

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

MAR 7 1956

TELETYPE

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

FBI, MOBILE

3-2-56

2 QVA 12-15 AM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND WASH. F. O.

..... U R G E N T

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BUREAU WAS INSTRUCTED THAT WFO, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO CHECK INDICES RE [REDACTED] AND SUTEL IMMEDIATELY TO BUREAU AND THIS OFFICE RESULTS INDICES CHECK.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

H A K L L F O R D

END AND ACK IN O PLS

WA 3-20 AM OK FBI WA JB

NY OK FBI NY JFM

CG OK FBI CG CM

TH IS MOVV
57 MAR 14
TWO COPIES

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

100-135-61-46

MAR 7 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83

BY [signature]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c, b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- 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:
100-135-61-47

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

THIS IS FBI WA 0711

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

MAR 2 1956

TELETYPE

3-2-56 12-55 AM

VFP

FBI, MOBILE
DIRECTOR FBI,

----- URGENT -----

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA. RMYTEL MARCH ONE INSTANT .

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

OPacon

[REDACTED]

NO OTHER INVESTIGATION CONTEMPLATED BY P. D.

AND T T MONTGOMERY PERSONELLY ADVISED

BY S. A. NINE FIFTEEN P. M. MARCH ONE INSTANT

AND RESULTS P. D. INQUIRY.

CONTEMPLATING NO FURTHER ACTION UNLESS P. D. LOCATES UNREGISTERED
MACHINE GUN.

RECORDED - 28

HALLFORD

MAR 4 1956

END AND ACK PLS

202 AM OK FBI WA ELR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

MAR 14 1956

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

Mr. Belmont

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

MAR 2 1956

TELETYPE

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

ORacon
FBI MOBILE 3-2-56 3-06 PM ALS

DIRECTOR, FBI U R G E N T

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA. RE MYTEL MARCH TWO INSTANT.

[REDACTED]

9C
TD

NO FURTHER PD ACTION

CONTEMPLATED.

HALLFORD

END ACK PLS

4-06 PM OK FBI WA SH

TU DISCO

RECORDED - 28

100-135-61-49

EX-125 MAR 7 1956

Mr. Belmont MR. BELMONT
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

9C
[REDACTED]

AAG Thompson
3-3-56
7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *3/23/83* BY *sp3 cle/pcl*

INT [REDACTED]

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

MAR 2 1956

TELETYPE

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

FBI BUFFALO 3-2-56

Option - mobile 1-10 PM

DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC MOBILE URGENT

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA. RETEL FROM MOBILE TO NY MAR 2 1956

LAST AND NY TEL TO ^{Buffalo} BFLO MAR. TWO INSTANT RE ONE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RUC.

ROCHE

END

ACK PLS 1-10 PM OK FBI WA MET

MO OK FBI MO STW

TU DISC

RECORDED - 28

100-135-61-80

MAR 7 1956

EX-125

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83

BY [signature]

TO MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

57 MAR 14 1956

Called Mr. [REDACTED]

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

MAR 2 1956

TELETYPE

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

FBI, INDIANAPOLIS

3-2-56

11-23

AM EST

MRP

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MOBILE *Prison* URGENT

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RE MO TELETYPE MARCH ONE.

VC
[REDACTED] STILL UNIDENTIFIABLE IN IP INDICES BASED UPON
ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE DATA FURNISHED BY MO. [REDACTED]

KD
[REDACTED]

RUC.

BLAYLOCK

CORR LINE THIRTEEN WORD SIX SHD BE "APPLICANT"

END -- ACK PLS

RECORDED

WA 11-27 AM OK FBI WA JFP

MAR 7 1956

MO 1028 AM OK FBI MO STW

MAR 14 1956
PLS Mr. Rosen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83

BY [Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc Liaison

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 7/12/83

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 cle/jal

ON 3/23/83

100-135-61

Date: March 6, 1956

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

Oricon - Mobile

[Redacted] advised on March 1, 1956, that he has heard persistent rumors that "the Communists" are "moving in on Montgomery" to take part in possible racial disturbances there.

