

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 9/10/57

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1342)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
(TUSKEGEE)

Racial

For the information of the Bureau I am attaching hereto the original and two photostats each of the following newspaper items:

1. Item appearing in Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., 9/6/57, captioned "Tuskegee Ban on Boycotters Tested Today."
2. Item appearing in the same paper on 9/7/57, captioned "Judge's Decision Delayed on Tuskegee Injunction."
3. Item appearing in the same paper on 9/7/57, captioned "House Junks Bill to Divide Macon, Adopts Substitute."

2 - Bureau (9 encls.)

1 - Mobile

bls

(3)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY 403 dcl/gcl

100-135-61-47

RECORDED - 74

INDEXED

[redacted]

1957

INT. SEC.

*cc. [redacted] to RAB by [redacted]
9-18-57*

7C

64 SEP 24 1957

Judge's Decision Delayed On Tuskegee Injunction

By **STUART CULPEPPER**
Advertiser Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 6—Circuit Judge William O. Walton's decision on the hearing of a petition to dissolve the state's temporary injunction against the boycotting activities of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. will be delayed for about two weeks.

Following almost four hours of arguing the legality of the attorney general's filing the petition against the TCA and the value of statements and answers offered as evidence for both sides, Judge Walton adjourned the hearing, promising his decision at the "earliest possible time."

TCA attorney Fred Gray filed a petition with Judge Walton two weeks ago to dissolve the injunction brought against the Negro group at the complaint of Attorney General John Patterson.

A crowd of more than 1,000 Negroes jammed the courtroom and halls of the building to watch the proceedings. Sheriff Preston A. Hornsby said that he had never before seen so many Negroes in one place in Tuskegee since he had been sheriff.

The hearing opened in the courtroom of the Macon County Courthouse in Tuskegee shortly after 9 a.m. today, with Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney, representing the TCA.

Patterson wanted to place some of the 43 witnesses subpoenaed to the hearing on the witness stand, but Shores and Gray would not agree to it. Under Alabama law, oral testimony could not be entered into the hearing without the agreement of both sides.

Shores claimed that the attorney general had no authority to enter into the boycott situation as it was a "private" misunderstanding between the Negroes and whites of Tuskegee.

In his opening statement, which lasted approximately an hour, Shores based the majority of his arguments on legal decisions read from law books.

"Everybody has a right to say or print anything he believes on any subject, as long as he doesn't abuse it," said the Birmingham attorney. "The Alabama constitution says so."

Shores continued his statement by saying Patterson was "just meddling in the affairs of somebody else."

Patterson took the next hour.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
(TUSKEGEE)

Bufile 100-135-61
Mofile 100-1342

Montgomery Advertis
Montgomery, Ala.

Front Page
9/7/57

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DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

100-135-11-16

ENCLOSURE

- 1 -

assisted with information from assistant attorney general Joseph A. Malone and J. Noel Baker.

The attorney general read from sworn affidavits signed by Negroes allegedly threatened and intimidated by members of the TCA and their followers as well as those signed by 15 local merchants. The merchants all claimed that their business had dropped off some 40 to 70 per cent since the first mass meeting of the association June 25.

READS EXCERPTS

He also read excerpts from speeches made by the Negro leaders during the first seven meetings, including statements made by the Rev. Martin Luther King and Rev. Ralph Abernathy.

Patterson claimed that the boycott being carried on in Tuskegee, allegedly at the instigation of the TCA, is a "public nuisance" and is "designed to irreparably cripple and destroy the economy of an entire city and county."

The state attorney also stated that the TCA started the boycott in "malicious retaliation" to legislation passed in both houses of the Legislature, shifting the city limits of the predominantly Negro town to exclude many of the Negro voters.

Patterson had used several newspaper clippings from The Advertiser to substantiate his charges when filing the original petition to enjoin the TCA, but Gray, in a rebuttal following the opening arguments, noted that "newspaper clippings are illegal in hearings of this nature."

Gray then went through each affidavit filed by the state, quoting from them and attempting to prove that they were either irrelevant or inconclusive. The Negro attorney contended that the injunction was designed to frighten and intimidate members of the TCA into renewing their trade with the white merchants of Tuskegee.

House Junks Bill To Divide Macon, Adopts Substitute

Compromise Would Form Study Group

By BOB INGRAM

The House of Representatives yesterday junked a bill which proposed to abolish Macon County, adopting as a substitute a measure creating an interim committee to make a "feasibility study" of such an abolition.

The compromise agreement was reached after a bitter floor fight which included a prediction from one lawmaker that if the bill was not passed "a Negro will represent Macon County in the 1959 Legislature."

Rep Tom Johnson of Tallapoosa voiced the warning as he urged the House to force the Local Legislation Committee to report the bill back to the lower chamber for its second reading.

BILL BLOCKED

Rep. John Murphy, of Mobile, chairman of the committee, had refused to let the bill come back to the House on the grounds that it was a contested bill.

His refusal, which he defended vigorously on the House floor, brought heated responses from Johnson as well as Rep. Judson Locke of Choctaw.

The issue was finally resolved after Reps. Roberts Brown of Opelika and Joe Dawkins of Montgomery both insisted that neither of them knew what was in the bill.

"Every time we have met Macon County has been divided in a different manner," Brown said. "I'm not against the bill, but this is a tremendously serious matter and deserves more study."

CHIEF SPONSOR

Dawkins then suggested the creation of the committee, to be made up of legislative members from the six counties involved.

The committee will include a senator and two House members from Montgomery County, a senator and two house members from Tallapoosa, one senator and one House member from Macon, and two House members from Elmore, Bullock and Lee.

The committee will have at its disposal \$50,000 in state funds to make a detailed study of the proposed abolition of Macon County, and it will make its report no later than the 10th legislative day of the 1959 regular session.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
(TUSKEGEE)
Bufile 100-165-61
Mofile 100-1342

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Front Page
9/7/57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 ckc/gcl

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 10 1957	
FBI - MOBILE	

ENCLOSURE

Tuskegee Ban On Boycotters Tested Today

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 8 (AP)—Negroes who have boycotted white merchants in Tuskegee for nearly three months will try tomorrow to knock down a court injunction.

Circuit Judge Will O. Walton will hear arguments and testimony on a motion to dissolve the temporary restraining order he issued Aug. 16 against the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization.

Walton's injunction prohibited the TCA and its members and followers from "using any force, threats, intimidation and coercion" to stop Negroes from trading with white merchants.

SOME NEVER SERVED

State's attorneys sought to subpoena 43 witnesses, including Negro leaders in Montgomery as well as Tuskegee, but some of the subpoenas were never served said Register in Chancery M. H. Hurt.

The register said officers were unable to serve subpoenas on the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery because they were out of the city.

King and Abernathy, leaders in a mass Negro boycott of segregated city buses in Montgomery, attended a Negro meeting in Tuskegee after the protest started here and publicly endorsed it.

Hurt said subpoenas were served, however, on Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee association, William P. Mitchell, another TCA leader; Manager T. T. Tildon of the huge Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, and President L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute.

State's attorneys contend employees of the VA hospital and the famed Negro college have been active in the boycott here.

Negro leaders have denied using force to support the protest.

The boycott began June 25 after the Alabama Legislature passed a law which virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
(TUSKEGEE)

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Front Page
9/6/57

Bufile 100-135-61
Mofile 100-1342

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DATE 4/4/83 BY SP3 CLK/92

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 10 1957	
FBI - MONTGOMERY	

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 9/16/57

✓ FROM : SAC, Mobile (100-1342)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
(TUSKEGEE)

Rec'd

For the information of the Bureau, I am attaching hereto original and one photostatic copy of item appearing in the Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, on 9/13/57 captioned "Judge Upholds Ban on Macon Boycott."

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Mobile
- mem
- (3)

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ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 clj/bcl

INDEXED-18

1cc g and to RAB by
9-20-57
[redacted]
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100-135-61-437

18 SEP 24 1957

Bureau
[Signature]
INT'D SEC

60 SEP 27 1957

Judge Upholds Ban On Macon Boycott

Injunction At Tuskegee Continued

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept 12 — A temporary injunction aimed at ending a crippling Negro boycott of white merchants of Tuskegee has been upheld by Circuit Judge Will O. Walton and continued in force.

The three-and-a-half-page decree rejecting the Tuskegee Civic Assn.'s motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by Attorney General John Patterson Aug. 15 was signed just three days after a hearing held here in the Macon County Court House. The judge had originally planned to render his decision in about two weeks.

The hearing, held last Friday, lasted about four hours and was confined to arguments and prepared briefs by opposing attorneys. No oral testimony was allowed from any of 43 witnesses subpoenaed by the state.

SIGNED AT LAFAYETTE

The decree, signed in LaFayette Monday, was received in the Attorney General's office today.

The temporary injunction remains in effect pending a hearing on the merits of the injunction and the petition filed by the Attorney General asking for it.

No date has been set for the hearing, and it is uncertain whether the TCA will appeal Judge Walton's decision or contest the injunction on its relative merits.

One TCA member, requesting that his name be withheld, said he felt "reasonably sure that the association will go ahead and have a hearing on the injunction's merits."

C. G. Gomillion, president of the TCA, said tonight that he had not been notified of the court's decision. He declined to make any comment until he had received official notice from his attorney.

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
(TUSKEGEE)

Bufile 100-135-61
Mofile 100-1342

Montgomery Advertise
Montgomery, Ala.
Front Page
September 13, 1957

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SEP 16 1957	
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100-135-61-437
ENCLOSURE

NEXT MOVE

Fred Gray, one of the two attorneys representing the TCA, said that a decision on the next move would "probably be announced in a couple of days."

When asked to comment on the decision against his organization, Gray replied that "we've come to sort of expect these things." He later changed his statement to a refusal to comment one way or the other.

The Rev. S. T. Martin, a member of the TCA executive council and featured speaker during last Tuesday night's mass meeting of the group, derided the decision as "preposterous."

"It is absolutely preposterous, that's all I can say," groaned Martin. "I'm not too surprised at anything now, though, the way things stand."

LEGAL STAFF

Martin, in his speech, said that he was "proud to be a Negro" when he saw the showing made by TCA attorneys in comparison with the state's legal staff.

The state's injunction against the Negro organization enjoins and restrains the TCA, its officers, members, agents, employes, servants, followers, attorneys, successor or successors, and all persons in active concert or participation with the TCA from using any "force, threats, intimidation, and coercion" to prevent any person from buying or trading with any merchant in Macon County.

In the petition for injunction filed by Patterson, the state claimed

that the TCA was conducting an illegal boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee by means ranging from persuasion threats and in-

(Continued From Page 1)

timidation.

SWORN AFFIDAVITS

Attached to the state's bill were newspaper clippings, sworn affidavits, and handbills and membership lists obtained in three raids on the TCA and a Negro print shop.

Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney, and Gray, acting for the TCA, claimed that the Attorney General had no right or authority to institute the injunction proceedings, and that the injunction was issued to prevent the commission of a criminal offense. Therefore, they argued, the court had no authority to issue the injunction.

Patterson and his assistants, Joseph A. Malone, J. Noel Baker, and Joe Robertson, asserted that the State of Alabama had the power to pray for the injunction on the ground that there was a conspiracy to violate the anti-boycott law of Alabama, and that such actions amount to a public nuisance.

Judge Walton ruled that there was enough established law in the state to ascertain that the "court may retain the injunction until the final hearing on the cause of the merits."

FINAL HEARING

He ruled that since the retention of the injunction would do the TCA no apparent harm, and while the dissolution might tend to harm the State of Alabama, the injunction should be retained for a final hearing of the cause.

Patterson expressed pleasure at the decision and said that he expects to be able to produce witnesses and additional evidence in the hearing on the merits of the injunction, proving unquestionably that the TCA "has violated the laws of the state and has been engaged in an illegal boycott." He said he also intends to prove that TCA members have "threatened, intimidated, and coerced" Tuskegee Negroes to prevent their trading with white merchants of the town.

"We are going to staff the town with a man from this office to police and enforce the injunction," said the attorney general, "and we intend to prosecute any violators we find."

CRIMINAL ACTION

Patterson also revealed that his office is "strongly considering taking criminal action against the

leaders of the TCA for their part in the boycott.

"The trouble with that is," said the state law enforcement officer, "that they want to be put in jail to get more sympathy and money for their cause."

He again asserted the "average Tuskegee Negro" is being duped and misled by the "so-called leaders of the TCA."

"The average member of the TCA and the town is having to foot the bill for their leaders to cause them a lot of irreparable damage," said Patterson, "and they don't even realize it."

"They are paying for their leaders to go to schools like the Highlander-Folk School in Tennessee so they can learn to be race agitators and create civil disturbances."

Gormillion is listed as a faculty member of the Highlander School and also as a student. He recently appeared on the 25th Anniversary program of the school, talking about integration progress in this area as he saw it.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 9/27/57

FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-439)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

(Handwritten circled text: RACIAL)

Re Bureau letter to Mobile 9/6/57.

Referenced letter enclosed a clipping captioned "Negro Claims White Attack", pertaining to an alleged attack on Reverend J. W. BONNER near Prattville, Ala. on 9/4/57.

The following persons advised that no identification had been made concerning the persons who fired at Reverend J. W. BONNER's automobile, and advised further that this shooting had not been connected as yet with any organization:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 cly/d

Any additional information received concerning this matter will be forwarded to the Bureau promptly.

- 4 - Bureau (2 - 100-135-61) (REGISTERED)
- (2 - 100-7801)
- 5 - Mobile (2 - 44-439)
- (1 - 105-17)
- (1 - 105-17-SF-11)

60 OCT 4 1957
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EX-10

OCT 1 1957

INT. SEC.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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MO 44-439

[REDACTED]

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In connection with this matter, SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] on 9/12/57, pertaining to another matter. On this occasion [REDACTED] expressed his dislike and distrust of all pro-segregation organizations, including the Klan organizations and the Citizens Councils. He stated that he has repeatedly warned members and leaders of those groups that their activities were working against the best interests of Alabama and that their very efforts to discourage integration in this state were more likely to bring about integration at an earlier date than would otherwise be necessary. He stated in pertinent part: "They (the Citizens Councils) are going to fool around long enough til they get a Court order against them to integrate the schools. And when they do, I'm going to carry it out." [REDACTED] then changed his expression slightly and added: "At least I'm going to keep law and order."

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[REDACTED]

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Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

October 7, 1957

Director, FBI

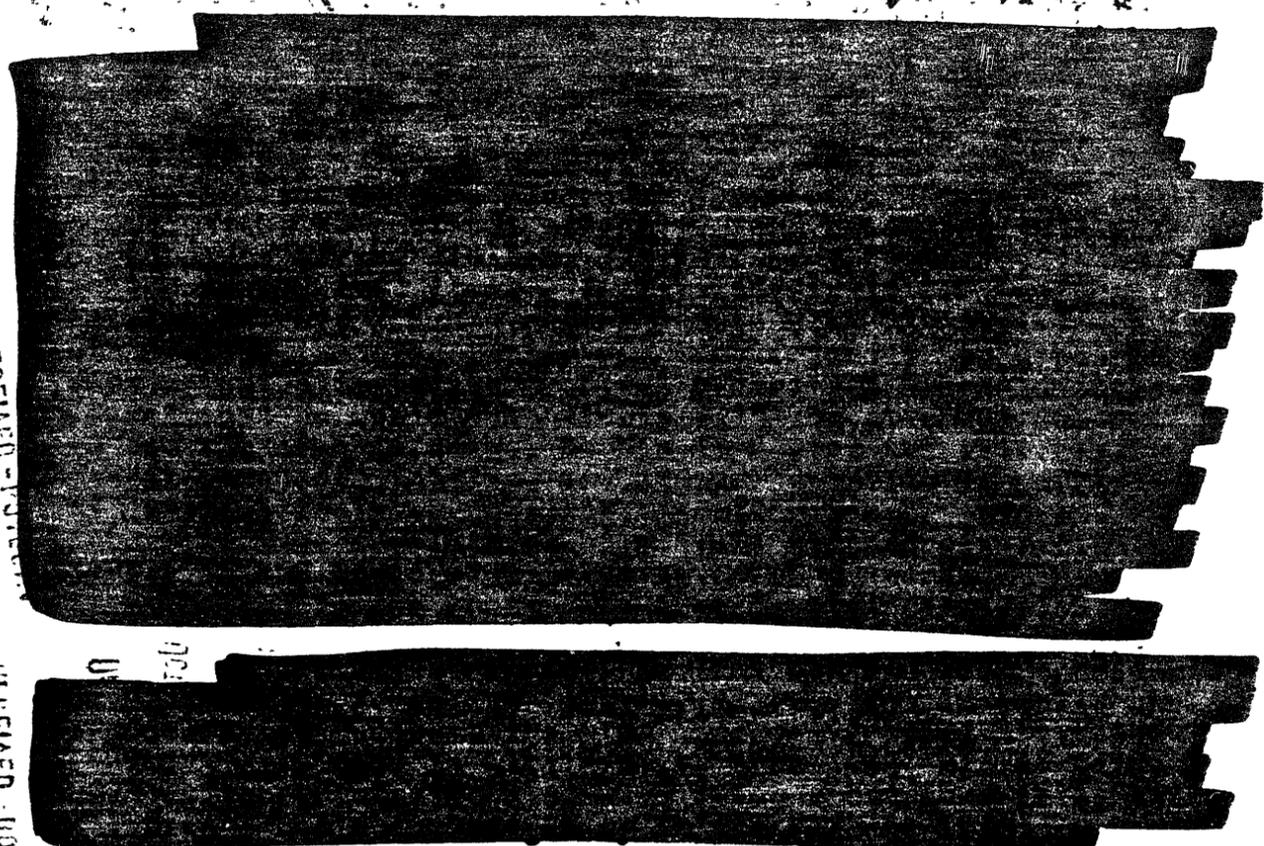
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RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dfg/d

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EX - 137

The above is for your information

100-135-61-439

RECORDED - 75

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

OCT 10 1957

OCT 8 - 1957
COMM. FBI

MAIL ROOM

RECEIVED - JUSTICE
RECEIVED - TOLSON
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RECEIVED - TROTTER
RECEIVED - NEASE
RECEIVED - TELE. ROOM
RECEIVED - HOLLAMAN
RECEIVED - GANDY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 9-23-57

FROM: SAC, New Orleans

Classified by: [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 4/4/83

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Re Mobile letter 7-24-57, reports of SA [redacted], New Orleans, dated 5-23-49 and 1-16-59, entitled "Young Progressives of America, Internal Security - C," report of SA [redacted], New Orleans, 4-19-49, entitled "Communist Party, USA, District No. 24, New Orleans Division, Internal Security - C," and Bureau letter to New Orleans 8-14-57.

