

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

December 2, 1961.

b7c

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Racial Matters - Dick

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed clipping relating to increase in crime was clipped from The Montgomery Advertiser published today.

As relates to the increase in the several different crimes, I wonder if you have sufficient information to determine to what extent negroes are responsible for the increases as compared with white people, and especially with reference to the crime of rape of white women. If you have, I will appreciate it if you will give me the break down and the percentages.

I believe that you will agree that within the last very few years the negro race has become bolder and more impudent than before and hence more inclined to dare and risk the commission of crime. That, we believe, is prompted by U. S. Supreme Court rulings in the last very few years.

I enclose another clipping, "Atlanta visit under attack by NAACP", which as you will see relates to Secretary McNamara's visit to Atlanta. It clearly indicates that the NAACP assumed an attitude of dominance so demanding as to suggest that it is expected of government officials to get the approval of the organization before planning activities. Surely that is embarrassing to officials of the administration, or is it? The extent to which officials are yielding to the demands of the negro race has become a menace to peaceful coexistence of the races. And we believe indulging negroes to the extent being practiced will lead to greater disturbances in race relations and the perpetration of more crime as time passes unless something is done to turn the tide. Recent news items relating to the city of Washington constitute an example.

Yours sincerely,

[Redacted signature]

b7c

REC-49

157-6-61-71

DEC 11 1961

EX-115

CORRE [Redacted]

*at ask
Montell
2 ENCLOSURES
1/29*

DEC 13 1961

Atlanta Visit Under Attack By NAACP

NEW YORK (AP) — The NAACP criticized Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara Wednesday for his plan to attend an Armed Forces Day dinner Saturday in a segregated Atlanta hotel.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told McNamara by telegram that the association protested his planned appearance at the hotel Dinkler Plaza for a dinner in honor of Sen. Richard D. Russell and Rep. Carl Vinson. The two Georgia democrats are chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Armed Forces Committee.

The NAACP said that the Hotel Dinkler Plaza practices racial segregation, that no invitations to the dinner were issued to Negroes, and that administration leaders should not be associated with events or places in sympathy with segregation.

Wilkins added that Armed Forces Day "belongs to all the people" regardless of race so that the dinner is incompatible with "the heroic sacrifices of Negro combatmen in the nation's wars."

Rise In Crime Continues, FBI Reports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The FBI reported Thursday that crime continues to increase both in rural and urban areas—with a sharp rise in suburban areas.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover informed Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy of this in submitting statistics compiled from police agencies throughout the country covering the first nine months of this year.

A 4 per cent rise in city crime over the same period of 1960 was described by Hoover as significant. In cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population—many of which comprise the country's suburban areas—the increase was 10 per cent.

For all cities reporting, forcible rapes declined 1 per cent. But there was an "alarming" 23 per cent increase in forcible rape reported by cities with populations from 250,000 to 500,000; the 30 cities in this group reported 935 rapes, compared with 761 during the same period last year.

There was an increase in all other crime categories in the cities reporting; 4 per cent for murders, larcenies of \$50 and over and auto thefts, 2 per cent for robberies and aggravated assaults and 5 per cent for burglaries.

During the period, crime in rural areas increased 9 per cent.

157-6-61-71
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 8, 1961

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

O
Partial mail
note
Morrell
b7c

Captioned individual wrote December 2, 1961, and asked for information about the increase in several crimes particularly with regard to the extent Negroes are responsible as compared with white people. He made particular reference to the crime of rape of white women.

Correspondent enclosed two newspaper clippings from the "Montgomery Advertiser," one of which concerned an attack by the NAACP on Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara criticizing him for attending a function in Atlanta which was held at a segregated hotel. The second clipping concerned the recently released supplement for the Uniform Crime Reports.

Bufiles indicate we have had two prior letters from correspondent concerning juvenile delinquency. The last letter was 10-15-53. His past correspondence contained statements showing racial prejudice, and although they were acknowledged, these statements were purposely ignored. He cannot be further identified in Bufiles.

OBSERVATION:

Correspondent's current letter is concerned almost entirely with confirming his beliefs about the Negro race and he is presumptuous in one paragraph when he states to the Director, "I believe you will agree---."

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the nature of this letter, it should not be acknowledged.

[REDACTED]
 (2)
 b7c

REC-49
 511-X7
 Dec 11 1961
 157-6-61-72

50 DEC 13 1961

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 14 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

pl

RACIAL MATTERS

McGowan

[REDACTED]

URGENT 12-14-61 3-29 PM JEB
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S, ATLANTA AND BIRMINGHAM
FROM SAC, MOBILE /157-NEW/ 2P
RACIAL SITUATION, ALBANY, GEORGIA. RM.

Racial Matter

[REDACTED]

b7c

*b7c
b7D*

EX 105 REC-3 157-6-61-73

END PAGE ONE 50 DEC 21 1961

PAGE TWO

██████████ THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTIONS PREVIOUSLY
FURNISHED ATLANTA UNDER CAPTION RACIAL ALBUM, ATLANTA
DIVISION. MOBILE CONTACTING OTHER INFORMANTS FOR POSSIBLE
ADDITIONAL DATA AND WILL ADVISE. BIRMINGHAM DO LIKEWISE.

END AND ACK

WA 4-33 PM OK FBI WA BH

AT OK FBI AT HHS

BH OK FBI BH JSB

TU DISC

b7c
b7d

APR 18 1968
FBI
RECEIVED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 12/29/61

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Re Mobile letter to Bureau, 11/30/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are original and 7 copies of letterhead memo regarding racial conditions in this Division. One copy of the memorandum is enclosed for Birmingham in order that that office might be advised of the racial situation on a statewide basis.

No pertinent information was received during the month in any other category as set out in Bureau letter, 5/22/61, and the other informant situation has not materially changed during this period.

Informants used in the enclosed letterhead memo are as follows:

T-1 is [REDACTED]

T-2 is [REDACTED]

T-3 is [REDACTED]

T-4 is [REDACTED]

T-5 is [REDACTED]

T-6 is [REDACTED]

T-7 is [REDACTED]

T-8 is [REDACTED]

b2
b7C

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)(100-3080)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile

[REDACTED]

B-2, Enc, [REDACTED] CRD

1/10/62 NEG-45

[REDACTED] 100 [REDACTED] unit

157-6-61-74

[REDACTED]



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mobile, Alabama
December 28, 1961

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Statewide

The November 29, 1961 issue of the Mobile Register, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the Alabama State Board of Education had appointed directors for three new state supported Negro trade schools in Mobile, Gadsden and Huntsville, Alabama.

The December 1, 1961 issue of the Montgomery Advertiser, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, reported that Alabama Governor JOHN PATTERSON had criticized the report of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) which dealt briefly with racial problems. Governor PATTERSON said that the SREB should leave racial issues alone and worry about improving education in the South. He said that evidence available clearly shows that integration of the races in public schools lowers academic standards. He voiced opposition to any integration of the races in schools of Alabama.

[REDACTED]

b7c

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

Mobile, Alabama

The December 1, 1961 issue of the Mobile Register reported that work would be immediately started on construction of the new Carver State Vocational Technical School for Negroes at Mobile. The new school will be located on an eight mile site at Stanton Road and Redmond Street. The article reported that the construction contract had been signed by Governor JOHN PATTERSON awarding the contract to Stuart Construction Company.

The December 26, 1961 issue of the Mobile Press, daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the 99th Anniversary of the effective date of the Emancipation Proclamation will be celebrated by Mobile Negroes with a parade and program on Sunday afternoon, December 31, 1961. Dr. MARION A. WRIGHT of Atlanta and New York, Vice President of Southern Regional Council, an inter-racial group, will be speaker at a program beginning at three P.M. at the ILA auditorium on Davis Avenue, Mobile. The program will be preceded by a parade at two P.M.

Montgomery, Alabama

The December 20, 1961 issue of the Mobile Register reported that the New York Times, newspaper, asked the Alabama State Supreme Court to throw out a \$500,000 libel suit judgement which had been awarded Montgomery Police

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Commissioner L. B. SULLIVAN. This suit was the first of five suits filed against the New York Times because of an advertisement it published March 19, 1960. The New York Times contended that it could not legally be sued in Alabama and also claimed that the trial had innumerable reversible errors.

The November 30, 1961 issue of the Alabama Journal, daily newspaper published at Montgomery, reported that four persons who had been arrested March 31, 1960 in a racial incident at Montgomery had filed suit in Federal Court, Montgomery, against police officials for \$100,000 each. The suits were brought by Dr. RICHARD D. NESMITH of Jacksonville, Illinois, Mrs. NESMITH and two of NESMITH's students, THEIL BAUMANN and THOMAS W. RAMSDEY. The four claimed they were maliciously arrested and that Police Commissioner L. B. SULLIVAN, Chief G. J. RUPPENTHAL, Assistant Chiefs G. R. EILAND and E. P. BROWN and Sgt. H. D. OFORD had conspired to deprive them of their constitutional rights.

The December 1, 1961 issue of the Montgomery Advertiser reported that United States District Judge FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR. directed the Jury to find a verdict in favor of Assistant Police Chief E. P. BROWN but declined to dismiss the suits against the other four officers, saying "I think there is considerable evidence of a conspiracy."

The Montgomery Advertiser in its issue December 2, 1961 reported that the Federal Jury in United States District Court, Montgomery, had returned a verdict in favor of the defendants in the suit filed by Dr. NESMITH, et al.

The Montgomery Advertiser in the issue of December 7, 1961 reported that THOMAS RAMSDEY and his wife, the former THEIL BAUMANN, had filed a motion in United States District Court, Montgomery, charging that the Jury verdict was based on prejudice and asking United States District Judge FRANK M. JOHNSON to throw out the verdict which denied them damages. An article in the Mobile Register of December 23,

RACIAL CONDITIONS
MOBILE DIVISION

1961 reported that Judge JOHNSON refused to throw out the jury's verdict and also turned down the request of Mr. and Mrs. RAMSDEY for a new trial. No reason for the denial was given in the Judge's order.

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: 1/10/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-789)
SUBJECT: O - MATTERS
RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
CIVIL RIGHTS

Agency Y. M. J. J.
Rec. P. 1-10-62
Date 1-10-62
By [Redacted]
200 required
b7c

ReBuairtel to Mobile 1/5/62.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of letterhead memo relating to the beating of Rev. ROBERT FAGA, Montgomery, Ala., the night of 1/3/62.

Copy of this letterhead memo disseminated locally to OSI, ONI and G-2. Pertinent information as developed herein from informants is furnished to Montgomery PD orally for assistance in their investigation to determine identity of unknown subjects.

If further information is received concerning the identity of subjects, the Bureau will be advised.

MO T-1 is [Redacted] MO T-2 is [Redacted]
[Redacted] MO T-3 is [Redacted]

Informants used in documenting the United Klans of America are [Redacted] and [Redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - Mobile
[Redacted]

(5)

ENCLOSURE
REC-4
9 JAN 12 1962
157-6-61-15
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mobile, Alabama
January 10, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

The January 4, 1962 issue of "The Montgomery Advertiser," a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, reported on page one that Reverend ROBERT FAGA, a white pastor of an all Negro Grace Lutheran Mission, 442 North Decatur Street, Montgomery, had been beaten by unknown persons the previous night. The article reported that FAGA is a 1961 graduate of Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois, is married and has two children, and was temporarily assigned to the Grace Lutheran Mission while awaiting a visa to go to Nigeria for missionary work. The article reported that FAGA, age 33, had been treated at St. Margaret's Hospital in Montgomery, and released. APPROX 1962

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED] attending physician at St. Margaret's Hospital [REDACTED] that Reverend FAGA suffered no serious injury and had been released after treatment.

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED] advised that the beating took place about 7:30 p.m., on the night of January 3, 1962, as Reverend FAGA started to unlock the church door.

157-6-11
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

On January 4, 1962, [REDACTED] advised FAGA had been interviewed at Selma, Alabama, that date, and plans to conduct services at the mission the following Sunday. He advised that FAGA described his assailants to him as all being young white men in their late teens and about six feet tall.

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

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 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]

c76

[REDACTED]

FBI

Date: 1/11/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-⁶4-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are copies of letterhead memo pertaining to the circularization of a petition at Montgomery, Alabama, by [REDACTED] GEORGE RIVERS. b7c

[REDACTED] sources in characterization of U. S. Klans are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b2 b7c

Clippings of the article concerning this matter are enclosed to Bureau.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls 10)(RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (Encl 1)(RM)
- 2 - Mobile

(6)

ENCLOSURE

EX-109

REC-22

Agency: B-2, Civil Rights Dept.
 Recd: [REDACTED]
 Date: 1/22/62
 Home: [REDACTED]
 By: [REDACTED]
 10 cc's destroyed

157-6-61-76

JAN 15 1962

C.C. MICH

61 JAN 30 1962

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

Residents Open Fire On Project

Petitioners Attack Negro Housing Plan For Houston Hill

By BOB INGRAM

White residents in the Oak Park-Capitol Heights area have launched a campaign to block construction of the Houston Hill federal housing project for Negroes.

Petitions are now being circulated for signature which will be presented to the City Commission this week protesting construction of the project.

More than 500 signatures had been secured Sunday from white residents in Oak Park, Highland Park and Capitol Heights.

Spearheading the drive are two residents of the area — George Rivers and Fred Brassell.

Rivers, a cafe owner and prominent segregationist, said the signatures on the petitions had been secured in a very short time.

"The people out here are concerned about this project," he said. "I don't know how far along the project is; we may be too late but we want it stopped if possible."

DEFINITELY OPPOSED

Rivers said he felt any Negro housing project in Montgomery should be located in the Washington Park area "where Negroes would be all together."

"If they all live in the same area then it will be easier to zone them to certain schools," he added.

Rivers also expressed concern over the relocation of Negro residents caused by the construction of the interstate highway through the Negro residential area south of Oak Park.

The petition described the project (which includes property between Houston street and Madison avenue) as "unwarranted and unsuitable," adding further that the project would be "a detriment to the citizens of Highland Park, Capitol Heights and Oak Park as it imposes upon us citizens to be closer associated with Negroes which we are definitely opposed"

The petition further declares that the project will require the white residents "in traveling to our beloved downtown center" to travel through a predominantly Negro section "which imposes a threat to the people of the eastern section of the city, and is unjust, unfair and displays prejudice toward our section of the city by placing more Negroes near our neighborhood."

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
1/8/62

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Bufile 157-4-61
MOfile 44-439

157-6-61-
MONTGOMERY
1



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
January 11, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

ALA
The January 8, 1962 issue of the Montgomery Advertiser, daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, on page one, carries an article captioned "Residents Open Fire on Project." This article carrying by-line of BOB INGRAM, relates that a Negro housing project, referred to as the Houston Hill project, is planned in an area which borders on white residential districts referred to as Oak Park, Highland Park, and Capitol Heights, in Montgomery. The article states that GEORGE RIVERS and FRED BRASSELL have spearheaded a drive to circulate a petition to the City Commission of Montgomery protesting the construction of this housing project. RIVERS is described as a cafe owner and "prominent segregationist".

ALA
The article quotes RIVERS as saying that he feels that any Negro housing project should be located in the Washington Park area "where the Negroes would be all together. If they all live in the same area then it will be easier to zone them to certain schools." The article said that more than 500 signatures have been secured on this petition.

A characterization of U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., is appended hereto.

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.

1-1661-
FIRST COPY

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

 1 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) 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:

 157-6-61-76 ep 3

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
JAN 4 1962
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	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 1-4-62 3-08 PM CST TEK
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, MOBILE 3 P

McGowan

Walters
RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA., CR. RE BUREAU
PHONE CALL TO SAC, MOBILE THIS DATE. TODAY-S ISSUE OF
MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER, DAILY AT MONTGOMERY, CARRIES PAGE
ONE ARTICLE CAPTIONED QUOTE WHITE PASTOR OF ALL NEGRO GROUP
BEATEN UNQUOTE, IDENTIFYING VICTIM AS REV. ROBERT FAGA,
PASTOR OF GRACE LUTHERAN MISSION, FOUR FOUR TWO NORTH
DECATUR ST., MONTGOMERY, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*mc
1/1/62*

END PAGE ONE

*CRD John Hughes advised
5:45 pm 1/4/62
no investigator*

JAN 8 1962

1-5-62
[REDACTED]

6
[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY, ADVISED TODAY FAGA INTERVIEWED AT HIS RESIDENCE, SELMA, ALA. FAGA STATES HE HAS MANY BRUISES BUT NO SERIOUS INJURIES, IS UP AND ABOUT AND PLANS TO CONDUCT SERVICES AT GRACE MISSION ON SUNDAY.

FAGA DESCRIBED ASSAILANTS [REDACTED] AS YOUNG, WHITE MEN IN LATE TEENS, ALL ABOUT SIX FEET TALL. IMMEDIATELY AFTER ASSAULT, FAGA WAS TAKEN TO ST. MARGARET-S HOSPITAL, MONTGOMERY, WHERE PHYSICIAN INDICATED FAGA NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED. PHYSICIAN ALSO TOLD [REDACTED] QUOTE IT LOOKS LIKE SOMEBODY IS TRYING FOR PUBLICITY UNQUOTE.

EFFORTS TO CONTACT INFORMANTS IN RACIAL MATTERS, MONTGOMERY VICINITY TODAY THUS FAR UNSUCCESSFUL, BUT INFORMATION DEVELOPED THROUGH THEM WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED. DETAILS

[REDACTED] b7D
WILL ALSO BE FURNISHED BUREAU. INSTANT ARTICLE INDICATES FAGA TEMPORARILY ASSIGNED GRACE MISSION AWAITING VISA TO GO TO NIGERIA FOR MISSICNARY WORK. HE IS SIXTY ONE GRADUATE OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., IS
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

MARRIED AND HAS TWO CHILDREN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] UACB, INFORMANT TO BE CONTACTED FOR MORE INFORMATION
AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ADVISED IF IDENTITY OF ASSAILANT
DETERMINED.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 4-17 PM OK FBI WA JS

TU DISCO

1/5/62

57 REC-124

~~157-4-61-35~~

Airtel

157-6-61-77

EX 113

To: SAC, Mobile

From: Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
CIVIL RIGHTS

Reurtel 1/4/62.

Immediately submit letterhead memorandum in form
suitable for dissemination.



(4)

b7c



- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 4
JAN 5 - 1962
COMM-FBI

JAN 29 1962 396

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

2/1/62

Airtel

To: SAC, Mobile
From: Director, FBI

[REDACTED]
RACIAL MATTERS

b7c

Reurairtel 1/29/62, captioned, "Unsub; [REDACTED] Victim, Extortion; Racial Matters."

Immediately furnish Bureau with original and seven copies of letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination incorporating therein contents reairtel as required per Part III, Page 154d, FBI Handbook.

b7c

(4) [REDACTED]
NOTE: Subject advised she and her husband purchased 1961 Cadillac during 1960, and on 1/3/62, received anonymous telephone call from individual who stated, "You're riding in a Cadillac now [REDACTED] the Ku Klux Klan is watching you." AUSA, Mobile, declined prosecution relative to the extortion aspect of this matter.

[REDACTED] b7c

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 20
FEB 1 - 1962
COMM-FBI

REC-14

157-6-61-78

19 FEB 2 1962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 1/31/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Executed
[Signature]

Re Mobile letter to Bureau, 12/29/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are original and 7 copies of letterhead memo regarding racial conditions in this Division. One copy of the memorandum is enclosed for Birmingham in order that that office might be advised of the racial situation on a statewide basis.

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- T-2 is [REDACTED]
- T-3 is [REDACTED]
- T-4 is [REDACTED]

b2
r7c

- 2 - Bureau (Encl 8)(RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Encl 1)(100-3080)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile

[REDACTED]
(4)

[Handwritten notes and stamps]
26

REC-22 157-6-61-79

EX-102

FEB 5 1962

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[Handwritten notes]
2/13/62
[unclear]



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
January 30, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Statewide

The December 29, 1961 issue of the Alabama Journal, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, reported that the KENNEDY administration Civil Rights Report for 1961 listed three important cases for Alabama, namely, registration of Negroes in Macon County, the "Freedom Ride" violence which occurred in Anniston, Birmingham and Montgomery and litigation to integrate the air terminal at Dannelly Municipal Field in Montgomery. The report reflected that as a result of Federal litigation a substantial number of voters, principally Negroes have been processed by the Macon County Board of Registrars and 675 Negroes have successfully applied to register since March of 1961. Concerning the "Freedom Ride" incidents, the Government responsibility to protect interstate travellers was cited. Concerning the Dannelly Field Integration suit, it was set forth that a motion for summary judgement was under consideration by the Court and, if favorable to the Government, the decision would serve as a basis for taking action against all other segregated air terminals.

The January 12, 1962 issue of the Mobile Register, daily newspaper published at Mobile, reported that Alabama Governor JOHN PATTERSON denounced the Federal Civil Rights actions in connection with the Justice Department suits against Montgomery County Voter Registrars. He said "The Federal attempt to get more Negroes registered as voters - whether they can read or not - is a terrible thing." He reported that the Registrars had carried out their duties without regard to race or color.

The January 25, 1962 issue of the Mobile Register reported that GEORGE WALLACE, Clayton, Alabama, a candidate

157-6-61-71
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

for Governor of Alabama in the 1962 election, attacked the Federal Courts charging that "an irresponsible Supreme Court and most of the lower Federal Courts are attacking Government of free men under a constitution". He stated that if elected Governor he would oppose any effort by anyone to commit violence in regard to the race question but pledged that anyone coming to Alabama on the so-called "Freedom Ride" movement would be "escorted under the nearest jail".

Mobile, Alabama

The January 1, 1962 issue of the Mobile Register reported that MARION A. WRIGHT of Linville Falls, North Carolina, former President and now Vice President of the Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial organization, spoke at the Emancipation Day program Sunday, December 31, 1961 at Mobile. He charged that "slavery is but half abolished" and contended that southern states that refused to accept integration are harming both white and Negro people. The speech was sponsored by the Non-Partisan Voters League and the Citizens Committee, organizations of Mobile Negroes.

The January 2, 1962 issue of the Mobile Press, daily newspaper published at Mobile, reported on investigation by the Mobile Police Department concerning the fatal beating of Negro leader ALFRED S. CRISHON late Friday night December 29, 1961. CRISHON was President of the Non-Partisan Voters League, a Negro organization, and was found brutally beaten in a car which stopped in front of CRISHON's residence, 806 Montgomery Street. Two neighbors reported seeing a young Negro leaning over the front seat hitting CRISHON with a hammer. Circuit Solicitor CARL BOOTH reportedly asked Governor JOHN PATTERSON to post a reward for the arrest and conviction of the killer.

