDACTED] advised that he had been told by [REDACTED] a Negro female, that she had heard a rumor that [REDACTED] house may go up in ashes. He advised that on several occasions, he has been the subject of telephone harrasment by having no one on the line when his telephone rings. [REDACTED] denied that she had heard any statement of this nature against [REDACTED] and denied making any such statement to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] wife of [REDACTED] advised on May 25, 1964, that [REDACTED] had told her that she had heard a rumor that if the [REDACTED] family pressed this suit to integrate the school, some of their children might come up missing. [REDACTED] advised that she had heard this rumor but could not recall from whom she heard it. She advised that she felt that the rumor represented merely speculation as to what could occur.

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RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

[REDACTED]

Montgomery, Alabama.

[REDACTED] advised on June 1, 1964, that within the past two weeks, there have been many rumors predicting occurrence of racial demonstrations of various kinds in Montgomery. [REDACTED] the

rumors have not been founded on fact and have been of uncertain origin. He said that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) sponsored a picnic on Saturday, May 30, 1964, near Montgomery and the attendance of only about 125 was disappointing to SCLC leaders. [REDACTED] advised that JAMES BRANGE, SCLC Field Secretary, had said that there are now tentative plans for "kneel-ins" to take place at unspecified Montgomery churches two or three Sundays later in June, 1964.

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[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised on June 1, 1964, that SCLC representatives in Montgomery have been soliciting house to house attempting to sign up members for a "freedom army" to participate in racial demonstrations during the summer of 1964.

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Mobile, Alabama.

The May 18, 1964, issue of the Mobile Register reported that JACK GREENBERG of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, New York, New York, spoke at a Negro freedom day rally in Mobile on Sunday, May 17, 1964, at the ILA auditorium. The rally was held at Mobile for a two-day period May 16, 17, 1964. GREENBERG urged Negroes to keep pressing for integration. Before the meeting, five white pickets paraded at the ILA Hall carrying anti-Jewish and White Supremacy signs. At the meeting, the Negroes adopted a Civil Rights Manifesto to be sent to President JOHNSON and members of the United States Senate, urging support of the pending Civil Rights Bill.

The May 16, 1964, issue of the Mobile Beacon, a weekly newspaper published at Mobile, reported that Rev. DANIEL FARRELL described as Field Representative for SCLC arrived in Mobile April 30, 1964, to organize the city in a common effort. He said "We are embarking a great voter registration drive this summer in the city of Mobile and we want every Negro to become a part of this great venture."

The May 26, 1964, issue of the Mobile Register reported that DOROTHY BRIDGET DAVIS, 17 year old Negro who was scheduled to graduate from Murphy High School that night had said she plans to apply for admission to the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Southern Christian Leadership Conference
B. Approx 1947

On May 21, 1964, [redacted] advised they know of no recruiting being done in Mobile to organize a freedom army among the Negroes and they know of no demonstration plans for Mobile. [redacted] advised that six Negro students have applied for admission to white high schools in Mobile for the school year beginning September, 1964, two having applied for admission to Davidson High School and four having applied for admission to Murphy.

On June 2, 1964, [redacted] advised that on that afternoon, five Negro males entered Albright and Wood Drugstore, Dauphin and Conception Street, sat at the counter and asked for service. They were denied service and remained

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

inside the drugstore until about 3:30 PM when they left. Police were called but took no action and no charges were preferred.

Selma, Alabama.

The May 19, 1964, issue of the Birmingham Post Herald, a daily newspaper published at Birmingham, Alabama, reported that two police officers had been barred from a mass meeting of Negroes the night of May 18, 1964, at Selma. Dallas County Sheriff JAMES CLARK, however, immediately stationed the two officers inside the Negro church to keep an eye on the meeting which he said was designed to encourage all Negro citizens to become agitators. When the two officers first arrived at the church, they were handed a statement by Negro leaders to the effect that the meeting was designed to encourage all qualified Negroes to become registered voters. They had no intention of advocating any unlawful activity and accordingly, they asked the officers to leave. The officers returned to Sheriff CLARK's office and were taken back to the meeting by Sheriff CLARK who handed the Negro leaders a statement to the effect that the meeting was designed to encourage all Negro citizens to become agitators; that the police officers were there for a lawful purpose and had no intention of advocating any unlawful activity; that they were there so that the meeting would be orderly and quiet and that the officers would remain.

^{Ala.} On May 26, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that the Negro voter rally had been held the previous night at Browns Chapel AME Church. There were about 125 Negroes present, approximately 40% of whom were of non-voting age. BENNY L. TUCKER was in charge of this meeting. The principal speaker was H. H. MILLBROOK of Atlanta, Georgia, and he said that Negroes would demonstrate all over the State of Alabama. There were no incidents in connection with this meeting.

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On June 2, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that a Negro voter registration rally had been held the previous night at Mt. Ararat Baptist Church during which meeting a voter registration work shop had been conducted with the persons present split up into four or five groups for discussion purposes. The main speaker, Rev. I. L. ANDERSON,

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RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Selma, Alabama, said that this would be a "hot summer" and that he was not talking about the weather. He said that now that school is out, the Negroes could really get started. There were no incidents in connection with this meeting.

On 6/10/64, [REDACTED] advised that a Negro meeting was scheduled for that date at 1:00 PM at the Baptist Tabernacle. He said that a Negro female, [REDACTED] had made arrangements at a local furniture store to buy 25 rollaway beds and had rented two houses, purposes of which were not then known.

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Special Agents of the FBI observed on the afternoon of June 10, 1964, approximately 20 Negro youths at the Baptist Tabernacle singing and dancing.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on June 10, 1964, that they had scheduled a rally for June 10 and 11, 1964, and had expected more than the twenty who had showed up at the Baptist Tabernacle on June 10, 1964. They advised they had not been successful in organizing Negroes in Selma and "needed an incident of violence" in order to arouse interest of Negroes in demonstrating for their rights.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

YF Enc 7

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD *27-5*

Date Forw... JUN 15 1964

From: SAC, MOBILE (157-367)(P)

How Forw... *AS*

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

By... *1 cc Dest 0*

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS *b7c*

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local authorities cognizant of meeting, and military authorities advised relative to meeting.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is disseminated to New York Office, inasmuch as it contains information relative to individuals that might be from the New York, N.Y. area, and information concerning MALCOLM X, a leader of the Black Muslim Movement in New York City. *E*

Copies of this letterhead memorandum furnished to military intelligence agencies. *b7c*

NON RECD

JUN 12 3 00 PM '64

Records - file ac 100-441765

ENCLOSURE

REC-10

157-6-61-605
15 JUN 15 1964 *b7c*

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - New York (157-937)(Info)(Enc. 1)
1 - (Field Office) Mobile

(3)

JUN 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 26 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
June 11, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

On June 10, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that a Negro meeting was scheduled for 1:00 P.M., Central Standard Time, at the Baptist Tabernacle Church, at the corner of Broad Street and Minter Avenue, in Selma, Alabama on this date. They advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a Negro female, had appeared at a furniture store in Selma, Alabama and made arrangements to purchase twenty-five roll-away beds. She had also rented two houses located across the street from the First Baptist Church, on the corner of Sylvan Street and Jeff Davis Avenue, in Selma, Alabama. According to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] this church has been the staging area for Negro meetings and racial demonstrations in the past. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was driving a 1964 Chevrolet Impala, which was a Hertz Rent-A-Car from Montgomery, Alabama. The vehicle bore 1964 Alabama Tag 3-51081, and it was rented, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York, New York. [REDACTED] pointed out that the renting of the two houses, plus the purchase of the twenty-five beds, might have some connection with the twenty-five strange Negroes who were wearing a type of uniform that they had observed at a Negro meeting on the night of June 1, 1964. They pointed out that [REDACTED] might have rented the houses and purchased the beds for the purpose of housing these Negroes.

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JUN 22 1964
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RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

On June 10, 1964, spot checks were made by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation at the Baptist Tabernacle Church, and a meeting of some twenty Negro youths was observed in progress. At about 1:30 P.M., Central Standard Time, the youths marched out of the side door of the church singing and dancing and returned to the inside of the church through the front door. No incidents connected with the meeting occurred throughout the day.