The report of SA [redacted] dated 5-23-49, Pages 3 and 4, reports that the "New Orleans Item" daily newspaper in an article dated August 31, 1948, entitled "Group Condemns Peacetime Draft," reported that on August 30, 1948, the "founding meeting of the Young Progressives of Louisiana was held. The article reported that the group consisted of Negroes and whites. This article set out the names of the members of the organization elected to the temporary steering committee. [redacted]

[Large redacted block of text]

The report of SA [redacted] dated 1-16-50, reflects on Page 9 that [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (100-135-61) (RM)
- 2 - Mobile (44-439) (RM)
- 1 - New Orleans (100-15927) 52

RECORDED - 25

100-135-61-440

SEP 25 1957

INDEXED - 25

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OCT 3 1957

0-17 to N.O.
correct date of [redacted]
9-27-57

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INT [redacted]

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EXP. PROC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO 100-15927

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[REDACTED] advised that a fire occurred at the address 440 St. Charles Street in New Orleans on June 9, 1949, and that this was the office of the Progressive Party. [REDACTED]

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The report of SA [REDACTED] dated 4-18-49, on Page 43, set out information appearing in "The New Orleans States" newspaper of February 7, 1949. This article stated that sixty-four persons, some of them students at Newcomb College and Dillard University, were found guilty in Municipal Court of disturbing the peace, following a raid by police at 816 Orleans Street. The article stated that the police announced the raid was on a party had by whites and Negroes and that thirty-six white men and women were arrested. The article stated that some of the students present stated they had been invited to attend the party by members of the "Young Progressive Party." The report of Agent [REDACTED] states that in another article of same paper it was indicated that the Progressive Party charged police intimidation in the arrest of the individuals at 816 Orleans Street.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-16-12

ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1 - Mr. [redacted]

October 1, 1957

Special Agent in Charge

Cleveland

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - SUB

25129

Dear Sir:

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/57 BY [redacted]

Classified by sp3 d/kl
Declassify on: OADR 4/4/83

These reports have been and are being obtained from a strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis of the information contained therein should be made in an extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal the source of the information or the possible identity of the informant. The substance of this material should not be included in an investigative report or made available to unauthorized individuals or outside agencies unless paraphrased in such a way that the identity of the informant and the source of the information will not be disclosed. It is imperative that this procedure be closely followed.

You are instructed to consider the contents of these reports for intelligence purposes and not as possible evidence. Conduct appropriate investigation in those instances where you feel the reported matter or the reported material along with information already available to your office warrants the same. When pertinent, information from these reports should be disseminated and characterized as emanating from a source of "unknown reliability."

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

- 1 - New York (Enclosures - 2)
- 1 - Mobile (Enclosures - 2)
- 1 - Atlanta (Enclosure) (info)

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
OCT 1 1957
MAILED

Enclosures 10(2) 1
[redacted] (10) 319
①-100-135-61 (Encon)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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100-135-61-NR 10/1/57

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FBI

Date: 10/2/57

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL
AIRMAIL
 (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-135-61)
 FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1342)
 RE: RACIAL SITUATION ORACON
 STATE OF ALABAMA
 (PHENIX CITY)

PA
 [REDACTED] confidentially advised on 9/30/57, that on 9/26/57 or 9/27/57 [REDACTED]

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 [REDACTED] had received a telephone call from an unidentified woman who informed him that on 9/30/57, she would bring ten colored children to enroll in Central High School. [REDACTED] had been unable to secure any particulars from this person. He was sure that she was colored from her conversation, and although she would not give her name, she did say that she was with the NAACP out of Atlanta. [REDACTED] informed that [REDACTED] did not commit himself on the question of whether or not the colored students would be admitted.

[REDACTED]

Every attempt was made to keep the matter secret so as to forestall possible outbreaks of public sentiment. He informed that no colored children did appear on 9/30/57, and that no further communication had been received from the unidentified woman. At the time of receipt of this information

- 3 - Bureau (100-135-61) (REGISTERED)
- 2 - Atlanta (AM) (REGISTERED)
- 2 - Mobile (100-1342)

Acl

(7)

RECORDED - 55
EX - 126

100-135-61-441

12 OCT 4 1957

60 OCT 9 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83

BY [Signature]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

INT. SEC.

8

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MO 100-1342

no newspaper publicity had been given the incident, and
wished to avoid this.

[REDACTED]

7C
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He regarded the decision on this question as solely one for the school authorities. [REDACTED] is now inclined to believe that the telephone call to [REDACTED] was a hoax, designed at creating consternation and confusion among public officials and with no real intent to present the colored students at the school. He has advised he will keep the FBI advised of any significant developments.

Information copies are designated for Atlanta in view of reference to NAACP in Atlanta.

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-135 Sub 61) DATE: 10/7/57

FROM : SAC, Mobile (100-1361)

SUBJECT: RACON
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 cdc/gcd

7C
7D

On 9/30/57, [redacted] contacted SA [redacted] and exhibited to him a typewritten anonymous letter which he had received earlier that date. Instant letter bore no return address, however, it was postmarked 9/29/57 at Valdosta, Ga. It was addressed to [redacted] and reads as follows:

"As a precaution I think your college should be watched very closely.

"We think our fire at Albany was an inside job to further intergration.

"We may be wrong but it looked very suspicious.

"Yours truly,

"Georgia Cracker Segregationists"

7C
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[redacted] explained that a Negro college in Albany, Ga., was set afire by some unidentified persons several days previously, and the school was very badly damaged. He had no information as to whether this arson was the outgrowth of racial matters in Albany or not. Neither did he have any information as to the identity of the person who sent him instant letter.

In concluding, he advised that he intended to turn instant letter over to [redacted] Tallahassee, Fla., and be guided by [redacted] instructions as to whether or not he should alert the authorities at Florida A & M College for Negroes at Tallahassee.

Since no Federal violation is alleged, no further action is being taken by the Mobile Office. RUC

2-Bureau
2-Atlanta
1-Mobile
[redacted] egp
(5)

RECORDED - 30

EX-105

100-135-61-44
OCT 9 1957
[Signature]

7C

66 OCT 14 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 10/8/57

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1342)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83

BY sp3 clc/gcl

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

ReBuLet 9/20/57, captioned "SEMIANNUAL LISTING OF KLAN ORGANIZATIONS AND INFORMANT COVERAGE, IS-X" (Bufile 100-7801).

Enclosed herewith are the original and six copies of blank memo entitled "RACIAL CONDITIONS - STATE OF ALABAMA", wherein is contained information requested in relet regarding alleged beating of Negro [redacted] and alleged shooting into Negro neighborhood by Klansman.

The complete details, as shown to [redacted] in summation and with the connection between the alleged beating and shooting incidents, were furnished by him 9/26/57. No publicity was given to either incident.

Mobile Klan informants have reported no knowledge of either activity and no information reflecting Klan membership on the part of [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau (100-135-61) (Encls. 7) (REGISTERED)
- 2 - Mobile (100-1342)
- [redacted] - Amd (105-17-SF9)
- (5)

ENCLOSURE
 7-33
 let to cover on 10/11/57
 RAB: [redacted]
 10-12-57
 [redacted] det
 (ult. med)

RECORDED - 33

INDEXED - 33

contained in
 [redacted] det
 10-11-57

100-135-61-443

OCT 11 1957

INT
 [redacted]

7C
7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
October 8, 1957

RACIAL CONDITIONS
STATE OF ALABAMA

B. APPROX. 1924

7C
7D

[REDACTED]

he had been abducted from the streets of Opelika on the evening of August 5, 1957, by six unknown white men, taken into the woods and struck on the buttocks with a stick and told to leave town after being returned to within the neighborhood of his home. [REDACTED] was unable to identify his assailants, two of whom forced him into what he believed was a 1955 or 1956 Chevrolet or Ford Station Wagon with Chambers County, Alabama license tags, forced him to lie on the floor, and then was driven for approximately 20 minutes to an unknown wooded location. He was taken from the car and while one of the men held his hands around a tree, others took down his trousers and he was struck with a stick or wooden plank on the buttocks several blows, after which he was again placed on the floor of the car and driven back to Opelika and let out near his home. [REDACTED] could not recall any exact words said to him, other than general remarks that his assailants did not like "smart niggers" and it would be best for him to get out of town, although no "or else" threats were made. [REDACTED] was unable to furnish any descriptions of the white men, claiming they were all dressed in different work and sport clothes, and that it was too dark for him to distinguish any of them. [REDACTED] advised that examination of the victim did not show any physical injuries two days after the incident.

B. APPROX. 1915 [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] had been involved in an affray on July 18, 1957, with a white man. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On this occasion, [REDACTED] appeared to be the provocator, according to [REDACTED] and he was charged with Assault and Battery, but

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3ck/d

100 - 135 - 61 - 443
ENCLOSURE

Re: RACIAL CONDITIONS
STATE OF ALABAMA

the case was "nol prossed" by agreement of both sides. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] has advised that he had no evidence that [REDACTED] was in-
volved in the alleged abduction of [REDACTED] and the latter
felt sure [REDACTED] was not among his abductors. [REDACTED] has
not been approached or otherwise contacted or threatened by
[REDACTED] or others since, according to what he has told [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

- Liaison Section
1 - Mr. [redacted]

7C

RECORDED - 52

100-135-61 - 443

EX 103

Date: October 17, 1957
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Chief, Security Division
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

There is being furnished you herewith for your information a copy of a memorandum dated October 8, 1957, prepared by the Mobile Office of this Bureau concerning the captioned matter.

Enclosure

- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosure)
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations (Enclosure)
Air Force

1 - RAB (By Form 0-6, same date) (Enclosure)

MAILED 8
OCT 17 1957
COMM - FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Nease
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

7116
52 OCT 21 1957 DE 102
FBI
RECEIVED-MVIF

BY COURIER SVC.
70 OCT 18
COMM - FBI

MAIL ROOM

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

DC-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 10, 1957

The attached was sent to the
Director [REDACTED]

Attachment
hbb

7D

file 100-135-61

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Nease
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

*Bureau of Investigation
FBI*

RECORDED 76
INDEXED - 76

100-135-41-444

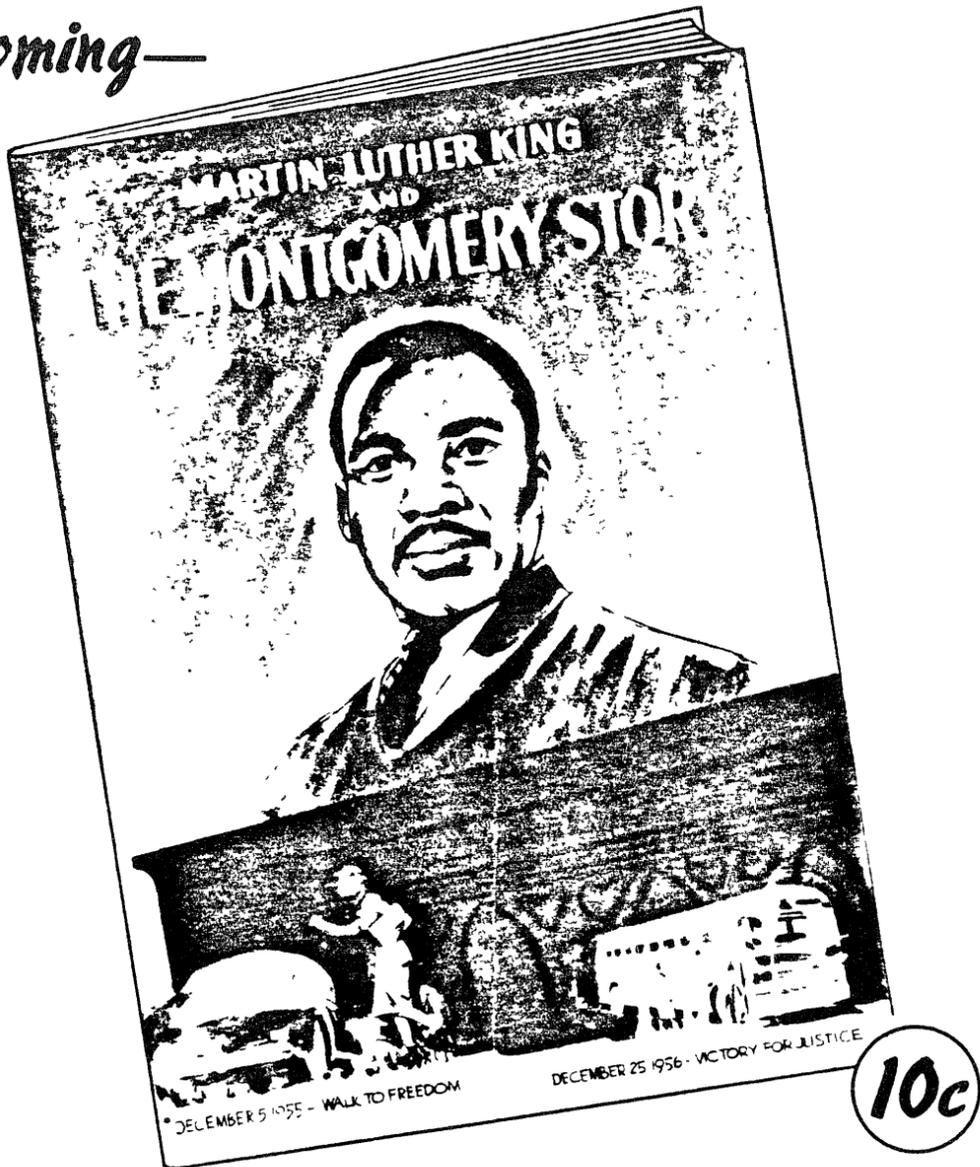
OCT 15 1957

7p
ENCLOSURE
7 20 OCT 22 1957 7-202

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3cle/ycl

[Handwritten signature]

Coming—



DRAMATIC—EXCITING—VISUAL

A 16-page, four-color, comic-book style
story of one of the most important
events of our times

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]

100-135-61-444
ENCLOSURE

The Montgomery Story

In all the long struggle against racial discrimination, few things have been more exciting or important than the tremendous year-long "walk to freedom" of Montgomery's 50,000 Negroes. The story of their patient, determined, nonviolent assault on jim crow has been told in the newspapers, in magazine articles, and on radio and television

But for masses of people to read, and understand, it needed telling in the most widely read medium of our day, and that's how it is now being told!

NOW – IN VIVID, HARD-HITTING
COMIC-BOOK FORM DONE BY THE AL CAPP
ORGANIZATION, CREATORS OF "LI'L ABNER" –
YOUR GUARANTEE OF A FIRST-RATE,
PROFESSIONAL JOB

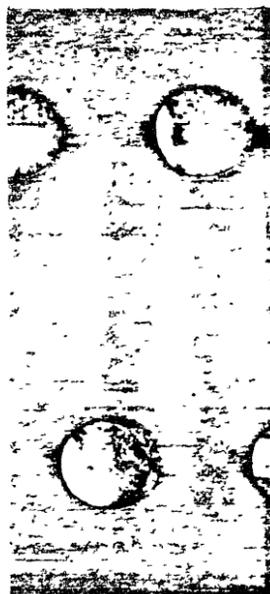
For Children

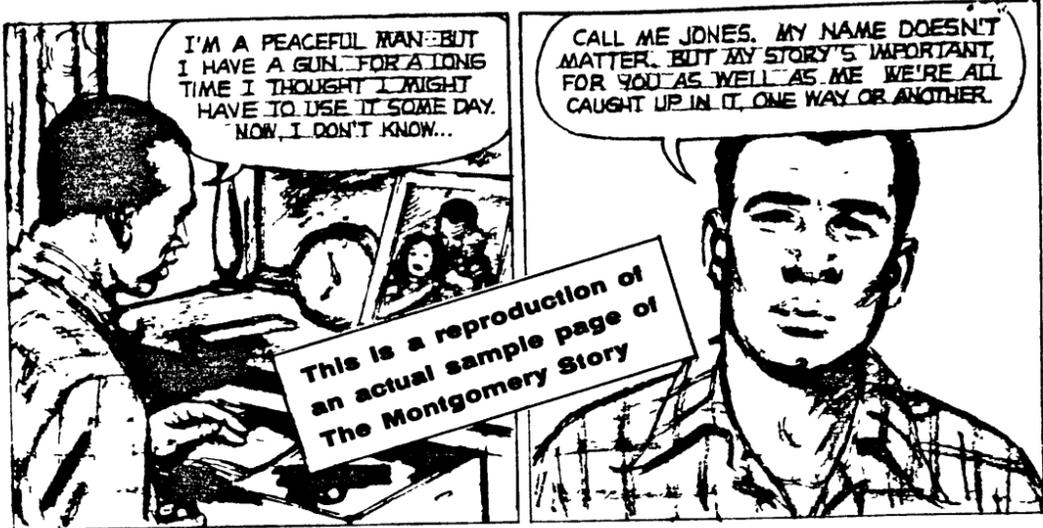
Children of all ages will thrill to the story of the Negroes who would not yield in the face of threats and bombings. Most comic-books glorify violence – this one demonstrates the real heroism of ordinary men, women and children who pit their whole strength against evil but refuse to hate or use violence while they do it.

For Adults

THE MONTGOMERY STORY is more than the account of what happened in one city to one group of people. It is a signpost, a book of directions for others who would work for freedom and brotherhood without adding to the world's store of hatred and bitterness

**HELP MAKE SURE THE MONTGOMERY
STORY IS TOLD ALL OVER THE
UNITED STATES. ORDER COPIES TODAY
– SEE BACK PAGE FOR DETAILS**





I'M A PEACEFUL MAN BUT I HAVE A GUN. FOR A LONG TIME I THOUGHT I MIGHT HAVE TO USE IT SOME DAY. NOW, I DON'T KNOW...

CALL ME JONES. MY NAME DOESN'T MATTER. BUT MY STORY'S IMPORTANT, FOR YOU AS WELL AS ME WE'RE ALL CAUGHT UP IN IT, ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

This is a reproduction of an actual sample page of The Montgomery Story

I LIVE IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. I LOVE MONTGOMERY, BUT I'VE HATED IT, TOO. A NEGRO ANYWHERE IN THE DEEP SOUTH HAS A HARD TIME. JIM CROW SITS MIGHTY HEAVY ON A MAN'S SPIRIT.

PEOPLE LIVE SCARED UNDER JIM CROW. I WAS SCARED, TOO. YOU NEVER KNOW WHEN SOMETHING MIGHT BUST OUT, AND I HAVE A WIFE AND BABY.



SNAP IT UP, BOY. I WANT THAT CAR IN A HURRY.



SAY HELLO TO DADDY.

DA...

WE USED TO PLAY--THE BABY AND I--RIGHT NEXT TO THE BUREAU WITH THAT LOADED GUN. I WONDERED IF I'D HAVE THE COURAGE TO USE IT TO DEFEND MY FAMILY. LATELY, I'VE STARTED TO WONDER IF THAT REALLY WOULD BE COURAGE.

NOW TAKE ROSA PARKS. SHE REALLY HAD COURAGE. SAT THERE IN THE BUS THAT NIGHT AND JUST QUIETLY SAID NO WHEN THE BUS DRIVER TOLD HER TO GIVE HER SEAT TO A WHITE MAN.



DA!

AND HOW'S MY LITTLE BOY TODAY?



FOR THE LAST TIME... ARE YOU GETTING UP... OR AREN'T YOU?

MARTIN LUTHER KING and THE MONTGOMERY STORY

Contents

One page on the life of Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association. His birth in the South, his education, opportunities to work in the North, his determination to come back to the South to help his people.