Montgomery, Alabama

The January 8, 1962 issue of the Montgomery Advertiser, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, reported that a Negro housing project referred to as

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Houston Hill Project is being planned in an area which borders on white residential districts referred to as Oak Park, Highland Park and Capitol Heights in Montgomery. The article reported that GEORGE RIVERS and FRED BRASSELL have spearheaded a drive to circulate a petition to the City Commission protesting construction of this housing project. RIVERS was described in the article as a "cafe owner and prominent segregationist". More than 500 signatures had been secured for the petition.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The January 21, 1962 issue of the Montgomery Advertiser Journal, Sunday newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, reported that about one thousand persons gathered at the City Auditorium the night of January 20, 1962 to hear General WALKER's address in which he attacked Communism and endorsed what he called "an upswing of conservatism in the United States". This article also stated that after the rally copies of the paper "Common Sense" were passed out by unidentified men contrary to the wishes of those in charge of the gathering who tried to get Police to prevent the publication from being distributed.

[REDACTED]

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

[REDACTED]

The January 4, 1962 issue of the Montgomery Advertiser reported that the Reverend ROBERT FAGA, a white pastor of the all Negro Grace Lutheran Mission, 442 North Decatur Street, Montgomery, Alabama, had been beaten by unknown persons the previous night. FAGA was temporarily assigned to the Mission while awaiting a visa to go to Nigeria for missionary work. He was treated at St. Margaret's Hospital in Montgomery and released.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

At Wilcox County, Alabama

The January 9, 1962 issue of the Mobile Press reported that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, Louisiana, took under advisement an appeal by the Department of Justice from an Alabama Federal Court ruling in a voter record case. United States District Judge DANIEL H. THOMAS, Southern District of Alabama, Mobile, on September 28, 1961 dismissed the Justice Department's application for an order to require the Wilcox County Board of Registrars to open records to FBI inspection. The article reported that Wilcox County has no registered Negroes and that the Department Attorney said that the United States does not have to show any real cause for an examination. GORDON MADISON, Assistant Attorney General of Alabama, said that the Justice Department should have shown at least one complaint of discrimination. Affidavits were produced in the lower Courts showing that no Negroes had tried to register in Wilcox County.

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

DATE: 2/8/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-168) C

SUBJECT: RACIAL MATTERS

b7c

Enclosed find eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to captioned individual. Two copies of this memorandum have been forwarded to OSI, 8th District Office, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

MO T-1 mentioned in enclosed memoranda is [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. MO T-2 is [redacted]

b2
b-1

Refer to

- 2 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
- 1 - Mobile

[redacted] b7c

ENCLOSURE

203126
 AGENCY 6-2, OSI, Csd
 REQ. R. NO.
 DATE 2-19-62
 HOW TO R-5
 BY [redacted]

REC-15

157-6-61-80

[redacted]

b7c

14



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
February 8, 1962

[REDACTED]
Racial Matters

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

|
b7c

[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.

ENCLOSURE
157-... 51

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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) 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:
157-6-61-80 ep2

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

F B I

Date: 2/14/62

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 (62-948)(C)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] RACIAL MATTERS

b7c

ReBuairtel 2/1/62.

Enclosed herewith are original and seven copies of letterhead memorandum.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
1 - Mobile
[REDACTED]
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-4

157-6-61-81

FEB 16 1962

AGENCY C-2, ONI, OSI, CID
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW 2-14-62
HOW FORW 7-5
BY [REDACTED]

3 CCs destroyed

[REDACTED]

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



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mobile, Alabama
February 14, 1962

[REDACTED] b7c
RACIAL MATTERS

[REDACTED] a Negro woman [REDACTED] Alabama, advised that she and her husband [REDACTED] purchased a 1961 Cadillac the Saturday before Thanksgiving, 1960. On January 3, 1962, she received a telephone call, and a party stated "You're riding in a Cadillac now, [REDACTED] the Ku Klux Klan is watching you". [REDACTED] stated the party sounded like a Negro.

On January 4, 1962, [REDACTED] received in the mail a letter postmarked 8:00 A.M., January 4, 1962, Demopolis, Alabama. In the envelope was a sheet of paper, on one side of which a picture of an individual in a Ku Klux Klan Robe, and on the opposite side was a newspaper clipping of an automobile. Below this was a picture of what appears to be an injured, or deceased, male, and the following words that appear to be taken from a magazine: "There's only one thing for you when you have to stay alert to stay alive". b7c b7d

[REDACTED] believes the above arose out of the fact that she purchased the Cadillac in Birmingham, Alabama.

This matter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney ALFRED P. HOLMES, JR., Southern District of Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, as to a possible violation of the Extortion Statute, but prosecution was declined in that there was not a sufficient threat.

157-6-1-81

b7c



RACIAL MATTERS

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 15 1962

TELETYPE

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

URGENT 3-15-62 5-32PM MCM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MOBILE /³457-NEW/

NECRO STUDENT SIT IN DEMONSTRATIONS, MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., RACIAL MATTERS.

ALABAMA JOURNAL, DAILY AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., TODAY IN
PAGE ONE ARTICLE CAPTIONED QUOTE "LIBRARY HERE HAS SIT INS"
UNQUOTE AUTHORED BY STATE EDITOR BOB RAYMOND, READS THAT
SIX UNIDENTIFIED NEGROES, INCLUDING ONE FEMALE, VISITED
MONTGOMERY PUBLIC LIBRARY ABOUT NOON TODAY, STAYED ABOUT
FORTYFIVE MINUTES, USING LIBRARY FACILITIES. MONTGOMERY
PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS BEEN ON SEGREGATED BASIS. THE LIBRARY DIRECTORS
FARRIS J. MARTIN, JR. TALKED WITH THEM AND TOLD PRESS HE TOLD
NEGROES THEY WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE OR HE WOULD CALL PD. THEY
SAID THEY WOULD NOT LEAVE, BUT DID LEAVE SHORTLY THEREAFTER
BEFORE ARRIVAL OF MONTGOMERY PD DETECTIVES. THE NEGROES
TOLD FARRIS THEY BELONGED TO AN ORGANIZATION, BUT DID NOT
IDENTIFY IT. THEY REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS AND THE
CORRECTION LINE 1 SECOND WORD / STUDENT /

END PAGE ONE?

REC-72

157-6-61-682

b7c

b7c

PAGE TWO..

SPOKESMAN IDENTIFIED AS QUOTE "OUR SECRETARY" UNQUOTE
WOULD ANSWER ONLY QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM IN SPANISH.
NEGROES STATED THEY PLANNED ADDITIONAL SIT INS. THEY
STATED THEY ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO TAKE OUT LIBRARY CARDS
BUT DID NOT DO SO TODAY. THE SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED GROUP
AS PART TIME STUDENTS. ARTICLE READS THAT PERSONNEL OF
LIBRARY AND OTHER LIBRARY USERS MORE OR LESS IGNORED
THE NEGROES.

MOBILE WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

END ACK PLS

MOBILE FILE NO AGN PLS

/157-NEW/ OK

6-37 PM OK FBI WA RAC

DISC

F B I

Date: 3/19/62

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-new)
SUBJECT: NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION
MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

re
[Redacted]
3 cc O-11
see destroyed
b7c

Remytel 3/15/62.

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memo pertaining to sit-in demonstrations by unidentified Negroes at the Montgomery (Alabama) Public Library on 3/15/62. Also enclosed are two copies of an article from the "Alabama Journal" 3/15/62.

MO T-1 is [Redacted] who furnished information to SA [Redacted] which will be filed under FD-306 in [Redacted]

[Redacted] Other informants are being alerted.

REC-46 *157-6-61-83*

[Redacted] will promptly furnish any data developed.

Copies of enclosed memo are being furnished to local intelligence agencies.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
- 4 - Mobile (2 - 157-new)
- 1 - 157-190
- 1 - 157-190-SF1

[Redacted]

b7c

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

MAR 30 1962



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
March 19, 1962

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATIONS
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

The Thursday afternoon late edition of the Alabama Journal dated March 15, 1962, carries a page one article captioned "Library Here Has 'Sit-Ins'", authored by State Editor BOB RAYMOND. This article relates that shortly before noon on March 15, 1962 six Negroes "staged a 45-minute sit-in in the Montgomery Public Library." The demonstrators were identified only as members of "an organization", not identified, residents of Alabama, and as "part-time students." None would give their names or cities of residence. One demonstrator told RAYMOND that FARRIS J. MARTIN, JR., Library Director, had told them that they would either have to leave the library or he would call the police. This statement followed a "closed-door" talk between MARTIN and the demonstrators, according to the article. One demonstrator also said that the group had planned to take out library cards and said "that's what we usually attempt to do on the first day." The demonstrators left the library shortly after they said that they were not going to leave, and shortly before the arrival of detectives of the Montgomery Police Department.

Announcing on the 10:00 p.m. "Night Beat" program on WSFA-TV, Montgomery, CARL STEVENS related that Library Director MARTIN said the Negro group consisted of only five persons. He said they were neatly attired and polite. MARTIN explained to them the segregation policy of the Montgomery library system, and answered their questions about obtaining library cards at the Negro branch. None of the demonstrators were identified further.

[REDACTED] advised late March 15, 1962 that he had talked to CHARLES CONLEY, Negro attorney retained by CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), and that CONLEY denied any

b7c
b7d

157-6-61-83

ENCLOSURE

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN
DEMONSTRATIONS,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

knowledge of the identity of the group, or the organization they represented. CONLEY considered it possible that they were students of Alabama State College for Negroes (ASCN), Montgomery, Alabama.

[REDACTED] Montgomery, advised on March 15, 1962 that he had no information concerning the demonstration other than that which had been published. He stated he [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] believes it likely this group represented the Students Non-Violence Coordinating Committee. [REDACTED] said he intends to attempt to ascertain the identities of and organization represented by these demonstrators.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] advised on March 15, 1962 that he had no additional information. He noted that the newspaper photographers took at least one photograph of the demonstrators, and he intends to attempt to identify them from any photographs available.

b7D

NEGRO STUDENTS SIT-IN
DEMONSTRATIONS,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

At 4:40 p.m., on March 16, 1962 [REDACTED] advised that no demonstrations had been experienced at the library on that date, up to that time.

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.



TWO OF FOUR NEGROES who staged a 45-minute sit-in at the Public Library today took notes and read books undisturbed before being called to a meeting with Library Director Farris J. Martin, Jr. The Negro here was called the group's "secretary" and only answered questions put to him in Spanish. None of the group would give their name or hometown.—(Photo by Ed Robinson).

NEGROES DEMONSTRATE

Library Here Has 'Sit-Ins'

By BOB RAYMOND
Journal State-Editor

THE MOBILE REGISTER
Mobile, Alabama
3/15/62

Re: NEGRO STUDENTS SIT-IN
DEMONSTRATIONS, MONTGOMERY
CITY LIBRARY, MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA

Mofile 157-new

137-6-61-83

Three young Negroes staged a 45-minute sit-in in the Montgomery Public Library today shortly before noon.

While two males and one girl sat in one of the reading rooms three others walked throughout the library's other rooms and around the outside area.

None would give his name or hometown. They did state however that they were from Alabama.

One Negro, called by another "our secretary," would only answer queries in Spanish stating that he did not wish to say anything.

CONFERENCE HELD

Shortly after being called to the library, Farris J. Martin Jr., library director, had a conference with four of the Negroes. Martin would not comment on what was discussed, but planned to talk with newsmen later.

One Negro, following the closed-door talk, said that Martin had told them they would either have to leave the library or he would call the police.

The Negro said at the time that they were not going to leave. But they did shortly thereafter.

Asked if they belonged to either the NAACP or the Congress of Racial Equality groups, the Negroes

(Continued From Page 1)

would not answer other than to say they did belong to an organization.

They said the sit-ins would continue.

Following the meeting with Martin, one Negro said the group planned to take out library cards. "That's what we usually attempt to do on the first day," he said. They did not, however.

One Negro spokesman described the group as "part-time" students. The Negro girl would only say that she was at the library seeking books by a certain novelist.

While in the reading room the Negroes were more or less ignored by the library personnel and a large number of young readers who were there.

Shortly before local detectives arrived the group left on foot on High street.

F B I

Date: 3/23/62

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

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

✓ TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, WFO (157-0)
 ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA, WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL
 RM

0 RACIAL MATTERS - MOBILE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The foregoing is furnished for the information of the Bureau and the Mobile Office.

REC-34 157-6-61-84

18 MAR 28 1962

3 Bureau
1 Mobile
1 WFO

C. Wick

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 3/28/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Re Mobile letter to the Bureau dated 3/1/62.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are original and seven copies of letterhead memo regarding racial conditions in this Division. One copy of the memorandum is enclosed for Birmingham in order that that office might be advised of the racial situation on a statewide basis.

No pertinent information was received during the month in any other category as set out in Bureau letter, 5/22/61, and the other informant situation has not materially changed during this period.

Informants used in the enclosed memorandum are:

MO T-1 is [redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted]

MO T-2 is [redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (100-3030)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile

(4)

Agency C 2, C 4, C 5, C 7

Date Forw. 4/9/62

How Forw. R/S

By [redacted]

100 cc's request
200's destroyed

60 APR 11 1962

[redacted]

[redacted]

REC-9 157-6-61-85

b7c

b2
b7c

[Handwritten signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
March 28, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Statewide

The March 7, 1962, issue of the "Mobile Register", a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that Reverend Uriah J. Fields, President of the Montgomery Amelioration and Restoration Society, a Negro organization, at Montgomery, Alabama, said that he had requested that when more United States Astronauts are selected a Negro be among them. Fields said that American Negroes are proud of the other astronauts but believed a Negro should be in the next group.

The March 20, 1962, issue of the "Mobile Register" reported that Negro Integration Leader Martin Luther King, Jr., in a speech at the Negro First Baptist Church at Huntsville, Alabama, called on Negroes to be ready to die if necessary to obtain racial equality. He said that "we are engaged in a movement that will determine the destiny of the USA" and "we must be nonviolent to the core." This same article reported that Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, formerly of Montgomery, Alabama, now of Atlanta, preceded King on the program and said that if the Negro is to be free he will have to free himself.

Mobile, Alabama

The March 15, 1962, issue of the "Mobile Register" reported that subpoenas or depositions were prepared for H. Clay Knight, Director of the Vocational Technical School at Mobile, Alabama, and for Negroes Ernest Leon Koën and

85
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Frank E. Lee, who are seeking Federal Court Intervention in a bid to enroll in the all white school Knight was subpoenaed for March 16, 1962, but it was postponed indefinitely by agreement of all parties. Koen and Lee were subpoenaed for April 19, 1962, at which time a hearing on a motion for summary judgment will be heard in United States District Court. The suit by Koen and Lee had asked United States District Court to force State officials to enroll Negroes at the school saying that they were refused admittance because they were Negroes.

Montgomery, Alabama

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C

The November 17, 1961, issue reflected "Ku Klux Klan declares war against Jew-Communists."

The January 12, 1962, issue urged white persons to obtain shotguns, revolvers and rifles for defense purposes against the Negro

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
APR 5 1962
TELETYPE

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

URGENT 4-5-62 5-24PM MCM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, MOBILE

RACIAL MATTERS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE BUREAU WILL BE

ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

END ACK PLS

6-25 PM OK FBI WA LVS

TU DISC # 2 9 4 4 4

REC-6

157-6-61-86

12 APR 9 1962

62 APR 12 1962

cc

[REDACTED]

b

[REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

b2
b7c

4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/5/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-255)(C)

Agency G2, ONI, OSI, CRD

SUBJECT: NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION
MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS - mobile

Date Forw. 4-13-62

How Forw. R-5

By [Redacted] b7c

*1 cc Org Unit
2 cc's destroyed*

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau 3/19/62.

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memo pertaining to captioned matter. Copies are being furnished under separate cover to intelligence agencies.

[Redacted block]

b7c
b7d

[Redacted block]

Indices of the Mobile Office do not reflect any information identifiable with any of these individuals.

[Redacted block]

b7c

E

- 3 - Bureau (Enc's 3)(RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1)(RM)
- 2 - Mobile

(6)

157-664-87

b7c

NO APR 11 1962
REC'D - FBI

EX-122

Handwritten notes in left margin: "18", "229", and "16".

MO 157-255

Investigation [REDACTED] has
thus far failed to discover the name or nature of a Negro
organization which sponsored this demonstration, although
it now appears that the original impetus came from Reverend
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., of Atlanta, Georgia. KING is a
leader in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(SCLC), which is headquartered in Atlanta.

b7c



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mobile, Alabama
April 5, 1962

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION
MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Information has been previously reported that on March 15, 1962, a group of Negro students utilized the facilities of the Montgomery City Library in violation of a city ordinance and custom which require that a public library's facilities be used on a racially segregated basis.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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:
157-6-61-87 ep 2

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN
DEMONSTRATIONS,
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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 6 1962
TELETYPE

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

w
URGENT 4-6-62 9-36 AM CST
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, MOBILE /44-439/

RACIAL MATTERS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
REMYTEL APRIL FIVE, LAST.

[REDACTED]

b7c
[REDACTED]

[Handwritten signature]

cc

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b7c
b7d*

44-1576-61-88

3 1962

[REDACTED]
b7c

END PAGE ONE.....

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] APRIL SIX, SIXTYTWO, ISSUE OF MONTGOMERY
ADVERTISER, PAGE SIX A, CARRIES ARTICLE CAPTIONED QUOTE
"DON- T INTEND TO SELL HOUSE TO NEGROES OWNER DECLARES,"
UNQUOTE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NO ADDITIONAL
INVESTIGATION CONTEMPLATED AND NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS
EXPECTED. CLIPPINGS WILL BE LOCATED AND FURNISHED BUREAU.
END ANC ACK PLS

WA 10-42 AM OK FBI WA DA

TU DIS

4/11/62

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	<i>Law</i>
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-new)(P)

RE: BLUE JEAN EASTER BOYCOTT
AND DEMONSTRATIONS
RACIAL MATTERS

Root

On 4/9/62

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that an unidentified Negro organization, possibly Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) or Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNVCC) is planning to conduct a "nation wide" Easter weekend boycott of clothing stores, by refraining from buying any new Easter clothing.

b7c
b7D

In connection with the boycott, they are planning a series of demonstrations, exact nature not known. During the demonstrations, they will all wear "blue jean" denim trousers to dramatize the fact that they are buying no Easter clothes. [REDACTED] believes that they will probably

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b7D

- 3 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Birmingham (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Charlotte (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Jacksonville (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Knoxville (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Little Rock (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Memphis (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Miami (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Norfolk (AM)(RM)
- 2 - New Orleans (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Richmond (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Savannah (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Tampa (AM)(RM)
- 2 - Mobile

thz

157-6-61-89

17 APR 14 1962

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74
60 APR 31 1962

Wich

EX-108

[REDACTED]

MO 157-new

conduct sit-in demonstrations, and conduct marches or parades. No specific localities named where demonstrations to be conducted, [REDACTED] expects demonstrations in Alabama. [REDACTED] will furnish additional information when and if received. b7c b7d

This information furnished on 4/10/62 to [REDACTED] Montgomery PD (on desk), and [REDACTED] indicated he had not previously received this information. b7c b7d

[REDACTED] said this demonstration and boycott to be publicized as "Blue Jean Easter". b7c b7d

Mobile will be alert and will furnish any additional data received. Letterhead memo being deferred for few days to ascertain if more details can be developed.

Receiving offices canvass sources and furnish any confirming or additional data.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 12 1962
TELETYPE

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

URGENT 4-12-62 10-45 AM CST TEK

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, BIRMINGHAM
FROM SAC, MOBILE /157-61/ 2 P
RACIAL SITUATION, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

McGowan
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] EXHIBITED LEAFLET APRIL ELEVEN, LAST REFLECTING THAT A
WORK SHOP IS TO BE HELD ON QUOTE 'DEEP SOUTH WAYS AND MEANS
TO INTEGRATION' UNQUOTE TO TAKE PLACE AT BIRMINGHAM APRIL
THIRTEEN DASH FOURTEEN, SIXTYTWO. SPONSORS ARE STUDENTS
NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, ALA. CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, AND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND,
INC. FRIDAY NINGHT MEETING AT ST. PAULS METHODIST CHURCH,
ONE FIVE ZERO ZERO SIXTH AVE., NORTH, AND SAT. MEETING ALL
DAY AT A. G. GASTON BLDG., ONE FIVE TWO SEVEN FIFTH AVE. NORTH.
INDIVIDUALS SCHEDULED TO ATTEND ARE BISHOP EDGAR A. LOVE,
BALTIMORE, MD., CARL BRADEN, LOUISVILLE, KY., HENRY THOMAS,
FIELD SECRETARY OF CORE, AND REV. SHUTTLESWORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED] 1962

MOBILE HAS ADDITIONAL DETAILS

FROM [REDACTED] IF NEEDED.
APR 23 1962
END PAGE ONE

[REDACTED] SEC. 6 [REDACTED]

b7c

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

BIRMINGHAM ADVISE BIRMINGHAM PD THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MOBILE WILL PROMPTLY FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF POSSIBLE [REDACTED] WHEN LEARNED. OSI AND G TWO ADVISED LOCALLY.

END AND ACK PLS IN ORDER

WA 11-51 PXXXX AM OK FBI WA LVS

BH OK FBI BH JSB

TU SICOM

NOV 15 11 20 AM '55
FBI
REC'D - FBI

F B I

Date: 4/9/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439) (P*)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Mobile teletypes to Bureau 4/5/62 and 4/6/62.

Enclosed are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum pertaining to captioned matter.

MO T-1 is [redacted] MO T-2 is [redacted]
Both furnished information orally to SA [redacted]

Appropriate notification concerning this matter was furnished on 4/5/62 to [redacted] Montgomery Police Dept., OSI, 8th DO, Maxwell AFB, and [redacted] Detachment, Montgomery, Ala.

Enclosed to the Bureau also are two copies of the newspaper clipping referred to in the letterhead memorandum.

No further developments in this matter are contemplated.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)(RM)

2 - Mobile

ENCLOSURE

(5)

APR 10 1962

4/13/62 157-6-61-91

APR 13 1962

Approved: [Signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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) 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:

157-6-61-91 ept.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] on
April 5, 1962, stated that

b7C
b7D

He stated that it appeared that the man who reportedly was trying to sell his house to a Negro, JACK MOXLEY, did not really intend to sell his house to a Negro, but placed an advertisement in the Classified Section of a local newspaper under the classification of Negro Property For Sale, indicating that he wished to sell his house to a Negro, but that he did not really intend to do this, and

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

placed the ad for the purpose of harassing a neighbor, who had complained about MOXLEY keeping pigeons in his back yard. [REDACTED] was alert for any further developments in this matter.

b-2
b-7c

The Friday, April 6, 1962, issue of the Montgomery Advertiser, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, carries an article on Page 6A, captioned "DON'T INTEND TO SELL HOUSE TO NEGROES, OWNER DECLARES". This article relates that Mr. and Mrs. JACK MOXLEY, 3216 Cotton Avenue, advertised their Highland Gardens house for sale under the listing of "Colored Property" to "get back at neighbors who complained about their keeping pigeons in the back yard." This article states that the MOXLEYS had never had any intention of actually selling their house to Negroes. The article states that reports and rumors concerning this matter prompted a neighborhood meeting attended by some two hundred persons on the previous Tuesday Night, and that several shots were fired in front of MOXLEY's house. The article states that the MOXLEYS requested police protection, and that a police car was sent to patrol in the area. The article quotes MOXLEY as saying that the house had not been sold to Negroes and never would be. He said that he had been in Montgomery about thirty years, and is "as staunch a segregationist as anyone."