[REDACTED] contacted by Special Agents, and they advised they planned only a rally on this date, and a rally on June 11, 1964, if they could get a church. They expressed disappointment that they had had no more in attendance than the twenty or so youths; however, they stated they blamed this on the fact that they were late getting notices out; that their principal speaker, ERIC KINBERG, a white male from Ohio, who was described by [REDACTED] as a co-ordinator of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), did not appear; and that Reverend JAMES BEVEL had to go to Tuscaloosa, Alabama to handle the demonstrations which were occurring in that city at the present time. [REDACTED] further stated they had not been successful in organizing Negroes in Selma, Alabama to demonstrate at present, as they had been unable to arouse interest. They advised that they "needed an incident of violence" in order to arouse the interest of the Negroes in demonstrating for their rights. They further stated that if they did not pursue the non-violent theme, they could have "all the Negroes they needed to demonstrate". They advised they felt sure that "MALCOLM X" would be in Selma, Alabama before the end of the summer, and he would most certainly arouse interest among Negroes. They stated they were unable to furnish any specific date as to when "MALCOLM X" would appear in Selma, Alabama. They inferred that "MALCOLM X" was the leader of the Black Muslim Movement out of New York, New York, and if he appeared in Selma, Alabama, there would certainly be some type of violence accompanying his visit.

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RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

The meeting at the Baptist Tabernacle Church terminated at approximately 5:00 P.M., Central Standard Time. No incidents occurred, and coverage of the meeting was handled by one Sheriff's Office car stationed on the scene, with two Sheriff's Office cars and two police cars patrolling the area around the church. . Approximately six deputies, three posse members, and four police officers were observed periodically in the area of the church.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

AB
Encl

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (157-367)(P)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local law enforcement and military authorities cognizant of matter.

Agency C-2, ONI, CSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUN 19 1964
How Forw. *to*
By *[Redacted]*
cc Org. Unit
2 u [Redacted]

b7c

C. G. Wick

REC-122 157-6-61-606

1 Bureau (Enclosures) **ENCLOSURE**
1 - (Field Office)
[Redacted]
(2)

ST-102

JUN 19 1964

b7c

58 JUN 29 1964

Approved: 133 [Signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 16, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

INTERVIEW

On June 16, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he attended a Negro meeting that was held on the night of June 15, 1964 at Clifton Chapel AME Zion Church, 609 Green Street, Selma, Alabama. He stated the meeting began at approximately 7:30 p.m., and terminated at about 10:00 p.m., CST. There were approximately 200 to 250 Negroes present, 25 per cent were teenagers. The subject discussed at the meeting was practically all voter registration activity and very little other activity was mentioned, with the exception that ALVERY LEE WILLIAMS, Secretary, SNCC spoke briefly at the meeting and made the statement "We're going to march tomorrow," however, when he made this statement, he laughed and then stated he was "only kidding."

STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING
COMMITTEE

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[REDACTED] advised that AMELIA P. BOYNTON also stated "There will be a woman in to help everyone register to vote in the near future," that the woman is an "expert" in the voter registration field, and everyone should prepare to go to the courthouse to register to vote on July 6, 1964. BOYNTON also urged Negroes to take the front seats on all city buses when they ride same.

[REDACTED] advised that after a few talks were made by WILLIAMS, BOYNTON and MARIE FOSTER, Reverend C. C. HUNTER, Pastor of the church, took his position in the pulpit. HUNTER pointed his finger at BOYNTON and at MARIE FOSTER and stated

RACIAL SITUATION
SELMA, ALABAMA

"I'm going to say some things you're not going to like."
HUNTER than preached a "sermon" from the pulpit referring to the Bible and stating "I've lived by this book for 54 years and I intend to die by it. I don't agree with y'all criticizing your local officers, your local government, and your local judges and courts. You need to educate yourselves, earn the respect of your fellow citizens, and then you can register to vote. I've voted in North Carolina and in Alabama. I have never been refused the right to vote, because I can register, and I live by the teachings of the Bible. I don't agree with y'all getting out on the streets and making fools out of yourselves. You could better use this energy to educate yourselves and be a useful citizen."

After the sermon by Reverend HUNTER, according to [REDACTED] MARIE FOSTER commented that "I would like to say I enjoyed Reverend HUNTER's sermon, however, I can't accept his position."

[REDACTED] stated that the audience appeared to have accepted the sermon delivered by HUNTER, although there was little reaction to it, as the audience appeared to be somewhat stunned.

[REDACTED] advised that the meeting terminated at about 10:00 p.m., and no incidents occurred.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 19 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

H
SF

FBI WASH DC

NA 6:30pm
6/19/64

FBI MOBILE

3-37 PM CST URGENT 6-19-64 JEB

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/

FROM MOBILE /44-439/

RACIAL ^{matters -} SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

RE MOBILE TELETYPE, TODAY.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY THAT THE SCLC LEADERS AT MONTGOMERY ADVISED

[REDACTED] THAT THE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR THIS AFTERNOON

WERE CANCELED. THEY WERE UNABLE TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT THE

SIT-IN TEST TYPE DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD BE RESUMED, OR IF SO,

WHEN. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. P.

END

WBS

FBI WASH DC

REC-28

157-6-61-607

12 JUN 22 1964

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

E

704 SS
11:30
FBI
11:30

JW

JUN 26 1964

cc

[REDACTED]

b7c

FBI

Date: 6/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)

Subject: RACIAL MATTERS
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

7-2-64

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.


Copies furnished to armed service intelligence agencies locally.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CSD
JUN 22 1964

Date Forw. _____

How Forw. _____

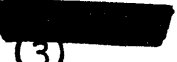
By _____
In cc - Org. Unit _____
Dist. _____

b7c 

8 ENCLOSURE

REC 10 157-6-61-608

25 JUN 20 1964

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
1 - Birmingham (Info) (RM)
1 - (Field Office)

(3)

 *b7c*

Approved: 19 Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

52 JUN 25 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 17, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

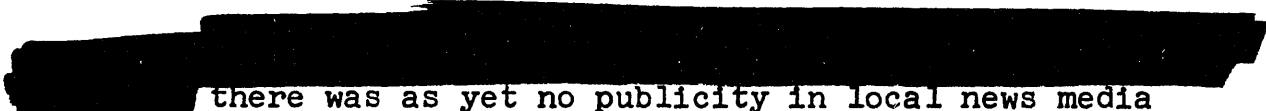
On June 17, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] learned late June 16, 1964, that a group of young Negroes led by Southern Christian Leadership Conference [REDACTED] attempted to obtain service at the lunch counters at H. L. Green's Department Store, Kress Variety Store, Belk-Hudson's Department Store, and Liggett's Drug Store, all in downtown Montgomery, Alabama, during the afternoon of June 16, 1964. The information was furnished [REDACTED] who said that he was instructed to conduct these "tests" by James Bevel, SCLC Organizer, and was also instructed by Bevel not to notify the Montgomery Police Department in advance of the "tests", because he was afraid that the Police Department would notify the proprietors of the above establishments, which might result in their closing the lunch counters to avoid the "tests." In all instances, the Negroes were refused service and were asked to leave the lunch counters, which they did. [REDACTED] explained that these were not demonstrations, and that they were not yet prepared to go to jail, and for that reason, did not insist on receiving service. [REDACTED] that the "tests" would continue in similar establishments in Montgomery during this current week, and that in most cases the "tests" would occur in the afternoon. [REDACTED] refused to say which other establishments would be tested during this week. [REDACTED] also said that he may soon have conferences with store managers operating such establishments in an effort to persuade them to voluntarily desegregate their lunch counters prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

ALW

b7c
b7d

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA


there was as yet no publicity in local news media
pertaining to these "tests."

b7c
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/18/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 22 1964

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)

How Forw. air

Subject: 0 matters
RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

By: [redacted]
7-11-64

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Re Mobile teletypes 6/15 and 16/64.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, pertaining to captioned matter, and specifically pertaining to activities of SCLC Organizers at Montgomery, Ala. in an apparent effort to generate enthusiasm for public racial demonstrations.

Copies are being disseminated locally Armed Services Intelligence Agencies.

MO T-1, to whom information in this memorandum is attributed, is [redacted] Original informant's report is filed in Mobile File [redacted]

Bureau will be kept advised of all developments.

Two copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Atlanta, and one copy of this memorandum is being furnished to Birmingham for information purposes.