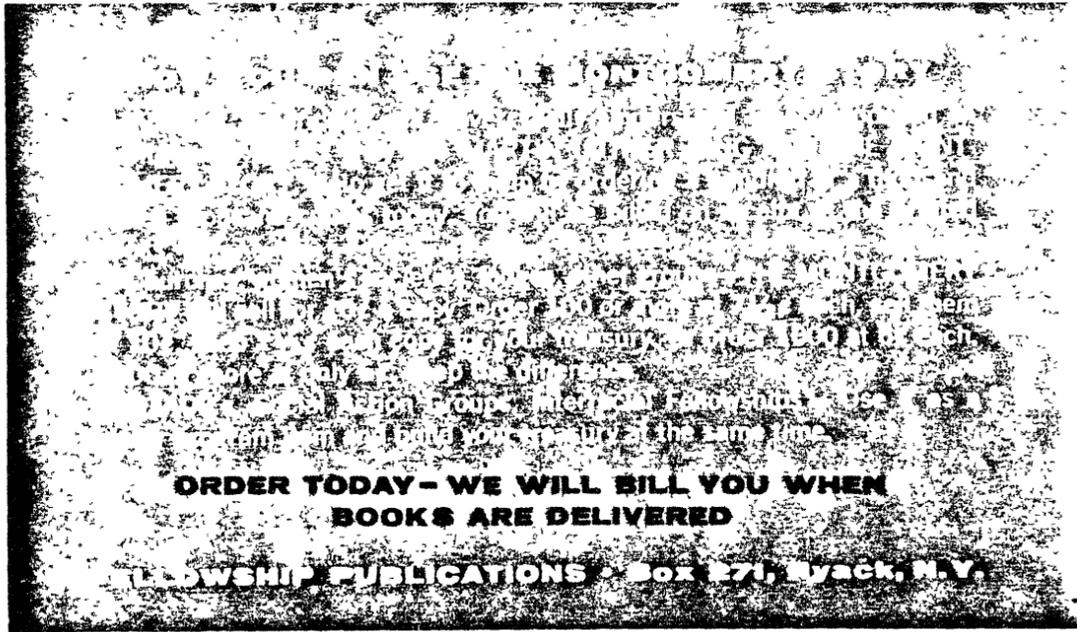
Ten pages of the story of the Montgomery crusade, told through the eyes of a fictional character. Beginning of the bus boycott when Rosa Parks refused to vacate her seat for a white man. Spread of the movement from a one-day protest to a full-scale campaign against discrimination. Coming of Martin Luther King and other ministers to the leadership of the movement. Mass meetings in the churches. The arrest of 93 ministers. The emphasis on "refusal to hate" and the power of love. Successful conclusion of the campaign and desegregation of the Montgomery buses.

Two pages of the story of *A Nation that Won Its Freedom by the Montgomery*

Method A brief summary of how Mahatma Gandhi led the Indian people to freedom from the British Empire by the method that Martin Luther King calls "Christian love," and Gandhi called "satyagraha" (soul force).

Two pages explaining how the method of nonviolence works. Respect for the personality of the opponent and an attempt to understand his feelings. The appeal to the opponent's conscience; the effort to win a victory for both sides, with friendship and understanding, rather than bitterness and retaliation.

MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE MONTGOMERY STORY will be in four colors throughout. It is published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation as part of that organization's concern for brotherhood and reconciliation. Space will be available on the last page to rubber-stamp or print the name of your organization as the distributor.



XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-135-61-445

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

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 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.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies), _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

For your information _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages
 100-135-61-446

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Judge Drops Gray Charge

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A disorderly conduct charge against Fred D. Gray for refusing to leave a white waiting room at the city airport here was dismissed today in Recorder's Court after the Negro attorney said he "did not mean to create a disturbance or cause trouble."

Judge D. Eugene Loe announced he took the action after a conference with Gray before court convened today, when the attorney assured him he had no intention "creating an incident."

"The defendant appeared before me in my chambers just before court," the judge said, "and stated he arrived at Dannelly Field at 1:55 p.m. to catch a 2:05 p.m. flight to Atlanta, that his flight was late and the ticket agent told him to wait while he tried to get him on another flight."

"He stated that when he sat in the white waiting room he had no intention of creating an incident. He further stated he did not know there was a colored waiting room at the time he sat down."

"He assured me he was sorry the incident took place and he did not intend to create a disturbance or cause trouble. Based on this statement together with investigation and recommendation of the city prosecutor, Dave Crosland, I am dismissing the case."

Gray's trial on the Sept. 27 charge was originally set for Oct. 2 but was postponed until today at his request.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3ck/jc

ALABAMA JOURNAL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
DATE 10/11/57
PAGE One

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

BUFILE: 100-135-61
PROFILE: 44-439

1cc to Rank by 0-6
10/21/57

7C

ENCLOSURE 100-135-61-446
1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 10/16/57

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are two copies of clipping from the MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER, daily at Montgomery, 10/15/57, page one, captioned "Negro to Appeal Oak Park Fine". This pertains to the arrest of MARK GILMORE.

This office is conducting no investigation, but will follow and report disposition of the case.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
- 1 - Mobile
- ac
- (3)

ENCLOSURE

7C

EX-131

1 cc excel
to RIT by o/b
10/21/57

7C

RECORDED - 88

40
100-135-61-44
OCT 22 1957

INDEXED - 88

EX-131

7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dcl/gcl

F123
OCT 28 1957

INT. SEC.

Negro To Appeal Oak Park Fine

By JUDY WAGNON

A 17-year-old Negro fined yesterday for disorderly conduct after being arrested in Oak Park is appealing the case to Circuit Court.

The Negro was booked by police as Mack Gilmore, but attorney Fred Gray said the youth's name was Mark Gilmore. His address is listed as 405 Derricote St.

Gilmore was represented yesterday in Recorder's Court by Gray, the local Negro attorney who was arrested Sept. 27 for refusing to move from the white waiting room at Dannelly Field and whose case was dismissed prior to its scheduled trial Friday.

Recorder's Court Judge D. Eugene Loe fined Gilmore \$50 and costs on the disorderly conduct charge yesterday, and Gray promptly served notice he was appealing the case.

Gilmore's appeal is expected to be heard early in the week of Nov. 11 in Circuit Court when city appeal cases are scheduled.

Patrolman J. T. Walters testified yesterday that he arrested Gilmore Oct. 7 at approximately

5.30 p. m. as the youth was walking through city-owned Oak Park just behind the pavillion.

A city ordinance prohibits Negroes from the park. Cases against two other Negroes arrested in the park have been dismissed since the ordinance was passed June 4.

In testimony yesterday, attorney Gray asked Patrolman Walters if he was aware of the city ordinance which makes it unlawful for Negroes to be in the park.

When the officer replied yes, Gray asked: "Is there any reason why you did not charge him with violating that ordinance?"

City Prosecutor Dave Crosland's objection to this question was sustained by Judge Loe.

Walters testified that Gilmore attempted to argue with him about his rights to be in the park. The officer said he then placed Gilmore under arrest.

Gilmore, who said he was an employe at a local hospital, told the court that he was on his way to work at the time of his arrest. He said that he often walked

(See PARK, Page 2A)

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

DATE 10-15-57

PAGE 1

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

BUFILE: 100-135-61
FOFILE: 44-439

100-135-61-447
10/21/57
70

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3cd/gcl

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-447

6

Park

(Continued From Page 1)

through the park going to and coming from work.

The Negro said he was struck by the arresting officer, but Walters denied this charge to Judge Loe.

Walters said that it was Gilmore's "reluctancy to cooperate and tendency to argue" which resulted in his arrest.

Judge Loe, in levying the \$50 fine against Gilmore, said he had been "lenient in the past" in dealing with similar cases and added, "But if they're going to insist on making Montgomery a national recognition point . . ."

Charges against two Negroes arrested in Oak Park Aug. 1 were dismissed Aug. 5 before coming up for trial when they denied knowing about the ordinance.

The ordinance—passed June 4—states in part that it shall be unlawful for white and colored persons to enter upon or use in any way public parks or other public houses or public places, pools, wading beaches, lakes or ponds, excepting those assigned to each respective race.

Negro attorney Gray, who was arrested in the white waiting room at Dannelly Field, had been charged with disorderly conduct, as was Gilmore in yesterday's case.

Charges against Gray were dismissed when he apologized for the incident and said he did not know there was a colored waiting room at Dannelly.

To date, there has been no court trial of the city's park segregation ordinance.

FBI

Date: 10/21/57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE

RACON, GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 clg/gcl

7C
7D

[REDACTED] advised on 10/20/57 as follows: [REDACTED]

on night of 10/18/57 shot and killed MELVIN JOWERS, a 44 year old white man, during argument at Havana, Fla. over money allegedly owed [REDACTED] by JOWERS. Immediately following shooting, [REDACTED] fled to Albany, Ga., and was apprehended there by local authorities on 10/19/57. [REDACTED] has been returned to Fla. by Gadsden County SO and will be prosecuted on state charge of murder.

Sometime during night of 10/19/57, unidentified person or persons set off small charge of dynamite on ground about 50 feet from Negro church at Havana, Fla. Resulting blast dug hole in ground but caused no injuries to anyone and resulted in only slight property damage to church, as concussion shattered several window panes in church [REDACTED] Havana town authorities have instant dynamiting under investigation but have developed no clues as to identity of person or persons responsible, as there were no eye witnesses. [REDACTED] no evidence present indicating any Klan group or similar organization responsible for this dynamiting. He believes instant dynamiting is undoubtedly result of racial tension at Havana over murder of local white man in cold blood by Negro.

Inasmuch as no Federal violation alleged, no further action being taken by Mobile office.

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile
mer

EX-131

RECORDED - 20

100-157-61-44

12 OCT 23 1957

52051
Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature] M Per [Signature]

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

OCT 27 1957

TELETYPE

DATE 4/4/83 BY SP3 dfg/dcl
URGENT 10-27-57 6-11 PM JLC

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC MOBILE (ORACON) MOBILE

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED SA [REDACTED] TWENTY-SEVENTH
INSTANT THAT REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION, APPEARED ON TV PROGRAM QUOTE LOOK HERE UNQUOTE
WHICH PROGRAM TELEVISED NATIONALLY TWO DASH THIRTY PM TO
THREE PM TWENTY-SEVENTH INSTANT ORIGINATING WITH WSFA-TV.
SHORTLY BEFORE SCHEDULED TELECAST UNKNOWN PERSONS THREW CHAIN
OVER POWER LINES NEAR TRANSFORMER CAUSING LOCAL STATION TO GO OFF
AIR DURING BROADCAST BUT DID NOT DISRUPT NATIONAL TELECAST.

PUBLICITY IN MONTGOMERY PRESS DURING PAST WEEK QUOTED SAM
ENGLEHARDT, LEADER LOCAL WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL AS REQUESTING
WSFA-TV NOT TO CARRY REFERENCED PROGRAM LOCALLY WHICH REQUEST
DENIED. [REDACTED] REQUESTED FBI INVESTIGATE INCIDENT. HE WAS
ADVISED FBI HAD NO JURISDICTION AND TO REFER MATTER TO LOCAL
AUTHORITIES. THIS OFFICE TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION EXCEPT TO
CONTACT INFORMANTS TO DETERMINE IF INCIDENT KLAN INSPIRED.

RECORDED-84 INDEXED-84 100-135-61-449
OCT 30 1957
CORRECTION LINE SIX WORD THREE SHOULD BE TWENTY

END AND ACK

7-16 PM OK FBI WA CS

THA 7332 Belmont

65 NOV 4 1957

cc Baumgardner

7C
7D

[REDACTED]
7C

[REDACTED]

closed 10/28/57

7C

10/28/57
Let to ACST
on 10/31/57
RAB & me hearing
[REDACTED]

7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

100-135-61

Date: October 28, 1957 DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3cl/jgd

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Racon - mobile

This will confirm information telephonically furnished on October 28, 1957, to [redacted] Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army, by Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau.

7C

On October 27, 1957, [redacted]

[redacted] furnished the following information.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Negro integration leader, appeared on the television program "Look Here" on October 27, 1957. The program, which was telecast nationally, originated in Montgomery and was to have been carried over Television Station WSPA-TV. However, shortly before the program was to begin someone threw a chain over the station's power lines near the transformer causing WSPA-TV to go off the air. The action did not interfere with the network telecast. 100-135-61450

7C
7D

RECORDED - 24

Articles appearing in the Montgomery public press in the week preceding the telecast reflected that Sam Engelhardt, pro-segregation leader, had appealed to Television Station WSPA-TV not to carry the program. His request was denied by officials of the station.

1 - RAB (By Form 0-6, same date)

1 - Acting AAG McLean (By Form 0-6, same date)

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4 1957

MAIL ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
8 4 OCT 29
COMM - FBI

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence

Any additional pertinent information received relative to this matter will be furnished you promptly.

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

**1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force**

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) b2, b7c, b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies), _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

For your information _____

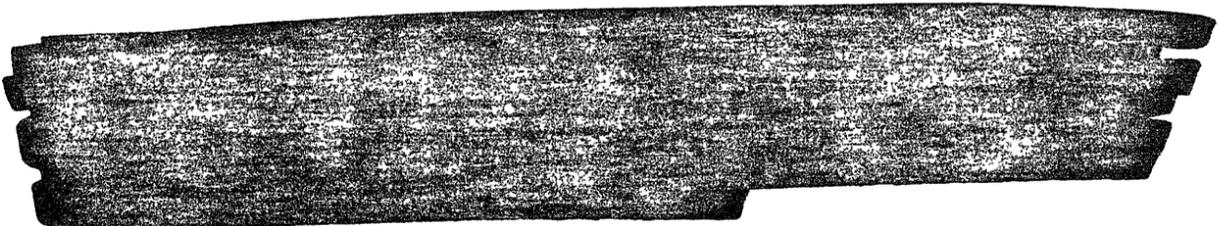
The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
 100-135-61-451

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Per Bureau instructions, no active investigation is being conducted concerning this new group in Dallas County, Ala., however it is being followed closely with [redacted] and any information he develops and furnishes voluntarily to the Mobile Office will be submitted to the Bureau.

7C
November 6, 1957

SAC, Mobile
RECORDED - 34

Director, FBI (100-135-61)-451

EX. - 127

**RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA**

Reurlet dated October 31, 1957, in which you furnished information concerning a prosegregation group at Selma, Alabama.

You are instructed to initiate inquiries to determine the name, aims and purposes and other sufficient data concerning this organization in order to definitely determine whether it is a citizens council or a Klan organization. In either event if it appears there will be racial trouble in the area in which this organization exists informants should be developed in this organization who can keep your office apprised of all pertinent developments.

If you determine this organization is a Klan organization submit your recommendations concerning advisability of conducting investigation in accordance with instructions set forth in Section 87EE of the Manual of Instructions. Keep the Bureau advised of all pertinent information received relative to this organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

NOTE ON YELLOW:

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dcl/gcl

7D

[REDACTED]

It is not known at this time whether it is a Klan or a citizens council.

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

:dlh
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MAILED 11
NOV-6 1957
COMM - FBI

*7 p 51 k
OHL*

64 NOV 13 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 11/19/57

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1361)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

DATE 4/4/83 BY *Ap3 dcl/fcl*

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are two clippings taken from the 11/15/57, issue of "The Tallahassee Democrat", daily newspaper, Tallahassee, Fla. These items, appearing under the caption, "City Bus Seat Law is Upheld by Leon Judge", reflect the current status of the bus boycott by Negroes in Tallahassee, Fla.

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- ② - Bureau (Encls. 2 - REGISTERED)
- 2 - Mobile (100-1361)
- Amcl
- (4)

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ENCLOSURE
135

*Level detached
on 11/19/57*

INDEXED - 16
RECORDED 135

100-135-61-452

NOV 22 1957

INT. SEC.

68 DEC 10 1957

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City Bus Seat Law Is Upheld By Leon Judge

Circuit Judge W. May Walker today affirmed a City Court conviction of one white and two Negro university students of violating Tallahassee's bus seating ordinance.

In effect he upheld constitutionality of the ordinance enacted during a controversy early this year.

The defendants, Joe Spagna of St. Petersburg, who was attending Florida State University at the time of the arrests last January, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. & M. University for Negroes, were sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined \$500 each by the lower court.

Through their Negro attorney, Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, an appeal was filed in Circuit Court following the conviction in February. Rodriguez represents the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MAY ASSIGN SEATS

The city ordinance which they allegedly violated provides that bus drivers may assign seats on a basis of weight distribution, health consideration and other factors. It does not mention segregation.

The three students were arrested Jan. 10 after they left assigned seats and sat together. They were arrested by city police after refusing to return to their assigned seats, accept their money back or leave the bus.

In arguments before Judge Walker Aug. 30, Rodriguez charged the ordinance is "a legal monstrosity to keep alive segregation."

A spokesman for the Inter-Civic Council said the group probably would now attempt to activate a suit pending in federal district court here challenging constitutionality of the bus seat assignment ordinance.

Federal Judge Dozier DeVane heard argument last March 11 on the suit but refused to rule until a test of the law had been completed in state courts.

DeVane said that time since the two Negro students who had challenged the ordinance in his court had gone first into state courts with their test case he felt compelled as a matter of comity (courtesy) between the courts to keep hands off at this time.

Herndon and Speed had filed

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY SP3 cde/hgd

THE TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
11/15/57

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
Bufile: 100-135 Sub 61
Mofile: 100-1361

file-5
100-135-61
100-135-61
100-135-61
12/5/57

My [unclear]

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100-135-61-452

ENCLOSURE

From Page 1

City Bus Seat Law Is Up Held

the federal court action.

Rodriguez contended at the City Court trial that ordinance is unconstitutional because it sets an arbitrary classification for persons using public transportation and violates the equal rights amendment to the federal constitution.

City Solicitor Edward J. Hill averred the city had a legal right to set up a seat numbering arrangement for assignment of passengers and that bus drivers enforced these requirements in a reasonably prudent manner.

SEATS ASSIGNED

Hill told the court that the Pullman Co. assigns seats and that airlines do so on occasions. He said the city has a similar right under its police powers.

The ordinance came after the Inter-Civic Council began riding buses integrated. The council called off a seven-month boycott last Christmas Eve to start its integrated riding.

The seat assignment ordinance is modeled after Florida's pupil assignment law. In enacting the ordinance the City Commission repealed the segregation feature of the bus company's franchise.

Pending a court ruling on validity of the ordinance, Tallahassee Negroes have made no further efforts to ride integrated. Some Negroes are continuing their boycott of the buses and are walking to their jobs or riding with friends.

Negroes are observed riding in all parts of buses on predominantly Negro runs, but generally ride behind whites on predominantly white runs.



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-135-61) DATE: 11/13/57

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1342)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
(TUSKEGEE)

Raeon

For the information of the Bureau, there are attached the original and two photostatic copies of news item appearing in the Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., on 11/10/57, captioned "Fight Over Macon County Abolishment Plan Develops."

2 Bureau (RM)
2 Mobile
1 fag
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY 3 dc / gcl
100-135-61-453

RECORDED - 38

12 NOV 22 1957

INDEXED - 38

INDEXED - 82

52 DEC 2 1957

3 ENCLOSURE
38

1717 ... 10/13/57

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Mr. G. ...
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Fight Over Macon County Abolishment Plan Develops

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

Intensely partisan campaigns are taking shape for and against a constitutional amendment which seeks to abolish Macon County where Negroes outnumber white residents almost seven to one.

The far-reaching amendment is one of 25 proposed changes in Alabama's organic law to be voted on in a special statewide election Dec. 17.

It wouldn't automatically do away with Macon and divide its population and land area among five surrounding counties as Sen. Sam Engelhardt originally sought to do.

FIGHT DEVELOPS

But it would give the Legislature authority to abolish Macon County with no further vote of the people.

Engelhardt, who is executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils and an ardent spokesman for white supremacy, is readying his forces for a statewide campaign to get the amendment ratified.

The blueprint isn't complete, but the segregationist leader said he is counting on active support from White Citizens Council members throughout the state.

Negro spokesmen on the other hand are working to defeat the abolition plan. Members of the Alabama State Coordinating Assn. for Registration and Voting recently adopted a resolution opposing the amendment.

There is a direct connection between the pending amendment and the surging issue of Negro voting, because the fundamental purpose of abolishing Macon County is to break up the heavy concentration of Negroes there.

The recent passage of the Civil Rights Act in Congress has stimulated long-existing fears among the white population in Macon County that the Negroes some day might outvote them.