[REDACTED]

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.

Don't Intend To Sell House To Negroes, Owner Declares

A couple who advertised their Highland Gardens house for sale under the listing of "Colored Property" said Thursday they never intended to sell it to Negroes.

They said they advertised the house that way to get back at neighbors who complained about

their keeping pigeons in the back yard.

Rumors flew throughout the Highland Gardens community this week that Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moxley, 3216 Cotton Ave., had sold his house to a Negro with a large family.

The reports prompted a neighborhood meeting attended by some 200 persons Tuesday night and several shots were fired in front of the Moxley's house. The couple requested police protection Tuesday night and a police car was sent to patrol in the area.

Moxley said Thursday the house had not been sold to Negroes and never would be. He said he had been in Montgomery about 20 years and is as staunch a segregationist as anyone.

Housing Code Director Luther Lane confirmed a report that his office had ordered the Moxleys to move their pigeon pens. One pen was only 10 feet from a neighbor's window, Lane said, and regulations require that pigeons and fowl be kept not less than 20 feet away from any house.

Lane said he received complaints about conditions in the Moxley's yard and that he investigated. He said he then gave notice to the couple last week to correct the situation.

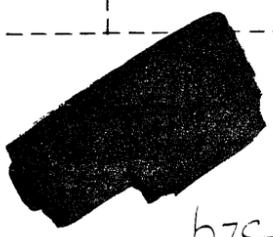
FBI

Date 4/19/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Mobile (157-262)(P)
SUBJECT: BLUE JEAN EASTER
BOYCOTT AND DEMONSTRATIONS
RACIAL MATTERS



b7c

Re Mobile airtel 4/11/62.

Contact with _____

_____ maintained through 4/17/62, and no additional information received. Racial informants Montgomery, Ala., and vicinity have not heard of "Blue Jean Easter."



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b7d

_____ advised he had heard no talk in Selma concerning any proposed demonstration at Easter time, and Klan sources at Selma have not heard of the "Blue Jean Easter."

On 4/18/62 _____

Ala., advised he has not heard anything concerning any proposed Easter demonstration to be held in Alabama. He advised he _____

_____ heard some Negro say that he had heard something about an Easter demonstration that would take place somewhere in the East, around Baltimore and New York, but he could furnish no specific information.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
2 - Mobile
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-22 157-6-61-92

4/23/62
A/S

APR 21 1962

b7c

5 APR 20 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge



rec'd by [unclear]
200 [unclear]

MO 157-262

Any pertinent information received concerning this matter will be brought to the Bureau's attention.

Copies of letterhead memo enclosed to Bureau, but not being circulated to other offices in view of lack of additional data since reairtel. Offices receiving additional data, if any, will no doubt report same by letterhead memo.

Copies of letterhead memo being furnished locally to OSI, ONI and G-2.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mobile, Alabama
April 19, 1962

BLUE JEAN EASTER
BOYCOTT AND DEMONSTRATIONS
RACIAL MATTERS

On April 9, 1962 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that information was being circulated among Negroes in Montgomery that a "nation wide" boycott, particularly of clothing stores, would be conducted during this Easter season by Negroes, and that Negroes would refrain from buying new Easter clothing this Easter, 1962. The purpose of the boycott was not known to the persons who furnished this information [REDACTED] but they did furnish the following additional information:

The boycott will be publicized sometime just prior to Easter week end, and will be called "Blue Jean Easter." This name, and the wearing of "blue jean" denim clothing on the Saturday preceding Easter by Negroes, are intended to symbolize the wearing of old clothes, and the refraining from buying new clothes. Negroes wearing blue jeans are expected to exhibit themselves publicly in some organized fashion, possibly by sit-in demonstrations, or parades. Exact plans were not known [REDACTED] nor did they know in which localities these organized demonstrations would be conducted. [REDACTED] indicated that he expects demonstrations of some kind to take place in Alabama in connection with this matter.

[REDACTED] on April 17, 1962, advised he had received no additional information concerning this matter.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 4/30/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Re Mobile letter to the Bureau 3/28/62.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are original and seven copies of letterhead memo regarding racial conditions in this Division. One copy of the memorandum is enclosed for Birmingham in order that that office might be advised of the racial situation on a statewide basis.

No pertinent information was received during the month in any other category as set out in Bureau letter, 5/22/61, and the other informant situation has not materially changed during this period.

Informants used in the enclosed memorandum are:

MO T-1 is [redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted]

MO T-2 is [redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (Encl 8)(RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (100-3080)(Encl 1)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile

(4)

Agency G-2, ONL, CSI, CRD

Date Forw. 5/9/62

How Forw. R/S

By [redacted]

501

rec destroyed

157-6-61-93

REC-4 MAY 3 1962

b2
b7c

b7c

b7c

Handwritten marks and stamps in the left margin, including a large 'C' and some illegible scribbles.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mobile, Alabama
April 30, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Statewide

The April 5, 1962 issue of the Mobile Press, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that State Representative WALTER E. PERRY of Birmingham said he expects a Federal Court to order at least one school in Alabama integrated before next fall. He suggested a special session of the legislature to set up machinery for an election on whether the schools should be closed or desegregated.

The April 11, 1962 issue of the Mobile Register, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that Alabama Attorney General MAC DONALD GALLION defended literacy tests for voters and criticized Federal Courts in testimony before a Senate sub-committee in Washington, D.C. Proponents of legislation to limit literacy tests for voter applicants are in reality saying the tests for qualifications "is that you are a member of the Negro race".

Mobile, Alabama

b7c
b7d



157 6-31-73
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Montgomery, Alabama

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] advised that the white man who had threatened to sell his house to a Negro is JACK MOXLEY and that MOXLEY does not really intend to sell his house to a Negro but placed an ad to that effect in the local paper for the purpose of harassing a neighbor who had complained about MOXLEY keeping pigeons in his back yard. The April 6, 1962 issue of the Montgomery Advertiser, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, reported that Mr. and Mrs. JACK MOXLEY, 3216 Cotton Avenue, said they did not intend to sell their house to Negroes but had placed an advertisement in the paper to get back at neighbors who complained about their keeping pigeons.

The April 18, 1962 issue of the Mobile Press reported that Negro attorney SOLOMON SEAY, JR. of Montgomery charged that Alabama Governor JOHN PATTERSON refused to re-appoint him as a notary public solely because of race or color. The Governor's Office issued a statement saying that a large portion of notary public commissions go to Negroes and that a small percentage of both Negro and white applicants are rejected, including some from white attorneys.

On April 13, 1962 [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] that there will be an attempt to enroll Negro students at some Alabama schools in the fall of 1962. No specific schools were mentioned

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

to [REDACTED] No plans were made for securing Court order requiring integration of the target schools prior to the attempts to enroll the Negro students. The attempts would be made for the purpose of serving as a basis for subsequent litigation in Federal Court.

b7c
b7D

"Property of FBI
This report and its contents are
loaned to you by the FBI and
neither the report nor its contents are
to be distributed outside the agency
to which loaned."

FBI

Date: 5/1/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-255)(P)

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION
MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

ReMolet to Bureau, 4/5/62.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of clipping from the Montgomery Advertiser, 4/28/62, page one, captioned "Suit Demands Library End Segregation." This article relates that on 4/27/62, ROBERT L. COBB, minor Negro, one of a group who entered the library on 3/15/62, represented by CHARLES S. CONLEY, filed suit in USDC, MDA, Montgomery, requesting both a temporary and a permanent injunction against segregation at the library and museum, requested a declaratory judgement invalidating any local ordinance which requires segregation of library facilities, and a declaratory judgement invalidating any amendment to the constitution of the Museum of Fine Arts which restricts membership to white persons. The article relates that the temporary injunction was almost immediately refused in an order issued by USDJ FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR.

Mobile will follow closely and report any additional developments.

3 - Bureau (2 encs.)
2 - Mobile

(5)

cc org. unit to

REC-1A

157-6-61-94

MAY 1 1962

KTC

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 MAY 14 1962

Suit Demands Library End Segregation

A suit to end segregation in the Montgomery public library and museum was filed by a Negro in U.S. District Court Friday.

The suit was by Robert L. Cobb, identified in the suit as one of a group of Negroes that entered the library on March 15 and sought to use its facilities.

Cobb, described as a minor, alleges that he "was told he was not free to use the main library because of a city ordinance, custom, practice and usage which prohibits Negroes from using such facilities."

He further complained that library director Farris J. Martin Jr., ordered him from the building, warning that he would call police if Cobb remained.

INJUNCTION REFUSED

Cobb also said he was told he could not use the facilities of the museum on the same date.

Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. almost immediately issued an order turning down a request for an immediate temporary injunction against segregation of the library.

The suit charges that members of the library board planned to close the Cleveland avenue branch library, reserved for Negroes, if a court order to end segregation in the main library were sought.

Defendants in the suit are the library and museum boards, City Commissioners Earl James, L. B. Sullivan and Frank Parks, Martin, museum director Donald A. Winer, library board chairman W. E. Goodwin and museum board chairman Mrs. William Mahoney.

Besides calling for the temporary restraining order turned

down by Johnson, the suit asks

—A permanent injunction against segregation in the library facilities.

—A declaratory judgment to the effect that any ordinance calling for segregation of the library is null and void because it is in violation of the U.S. Constitution and federal laws guaranteeing civil rights.

—A declaratory judgment to the effect that any amendment to the constitution of the Museum of Fine Arts which restricts membership to white persons is null and void for the same reasons.

In an affidavit accompanying the filing of the suit, attorney Charles S. Conley termed the issue "a closed question," citing previous court decisions which outlawed segregation in libraries.

The affidavit also maintained the Negro branch library was built for the purpose of continuing segregation practices.

Cobb brought the suit as a class action, which means that it is brought on behalf of the class—Negroes—which he represents.

COMMENT DECLINED

The suit is brought under provisions of the federal civil rights statutes and under the 13th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Montgomery Mayor Earl James, saying he had not had an opportunity to read the suit, declined to comment on it.

At the time of the March 15 sit-in at the library, James called the action "race agitation and harassment."

The small group of Negroes had entered the library and remained for close to an hour before leaving. There was no disturbance, and they attracted little notice from white patrons.

Martin said he spoke with the group in his office, telling them that a city ordinance forbids integration of the library.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
4/28/62
Page one

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN
DEMONSTRATION,
MONTGOMERY CITY
LIBRARY, MONTGOMERY
ALABAMA, RM

Mofile 157-255

157-6-21-62

ENCLOSURE

MO 157-61

Also enclosed for the information of the Bureau are the following leaflets obtained by [REDACTED] at the meeting:

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1. "Students face Mississippi Violence for You" distributed by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Atlanta, Georgia;
2. Pamphlet of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Atlanta, Georgia, reprinting news articles from several newspapers;
3. "Give Decency a Chance in the South" distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana.

STUDENTS face MISSISSIPPI VIOLENCE for YOU!



These high school students in McComb, Mississippi, are marching to the McComb Courthouse to protest the dismissal of a 15-year-old fellow student, Brenda Travis, who had requested service at the local Greyhound Bus Station lunch counter as an interstate traveler. 113 students were arrested the day this picture was taken, and nineteen (19) face trial on October 30. On Monday, October 16, 103 high school students were expelled from their school because they refused to cooperate with injustice and sign statements incriminating themselves.

SNCC student leaders who went to McComb to help local Negroes register to vote have been beaten, jailed, and threatened with death. Three SNCC staff members are currently conducting classes for the expelled students.

SNCC's program in McComb is only part of the expanded program of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, an independent, Southwide organization, representing stu-

dent protest groups. These young people have taken time out from school and careers because they will not compromise with principle. They know that no American can be truly free until all Americans are free—even in Mississippi.

These courageous young men and women are willing to face Mississippi violence for you. What will you do for them? Your contribution will help bring justice and democracy to Mississippi. Please let them know you care!

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ella Baker
Harry Belafonte
Constance Curry
Charles McDew, *Chairman*
Charles Jones, *Director, Voter Registration*
Robert Moses, *Asst. Director, Voter Registration*
Diane Nash, *Director, Direct Action*
James Bevel, *Asst. Director, Direct Action*
James Forman, *Executive Director*

SEND YOUR
CONTRIBUTION TO:



The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
197½ Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia - Telephone 688-0331



157-6-61-95

8/27/86 9146 6/100 CH 254723, 254180
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-21-84 BY 48127/90
245156
... McComb, Mississippi

FACTS

THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE opened Voter Registration Schools on August 7, 1961, in McComb, Mississippi and surrounding counties. Since that time, SNCC representatives have been subjected to police brutality, harrassment and intimidation as they struggle to help Negro Mississippians register to vote.

On Tuesday, August 15, Robert Moses—SNCC Field Representative—was arrested as he accompanied three people to the registrar's office in Liberty, Amite County seat.

On Tuesday, August 29, Moses was attacked in the street by Billy Jack Caston. Moses was accompanying two more people to the Registrar's office. Caston is the son of a Mississippi police officer.

On Tuesday, September 5, Travis Britt—SNCC Field Representative—suffered 18 blows from a white attacker as he accompanied four people to the Registrar's office in Liberty.

On Thursday, September 7, John Hardy—SNCC Field Representative—accompanied two people to Tylertown, Mississippi to register. He was struck on the head with a pistol by the REGISTRAR as he turned to leave the office. His case, *Hardy vs. Mississippi*, is now in the Federal courts.

On September 25, Herbert Lee—a 52-year-old student at SNCC's Amite County Voter Registration School—was shot and killed by State Representative E. H. Hurst. This representative of the people was never arrested, never spent one hour in jail, and was acquitted by a coroner's jury.

On Wednesday, October 4, Bob Moses, Charles McDew—SNCC Chairman—and Bob Zellner—SNCC Field Representative—were arrested on the courthouse steps in McComb and charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. Zellner was held by a policeman while the mob beat him.

On October 5, Charles Sherrod—SNCC Field Representative—was arrested on the street in McComb, thrown into a police car, and charged with resisting arrest. Cordelle Reagen, a SNCC Staff member, was also arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

PROMINENT IN THE McCOMB STRUGGLE are not only the adults who have been denied the right to vote, but youngsters who have joined the surge toward freedom led in the McComb area by SNCC volunteer workers.

On August 26, Curtis Hayes, 18, and Hollis Watkins, 20, were arrested as they sat at an F. W. Woolworth lunch counter asking for cokes.

On August 30, Robert Talbert Jr., Ike Lewis, and Brenda Travis were arrested as they sat in the local Greyhound Bus Station with interstate tickets.

On October 4, 108 students left Burgland High School, protesting the refusal of school authorities to readmit Brenda Travis and Ike Lewis.

On October 10, students returned to the school requesting the readmission of Brenda Travis after she was released from the Oakley, Mississippi Colored Girls Industrial School. School authorities agreed to the request but asked the students to sign a petition saying they would be expelled if they ever walked out again. The students would not sign.

On October 11, the students returned to school and left their petitions on the principal's desk. They were told that if they remained in school, their grades would be reduced by 10%. They would not accept this proposal.

On October 12, the students were told that if they did not return to school by Monday, October 16, at three o'clock, they would be expelled. They did not attend classes on October 13, or October 14.

On October 16, they returned to school at a quarter to three and turned in their books. The students now attend classes taught by SNCC Staff members.

FOR SNCC TO STAY IN MISSISSIPPI YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS URGENTLY NEEDED!

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO:  The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
197 1/2 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia - Telephone 688-0331



"Witch Hunt" Label Put On Louisiana Arrests

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Chairman Charles McDew charged that Louisiana officials are initiating a "witch hunt" against civil rights leaders in the state. McDew made the accusation in Atlanta after his release from a Baton Rouge,

Louisiana, jail where he was grabbed and held on a charge of "criminal anarchy" when he tried to visit a friend there. McDew and SNCC Field Secretary Robert Zellner were arrested February 17, when they were leaving the East Baton Rouge Parish Jail after visiting Dion Diamond, another SNCC field secretary.

Zellner said that the Baton Rouge jail was one of the worse he had ever seen. He said that jail officials would introduce McDew to visitors as "that anarchy n-----r," and would call Zellner, who is white, "that n-----r loving anarchist."

McDew was locked in the "hole," described as a small room for solitary confinement, during his entire stay in jail.

Zellner was locked up with white inmates who threw cold water on him while he slept. After one prisoner hit him in the mouth, Zellner was also placed in the "hole."

McDew alleged that Louisiana officials are using trumped-up charges and excessive bails to intimidate and harass civil rights workers in Louisiana.

Racial Segregation Sides To Eye Baton Rouge Fight

By FRED POWLEDGE
Proponents and opponents of Southern racial segregation will watch closely a legal battle to be fought soon in Baton Rouge, La. The fight will be over a state's right to employ extraordinary legal means to enforce segregation. It is the question of whether a Negro or a white can be charged legally with "criminal anarchy" because he espouses racial views which conflict with those of the state.

Four young civil rights leaders, one a white, have been charged with that offense in Baton Rouge. One, Dion Diamond, a field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was arrested charged, and placed under \$13,000 bond on Feb. 1 after a visit to the campus of Southern University.

TWO OTHERS, SNCC Chairman Charles McDew and Field Secretary Robert Zellner, a white, were charged when they went to the jail to deliver fruit and books to Mr. Diamond.

The books, said Chairman McDew in Atlanta Saturday, were "Scottsboro Boy," by Heywood Patterson, "Eight Men," by Richard Wright, and "The Ugly American," by William Lederer and Eugene Burdick.

Mr. McDew said jailers told

them the books were contrary to Louisiana's public policy of segregation of the races.

Also charged was Ronny Moore, Baton Rouge civil rights leader.

A preliminary hearing has been set Tuesday on the criminal anarchy cases. As the date nears, several civil rights organizations are mounting what they hope will be a widespread public protest of the charges.

TELEGRAMS WENT out Friday night to more than two dozen national leaders urging either protest or attendance at the hearing.

The wires were signed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, James Farmer, national director of CORE, Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, and Reinhold Niebuhr, internationally known theologian.

The civil rights leaders, while confident that a federal court would quickly set aside an anarchy conviction in a lower state court, said Saturday they had been advised that there was "no possibility of release on bail while appealing."

Alex Wall, assistant district attorney in East Baton Rouge Parish, said Saturday that a judge could specify bail if he wanted to. "He would probably let them stay in jail," he said.

THUS THE case rises as an important one in the segregation-integration struggle. If the charges stick segregation-minded Southern governments will have another weapon in their arsenal.

But some Negro leaders are hoping the matter will be serious enough to warrant direct action on the part of the Justice Department.

Burke Marshall, an assistant U.S. attorney general, was asked about that in a telephone interview Saturday.

Usually, he said, the federal government must wait until the appeal procedure carries a case through the state courts. There is one way he said, in which this procedure may be circumvented.

"It is a federal misdemeanor," said Mr. Marshall, "for anyone acting under color of law to deprive someone of his constitutional rights. I'm not saying that's the situation in the criminal anarchy cases, but that is a law which we have to go on."

Anarchy Trial Slated For 2 Integrationists

BATON ROUGE, La. (UPI) — Two Atlantans, one Negro and one white, were arraigned Tuesday on charges of vagrancy and criminal anarchy.

Trial for John R. Zellner, 22, and Negro Charles McDew, 22, was set for May 28. Both are identified as officers of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta.

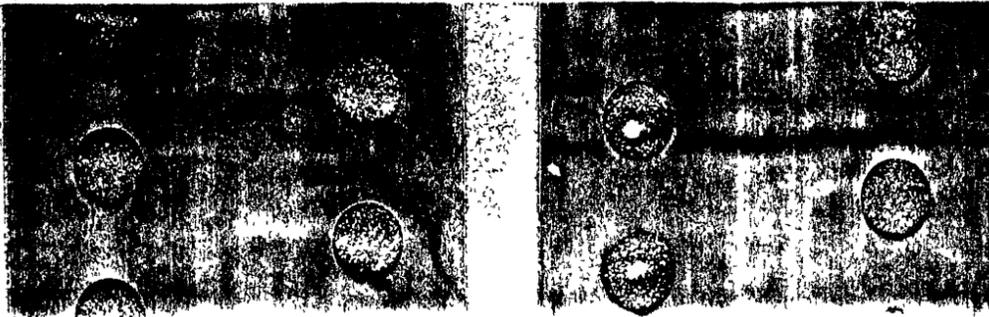
The two were arrested when they tried to deliver pamphlets advocating integration to Dion T. Diamond while he was in jail for taking part in demonstrations at Southern University.

Zellner and McDew were freed on bonds of \$7,000. Their attorneys were given until April 18 to file preliminary motions in the case.

The proceedings were delayed temporarily when Zellner sat in

the Negro section when he entered the court. A bailiff asked if he was white, and Zellner replied "I am a member of the human race."

Zellner was told he be seated in the white section. He complied with the order after consulting with his attorney.



Sit-In Is Held at RFK Office

Faster Action Wanted in Rights Cases

WASHINGTON (AP) — An inter-racial group staged a sit-in at the justice department Tuesday but changed its tactics after 4½ hours outside the office of Atty. Gen Robert F. Kennedy.

The group was pressing for faster federal action in Southern civil right cases. William Mahoney, 20, acting as spokesman for the dozen demonstrators, said they planned to remain outside Kennedy's door until he issued a "positive statement" of plans for action. But as the department closed for the day the group abandoned its vigil and said it would return Wednesday to seek an appointment with the attorney general.

Earlier, Mahoney had turned down an offer by Kennedy's administrative assistant to arrange a meeting with the attorney general, saying "this is an act of civil disobedience. It's a sit-in."

The attorney general left for a meeting with Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara shortly after the arrival of the student group, an aide said.

But the group talked at length with Asst Atty Gen C Burke Marshall about civil rights legislation and its enforcement.

Mahoney, a Howard University junior majoring in sociology, said the demonstrators wanted from Kennedy a statement outlining what his department plans to do about what they called "50 or so violations" of civil rights in the South.

Mahoney said the demonstration was sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Committee to Free Dion Diamond. Diamond is a Petersburg, Va., Negro arrested in Baton Rouge.