REC 10

157-6-61-609

JUN 20 1964

ENCLOSURE

- ① Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info)(Enc. 1)(RM) 1 - Atlanta (157-187)(Encs.2)
- 1 - (Field Office) (44-439) (1 - 100-1342) (RM)
- [redacted] (1 - 157-190)
- (6)

Approved: 19 [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

JUN 25 1964

MO 44-439

Atlanta is requested to be alert for any information indicating that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. is planning to come to Montgomery, Ala. Should this information be received, and particularly in the event that KING's departure for Montgomery, Ala. is on short notice, it is requested that Atlanta notify the Resident Agency at Montgomery, Ala. direct by telephone, the number being Area Code 205, Telephone #263-6052.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
June 18, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Since approximately June 1, 1964, organizers and field employees of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) have been sponsoring and conducting impromptu assemblies in various Negro districts in Montgomery, Alabama. The established procedure is that approximately three carloads of persons, principally the organizers and leaders of SCLC in the Montgomery, Alabama area, drive into the center of a Negro housing district, in most cases locations consisting of apartments and row house units generally referred to as slum clearance housing areas and housing projects, and immediately begin to sing together and walk up and down in this area for the purpose of attracting a crowd. Within a very few minutes, substantial numbers of young people, mostly teenagers and children, appear and begin to join in the singing. The songs consist generally of the classification of songs known as "Freedom Songs", such as "We Shall Overcome". After a number of songs have been sung, there are usually one or two, and sometimes more, brief speeches by SCLC Personnel consisting usually of exhortations for the listeners to join the SCLC and become involved in the movement for "freedom". The average attendance at these rallies, called by the SCLC Leaders "Non-Violent Street Rallies", is somewhere between 200 to 300 persons. Observers of the Montgomery Police Department are nearly always on hand, and the SCLC Leaders have agreed to abide by certain restrictions imposed by the police department for the purpose of maintaining peace and preventing the groups assembled from blocking or impeding traffic. All of these rallies have been peaceful, and no violence of any kind has occurred in connection with them.

June 15-16, 1964.)

b7c
b7D

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

It has been customary for many years, although not infallibly followed as a custom, that the Montgomery Improvement Association has held meetings called "Mass Meetings" on Monday Nights. During the past few weeks, the attendance at the Montgomery Improvement Association Mass Meetings has increased, and greater interest has been shown in them. The Mass Meeting on June 8, 1964 was attended by approximately 350 persons, and the one on June 15, 1964 was attended by approximately 425 persons. At the meeting on June 15, 1964 held at the Bethel Baptist Church, located at Oak and Mobile Streets, Montgomery, Alabama, a petition, referred to as a declaration, was circulated among those persons attending the meeting for the purpose of their affixing their signatures to the petition. The petition is addressed to the authorities of the City Of Montgomery and makes a number of demands, divided into three categories:

- (1) Employment - This section demands that the city immediately cease all racial discrimination in the employment in city jobs, including the fire department, the city police department, city maintenance employees, cashiers at City Hall, employees of the City Water Works, and all other areas of city employment. It also requests strict enforcement of the Wage And Hour Law. In less specific terms, this section also demands an end to discrimination on a racial basis in employment in all areas of the City Of Montgomery.
- (2) Social Improvement - This section requests approximately 12 or 15 specific improvements, including the placement of more street lights, paving the streets, and improving the sanitary facilities in the Negro districts, opening the public parks on a desegregated basis, completely desegregating all public schools, desegregating the downtown bus stop at Court Square, and bringing about an immediate cessation of all racial discrimination in public accommodations, such as hotels, motels, and restaurants. It

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

calls also for the removal of all discriminatory signs from public places.

- (3) Religion - This section is relatively non-specific and urges that ministers of both races should come together and have discussions which would result in an end to racial segregation in church worship.

The circulation of this petition continued in the night of June 15, 1964 with the hope that enough signatures could be obtained to present it to the City Commission of Montgomery, Alabama at its regular weekly meeting at 11:00 A.M. on June 16, 1964. [REDACTED] June 16, 1964.) b7c b7D

A petition very similar to the one described above is to be prepared for presentation to the state government in the near future.

The SCLC Delegation did not appear at the meeting of the City Commission at 11:00 A.M. on June 16, 1964, and the petition described above was not presented to the City Commission. It is assumed by the source of this information that the petition will be presented at the next weekly meeting of the City Commission, June 23, 1964. [REDACTED] b7c b7D
[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, June 16, 1964.)

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
SCLC Personnel leading and organizing the above activity at Montgomery, Alabama include JAMES BEVEL, HAROLD MIDDLEBROOKS, JAMES EDWARD ORANGE, ROBERT SEALS, GUY CARAWAN, ERIC KINDBERG, and his wife, ANN KINDBERG, Nee ANN TRESCOTT GILLIE. In addition, certain local teen-agers and children have become very active in this movement, and they are expected to take prominent parts in it when the demonstrations begin in Montgomery, Alabama. These include [REDACTED] Age 17, [REDACTED] Age 17 or 18, and an SCLC Organizer, and [REDACTED] who will be a senior at St. Jude's High School in Montgomery in the Fall of 1964. A substitute for JAMES BEVEL during the few days that he was active in the Tuscaloosa, Alabama area during racial disturbances there was B. JOSEPH JOHNSON, an organizer for SCLC from Atlanta, Georgia. [REDACTED] June 15-16, 1964.) b7c b7D

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

During several of the "Non-Violent Street Rallies", announcements were made advertising an SCLC Picnic to take place at the DAVIS Farm located on what is known as the Old Hayneville Road, near the city limits of, and southwest of, Montgomery, Alabama. In addition to these announcements, advertisements appeared in the newspaper advertising this picnic, and spot announcements were made on a local Negro radio station advertising the picnic. The picnic was held as scheduled on Sunday, June 14, 1964, and was attended by approximately 300 persons. This was considered a very poor response [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] June 16, 1964.)

Judging from information received by [REDACTED] from ERIC KINDBERG, demonstrations of various kinds will definitely be held in Montgomery, Alabama in the future, although specific dates and plans have not been formulated. At the mass meeting on June 15, 1964, described above, JAMES BEVEL stated that within the next two months Montgomery would see all types of demonstrations. At this same meeting, Montgomery Improvement Association President SOLOMON S. SEAY, for the first time, publicly and openly supported demonstrations as such. He specifically asked the parents of children who would be involved in the demonstrations to support the demonstrations. Judging from information from KINDBERG and other leaders of SCLC, it was the opinion of [REDACTED] that the first kind of demonstrations to be conducted would be "kneel-ins" at Montgomery churches. He stated that dates had not been set, but he expected that "kneel-ins" would be conducted at the Trinity Presbyterian Church at Hull and Felder Streets in Montgomery, because Dr. STRONG has expressed himself in opposition to demonstrations of this kind; at the St. James Methodist Church at Court Street and Edgemont, the church frequently attended by Governor GEORGE WALLACE; and at the Highland Avenue Baptist Church, where the pastor is Dr. HENRY LYON, who is widely and publicly known as a very out-spoken segregationist. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] June 16, 1964.)

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b7d

ALC.

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

SCLC Leaders have indicated to [REDACTED] that demonstrations will begin soon after the passage of the Civil Rights Bill now being considered by the United States Senate, and that such demonstrations will consist mainly of "testing" the different sections of the bill throughout the city. ERIC KINDBERG told [REDACTED] that these demonstrations would "tie up" the City Of Montgomery until every last vestige of racial discrimination has been discontinued. [REDACTED] expects that the testing procedures will first consist of a few persons attempting to obtain service at a given public accommodations type establishment. If they are refused service, then they will return with a much larger group of persons similiarly seeking service, which will amount to a mass demonstration at that place. [REDACTED] June 15-16, 1964.)

b7C
b7D

The only occurrence at any of the street rallies, or mass meetings, which appeared to threaten any violence of any kind occurred at the street rally on June 1, 1964.

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

June 16, 1964.)

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, January 24, 1964.)

A characterization of United Klans Of America, Inc., Knights Of The Ku Klux Klan, is contained in the appendix to this memorandum.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 19 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

1-10 PM URGENT 6-19-64 2P MMA

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/

FROM MOBILE /44-439/

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RM.

ADVISED

b7c
b7D

TODAY THAT SCLC ORGANIZERS JAMES ORANGE, ROBERT SEALS,
AND ERIC KINDBERG, AND MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
OFFICER ERNA DUNGEE, LED GROUPS OF APPROXIMATELY FOUR YOUNG
NEGRO DEMONSTRATORS IN TEST SIT - IN DEMONSTRATIONS AT LUNCH
COUNTERS OF H.L. GREEN/S DEPARTMENT STORE, KRESS VARIETY
STORE, BELK - HUDSON/S DEPARTMENT STORE, AND LIGGETT/S DRUG
STORE, DOWNTOWN MONTGOMERY, AFTERNOON OF JUNE EIGHTEEN, LAST.
NO ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH DEMONSTRATIONS.