[Redacted] is staying at the residence of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the group which organized the bus boycott in Montgomery. [Redacted] further reflected [Redacted] is "a card-carrying member of the Communist Party."

7C
7D

cc to [Redacted]
4 5 MAR - [Redacted]
COMAND FBI

MAR 6 1956
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

(9) MAR 9 1956

RECORDED - 27
EX-125

MAR 7 1956

100-135-61-

F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on February 29, 1956,
that [REDACTED] has been a
recent visitor in Montgomery. [REDACTED] stated that he recently
learned that [REDACTED] is a correspondent for the "Daily
Worker." The "Daily Worker" is an east coast Communist
Newspaper.

[REDACTED]

A physical surveillance by Agents of this Bureau
has established that [REDACTED] is also a recent
arrival in Montgomery.

[REDACTED]

The above is being furnished for your information.

7C
7D
7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army

2 cc Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

2 cc Director of Special Investigations **BY COURIER SERVICE**
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building 2000 E
4th and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

APR 9 4 02 PM '50

LET OFFICE
REC'D BEHQMI

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 2/27/56

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, BUFFALO (100-4379-100)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)

CPUSA, DISTRICT NO. 2, BUFFALO DIVISION, NEGRO QUESTION, IS-C
DAYLET ^o Racon - mobile

The 4-Star Edition of the Monday morning, February 27, 1956, edition of the Buffalo Courier-Express, a Buffalo, N.Y., newspaper, carried an article datelined New York, February 26, 1956, which discloses that steps were being taken by national Negro leaders on that date "toward organizing an hour-long nation-wide work stoppage by whites and Negroes alike to mark the "Deliverance Day demonstration set for March 28 in support of the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott."

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] (c)

- 3 - Bureau (100-3-81) (REGISTERED AM)
- 1 - Albany (CP NEGRO QUESTION) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - New York (CP NEGRO QUESTION) (REGISTERED)
- 5 - Buffalo (1 - 100-4379-100)
(1 - 100-4379-75, CP NEGRO QUESTION)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

7c
b1
safe =
t-110

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED-91
Classified by 423 cle/col
Declassify on: OADR 3/23/83
100-1351-61-53
FEB 28 1956

Let to something
mag. 3/5/56

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M _____ P _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CENTRAL SEARCH

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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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.

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- 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):

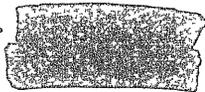
For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
 100-185-61-53

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



7c

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

March 5, 1956

RECORDED-31

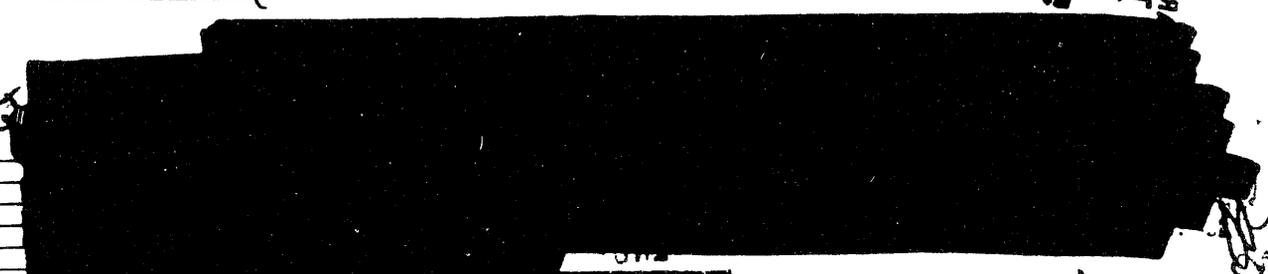
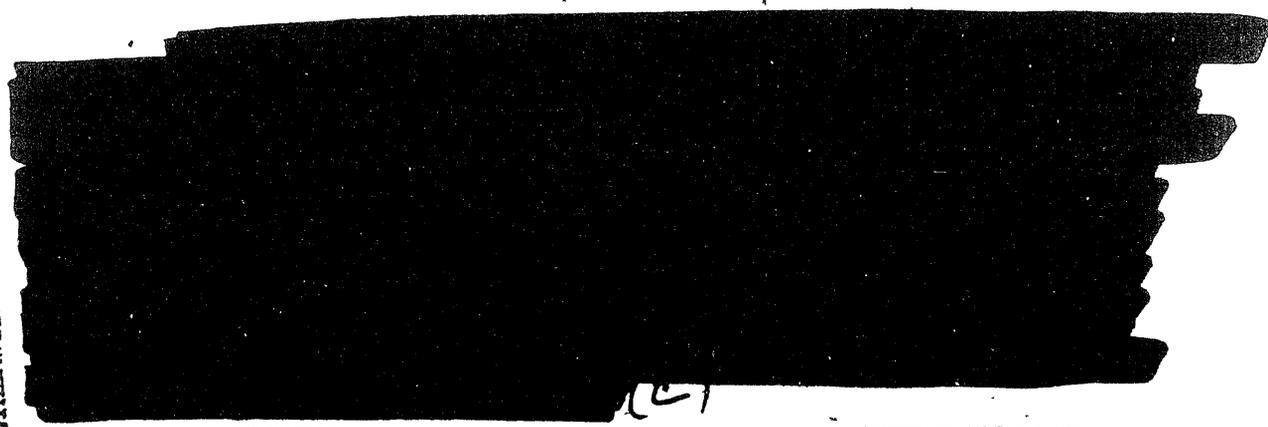
100-135-61-53