The sit-in group was protesting

the arrest of Diamond and the later arrest of two others during a visit to Diamond in jail.

The others, Charles McDew, 22, chairman of the student group, and John Robert Zellner, 22, a field secretary, pleaded innocent to criminal anarchy charges at their arraignment. Their trial was set for May 28.

Diamond was jailed Feb 1, when he was at Southern University in East Baton Rouge to make a speech. He is being held in lieu of \$6000 bond on several charges, including trespassing, unlawful assembly and vagrancy, the Associated Press reported.

Charles McDew, 22, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee with headquarters in Atlanta, and Robert Zellner, 22, field secretary of the group, were arrested after visiting Diamond in jail and were released Tuesday on \$6000 bond, McDew said.

McDew said laws in Louisiana under which they were arrested are "so close to fascism it's frightening" and that "we are demanding the Justice Department act" on civil rights. Spokesmen for the Department said Friday the Federal Government had no power to act in the jailed persons' cases.

They made no attempt to see any officials yesterday. Two of the pickets, among about 40 who had hiked from Baltimore to Washington, were arrested in College Park for walking in a roadway and were freed on collateral. The picketing was orderly, police said.

Students who had walked the 40 miles from Baltimore, starting at 1 a.m. and arriving about noon today, said they were "sore but it was worth it."

250 Picket Here for Jailed Pair

About 250 pickets demanding Federal intervention in behalf of desegregationists jailed in Baton Rouge, demonstrated yesterday in front of the Justice Department and the White House.

They had come from New York, Atlanta, Baltimore and elsewhere hoping to get an interview for their representatives with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. They planned to ask for more Federal action on civil rights, as well as intervention in the case of Dion T. Diamond, 20, of Petersburg, Va., and the Rev. B. Elton Cox of High Point, N.C.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
197½ Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE ATLANTA INQUIRER

Saturday, March 17, 1962

They're In Another World

by M. Carl Holman

"You know, it's like they're in another world," the girl said.

She was talking about young Bob Moses, a young Northern Negro with an M.A. degree in philosophy from Harvard, who was viciously beaten on a Mississippi street for getting local Negroes to register for the first time as voters.

And she was talking about former Howard U student Dion Diamond who has been in a Baton Rouge jail since February 1 charged with "criminal anarchy." He is under \$13,500 bond.

Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph, Reinhold Niebuhr, James Farmer and Whitney Young have sent joint telegrams of protest to Louisiana governor James Davis and President Kennedy. Their protest includes the cases of Charles McDew and Robert Zellner. These SNCC leaders were jailed and placed under bonds of \$7,000 each when they visited their friend Diamond in jail.

If found guilty of "criminal anarchy" these young men could spend 10 years in jail -- with no possibility of being released on bond, pending an appeal.

They do, indeed, live in another world. A world in which a Negro farmer was gunned down shortly after he had registered to vote. A world in which they are often short of the gas money necessary to drive a few miles deeper into the Delta or the bleak hill country where they are persuading Negroes to stand a little taller and develop their own leadership. A world in which criticism is easily earned, but the price of a meal is hard to come by.

No wonder Bob Moses, in Atlanta briefly last week, was even more quiet than usual following a performance of a play based on the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

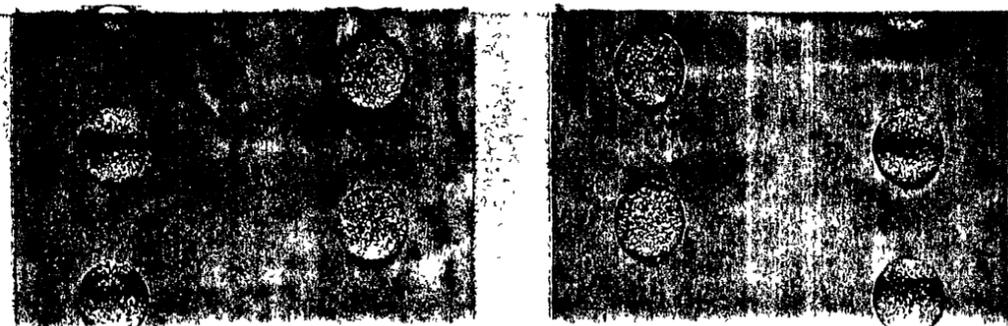
He lives in a world where, though it is 1962, the debate is still going on. And Lincoln is losing.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-21-84 BY SP-8 BJA/PA

Sunday, March 18, 1962

THE WASHINGTON POST

157-6-61-95



BISHOPS' NIGHT, Friday, April 13, 1962

7 30 P M
BISHOP EDGAR A. LOVE Chairman
 Bishop Baltimore Area, The Methodist Church
 President, Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc

MUSIC Guy Carawan (Folk Singers)

WELCOME AND PRESENTATION OF THE CHAIRMAN
 The Rev. Edward Gardner First Vice-President
 Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights

READING OF SCRIPTURE The Rev. J. H. Calloway,
 Pastor, Tabernacle Baptist Church

INVOCATION The Rev. C. Woods,
 Pastor, East End Baptist Church

GREETINGS—(2 minutes each)

BUSINESS Mr. L. S. Gaillard, Jr.
 President, Gaillard Company
 Dr. Otis J. Williams, Manager, Citizens Walgreen Drug Agency

EDUCATION Mrs. L. B. Robey,
 Principal, Dudley School

LABOR Mr. A. buty Howard,
 Eastern Vice-President, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

LAW Atty Ernest D. Jackson
 Jacksonville, Florida

RELIGION The Rev. J. L. Ware,
 President, Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference,
 President, Inter Citizens Committee

YOUTH Mr. Nathaniel Lee,
 Organist, Director of Movements' Choir

MUSIC The Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights' Choir

AWARD Statement by Mr. Aubrey W. Williams,
 President Emeritus, Etc

RESPONSE The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth
 President, Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights

STATEMENT Mr. W. E. Shortridge,
 Treasurer, Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights

PRESENTATION OF MAIN SPEAKER Dr. L. H. Pitts,
 President, Miles College

ADDRESS DR. HOWARD SCHOMER,
 President, Chicago Theological Seminary,
 President, International Fellowship of Reconciliation

COMMENT—(5 minutes each) .. Panel of Bishops
 Bishop S. L. Greene .. Bishop C. Eubank Tucker
 Bishop W. M. Smith .. Bishop Jasper Roby

BENEDICTION Rev. J. C. Wilson,
 Pastor, St. Paul Methodist Church

SATURDAY, April 14, All-Day Workshop Sessions
"Techniques For Action"

9 00 A M—BRIEF OPENING SESSION
PRESIDING OFFICER THE REV. FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH
 President, Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights

9 15-11 30 A M—WORKSHOPS—(Two running concurrently)

1 How Can We Carry On Effective Voter Registration Campaigns?
 Chairman W. P. MITCHELL Secretary, Tuskegee Civic Association
 Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
 Resource People HOSEA J. WILLIAMS President
 Southwest Georgia Crusade for Voters, Savannah, Georgia
 BOB MOSES Field Secretary,
 Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee, Jackson, Mississippi
 CHARLES JONES Field Secretary, SNCC,
 Albany, Georgia
 MILES HORTON Director, Highlander Center,
 Knoxville, Tennessee

2 How Can We Obtain and Implement Court Decisions Favorable
 To Integration?
 Chairman THE REV. C. T. VIVIAN Executive Committee,
 Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action,
 former Vice-President, Nashville Christian Leadership Council

SUB-TOPIC I LAW FOR THE LAYMAN, OMNIBUS SUITS
 Resource People LEN HOLT Civil Rights Attorney,
 Norfolk, Virginia
 ERNEST D. JACKSON, SR. Civil Rights Attorney,
 Jacksonville, Florida

SUB-TOPIC II COMMUNITY ACTION APPEALS TO CONSCIENCE
 Resource People MISS RUBY DORIS SMITH Executive Secretary,
 Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, Atlanta, Georgia
 THE REV. EZEKIEL BELL Chairman,
 Community Service Committee, Huntsville, Alabama
 D'ARMY HAILEY Student Freedom Committee,
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana
 WILLIAM HANSEN Field Secretary, SNCC,
 Cambridge, Maryland
 THE REV. WILLIAM B. ABBOTT Secretary,
 Interracial Fellowship of Norfolk, Virginia
 THE REV. C. HERBERT OLIVER Secretary,
 Inter-Citizens Committee of Birmingham, Instructor at Miles College

12:30- 1:30 P.M. —LUNCHEON—

1:30- 2:00 P.M. —REPORTS FROM MORNING WORKSHOPS

2:00- 5:00 P.M. —WORKSHOP

"How Can We Inform and Involve More People in the Integration Movement?"

Chairman JAMES FOREMAN Executive Secretary,
Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee, Atlanta, Georgia

SUB-TOPIC I

GETTING BETTER AND FULLER COVERAGE
IN THE NEWS MEDIA

Resource People GOULD MAYNARD Public Relations Director,
Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia

CARL BRADEN Field Secretary,
Southern Conference Educational Fund,
Associate Editor, The Southern Patriot, Louisville, Kentucky.

JAMES R. WOOD Public Relations Director,
Capitol Radio, Atlanta, Georgia

SUB-TOPIC II

PROTECTING OUR RIGHT TO SPEAK AND
ESTABLISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

Resource People BENJAMIN B. SMITH Attorney,
Louisiana Civil Liberties Union,
Treasurer of SCEF, New Orleans, Louisiana

MISS ELLA J. BAKER Consultant in Human Relations,
Southern Region, YWCA

SUB-TOPIC III

ACTIVATING THE CONVINCED AND INFLUENCING
THE UNCONVINCED

Resource People HENRY THOMAS Field Secretary,
Congress of Racial Equality, St. Augustine, Florida

THE REV. MURRAY COX Chairman,
Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

THE REV. JAMES ZELLNER Methodist Minister,
Century, Florida

THE REV. KELLY MILLER SMITH President,
Nashville Christian Leadership Council

THE REV. JOSEPH ELLWANGER Pastor,
St. Paul Lutheran Church, Birmingham, Alabama

MRS. CLARICE CAMPBELL Instructor,
Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina

CONFERENCE ON
THE DEEP SOUTH:
WAYS AND MEANS TO INTEGRATION
FRIDAY-SATURDAY, APRIL 13-14, 1962

8/27/88 284180
9145 CCJ/W

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-21-87 BY 881549a



HEADQUARTERS:

St. Paul Methodist Church

1500 Sixth Avenue, North Birmingham, Alabama
Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor

SPONSORS:

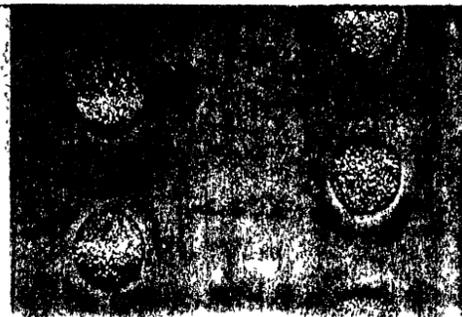
ALABAMA CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

HOST:

THE ALABAMA CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

THEME:

"RELIGION AND THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS
AND CIVIL LIBERTIES."



FBI

Date: 5/18/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-27

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-439)(P)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Re Mobile airtel 5/17/62.

Transmitted herewith as enclosures are eight copies of letterhead memo concerning the "reverse freedom ride movement" sponsored by the Montgomery County Citizens' Council, Montgomery, Ala.

Copies being furnished to OSI, ONI and G-2 locally.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 8)(RM)
- 2 - Mobile
- (5) [redacted] b7c

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD

Date Forw. 5/23/62

How Forw. R/S

By [redacted]

REC-27

157-6-61-96

10 MAY 22 1962

b7c

C.C. Wick

1 cc req. unit
acc's destroyed 5-10-62

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
May 18, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

According to an article appearing on page 1E of the Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, May 18, 1962, the Montgomery County Citizens' Council, Montgomery, Alabama, will send six Negroes "north" from Montgomery on May 18, 1962.

DON HALLMARK, a council official, stated that two men will depart in the morning for Chicago, Illinois, and four will depart the same night for New York, New York.

He declined to furnish the names of those leaving saying "they might be intimidated." He stated, however, that they were unskilled laborers from Montgomery. The spokesman also stated that another group will be sent to Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, "within a week."

He also quoted C. H. LANCASTER, Chairman, Montgomery County Citizens' Council, as saying that "reduced Federal cotton allotments and other factors have reduced employment opportunities in the south. Every substantial white person should aid their local Citizens' Council in sending worthy Negroes to areas of the north where employment and opportunities prevail."

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.

1-19
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 5/17/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-21

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Transmitted herewith as enclosures are eight copies of letterhead memorandum concerning the "reverse freedom rider movement" sponsored by the Montgomery County Citizens' Council, Montgomery, Ala.

Copies being furnished to OSI, ONI, and G-2 locally.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
2 - Mobile
[Redacted] b7c
(5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD EX-105

Date Forw. 5/23/62

How Forw. R/S

By [Redacted]

10 MAY 21 1962

REC-21 157-6-61-97

b7c

rec. unit
acc destroyed

CC - WICK

Approved: [Signature] 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
May 17, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

According to an article appearing on Page 2a, Montgomery Advertiser, daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, on May 16, 1962, the Montgomery County Citizens' Council, Montgomery, Alabama, has financed the travel of a Negro from Montgomery to an unidentified town near Chicago, Illinois.

BENNY TOLBERT, described as "an unskilled Negro worker" left Montgomery at 9:30 a.m., May 16, 1962, via bus as what the article described as Montgomery's first "reverse freedom rider".

C. H. LANCASTER, JR., Chairman, Montgomery County Citizens' Council, made the announcement but refused to name TOLBERT's destination, stating "we don't want people bothering him". He further advised that "TOLBERT was tickled to death to go" and "will stay with relatives near Chicago".

The article further advised that the local council decided during the previous week to follow the pattern of the New Orleans, Louisiana Citizens' Council to send unhappy Negroes on reverse freedom rides to northern cities.

LANCASTER stated that this organization has collected approximately \$500.00 in its campaign for the project, and now have received four or five applications from local Negroes. He further advised that when thirty applications are received and processed, a bus load of Negroes will be dispatched to the Chicago area.

[REDACTED]
voluntarily furnished the following information on May 16, 1962:

b7c
b7d

100-111-111
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

He is personally acquainted with BENNY TOLBERT,
who was furnished transportation out of Montgomery by the
Montgomery County Citizens' Council

[REDACTED]

b7c
b1

[REDACTED] volunteered the opinion that TOLBERT had been
"railroaded" or "hoodwinked" into leaving the city

[REDACTED]

He furnished no information concerning the means
by which TOLBERT was selected for this trip.

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.

41

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/28/62

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (157-82)(RUC)

SUBJECT: BLUE JEAN EASTER BOYCOTT
AND DEMONSTRATIONS
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: Mobile)

Re Mobile airtel to the Bureau, 4/11/62.

A canvass of logical sources concerning captioned matter failed to disclose any information pertaining to possible boycott demonstrations.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 2 - Mobile (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Norfolk

[Redacted] b7c
(5)

REC-40 157-6-61-98

MAY 29 1962

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

MAY 19 31 07 .65

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
REC-40

57 JUN 5 1962

[Redacted] b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 5/31/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

~~REC-16~~
EX-108

Re Mobile letter to the Bureau 4/30/62.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are original and seven copies of letterhead memo regarding racial conditions in this Division. One copy of the memorandum is enclosed for Birmingham in order that that office might be advised of the racial situation on a statewide basis.

No pertinent information was received during the month in any other category as set out in Bureau letter, 5/22/61, and the other informant situation has not materially changed during this period.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl 3) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (100-3080)(Encl 1) (RM)
- 1 - Mobile

[Redacted]

(4)

b7c

m

card

Agency: GA, CIL, CSD

Date Form: 1/11/62

How Form: R/S

E: [Redacted]

EX-115
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

REC-20 157-6-61-99

13 JUN 1962

[Redacted]

b7c

10 C's destroyed
2 C's destroyed



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MOBILE, ALABAMA
May 31, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Auburn, Alabama

The May 13, 1962 issue of the Mobile Press Register, Sunday newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that officials at Auburn University said that a student did not represent the thinking of the University in a story on racial integration in that week's issue of the student newspaper "The Plainsman". The story carried the by-line of JIM DINSMORE who said "integration is the only answer to the Negro problem in this country. Integration is coming. It is Christian and moral. It should be discussed by intelligent minds and not stuffed into the ignorant hands of a bigoted mass". Auburn President, RALPH DRAUGHON, said that DINSMORE does not represent the thinking of the institution.

The May 22, 1962 issue of the Mobile Press, daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the Board of Publications of Auburn University reprimanded editor JIM BULLINGTON and managing editor JIM DINSMORE in connection with the above mentioned article for failure to comply with a Board of Trustees' directive of last spring. This article also reported that DINSMORE had been recently hanged in effigy twice. The Board of Trustees' directive had stated that editors of student publications at Auburn University would be required, before publication, to advise the Dean of Student Affairs on editorials or news items having a bearing on the good name of Auburn University.

Tuskegee, Alabama

The May 19, 1962 issue of the Montgomery Advertiser, a daily newspaper publication, at Montgomery, Alabama, reported

61-97
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

that Negro voters planned to support members of their own race for certain city positions in the next city elections to be held in Tuskegee in 1964. The article reported that the Negro vote population in Tuskegee is about 1,000 over white voters. A Negro spokesman verified that city and state Negroes vote as a bloc; that about 60,000 Negroes are now registered throughout the State of Alabama. This source said that Negroes did not want an all Negro city government and will not endorse a man just because he is a Negro.

Montgomery, Alabama

The May 11, 1962, issue of the Mobile Press reported that the Alabama Supreme Court is considering the appeals of eleven "freedom riders" convicted of breach of the peace following their arrest in Montgomery, Alabama, one year ago. The case involved the second group of "freedom riders" to arrive in Montgomery in less than a week last year. Their arrival following on the heels of racial violence. The group was arrested after entering the Trailways Bus Station and receiving service at a formerly all white lunch counter. The group appealed to the Circuit Court where they were sentenced by Judge EUGENE CARTER to thirty days in jail and fined \$100.00.

An article in the Montgomery Advertiser on May 16, 1962, reported that the Montgomery County Citizens Council had furnished the transportation of a Negro from Montgomery to an unidentified town near Chicago, Illinois. The Negro, BENNY TOLBERT, was described as an unskilled Negro worker. C. H. LANCASTER, JR. Chairman of the Montgomery County Citizens Council, refused to give TOLBERT's destination saying "he does not want people bothering him". He said that his group had decided to follow the Louisiana Citizens Council on sending unhappy Negroes on a series of "freedom rides" to northern cities.

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

On May 16, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] described TOLBERT as

[REDACTED] he expressed the opinion that TOLBERT had been hoodwinked into leaving the city [REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

An article in the Montgomery Advertiser on May 18, 1962, reported that the Montgomery County Citizens Council will send six Negroes "North" on May 18, 1962. DON HALLMARK, a Council official was reported as saying that two Negroes will depart for Chicago and four for New York, New York. He said that they were unskilled laborers. He added that another group will be sent to Hyannis Port, Massachusetts within a week.

On May 21, 1962, the issue of the Alabama Journal, daily newspaper published in Montgomery, Alabama, reported that four reverse "freedom riders" arrived in New York City from Montgomery, Alabama, and were taken to a police station until arrangements could be made for their lodging.

Mobile, Alabama

The May 11, 1962 issue of the Mobile Register, daily newspaper published in Mobile, Alabama, reported that the Reverend NORMAN JIMERSON of Birmingham, Alabama, Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations had praised the handling of the racial relations in the Mobile area. In addressing a meeting of the Junior Chamber of Commerce he credited the situation in the Mobile area to competent leaders in the community, both Negro and white, who have shown a respect for each others opinions.

The Mobile Register on May 21, 1962, reported on a freedom rally held at the ILA Auditorium on Davis Avenue, Sunday afternoon, May 20, 1962, which rally was sponsored by two local Negro organizations, the Citizens Committee and the Non-Partisans Voters League. Mrs.

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

CONSTANCE B. MOTLEY of New York, New York, Associate Counsel for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said that the NAACP will be back in operation in Alabama before long. She told the group that the NAACP had won court victories to guarantee Negroes equal rights in every contested field except the right to conduct sit-in demonstrations in private business places. The article referred to J. L. LeFLORE, Director of Case Work for the Citizens Committee, who stated that the purpose of the meeting was to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools. LeFLORE stated that it is the intention of local Negro groups to seek integration of local public schools, but he did not specify any date.

On May 25, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported that information has been received that a sit-in demonstration is presently planned for Mobile during June 1962. Reverend B. B. WILLIAMS, pastor of a local church, has been the instigator of a number of plans along this line. [REDACTED] did not advise as to any specific targets for such sit-ins. He advised that the merchants of Mobile have an organization, Downtown Mobile Unlimited, and that the merchants are to desegregate their eating facilities. The merchants commented that sixty per cent of the weekend trade is Negro and that they could not afford to be boycotted by the sixty per cent Negro trade. At a recent meeting of the Downtown Merchants Unlimited, Negroes met with the merchants and made certain proposals and at the next meeting of the group there will be suggestions to work out some definite places for desegregating lunch counters on a quiet basis.

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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: 5/31/62

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

REC-19

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-13561)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)
SUBJECT: MATTERS
RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memo captioned as above setting forth information concerning expected sitins for the Mobile area in June, 1962.

A copy is being disseminated locally to OSI, ONI, and G-2.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (AM) (RM)
1 - Mobile

(4)
b7c

ENCLOSURE

EX-115

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-10-80 BY SP4JRA-JAM
200814

b7c

[Redacted]

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CID

Date Forw... 6/4/62

How Forw... R/S

By [Redacted]

1cc by unit
2 ccs destroyed

157-6-61-100

b7c

[Redacted]

CO-WICK

50 JUN 11 1962

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



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
May 31, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

On May 25, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that information had been developed that a sit-in demonstration is planned for Mobile, Alabama, sometime during June, 1962. [REDACTED] indicates that Reverend B. B. WILLIAMS, Negro pastor of a local church, has been the instigator of the plan for the sit-in, and in connection with the plan, is using one CHARLES KNIGHT, Negro male student at the Alabama State College in Mobile.

It is noted that the Mobile City Directory reflects Reverend BOISIE B. WILLIAMS, residence 259 North Lawrence Street, is pastor of St. Louis Street Baptist Church, 108 North Dearborn Street, Mobile, Alabama.

[REDACTED] also advised one HENRY THOMAS, Negro male, considered to be a racial agitator, came to Mobile sometime ago in an effort to plan a racial demonstration. THOMAS is reportedly from St. Augustine, Florida.