ALP
JF

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
ALP

END PAGE ONE

up to Mr 6/19/64

REC 10

JUN 22 1964

157-6-61-610

b7c

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] SCLC DEMONSTRATORS ALSO HAD
SIT - IN AT NEGRO RESTAURANT, ATTEMPTING TO GET SERVICE FOR
WHITE DEMONSTRATOR, KINDBERG, BUT THE PROPRIETOR CLOSED
AL/S ALPACA RESTAURANT FOR THE DAY. SIT - INS EXPECTED TO
RESUME TODAY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OBSERVATION DOWNTOWN AREA
TODAY MADE, AND ONE WHITE MALE OBSERVED STANDING IN FRONT OF
EACH OF ABOVE STORES OVER AT LEAST HALF HOUR PERIOD. [REDACTED]

ABOVE AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS FURNISHED IN LHM IN PREPARATION.
BUREAU WILL BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED LATER TODAY OF ANY
RESULTS OR DEMONSTRATIONS. P.

END

WA OMS

FBI WASH DC

TU ●

b7c
b7d

PLAIN TEXT

6:19 64

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - [REDACTED]

TO SAC MOBILE ^{REC 10}
FROM DIRECTOR FBI ¹⁵⁷⁻⁶⁻⁶¹⁻⁶¹⁰

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
RACIAL MATTERS.

REURTEL JUNE NINETEEN, SIXTYFOUR, ONE TEN P.M., CST.

LATE SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION SUCH AS THAT CONTAINED IN
RETEL CANNOT BE PERMITTED. PERTINENT ACTIVITY OCCURRING DURING
THE DAY OR EVENING HOURS MUST BE SUBMITTED AT CONCLUSION OF
ACTIVITY OR DURING ACTIVITY IF VIOLENCE ERUPTS. BUREAU UNABLE
TO ACCEPT STATEMENT THAT QUOTE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] YOUR INFORMANT COVERAGE MUST BE SUCH THAT ALL MEETINGS
OF KLAN GROUPS ARE COVERED AND KLAN PLANS ARE IMMEDIATELY
FURNISHED TO YOUR OFFICE. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO
SURVEILLANCE OF KLAN MEETINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHING INCIDENTS WHICH
OCCUR DURING DEMONSTRATIONS WHERE THE KLAN PARTICIPATES. THESE
MATTERS IN VIEW OF RACIAL SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA
MUST NOT BE ROUTINELY HANDLED. THE CONTENTS OF THIS TELETYPE

SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF ALL INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL
OF YOUR OFFICE.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 19 1964

TELETYPE

64 JUN 26 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signature]

NOTE:

Mobile by teletype 1:10 p.m., 6/19/64, furnished information concerning Negro demonstrations in Montgomery, Alabama, which occurred on the afternoon of 6/18/64. Minor incidents occurred between whites and Negroes.

[REDACTED]

Mobile does not have the details concerning it.

b7D

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

JUN 19 1964

DIVISION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
RECEIVED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 19 1964

TELETYPE

6-21-64

ALA
7/22/64
FBI

FBI MOBILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 21 1964

TELETYPE

950 PM CST URGENT 6/21/64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /44-439/

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

RA.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

W. J. [Signature]

b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED HIM THAT SCLC LEADERS ARE PLANNING MORE TEST TYPE SIT IN DEMONSTRATIONS AT LUNCH COUNTERS IN MONTGOMERY ALABAMA ON JUNE TWENTYTWO SIXTYFOUR. b7c

IN THE MORNING GROUPS OF FOUR OR FIVE WILL AGAIN TEST AT H. L. GREEN DEPT. STORE, KRESS-S VARIETY STORE AND THE DIXIE REXALL DRUG STORE AT COURT SQUARE, DESCRIBED IN PREVIOUS COMMUNICATIONS AS LEGGETTS DRUG STORE, THE NAME BY WHICH IT IS COMMONLY REFERRED TO BECAUSE IT WAS UNTIL RECENTLYA LEGGETT STORE.

TESTING IN THE AFTERNOON WILL BE OF LARGER GROUPS OF FIFTEEN OR MORE AT LARGER RESTERANTS LIKE HOLLIDAY INN, HOWARD JOHNSONS, AND MAYBE SOME HOTEL RESTERAUNTS.

[REDACTED] WILL FOLLOW DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE SPOT AND CLOSE LIASON WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH WITH HIM. REC-18 157-6-61-611

[REDACTED]

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT CURRENTLY ADVISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS.

LHM IN PREPERATION.

END

19
JUN 25 1964 Xerox in Wot folder
FBI WASH DC

b- [REDACTED]

cc [REDACTED]

b7c

*Mr. Zerk
C.R.D.
adviser
6-20-64*

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 20 1964

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Mr. [unclear]

[Redacted]

b7c

FBI WASH DC

925 AM CST URGENT 6/20/64 ELJ

TO DIRECTOR (157-6-61)

FROM MOBILE (44-439)

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RM.
RE MOTEL JUNE NINETEEN LAST TO DIRECTOR.

[Redacted]

H. Jenkins, 6/22/64

b2
b7D

b7c

[Redacted] STATED THAT SIT-IN TESTS WOULD NOT BE
RESUMED UNTIL AFTER CIVIL RIGHTS BILL BECOMES LAW. HE SAID TESTS
THEN WILL BE MASSIVE AND PERSISTENT UNTIL LAW OBEYED. [Redacted] WILL
REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH SCLC LEADERS TODAY. [Redacted]

LTC

b7c
b7D
b2
b7D

[Redacted]

ALL ALERTED FOR ANY DEVELOPMENTS. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED,
ALTHOUGH NO SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

REC 16

157-6-61-612

JUN 23 1964

END

WA 7G2 JUN 26 1964

FBI WASH DC

EX-103

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b7c

Advise in a letter by [redacted] Atty.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 22 1964

TELETYPE

b7c

QJ

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

528 PM CST URGENT

6/22/64

VFP

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/

FROM MOBILE /44-439/

[redacted]

b7c McArthur

ORACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
RM. MOBILE ORIGIN.

[redacted] ADVISED THIS AFTERNOON THAT
TEST TYPE SIT IN DEMONSTRATIONS WERE CONDUCTED BETWEEN
ONE AND THREE P.M. BY YOUNG NEGRO TEENAGERS AND SOME
CHILDREN LED BY JOHN EDWARD ORANGE, ROBERT SEALS AND ERIC
KINDBERG, SCLC FIELD PERSONNEL. IN FIRST OF TWO SEPARATE
SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS FOURTEEN NEGROES SAT AT LUNCH
COUNTERS IN H. L. GREEN DEPARTMENT STORE, KRESS VARIETY
STORE AND THE DIXIE REXALL DRUG STORE, DOWNTOWN MONTGOMERY
WITH NO INCIDENT OCCURRING. DURING SECOND SERIES OF
SIMILAR SIT INS, [redacted]

*b7c
b7D*

REC-16 157-6-61-613

JUN 23 1964

END PAGE ONE

72 JUN 26 1964

cc to [redacted]

b7D

b7c

b7c

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

PRESENTLY, A THIRD GROUP OF NEGROES ARE CIRCULATING IN THE SAME STORES, THIS DATE, MAKING APPLICATIONS FOR JOBS IN THOSE STORES.

[REDACTED]

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b7D

[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY. HE INDICATED THAT THESE SIT INS WERE FOR TRAINING PURPOSES MOSTLY AND STATED THAT HE WAS WILLING TO KEEP THE BUREAU ADVISED OF PLANS AND INTENTIONS OF SCLC IN THE AREA.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT NO FULL SCALE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE
END PAGE TWO

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b7D

PAG THREE

PLANNED AT THIS TIME. HE SAID THAT WHEN THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL BECOMES LAW THEY WILL FIRST SPEAK TO COMMUNITY LEADERS AND BUSINESSMEN AND THE WHITE CLERGY IN ATTEMPT TO SECURE VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW. HE STATED THAT IF THIS FAILED THEN THE SCLC WILL CONDUCT DEMONSTRATIONS TO WHATEVER DEGREE NECESSARY TO SECURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW.