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
FBI File 100-135-61

Classified by *sp3cle/ed*
Declassify on: OADR 3/23/83

The Buffalo Office of this Bureau advised that the "Buffalo Courier-Express," Buffalo, New York, on February 27, 1956, contained an article indicating that steps were being taken by national Negro leaders toward organizing an hour-long nationwide work stoppage by whites and Negroes alike to mark the 'deliverance day demonstration' set for March 28 in support of the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott."



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

COMM - FBI
MAR 5 1956

MAILED 26

MAR 13 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwritten signatures and initials

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/83 BY *sp3cle/ed*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**Letter to Assistant Attorney General
Willian F. Tompkins**

"The Washington Post and Times Herald" on February 29, 1956, contained an article captioned "Boycott Supporters Drop Plan for Work Stoppage," which indicated that sponsors of a nationwide prayer day on March 28 said there would be no work stoppage. This article indicated that representative Adam Clayton Powell had stated "we are interested in prayer daily" and that the work stoppage idea was completely erroneous.

**2cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III**

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *lv*

DATE: March 1, 1956

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ahb*

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
BUFILE 100-135-61

Tolson	
Boardman	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Sizoo	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

0/2com mobile

*PC
7D*

In connection with information received from Mobile by teletype 2-29-56 [redacted] the Director has asked why this matter had not been handled on the night of 2-29-56.

The teletype from our Mobile Office was received during the late afternoon of 2-29-56. During the evening of 2-29-56 an indices search was made on the name [redacted] and about 40 references were located. These were checked and it was determined that none of the information could be identified as pertaining to the [redacted] in question. Therefore, the Indianapolis Office was telephonically instructed on the evening of 2-29-56 to check credit and criminal records and Indianapolis Office indices for information concerning [redacted]. The Indianapolis Office was told to advise the Bureau by teletype whether any information was available concerning [redacted].

Inasmuch as we had not heard from our Indianapolis Office on the morning of 3-1-56 a telephone call was made at approximately 10:30 a.m. and at that time the Indianapolis Office advised there was no information concerning [redacted] in the local credit bureau, the local police department or the Indianapolis Office files*. Immediately upon receipt of this negative information from Indianapolis a letter was dictated to the Attorney General with copies to Rogers, Olney and Tompkins and a teletype was sent to our Mobile Office instructing them to keep the Bureau advised of all pertinent developments in connection with this matter.

ACTION:

We are endeavoring to disseminate pertinent information concerning the racial situation as promptly as possible.

*Indianapolis files contain 40 to 50 references. At time of call, Indianapolis was just reviewing the last few references.