[REDACTED] advised he has no information as to any specific targets for the sit-in for June, 1962. He advised that various Mobile merchants composing the Downtown Mobile Unlimited seem to favor desegregating their eating facilities, noting that merchants have commented sixty percent of their weekend trade is Negro, and the merchants could not afford to be boycotted by Negroes. He stated that the local Negroes had made certain proposals to the local merchants in connection

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-10-80 BY SP4 JRM-JH

157-6-11-100

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

with desegregating their lunch counters on a quiet basis, and that at the next meeting of Downtown Mobile Unlimited, some definite plan for desegregating the lunch counters was to be made.

[REDACTED] also advised Father ALBERT FOLEY, instructor at Springhill College, Mobile, Alabama, had reportedly made a statement that some direct action is to be taken against the Vocational Trade School in Mobile during 1962.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 15 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-09 AM 6-15-62 JRB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, MOBILE 2 P / 44-439/

RACIAL MATTERS

RACIAL SITUATION MONTGOMERY ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

ALABAMA

ADVISED AT MIDNIGHT FOURTEEN INSTANT THAT A FEW MINUTES BEFORE
A SIX FOOT CROSS WAS BURNED IN FRONT OF OFFICE OF MONTGOMERY
CITY LINES CO. OPERATOR OF CITY BUSES IN MONTGOMERY. REASON
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
APPEARS TO BE ANNOUNCEMENT EARLIER FOURTEEN INSTANT THAT BUS
CO. TRAINING NEGRO DRIVER. NOTE LEFT AT SCENE OF CROSS BURNING
NON-SPECIFIC COMPLAINT THAT YANKEE BUS CO. CAUSING LOCAL
TROUBLE. [REDACTED] ADVISED IDENTIFY NEGRO DRIVER [REDACTED]
WHO INCIDENTALLY IS RELATED BY MARRAGE TO BERNARD LEE STUDENT
EMPLOYED AS DRIVER - MONTGOMERY CITY LINES CO.
LEADER OF SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION AT MONTGOMERY IN NINETEEN SIXTY.

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

REC-10 157-6-61-101

10 JUN 18 1962

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

b7c

[REDACTED] FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE FURNISHED AS SOON AS
OBTAINED. -LOCAL G TWO [REDACTED] ADVISED.

b7c

LETTERHEAD MEMO WILL BE PREPARED WHEN ADDITIONAL DATA DEVELOPED.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 4-15 AM OK FBI WA HFL

TU DISC PLSO

OK

FBI

Date: 6/11/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To : BUREAU (100-135-61)
From : SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)(P)
Re : RACIAL SITUATION, MOBILE, ALABAMA
Letters

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum captioned as above, setting forth information to supplement data furnished in letterhead memorandum dated 4/6/62 and 5/31/62 bearing the same caption.

A copy is being disseminated locally to OSI, ONI and G-2.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)
2 - Mobile
[Redacted]
(5)

ENCLOSURE 4

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CHD
Date Forw. 6/18/62
How Forw. R/S
By [Redacted]

REC-50

157-6-61-102

25

EX-105

1 cc's destroyed

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

C C [Redacted] Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 11, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

In Memorandum dated April 6, 1962, it was set forth that

[REDACTED]

In memorandum dated May 31, 1962, information was set forth concerning the possibility of sit-in demonstrations being held in Mobile, Alabama during June, 1962 in connection with desegregation of luncheon counters.

On June 5, 1962

[REDACTED] advised that Downtown Mobile Unlimited, an organization of Mobile merchants, was to meet June 5, 1962 and it was expected that some plans would be made at the meeting concerning desegregation of luncheon counters in downtown Mobile. He advised that it was expected that such desegregation activity would take place within the next few weeks.

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b7d

[REDACTED]

104-1-61-1-1
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 19 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 6-19-62 4-11 PM LO
TO DIRECTOR FBI
FROM SAC MOBILE /157-255/ 3P

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION, MONTGOMERY CITY
LIBRARY, MONTGOMERY, ALA., ^{Racial Matters} RM.

RE MOBILE AIRTEL MAY ONE LAST.

FOLLOWING INFO VOLUNTEERED EIGHTEENTH INSTANT BY

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] PROTECT IDENTITY OF
[REDACTED] IF DISSEMINATED, T SYMBOL, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE
INFO IN PAST.

CONFERENCES HAVE BEEN HELD BETWEEN ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING
CITY OF MONTGOMERY AND CHARLES CONLEY AND FRED GRAY, ATTORNEYS
FOR PLAINTIFF, ROBERT L. COBB, AND ALSO INVOLVING RUFUS LEWIS,
PROMINENT NEGRO LEADER AT MONTGOMERY. CITY WANTS TO SETTLE
CASE OUT OF COURT, PERMITTING INTEGRATION OF LIBRARY WITH
UNDERSTANDING THAT IT BE DONE QUIETLY WITH MINIMUM OF
PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT QUOTE 'MASS ASSAULT' UNQUOTE ON LIBRARY
END PAGE ONE

REC-64 157-6-61-103
25 JUN 21 1962

273
JUN 20 1962

Mr. Rosen

b7c

b7c
b7d

b7c

PAGE TWO

FACILITIES BY NEGROES ON FIRST DAY. RUFUS LEWIS AND FRED GRAY ARE IN FAVOR OF THIS BUT CONLEY IS NOT. INSISTS ON TRIAL WITH FULL PUBLICITY AND INSISTS ON GETTING JUDGMENT.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD BY ALL PARTIES THAT IF TRIAL IS HELD CITY WILL HAVE TO GIVE APPEARANCE OF DEFENDING VIGOROUSLY FOR POLITICAL REASONS. IT IS ALSO UNDERSTOOD THAT CITY CANNOT POSSIBLY WIN. ██████████ SHARES VIEW OF CITY OFFICIALS, GRAY, AND LEWIS THAT IF LIBRARY IS INTEGRATED AFTER COURT FIGHT AND PUBLICITY, POSSIBILITY OF TROUBLE AND VIOLENCE WILL BE INCREASED. CITY-S PROPOSED CAPITULATION OUT OF COURT WOULD BE FOR PURPOSE OF AVOIDING TROUBLE AND UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY. CONLEY, HOWEVER, IS ADAMANT TO PLEAS FROM OTHERS TO ACCEDE TO SETTLEMENT OUT OF COURT. HIS ATTITUDE HAS REPORTELY ALIENATED ^{US JUDGE} USDJ FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR., ACCORDING TO ██████████ JOHNSON REPORTEDLY HAS STATED HE WILL GIVE PLAINTIFFS WHAT THEY ARE ENTITLED TO UNDER THE LAW BUT NOTHING ELSE.

HEARING PRESENTLY SET FOR TWENTIETH INSTANT BUT A CONTINUANCE WILL BE REQUESTED BY CITY AND WILL VERY LIKELY
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

|| BE GRANTED BY JUDGE JOHNSON.

CONTACTED AGAIN NINETEENTH INSTANT, ██████████ STATED THAT
|| FRED GRAY REPORTED TO HIM EARLY THAT DATE THAT HE HAD AGAIN
|| ATTEMPTED TO PERSUADE CONLEY TO SETTLE BUT THAT GRAY ~~QUOTE~~
|| "COULDN-T DO ANYTHING WITH HIM" UNQUOTE.

b7c
b7d

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS AS THEY
OCCUR.

END AND ACK PLS

6-18 PM OK FBI WA RL

0

6/22/62

CODE *RT*

TT
RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC MOBILE (157-255)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

NEGRO STUDENT SIT DASH IN DEMONSTRATION MONTGOMERY.
CITY LIBRARY, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, RACIAL MATTERS.

REURTEL JUNE NINETEEN LAST.

ADVISE BUREAU RESULTS OF HEARING WHICH WAS SCHEDULED
JUNE TWENTY LAST. SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMO ON DEVELOPMENTS.

NOTE:

Conferences have been held between attorneys representing City of Montgomery, Alabama, and attorneys for Negroes in the City of Montgomery concerning integration of library. The city desired to desegregate library quietly with minimum of publicity; however, one attorney for Negroes, Charles Conley, insists on a trial with full publicity. Conley's attitude has reportedly alienated U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. A hearing was scheduled for June 20. The city indicated it would ask for a continuance and Judge Johnson would likely grant it.

b7c

[Redacted]

(3)

IV

157-6-61-104

REC-49

157-6-61-104

IF NEXT RADIO CONTACT MISSED, SEND BY DEFERRED TELETYPE

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

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Redacted]

b7c

19 JUN 25 1962

F B I

Date: 6/19/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

ORIGINAL MATTERS

*b7c
b7d*

Montgomery, Ala., advised 6/18/62 that on Sunday, 6/17/62 two unidentified Negroes, both males, entered Liggett's Drugstore on Court Square, downtown Montgomery, and attempted to obtain service at the lunch counter. They were refused service and requested to leave. They did, but indicated that they would return. They proceeded thence to the Elite Restaurant on Montgomery St., one block away from Liggett's, and attempted to get service there. Again refused service, they complied with the manager's request that they leave, and proceeded to Union Depot, the Railroad Terminal. No additional activities reported. No publicity given to this matter locally. No additional details known to

*b7c
b7d*

No action being taken by Mobile.

3-Bureau
3-Mobile (2- 44-439) REC-37
(1- 100-1460)

157-6-61-105

(6)
(REC-37) JUN 27 1962
299
J-90

JUN 21 1962

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

NH
6/22/62
16:45 PM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 22 1962
TELETYPE

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

URGENT 6-22-62 7-22 PM HRT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MOBILE 157-255 1-P

RACIAL MATTERS

NEGRO STUDENT SIT DASH IN DEMONSTRATION, MONTGOMERY
CITY LIBRARY, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. R M..

REBUTEL JUNE TWENTYTWO INSTANT.

[REDACTED] ADVISED
LATE TWENTYONE LAST THAT HEARING ORIGINALLY SET FOR THAT DATE
CONTINUED TO JULY TWENTYFOUR SIXTYTWO UPON REQUEST OF CITY.

[REDACTED] STATED ATTEMPTS STILL BEING MADE TO SETTLE WITH-
OUT HEARING.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND IN INSTANT MATTER IN LETTER

TO BUREAU IN DICTATION.

25 JUN 26 1962

UACB, LETTERHEAD MEMO WILL BE PREPARED AFTER RESULTS
OF HEARING JULY TWENTYFOUR SIXTYTWO.

END ACK

WA 8 9-22 PM OK FBI WA NH

TU DICO

REC-9 157-6-61-106

oc [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED]

6-25-62

Airtel

To: SAC, Mobile (157-255)

From: REC-9 Director, FBI 157-6-61-106

X-116

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION,
MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

ph

Reurtel 6-22-62 and Burad 6-22-62.

Furnish the Bureau a letterhead memo setting forth information to date concerning captioned matter. Any change in the situation between now and the hearing set for July 24, 1962, should also be furnished in letterhead memo form suitable for dissemination.

[REDACTED]
(4)

b7c

NOTE: Conferences have been held by the attorneys representing the City of Montgomery, Alabama, and attorneys for Negroes in Montgomery concerning the integration of the library. The City desired to desegregate library quietly with minimum of publicity; however, one attorney for Negroes, Charles Conley, insists on a trial with full publicity. Conley's attitude has reportedly alienated U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. A hearing was scheduled for June 20, 1962, has been postponed to July 24, 1962, upon the request of the City. Attempts are still being made to settle without a hearing.

[REDACTED]
b7c

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

MAILED 19
JUN 25 1962
COMM-FBI

373
55 JUL 2 1962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

F B I

Date: 6/21/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (
FROM: *AGM* SAC, MOBILE (44-439)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RM

Enclosed are copies of letterhead memorandum
pertaining to captioned matters.

MO T-1 is [redacted] MO T-2 is [redacted]
Both were contacted by SA [redacted]

b2
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b7C

Copies are being disseminated locally to
armed service intelligence agencies.

Close liaison is being maintained with
Montgomery PD and with racial informants at Montgomery,
Ala., and the Bureau will be kept advised of all
developments.

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info)(Enc. 1)
- 1 - Mobile (157-190)
- 1 - Mobile [redacted]
- 1 - Mobile (44-439) [redacted]

b2
b7D
b7C

REC-9

157-6-61-107

18 JUN 25 1962

Date Forw. 6-27-62

How Forw. R/S

By [redacted]

1/6 ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

JUN 25 1962

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-61-107

Approved: *55* *JUL 2 1962*
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 21, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

UNITED KIANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS

At midnight, June 14, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, advised that just a few minutes before that time, a cross of the "Ku Klux Klan" variety was burned at the entrance to the offices of Montgomery City Lines on North McDonough Street, Montgomery, Alabama, that being the company which operates city buses in Montgomery. [REDACTED] stated that nearby was a note printed in crude lettering on what appeared to be an old table top which read "This northern owned company has brought Montgomery enough disgrace."

[REDACTED] stated three mechanics of the Montgomery City Lines Company were in the building at the time, and all indicated they had not observed any persons or automobiles which appeared to have any connection with this cross burning.

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[REDACTED] He said the probable reason for the cross burning was an announcement made earlier that day by Montgomery City Lines officials that the company was training a Negro bus driver. He said up to this time, the company had not hired any Negro bus drivers, although there reportedly had been considerable pressure on the company to hire Negro bus drivers by Negro organizations at Montgomery.

[REDACTED] pointed out that 80 percent of the patrons of Montgomery City Lines are Negroes.

[REDACTED]

157-6-61-107

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS

He identified the newly hired Negro bus driver as ALLEN D. PIERCE, [REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama. He said he understood that PIERCE is related by marriage to BERNARD LEE, Negro student leader who received publicity in connection with Negro student sit-in demonstrations at Montgomery, Alabama, early in 1960. [REDACTED] stated he did not have any other specific or personal information pertaining to PIERCE.

b7c

He said he believed there was substantial resentment among the white bus drivers in Montgomery and great opposition by them to the hiring of a Negro bus driver. He said the bus drivers were well aware of the identity of the Negro trainee and that he [REDACTED] was afraid that some harm might befall PIERCE or that someone might attempt to damage the bus on which he is training. He said he did not know the identities of any individuals who were threatening to harm PIERCE.

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[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS

[REDACTED]

b7D

A characterization of United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, is appended hereto.

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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]

b7c

[REDACTED]

15-6-61-107

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 6/25/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO Director, FBI
FROM SAC, Mobile (44-439)(P)
RE RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RM

Re Mobile teletype to Bureau 6/15/62, captioned RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, and Mobile airtel 6/21/62 with letterhead memo.

[REDACTED]

Details of this entire matter will be included in investigative report in United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which should reach the Bureau approximately 6/30/62. Accordingly, no letterhead memos being prepared on this subject.

3 - Bureau
3 - Mobile (2 - 44-439) (1 - 157-190)

REC-54

157-6-61-108

CC - Wick 30 J

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent JUN 29 1962 M Per _____

S

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b7D

157-6-61-108

b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/29/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-221) (P)

*Not a duplicate
with EC 11/11/62*
JRS

SUBJECT: RACIAL MATTERS

b7c
MOBILE

Enclosed are copies of letterhead memorandum in matter captioned [redacted] Montgomery, Alabama.

Agents who conducted surveillance of meetings of Den 11 at Prattville, Ala. on 1/4/62 were [redacted] and [redacted] Surveilling Agents on 1/25/62 were [redacted] and SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

MO T-1 is [redacted]

It is observed that only a characterization of the subject is attributed to an informant, and that specific information obtained from other sources is included. This is believed to be consistent both with the Bureau's responsibility to disseminate information of this kind, and with the Bureau's own best interests. Experience has shown in the past that outside agencies may interview subjects in matters of this kind, and if they have specific information furnished by informants, they may reveal such information by their manner of questioning the subject, therefore compromising the informant.

3 - Bureau (ENCL. 5) (RM)
3 - Mobile

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-109

Agency G-2, CML, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. 7/12/62
R/S

REC-48
JUL 9 1962

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
EPI

[redacted]
LBI

JUL 17 1962

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 29, 1962

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Montgomery, Alabama

b7c

According to

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
observed on January 4, 1962 and January 25, 1962, [REDACTED]
bearing 1962 Alabama license [REDACTED] parked at Prattville Hall,
Prattville, Alabama, while a meeting of Den 11, United Klans
of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA)
was in progress.

b7-
b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7b

101-11-
ENCLOSURE

Re [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

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

DATE: 7/2/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-255)(P)

SUBJECT: NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION,
MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

RM

RACIAL MATTERS

Re Mobile teletype to Bureau 6/22/62.

On 6/21/62

[REDACTED]
(use T-symbol, characterize as having furnished reliable information in the past), that on that date the parties to the suit in this matter appeared before USDJ FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR. and the City requested a continuance of the action to give the city sufficient time to interview the plaintiff's witnesses. The Court had previously instructed the plaintiff's attorneys to furnish a list of witnesses to the city attorney, and the plaintiff's attorney did so but not until the morning of 6/20/62, giving them insufficient time to conduct interviews prior to the hearing.

Judge JOHNSON granted the continuance and set the next date for the hearing of this matter to be July 24, 1962.

[REDACTED] furnished the following additional background information concerning this matter:

He stated there is no ordinance or law requiring the segregation of library or museum facilities in Montgomery. He stated as a matter of practice, the Museum of Fine Arts has not practiced segregation and has not restricted the use of the museum to members of the white race. He stated there is a regulation by which the general public can come into the museum only on Wednesdays and that only guided tours are permitted through the museum on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. He stated the reason for this regulation

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Mobile

REC-70

157-6-61-110

9 JUL 5 1962

(5)
JUL 1962

ST-102

[REDACTED]

MO 157-255

is that the museum does not have enough personnel to guard the valuable items on display from theft and destruction to permit the general public to the museum more than one day per week. He stated the museum authorities have advised him that they have never practiced discrimination against the Negro race.

With respect to the library, which is governed by an entirely different group of persons, they have a regulation that the use of the reading room and other library facilities is restricted to persons holding membership cards. He stated library membership cards have not systematically been restricted to members of the white race but that as a matter of fact, no Negroes have been issued library cards. He stated that when the Negro students who conducted the sit-in demonstration at the Montgomery City Library on 3/15/62 were instructed to ~~leave~~ the library, it was at least technically on the basis of their not being members of the library, not having membership cards.

██████████ stated that on that occasion, the director of the library, FARRIS J. MARTIN, acted toward the Negro students in a very friendly and cordial manner and offered them applications for library membership. He stated they refused these applications and insisted they be permitted to use the library facilities without becoming members. b7c
b7d

██████████ stated it is his opinion that MARTIN would have been very much inclined to permit the Negroes the use of library facilities if they would have accepted and filled out application forms.

This matter will be closely followed, and as soon as the results of the hearing on 7/24/62 are available, a letterhead memorandum will be prepared summarizing the entire matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/30/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-255)

SUBJECT: NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION,
MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Mobile to the Bureau 6/22/62 and Buairtel 6/25/62.

Enclosed to the Bureau are copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information to date as requested in Buairtel.

T-1 is [redacted] furnishes information on a highly confidential basis to SA [redacted] is considered to be reliable.

b7c
b7D

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
2 - Mobile
[redacted]
(5)

ENCLOSURE

b7c

C

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD
Date Forw. 7/2/62
How Forw. R/S
B [redacted]

REC-67

157-6-61-111

9 JUL 5 1962

b7c

1cc org. unit
accs destroyed

[redacted] FBI
REC'D - CIV RIGHTS

222



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
June 30, 1962

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION
MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Information has been previously reported that on March 15, 1962, a group of Negro students utilized the facilities of the Montgomery City Library in violation of custom which required that the public library facilities be used on a racially segregated basis. Information has been also previously reported that the seven Negroes who participated in this sit-in demonstration on March 15, 1962, were students, and that the demonstration was a planned demonstration, which took place after a period of training under the supervision of Reverend SOLOMON SEAY, SR. and Attorney SOLOMON SEAY, JR. of Montgomery, Alabama.

The April 28, 1962, issue of the Montgomery Advertiser, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, carries an article on page one captioned "Suit Demands Library End Segregation". This article reflects that a suit was filed in U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama at Montgomery on April 27, 1962, by ROBERT L. COBB, identified as one of the Negroes who participated in the sit-in demonstration on March 15, 1962. COBB alleged that he was told he was not free to use the main library because of a city ordinance, custom, practice and usage which prohibits Negroes from using such facilities. COBB alleged also that he was told that he could not use the facilities of the Museum of Fine Arts on the same date. The article reflects that Judge FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR. almost immediately issued an order turning down a request for an immediate temporary injunction against segregation of the library. Defendants named in the suit are the library and museum boards, City Commissioners EARL JAMES, L. B. SULLIVAN and FRANK PARKS, Library Director FARRIS J. MARTIN and Museum Director DONALD A. WINER, Library Board Chairman W. E. GOODWIN and Museum Board Chairman Mrs. WILLIAM MAHONEY. This suit requested, in addition to the temporary injunction, a permanent injunction against segregation in the library facilities, a declaratory judgment to the effect that any ordinance calling for segregation of the library is null and void because it is in violation of the U. S.

ENCLOSURE
157-671-111

Re: Negro Student Sit-In
Demonstration

CHARLES S. CONLEY
Constitution and Federal laws guaranteeing civil rights; and a declaratory judgment to the effect that any amendment to the constitution of the Museum of Fine Arts which restricts membership to white persons is null and void for the same reasons. This article reflects that the attorney representing COBB is CHARLES S. CONLEY. The article states that the suit was brought as a class action which means that it is brought on behalf of the class which COBB represents, specifically Negroes. The suit is brought under the provisions of the federal civil rights statutes and under the 13th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

MO T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 18, 1962, that conferences have been held between attorneys representing the City of Montgomery and CHARLES S. CONLEY and FRED GRAY, Attorneys for the plaintiff, ROBERT L. COBB, and also involving RUFUS LEWIS, a prominent Negro leader at Montgomery. T-1 stated that the city wants to settle this matter out of court, permitting integration of the library with the understanding that it be done quietly and with a minimum of publicity and without "a mass assault" on the library on the first day. RUFUS LEWIS and FRED GRAY are in favor of this settlement, but CHARLES CONLEY is not. He insists on getting a trial with full publicity and insists on getting a judgment from the U. S. District Court. T-1 stated that it is understood by all parties that if a trial is held, the city will have to give the appearance of defending vigorously for political reasons. He said that it is also understood that the city cannot possibly win this suit. T-1 stated that the proposed capitulation by the city out of court would be for the purpose of avoiding trouble and unfavorable publicity. He said that CONLEY is adamant to pleas from others to accede to settlement out of court, and he insists on pursuing the matter in court. T-1 stated that a hearing originally set for June 21, 1962, in U.S. District Court, Montgomery, Alabama, was continued to July 24, 1962, upon request of attorneys for the City of Montgomery. T-1 stated that attempts are still being made to settle this matter out of court.

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.