MOBILE FOLLOWING SITUATION CLOSELY AND WILL ADVISE.

END

WA JRL

FBI WASH DC

P

710. 711. 712. CRD
6-20-64 7:54 PM
[Redacted]

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 20 1964
TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

M. DeLoach

FBI WASH DC
413 PM CST URGENT 6/20/64EJ
TO DIRECTOR (157-6-61)
FROM MOBILE (44-439)

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RM. [Redacted]
RE MOTEL TODAY.

b7c b7D

[Redacted] ADVISE

THIS AFTERNOON THAT DURING THE NIGHT OF JUNE NINETEEN DASH TWENTY,
SIXTYFOUR SWASTIKAS WERE PAINTED AT FOUR PLACES IN MONTGOMERY,

b7c

RESIDENTS OF [Redacted]
AUGUDATH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE, CLOVERDALE ROAD, RESIDENCE [Redacted]
[Redacted] MONTGOMERY, [Redacted]

[Redacted] AND RESIDENCE OF [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted] NOT FURNISHED [Redacted]

b7c
b2
b7D

[Redacted] ALL FOUR TIRES ON [Redacted] AUTOMOBILE CUT.
MOBILE RACIAL INFORMANTS CONTACTED AND ARE PRESENTLY ATTEMPTING
TO DEVELOP INFORMATION.

REC-15 157-6-61-614

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN DOWNTOWN MONTGOMERY, NO SIT-INS

THIS DATE.

JUN 23 1964

LHM FOLLOWS.

EX-103

END

WA WBS

FBI WASH DC

72 JUN 26 1964

cc: [Redacted]

6 [Redacted] b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 22 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

11:21 AM CST URGENT
TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/
FROM MOBILE /44-439/

6/22/64

TEB

1P

[Redacted]
M. J. Sullivan
b7c

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

RM. MOBILE ORIGIN.

REMYTEL JUNE TWENTYONE, LAST.

[Redacted]

[Redacted] ADVISED THIS MORNING THAT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATIONS
PREDICTED BY ERIC ~~KINDBERG~~ FOR THIS MORNING IN DOWNTOWN ^{ALA}
MONTGOMERY, DID NOT OCCUR, AND THERE IS, AS OF TEN FIFTYFIVE
A.M., TODAY, NO ACTIVITY AT SCLC HEADQUARTERS IN MONTGOMERY,
REDUCING PROBABILITY OF ANY DEMONSTRATIONS TODAY.

b7c
b7d

[Handwritten mark]

MOBILE FOLLOWING CLOSELY AND WILL ADVISE BUREAU
WHETHER OR NOT DEMONSTRATIONS OCCUR AT END OF WORKDAY.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

TU DISC

REC-12

157-6-61-615

10 JUN 23 1964

[Redacted]
b7c

133
61 JUN 29 1964

F B I

Date: 6/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439) (P)

Subject: *0* RACIAL/SITUATION *matters*
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosure

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies furnished to local offices of armed service intelligence agencies.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 22 1964

How Forw. *rs*

By [Redacted]

cc Org. Unit

2cc Dist'd

157-6-61-616

JUN 22 1964

b7c

ENCLOSURE

① Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - (Field Office)

(3)

133

Approved: 61 JUN 29 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 19, 1964

70

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, advised June 19, 1964, that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) group at Montgomery, Alabama, conducted two series of "sit-in" demonstrations of a test or training nature on the afternoon of June 18, 1964, at lunch counters of H. L. Green's Department Store, Kress Variety Store, Belk-Hudson's Department Store, and Liggett's Drug Store in downtown Montgomery, Alabama. James Edward Orange, and Robert Seals were the leaders of the first group of demonstrators, which group left the headquarters at 712 Dorsey Street in two cars at 1:30 p.m., with groups of approximately four demonstrators in each car.

[REDACTED]

Demonstrators were refused service in all instances and left without protest. None were arrested.

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The second group of demonstrators consisted of four carloads, led by Erna Dungee, Eric Kindberg (a white man), Robert Seals, and James Edward Orange. They demonstrated again at the same establishments named above, and again were all refused service and left without protest. At H. L. Green's Department Store,

[REDACTED]

B. APPROX. 1947

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

A third sit-in demonstration was conducted by a larger group of approximately 30 Negroes and one white man, Eric Kindberg, at a Negro restaurant, Al's Alpaca, at Oak and Early Streets, the purpose being to force this restaurant to serve Kindberg. The restaurant closed after refusing to serve Kindberg. During the early evening, James Bevel spoke to a group of approximately 300 Negroes, who conducted a street meeting at Oak and Dorothy Streets, and told them that Martin Luther King, Jr., President of SCLC, had told Bevel that "the assault on Alabama" would begin as soon as the St. Augustine campaign is ended. Bevel stated that the Civil Rights bill would be passed very soon, and that white businessmen would not willingly obey this law. He said that it would be necessary for the "Freedom Army" to force the white community to live up to the provisions of the Civil Rights bill. ALA

[REDACTED] that the test sit-ins would begin again on Friday, June 19, 1964, probably in the afternoon.

[REDACTED] that a cross was burned in the Sheridan Heights Negro community at Montgomery, Alabama.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 6/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)

Subject: 0 matters
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies furnished to local offices of armed service intelligence agencies.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 22 1964

How Forw. *re*

By [Redacted]

cc Org. Unit 157-6-61-617
2cc Destd

JUN 22 1964

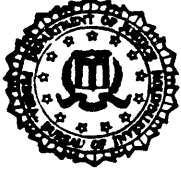
ENCLOSURE

Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - (Field Office)

(3)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

133 Special Agent in Charge
53 JUN 29 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 19, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED] advised

[REDACTED] that the demonstrations for this afternoon were canceled. They were unable to say whether or not the sit-in test type demonstrations would be resumed, or if so, when.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-461)

From: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)

Subject: matters
RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.
Copies are being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies. This letterhead memorandum supplements memorandum dated 6/3/64.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
JUN 22 1964

Date Forw.....

How Forw.....

By.....

see Dept
Rec Org. Unit 157-6-61-618

REC-1
ST-117 JUN 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

1 Bureau (Enclosures 8)

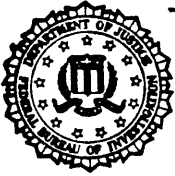
1 - (Field Office)

(2)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

JUN 26 1964



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

June 19, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

On March 25, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] do not favor direct action such as demonstrations. He advised that several other Negro groups have been active in the racial field in Mobile and that recently Monday night meetings were begun in Mobile. The Monday night meetings are held at different churches and the meetings were merely referred to as the Monday Night Movement. He said that Bishop W. M. SMITH and CLARENCE H. MONTGOMERY, a local barber, are two of the principal leaders of the Monday Night Movement which claims to be a clearing house for all local Negro organizations. The Monday night group were primarily interested in voter registration activity, but did not confine itself to such. On June 17, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that Reverend DANIEL HARRELL, referred to in previous memorandum as Field Representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), had been holding weekly meetings in Mobile supposedly to unite the Negroes in a common effort. [REDACTED] advised that he had not been attending any of HARRELL's meetings as he did not wish to be identified with HARRELL's activities. He advised that a few weeks ago Reverend HARRELL and several of his associates contacted authorities of Smith Bakery in Mobile with reference to getting the bakery to hire Negro bakers and salesmen. The bakery declined to agree although Reverend HARRELL gave the bakery a two week's deadline to comply with their request. Thereafter a movement got under way among Negroes in Mobile not to purchase Smith Bakery products. [REDACTED] Bishop WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Bishop WILLIAM SMITH and other Negro leaders including Reverend HARRELL on Saturday, June 13, 1964, and it was more or less agreed that Bishop SMITH would instruct Reverend HARRELL to hold up on his boycott activity until the matter was further studied. [REDACTED] does not know that Reverend HARRELL was actually so instructed. He said

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Racial Situation
Mobile, Alabama

that Reverend HARRELL now refers to himself as coordinating all Negro efforts in Mobile and had scheduled a meeting for Thursday, June 18, 1964, open to the public to discuss the matter in connection with Smith Bakery. [REDACTED] does not know whether or not this meeting has been called off.