RECORDED-9

100-135-61-54

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- bas
- (4)
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

13 1956

EX-121
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

[redacted]

R

cc Liaison

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3clg/jcl

100-135-61

Date: March 7, 1956
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

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 2,
1956, captioned "Racial Situation, Atlanta, Georgia," concerning
alleged shipments of firearms into the State of Alabama.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

for G-2 Navy
COMM - FBI
MAR 7 1956
MAILED 20

COURIER SVC
MAR - 8
COMM - FBI

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

cc Bufile 100-135-4 (Birmingham)
SEE PAGE ON YELLOW PAGE THREE
DECLASSIFIED

RECORDED-91
MAR 8 1956

Manu Belmont to Boardman
same caption, 3/7/56.

7C

UNRECORDED FILED IN

**Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army**

All of the afore-mentioned figures pertain to orders and not shipments which are frequently delayed for several months.

This source also advised that the High Standard Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Connecticut, is now marketing a revolver at a cost of \$34 which is enjoying high sales among Negroes throughout the United States.

A confidential source in Chicago, Illinois, advised on March 5, 1956, that firearms sales of Sears Roebuck and Company in Chicago, including pistols in the Chicago and Midwest area, have reflected no unusual activity and, in fact, actual sales for the area have decreased.

Another source in Chicago stated that mail order and retail sales of firearms and ammunition of Montgomery Ward and Company on a nationwide basis revealed no appreciable increase. Mail order sales for both Chicago and other branch mail order houses have actually decreased slightly for the year 1956 compared to the year 1955. Montgomery Ward and Company sales are confined solely to shotguns and rifles and do not include small arms.

A confidential source in Memphis, Tennessee, advised that the Sears Roebuck and Company store in Memphis is the control store for Mississippi, eastern Arkansas, eastern Louisiana, middle and western Tennessee, and a small portion of northwestern Alabama. In connection with the sale of sidearms, Sears Roebuck and Company in the Memphis area handles sales of twelve types of .22 caliber pistols only. The records of Sears Roebuck and Company in Memphis do not disclose any unusual volume of sales or orders for .22 caliber pistols. Pistol sales for the Memphis store have averaged about 600 pistols a year during the past four years and sales during 1955 and 1956 to date have been normal.

In regard to other firearms and ammunition sold by Sears Roebuck and Company, sales in the Memphis area have been entirely normal during recent months including the past two weeks. The records of this company disclosed that fifty-three models of two .22 caliber-type revolvers retailing at \$28.95 and having 4 1/2 and 6-inch barrels respectively have been sold

**Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army**

in the Memphis central area during the past two weeks and a total of 275 of these models have been sold since December 1, 1955. Recent sales, however, have not been unusual, although demand has exceeded the supply. The Sears Roebuck and Company store in Memphis has received no requisitions for firearms from any Southern store outside of the Memphis central area.

Our Atlanta Office has advised that the Atlanta store of Sears Roebuck and Company is the distribution center for the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, as well as parts of Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Alabama, including the Mobile, Birmingham, and Montgomery, Alabama, areas. Responsible sources who desire that their identities remain confidential have advised that retail and mail order sales of .22 caliber handguns totalled approximately 121 units in February, 1955, compared to 194 units for January, 1956, and 269 units for February, 1956.

These officials indicated that sales during January and February, 1956, for all types of rifles exceeded the first six months' sales in 1955. They stated there is no detailed information available concerning the sale of ammunition and are of the opinion that ammunition sales figures would be of no value in view of the constant heavy sales particularly of .22 caliber ammunition.

For your further information, a source who requested that his identity remain confidential advised there has been no recent increase in the sale of Smith and Wesson weapons in the Southern States and there has been no recent sizable increase in sales to jobbers in New York who conduct most of their selling in the Southern States.

Any additional information received concerning the above matter will be brought to your attention promptly.

2cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

2cc - Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Tempo E
4th and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

1-~~XXXX~~ 7C

MARCH 7, 1956

AIRTEL

SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

Opacon

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, Reurairtel

3-3-56. ~~REDACTED~~

~~REDACTED~~

~~REDACTED~~

~~REDACTED~~

The 5-14-51 edition of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) reflects that the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report Number 592 dated 6-12-47 cited the SCBW as a Communist front organization.