NA
8/27/62

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 5 1962

TELETYPE

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

URGENT 7/5/62 4-36 PM EJ *M. J. [unclear]*

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /100-135-317
FROM SAC, MOBILE /100-1396/

RACIAL SITUATION, MOBILE, ALABAMA.
MATTERS

RE MOBILE LETTER TO THE BUREAU JUNE FIFTEEN, SIXTY TWO,
WITH LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM ATTACHED SETTING FORTH PLANS TO
DESEGREGATE LUNCH COUNTERS IN MOBILE BEGINNING JULY FIVE,
SIXTY TWO.

TODAY AT TWO P.M. THREE NEGROES VISITED EACH OF TEN
STORES IN MOBILE, TWO SITTING DOWN AND BEING SERVED AT WHITE
LUNCH COUNTERS AND THE THIRD ACTING AS OBSERVER. THE NEGROES
WHO WERE SERVED WERE MOSTLY FEMALES. NO TROUBLE OR
INCIDENTS OCCURRED.

THE SAME PROCEDURE WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THE NEGROES AT
THE SAME STORES THREE P.M. TOMORROW, JULY SIX, SIXTY TWO.

MOBILE WILL FOLLOW AND THEREAFTER SUBMIT LETTERHEAD
MEMORANDUM. IN THE EVENT TROUBLE OCCURS TELETYPE WILL ALSO
BE SUBMITTED.

3END AND ACK PLS
WO 6-39 PM OK FBI WA WS
TU DISC

REC-25 157-6-61-112

JUL 10 1962
[Redacted]

53 JUL 13 1962 F210

ac [Redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/10/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-135-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)
RE: ¹⁵⁷⁻⁶⁻⁶¹ RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Re Mobile airtel to the Bureau 6/15/62 enclosing letterhead memo reflecting plans to integrate the lunch counters at Mobile on 7/5 and 6/62.

By teletype dated 7/5/62 the Bureau was advised that the lunch counter integration was held on 7/5/62 and that no trouble or incidents occurred.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memo supplementing the memos of 6/11/62 and 6/15/62. It is noted that it is set forth therein that there was no trouble or incident in the lunch counter integrations on 7/6/62. For the further information of the Bureau

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

3 - Bureau (Encls 8)(AM)(RM)
2 - Mobile

REC-30 157-6-61-113

(5) Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CND

242 ENCLOSURES

Date Forw. 7/17/62 JUL 18 1962 b7c

How Forw. R/S

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

JUL 20 1962

rec org. unit
2005 dist copy

MO 100-1396

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

Copy of this letterhead memo is being disseminated locally to OSI, ONI, and G-2.

The Bureau will be kept informed of pertinent developments through submission of periodic letterhead memoranda. Teletypes will be submitted in the event violence occurs.

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
July 10, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

In memorandum dated June 15, 1962, information was set forth concerning plans to integrate lunch counters in Mobile, Alabama, on July 5 and 6, 1962, nine stores being specified to be visited by Negroes in the integration move.

On July 3, 1962 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the plans were still in effect to integrate the lunch counters on July 5 and 6, 1962. He stated that it had been decided that the Negroes would visit the nine stores previously identified and, in addition, would integrate the Albright & Wood Drug Company store at St. Francis Street at St. Joseph Street, which drug store previously had been referred to as one where the Negroes had agreed not to integrate the lunch counter on these dates. [REDACTED] advised that the plans called for the integration efforts to be at 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 5, 1962 and at 3:00 p.m. on Friday, July 6, 1962.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

113
INDEXED

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

On July 5, 1962 [redacted] advised that at 2:00 p.m. that date three Negroes had visited each of the ten stores selected for integration. Two of the Negroes sat down at the white lunch counters and were served, the third Negro acting as observer. The Negroes who sat down and were served were mostly females. [redacted] advised that there was no trouble or incident observed [redacted]

On July 6, 1962 [redacted] advised that the time for the integration move for that date had been changed from 3:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. He advised that the Negroes went through the same procedure on July 6 as had been carried out on the previous day and there was no trouble or incident occurring in connection therewith.

[redacted] advised that the Negroes would meet with representatives of Downtown Mobile Unlimited on Monday, July 9, 1962, to discuss the situation and to make definite plans for any integration efforts to be continued during that week. b7c b7d

On July 10, 1962 [redacted] advised that Negro leaders had met with representatives of Downtown Mobile Unlimited on the late afternoon of July 9, 1962 at which time it was decided that the Negroes would continue the same procedure of obtaining service at lunch counters in the same ten stores by going to the same stores at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 11, 1962, 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 12, 1962 and 2:30 p.m. on Friday, July 13, 1962.

[redacted] advised that no integration steps will be made on Saturday, July 14, 1962, and the group will meet again on Monday, July 16, 1962 to formulate plans for the balance of that week. He stated it is contemplated that the balance of that week the Negroes will visit the lunch counters in the same stores at peak hours of the day.

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

DATE: 7/13/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CFB

SUBJECT: MATTERS
RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Date Forw. 7/25/62

How Forw. P/S

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 6/21/62

Enclosed to the Bureau are copies of Letterhead Memorandum pertaining to captioned matter.

The copies are being furnished by separate communications to armed service intelligence agencies (local offices.)

Montgomery Police Department, was advised on July 9, 1962 of pertinent data furnished on that date. He indicated that his department was fully cognizant of the situation and that they were watching it closely.

The informant who furnished the information in this Letterhead Memorandum is [redacted]. The information was furnished to SA [redacted] and the authenticated informant reports are filed in [redacted].

Frequent contact is being maintained with [redacted] and other Klan informants in Montgomery, Alabama to be advised of any further developments in this matter. The Bureau will be kept immediately cognizant of all developments.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 3 - Mobile
 - (2 - 44-439)
 - (1 - 157-190)

REC-28

157-6-61-114

JUL 19 1962

[redacted]

[redacted]

Encl.

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b7c

[Handwritten initials]

169



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
July 13, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Information has been previously reported that AL
Montgomery City Lines, Operators of City buses at Mont-
gomery, Alabama, hired a Negro bus driver, ALLEN D. PIERCE,

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/15/81 BY SP-10/...

157-5114
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA



b7c

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: 7/20/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Re Mobile airtel to the Bureau dated 7/10/62.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memo setting forth information concerning desegregation of lunch counters in Mobile, Ala., which information supplements that submitted in referenced communication.

A copy of this letterhead memo is being disseminated locally to OSI, ONI and G-2.

The Bureau will be kept informed of pertinent developments.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl 8)(AM)(RM)
- 2 - Mobile

(5) [Redacted]
b7c

ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, OGD

Date Filed 7/25/62

How Filed R/S

By [Redacted]

1 cc [Redacted] unit
2 cc's Destroyed

b7c

REC-39 157-6-61-115

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

EX-115



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

July 20, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Memoranda dated June 15, 1962, and July 10, 1962, set forth information concerning desegregation of lunch counters in ten specific stores in Mobile, Alabama.

On July 11-13, 1962, [redacted] advised that at 3:30 p.m., July 11, 1962, 2:00 p.m., July 12, 1962, and at 2:30 p.m., July 13, 1962, two Negroes visited each of the same ten stores, which stores were previously identified. The Negroes sat at the white lunch counters and were served. No trouble or incident of any kind occurred.

On July 17, 1962, [redacted] advised that Negro leaders met the previous day with officials of Downtown Mobile Unlimited, an organization of Mobile merchants, and at this meeting plans were made to continue the same type of desegregation activity Tuesday through Friday, July 17 - 20, 1962. He advised that on these days the plans called for the Negroes to separate at the lunch counters rather than to sit together as had been the previous practice. b7c b7d

On July 17 - 20, 1962, [redacted] advised that at 3:30 p.m., July 17, 1962, 1:30 p.m., July 18, 1962, 2:00 p.m., July 19, 1962, and 3:30 p.m., July 20, 1962, two Negroes visited each of these same ten stores, sat at the white lunch counters and were served without any trouble or incident occurring.

[redacted] advised that the Negro leaders would meet again with Downtown Mobile Unlimited officials on July 23, 1962, to decide future plans in this regard.

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

F B I

Date: 7/27/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-135-61)---
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau 7/20/62.

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information relative to desegregation of lunch counters in Mobile, Ala., which information supplements that previously submitted.

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to OSI, ONI, and G-2.

Mobile will keep the Bureau advised of developments, and if any situation potentially serious arises, the Bureau will be informed by more expeditious means.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(AM)(RM)
2 - Mobile

[Redacted]

(5)

8 ENCL

REC-70
EX 105
Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, OAD 157-6-61-116
Date Forw. 7/31/62 10 JUL 30 1962
How Forw. R/S
By [Redacted]
2 cc's destroyed

b7c

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
July 27, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

The following supplements information contained in memorandum dated July 20, 1962 concerning the desegregation of lunch counters in ten stores located in Mobile, Alabama, seven of which stores are located in downtown Mobile and three of which are located at Springdale Plaza.

On July 24, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mobile, Alabama, advised that the usual weekly meeting between Mobile merchants and Negro leaders was held on July 23, 1962. He stated that at this meeting it was decided that during the four-day period from July 24, 1962 through July 27, 1962 three Negroes, instead of two, would sit at lunch counters in each of the ten stores, and that one Negro leader, as usual, would be at each store. He said that the Negro leaders declined to furnish their plans beyond one week at a time; that they object to the presence of uniformed officers during the integrations; and that, accordingly, a plainclothes officer has been used at each of the stores during such periods.

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b7D

[REDACTED]
b7c
b7D

157-1-116

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

[REDACTED] pointed out that this was the fourth week and the thirteenth day of the integration of Mobile lunch counters.

[REDACTED] stated that during that week integration of the lunch counters were set for 1:30 P.M. on July 24, 1962, 2:00 P.M. on July 25, 1962, 11:00 A.M. on July 26, 1962, and 10:30 A.M. on July 27, 1962.

Subsequently, on July 24, 1962, [REDACTED] advised that integration efforts of the lunch counters were carried out on that date as planned without violence or other significant difficulties. He stated, however, that on that date, for the first time, an appreciable number of white persons got up from the counters and left when the Negroes sat down at some of the stores, particularly at Albright and Wood Drug Store located at St. Francis and St. Joseph streets in downtown Mobile. He stated that at the W. L. Smith Store located at Springdale Plaza a number of white customers also walked out, and some were overheard by witnesses to remark that that was the last time they would eat at that store.

Upon daily contact with [REDACTED] during the period July 25 - 27, 1962, he stated that integration continued according to schedule, with three Negroes sitting at each counter and one acting as observer. He noted that during this period both women and men would sit at the counters, and that, for the first time, some persons, apparently teen-agers, were being utilized. He noted also that during this period the Negroes, on some occasions, arrived at the stores at different times and departed at different times; but that, as usual, they remained for about ten to twenty minutes at each store.

On July 27, 1962, [REDACTED] reported that on that date a few white persons continued to leave the lunch

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

counters when the Negroes sat down, and that while the latter were present other white persons generally did not take their seats at the counters. He stated that for the second day in a row at Grant's Store, Springdale Plaza, five or six Negro women, in addition to those engaged in the integration, were observed to mill around the store area near the lunch counter for the apparent purpose of watching the progress of the integration.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] stated that local merchants and Negro leaders would again meet on Monday, July 30, 1962, for the purpose of formulating, or advancing, plans for that week.

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 (157-6-61)

DATE: 8/3/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Re Mobile letter to Bureau 6/29/62.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding racial conditions in this division. One copy of this memo is enclosed for Birmingham in order that that office might be advised of the racial situation on a statewide basis.

No pertinent information was received during the month in any other category as set out in Bureau letter 5/22/62, and the informant situation has not materially changed during this period.

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT

The informant referred to in the enclosed letterhead memo is [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)(100-3080)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile

[REDACTED] ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD

Date Forw. 8/10/62

How Forw. R/S

BY [REDACTED]

330

[REDACTED]

REC-39

157-6-61-117
4 AUG 6 1962

[REDACTED]

b2
b7c

b7c



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 3, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

General Racial Conditions

Statewide

The July 13, 1962, issue of the "Mobile Register", daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the Alabama House of Representatives passed a series of measures with a strong pro-segregation flavor. The measures would (1) prohibit Negro kneel-ins at white churches and sit-in demonstrations at white lunch counters and other stores, (2) would put only registered voters on Alabama juries after next January 1, and (3) require blood to be labeled by race when stored in a blood bank.

The July 20, 1962, issue of the "Mobile Register" reported that Circuit Solicitor WILLIAM F. THELFORD, of Montgomery, Alabama, warned Alabama State Attorneys that "You're beat before you start unless Negroes are called for jury duty." He said that jury commissions are inviting Federal intervention if they have only token integration on the jury rolls. THELFORD was speaking at a one-day summer conference of the Alabama Circuit Solicitors Association. The Montgomery Solicitor's remark brought question from the other prosecutors, some of whom said white jurors in their cities had indicated they would refuse to serve with Negroes.

Montgomery, Alabama

Information was previously reported that the Montgomery City Lines, operators of city buses, had hired a Negro bus driver, ALIEN D. PIERCE

[REDACTED]

b7D

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-111

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

Mobile, Alabama

Information was previously set forth concerning plans to integrate lunch counters in specified stores in Mobile.

On July 5 and 6, 1962 [REDACTED] advised that on those dates three Negroes visited each of ten stores in Mobile which had been selected for integration of lunch counters. These visits were at 2 p.m. July 5 and 3 p.m. July 6, 1962. Two of the Negroes sat down at white lunch counters and were served, the third Negro acting as observer. A police officer was present in each store. No trouble or incident occurred.

b7C
b7D

On July 11-13, 1962 [REDACTED] advised that Negroes had visited the lunch counters of the same ten stores at 3:30 p.m. July 11, 1962, 2 p.m. July 12, 1962, and 2:30 p.m. July 13, 1962. The Negroes sat at the lunch

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

counters and were served, and again no trouble or incident of any kind occurred.

On July 17-20, 1962, [REDACTED] advised that the Negroes went through the same procedure at the same ten stores at 3:30 p.m. July 17, 1962, 1:30 p.m. July 18, 1962, 2 p.m. July 19, 1962, and 3:30 p.m. July 20, 1962. No trouble or incident occurred.

[REDACTED] advised on July 24-27, 1962, the Negroes again visited these same stores at 1:30 p.m. on July 24, 1962, 2 p.m. July 25, 1962, 11 a.m. July 26, 1962, and 10:30 a.m. July 27, 1962. No trouble or incident occurred other than a number of white people leaving the lunch counters when the Negroes were served.

[REDACTED] advised that Negro leaders would meet with the representatives of Downtown Mobile Unlimited, an organization of downtown Mobile merchants, on July 30, 1962, for the purpose of formulating plans for the balance of the week.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/1/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)

~~EX 100~~

~~REC-57~~

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Mobile letter to Bureau 7/13/62.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum pertaining to captioned matter.

Copies are being furnished by separate cover to armed service intelligence agencies (local offices).

On 7/23/62 appropriate information was furnished to [redacted] Montgomery, Ala. Police Dept.

[redacted]

b7c
b7d

The first informant whose information was utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]. The second informant is [redacted] information was furnished to SA [redacted] and is contained in authenticated informant reports filed in Mobile files [redacted] and [redacted] respectively.

b7c
b7d

This matter is still being followed closely, and the Bureau will be kept advised of all developments.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
- 3 - Mobile
 - (2 - 44-439)
 - (1 - 157-190)

[redacted]

(6)

2 copies

REC-39

157-6-61-118

15 AUG 6 1962

b7c

8/10/62

R/S

By [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 1, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

With the respect of the hiring of a Negro bus driver,
ALIEN D. PIERCE, by Montgomery City Lines, operators of city
buses at Montgomery, Alabama

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS



b7D



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.

F B I

Date: 8/8/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-255)(P)
SUBJECT: NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION,
MONTGOMERY CITY LIBRARY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Mobile letter to Bureau 7/2/62.

[REDACTED] USDC, MDA, Montgomery, Ala., advised 8/6/62 that there has been no decision by the court as yet. She advised that on 7/24/62 there was a hearing on this matter in USDC, Montgomery, and Judge FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR. instructed attorneys for both sides to file briefs for his consideration by 7/27/62. He indicated the matter would be taken under consideration and a judgment rendered in the future.

The 8/8/62 issue of "Montgomery Advertiser", daily published at Montgomery, Ala., carries page one article captioned "Judge Rules Integration of Library". Article relates that on 8/7/62 Judge FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR., MDA, Montgomery, after hearing 7/24/62, found that City of Montgomery had adopted a custom or policy of racial discrimination in operation of library and museum despite city claims to contrary and ordered equal treatment and equal rights for all persons and enjoined Montgomery City Commission and library-museum officials from racial discrimination of any kind in both facilities.

Reaction of city authorities not reported yet.
No reaction yet from racist groups.

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

REC-30 157-6-61-119

[REDACTED] 12
(5) AUG 10 1962

EX-112 15 AUG 10 1962

b7c

CC - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MO 157-255

Mobile will closely follow and submit letterhead memo and keep Bureau advised of all developments.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 13 1962

TELETYPE

URGENT 8-13-62 11-38 AM JEB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, MOBILE /157-255/

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

NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION, MONTGOMERY CITY
LIBRARY, MONTGOMERY, ALA. RACIAL MATTERS. RMYTEL AUGUST
THIRTEEN, SIXTYTWO

[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA PD,
NOTIFIED OF PERTINENT DATA EIGHT TWELVE A. M., TODAY [REDACTED]

RADIO NEWSCAST EARLY THIS DATE RELATED THAT ROBERT L. COBB, PLAINTIFF IN THIS CASE IN FEDERAL COURT, VISITED LIBRARY SATURDAY, AUGUST ELEVEN, AND TOLD NEWSMEN HE CAME SATURDAY BECAUSE HE COULD NOT COME MONDAY, AUGUST THIRTEEN, WHEN OTHER NEGROES WERE COMING SO, MONTGOMERY, AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY WERE ADVISED OF POSSIBLE TROUBLE. SHORTLY AFTER NINE A. M., WHEN LIBRARY OPENED BUAGENTS IN VICINITY OBSERVED FOUR NEGROES, ONE ALONE, AND THREE IN GROUP, IN LIBRARY. SEVERAL KLANSMEN WERE ALSO

END PAGE ONE

LINE FIVE THIRD PARA SHOULD READ

NEGROES WERE COMING. SO, MONTGOMERY PD, AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

REC-10 157-6-61-120

AUG 17 1962

b7c

PAGE TWO

OBSERVED, INCLUDING [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] AND / TENTATIVE IDENTIFICATION/

[REDACTED] THREE OR FOUR OTHER MEN APPEARING TO BE
KLANSMEN, BUT NOT RECOGNIZED, ALSO OBSERVED IN VICINITY. OF
THESE, THREE OBSERVED TO ENTER LIBRARY BUT NONE NAMED
ABOVE.

THE DETAIL OF OFFICERS UNDER ASSISTANT CHIEF MARVIN STANLEY,
MONTGOMERY PD, WERE ON HAND AND DISPERSED GROUP OF KLANSMEN
NAMED ABOVE WHEN THEY GATHERED NEAR LIBRARY AND OTHERWISE
APPEARED PREPARED AND DETERMINED TO PREVENT TROUBLE.

AS OF TEN A. M., EVERYTHING SEEMED UNDER CONTROL AND DIRECT
OBSERVATION OF VICINITY BY BUAGENTS DISCONTINUED. SITUATION
WILL BE OBSERVED BY SPOT FISUR DURING DAY AND CONTACT WILL
BE MAINTAINED WITH PD. ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE
FURNISHED BUREAU.

LETTERHEAD MEMO BEING PREPARED.

END AND ACK

1-45 PM OK FBI WA MLL

TU DISCT

F B I

Date: 8/9/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-39

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-135-61) *157-6-61 7A-217 UNIT*
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Re Mobile airtel to the Bureau 7/27/62.

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum containing information relative to desegregation of lunch counters in Mobile, Alabama, supplementing information previously submitted in letterhead memoranda, the last of which was dated 7/27/62.

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is designated locally for OSI, ONI, and G-2.

In the event any trouble arises in connection with continued desegregation of the Mobile lunch counters, the Bureau will be informed.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
- 2 - Mobile

(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-39

157-6-61-121

Agency G2, C.I.L. CCL, CPD

10 AUG 13 1962

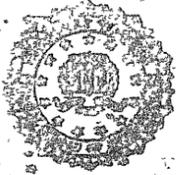
Date Recd. 8/14/62

How Recd. [Redacted]

By [Redacted] *rec'd by unit 2003 destroyed*

REC-39

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



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 9, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

The following information supplements information in previous memoranda relating to desegregation of lunch counters in Mobile, Alabama, the last previous memorandum being dated July 27, 1962.

On July 31, 1962 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that a meeting had been held the previous date between Mobile merchants and Negro leaders to decide on future action to be taken in the lunch counter integration. He advised that it had been decided that Negroes would continue to visit the same ten stores on a daily basis on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of that week and on the same days of the following week. These visits are to be at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday, 11:00 a.m. on Thursday and 2:30 p.m. on Friday.

[REDACTED] advised that the plans for these two weeks include three Negroes to visit the lunch counters of each store, two Negroes to sit together and the third one to sit alone at the lunch counters. The merchants wanted to have the three Negroes sit together, feeling that such would cause less observation on the part of the white patrons but the Negro leaders objected to this. He advised that after August 10, 1962 there would be general participation for Negroes who desire to visit the lunch counters of these stores at any time desired. He advised that Negro leaders are sending out circulars on "The Ten Commandments of Good Behaviour" and would try to discourage Negroes from ganging up on the lunch counters.

b7c
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157-6-61 - 131
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

[REDACTED] He advised that there are no immediate plans for expansion of the Negro visits to other stores, noting that Weinackers at Government and Catherine Streets and Marshall's Bakery Shop at Government and Broad Streets would not agree to serve the Negroes. [REDACTED] advised that it had been decided at the meeting between the Negroes and the store managers that Mr. J. D. ARENDALL, owner of the Gulf Furniture Company and a member of Downtown Mobile, Unlimited, the organization of downtown merchants, would make contact with other merchants with a view to obtaining an agreement for the Negroes to be served at their lunch counters.

On August 6, 1962 [REDACTED] advised that the Negroes had made their visits to the lunch counters of the same ten stores at the indicated times that week and the managers of the stores had not reported any trouble or any incident occurring.

On August 7, 1962 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the Negroes would continue to visit the same ten lunch counters through August 10, 1962 in line with the information set forth above. He stated that thereafter there would be no public announcement by the Negro leaders to the general Negro public to the effect that they could eat at the lunch counters in these stores although he realized that some ministers might make announcements to that effect on their own. He advised that during the next two weeks there will be one or two Negroes at the same ten stores throughout the day for the purpose of preventing gangs or large groups of Negroes from visiting the lunch counters of the stores at any one time. They will have Negroes working in shifts for this purpose. He does not desire to have any gangs of Negroes visiting the stores as such activity would be more likely to cause trouble.