But if the county were abolished, its Negro population would be

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
(Tuskegee)

Bufile 100-135-61
Mofile 100-1342

Montgomery Advertiser,
Montgomery, Ala.
11/10/57
Front Page

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dcl/pcl

INDEXED - 82

100-135-61-453

ENCLOSURE
/ -

absorbed by neighboring counties with a heavier ratio of white residents.

Negro leaders have more at stake, however, than the threatened breakup of Macon. There are 12 other counties in Alabama where Negroes outnumber white residents, and if the Macon County venture works out, others can try it.

\$50,000 ALLOTTED

If the amendment is approved Dec. 17, a legislative committee composed of house and Senate members from the six affected counties will be created to work out details of the abolition plan.

The committee will have authority to hire engineering, technical and other personnel and to spend up to \$50,000 on necessary research and technical study.

Recommendations will be submitted in October 1958, to the Legislative Council which in turn will submit the recommendations to the 1959 Legislature along with enabling legislation.

FOCAL POINT

The Legislature would have authority then to abolish Macon County without submitting the issue to the voters again.

Negro voting has long been a focal point of racial tension in Macon County, causing complete breakdowns in registration machinery for months at a time. At one point, the Board of Registrars ceased to function for a year and a half and no one — white or Negro—was registered as a new voter.

The most recent manifestation of the voting problem came last summer when the Legislature enacted a law proposed by Engelhardt which virtually abolished Negro voting in Tuskegee, the County seat.

BOUNDARIES CHANGED

The new law changed Tuskegee's boundaries and left all predominantly Negro residential areas outside the city limits. An estimated 400 Negro voters were disqualified to take part in future municipal elections.

Negroes retaliated with a massive boycott of white merchants, a protest still in existence nearly six months later.

More recently, the Negroes circulated a petition asking the City Council to take the excluded territory back into the city by annexation. The Council is expected to act on that request at a meeting Tuesday.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 11/25/57

FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-439)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

7C of [redacted] ReMOlet to Bureau 10/16/57, pertaining to arrest
Ala. of [redacted] Negro, in segregated public park, Montgomery,

7C
7D [Large redacted block]

2-Bureau (Registered)
2-Mobile [redacted]
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7C [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY Sp3cl/gcl

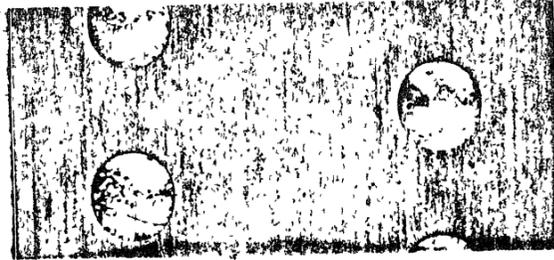
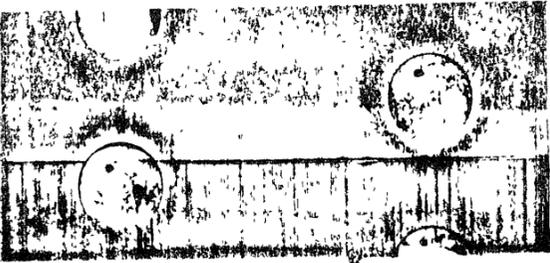
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RECORDED - 50 100-135-61-454

NOV 29 1957

76 DEC 11 1957

INT. SEC.



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 11/29/57

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3de/gcl

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 2 copies of a clipping captioned "STATE DROPS BOMBING CHARGES", appearing on page one of the 11/26/57, issue of the Alabama Journal, daily at Montgomery, Ala.

- 2 - Bureau (100-135-61) (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Mobile (2 - 44-439)
- 1 - Amd (1 - 105-17)

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ENCLOSURE

EX 105

RECORDED - 84

INDEXED - 57
EX-110

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me (7/2/58)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-101087-51

Judges Urge Work Toward Racial Peace

Remaining Cases
Were Up for Trial
At Current Session

By E. BETTS COFER

Montgomery Circuit Court today dismissed all remaining criminal charges growing out of the Montgomery bus boycott and the subsequent bombing of Negro churches and homes of boycott leaders.

In not-prossing the cases, Judges Walter B. Jones and Eugene W. Carter made a joint statement saying the judges of the court "hope that members of both races . . . may sincerely work toward racial peace and harmony, and that outside rabble-rousers will not again be brought into the county to denounce our white citizenship, to inflame the feelings of a kindly people and to stir up the just resentment of the white race."

Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford announced the decision while Circuit Court was in session. Technically, the cases were up for trial at the current session.

The solicitor announced that the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., only one of the Negro leaders tried as a result of the boycott of segregated city buses, had agreed to pay his \$500 fine and dismiss an appeal pending in the Alabama Supreme Court.

King, who led the boycott, was convicted of violating Alabama's anti-boycott law. Trials of the other 89 Negro defendants had been postponed pending the outcome of King's appeal.

Four white men were indicted for the bombing of four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers which followed the end of bus segregation.

Two of the white defendants, Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, were acquitted last May 30 after a four-day trial. Charges against the remaining two, James D. Work and Henry Alexander, were postponed. (See PAGE CASES, Page 1-1)

*copy to Birmingham
KAB - M
10/10/57
10/10/57
10/10/57*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dlc/gcl

Murphy

HEADLINE:

"STATE DROPS BOMBING CHARGES"

File 100-135-61-5

ALABAMA JOURNAL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
DATE November 26, 1957
PAGE One

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

BUFILE: 100-135-61
NOFILE: 44-439

B. APPROX 1930

B. APPROX 1957

1-11

Race Cases

(Continued From Page 1)

poned after the acquittal of Britt and Livingston.

Thetford mentioned the acquittal today in a prepared statement announcing the dismissal of all remaining charges resulting from the bombings, shootings into buses, and the bus boycott. "In view of the sentiment of the people of this community, especially since the government is now using federal troops to enforce integration in the schools of Little Rock, Ark.," the statement explained, "I see absolutely no possibility of securing a conviction in any of the remaining so-called bombing cases.

"Further trials in these cases would be a useless waste of the state's money and would only serve to rekindle and keep alive the racial hatreds which are better forgotten."

The solicitor added that he saw "no useful purpose to be served by continuing the prosecution of the remaining boycott defendants. The boycott itself has long since terminated."

Montgomery enjoyed "enviable race relations for generations" prior to the start of the bus boycott in December, 1955, Thetford said.

"It is my hope," he added, "that with the dismissal of these racial cases, we will return to the mutual respect and trust which

formally existed in this county between the races, and that all of our citizens will endeavor to live within both the spirit and the letter of the law and our customs.

"If so, there will be no occasion in the future for any prosecutions in our courts resulting from racial disturbances."

Judges Jones and Carter, in a concurring statement, called the solicitor's action "proper and well taken."

They agreed there was small likelihood of convictions if the bombing defendants were tried.

The concurrent statement of the two judges follows in full:

"The judges of the court are of opinion that the motions of the circuit solicitor are proper and well taken. An order will be entered not pressing the cases named, and the taking of the judgment in the other cases as moved for by the solicitor will vindicate the majesty of the law.

"At a former term of the court, the solicitor's office, representing the state, vigorously prosecuted the strongest case it had against those accused of bombing Negro churches in Montgomery. No stone was left unturned to secure a conviction. Every piece of incriminating evidence which had been secured after weeks of diligent and painstaking investigation by zealous and able peace officers was presented to the trial jury — a jury composed of citizens who represented the highest type of our people. After carefully listening to the testimony, both for the state and for the accused, the jury, having a reasonable doubt of the defendants' guilt, acquitted them, rendering a verdict which the county would itself have given. The proceedings were in strict accordance with the law of the land.

"The judges of the court are of opinion that if trials of the pending bombing cases were had, there would be no convictions. No public good would be served by bringing the pending bombing cases to trial. The temper of the times is such that to try these cases now would be to re-open and let bleed afresh old wounds, to stir up racial hatred and push the two races here in Montgomery, further apart, and would greatly increase the already deplorable ill-feeling between the races.

"In the interests of the public good, for the welfare and happiness of both races, for the peace and good order of Montgomery, and with the hope that time will have some healing effect on the grievous wounds created by an admittedly unlawful bus boycott, and the shootings into buses and the church bombings, the court now enters an order not pressing the bombing cases and the remaining bus boycott cases.

"While it will be many, many years, if ever, before the kindly and friendly relations which existed between the races here until two years ago, relations built up by the good people of both races through the years, can be restored, the judges of the court hope that members of both races, of common sense and good will, may sincerely work toward racial peace and harmony, and that outside rabble-rousers will not again be brought into the county to denounce our white citizenship, to inflame the feelings of a kindly people and to stir up the just resentment of the white race."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 11/22/57

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1361)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dcl/gcl

Enclosed are two clippings taken from the 11/19/57 issue of The Tallahassee Democrat daily newspaper, Tallahassee, Fla. This article is captioned "Supreme Court Review Asked in City Bus Case," and relates to the boycott of buses in Florida's Capital City by negroes.

It is felt that no further important developments will occur in this matter until such time as the U. S. Supreme Court rules on the results of the local court action at Tallahassee.

- 2 - Bureau (2 encls.)
- 1 - Mobile
- 1 -bls
- (3)

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EX 105

ENCLOSURE
1 encl detached
76 DEC 13 1957

RECORDED-13
INDEXED-13

EX 105

100-135-61-456

12 DEC 6 1957

INT. SEC.

Supreme Court Review Asked In City Bus Case

Three university students, two Negro and one white, will carry their fight against Tallahassee's bus seating ordinance to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Circuit Judge W. May Walker has granted a stay of sentence pending their application directly to the nation's highest court for a writ of certiorari, meaning a review of the record in the lower court.

Judge Walker last Friday upheld a City Court conviction of Joe Spagna of St. Petersburg, former Florida State University student, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. & M. University.

They were sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined \$500 each in City Court following their arrest last January on a charge of violating the bus seating ordinance. At that time Spagna was attending the university for white students.

Speed and Herndon this morning had executed \$1,000 appeal bonds each and Spagna was scheduled to complete his bond during the day.

Judge Walker denied a motion for a new trial, stating that the court had duly considered the evidence which was sufficient to sustain conviction.

^{FLA.} Francisco Rodriguez, Negro attorney of Tampa, in appealing the case to the U.S. Supreme Court will contend that the lower court erred in finding no denial of the defendants' constitutional rights in the ordinance permitting drivers to assign seats to passengers.

Rodriguez, who represents the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has argued in hearings in the lower courts that the ordinance is "a legal monstrosity to keep alive segregation."

He contended at the City Court trial that the ordinance is unconstitutional because it sets an arbitrary classification for persons using public transportation and violates the equal rights amendment to the federal constitution.

Modeled somewhat on the theory of Florida's pupil assignment law, the ordinance provides that bus drivers may assign seats on a basis of weight distribution, health consideration and other factors. It does not mention segregation.

The three students were arrested when they left assigned bus seats and sat together. They were arrested by city police after they refused to return to assigned seats, accept their money back or leave the bus.

The ordinance was enacted after the Inter-Civic Council began riding city buses integrated. The integrated riding followed the Council's seven-month boycott of the buses.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3cl/ga

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INDEXED-13

THE TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
Date 11-19-57

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
Bufile 100-135 Sub 61
Mofile 100-1361

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18c to G-2, Dir, Div - 1-15
3 ab + Mc 3-10-57-0-6
12/5/57 - [redacted]

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file 5-16K
100-135-61

100-135-61-456
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 12/11/57

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 cdc/gcl

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 2 copies each of clippings from the Montgomery Advertiser, daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Ala., described and dated as follows:

- ✓ "Speakers Say Segregation Passing Away" - December 6, 1957, Page 1
- ✓ "Negroes Advised to Prepare For Use of 'Non-Violence' Tool" - December 7, 1957, Page 5A
- ✓ "Negro Group Ends Institute" - December 9, 1957, Page 5A.

These articles refer to the "Institute of Non-Violence and Social Change", sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Association and beginning annually on 12/5/57, the anniversary of the launching of the Negro bus boycott on 12/5/55, at Montgomery.

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- 2 - Bureau (100-135-61) (Encls. 6 - REGISTERED)
- 2 - Mobile (44-439)
- 1 - Amd
- (4)

ENCLOSURE 9/

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indexing on clippings
indicated on exhibit
included in exhibit
encls for [signature]

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-135-61-457

DEC 16 1957

INDEXED - 12
EX - 126

[Handwritten signature]

INT. SEC.

EX-132

68 DEC 30 1957

**Negro Group
Ends Institute**

The ~~Institute of Non-Violence and Social Change~~, sponsored by the ~~Montgomery Improvement Assn.~~ ended here yesterday with services at the Old Ship AME Zion Church.

Delivering the sermon was Dr. Archibald Carey, pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church in Chicago.

Dr. Carey included experiences as a member of government agencies dealing with discrimination in employment in his sermon.

The MIA-sponsored meeting is held annually here in conjunction with the anniversary of the launching of the Negro bus boycott. It opened here Thursday.

*11/10
11/10/57*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dlc/gcl

MONTEGOMERY ADVERTISER
MONTEGOMERY, ALABAMA
DATE December 9, 1957
PAGE 5A

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTEGOMERY, ALA.

BUFILE: 100-135-61
FOFILE: 44-439

*Photostat accimw/r/s
2/12/06
12/20/57
[Redacted] alk TC
JHE - 5/10/58
100-135-61*

*11/10
11/10/57*

Speakers Say Segregation Passing Away

By ARTHUR OSGOOD

Montgomery Improvement Assn members last night heard two speakers foretell the crumbling of segregation barriers at the MIA sponsored Institute of Non-Violence and Social Change.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, MIA president and leader of the Negro bus boycott here, told the group:

"Don't let anyone fool you with the noise you hear around today about nullification and interposition.

"These are just the death groans," he said, of a segregationist system that is passing away.

And Dr. C. G. Gommilion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. and Tuskegee Institute educator, told a near capacity audience at the Holt Street Baptist Church that segregationists "see the handwriting on the wall."

Legislative moves aimed at blocking integration, said Gommilion, "are just stop-gaps. They (the segregationists) know they are unconstitutional."

King laid "a false sense of inferiority on the part of the Negro, and a 'false feeling of superiority' on the part of the white to a 'conditioning process.'"

Only by removing the system of segregation, he said, can "the conditions that have come about because of segregation" be removed.

He said that many Negroes "are so used to segregation that they

(See MIA, Page 2A)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY 3063/col

~~INDEXED - 12~~

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
DATE 12-6-57
PAGE 1

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

BUFILE: 100-135-61
FOFILE: 44-439

File 5-12
100-135-61
Photostat
acc. number 14
in file 06
1/2/57
ack
TC

MIA

prefer it." This is because segregation has taken away his sense of pride, said King.

White segregationists have shift-

(Continued From Page 1)

ed ground in their opposing to integration, he added, and no longer hold that Negroes are basically inferior. Now they say that Negroes "are not ready" for integration, he said.

He said that, according to this argument, "inequality becomes the basis for continuing inequality."

"It is tragic to use the unfortunate results of segregation as an argument for continuing it," said King.

However, he urged his listeners, the Negroes themselves must take steps to improve their own standards, thereby reducing the force of their opponents' arguments. He also again stressed non-violence as the best means for overcoming segregation.

DOMINANT GROUP

Gomillion told his listeners that segregation has dictated political, economic and social inferiority for Negroes. "We in the South, Negro and friendly white, have

the job of elevating the Negro to the level of the dominant group," he said.

He also scoffed at plans for the state to take over the administration of Tuskegee Institute. "When Talmadge becomes president of the NAACP and Martin Luther King becomes governor of Alabama," he said, "then will Tuskegee Institute be sold to the state of Alabama."

Gomillion also said the Southern Negro is determined to stay in the South, which "is our home," but are "going to help make it what we want it to be."

The Institute will continue here through Sunday. Plenary sessions are to be held today at the First CME Church, with the first at 9 a.m.

These sessions will be led by Paul Simon, Troy, Ill. legislator, and Harris Wofford, Washington, D.C., attorney and disciple of Gandhi, the Indian leader. Both men are also scheduled to speak during the sessions.

More mass meetings are scheduled for tonight and Sunday night at the Holt Street church.

4-528

100-135-61-458
CHANGED TO
62-101087-5-19

DEC 26 1957

U.S.

Q

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b2, b7c, b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies), _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

For your information _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages
100-135-61-45-9

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 12/30/57

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (105-334)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF ALABAMA

(S) RACON DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]

Re Mobile letter dated 10/31/57, and Bureau letter to Mobile dated 11/6/57.

Pro-Segregation Group, Selma, Alabama

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[Large redacted block]

the group was extremely interested in the integration of Dallas Co., Ala., schools. [redacted] said that he held an open forum type of meeting whereby he was asked questions relative to the "Little Rock Situation" and what steps would be taken to prevent integration in the Dallas County, Ala., schools. [redacted] stated that he advised the group that they must honor any Federal Court orders issued by the U. S. District Court in the Southern District of Alabama, and in order to prevent violence they must look at the problem of integration with an intelligent outlook. He continued that this group was not a new organization and was comprised of White Citizens Council members. [redacted] said that he did not feel that they would engage in any violent activities. However, he explained that this group, as well as any group composed of white people in Dallas County, was opposed to integration in the schools and he felt that

1D

2-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)

4-Mobile (1 - 105-334) [redacted] (1 - 105-222) (1 - 105-17-SF-19)

[redacted] fag

(6)

7C

b2
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RECORDED - 95

INDEXED - 95

100-135-61-460

13 JAN 2 1958

61 JAN 13 1958

EX-132

INT [signature]

MO 105-334

any group if "pushed into a corner" would fight back and any organization composed of white people would have a potential for violence if agitated enough. [redacted] emphasized that the group [redacted] was not a Ku Klux Klan group or any type of new organization, but only a gathering of some of the White Citizens Council members who were interested in the integration issue.

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[redacted]

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] that he knew of the meeting of White Citizens Council members on 10/12/57, whereby [redacted] spoke to a group of about 150 white men relative to the integration issue as it pertained to Dallas Co., Ala. [redacted] advised that it was his opinion that this was a group of White Citizens Council members who were interested in the integration issue as it would effect Dallas County compared with the situation that existed in Little Rock, Arkansas. [redacted] stated that he did not feel that this was a new organization which had any violent activities as its principal aim, but was only a meeting of White Citizens Council members who were interested in the integration issue.

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[redacted]

MO 105-334

It is noted that Mobile is following the organization and activities of the new Ku Klux Klan Klavern in file 105-17-SF-19.

UAC, this file is being closed in the Mobile Office inasmuch as it does not appear that the meeting of this group which occurred on 10/12/57 is any type of new organization in the Dallas County area. C.

4-528

100-135-61-461
CHANGED TO
62-101087-5-485

JAN 15 1958

Jf

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4-528

100-135-61-462
CHANGED TO
62-101087-5-25

JAN 23 1958

Jf

4-528

100-135-61-463
CHANGED TO
100-427821-2

JAN 24 1958

ja.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 1/10/58

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 chj/gcl

Enclosed herewith are two copies of clipping from
the 1/8/58, Alabama Journal, daily at Montgomery, Ala., page
one, captioned "Negroes Consider Voter Probe," and sub-
captioned "MIA May Ask Rights Group To Visit City."

- 2 - Bureau (2 encls.) (RM)
- 2 - Mobile
- bls
- (4)

7C

RECORDED - 26

INDEXED - 26

100-135-61-464

15 JAN 17 1958

ENCLOSURE

68 JAN 25 1958 97

RECEIVED

INT. SEC.