RECORDED-9 100-135-64-56

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

See - Louisville 121-73

Bufile 100-135-61

MAR 8 1956

COMM - FBI
MAR 7 1956
MAILED 19

MAR 14 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

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7C
63
60

EXB
WJ
WJ
AC

Airtel to Mobile

The Federated Press is the subject of an active Bureau investigation (Bufile 100-22025) with New York as the office of origin. The above-mentioned "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" reflects that the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report dated 3-29-44 cited the Federated Press as a Communist controlled organization.

[REDACTED]

7C

HOOVER

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 2/28/56

FROM : SAC, Mobile

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY SP3C/efg

Re previous correspondence to Bureau re captioned matter.

As of additional interest to the Bureau, I am transmitting herewith two copies of the following newspaper items pertaining to the racial situation at Montgomery, Alabama:

1. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/23/56, captioned "75 NABBED BY DEPUTIES ON BOYCOTT INDICTMENTS."
2. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/23/56, captioned "SPEED MARKS MASS ARRESTS OF BOYCOTTERS."
3. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/23/56, captioned "NEGRO MINISTER ONE OF PAIR VOTING TO HALT BUS BOYCOTT."
4. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/23/56, captioned "COURT UPHOLDS PARKS VERDICT."
5. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/23/56, series of photographs of persons arrested.
6. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/23/56, series of photographs of persons arrested.
7. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/24/56, captioned "ENGLEHARDT PRAISES INDICTMENT ACTION."
8. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/24/56, captioned "BOYCOTTERS PLAN 'PASSIVE' BATTLE."
9. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/25/56, captioned "U.S. NEGRO LEADERS SET PASSIVE RESISTANCE DAY."
10. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/25/56, captioned "LEGISLATIVE ACT MAY BE ASKED TO CREATE BI-RACIAL COMMISSION."
11. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/25/56, captioned "FOLSOM SEEKS SOLUTION - PRESS HELP REQUESTED FOR BI-RACIAL STUDY."

2 - Bureau (Encl. 28) (100-135-61)
1 - Mobile (44-439)

51 MAR 14 1956

RECORDED

18 MAR 1956

EX-113

100-135-61-51
3-6-56
1-7

100-135-61-51

Labels to Jompson - 58
0-6
7C

Director, FBI

2/28/56

12. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/25/56, captioned "TRIAL DATE SET - 89 ANSWER 'NOT GUILTY' AT BUS BOYCOTT HEARING."
13. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/27/56, captioned "FROM THEIR PULPITS - NEGRO MINISTERS ASSERT SEGREGATION ON WAY OUT."
- ✓ 14. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/27/56, captioned "CITY LIMITS BY JOE AZBELL."

75 Nabbed By Deputies On Boycott Indictments

More Arrests Coming Today For Leaders In Protest Move

By JOE AZBELL
Advertiser City Editor

Montgomery County deputies arrested 75 Negro political, religious and educational leaders here yesterday and expect to book a top "face card" today in a wholesale roundup of 115 persons indicted by a Montgomery County grand jury on boycotting charges.

The 115 Negroes from almost every walk of life were indicted Tuesday by an 18-man grand jury which included a Negro. The Negroes are accused of taking an "active part" in the 12-week-old racial boycott against the Montgomery City Lines buses.

The huge group will be arraigned Friday before Judge Eugene Carter who ordered the

See pictures, Page 3A

grand jury to investigate the boycott. Trial dates will be set by Judge Carter.

"GREAT INJUSTICE"

In a statement made late last night, Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of the First Negro Baptist Church said, "a great injustice has been imposed upon 50,000 Negroes."

Abernathy, chairman of public relations and negotiating committees for the bus protest, said "not less than 10,000 Negroes" will be present at a mass meeting tonight at the First Negro Baptist Church "to sing and pray."

The Negro leader, the first of the alleged boycott advocates to be arrested yesterday, said Friday will be "Prayer - Pilgrimage Day" for Montgomery Negroes. He said he expects "not a single race-loving Negro" to be in automobiles or cabs. He said all Negroes will walk.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama

Date 2-23-56

Page 1-A & 2-A

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Trasfile 44-439

Bofile 100-135-61

100-135-61-57

ENCLOSURE

NO DIFFICULTY

No difficulty was reported or noted in the roundup of the 75 Negroes yesterday. They were jovial and in high spirits as they were taken through the arrest process at the county jail.