[REDACTED] advised that while the Negroes will feel free to visit the lunch counters of these ten stores at any time they desire the Negroes will not extend this inte-

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

gration to any other stores and specifically will not try to integrate any of the other Albright & Wood drugstores in addition to the two already integrated. He advised that Mr. MACKIE, official of Albright & Wood Drug Company, had told the Negro leaders that he did not want the other Albright & Wood stores integrated until such time as Weinackers drugstore on Government Street is integrated.

██████████ advised that the Negroes would respect Mr. MACKIE's wishes in this regard and would try to confer with Mr. WEINACKER during the coming week in an effort to secure his consent to serving Negroes at his lunch counter. He advised that if Weinackers refuses to serve Negroes at the lunch counter, the Negro committee ██████████

██████████ will take no action against Weinackers and specifically will not try to start any sit-ins or boycotts of Weinackers. He advised however that ██████████ will not oppose any Negroes undertaking such activity at Weinackers as ██████████ has done in the past. ██████████ will urge Negroes to patronize only cooperative merchants.

██████████ advised that ██████████ does not have any plans at present to try to integrate any of the downtown white restaurants inasmuch as the Negroes do not have any potent weapons which could be used against the restaurants. He advised that no plans have been made as yet to extend the lunchroom integration to the outlying areas of Mobile, including Prichard, 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.

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b1c

MOBILE WILL OBSERVE SITUATION AND ^KKEEP BUREAU ADVISED.

[REDACTED] G-2 MONTGOMERY AND [REDACTED] F-2

[REDACTED] OSI MAXWELL AFB ADVISED THIS DATE.

END ACK

~~CORRECT PAGE ONE LINE 3 LAST WORD SH BE SIXTYTWO~~

AND PAGE 2 LINE LONXXX ONE WORD 6 SH BE KEEP

WA 4-38 AM OK FBI WA NH

TU DISC

APR 13 6 00 AM

APR 13 6 00 AM

LET

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

United Klans of America, Inc. is largest active Klan group. Matter being closely followed. DEPARTMENT BEING ADVISED.

F B I

Date: 8/13/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Mobile (157-255)(P)
SUBJECT: NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN
DEMONSTRATIONS, MONTGOMERY
PUBLIC LIBRARY, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
RM Frank Johnson
Remyairtel 8/8/62.

Following are developments in captioned matter to date (5:00 p.m., 8/10/62), following desegregation order of U. S. District Judge FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR., pertaining to library and museum facilities at Montgomery, Ala.

The Alabama Journal, daily newspaper at Montgomery, 8/8/62, page one, related that City Commissioner FRANK W. PARKS told reporter he would recommend closing municipal libraries, at meeting of City Commission and library and museum boards to be held that date. Newscast on WSFA-TV, 10:00 p.m., 8/8/62 showed personnel of library removing tables and chairs from facility during evening hours of 8/8/62, with inference that the library would not be closed, but that seating facilities would be removed. Both Montgomery dailies, Montgomery Advertiser and Alabama Journal, in 8/9/62 issues showed photographs of chair and table-less city library, with articles stating that these articles of furniture had been removed, but libraries remaining open for time being. White patrons continuing to use library (main one, downtown, formerly for white only), but no Negroes have appeared as yet.

C C
3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Mobile
[Redacted]

(5)

REC-38

157-6-61-124

15 AUG 15 1962

b7c

Approved: RGH
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

53 AUG 21 1962

MO 157-255

No firm or definite pronouncement of decisions have been made as yet by responsible officials. Indications are that final disposition of the matter not yet made.

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

to [REDACTED] 8/10/62
indicated great interest [REDACTED] Montgomery PD. He

b7c
b7D

Mobile will follow closely and keep Bureau advised. Letterhead memo will be prepared to reach Bureau by about 8/15/62.

FBI

Date. 8/15/62

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 (157-255)(P)
RE: NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION,
MONTGOMERY PUBLIC LIBRARY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RM

ReMOtels 8/13/62.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 2 copies of
a Page 1 Article clipped from a 8/13/62 issue of The Alabama
Journal, daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Ala.,
captioned "NEGROES REGISTER AT CITY LIBRARY".



3 - Bureau (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Mobile

(5)

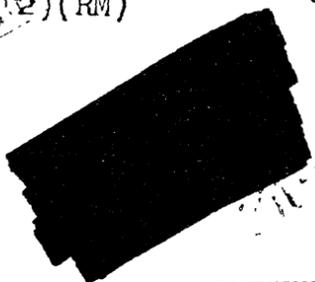
REC-16

157-6-61-125

10 AUG 17 1962

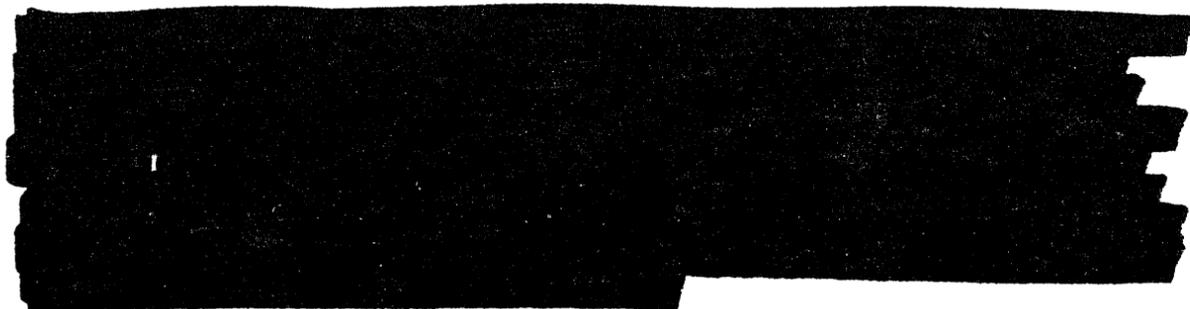
b7c

Handwritten initials and notes



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

MO 157-255



Mobile is continuing to follow this matter closely and is preparing a letterhead memorandum, bring the situation up-to-date.

NO DISTURBANCE

Ala. Journal, 5-13-62 p1.

Negroes Register At City's Library

By GENE KOVARIK And DAVE CHESNUTT Journal Staff Writers

More than a dozen Negroes received service at the Montgomery Public Library before noon today under scrutiny of local police, federal agents, sheriff's deputies and the library director. There was no indication of violence. However, police outside the building on Lawrence street from time to time ordered bystanders to move on.

A Montgomery police officer who declined to give his name said several known Ku Klux Klansmen had been seen "cruising the area."

The first Negro entered the library shortly after it was opened at 9 a.m. He was admitted to the building by Farris Martin, library director, with a detective standing near by.

Martin kept the library door locked, opening it only to allow persons to enter and leave. He didn't allow many inside the building at one time. Several people stood outside the main door for several minutes before they were given permission by the library director to enter.

OTHER SERVICES

Three other Negroes were also served within 30 minutes after the library opened. One of them was Robert L. Cobb, who filed the suit in federal court asking an end to segregation at the library.

Rusk, Soviet Envoy Confer About Berlin

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin conferred for 23 minutes today on the Berlin situation.

The conference, initiated by the Russian, "produced no significant change in the situation," the State Department reported afterwards.

Cobb also was the first Negro to use the library on Saturday, three days after US District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. issued the order to desegregate Montgomery's library system and museum.

Police officers were stationed both inside and outside the building when the library opened this morning.

Minutes later two more city squad cars arrived — one containing Asst. Police Chief Marvin Stanley and the other Lt. John F. Kennedy.

Unmarked cars containing local detectives drove by the building at intervals. An FBI special agent also was seen to drive by the building.

NO DISTURBANCE

There was no disturbance as the Negroes as well as white people entered the library by ones and twos.

Martin stood at the door with a key in his hand allowing library patrons to enter only in small groups. The door was immediately locked after the people entered or left the building.

A reporter was inside the library. (See NEGROES, Page 2-A)

'62 Back-To-School Edition Due Sunday

The Advertiser-Journal will publish its annual School Directory this Sunday, Aug. 19.

It will contain a complete listing of private, church, business, art, dancing and music schools and private teachers in the Montgomery area.

Any private school owner or private teacher who has not yet been contacted can secure full details by calling the Advertising Department, 262-1611, extension 282.

salute the courage of her two new astronauts. The American people, I know, wish them a safe return."

In Washington, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said: "Until we know more about the Soviet mission we can't comment intelligently about it."

American viewers saw films of the two Soviet cosmonauts orbiting the earth in twin space-ships. The films were flown to New York after they were recorded in London from Eurovision broadcasts picked up from Moscow. ABC, CBS and NBC then transmitted them Sunday across their television networks.

BOTH COSMONAUTS HEARD

American radio listeners also heard recordings of the voices of cosmonauts Andrian Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich reporting back from their orbital flight.

A further treat was denied American viewers when, according to NBC, the Soviet Union rejected a joint proposal from the three networks that an attempt be made today to transmit live television from the Soviet spaceships via the Telstar satellite.

Although U.S. space officials would not be quoted by name, it was clear that America once again was behind in the space race for the moon. Astronaut Malcolm Scott Carpenter, who circled the earth three times last May, put it this way: "We're behind and trying our best to catch up."

Carpenter, vacationing at Palmer Lake, Colo., voiced confidence in the U.S. space program and said the Russian dual-orbit would not alter it. "We've got a good plan put together by intelligent men and we're sucking to it," he said.

4 Air Force Officers Killed

BERNKASTEL, Germany (AP) — Four U.S. Air Force officers were killed today when their courier plane crashed and burned at Murbach, Air Force authorities reported.

The plane was attached to the 49th Fighter Squadron at Spanghalem.

Names were withheld.

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

Page 1

THE ALABAMA JOURNAL MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

8/13/62

Classification 157-255 Submitting Office MOBILE

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REPORT REQUIRED 157-6-61-155 CLOSURE

F B I

Date: 8/17/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-255)(P)
SUBJECT: NEGRO STUDENT SIT-IN DEMONSTRATIONS
Montgomery City Library
Montgomery, Alabama
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to Mobile 8/14/62

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are the two copies of the court order issued by Judge Johnson on 8/7/62, described in referenced airtel. The two copies consist of two copies each of the following documents:

1. Writ of Injunction
2. Decree
3. Memorandum Opinion.

Pertinent portions of these documents are set forth in a letterhead memorandum which is in dictation in Mobile, relating to the desegregation of the City Library at Montgomery, and bringing the matter up to date.

③ - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Mobile

(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3 cc's to Dept, 8/21/62

EX-101

REC-7 157-6-61-126

l7c

AUG 20 1962

SEARCHED

50 AUG 23 1962

Approved: RGH
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE
DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

ROBERT L. COBB, a Minor, By)
and Through His Next Friend,)
GEORGE COBB, Individually and)
on behalf of all others similarly)
situated,)
Plaintiff,)

vs.)

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1807-N)

MONTGOMERY LIBRARY BOARD; HON.)
EARL D. JAMES, HON. L. B. SULLIVAN,)
HON. FRANK W. PARKS, Individually)
and as Members Ex-Officio, Montgomery)
Library Board, and Montgomery Museum)
Board; W. E. GOODWIN, Individually)
and as Chairman of the Montgomery)
Library Board; and FERRIS J. MARTIN,)
JR., Individually and as Library-)
Director of the Montgomery Public)
Library; MONTGOMERY MUSEUM BOARD;)
and DONALD A. WINER, Individually and)
as Director of the Montgomery Museum)
Board; and the successors in each)
such office of the Montgomery Library)
Board and of the Montgomery Museum)
Board,)
Defendants.)

WRIT OF INJUNCTION

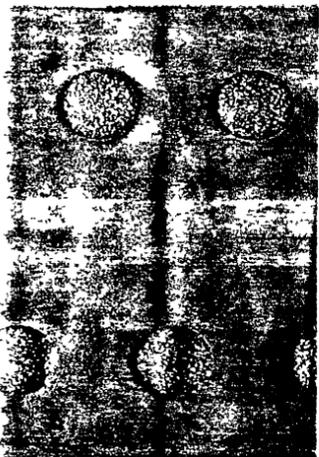
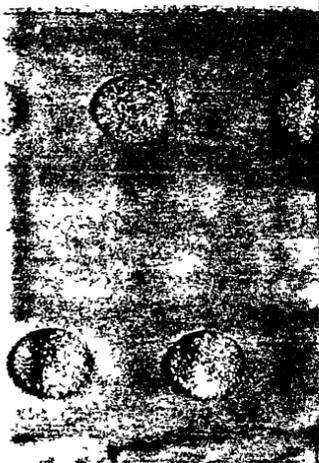
TO: MONTGOMERY LIBRARY BOARD;
EARL D. JAMES,
L. B. SULLIVAN,
FRANK W. PARKS,
TRUMAN HOBBS,
W. E. GOODWIN,
MRS. IRENE MONROE,
ROBERT LEAVELL,
MRS. W. A. DANIEL, JR.,
as members of the Montgomery Library Board;
FERRIS J. MARTIN, JR., as Library Director;
MONTGOMERY MUSEUM BOARD;
MRS. WILLIAM MAHONEY,
JOHN HAARDT,
FREDERICK GUNSTER,
MRS. PRICE McLEMORE,
MRS. FAIRLEY McDONALD,
as members of the Montgomery Museum Board;
DONALD A. WINER, as Director of the Museum.

TAKE NOTICE that you and each of you, your successors in office,
agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and persons acting upon your behalf
or in concert with you, be and you are hereby enjoined as more particularly
set out in the Opinion and Decree of this Court made and entered herein on
this date.

This writ of injunction is issued pursuant to the Opinion and Decree of this Honorable Court made and filed with the Clerk of this Court on this the 7th day of August, 1962.

Done, this the 7th day of August, 1962.

R. C. Deason
Clerk of the District Court
of the United States for the
Middle District of Alabama



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE
DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

FILED

AUG 7 1962

R. C. DONLON
Clerk

By _____
Deputy Clerk

ROBERT L. COBB, a Minor, By
and Through His Next Friend,
GEORGE COBB, Individually and
on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1807-N

MONTGOMERY LIBRARY BOARD; HON.
EARL D. JAMES, HON. L. B. SULLIVAN,
HON. FRANK W. PARKS, Individually
and as Members Ex-Officio, Montgomery
Library Board, and Montgomery Museum
Board; W. E. GOODWIN, Individually
and as Chairman of the Montgomery
Library Board; and FERRIS J. MARTIN,
JR., Individually and as Library-
Director of the Montgomery Public
Library; MONTGOMERY MUSEUM BOARD;
and DONALD A. WINER, Individually and
as Director of the Montgomery Museum
Board; and the successors in each
such office of the Montgomery Library
Board and of the Montgomery Museum
Board,

Defendants.

D E C R E E

For the reasons set forth in the memorandum opinion of this Court made and entered herein on this date and in accordance therewith, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT and DECREE of this Court that the motion of the plaintiff seeking to have this Court preliminarily enjoin the defendants, the Montgomery Library Board and each member thereof, the Honorable Earl D. James, the Honorable L. B. Sullivan, the Honorable Frank W. Parks, the Montgomery Museum Board and each member thereof, W. E. Goodwin, as chairman of the Library Board, Ferris J. Martin, Jr., as library director, and Donald A. Winer, as museum director, their agents, servants, employees, successors in office, attorneys, and all persons in active concert and participation with them, from making or enforcing any distinction based upon race or color in regard to the use of services and facilities of the main Montgomery Library and the Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama, be and the same is hereby granted.

It is the further ORDER, JUDGMENT and DECREE of this Court that the Montgomery Library Board and each member thereof, the Honorable Earl D. James, the Honorable L. B. Sullivan, the Honorable Frank W. Parks, the Montgomery Museum Board and each member thereof, W. E. Goodwin, as chairman of the Library Board, Ferris J. Martin, Jr., as library director, and Donald A. Winer, as museum director, their agents, servants, employees, successors in office, attorneys, and all persons acting in concert with them, be and each is hereby enjoined from engaging in any act, practice, custom, policy or usage, or promulgating any rule which involves or results in distinctions based on race or color, between Negro citizens and other citizens in the use of or the availability of the services and facilities of the main Montgomery Library and the Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama.

It is the further ORDER, JUDGMENT and DECREE of this Court that the defendants, the Montgomery Library Board and each member thereof, the Honorable Earl D. James, the Honorable L. B. Sullivan, the Honorable Frank W. Parks, the Montgomery Museum Board and each member thereof, W. E. Goodwin, as chairman of the Library Board, Ferris J. Martin, Jr., as library director, and Donald A. Winer, as museum director, their agents, servants, employees, successors in office, attorneys, and all persons in active concert and participation with them, be and each is hereby enjoined: (1) from refusing to make available to members of the Negro race equally with members of all other races, the use of facilities and services of the main Montgomery Library and Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama; (2) from preventing or seeking to prevent directly or indirectly, by force or persuasion, Negroes, by reason of their race, from the equal use, with all other races, of facilities and services of the main Montgomery Library and the Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama; (3) from refusing members of the Negro race upon an equal basis with members of all other races, the use of facilities and services of the main Montgomery Library and Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama; and (4) from giving or causing the members of the Negro race any unjust discrimination or any undue

disadvantage in any respect, directly or indirectly, by force or persuasion, in the use of the facilities and services of the main Montgomery Library and the Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama.

It is the further ORDER, JUDGMENT and DECREE of this Court that the defendants, the Montgomery Library Board and each member thereof, the Honorable Earl D. James, the Honorable L. B. Sullivan, the Honorable Frank W. Parks, the Montgomery Museum Board and each member thereof, W. E. Goodwin, as chairman of the Library Board, Ferris J. Martin, Jr., as library director, and Donald A. Winer, as museum director, their agents, servants, employees, successors in office, attorneys, and all persons in active concert and participation with them, be and each is hereby enjoined from leasing or otherwise delegating to the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts Association, or to any other private organization, corporation, association, or person, the authority to manage and control, or determine the use of or the availability of the Montgomery Museum and museum facilities thereof when the result of such management or control deprives members of the Negro race of the use of or the availability of said museum or museum facilities equally with the members of all other races.

It is further ORDERED that the costs incurred in this proceeding be and they are hereby taxed against the defendants, for which execution may issue.

Done, this the 7th day of August, 1962.

/s/ Frank M. Johnson, Jr.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE
DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

ROBERT L. COBB, a Minor, By)
and Through His Next Friend,)
GEORGE COBB, Individually and)
on behalf of all others similarly)
situated,)

Plaintiff,)

vs.)

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1807-N)

MONTGOMERY LIBRARY BOARD; HON.)
EARL D. JAMES, HON. L. B. SULLIVAN,)
HON. FRANK W. PARKS, Individually)
and as Members Ex-Officio, Montgomery)
Library Board, and Montgomery Museum)
Board; W. E. GOODWIN, Individually)
and as Chairman of the Montgomery)
Library Board; and FERRIS J. MARTIN,)
JR., Individually and as Library-)
Director of the Montgomery Public)
Library; MONTGOMERY MUSEUM BOARD;)
and DONALD A. WINER, Individually)
and as Director of the Montgomery)
Museum Board; and the successors in)
each such office of the Montgomery)
Library Board and of the Montgomery)
Museum Board,)

Defendants.)

MEMORANDUM OPINION

The plaintiff, as authorized by Rule 23(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, brings this action for the benefit of himself and other members of his class that are similarly situated. The plaintiff seeks to have this Court declare that any statute, ordinance, custom or usage which provides for or enforces segregation of members of the Negro race in the public library system and the public museum of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, is null, void and violative of the Constitution of the United States. The plaintiff further seeks a preliminary order restraining and enjoining the defendants, their agents, or those acting in concert with them, from making and/or enforcing any distinction based upon race or color in regard to the use of services and facilities of any branch of the Montgomery Public Library and the Montgomery Museum.

The defendants are the Montgomery city commissioners, as the three members of the governing body for the City of Montgomery, the chairman and the director of the Library Board, the Montgomery Museum Board, and the

director of the Montgomery Museum.

The case is now submitted upon the pleadings, stipulations of the parties, depositions, oral testimony of witnesses taken before the Court, the exhibits to said testimony, and the briefs of the several parties filed at the conclusion of the hearing. Upon this submission this Court now in this memorandum opinion, as authorized by Rule 52, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, makes and enters the appropriate findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Jurisdiction of this case is conferred by §§ 1331(a), 1343(3) and (4) of Title 28, United States Code Annotated; §§ 1983, 1985 and 1988 of Title 42, United States Code Annotated. The questions involved arise under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The defendants do not seriously question the jurisdiction of the Court in this case. It has been stipulated and agreed that the building which houses the main library and museum in Montgomery, Alabama, was constructed with public funds and is presently being operated as a public institution. This case rests solely upon its facts. The complaint alleges discrimination; the defendants deny it. All parties recognize the law is well settled that if the public authorities discriminate, or attempt to discriminate, in the operation of either the Montgomery Library or Museum so as to exclude any race or members thereof, while admitting another, or members thereof, then such action is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Browder v. Gayle, 142 F. Supp. 707, 352 U. S. 903; Holmes v. City of Atlanta, 124 F. Supp. 290, 223 F. 2d 93, 350 U. S. 879; Moorhead v. City of Ft. Lauderdale, 152 F. Supp. 131, 248 F. 2d 544; Ward v. City of Miami, 151 F. Supp. 593; City of St. Petersburg v. Alsup, 238 F. 2d 830; and Tate v. Department of Conservation and Development, etc., 133 F. Supp. 53, 231 F. 2d 615, 352 U. S. 838. See also the Southern District of Alabama case of Sawyer v. City of Mobile, Civil Action No. 1999, S.D. Ala., March 1961; the Northern District of Alabama case of Shuttlesworth v. Gaylord (November 1961), 202 F. Supp. 59; the Middle District of Alabama case of Gilmore v. City of Montgomery, 176 F. Supp. 776, 277 F. 2d 364; and for a case almost exactly like the case now before this Court, see Giles v. The Library Advisory Committee of the City of Danville, Civil

Action No. 452, W.D. Va., September 1960.

On March 15, 1962, the plaintiff, a Negro citizen of Montgomery, Alabama, along with several other members of his race, sought to use the library facilities of the main Montgomery Library located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama. The library had been established and was being operated with public funds as a public institution. The actual day-by-day supervision of the library was vested in the Library Board, as authorized by Title 55, §§ 285-287, 1940 Code of Alabama. The direct supervision of the operation of the library was vested through the Board in a library director. On April 5, 1949, the Library Board was created by an ordinance of the City of Montgomery by the authority of State law. This law confers "the government and supervision of such libraries" in the Board. The Board is granted "full power and authority" to operate, manage and control the library. The Montgomery City Commission exercises control and supervision over the operation of the Board in that the Commission has the power to appoint the Board, power to abolish the Board or the library, power to fill vacancies, and the general supervisory and police power exercised by the municipal governing authorities in the State of Alabama.