On June 17, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] a Negro male, had been out soliciting funds from Negroes in Mobile for the stated purpose of employing pickets at Smith Bakery in an activity referred to as "Operation Breadbasket." [REDACTED] advised that the Negroes have a meeting scheduled at the El Bethel Primitive Church of Live Oak Street at 8:00 p.m., Thursday, June 18, 1964, to discuss "Operation Breadbasket." He advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had advised [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] had not been authorized to solicit any funds and his activity is an independent action. Concerning [REDACTED] it is noted that [REDACTED] had advised on March 25, 1964, that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on June 17, 1964, that he knows nothing of [REDACTED] recent activities in soliciting funds.

[REDACTED]

In memorandum dated June 3, 1964, information was set forth identifying six Negro students who had applied for admission to Mobile white schools for the school year of September, 1964, two having applied for Davidson High School and four having applied for Murphy High School.

Racial Situation
Mobile, Alabama

The June 16, 1964, issue of The Mobile Press, the daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the Mobile County School Board had approved admission of two Negro girls to Murphy High School for the school year September, 1964, the only Negroes accepted for admission to white public schools in Mobile County next fall. The article reported that six Negroes had applied for admission to white schools. Three were rejected as applying for admission to schools further removed from their home than schools to which they normally would be assigned. A fourth applicant was rejected as having applied for the tenth grade whereas the court order limits admission to the eleventh and twelfth grades.

On June 17, 1964, [redacted] advised that the two Negro girls who were approved for admission to Murphy High School in Mobile are [redacted] and [redacted]. He said that [redacted] had been rejected as having applied for admission to the tenth grade. The other three were rejected as not applying for admission to schools closest to their homes. He advised that this matter of school integration in Mobile County is presently on appeal to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and he anticipates that the ruling of the Appeal Court whenever issued will cause the opening of applications to grades other than the eleventh and twelfth grades, possibly all of the high school grades. In that event other Negroes will apply for admission to otherwise white schools.

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The June 18, 1964, issue of The Mobile Press reported that the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans that date held that a minimum desegregation next September should include the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades in high school and the first grade in elementary school. Under the minimum requirement in the court order full integration of public schools would be accomplished by the 1969-1970 school year. The

Racial Situation
Mobile, Alabama

court ruled that the second and ninth grades should be desegregated in 1965-1966, the third and eighth grades in 1966-1967, the fourth and seventh grades in 1967-1968, the fifth grade in 1968-1969, and the sixth grade in 1969-1970. The court ruling applied to Birmingham and Mobile, Alabama, and to Savannah and Glynn County, Georgia.

On June 17, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He explained that Negroes registering to vote are normally processed by Board Chairman, JESSE H. McCONNELL, and not by the other two Board members. [REDACTED]

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Al

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 6/22/64

Handwritten initials

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

Handwritten initials

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies being furnished to local offices of Armed Services intelligence agencies.

Confidential sources referred to in attached letterhead memo are [redacted] and [redacted]

*b2
b7D*

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 25 1964 REC-8

How Forw. *As*

By [redacted] 157-6-61-619

2cc Destd

JUN 25 1964

b7c

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

- 1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)(AM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info.) (Enc.1) (RM)(AM)
- 1 - (Field Office)

(3)



Approved: 66 JUL 1 1964 Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 22, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

On June 21, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

SCDC leaders are planning more test-type sit-in demonstrations at lunch counters in Montgomery, Alabama, on June 22, 1964.

In the morning groups of four or five will again test at H. L. Green Department Store, Kress Variety Store and the Dixie Rexall Drug Store at Court Square, previously described as Leggett's Drug Store, the name by which it is commonly referred to because it was until recently a Leggett Store.

Testing in the afternoon will be of larger groups of fifteen or more at larger restaurants such as Holiday Inn, Howard Johnson's and possibly some hotel restaurants.

[REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b2 b7c b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-620

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 23 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI MOBILE

1-58 PM CST URGENT 6/23/64 LO

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /157-NEW 3P

UNSUBS, BURNING OF CROSS IN FRONT OF BROWNS CHAPEL AME

CHURCH, SYLVAN ST., SELMA, ALA., NIGHT JUNE TWENTYTWO SIXTYFOUR,

RM, OO MOBILE.

[REDACTED] REPORTED CROSS APPROXIMATELY SIX FEET HIGH WITH FOUR FOOT CROSS ARM WRAPPED WITH BURLAP SOAKED WITH SOME TYPE INFLAMMABLE FLUID WAS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BURNED IN FRONT OF CAPTIONED CHURCH LOCATED ONE BLOCK DOWN STREET FROM FIRST BAPTIST. NO HOLE LOCATED BY [REDACTED] IN FRONT OF CHURCH WHERE CROSS ALLEGEDLY STUCK IN GROUND. GROUND BAKED HARD BY SUN AND DRY WEATHER. POINT OF CROSS HAS NO DAMAGE OR APPEARANCE OF BEING STUCK IN GROUND. AREA WHERE CROSS ALLEGEDLY STUCK IN GROUND, WHICH AREA POINTED OUT BY [REDACTED] TO FBI AGENT, EXAMINED CLOSELY BY [REDACTED] AND AGENT JUNE TWENTYTHREE AND NO HOLE LOCATED. SOIL SAMPLES AND PHOTOS OBTAINED.

REC-60 18 JUN 25 1964

[REDACTED] ON INTERVIEW STATES OBSERVED STRING OF SEVEN CARS PULL UP IN FRONT OF CAPTIONED CHURCH ABOUT EIGHT THIRTY PM CST NIGHT

END PAGE ONE

53 JUN 29 1964

John Martin CRD advised
133

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b7c
b7D

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b7c

184
546

PAGE THREE

[REDACTED] b7c
b7d

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. CROSS AND SOIL SAMPLES WILL BE FORWARDED TO FBI LAB. FOR EXAMINATION IF SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION DEVELOPS NEED FOR SUCH EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA RS

FBI WASH DC

P

CC - Mr. Conrad + Mr. McHewan

The following original pages are of poor quality. UPA has made every technical effort to provide the best possible reproduction.

June 25, 1964

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

DEFERRED

1 - [REDACTED]

b7c

TO SAC MOBILE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

~~STORAGE OF LARGE VOLUME OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, SELMA, ALABAMA, RACIAL MATTERS.~~

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY GABEL NOW IN SELMA, ALABAMA WAS ADVISED BY [REDACTED] OF SELMA THAT HE HAD HEARD A VERY SUBSTANTIAL RUMOR THAT A LARGE VOLUME OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION WAS STORED IN A LITTLE BUILDING, APPARENTLY COTTON GIN WAREHOUSE, ON JEFFERSON DAVIS AVENUE, SELMA.

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CONTACT [REDACTED] AND ASCERTAIN FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THIS ALLEGEDLY VERY SUBSTANTIAL RUMOR. INFORMATION OBTAINED SHOULD BE FURNISHED TO BUREAU AND APPROPRIATE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

EXPEDITE AND KEEP BUREAU PROMPTLY ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

[REDACTED] (3)

REC-18

157-6-61-6-22

19 JUN 26 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 25

TELETYPE

412 p mtr

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NOTE: David Norman, Departmental Attorney, on 6/25/64, telephonically advised Supervisor [REDACTED] above information which he obtained by telephone from Departmental Attorney Gabel now in Selma, Alabama. Mobile Office, covering Selma, being instructed to contact [REDACTED] to obtain all pertinent details. In addition, Mobile being instructed to advise Bureau and appropriate local law enforcement authorities.

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b7c
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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

6 JUN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b7c

11:13 pm 6/23/64
Adpt. Allen

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 23 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

>516 PM CST URGENT

6/23/64

VFP

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/

FROM MOBILE /44-439/

McGowan

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALA., RM.

[REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY

SCLC FIELD WORKERS JAMES EDWARD ORANGE, ROBERT SEALS AND ERIC

K. KINDBERG LED TWO TEST TYPE SIT - IN DEMONSTRATIONS THIS DATE

AT KRESS/ VARIETY STORE, H. L. GREENS/S DEPARTMENT STORE AND

DIXIE REXALL DRUGSTORE IN DOWNTOWN MONTGOMERY.

ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN FIFTEEN AND EIGHTEEN NEGROES PARTICIPATED

IN DEMONSTRATIONS AND IN ALL INSTANCES THEY SAT DOWN AT THE

LUNCH COUNTERS IN THOSE STORES AND WHEN REFUSED SERVICE,

IMMEDIATELY LEFT THE STORES.

[REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE.....