Only at one time, just before noon, was there any type of demonstrative attitude shown by Negroes. A crowd gathered around a Pittsburgh Negro reporter and sounded grievances and comments about the indictments. Sheriff Mac Sim Butler dispersed the crowd with instructions he would take stronger action if they grouped again.

Besides more than a score of Negro ministers, some of them nationally known, the big attention in the arrests was centered on Rosa Parks, a seamstress, whose arrest sparked the boycott of the bus line on Dec. 5. She was booked at that time for refusing to move to the Negro section of the bus.

POINT OF PROTEST

Her arrest was the point of protest which Negroes claimed for the one-day boycott of buses on the day she was tried. But at a meeting later at the Holt Street Baptist Church, the Negroes voted to extend the boycott. It has been running about 12 weeks with only a scattering of Negroes riding the buses in any section of the city.

Yesterday as she was arrested at the jail, she seemed rather quiet and reserved. Earlier Judge Carter had sentenced her to 14 days in jail in lieu of the \$14 fine which she was assessed in city court for violating segregation laws. She appealed Judge Carter's decision to the State Supreme Court and immediately following her announcement went to the jail to be booked on the boycott charge.

All of those arrested were re-
(See 75 NABBED, Page 2A)

(Continued From Page 1)

leased on \$300 bond. None remained in jail.

Three well known Negro political figures were among those arrested. They were E. D. Nixon, former state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and president of the Montgomery Progressive Democratic Assn., P. M. Blair, the "bronze mayor" of Montgomery, and Jo Ann Robinson, president of the Women's Political Council.

Another well known political figure, Rufus Lewis, who is president of the Citizens Club, an organization of Negro voters, was brought in for arrest but later it was discovered he wasn't indicted. He had appeared as a witness before the grand jury. However, Lewis' name did appear on a four-page list of those indicted. But after the error was discovered, Lewis was released.

Lewis voluntarily came to the jail. And after being released, he remained there for several hours.

Most prominent in national religious circles and the oldest man to be arrested was Dr. M. C. Cleveland, pastor of the Day Street Baptist Church, chairman of the board of trustees of the Selma University, and chairman of the Home Missions Board of the National Baptist Convention. The 72-year-old minister was arrested late in the day.

Also arrested was the Rev. Roy Bennett, one of two persons who voted against 3,998 other Negroes to end the boycott Monday night. Bennett said he thought the boycott had served its purpose.

As the arrests went on, other developments in the boycott included an invitation of Gov. James E. Folsom to newspaper editors and publishers to discuss racial relations at a conference Friday, and an announcement on the appeal of Attorney Fred Gray who is seeking to regain a 4-L classification after being reclassified as 1-A.

In Washington, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service, said that even though the appeals board action in denying a relief from the reclassification was unanimous there are still two opportunities for review of Gray's case within the Selective Service system.

Hershey told a reporter that the Alabama state director on his own volition could take an appeal to the national director in the event of a protest to him, or he could take an appeal to the presidential appeals board. Hershey said he did not know whether the state director had decided to appeal. He declined to forecast what his own action might be if a protest is lodged

75 Nabbed In Boycott Roundup

with him, saying that, until he had studied the file, he would not know the facts.

City attorneys also filed an answer in U.S. Circuit Court along with a motion to dismiss a pending suit seeking to outlaw city and state laws which require bus and railroad desegregation.

It was that lawsuit which brought an indictment against Gray on unlawful practice. He was charged with filing the complaint without the consent of one of the five Negro women whose names were signed to the anti-segregation petition.

The names, ages, addresses and occupations of those arrested yesterday include:

Jimmie Gamble, 36, Maxwell Air Force Base warehouseman, 645 Bullock St.

Arthur Murphy, 55, pastor, Oak Street AMEZ Church, address not given.

Otis Carleton, 27, Air Force truck driver, 407 Wade St.

Booker T. Holmes, 35, Air Force supply sergeant at Maxwell AFB, 2266 Edgemont St.