Housed in the same building with the library, but separated for convenience and practical reasons, is the Montgomery Museum. On the same date, March 15, 1962, the plaintiff, along with several other members of his race, sought to use the museum and museum facilities. The authority that actually operates the museum is the Montgomery Museum Board. The creation of this Museum Board was under the authority of Alabama Act 467, 1959. The actual day-to-day operation of the museum is vested by the Board, with the approval of the Montgomery city commissioners, in a "director of museums." The city commissioners for the City of Montgomery exercise, generally, the same control and supervision over the museum that is exercised over the library.

Upon seeking to use the library facilities on said date, the plaintiff was told that he was not free to do so, the attendant stating, "We do not serve Negroes in this library." After browsing around the library for awhile, the plaintiff then went to the museum to view some of its relics.

He was informed by the attendant that he would have to be a "member of the association" to get admitted except on Wednesdays when the museum was open to visitors. The plaintiff was refused advice on how to become a "member of the association." The other Negroes who accompanied the plaintiff on this occasion were accorded essentially the same treatment in both the library and museum. Subsequently, but on the same occasion, the plaintiff and several of those accompanying him, were summoned to the office of the library director. The director informed them, among other things, that if they did not leave, he would call the city police.

The City of Montgomery at that time and, insofar as this Court knows, at the present time operates a branch library at Cleveland Avenue. This branch library is, for all practical purposes, used exclusively by members of the Negro race. This plaintiff and several of those accompanying him were members of the branch library and held library cards at the time they sought to use the main library facilities on the occasion in question. The significance of this particular point to this case is that the defendants claim the main Montgomery Library is not operated on a segregated basis, that the only reason the plaintiff and those accompanying him were not given free access to the library and library facilities is that they did not have library cards.

The Montgomery Museum, operated officially by the City through the Montgomery Museum Board, had some time prior to March 15, 1962, delegated the actual operation of the museum to a private organization known as the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts Association, which came into being several years ago. It is composed of members who pay dues, contribute exhibits, and volunteer their personal services and monetary support to the operation of the museum. The director, employed by the official organization, the Museum Board, aids the Fine Arts Association in its operation of the museum. The museum was and continues to be, insofar as this Court knows, operated upon the following schedule: closed to everyone on Mondays; open to everyone on Wednesdays; closed on other days to all but members of the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts Association, unless an appointment is made for a group that wishes a tour. The museum authorities state that such a method of

operating the museum is common, and they seek to justify the preemptory and exclusive use of the museum on all days except Wednesdays by the fact that the members of the association make the contributions and give the necessary aid which make possible the operation of the museum. There are no municipal ordinances requiring segregation of the races in either the library or the museum.

It is apparent to this Court, and this Court now finds, that the main Montgomery Library located at 445 South Lawrence Street and the Montgomery Museum, at the same location, have been and are presently being operated upon a racially segregated basis, whereby the members of the Negro race in the City of Montgomery have been and are now being denied the right to use the main library facilities and the museum facilities solely because of their race or color. The evidence in this case indicated that "possibly" there was one member of the Negro race who held a library card which authorized the use of the main library facilities. The evidence further indicated that upon occasion certain Negro groups from Tuskegee and Stillman Institutes--Negro colleges--had been permitted to go through the museum on conducted tours which had been previously arranged through the Fine Arts Association. There was no evidence that any Negro had ever been permitted use of the museum or museum facilities as a member of the association. As a matter of fact, the evidence in this case shows without dispute that membership in the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts Association is restricted to "any white person of good moral character"

The basis for the operation of the library and the museum in a manner such as to make these two public facilities available only to certain members of the white race and to no members of the Negro race is one of policy, rule and custom adopted and followed by the defendants in this case. This Court cannot accept the defense that the library is operated on a non-discriminatory basis, since it is judicially known that the City of Montgomery, Alabama, has over 46,000 Negro citizens.^{1/} It is inconceivable that there

^{1/} United States Census of Population 1960, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.



is only "possibly" one member of the Negro race who holds a library card to the main public library in Montgomery, Alabama, unless there is and has been an effective exclusion of members of that race. In this connection, see the "Rule of Exclusion" treated in the cases of Norris v. Alabama, 294 U. S. 587; Hernandez v. Texas, 347 U. S. 475; United States, ex rel. Goldsby v. Harpole, 263 F. 2d 71; and United States, ex rel. Seals v. Wiman (CCA 5, May 30, 1962), ___ F. 2d ___. These cases, although not applying to public facilities, leave no question but that in certain circumstances courts may and should draw an inference from the fact that no person of a particular race has ever been a member of a certain group, although no direct proof is adduced that said exclusion is through willful discrimination in the selection of the particular group.^{2/} As to the museum, the manner in which that public facility has been and is now being operated, whether it be intentional or deliberate, effectively excludes the members of the Negro race. It may be that the exhibits in the Montgomery Museum are, for the most part, privately owned. It may be that the City does not have the funds or the personnel to open the museum each day to all members of the public. However, this does not justify the delegation of exclusive authority and use of public facilities, even upon certain days, where such exclusive use results in the said public facilities being available only to members of one race and to the exclusion of members of another race. Such is the effect of the operation of the Montgomery Museum by the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts Association on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. In this connection, the contention by the defendants that the action of the Fine Arts Association is purely private action and not the action of the State authorities is untenable. See Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U. S. 1; Derrington v. Plummer, 240 F. 2d 922, 353 U. S. 924; Roman v. Birmingham Transit Co., 280 F. 2d 531; and Hampton v. City of Jacksonville (CCA 5, May 1962), ___ F. 2d ___.

This Court now concludes that the defendants, and each of them,

^{2/} The evidence in this case abundantly establishes discrimination based upon race or color without resort to the "Exclusion" rule. The Court mentions it only to show the contention of the defendants--that there has been no discrimination practiced in the past--as being untenable.

have in the past and are at the present time pursuing a policy, custom or usage which provides for the enforced exclusion of members of the Negro race in the use of the public library system and in the public museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street in the City of Montgomery, Alabama. The fact that other like facilities are available to plaintiff and members of plaintiff's race (i. e., the branch library) does not affect plaintiff's rights to the equal use of the main library and museum. Kansas City, Missouri v. Williams, 205 F. 2d 47. This Court further concludes that such action on the part of the defendants, their agents, employees, and those acting in concert with them, denies to the plaintiff and all other Negroes in the City of Montgomery their right to use said library and museum facilities; that such deprivation denies to the plaintiff and other members of his race similarly situated, rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This Court further concludes that the plaintiff, in this class action, is entitled to the use of the library and museum facilities in Montgomery, Alabama, on the same basis as white citizens. A formal order and injunction will be issued accordingly.

Done, this the 7th day of August, 1962.

/s/ Frank M. Johnson, Jr.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

FBI

Date: 8/17/62

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 (157-255)
RE: NEGRO STUDENTS SIT-IN
DEMONSTRATIONS, MONTGOMERY
CITY LIBRARY, MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD

Date Forw. 8/23/62

How Forw. R/S

By [Redacted] b7c

Agency unit

Re Mobile teletypes 8/13/62 and Mobile airtel 8/13/62.

Enclosed are copies of letterhead memorandum captioned "DATA RELATING TO DESEGREGATION OF MAIN MONTGOMERY LIBRARY AND MONTGOMERY MUSEUM, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA; RACIAL MATTERS". This modified caption relating to this matter was used in the letterhead memorandum, because it appeared more appropriate for purposes of dissemination than the title previously carried in this case.

[Redacted block]

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM) LA-114
3 - Mobile (2 - 157-255)(1 - 157-90)

157-6-61-127

(6) 57 SEP 6 1962

67 AUG 30 1962

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M P

CC - YCB

Handwritten notes on left margin: "2", "1", "2", "3"

Handwritten note: "ENCLOSURE"

Handwritten initials: "Am", "b7c"

[Redacted block]

[Redacted block]

MO 157-255

ALA

[REDACTED]

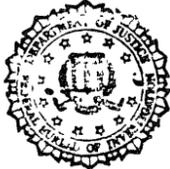
b2
b7D

The first informant who had furnished reliable information in the past, as set forth in the letterhead memorandum, is [REDACTED]

b2
b7C
b7D

The second informant who had furnished reliable information in the past is [REDACTED]. Both furnished information to SA [REDACTED] and the information has been reduced to writing and will be authenticated at the next contact with these informants.

By separate airtel, two copies of the Order Of Judge FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR. relating to this matter are being furnished to the Bureau, pursuant to the request of the Bureau contained in Bureau airtel dated 8/14/62.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 17, 1962

DATA RELATING TO DESEGREGATION
OF THE MAIN MONTGOMERY LIBRARY
AND THE MONTGOMERY MUSEUM,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Information has been reported, previously to the effect that on March 15, 1962, ROBERT L. COBB, a Negro, and other Negroes attempted to use the facilities of the main Montgomery Library, and that on that occasion the Director of the library ordered them to leave and informed them among other things that if they did not leave, he would call the police. Information has also been reported previously that subsequently ROBERT L. COBB filed suit in United States District Court at Montgomery, Alabama, seeking to enjoin authorities of the City Of Montgomery and other persons responsible for the operation of the library and museum facilities from discriminating against him and other Negroes on account of their race, in the full use and enjoyment of those two facilities.

On August 6, 1962, [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] United States District Court, Montgomery, Alabama, advised that the records of that court reflect that a hearing was held on July 24, 1962 before United States District Judge FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR., on the action brought by ROBERT L. COBB against the Montgomery Library Board; Et Al, and that at the conclusion of the hearing on July 24, 1962, Judge JOHNSON instructed the attorneys for each side to file briefs, and stated that this matter would be taken under advisement.

157-3-1-127

ENCLOSURE 127

DATA RELATING TO DESEGREGATION
OF THE MAIN MONTGOMERY LIBRARY
AND THE MONTGOMERY MUSEUM,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

"WRIT OF INJUNCTION

"TO: "MONTGOMERY LIBRARY BOARD;
EARL D. JAMES,
L. B. SULLIVAN,
FRANK W. PARKS,
TRUMAN HOBBS,
W. E. GOODWIN,
MRS. IRENE MONROE,
ROBERT LEAVELL,
MRS. W. A. DANIEL, JR.,
as members of the Montgomery Library Board;
FERRIS J. MARTIN, JR., as Library Director;
MONTGOMERY MUSEUM BOARD;
MRS. WILLIAM MAHONEY,
JOHN HAARDT,
FREDERICK GUNSTER,
MRS. PRICE McLEMORE,
MRS. FAIRLEY McDONALD,
as members of the Montgomery Museum Board;
DONALD A. WINER, as Director of the Museum.

"TAKE NOTICE that you and each of you, your successors
in office, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and persons
acting upon your behalf or in concert with you, be and you are
hereby enjoined as more particularly set out in the Opinion
and Decree of this Court made and entered herein on this
date.

DATA RELATING TO DESEGREGATION
OF THE MAIN MONTGOMERY LIBRARY
AND THE MONTGOMERY MUSEUM,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

"This writ of injunction is issued pursuant to the Opinion and Decree of this Honorable Court made and filed with the Clerk of this Court on this the 7th day of August, 1962.

"Done, this the 7th day of August, 1962.

"/s/ R. C. DOBSON
"Clerk of the District Court
of the United States for the
Middle District of Alabama"

The Decree grants the plaintiff's motion to have the court enjoin the defendants from: "making or enforcing any distinction based upon race or color in regard to the use of services and facilities of the main Montgomery Library and the Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama; engaging in any act, practice, custom, policy or usage, or promulgating any rule which involves or results in distinctions based on race or color, between Negro citizens and other citizens in the use of or the availability of the services and facilities of the main Montgomery Library and the Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama; refusing to make available to members of the Negro race equally with members of all other races, the use of facilities and services of the main Montgomery Library and Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama; preventing or seeking to prevent directly or indirectly, by force or persuasion, Negroes, by reason of their

DATA RELATING TO DESEGREGATION
OF THE MAIN MONTGOMERY LIBRARY
AND THE MONTGOMERY MUSEUM,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

"race, from the equal use, with all other races, of facilities and services of the main Montgomery Library and the Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama; refusing members of the Negro race upon an equal basis with members of all other races, the use of facilities and services of the main Montgomery Library and Montgomery Museum; giving or causing the members of the Negro race any unjust discrimination or any undue disadvantage in any respect, directly or indirectly, by force or persuasion, in the use of the facilities and services of the main Montgomery Library and the Montgomery Museum, both located at 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama; leasing or otherwise delegating to the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts Association, or to any other private organization, corporation, association, or person, the authority to manage and control, or determine the use of or the availability of the Montgomery Museum and museum facilities thereof when the result of such management or control deprives members of the Negro race of the use of or the availability of said museum or museum facilities equally with the members of all other races."

The Memorandum Opinion sets forth the facts found by the court, the law, and the reason upon which the order of the court is based.

The August 8, 1962 issue of The Alabama Journal, carried in article on Page 1 which relates that the City Commission of Montgomery, Alabama was scheduled to meet with the Library and Museum Boards at 4:00 P.M. on that date to see what action should be taken following the order of Judge JOHNSON described above. The late edition of The Alabama Journal, on August 8, 1962, carried a Page 1 article stating

DATA RELATING TO DESEGREGATION
OF THE MAIN MONTGOMERY LIBRARY
AND THE MONTGOMERY MUSEUM,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

Appropriate information was furnished on the morning
of August 13, 1962 to [REDACTED]
Montgomery Police Department [REDACTED]

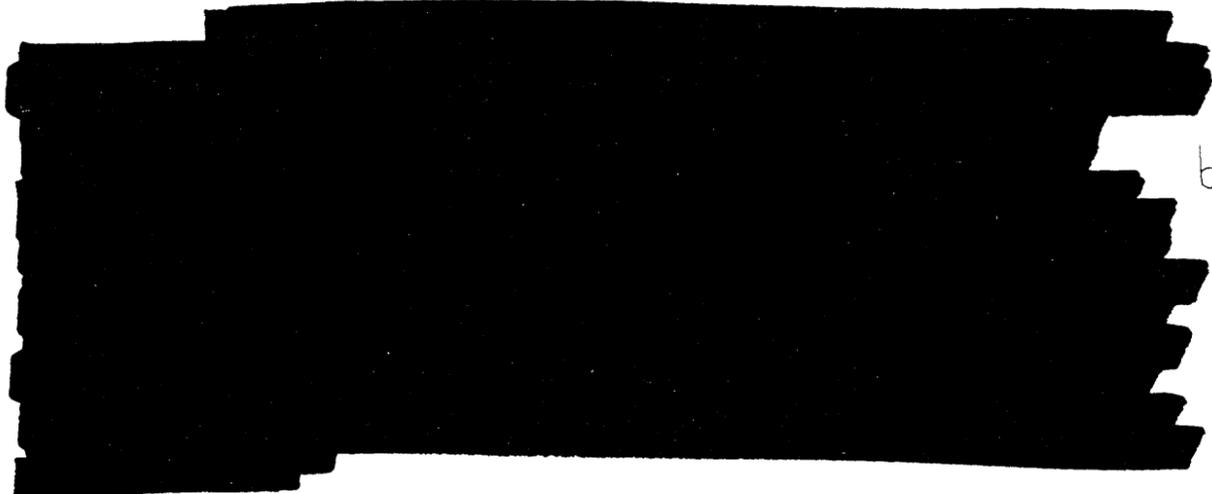
b7
b7C

[REDACTED] Appropriate notification was also furnished to
[REDACTED] Montgomery County Sheriff's Office,
and [REDACTED] Alabama State Department of Public
Safety.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau Of Investi-
gation observed that shortly after 9:00 A.M. on August 13,
1962, ROBERT L. COBB and several other Negroes appeared at
the main Montgomery Library and were admitted to the library.
At the same time, it was observed that several members of
Confederate Denll, United Klans Of America, Inc., Knights
Of The Ku Klux Klan, were in the immediate vicinity of the
library, walking past the library on the sidewalk, and
occasionally meeting in small groups at the street corner
near the library. It was observed that at the moment of the

DATA RELATING TO DESEGREGATION
OF THE MAIN MONTGOMERY LIBRARY
AND THE MONTGOMERY MUSEUM,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

arrival of the first Negroes at the library, there were klansmen present, but no uniformed officers of the Montgomery Police Department were in evidence. Nevertheless, no violent activity occurred, and no klansmen approached any Negro. Within a matter of minutes, uniformed officers of the Montgomery Police Department arrived, including Assistant Chief Of Police MARVIN STANLEY. It was observed that these officers kept watch over the library and immediate vicinity throughout the day and took such action as appeared necessary to prevent the gathering of any groups of persons, and to prevent any other indications of the formation of potentially violent or dangerous situations.



A characterization of National States Rights Party is contained in the appendix to this memorandum.

DATA RELATING TO DESEGREGATION
OF THE MAIN MONTGOMERY LIBRARY
AND THE MONTGOMERY MUSEUM,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

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

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(MONTGOMERY CHAPTER)
(NSRP)

[REDACTED]

The September 1961 issue of "The Thunderbolt", self-described as the official racial nationalist organ of the NSRP, reflected that the Alabama State Headquarters of NSRP is Post Office Box 1774, Montgomery, Alabama.

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 9/4/62

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

Re Mobile letter to Bureau 8/3/62.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letter-head memorandum regarding racial conditions in this division. One copy of this memo is enclosed for Birmingham in order that that office might be advised of the racial situation on a statewide basis.

No pertinent information was received during the month in any other category as set out in Bureau letter 5/22/62, and the informant situation has not materially changed during this period.

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Informant T-1 is [REDACTED]

Informant T-2 is [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1) (100-3080) (RM)
- 1 - Mobile

[REDACTED]

(4)

Agency G-2, ONI, CRD

Date Forw. 9/13/62

How Forw. R/S

By [REDACTED]

1cc [REDACTED] unit
1cc destroyed

REC-18

157-6-61-128

SEP 10 1962

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

736
SEP 17 1962



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
September 4, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

General Racial Conditions

Mobile, Alabama

Information was previously set forth concerning action to integrate lunch counters in specified stores in Mobile, Alabama.

On July 31, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that on the previous day a meeting had been held by Mobile merchants and Negro leaders, and it was decided that the Negroes would continue to visit the lunch counters of the ten stores previously identified during the next two weeks.

On August 6, 1962, [REDACTED] advised that during the previous week no incident or trouble of any kind occurred during the visits by Negroes to the white lunch counters of these stores.

On August 7, 1962, [REDACTED] advised that Negroes would continue to visit these ten stores once daily through August 10, 1962, in line with the previous policy. After August 10, 1962, it was expected that Negroes could visit lunch counters of these same ten stores at any time desired, and there would be no plan to confine such activity to one daily visit. He said there would be no public announcement of this to the general Negro public. Negroes would be assigned to check on these ten stores periodically to determine if any situation was occurring which might lead to trouble.

ENCLOSURE

128

b7c
b7d

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE DIVISION

[REDACTED] advised that while Negroes could visit these lunch counters after August 10, 1962, at any time desired, the Negroes would not extend this integration to any stores other than the ten previously named. Specifically, he advised that Negroes would not try to integrate any lunch counters of additional Albright & Wood drug stores inasmuch as Albright & Wood store officials did not want other Albright & Wood stores integrated until such time as Weinacker's Drug Store on Government Street is integrated. [REDACTED] advised that the Negro group had not been able to establish contact with Weinacker's with reference to possible integration of their drug store.

On August 22, 1962, [REDACTED] advised that he had followed the Negro lunch counter situation and has noted there has still been no trouble of any kind in connection therewith. He stated that whereas the Negroes are free to use the white lunch counters of these ten stores at any time, it has been noted there have been very few Negroes actually using these white lunch counters.

On August 22, 1962, [REDACTED] advised that very few Negroes were actually using the white lunch counters and that there had been no trouble of any kind in connection therewith. He advised there has been distributed to the general Negro population a one page sheet captioned "The Ten Commandments of Good Conduct (Revised)". This sheet is for the purpose of schooling the Negroes in proper behavior and conduct in order to avoid any trouble with white persons, particularly where the Negroes are using white facilities.

The August 22, 1962, issue of the "Mobile Register", daily newspaper published at Mobile, reported that the Mobile County Hospital Board had received a written request from the Federation of Women's Clubs, a Negro organization, that Negro doctors and dentists be admitted to the staff and that the nurses' training school be opened to Negro applicants when the new general hospital is occupied. A letter was signed by Mrs. E. B. GOODE, President of the Federation. The article reported that board members voted to acknowledge receipt of the request and to give consideration to it when the new hospital now under construction is ready for occupancy. The new hospital will not be completed for another year or perhaps longer, and the present

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board goes out of office September 30, 1962, the affect of the board's action to pass the request to a new board which will take office October 1, 1962.

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The August 8, 1962, issue of the "Mobile Register" reported that Federal Judge FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR., U. S. District Court, Montgomery, Alabama, ruled that the Montgomery Public Library and Museum must be desegregated. The ruling followed a hearing July 24, 1962, on a complaint filed by an eighteen year old Negro, ROBERT L. COBB, who with three other Negroes had contended they were ordered to leave the library. The article noted that the City Commission had scheduled a meeting with the Museum and Library Boards August 8, 1962, to study the decision. B. APPROX. 194-1
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The "Mobile Register" in an issue of August 9, 1962, reported that the Directors of the Public Library and Museum had delayed action the previous day on how to meet a Federal Court order integrating the two facilities. Absence of several members of the boards was given as the reason for the postponement.

The August 9, 1962, issue of the "Mobile Press", daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that tables and chairs had been removed from the Mobile Public Library in an apparent move toward standup integration if Negroes used the facilities. The article noted that Library Director FARRIS MARTIN, JR. declined to comment but that Dr. W. E. GOODWIN, Chairman of the Board, said, "We'll just have to see what's going to happen. Maybe they are going to wax them (the floors)."

The "Mobile Register" in issue of August 11, 1962, reported that whether the Montgomery Public Library closes or remains open in the face of a Federal Court integration order will depend largely on the attitude of the Montgomery City Commission.

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Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed that shortly after 9 a.m., August 13, 1962, several Negroes appeared at the Montgomery Library and were admitted. Several klansmen were observed in the immediate vicinity. Shortly thereafter, uniformed officers of the Montgomery Police Department arrived and kept watch over the library throughout the day. No violence occurred.

The August 15, 1962, issue of the "Mobile Press" reported that integration of the Montgomery Public Library has continued without disturbance, but police said they would send officers to the library again if needed. The article reported that less than a dozen Negroes entered the library August 14, 1962, and that nearly two dozen Negroes had used the library August 13, 1962.

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