REC-59

157-6-61-623

JUN 26 1964

EX 101

53 JUL 1 1964

Copy to [REDACTED]

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b7c

b7D

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b7D

b7c

b7D

b7c

PAGE TWO

2250

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED] STATED THAT SCLC PERSONNEL TELEPHONED NEWS SERVICES, UPI AND AP, AND ATTEMPTED TO GET THEM TO COVER DEMONSTRATIONS. HE STATED REPORTERS IN VICINITY, BUT DOES NOT BELIEVE OBSERVED ANY PERTINENT ACTIVITY AND DOES NOT EXPECT ANY STORY TO BE PRINTED PERTAINING TO THE ACTIVITY ON JUNE TWENTYTHREE, INSTANT.

LHM IN PREPARATION.

END

WA RCS

FBI WASH DC

P

00818

FBI

Date: 6/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies furnished to local offices of armed services and intelligence agencies.

Mobile racial informants [redacted] and [redacted] not cognizant of cross burning, and do not know who did it. They and [redacted] and [redacted] will be recontacted and will attempt to ascertain who burned the cross. Affirmative information will be set forth in another letterhead memorandum.

EX-108 JUN 25 1964

REC-134

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-624

cc Org Unit
1cc desk

JUN 25 1964

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)(AM)

1 - (Field Office) [redacted]

(2)

Approved: 374 Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

53 JUL 9 1964

b7c

b2
b7D

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 22, 1964

31
25

64
42
/

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA u

On June 19, 1964, [redacted]
[redacted] Montgomery, Alabama, advised that a cross was burned
at the intersection of Vandy Drive and Milton Street,
Montgomery, Alabama, at approximately 10:30 P.M. by two
unidentified white men. She reported that she was standing
outside her home, which is located [redacted]
[redacted] and observed the incident.

She was unable to describe the two men but advised
that they were riding in a 1957 Chevrolet, hardtop, black
and white, bearing what appeared to be an orange license
plate, number unknown. One man got out of the car at the
intersection, placed the cross in the ground, lit it, and
got back in the car. The car then drove away at a normal
rate of speed. Neither man was wearing anything other
than average clothing.

b7C
b7D

She immediately attempted to call her husband,
[redacted]
[redacted] but
she was unable to reach him. She then called [redacted]
[redacted] a neighbor who resides nearby on [redacted]
[redacted] and advised him of the incident. He immediately
notified the Montgomery Police Department. Shortly
thereafter, a detective arrived and made some inquiries
at the scene.

[redacted] advised that he hurried home
after receiving word of the incident. He was informed

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

by his friend, [REDACTED] that the police when notified of the matter advised that a police patrol would be maintained in the neighborhood throughout the night. However, [REDACTED] remained outside his residence on guard until about 3:00 A.M. and did not ever see a police car in the area.

b7C
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

in,
dept. atty;
advised 6/24/64
6/24/64
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1964 *RL*

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

3-34 PM CST URGENT 6-24-64 JEB

TO DIRECTOR *Racial matters*
FROM MOBILE /157-548/

UNSUBS, BURNING OF CROSS IN FRONT OF BROWNS CHAPEL AME
CHURCH, SYLVAN ST., SELMA, ALA., NIGHT JUNE TWENTYTWO, SIXTYFOUR.

RM. OO MOBILE.

REMYTELS JUNE TWENTYTHREE, LAST.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INTERVIEWED TODAY AND STATES HE HAS NO [REDACTED]
INFORMATION RELATIVE TO BURNING OF CROSS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STATES WAS

IN MEETING AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER SYLVAN ST. AND JEFF
DAVIS AVE., AND THEREFORE WAS NOT ON SCENE WHERE CROSS BURNED
AT BROWNS CHAPEL AME CHURCH APPROXIMATELY ONE BLOCK DOWN THE
STREET. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION IN VICINITY OF BROWNS CHAPEL
AME CHURCH DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CARAVAN OF
AUTOMOBILES BRINGING CROSS IN AND SETTING SAME UP IN FRONT OF
BROWNS CHAPEL CHURCH, HOWEVER VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED
STATE THEY OBSERVED CROSS LYING IN STREET BURNING AFTER THROWN

64 JUL 8 1964
THERE BY [REDACTED]
END PAGE ONE *54*

b7c *cc to* [REDACTED] *b7c*

McGowan

6-22-64 *b7c*
[REDACTED]

REC-122 *157-6-61-625*

JUN 25 1964

PAGE TWO

INDIVIDUALS IN NEIGHBORHOOD STATE IF THEY OBTAIN INFORMATION THAT ANYONE IN HOUSING PROJECT, GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER HOMES, WHERE BROWNS CHAPEL CHURCH LOCATED, HAS INFO CONCERNING UNSUBS WHO ALLEGEDLY BROUGHT CROSS IN AND BURNED SAME IN FRONT OF CHURCH, THEY WILL ADVISE.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] LHM WILL FOLLOW.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

b2
b7D

F B I

Date: 6/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

Agency C 2, ONI, OSI, CRD
JUN 25 1964

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

Date Forw.

Subject: 0 matters -
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

How Forw. W
By... [Redacted] b7c

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

cc Org. Unit
2a Detail

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies are being furnished to local offices of
Armed Services intelligence agencies.

[Redacted Block]

He stated that in the event it
became advisable or necessary, he would be glad to
furnish information directly to Bureau agents.

EX-104

REC-134

157-6-61-626

JUN 25 1964

- 1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)(AM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info.) (Enc. 1) (RM)(AM)
- 1 - (Field Office)

(3) ENCLOSURE

50 JUL 8 1964 54

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 22, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED] advised June 22, 1964, that test-type sit-in demonstrations were conducted between 1:00 and 3:00 P.M. June 22, 1964, by young Negro teenagers and some children led by John Edward Orange, Robert Seals and Eric Kindberg, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) field personnel.

In the first of two separate series of demonstrations, 14 Negroes sat at lunch counters in H. L. Green Department Store, Kress Variety Store and the Dixie Rexall Drug Store, downtown Montgomery, Alabama, with no incident occurring. During second series of similar sit-ins [REDACTED]

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b7d

Shortly afterward on the same date, some of the same Negro demonstrators returned to the downtown area and circulated through the same stores, making applications for positions in these stores.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Al
[REDACTED] Montgomery at this time advised on June 22, 1964, that these sit-ins were for training purposes mostly. [REDACTED] stated that no full scale demonstrations were planned at this time. He said that when the Civil Rights Bill becomes law they will first speak to community leaders and businessmen and the white clergy in an attempt to secure voluntary compliance with the law. He stated that if this failed then the SCLC will conduct demonstrations to whatever degree necessary to secure compliance with the law.

b7c
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, Mobile (44-439)(P)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Encl

0 matters

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MS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies of letterhead memorandum furnished locally to armed service intelligence agencies.

REC-134

157-6-61-627

15 JUN 26 1964

EX-104

ENCLOSURE

- ① - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
- 1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)(Info)
- 1 - (Field Office)
- (3)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
JUN 26 1964

Date Forw.

How Forw.

By
Rec. Org. Unit

IS, SS
b7c

Approved: 54
Special Agent in Charge
56 JUL 8 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
June 23, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

[REDACTED] advised on June 23, 1964, that Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) field workers James Edward Orange, Robert Seals and Eric K. Kindberg, led two test-type sit-in demonstrations on that date at Kress' Variety Store, H. L. Green's Department Store, and the Dixie Rexall Drugstore in downtown Montgomery. [REDACTED] estimated that between 15 and 18 Negroes participated in the demonstrations and that in all instances the Negroes sat down at the lunch counters in those stores and, when refused service, immediately left the stores.

ALA

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

ALA

A characterization of UKA is appended hereto.

[REDACTED] stated that SCLC personnel telephoned the news services, United Press International and Associated Press, and attempted to get those services to cover the demonstrations. [REDACTED] stated reporters were in the vicinity, but he does not believe they observed any pertinent activity and does not expect any story to be printed pertaining to the activity on June 23, 1964.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County,
Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a
corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta,
Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku
Klux Klan of America, Inc.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

F B I

Date: 6/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (157-367)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local law enforcement and military authorities cognizant of matter.