Walter Moses, 47, 1112 Pelham St., Nelson Construction Co. employe.

The Rev. B. J. Simms, 51, 3356 Tuskegee Circle, pastor, St. Marks Baptist Church.

Osborne Chambliss, 43, 1145 S. Decatur St., U.S. mail carrier.

Irene West, 65, 729 S. Jackson St., treasurer, Order of Eastern Star and mother of an Air Force major.

Jo Ann Robinson, 39, instructor, Alabama State College for Negroes, 1413 Tarriet St.

Mose Bishop, 44, 866 Erskine St., Veterans Hospital employe.

C. W. Lee, 62, 686 Jeff Davis, owner, Lee's Funeral Home.

The Rev. John W. Hayes, 48, presiding elder, West Montgomery District of the AMEZ Church, 635 Columbus St.

The Rev. W. F. Alford, 40, pastor, Beulah Baptist Church, 623 S. Union St.

Robert Johnson, 42, 1452 Bragg St., Butler and Carr cement mason.

Eli Judkins, 45, 2042 Lincoln Terrace, Durr Drug Co. employe.

The Rev. A. W. Wilson, 53, 847 W. Jeff Davis, pastor, Holt St. Baptist Church.

Thomas Gray, brother of Attorney Fred Gray, 3251 Mobile employe of Dozier Radio

The Rev. J. H. Cherry, 52, 73 N. Ripley, pastor, Snowdon Little Zion and Ramer Seek and Follow Churches.

The Rev. Siveria Heard, 57, 915 Adeline, pastor, Bryant Street Baptist Church.

Jalah Ferguson, 48, 1155 Bragg St., operator of auto repair shop at his home.

Frank Powell Jr., 31, 1834 Jackson Ferry Rd., employe of Jenkins Brick Co.

The Rev. H. J. Palmer, 53, 3436 Homeview, pastor, Rock Elnoi Baptist Church.

The Rev. S. S. Seay, 57, Rt. 4, Madison Park, pastor, Rogers Chapel AME.

Alberta James, 46, unemployed, 1503 S. Hall St.

The Rev. W. J. Powell, 47, 120 Mildred St., pastor, Old Ship Methodist Church.

Walter Smith, 53, 344 Woodrow, agent, Fuller Cosmetics Co.

The Rev. H. H. Hubbard, 52, 1110 Mobile Rd., pastor, Bethel Baptist Church.

Addie James Hamester, 25, housewife, 841 Alexander St.

The Rev. L. R. Benenti, 52, pastor, Mt. Zion AMEZ Church, 721 S. Holt St.

E. D. Nixon, 56, 647 Clinton St., employe of Pullman Co.

The Rev. A. H. Hoffman, 42, 801 N. Union Circle, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church.

The Rev. R. James Glasco, 715 Dorsey St., director Alabama Negro Baptist Center, age not given.

The Rev. R. D. Abernathy, 29, 1327 S. Hall St., pastor, First Baptist Church.

Cora McHaney, 50, teacher, Carver High School, 1507 Tuttle.

A. McHaney, 54, manager Atlanta Life Insurance Co., 1507 Tuttle St.

Ross Parks, 43, seamstress, 634 Cleveland Ave.

Martha L. Johnson, 34, student at Alabama State College for Negroes, 1618 Pineleaf St.

The Rev. Fred L. Davis, 41, 1001 Highland Ave., pastor of Triumph Holiness Church.

J. E. Pierce, 41, 830 Carter Hill

Rd., professor of political science Alabama State College for Negroes.

The Rev. J. W. Bonner, 50, 716 Gray St., pastor of First Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ronald Young, 38, 3301 Roundtree, teacher, St. Jude Catholic Institution.

Dr. Moses Jones, physician, 42, 544 Maggie St.

George Henderson, 43, porter at West Boylston Manufacturing Co., Boylston.

The Rev. B. M. Averhart, 45, 523 Wheeler St., pastor of the Love and Peace Baptist Church.

Wesley S. Tolbert, 68, unemployed, 1421 S. Hall St.