MIA May Ask Rights Group To Visit City

Says Proposal Has Come to No Final Decision

A Negro spokesman said today "we certainly have in mind" asking the new Civil Rights Commission to investigate voter registration complaints in Montgomery.

Rufus Lewis, chairman of the registration for voting committees of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. said no final decision has been reached and "we haven't talked about it lately."

But he said "we certainly have it in mind."

Lewis, speaking for his organization, has charged that the Montgomery County Board of Registrars has used "many tactics to slow up Negro registration." The MIA undertook a voter registration drive among the Negroes several months ago.

DELAYS

For example, Lewis said Negroes have to wait at least 10 days, sometimes a month to learn whether they have satisfactorily completed their application tests which include a questionnaire.

"The board could tell us that day if they wanted to," the Negro spokesman added.

In addition, he said registration officials take as few applicants at a time as possible, sometimes only one when they could take four.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, the board (See VOTER PROBE, Page 2-A)

Voter Probe

(Continued From Page 1) chairman, denied any discrimination and said the charges "are not so."

She said all applicants, white or Negro, are notified by mail if their applications are accepted and that it takes from 10 days to three weeks, depending on the number of applicants.

TREATED ALIKE

Mrs. Willis said white and Negro applicants are treated alike in the waiting lines and that "lots of times we have white people waiting."

The improvement association is the organization formed to support the mass Negro bus boycott which preceded the end of enforced segregation on city buses in Montgomery.

Since the end of the boycott, the MIA has turned to other activities including voter registration.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 cdc/gc

HEADLINE:

"NEGROES CONSIDER VOTER PROBE"

ALABAMA JOURNAL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
DATE January 8, 1958
PAGE One

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

BUFILE: 100-135-61
NOFILE: 44-439

INDEXED - 26

1 cc each
IP [unclear] 7/23/64
11/6/58
7C

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-464

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dc/gel

JAN 16 1958

TELETYPE

URGENT 1-16-58

12-49 PM

HRT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MOBILE 3-P

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA.. ON FIFTEENTH INSTANT

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Clayton
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

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[REDACTED]

AT ABOUT ELEVEN THIRTY P.M., FOURTH INSTANT, HE RECEIVED ANONYMOUS LONG DISTANCE CALL FROM UNKNOWN POINT. PERSON CALLING IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS [REDACTED] AND TOLD [REDACTED] "YOU HAVE TWO WEEKS TIME TO CLOSE UP YOUR PLACE OF BUSINESS OR ELSE". CALLER SAID THAT CHECK WILL BE MADE AT END OF TWO WEEKS PERIOD TO SEE IF ORDER CARRIED OUT BY [REDACTED] AT CONCLUSION OF CALL, [REDACTED] IMMEDIATELY CALLED LONG DISTANCE OPERATOR AND TRIED TO DETERMINE PLACE OF ORIGIN OF CALL BUT OPERATOR REFUSED TO TELL HIM. ABOUT FORTY FIVE DAYS PRIOR TO DATE OF REFERENCED CALL, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED-3

100-135-61-465

JAN 21 1958

Mr. Belmont

65 JAN 23 1958

*1/17/58
Ad 6 ACSS
ON 1051
which by 0-6
70 Department being
advised
File - 5-16K
100-135-61*

PAGE TWO

*TC
SD*

[REDACTED] AND EFFORTS WERE GOING TO BE MADE TO FORCE HIM ^{TO CLOSE} ~~TO~~ ^S ~~TO~~ ^S PLACE OF BUSINESS. HE HEARD OTHER RUMORS THAT IF HE DID NOT CLOSE, HIS ESTABLISHMENT WOULD BE BOMBED.. DURING SAME PERIOD ON AN UNRECALLED DATE, [REDACTED] SAID NINE OR TEN CARLOADS OF MASKED MEN WEARING KKK ROBES DROVE BY HIS ESTABLISHMENT VERY SLOWLY BUT DID NOT STOP. LEAD CAR WAS CARRYING LIGHTED CROSS. ON NIGHT THIRTEENTH INSTANT ANOTHER PROCESSION OF APPROXIMATELY SIX CARLOADS OF UNMASKED MEN IN CONVENTIONAL CLOTHING PASSED HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS AT SLOW RATE OF SPEED AND TWO OF THEM PULLED INTO FRONT [REDACTED] WHILE OTHERS STOPPED, BUT NONE OF THEM GOT OUT OF VEHICLES. [REDACTED] STATED ON NEITHER OCCASION DID ANYONE MAKE ANY THREAT OR INDICATE ANY VIOLENCE. HE NOTED THAT MOST OF THE CARS BORE FLORIDA LICENSE TAGES. [REDACTED] SAID HE WAS CONCERNED DUE TO THE FACT THAT TWO WEEKS DEADLINE WOULD END ON NIGHT EIGHTEENTH INSTANT AND FELT THAT SOME VIOLENCE WOULD RESULT DUE TO FACT HE DID NOT INTEND TO CLOSE HIS BUSINESS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. [REDACTED] WAS ADVISED BY AGENTS

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

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THAT FACTS DID NOT INDICATE A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND ALL FACTS SHOULD BE PRESENTED TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES. HE SAID HE HAD ADVISED THE MONROE COUNTY SOLICITOR BUT FELT TO NOTIFY OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES MIGHT TEND TO AGGRAVATE THE MATTER. IRRESPECTIVE OF [REDACTED] VIEWS, A SPECIAL AGENT OF THIS OFFICE IS NOTIFYING ON SIXTEENTH INSTANT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER.

~~CORR PLS CORR TIME 12-40 CORR PAGE TWO LINE THREE~~

~~SECOND WORD SHLD BE TO CLOS XX CLOSE HIS~~

END AND ACK

1-47 PM OK FBI WA DI

TU DISC

FBI
DEC 11 2 00 PM '66
MR. BELMONT
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

Liaison
Mr. [REDACTED]

7C

100-135-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3cl/jcl

Date: January 17, 1958
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

On January 15, 1958, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished the following information to Special Agents of the Mobile Office of this Bureau.

[REDACTED] at about 11:30 p.m. on January 4, 1958, he received an anonymous long distance telephone call from an unknown point; that the person calling identified himself as [REDACTED] and stated, "You have two weeks' time to close up your place of business or else"; that the caller stated a check would be made at the end of the two weeks' period to see if the order is carried out by [REDACTED] and that at the conclusion of the call he, [REDACTED], immediately contacted the long distance telephone operator to determine the place of origin of the call, but the operator refused to tell him.

COURIER SVC.
5 JAN 10
A. F. only
COMM-2

RECORDED-11

100-135-61-24

L - AAG W. Wilson White (By [REDACTED])

(8) [REDACTED] FBI - MOBILE (See Note next page)
REC'D BY [REDACTED]

MAILED 6
JAN 17 1958
COMM-FBI

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y MAIL ROOM

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- Mobile
Rec'd

Handwritten initials and signatures: JH, CM, TB

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence

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[REDACTED]

and that efforts were going to be made to force him to close his place of business; that he heard other rumors that if he did not close [REDACTED] it would be bombed; that during the same period on an unrecalled date he noticed nine or ten carloads of masked men wearing Ku Klux Klan robes drive by his establishment very slowly but they did not stop; and that the lead car was carrying a lighted cross; that on the night of January 13, 1958, approximately six carloads of unmasked men in conventional clothing passed his place of business at a slow rate of speed, two of which pulled into the front of [REDACTED] while the other cars stopped, but none of the occupants got out of the car; and that on neither occasion did anyone make any threat nor indicate any violence. [REDACTED] stated he noted that most of the cars bore Florida license plates.

[REDACTED] advised he is concerned due to the fact that the two-week deadline will end on the night of January 18, 1958, and that he feels some violence will result due to the fact he does not intend to close his place of business under any circumstances.

[REDACTED] was advised that the facts in the matter do not indicate a violation of any Federal statute. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are aware of the afore-mentioned information.

Additional pertinent information received concerning the afore-mentioned matter will be furnished you upon receipt.

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

NOTE: Afore-mentioned data was contained in Mobile teletype dated 1-16-58 captioned as above. This is being handled on the copy of the afore-mentioned teletype inasmuch as the original was routed to the Director for his information together with a notation that dissemination would be made.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile 100-135-sub 61) DATE: 1/23/58

FROM : SAC, Mobile (Mofile 100-1361)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION TALLAHASSEE, FLA. ORACON

Office of Origin: JACKSONVILLE

Due to the opening of the Jacksonville Office, the following changes in the above case have been made:

Location of File

- Entire file sent to Jacksonville herewith. (2 sections)
- File sent to Jacksonville, except one copy of following serials.
- File retained in Mobile but one copy of following serials sent Jacksonville.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dc/gcl

Status, MO Office

- Pending
- RUC
- Closed (future investigation anticipated)

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Jacksonville (RM)
- 1 - Mobile
- mem (4)
- ccs to:

100-135-61-
NOT RECORDED
12 JAN 27 1958

7c

64 JAN 29 1958

REC-11

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
CONFIDENTIAL

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

DATE: 1/23/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-128214)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 7-5-83

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

Re Mobile letter, 12/27/57, captioned as above, which
made inquiry concerning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

All files contain no other pertinent information

2- Bureau (100-135-61) (RM)
2- Mobile (100-135-61) (RM)

1-New York [REDACTED]
1-New York (100-128214)

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57 JAN 30 1958 CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

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100-135-61-467

15 JAN 24 1958

INT. SEC.

Handwritten signature and initials

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

1 Antitrac (Conn) on 2/18/58

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7D
7c

7c

7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-135-61) DATE: 1/24/58

FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-439) *INFORMATION CONTAINED*

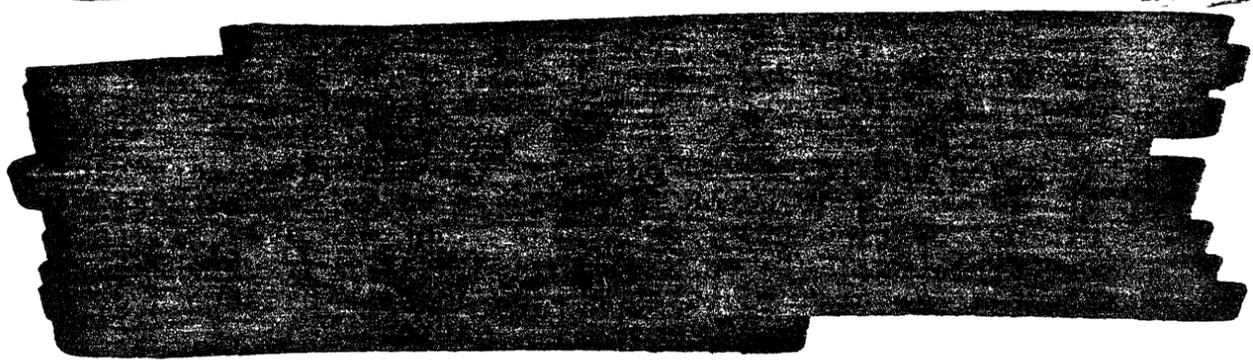
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION MONTGOMERY, ALA. *DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]*

Enclosed are two copies of clipping from Page 1, of the Montgomery Advertiser, daily at Montgomery, Ala., dated 1/20/58, captioned "Negro Jailed In Seat Dispute".

This clipping refers to "Rev." MOSES PLEASURE, the full-time Executive Secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Negro organization at Montgomery.

B. APPROX.

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2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM) EX-135
2 - Mobile
vlw
(4)

ENCLOSURE 39

[Handwritten signature]
100-135-61-468

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FBI
EX-135
85 FEB 7 1958

REC-39
JAN 27 1958
16 31

[Handwritten mark]

Negro Jailed In Seat Dispute

A Negro who is executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. was jailed here last night for refusing to give up a front seat on an airport limousine, police reported.

Identified at City Jail as the Rev. Moses Pleasure Jr., 29, he was charged with disorderly conduct and placed under \$100 bond. He was still in jail late last night.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn, with which Pleasure is connected, was the organization credited with a key role in the Negro bus boycott here which ended with a court order to cease bus segregation.

Patrolman W. F. Wright and H. W. Smith gave the address of the arrested man as 2742 Rutland St.

The arrest followed the arrival of the Eastern Airlines flight from Atlanta, on which the man identified as Pleasure arrived.

Cab driver Robert O. Mobley said the Negro sat down beside a white woman on the front seat of the limousine. (Negroes can sit in the back on the limousines, but on this occasion the back seats were filled.)

The driver directed the Negro to take another limousine waiting nearby, but he refused. The driver then summoned police.

31
23
TGS

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
DATE 1/20/58
PAGE 1

RE: PACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

BUFILE: 100-135-61
ICFILE: 44-439

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3cl/gcl

100-135-61-468
ENCLOSURE

4-528

100-135-61-469

CHANGED TO

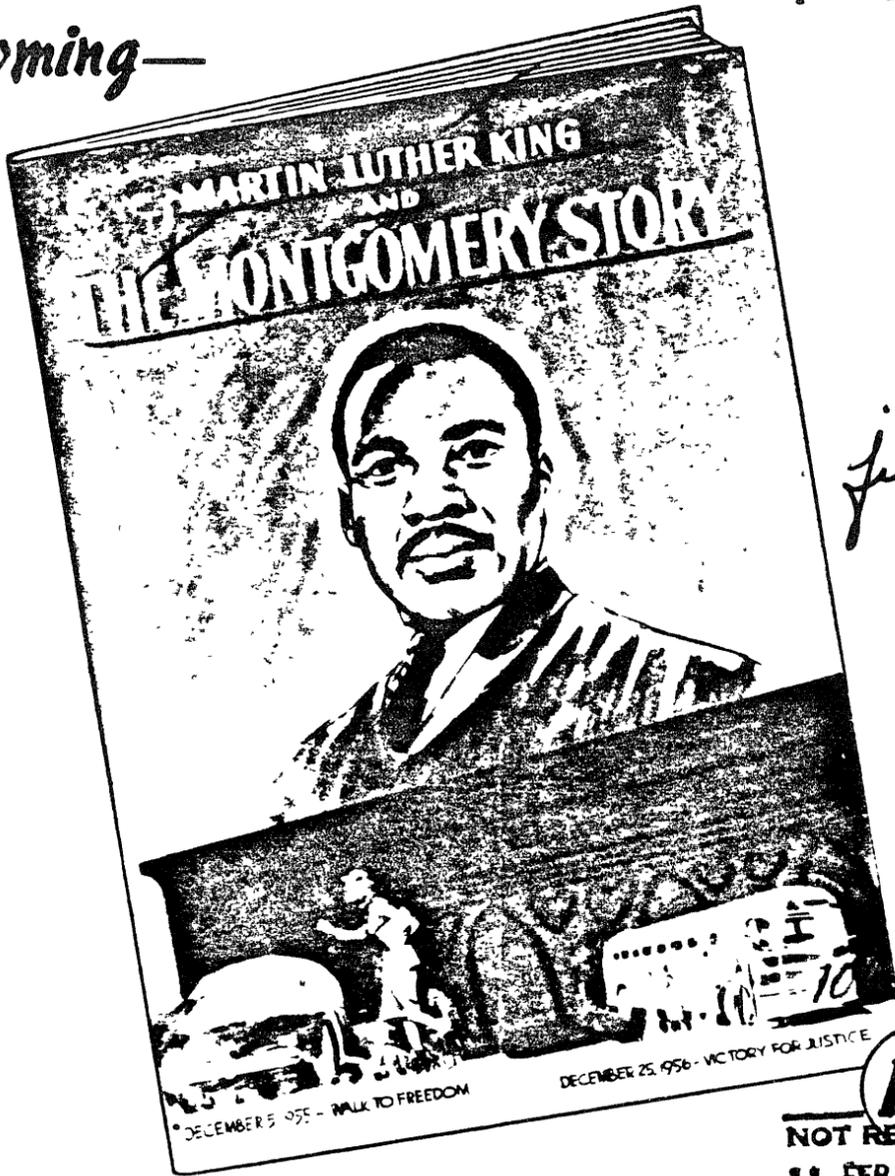
62-101087-5-28

FEB 12 1958

JM

Coming

Copies of "The Montgomery Story"
filed in Publications
2/13/58 AMB.



file

ns

100-135-61-470

10c
NOT RECORDED
11 FEB 14 1958

FEB 24
EX - 131

DRAMATIC - EXCITING - VISUAL

A 16-page, four-color, comic-book style
story of one of the most important
events of our times

ORACONT Mobile

57 FEB 19 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]

100-135-61
CENTRAL RESEARCH

The Montgomery Story

In all the long struggle against racial discrimination, few things have been more exciting or important than the tremendous year-long "walk to freedom" of Montgomery's 50,000 Negroes. The story of their patient, determined, nonviolent assault on jim crow has been told in the newspapers, in magazine articles, and on radio and television.

But for masses of people to read, and understand, it needed telling in the most widely read medium of our day, and that's how it is now being told!

NOW — IN VIVID, HARD-HITTING
COMIC-BOOK FORM DONE BY THE AL CAPP
ORGANIZATION, CREATORS OF "LI'L ABNER" —
YOUR GUARANTEE OF A FIRST-RATE,
PROFESSIONAL JOB

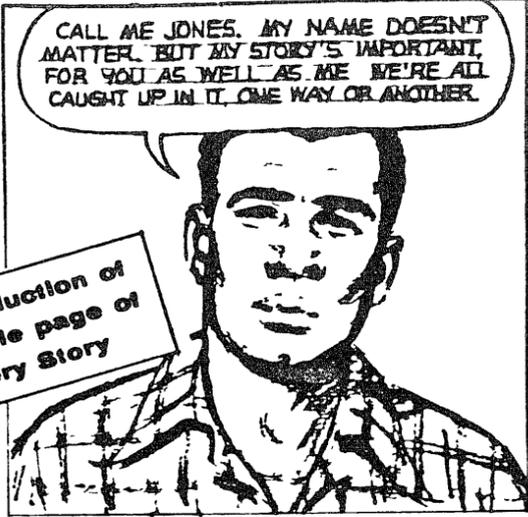
For Children

Children of all ages will thrill to the story of the Negroes who would not yield in the face of threats and bombings. Most comic-books glorify violence — this one demonstrates the real heroism of ordinary men, women and children who pit their whole strength against evil but refuse to hate or use violence while they do it.

For Adults

THE MONTGOMERY STORY is more than the account of what happened in one city to one group of people. It is a signpost, a book of directions for others who would work for freedom and brotherhood without adding to the world's store of hatred and bitterness.

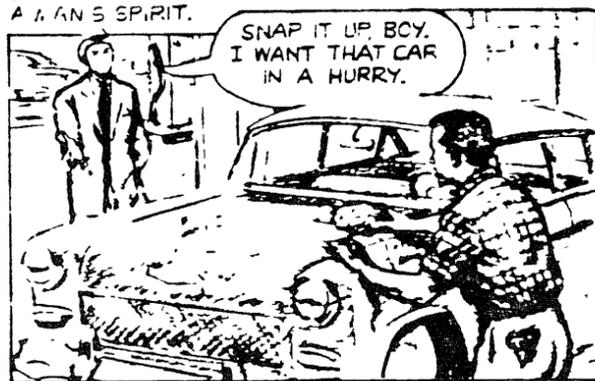
**HELP MAKE SURE THE MONTGOMERY
STORY IS TOLD ALL OVER THE
UNITED STATES. ORDER COPIES TODAY
—SEE BACK PAGE FOR DETAILS**



This is a reproduction of an actual sample page of The Montgomery Story

I LIVE IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. I LOVE MONTGOMERY, BUT I'VE HATED IT, TOO. A NEGRO ANYWHERE IN THE DEEP SOUTH HAS A HARD TIME. JIM CROW SITS MIGHTY HEAVY ON A MAN'S SPIRIT.