It is noted that information is contained in attached letterhead relative to a cross burning at Browns's Chapel A.M.E. Church on the night of 6/22/64. This matter is being investigated and is carried under the caption, "UNSUBS; Burning of Cross in Front of Brown's Chapel A.M.E. Church, Sylvan Street, Selma, Ala., Night of 6/22/64; RM." Investigation pertaining thereto will be reported in that file.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 29 1964

How Forw. RS

By [Redacted]

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)(AM)

1 - (Field Office)

(2) ENCLOSURE 79

2 - destroyed 157-6-61-628
JUN 27 1964

REC-15

EX-101

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

70 JUL 14 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 23, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

On June 23, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished the following [REDACTED]

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b7d

[REDACTED] a Negro meeting at the First Baptist Church, corner of Jeff Davis Avenue and Sylvan Street on the night of June 22, 1964:

The meeting started at approximately 7:30 p.m., Central Standard Time, and was under the sponsorship of the Dallas County Voters League, Reverend F. D. Reese, Chairman.

At the beginning of the meeting, Reverend Benny L. Tucker, Field Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), read scriptures from the Bible and led in a short prayer meeting. The group of approximately 150 Negroes, comprised of approximately 100 teen-agers, was then split into five groups according to their age group. Reverend Tucker, Amelia P. Boynton, Marie Foster, James E. Gildersleeve and an unknown woman taught each group and talked about voter registration procedures.

After completion of the voter registration "workshop," which lasted a period of approximately thirty to forty minutes, the group re-assembled into the main auditorium and Reverend John D. Hunter, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, spoke on the continuance of the

D12

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

civil rights movement in the South and stated that Negroes would continue to press for their rights under the old Civil Rights Bill until the new Civil Rights Bill was passed and thereafter they would renew further activity under the new bill's legislation.

During the meeting the announcement was made that a cross burning occurred at the Brown's Chapel A.M.E. Church located approximately one block south of the First Baptist Church on Sylvan Street and Reverend Hunter stated from the pulpit that the cross was burned by the "Ku Klux Klan," and stated that it will take more than a cross burning to stop the Negro civil rights movement and they must go forward.

Marie Foster then spoke on registration on July 6, 1964 at the Dallas County Courthouse and urged all Negroes to go to the courthouse and register to vote. The principal speaker was introduced by Mrs. Boynton and she was identified as Mrs. E. A. Dundee. She spoke on voter registration, a pilgrimage to the Lincoln Memorial and made a statement that the old line of segregation was about to be "struck down."

The meeting closed at approximately 10:00 P.M.

[REDACTED]

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A12

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies of letterhead memorandum furnished locally to armed services intelligence agencies.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 29 1964

How Forw. RS

By [Redacted]

REC-15

In cc Org. Unit

157-6-61-629

JUN 27 1964

- 1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info.) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - (Field Office)

(3)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

64 JUL 7 1964



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
June 24, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

ALA
[REDACTED] advised June 24, 1964, that only one group of approximately sixteen Negroes conducted test-type sit-in demonstrations on that day at lunch counters in downtown stores in Montgomery. This one group, led by James Edward Orange and Robert Seals, sat at the lunch counters at H. L. Green Department Store, Kress Variety Store and the Dixie Rexall Store, the same stores previously tested. No incident of any kind occurred and in one instance the demonstrators promptly left the lunch counters when they were refused service by store personnel.

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[REDACTED] stated that greater effort is being made by Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) personnel to encourage Negroes to register as voters in Montgomery County. The voter registration program is presently being given greater emphasis by SCLC personnel at this time.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b2 b7c b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-630

XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI

Date: 6/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, MOBILE (157-551)

Subject: STORAGE OF LARGE VOLUME
OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
SELMA, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Handwritten initials

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Local armed forces intelligence agencies advised.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, *A. J. ...*
JUN 30 1964

Date Forw.....

How Forw. *RS*

By: [Redacted]

If cc Org. Unit
ICC - dest'd

REC-19 157-6-61-631

JUN 29 1964

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - (Field Office)
[Redacted]
(2)

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

[Redacted]

58 JUL 8 1964 54

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 25, 1964

STORAGE OF LARGE VOLUME
OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
SELMA, ALABAMA

On June 24, 1964, information was received that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Selma, Alabama, furnished information to Departmental Attorney CARL GABEL at Selma relative to the fact that he had learned that a large number of guns was being stored at a warehouse on Jeff Davis Avenue in possibly a "gin house" in that area.

Alabama
On June 25, 1964, [REDACTED] Selma, Alabama, advised that this information might possibly concern a storehouse in the area of Jeff Davis Avenue near a cotton gin which is used by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who has a license to traffic in guns. [REDACTED] is a wholesale gun dealer who purchases and sells surplus weapons and he utilizes a storehouse in that area to store some of his merchandise.

On June 25, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that just off Jeff Davis Avenue near a cotton gin on St. Phillips Street is located an old Negro house which is rented by them in order to store guns. He stated that guns that are stored in this house are old French Lebel models, 8mm, for which no ammunition is available. He stated that it is impossible to purchase ammunition for this weapon and that they are stored in this house in cases of 25 guns to a case. The guns are sold for \$5 apiece and are utilized to make floor lamps and for den decorations. He stated that these guns are of no value to anyone as a firearm and can only be used for decorative purposes.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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b7d

6/24/64
9:08 PM
[Redacted]

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 25 1964
TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

McL...

[Redacted]

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FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

3-36 PM CST URGENT 6-25-64 JEB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /157-NEW/

STORAGE OF LARGE VOLUME OF ~~ARMS~~ AND AMMUNITION, SELMA,
ALABAMA, RACIAL MATTERS.

REBUTEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR INSTANT.

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted] THE STORAGE WAREHOUSE
LOCATED NEAR COTTON GIN ON JEFF DAVIS AVE. REFERRED TO IN RETEL
IS OLD NEGRO DWELLING HOUSE THAT IS PRESENTLY VACANT AND IS
RENTED BY [Redacted]

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[Redacted] IS A WHOLESALE
GUN DEALER WHO HAS A LICENSE TO OPERATE AS SUCH AND HE TRAFFICS
IN PURCHASE AND RESALE OF SURPLUS WEAPONS.

REC-49 157-6-61-632

[Redacted] STATES DWELLING HOUSE
REFERRED TO IS UTILIZED BY THEM AS A STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR AN
OLD FRENCH MODEL LEBEL RIFLE, EIGHT MM. NO AMMUNITION AVAILABLE

JUN 29 1964 b7c
b7D

END PAGE ONE

[Redacted]

24 JUL 2 1964
1200 for WIT folder

ect [Redacted] b7c

PAGE TWO

FOR SUCH WEAPON AND THEY ARE SOLD AT FIVE DOLLARS A PIECE.
THEY ARE UTILIZED TO MAKE FLOOR LAMPS AND DEN DECORATIONS.
THESE GUNS ARE IN CASES OF TWENTYFIVE TO A CASE AND ARE STORED
IN THIS DWELLING HOUSE. DUE TO THE FACT THAT NO AMMUNITION
IS AVAILABLE FOR SUCH WEAPON, THEY CANNOT BE USED AS A FIREARM.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

END

MTC

FBI WASH DC

P

FBI

Date: 6/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies are being furnished to local offices of Armed Services intelligence agencies.

Klan informants contacted regarding this matter were [redacted] 6/20/64; [redacted] 6/21/64; [redacted] 6/22/64; [redacted] 6/22/64.

Aggr. [redacted] ONL. CSI. CRD. IS+SS

Date Forw. JUN 30 1964

How Forw. [redacted]

By [redacted]

1 cc Org. Unit

157-6-61-633

REC-19

JUN 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)(AM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info.) Enc 1. (RM)AM
- 1 - (Field Office)

(3)

56 JUL 8 1964 58

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



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b2
b7D

b7c



b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
June 22, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, advised June 20, 1964, that during the night of June 19 - 20, 1964, sixty-four (64) swastikas were painted at four places in Montgomery:

Residence of [REDACTED]

Agudath Israel Synagogue, Cloverdale Road;

Residence of [REDACTED]

Residence of [REDACTED]

All four tires on [REDACTED] automobile were cut.

[REDACTED] A characterization of the UKA is attached hereto.

Mobile informants familiar with UKA activities were contacted June 20, 21, 22, 1964 and were unable to develop any information pertaining to foregoing described matter.

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RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Enclosure 1

This confirms information furnished to Mr. John A. Martin, Civil Rights Division on 6/20/64 by SA [REDACTED]

b7c

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

4-528

157-6-61-634

CHANGED TO

44-25760-IX

31 1964

f 102

July