PEOPLE LIVE SCARED UNDER JIM CROW. I WAS SCARED, TOO. YOU NEVER KNOW WHEN SOMETHING MIGHT BUST OUT, AND I HAVE A WIFE AND BABY.



WE USED TO PLAY--THE BABY AND I--RIGHT NEXT TO THE BUREAU WITH THAT LOADED GUN. I WONDERED IF I'D HAVE THE COURAGE TO USE IT TO DEFEND MY FAMILY. LATELY, I'VE STARTED TO WONDER IF THAT REALLY WOULD BE COURAGE.

NOW TAKE ROSA PARKS. SHE REALLY HAD COURAGE. SAT THERE IN THE BUS THAT NIGHT AND JUST QUIETLY SAID NO WHEN THE BUS DRIVER TOLD HER TO GIVE HER SEAT TO A WHITE MAN.



MARTIN LUTHER KING and THE MONTGOMERY STORY

Contents

One page on the life of Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association. His birth in the South, his education, opportunities to work in the North, his determination to come back to the South to help his people.

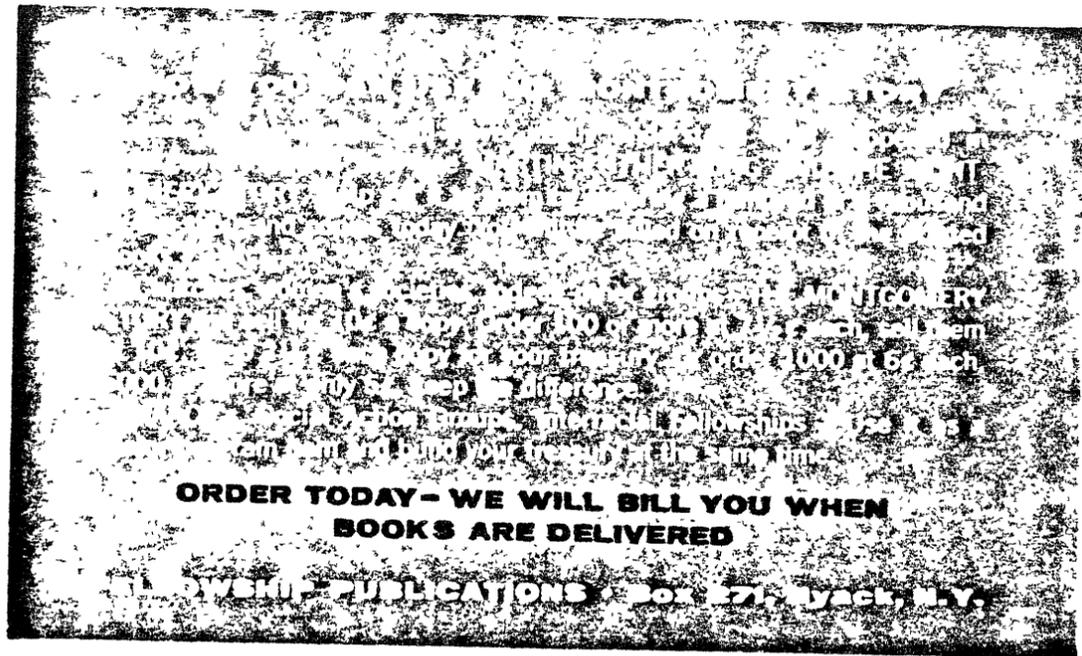
Ten pages of the story of the Montgomery crusade, told through the eyes of a fictional character. Beginning of the bus boycott when Rosa Parks refused to vacate her seat for a white man. Spread of the movement from a one-day protest to a full-scale campaign against discrimination. Coming of Martin Luther King and other ministers to the leadership of the movement. Mass meetings in the churches. The arrest of 93 ministers. The emphasis on "refusal to hate" and the power of love. Successful conclusion of the campaign and desegregation of the Montgomery buses.

Two pages of the story of *A Nation that Won Its Freedom by the Montgomery*

Method A brief summary of how Mahatma Gandhi led the Indian people to freedom from the British Empire by the method that Martin Luther King calls "Christian love," and Gandhi called "satyagraha" (soul force).

Two pages explaining how the method of nonviolence works. Respect for the personality of the opponent and an attempt to understand his feelings. The appeal to the opponent's conscience; the effort to win a victory for both sides, with friendship and understanding, rather than bitterness and retaliation.

MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE MONTGOMERY STORY will be in four colors throughout. It is published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation as part of that organization's concern for brotherhood and reconciliation. Space will be available on the last page to rubber-stamp or print the name of your organization as the distributor.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 2/6/58

FROM : SAC, Mobile (100-1342)

ATTN CENTRAL RESEARCH DESK

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

REC-78

Attached hereto is one copy of Alabama Council Newsletter distributed periodically by the Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc., Room 1218 Comer Building, Birmingham, Alabama.

PAMPHLET

*7C
7D*



- ② - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Mobile
- mem
- (3)

7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 ctk/jcl

ID

EX-126
ENCLOSURE
78 ENCL. ATTACHED

EX-126
REC-78

100-135-61-471

16 FEB 21 1958

File 100-135-61-471

FBI
FEB 11 1958

7C
CENTRAL RESEARCH DESK
INT. SEC.

File 100-135-61-

Alabama Council NEWSLETTER

DISTRIBUTED PERIODICALLY by the ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC. ROOM 1218, COMER BUILDING BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA
"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA"

Vol. 4 No. 1

January, 1958

TUSKEGEE

As the old of the white culture comes into classic conflict with the new of the Negro in Tuskegee, a drama is portrayed that will doubtless be enacted many times over the South during the coming decade. The actor-adversaries and individual scenes will vary, but the interplay of fear and frustration will constitute a common theme with the finale never in doubt.

The White Community: A Story of Fear

Tuskegee is typical of the Black Belt Deep South. Its ante-bellum mansions, aged churches, and plantations present constant reminders to the dominant aristocracy that the traditions of the past must be preserved. In symbolic surrender to provincialism, no industry larger than a cotton gin has been permitted to locate in the city, and the railroad was routed six miles to the north to prevent the entry of alien influences.

Concern for their tenuous economic and political security has been a strong motivation factor as the white minority has witnessed the growing unrest of the 84% Negro segment of the population, the highest of any county in the nation. The average white suffers from a vague obsession that someday the Negroes might be in a position to "take over" with colored sheriffs, tax assessors, etc., creating unbearable chaos. A wag recently put his finger on the real source of these fears when he chided a local resident with "Oh, don't worry, friend. They'll treat you just like you've been treating them all these years."

The Negro Community: A Story of Frustration

In sharp contrast to the white community, the Negroes of Tuskegee are markedly "untypical" of the Black Belt Deep South.

Economic opportunity, education, and culture stemming from the Institute and more recently from the huge Veterans Hospital have unshackled bodies, minds, and spirits to the extent that their standard of living probably excels that of any Negro community in the South. These two institutions produce an annual payroll of \$8 million upon which the economy of the city is based. The ranch-styled homes nestled behind neatly tended lawns in Tuskegee's Westside would do credit to any neighborhood in the state.

Some persons can take some forms of racial discrimination almost indefinitely, but when a college trained, if not professionally equipped, person is told by a voter registrar of meager education that he is not qualified to vote, this particular form of discrimination usually becomes unbearable. From such frustrations come "Crusades for Citizenship".

Chronology of Negro Voting in Macon County

The "city-split" law no more "caused" the Crusade for Citizenship than the arrest of Mrs. Rosa Parks "caused" the Montgomery bus protest. Both were nothing more than the precipitating incidents in a long series of grievances imbedded in time - and in the minds of thousands of Negroes.

1910 - Community improvements needed. Tuskegee Men's Club formed.

1935 - Tuskegee Civic Association evolves when it is apparent that community improvements stem from political pressure. 32 Negro voters in the county.

1935-46 Negro electorate and community improvements expanded begrudgingly.

1947 - Board of Registrars sued in Federal Court on racial bias charges. Court rules in favor of Board.

1947-51 - New Board adopts moderate policies. More Negroes vote.

1951-55 - New Board adopts conservative policies. 1,024 Negroes apply for registration, 270 certificates issued.

Jan. 1956 - Approximately 2,900 whites and 1,000 Negroes now registered in county, 600 whites and 400 Negroes registered in City. White position in city becomes precarious. Birmingham News study shows 157 white and 14,571 Negro adults in county not registered. Therefore, need for a Board of Registrars virtually ceases from white point of view. When one of the two active Board members dies, Board loses its quorum and no whites subsequently accept appointment. Negro leaders repeatedly appeal for a functioning Board.

Jan. 1957 - Civil rights legislation protecting Negro voting introduced in Congress.

Feb. 1957 - Tuskegee voting situation frequently mentioned in Congressional hearings.

Apr. 1957 - Two Macon whites surprisingly found who will accept appointment to Board. One is Citizen Council official.

May 6 - May 20 - Board meets for first time in sixteen months. On both days Board "discovers" that it has no office equipment and tells long lines of waiting Negroes to "come back next time."

June 3 - Board convenes late, permits only four Negroes to fill out the involved forms while constantly distracting them with verbal questions and directions.

June 17 - Board convenes late, permits only four Negroes to apply amid distractions. A school teacher is required to copy thirteen pages from the state constitution to determine her eligibility. One of the two registrars on duty becomes ill after lunch and Board adjourns early.

Of approximately 100 Negroes coming to register in May and June, eight were permitted to apply and no certificates were issued. No Negroes enfranchised since late 1955.

June 21 - Legislature gerrymanders 410 of Tuskegee's 420 Negroes outside of the city limits. Frustration is now complete.

June 24 - Crusade for Citizenship launched by over 3,000 massed Negroes who are urged to "buy goods and services from those who will help you."

June 28 - Misconceptions, rumors, and tension rife in both communities. Idle merchants standing in front of empty stores tell reporters that the Crusade has failed. Negroes joke about the used car dealer who parked all his autos around the square to help business appearances. Politicians claim widespread intimidation from "goon squads" as their Montgomery predecessors had done. Only one Negro files any charges.

July 3 - White officials ignore Negro leaders' public offer of discussion of problems.

July 25, July 29 - Alabama Attorney General personally leads raids on Tuskegee Civic Association office confiscating records.

July 31 - Six Negroes receive voter certificates during month.

Aug. 15 - Attorney General secures temporary injunction restraining T.C.A. from boycotting after large part of staff and energy of his office had carried out extensive investigation in Tuskegee. During same period one staff member was spared to talk to Maplesville police chief after 200 Klansmen has mauled eight docile Negroes in that town.

Aug. 16 - Injunction fails to increase business. Pressure further unifies ranks of Negroes.

Dec. 17 - Alabama voters by 3-2 margin approved ammendment permitting Legislature to abolish Macon County at its next session in 1959.

Jan. 21, 22, 1958 - Hearings on request by Attorney General for permanent injunction against T.C.A. Judge to render decision after March 22.

* * * * *

Who Originated the Gerrymander Plans?

Four aristocratic families have dominated Macon County politics and economics for generations. Their five present-day descendents constitute a powerful oligarchy composed of a banker, cotton broker, high city official, businessman, and a high county official.

It is thought that this group tapped an obscure planter named Englehart for the Legislature in 1950 and last spring quietly prepared the gerrymander measures for him to introduce. All are wealthy and boycott-secure with only one having to dispose of a retail business, an auto agency, just before the rank-and-file businessmen were informed of the plans. Several of these persons are in a position to substantially benefit should many businesses go into receivership, but their primary motivations are probably best expressed by one who recently states, "I don't care what happens to Tuskegee. The niggers aren't going to take over."

Where are Tuskegee Negroes Trading?

Immediate necessities such as groceries and gasoline are purchased from local Negro businesses. Other needs are usually secured by neighbors taking turns driving each other into nearby Auburn, Opelika, or Montgomery two or three times a month. Relatively few shop in Union Springs because Bullock County has enfranchised only six Negroes.

How Has This Affected Downtown Business?

To date, only six stores have been closed, most of them having been operating in the margin before last June. A few more were "hanging on" until after Christmas and may be closing soon. Several merchants have left stores to be operated solely by wives and are attempting to open new establishments in Opelika, etc. Most will manage to remain open for some time, but all have been severely hurt.

What Effect Could Injunctions Have Against the Crusade?

Obviously, no one can be forced to trade in a particular store, but leaders of organizations, such as the T.C.A., might be accused of conspiracy to boycott, held in contempt of court, fined and jailed. Before the Crusade was ever launched, the T.C.A. officers fully recognized and accepted this possibility. On the other hand, persecution would only increase determination as in Montgomery.

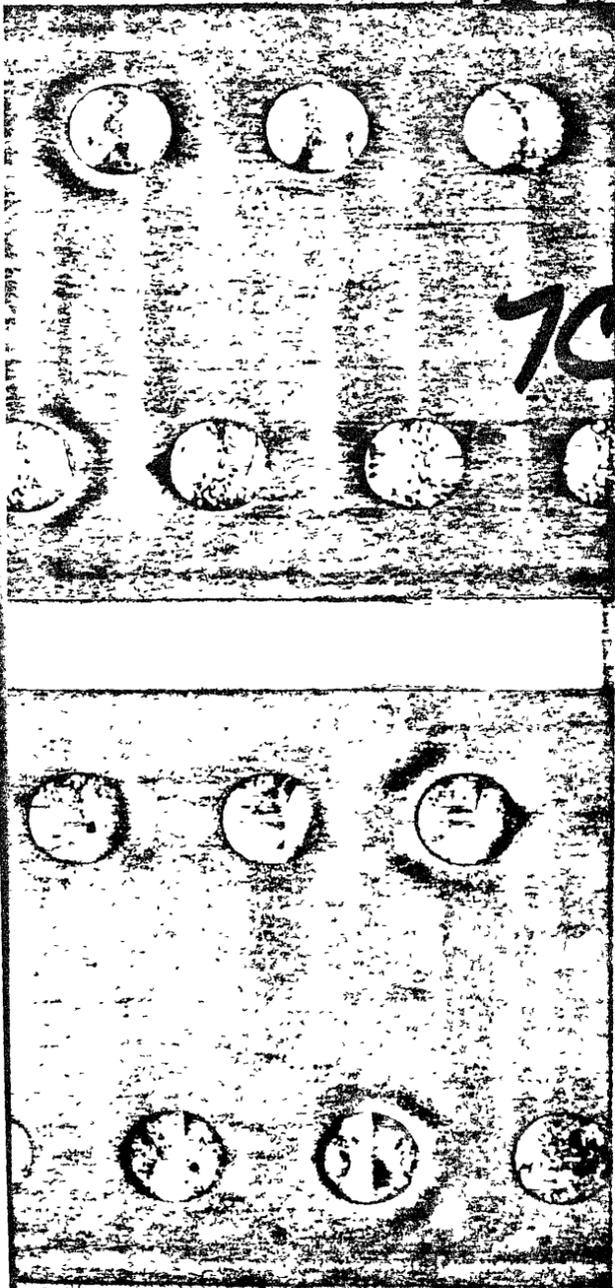
Have Bi-Racial Talks Been Attempted?

Individual officials have conferred with individual T.C.A. leaders, but witnesses and anything in writing are carefully avoided. Requests for anything more are ignored. Once when a Negro delegation arrived at a City Council meeting, a council member physically barred the door and refused to convene the session until they had left the premises. The only group discussion between T.C.A. leaders and local whites (none were officials) since the Crusade began was arranged by the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Tuskegee, like every city or town in Alabama, has white persons of genuine convictions. Some stood for principle in the white community and suffered, but few, if any, local Negroes know of it.

What Conclusions About a Solution Can Be Drawn?

1. The Negroes probably will not settle for anything short of: (a) restoration of the original city limits, and (b) a functioning Board of Registrars which would register a reasonable number of qualified Negroes each registration day. These, of course, are based on the present situation. To secure these goals, they are of a mind to endure almost anything indefinitely.
2. It is inconceivable that the Legislature would reverse its city gerrymander act, nor would state authorities appoint the desired registrars in the foreseeable future regardless of any possible outcry from the local whites.
3. This dead-lock ultimately will be broken only in the Federal Judiciary acting under the Fourteenth Amendment with final implementation decrees becoming operative several years from now.
4. Whether Tuskegee eventually becomes an all-Negro city or a venture of cooperative coexistence involving a substantial number of whites largely depends upon the effectiveness of Negro efforts of reassurance and reconciliation in the future. Regardless, Tuskegee will establish a pattern that others will follow.

-Rev. Robert E. Hughes
1/28/58



5-10 (Rev. 11-5-57) 2/10

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

MR. W.C. SULLIVAN M
MR. R.W. SMITH Room

Internal Security Section

Mr. Baumgardner
[Redacted] NO [Redacted]
[Redacted] M

Espionage Section

Mr. Branigan Mr. McDermott
[Redacted] [Redacted]

Mr. W.R. Wannall

Mr. Bland
Mr. Roach
PUBLICATIONS FILES
BUREAU LIBRARY
MR. [Redacted]
NOTE AND RETURN

[Redacted] M

Indicate if summary (s) or full translation (f) is desired by placing symbol and your initials next to article in Table of Contents. Publication File material may be marked for very limited indexing only. Extensive indexing of this material, or any indexing of Bureau Library data should be handled by extracting the information in memo form, or by having a Photostat made for the case file.

Please note last H. Are you interested? # copies.

Please return by 2/12/58
Supervisor W. C. SULLIVAN Room 7630
Shanks Alta

1 - [redacted] 1 - [redacted]
1 - Section tick 2 - Original and copy
1 - [redacted] ① - Yellow file copy

7C

SAC, Mobile (100-1342)

February 17, 1958

EX-126 REC-78
Director, FBI (100-135-61) - 471

gcl
**RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA**

Reurlet 2/6/58, above caption.

It will not be necessary to forward "Alabama Council Newsletter" to the Bureau on a regular basis. However, should you obtain a subscription for your office, you should be alert to data of a particular interest to the Bureau.

7C [redacted] (7)

NOTE: SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Internal Security, advised neither of them wished to receive above publication on a regular basis.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
FEB 17 1958
MAILED 30

FEB 17 1958
Mail Room

Wick
1-47
[signature]

23-4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 2/20/58

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1342)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 clc/gcl

Re BH airtel to Bureau 1/10/58, captioned RACIAL
SITUATION, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, concerning Alabama Improve-
ment Association.

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[redacted], advised on 1/27/58,
when he still held the latter position, that he had never heard
of the Alabama Improvement Association. [redacted]
had previously advised that he has contacts in some Negro
organizations in Ala.

Mobile Indices reflect no references to the Alabama
Improvement Association, other than that in reairtel and en-
closure. RUC

E

- 2 - Bureau (100-135-61) (REGISTERED)
- 2 - Birmingham (REGISTERED)
- 2 - Mobile (100-1342)
- 1 - Amd
- (6)

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let to mo
2/28/58

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EC-116

REC-18

100-135-61-478

FEB 24 1958

INT. SEC.

57 MAR 6 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Mobile (100-New)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

DATE: 3/5/58

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of clipping from the Mobile Press, 3/4/58, captioned "Negro Ministers Ask Segregation End On Buses", and three copies of article from the Mobile Register, 3/5/58, captioned "Bus Mixing Is Sought By Negroes". Both papers are daily newspapers published at Mobile, Alabama.

It is noted that the article from the Mobile Register, 3/5/58, in addition to listing the four Negro ministers who presented the petition to the Mobile City Commission, also listed the names of the other ministers who signed same.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
2 - Mobile
[redacted] .vlw
(4)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3clg/92c

M. K. Town
6-11-58

REC-29

100-1561-473

MAR 10 1958

EX-135

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6 ENCLOSURE

2 Encls. to [redacted] 3-14-58
2 Encls. to [redacted] R. 4704
EX-135

6 8 MAR 21 1958

INT. SEC.

[redacted]

Segregation

(Continued From Page One)
heart to reckon with this matter in such manner that will comply with the law of the land and at the same time do all within your power to provide an atmosphere wherein harmonious human relations may continue to develop in the community.

ASK ORDINANCE REPEAL

"To this end, and after much prayer, we respectfully petition you to take the necessary action to remove from the statute books such ordinance or ordinances that required segregated seating on our buses. Such action, we feel, will be in full accord with the highest and noblest traditions of the democratic concept of good government. It will be a wise and new approach in the South to this matter of human rights and human dignity."

The ministers said they recognized that implementation of the bus desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court "has involved strife, tension, disorder and even violence in some communities."

But they expressed hope that bus desegregation could be effected in Mobile "without these tragic consequences," adding:

"We believe that as a Christian people, we are spiritually and morally bound to seek the answers to our problems in the spirit of our Lord and Master—the spirit of love. We are bound to give courageous leadership in these times, for when our leadership is not courageous and dynamic, the forces of hate and prejudice assume control."

The petition said the ministers believe "there is a way to implement the decision in our community without engaging in all the 'procedures' that invariably cause tensions to increase and plant seeds of hate that spring forth for years and years to embitter and do serious harm to good human relations."

SIGN PETITION

While the petition was signed by 36 Negro ministers, it was presented to the Commission by a four-member delegation.

The delegation was composed of Rev. W. W. Smith, pastor of Big Zion AMEZ Church; Rev. J. Echols Lowery, pastor of Warren Street Methodist Church; Rev. B. B. Williams, pastor of St. Louis Street Baptist Church, and Rev. C. A. Tunstall, pastor of Stone Street Baptist Church.

The petition asked the Commission to repeal the bus segregation statutes "at the earliest possible date."

ENCLOSURE

Negro Ministers Ask Segregation End On Buses

Thirty-seven Negro ministers of the Mobile area today asked the Mobile City Commission to repeal city ordinances requiring racial segregation on city buses.

A formal petition making the request was filed with the Commission at City Hall early this afternoon. The three commissioners—Mayor Joseph N. Langan and Coms. Henry R. Luscher and Charles F. Hackmeyer—said they were taking the petition "under consideration."

The petition said: "It is our firm belief that you gentlemen desire with all your (Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)"

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division Form 6-95 C 3-14-58 Hsp/jr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dcl/gcl

THE MOBILE PRESS - FINAL MARCH 4, 1958 MOBILE, ALA.

RE: RACIAL SITUATION MOBILE AREA ALABAMA

MOfile: BUfile:

120-135-61-473

Bus Mixing Is Sought By Negroes

Abolition of ordinances requiring racial segregation on city buses in the Mobile area was asked yesterday by 37 Negro ministers.

A formal petition seeking repeal of the bus segregation statutes was laid before the Mobile City Commission by a four-member delegation representing the group of Negro ministers who signed it. An exact petition was also submitted to the City of Prichard, a spokesman said.

The three members of the City Commission — Mayor Joseph N. Langan and Coms. Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher — said they were taking the request "under consideration" and made no elaborating comment. Mayor G. V. (Red) Dismukes of Prichard could not be contacted for comment.

Christian Approach Urged

The delegation that appeared at Mobile's City Hall verbally called on the City Commission to "voluntarily take this action as

the Christian approach" to racial segregation problems.

Comprising the group that personally submitted the petition were Rev. W. M. Smith, pastor of Big Zion AMEZ Church; Rev. J. Echols Lowery, pastor of Warren Street Methodist Church; Rev. B. B. Williams, pastor of St. Louis Street Baptist Church, and Rev. C. A. Tunstall, pastor of Stone Street Baptist Church.

In presenting the petition, Rev. Smith, spokesman for the group, remarked that since the U. S. Supreme Court rendered its bus desegregation decision "there has been the possibility of a suit being filed" in Mobile to force compliance. But he added that "some of us have been endeavoring to hold the line, because we have felt it could be accomplished in a Christian manner" without compulsion.

Voluntary acceptance of desegregated seating on buses by the community, Rev. Smith said, would constitute "the best and the Christian approach."

The petition itself declared that the ministers believe "there is a way to implement the Supreme Court decision in our community without engaging in all the 'proceedings' that invariably cause tensions to increase."

Urge Compliance

"It is our firm belief," the ministers declared, "that you gentlemen desire with all your heart to reckon with this matter in such manner that will comply with the law of the land and at the same time do all within your power to provide an atmosphere wherein harmonious human relations may continue to develop in the community."

"To this end, and after much prayer, we respectfully petition you to take the necessary action to remove from the statute books such ordinance or ordinances that require segregated seating on our buses."

The Mobile city bus segregation requirements are spelled out in Sections 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, and 10-8 of the City Code of 1955. Generally, these code sections require seating of white persons from the front of buses to the rear, and seating of Negroes from the rear toward the front. Bus drivers are given full power to assign seats in order to separate the races, and the drivers are vested with the power of police officers in enforcing the segregation statutes.

Signing the petition, in addition to the four ministers who comprised the delegation to City Hall, were Revs. A. J. Stokes, H. Oscar Swanson, T. E. Williams, D. D. Chestang, L. L. Turner, Leon W. Watts, W. E. Carson, B. F. Dudley, A. B. Dudley, E. L. McCann, C. M. Allen, C. L. Smith, E. L. Cook Jr., T. M. Batts, C. C. Suggs, William E. Pitts, W. H. Taylor, S. R. Lee, P. H. Goff, O. W. Newell, R. J. Jackson, O. Mc. Judkins, T. J. Hayles, A. Nettles, C. T. Thrash, Samuel L. Leggett, J. G. McQueen, R. L. Nelson, J. H. Cole, P. L. Ely, L. H. Smith, Samuel M. McCree and Elroy Embry.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3de/scl

THE MOBILE REGISTER
MARCH 5, 1958
MOBILE, ALA.

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALA.

MOfile:
BUfile:

Acc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-95 C-3-14-58

100-135-61-473

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 3/5/58

FROM : SAC, Mobile (100-1342)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]

Re Mobile letter to Bureau 2/13/58, captioned U. S. KLANS, KKKK, INC., Known in Alabama as U. S. Klans of Alabama, KKKK, IS - KLAN (Bufile 100-7801).

Enclosed to the Bureau and Birmingham are eight and one copies, respectively, of a letterhead memo captioned as this memo, reflecting no specific data connecting the Klan with the attack on [redacted], and therefore not captioned with the Klan title.

Informants

[Large redacted area covering informant names and details]

For information of the Bureau, [redacted] remarked [redacted] he would not be surprised if [redacted] had shot up his own house just to get the publicity.

- ENCLOSURE
- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 4 - Mobile (2 - 100-1342)
- 1 - 105-17-SF11

REC-29

REC-48

MAR 10 1958

EX-128 63 MAR 10 1958

EX-128

INT. SEC.

Handwritten notes on left margin: 7C, b2, 7C, 7D, #1517-3-15-58, 6-30-58, 3-13-58, 1-14-58, 2-2-58, vlw, [signature]

Handwritten number: 35

MO 100-1342

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7D

[REDACTED]

He said that any further data he received on this matter would be communicated to the Mobile Office.

The following descriptive data is furnished on

[REDACTED]

7C

Name
Address
Sex
Race
Date of birth
Place of birth
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair

[REDACTED]

None of the persons interviewed in this matter was able to furnish a description of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] knew of him, but did not know what [REDACTED] looks like. He apparently is not a local citizen.

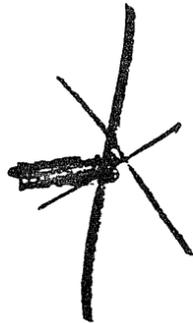
7C
7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
March 5, 1958

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

He said that for some time the members of this church have been the target of what he feels to be Ku Klux Klan activity in the Prattville area. He stated that in October 1957, crosses were burned in front of his home and the homes of other members of his church. On the night following the cross burning, he received a telephone message to the effect that he had better not go to bed that night or he might wake up in hell.

[REDACTED] stated that on the night of January 29, 1958, at approximately 10:15 p.m., he went out to the front of his house and was in the process of putting his car in his driveway when a person or persons passed by in a 1955 or 1956 Chevrolet. The car was being driven about thirty-five miles per hour. When directly in front of his house several shots were fired from the car at the house, hitting the front door and the front bedroom window. [REDACTED] estimated that about three shots were fired. None of the occupants of the house were hit. [REDACTED] stated that he was unable to identify the car or its riders due to the frosty condition of the windshield and glasses of the car. He felt, however, that this action was taken by the Ku Klux Klan as he could think of no other individual or group of individuals who had any grievances against him or his family.

[REDACTED] stated that he had reported this matter to the Chief of Police in Prattville and to Sheriff CLYDE WHITE, Prattville, earlier on January 30, 1958. He stated that these departments had conducted investigation, but had not identified the assailants.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3dc/hcl

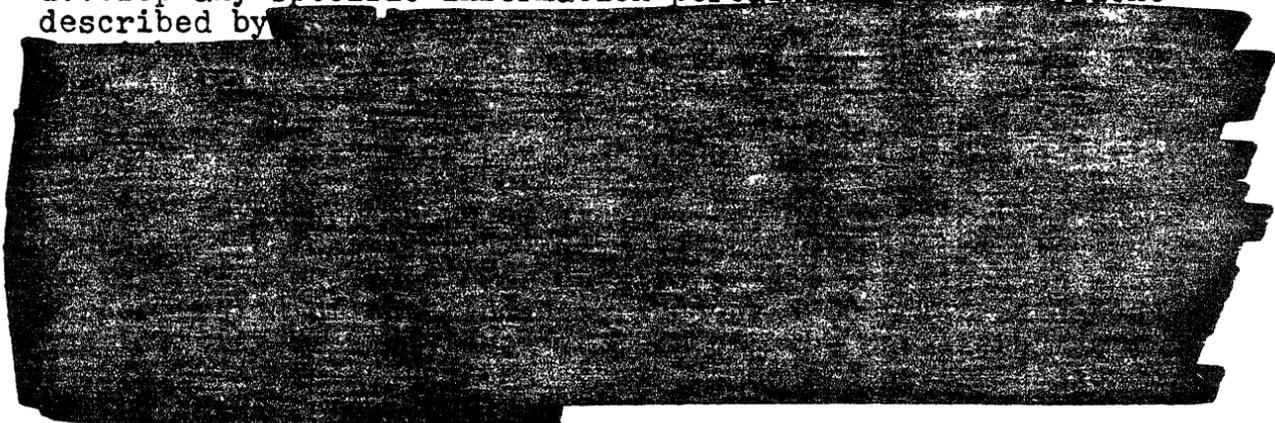
100-135-61-474

ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

Informants of the Mobile Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation familiar with activities of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Incorporated, in the general vicinity of Prattville, Alabama, have been unable to develop any specific information pertaining to the incident described by

b2
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7d



Sources of information on the racial situation in Prattville, Alabama were also contacted, and were unable to furnish any pertinent specific information on this matter.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 3/7/58

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

RACON

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

[REDACTED]

Further developments in MIA [REDACTED] of interest to the Bureau will be promptly submitted.

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7D

b2
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- 2 - Bureau (100-135-61) (Encs. 8 - REGISTERED)
- 3 - Mobile (44-439)
- 1 - And [REDACTED]
- (5)

ENCLOSURE

EX-135

1. Coast Guard
10-25-66

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]

copy sent to [REDACTED]
3-13-58

1 cc [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]
1517
3-13-58

REC-29

EX-135

100-135-61-475

MAR 10 1958

7C
MAR 17 1958

INT. SEC.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b2, b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies), _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI

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

For your information _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-135-61-475

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 1/30/58

FROM : SAC, Mobile (100-1342)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

McArthur

For the information of the Bureau, there is attached hereto one copy of a report issued by L. H. POSTER, President, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, under date of 1/15/58, captioned "RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH - 1957",

[redacted] also advised that Tuskegee Institute no longer prepares a report on lynchings.

[redacted] stated that during the year 1957, no cases were found which could actually be labeled as lynchings under the criteria adopted by Tuskegee Institute. TUSKEGEE, ALA.

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7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3/clg/hh

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

REC-9

700-135-61-476

CRIME RECORDS

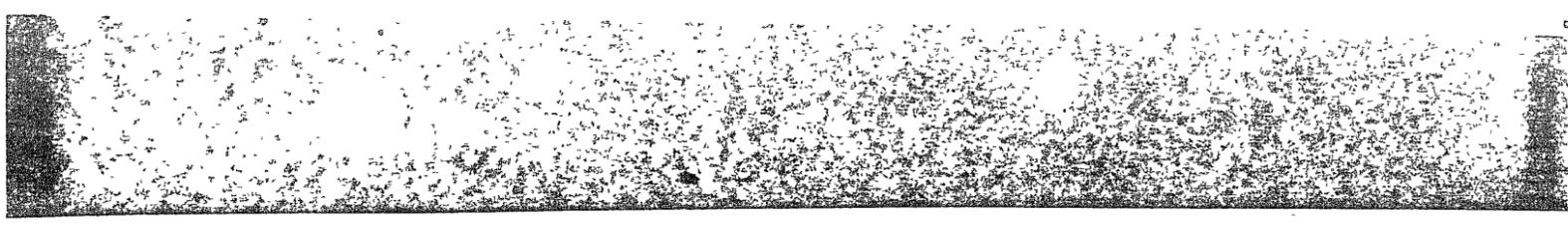
EX-117

FEB 1958

7x removed
Crime
Records
4/8/4

61 MAR 17 1958

INT. SEC.



A Tuskegee Institute Report

RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH - 1957

*Forty-fourth Annual Report to the American People
on Developments in Race Relations*

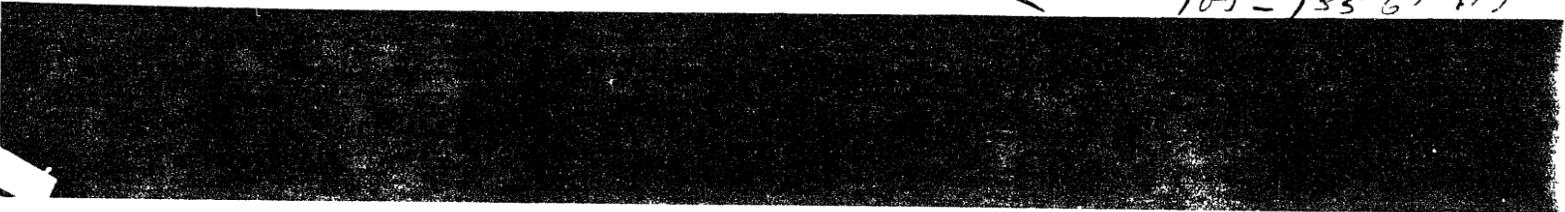
L. H. Foster, President
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
January 15, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 dcl/gcl

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 30 1958	
FBI - MOBILE	

~~ENCLOSURE~~

105-1556-117



Race Relations in the South - 1957

INTRODUCTION

Contention and controversy characterized race relations in the Southern Region* during 1957. This development re-emphasized the existence of widespread denial to Negroes of their citizenship rights, responsibilities, and opportunities.

The possibilities of fundamental adjustments in situations affecting race relations were promoted by Federal civil rights legislation. This law removed the Federal protection—established through long years of national inactivity—which had often encouraged racial discriminations.

Obstruction of Federal laws which guarantee constitutional rights to the individual was extremely vigorous in numbers of states and cities. The growth in numbers and the increased activity of voluntary segregationist groups reduced the security of person and property in many southern communities. Despite this trend toward lawlessness, the number of incidents of physical violence remained relatively low. These occurrences were condemned by numerous persons, regardless of their own views on desegregation.

Countering the influence of segregationist organizations were other voluntary groups committed to orderly, legal, and constructive implementation of rights guaranteed to the individual under the Federal Constitution. Particularly significant were the public expressions and policy commitments of large national church bodies, local groups of religious leaders, and organized labor.

FEDERAL ACTION

During 1957, all branches of the Federal Government acting independently or cooperatively in five areas—education, transportation, recreation, voting and employment—made clear that American citizens must receive treatment which is racially non-discriminatory.

Judicial. The Federal District and Circuit Courts reinforced consistently the Supreme Court's decrees of 1954 and 1955. By these decisions lower courts fulfilled their delegated responsibility to implement the highest court's desegregation orders. In a Texas case, the order of the Federal District Court for immediate desegregation was modified by the Circuit Court, thereby allowing school officials more time to work out desegregation plans.

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

Executive. The prestige and power of the Executive Branch of Government were employed for the first time in implementing desegregation ordered by a Federal court. The President of the United States ordered Federal troops into the State of Arkansas to support a Federal court order for school desegregation.

The Executive Branch continued to support desegregation in employment through the President's Committee on Government Contracts. This Committee reinforced its requirements that contractors performing Government jobs must comply with the non-discrimination clause. It emphasized the responsibility of leaders in individual communities to stimulate more youth of minority groups to train for skilled employment. The employment practices and policies of contracting plants were exposed to continuing scrutiny.

Legislative. The Legislative Branch of the National Government expressed support for a non-discriminating society when it enacted into law the first civil rights bill in eighty-two years. The Legislative Branch of Government had the strong support of the Executive Branch in developing this legislation.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTION

State and local government actions almost invariably opposed the extension of any citizenship rights to Negroes. In fact, there were many actions to restrict further the already limited rights actually available to Negroes in Southern States.

Extreme positions were taken in Arkansas in an effort to prevent compliance. Orders were given by the Governor to the State's National Guard to keep nine Negro children out of a high school ordered desegregated by a Federal court. A court in the same State sought to annul the Federal court's desegregation order.

Another extreme position was taken by the Legislature of Alabama. It passed a law which gerrymandered the boundary lines of the City of Tuskegee to exclude practically all Negro voters, but to leave white residents unaffected. The same State Legislature, going a step further, approved a two-year study of the feasibility of abolishing the county in which the City of Tuskegee is located. Alabama's voters—who are preponderantly white—approved on December 17 a constitutional amendment which gave the Legislature final authority to liquidate Macon County or change its

boundary lines. This program sets the precedent for abolishing other counties which have large Negro populations, and several daily newspapers stated that the precedent might be extended to abolish a county for any reason that the Legislature desires.

Amidst the massive resistance pronouncements from the strongly segregationist States, there were some contradictions. A court in Virginia upheld the non-segregation principle when it ruled a Negro parent could not be required, under the State compulsory school law, to forego or relinquish his constitutional rights. In Mississippi, the Governor, despite his stand strongly supporting segregation, accepted the location of a non-segregated Veterans Hospital in the State.

Widely publicized unpleasantness accompanied desegregation at Little Rock, Arkansas; at Charlotte, North Carolina; and at Nashville, Tennessee. On the other hand, a cordial welcome was given to Negro students entering the voluntarily desegregated Pleasanton High School in Texas.

The Legislature of Missouri repealed its old statutes which authorized segregation in education. The Governor of Maryland advocated adequate wages for Negroes as one means of raising the economic position of the South.

PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE FOR SEGREGATION

Efforts by the South to influence the nation in support of segregation were concentrated along three lines:

Action by public agencies was exemplified by some activities in Georgia. The State Legislature granted the Georgia Commission on Education increased authority, which included the dissemination of the official Georgia viewpoint supporting segregation. The Commission is reported to be assembling a mailing list of 2,000,000 names which will include public officials, law school professors, ministers, editors and other professionals throughout the nation. The Commission has released 515,000 pieces of literature in which organizations like the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee, the Southern Regional Council, and certain directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were accused of being Communist front groups, or of training Communists. Other literature called for the impeachment of the United States Supreme Court justices and sought to discredit integrated schools. The resolution of the Georgia General Assembly calling for the impeachment received wide publicity, as did also copies of the report of a Georgia congressman who tried to discredit integration in the Washington, D. C., schools.

Mass communication media served effectively in the propaganda offensive. Radio and television were used by many southern congressmen, governors, and other public officials to propagandize against desegregation. Several prominent southern newspapers were used to disseminate attacks on organizations working for integration.

Another feature of the propaganda offensive for segregation was the persistent reluctance of the southern press to invite citizens—Negro or white—to present a view of the southern scene as interpreted by desegregationists.

VOLUNTARY GROUP ACTION

Religious groups took the leading role in supporting desegregation. National church bodies spoke more strongly for the desegregation principle than at any time in recent years. This action was not always supported, however, by local units of the church. Organized labor also acted effectively in behalf of desegregation; for example, the Texas State Convention on labor condemned organizations advocating racial hatred and recommended that affiliates oppose their philosophies and provide equal job opportunities for all members regardless of race, sex, religion or color.

The ideal of a desegregated society was advanced by other groups concerned with human relations. Included in this category was the "Crusade for Citizenship" which gained momentum in the Tuskegee, Alabama, community following the gerrymandering of the city's boundary lines.

Expanding segregationist organizations sought to destroy groups supporting desegregation. Attacks surged against Negro organizations, particularly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League.

However, the NAACP continued its work for full citizenship rights. Efforts were renewed to win further support from religious groups and to extend voting privileges. A large number of southern branches of the NAACP were forced to suspend operations because of legal and community pressures exerted by segregationist officials or groups.

The National Urban League has been long noted for its social service program and more recently for its emphasis on securing for Negroes adequate housing and employment without discrimination. Campaigns were waged against inclusion of the League in several community chests because of some of its desegregation policies.

Various local associations were the targets for attacks, as well as these national organizations. Communism was often a convenient indictment leveled at these groups.

Opposed to groups working for desegregation were those operating to maintain a segregated order. Fifty such organizations have been identified. Most active and highly publicized were the White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan groups. Some segregationist groups have been guilty of violence, and in many other situations acts of violence have been traced directly to individual members. These actions have caused serious damage to private and public property and made life in the South insecure for citizens—both white and Negro.

ASSESSMENT OF RACE RELATIONS

A survey of legal and group action during the year leads to the conclusion that race relations in the Southern States are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago. The divergent segregationist and desegregationist points of view are held more resolutely now than in the recent past. There is urgent need for realistic and constructive communication on the southern scene, if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future.

Several factors operate currently to affect the state of race relations in the South: Segregationists have at their command substantial control of the economy, extensive authority in political affairs, and considerable influence on the publication policies of most media of mass communication. There is, too, the momentum of decades of operation of these resources in behalf of a segregated society. Desegregationists, on the other hand, have the support of an awakened and expressed national concern for the welfare of all the American people. They also have the urgent pressures for freedom on the international front, and the widely proclaimed doctrine of human brotherhood.

One obstacle to favorable race relations is the misinformation and misinterpretation about the national welfare. Public officials representing the South rarely make it clear in their talks or writings that America's welfare depends critically upon the strength of democracy at home. These spokesmen often express the opposite opinion, saying in effect that the international impact of poor race relations in America is inconsequential.

Segregationists have made attempts to divert attention from their policies of restriction on Negro rights in the South. Instances in the North of racial discrimination and episodes of violence have been widely publicized in the South. However, the legal support for racial discrimination in the South is in sharp contrast to the legally desegregated situation which prevails generally in the North. This significant difference is not men-

tioned by segregationist spokesmen in their attempts to draw a parallel between racial developments in the two areas.

For the first time in many years, Negro citizens have in their democratic aspirations the active support of the Federal Government, reinforced by a strong public opinion outside of the South. Many segregationists desire to retain the pattern of Negro participation in American life which prevailed before May 17, 1954. This view fails to recognize the Negro's conviction that the democratic ideal is realizable for every American citizen without unnecessary delay.

The country generally seems to recognize that the quality of race relations in the United States is no longer exclusively a southern or a northern concern. It even goes beyond being a national concern. Increasingly, the American public is recognizing that peoples throughout the world question America's hope and competence to lead a free world if one-tenth of its own people do not enjoy the freedoms it seeks to promote abroad.

A second obstacle is the substantial absence of communication between whites and Negroes. This is deplored by many spokesmen with rarely a constructive suggestion for interchange of ideas or opinions in terms of current realities.

Another factor contributing to unfavorable race relations is the almost complete absence of joint effort or program by the total citizenry in any southern community to promote the community welfare. These mutual interests of citizens—such as expansion of industry, community beautification, better utility services, better welfare services, or improved recreation—could be harnessed for positive action. The individuals involved in cooperative work for such useful purposes would contribute indirectly but substantially to better community race relations.

The focus of the news in race relations in the South during 1957 was on the process of desegregation in the public affairs of citizens. This was sometimes a distressing story to view, but there were some high moments in the democratic tradition. The record shows that the South has not yet joined the rest of the country in the demonstration of impartial regard under the law and in uniformity of public treatment for all its citizens. Until this occurs, America's attention will continue, no doubt, to focus on the process of adjusting segregation practices to national ideals and to Federal law, both of which support desegregation. Any substantial neglect of current world trends in behalf of human rights delays perilously America's achievement of its urgently needed unity in democratic spirit, its efficiency of national productive effort, and its demonstration of commitment to high moral and spiritual values.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 3/6/58

FROM : SAC, Mobile (100-1396)

SUBJECT: RACON
RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

Remylet to Bureau 3/5/58 captioned as above.

For additional information of the Bureau, I am attaching hereto three copies of an item which appeared in the Mobile Press, Mobile, Alabama, on 3/5/58 captioned "White Pastors Approve Plea on Bus Seating."

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 3) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Mobile
- 1 - mem
- (3)

ENCLOSURE
83 EX-136

EX-136
MAR 13 11 50 AM '58

100-135-61477

MAR 18 1958

62 MAR 21 1958

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Ex. 2

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see memo
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INT. SEC.
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White Pastors Approve Plea On Bus Seating

Thirty-one white Protestant ministers in the Mobile area today gave their support to the petition of 37 Negro ministers asking repeal of ordinances requiring segregation on city buses.

A statement endorsing the desegregation proposal was filed this morning with the Mobile City Commission and the governing bodies of Prichard and Chickasaw.

The 32 white ministers declared they "commend . . . the Christian spirit with which our Negro brethren are approaching the matter at hand" and added that they also "commend the proposal they have made to you in their petition as an intelligent means for achieving a goal whose inevitable realization must now be apparent to all thinking people."

ACT INDEPENDENTLY

Spokesmen for the group of ministers signing the statement of endorsement explained they were acting independently in commending the Negro ministers' petition, which was filed yesterday with the Mobile City Commission and at the Prichard City Hall.

The white ministers' statement was placed in the hands of the Mobile City Commission by a delegation consisting of Dr. A. Carl Jenkins, pastor of Dauphin Way Methodist Church; Rev. Francis B. Wakefield Jr., rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, and Dr. John C. [redacted] pastor of Government Street Presbyterian Church.

The statement declared: "We note that a representative group of Negro ministers have
(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

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DATE 4/4/83 BY [signature]

THE MOBILE PRESS
MOBILE, ALABAMA
3/5/58

RE: Racial situation
Mobile, Ala.

MO: 100-1396
BU: 100-135-61

*1 Protestant
on 11/15/58
100-135-61
White 9-6
[redacted]
76*

ALA REC-83

100-135-61-417

ENCLOSURE

Bus Seating

(Continued From Page One)

petitioned you, as the administrative and governing officers and bodies of your respective communities, to take what-ever action is necessary to revoke existing ordinances in your communities that impose certain restrictions on seating on public buses that operate within the communities.

"Since similar actions in certain other communities and municipalities have resulted in intensified hostilities and sometimes in acts of violence which have been harmful to all concerned and since we as a group of Christian ministers are concerned that such hostilities and acts of violence not develop or occur to disrupt the peace and harmony of our communities, we respectfully beg leave to present this statement for your consideration, our sole purpose being that of preserving a united and harmonious community.

"Among the many honorable traditions of our communities in which we take pride and for which we express our heartfelt thanks, the traditions of goodwill and harmony that have existed, and so still exist, among the several races in our communities rank foremost. We are particularly thankful for the absence of violence and the continuance of peaceful relations among them in these times of increased racial tensions in many areas of the world. We believe that this is as it should be, and we pray that, now and in the future, it may remain so.

"We recognize, nevertheless, that social change sometimes stimulates feelings of antagonism and that such feelings sometimes erupt into acts of violence. When a representative group of Negro ministers, therefore, petition the governing officers and bodies of our communities for the redress of a condition which they deem unjust, and also, express their purpose to accomplish this end in a spirit and manner that will not damage the good relations that prevail among the races in our communities, we are impressed by their sincerity and appreciative of their desire to preserve the unity of community life while seeking the attainment of a goal they believe just and right.

OBJECTIVE CALL FOR RIGHT

"Furthermore, we recognize the moral force and legal precedent which assure the eventual realization of the objective that is being sought by our Negro brethren. We believe it right and sane, therefore, that the inevitable be accepted by our officials and governing bodies and by our people in a spirit and manner consistent with the peace and harmony of our communities.

"In view of these things, we commend to you, and also to our people, the Christian spirit with which our Negro brethren are approaching the matter at hand and we also commend the proposal they have made to you in their petition as an intelligent means for achieving a goal whose inevitable realization must now be apparent to all thinking people."

SIGNERS LISTED

In addition to the three ministers who presented the statement today to the City Commission, the statement was signed by the following:

Revs. Eugene Peacock, pastor of St. Francis Street Methodist Church; John M. Crowell, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church; James A. Zellner, pastor of Broad Street Methodist Church; L. H. Garrison Jr., associate pastor of St. Francis Street Methodist Church; W. D. Hart, pastor of Broad Street Presbyterian Church; John T. Parker, pastor of Saraland-St. Luke's Methodist Church; Benjamin B. Smith, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church; Henry Frank Chunn, pastor of First Methodist Church, Prichard; D. H. Edington Jr., pastor of Spring Hill Presbyterian Church; A. S. Turnipseed, superintendent of the Mobile Methodist District; Robert W. Clark, pastor of West End Baptist Church; Joseph E. Hastings, pastor of Spring Hill Methodist Church.

Comer Woodall, pastor of Spring Hill Avenue Methodist Church; David R. White, pastor of Eight-Mile Methodist Church; Yates Calvert Green, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Chickasaw; John H. Thompson, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church; Howard M. Reeves, pastor of First Baptist Church; D. Holmes Irving, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church; Lester Spencer, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church; Hugh E. Wilson Jr., Government Street Methodist Church;

Leighton P. Arsnauld, rector of

Christ Episcopal Church; H. E. McCrary, pastor of Dumas Methodist Church; R. E. Whatley, pastor of West Side Methodist Church; Thomas Love Butts, pastor of Michigan Avenue Methodist Church; James N. Love, pastor of Satsuma-Creola Methodist Church; A. F. Morrill, a Christian Church (Disciples) minister and president of the Mobile Council of Churches; Chester Bolton Jr., pastor of Irvington-Fowl River Methodist Church; and R. L. Kell, associate pastor of Central Presbyterian Church.

Jan

cc - [redacted]

APRIL 5, 1958

7C

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

WS

TO SAC MOBILE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI *ORACON*

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. REURTEL APRIL FOUR.

FURNISH PERTINENT INFORMATION RETEL LOCAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

add (3) W

7C

HAB/jms Jackson

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DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3cic/gel

REC-9

EX-108

100-135-61-47

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

16 APR 8 1958

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

APR 5 1958
11-12 AM CAC
TELETYPE

7274

62 APR 11 1958

MAIL ROOM

Jan

7C 1 Mr. McGowan
1 [redacted]
Mr. Liaison Section

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100-135-61

Date: April 7, 1958 DATE 4/4/83 BY sp3 clc/gcl

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
Racoon
mobile

This will confirm information telephonically furnished on April 4, 1958, to [redacted] office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army, by Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau.

On April 3, 1958, a confidential source of the Mobile Office of this Bureau, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information.

[Large redacted block]

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Nease
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

1 - AAG White (By Form 0-REC date) 100-135-61-
:dlh
(9) (See note on yellow page 3)

66 APR 11 1958
MAIL ROOM

EX 136

REC'D BY [redacted] 15 APR 1958
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

APR 7 1958
COMM - FBI

APR 10 1958
COMM - FBI

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence

For your additional information, the April 7, 1958, issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald," a daily newspaper published in Washington, D. C., contained an article under the caption "Southern Justice Hit By Negroes." This article reflected that more than 2,000 Negroes, guarded by regular and extra-duty police officers, participated in the April 6, 1958, meeting before the State Capitol. There was no disorder. According to the article Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., identified as "leader of the 1956 Negro bus boycott that led to bombings of Negro homes and churches," spoke at the meeting and stated that Negroes in Montgomery "are robbed openly with little hope of redress."

Any additional pertinent information received relative to this matter will be furnished you promptly.

- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Information set forth in this communication is contained in Mobile teletype 4/4/58. By teletype 4/5/58 Mobile instructed to furnish any pertinent information contained in this teletype to appropriate local intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces.

FBI

Date: 4/5/58

AIRMAIL

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

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

RE: RACIAL SITUATION, *Raccol*
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Re Mobile teletype 4/4/58.

Enclosed to Bureau is one copy (photostat) of the leaflet described in referenced teletype.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 1) REGISTERED
- 2 - Mobile
- 1 - Acl

7C

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/4/83 BY *[Signature]*

*File-5-201C
100-135-61*

*loc of ...
7-15-17-479*

EX-136

100-135-61-1480

16 APR 1958

7C

FBI
65 APR 11 1958

INT. SEC

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

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RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

b2
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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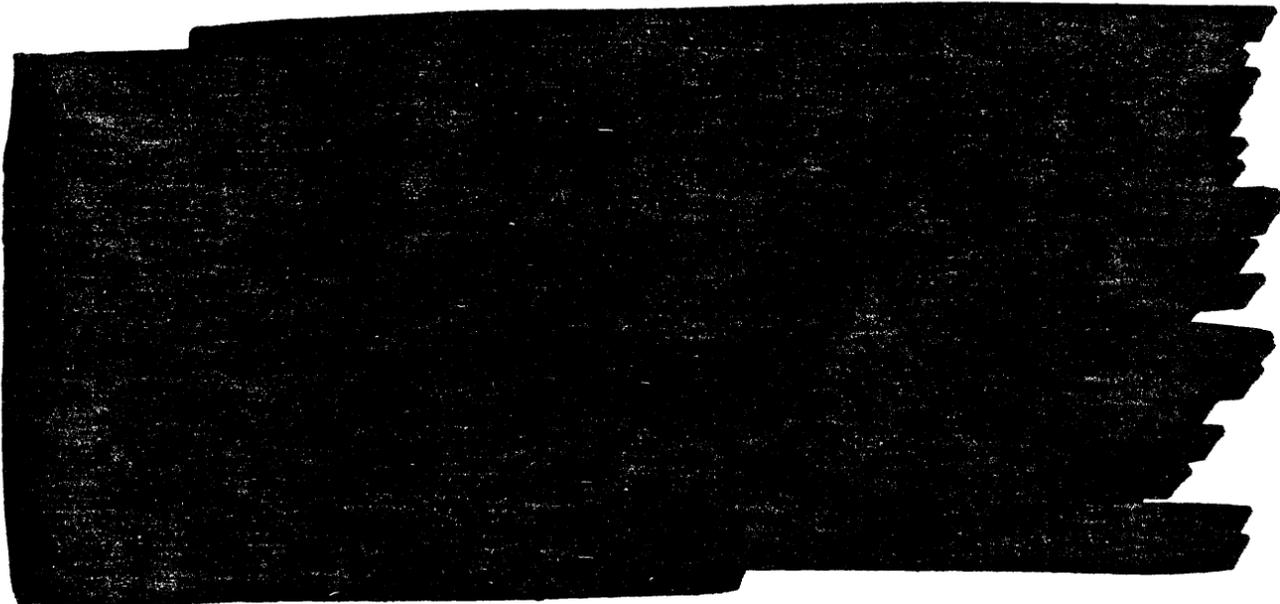
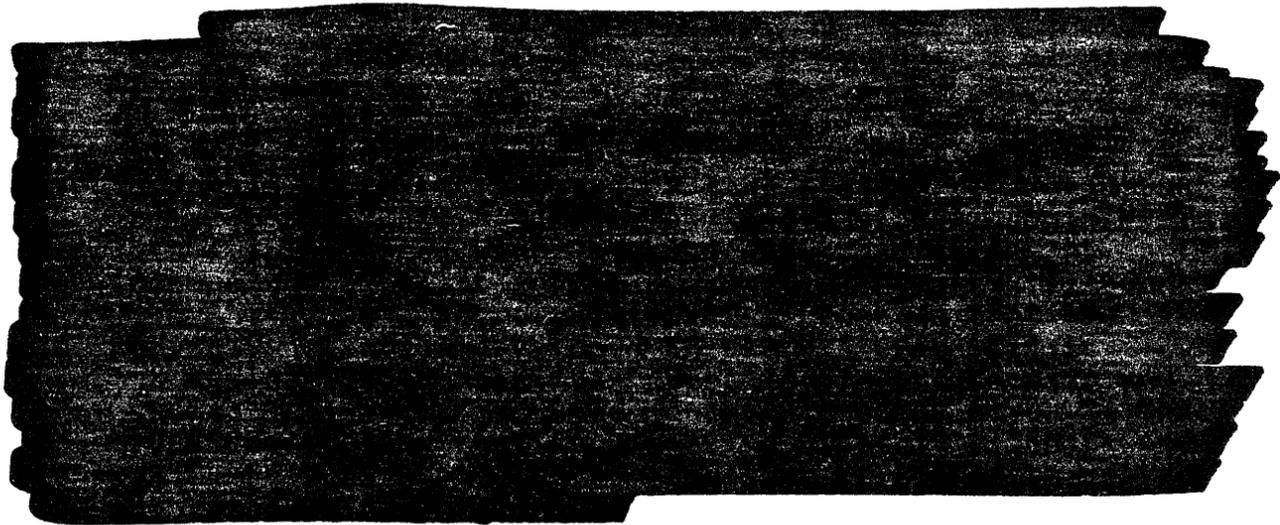
[REDACTED] advised on April 6, 1958 that the public meeting took place on schedule at 1:30 p.m. on that date, and estimated that approximately 1,500 Negroes were present, and a small scattering of white persons. He said that the meeting was very uneventful, very dignified, and very peaceful. He said that the public address system used was very inefficient, so that he was unable

3

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

to make out many of the remarks of the speakers, but he said that the crowd's reception of those remarks indicated that nothing of an inflammatory nature was said.

b2
7D



This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

100-135-61-483
CHANGED TO
62-101087-5-39

APR 23 1958

JF