The Rev. Simon Peter McBride, 45, 732 Clinton St., pastor of Mt. Pleasant, Pine Level LeGrand and Lime Creek churches.

E. H. Ligon, 41, mail carrier, 265 E. Grove St.

Charlie Polk Jr., 23, Prattville, employe at Hartley Boiler Works.

P. M. Blair, 54, 1316 Hall St., owner, Blair Dry Cleaners.

Dr. M. C. Cleveland, 72, pastor of Day Street Baptist Church.

Ida Mae Caldwell, 34, 707 Bullock St., employe at Reliance Manufacturing Co.

J. C. Smith, 25, 1616 Tuttle St., employe of Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.

William Johnson, 51, 1120 Broughton, cement finisher.

The Rev. E. N. French, 34, pastor of Hilliard Chapel AMEZ Church, 17 Winnie St.

Lottie Varner, 37, 819 Cleveland, owner, Lottie's Beauty Shop.

Audrey Belle Langford, 28, 918

E. Grove, teacher, Montgomery Board of Education.

Frank Taylor, 28, 3200 Mobile Rd., employe of Sonbean Cleaners.

Tom Parks, 23, 2832 Winfield, employe of Swift Packing Co.

Mathew Kennedy, 68, 717 Chilton St. World War I pensioner.

The Rev. B. D. Lambert, 39, 724 High St., pastor, Maggie Street Baptist Church.

J. H. Baker, 30, 803 Seay St., employe, Atlanta Life Insurance Co.

Sam Barnett, 45, Pike Rd., Central of Georgia employe.

John H. Garrison, 46, 1550 S. Holt St., Andrews and Dawson employe

J. N. King, 52, General Services Administration (U.S. government), 516 S. Jackson St.

Henry Williams, 49, 1826 S. Decatur J. W. Wells Lumber Co.

Jimmie Lowe, 45, owner, Lowe's Adult High School for Negroes, 849 Cleveland.

Eretta F. Adair, 39, wife of Dr. Roman Adair, 416 S. Union.

Jimmie R. McClain, 25, laborer, 1122 Ave. L.

Rev. R. W. Hilson, 43, pastor, St. John's AME Church, 807 Madison Ave.

R. B. Binlon, 50, president, Capitol Life Insurance Co., 628 Underwood St.

Willie James Kemp, age unknown, plasterer, 1522 S. Holt St.

Lollie Boswell, age unknown, widow, 318 Meehan St.

George Hill, age unknown, employe, Capital City Laundry, 1255 Mobile Rd.

Speed Marks Mass Arrests Of Boycotters

By JOE AZBELL

Advertiser City Editor

(Joe Azbell, Advertiser city editor, was the only reporter allowed inside the county jail while arrests of the Negroes in the bus boycott were taking place. He acted as contact reporter between the sheriff's forces and the press corps.)

It was like an army recruit line, and as speedy.

Two deputies were handed a batch of warrants.

They drove off. In 15 minutes they were back.

In the rear seat was one of the 115 Negroes accused of boycotting Montgomery City Lines buses.

The deputies hurriedly ushered the Negro inside.

At a desk, a deputy sheriff checked the warrant against a four-page list.

"You're one," he would say in confirmation of the warrant.

THAT WAS IT

He took down the Negro's name, age, weight and height.

That was the booking.

"Okay. Next," he would say. Another pair of deputies waiting at the door would line up the next arrested Negro.

From the desk, the Negroes would be sent unescorted to the fingerprint and photographic room. It was informal and yet efficient.

The Negroes passed the normal booking desk, passed through a swinging gate, detoured down a dark hall and went into an ill-lighted room where two young policemen were taking fingerprints and pictures. The room was crowded with cameras and printing apparatus. There was a waiting line of five or six all day. As each Negro was fingerprinted, the policeman would pour alcohol from a bottle on the inked hands and hand the Negro a paper towel.

NUMBERED EACH

The other policeman would pin up a number, hang it on the Negro and photograph him.

They were handed the three fingerprint cards and shown to an adjoining room where a deputy sheriff, seated at a desk, took down information about each — age, weight, characteristics, teeth markings, next of kin, occupations, date and place of birth.

Completing this, they squeezed their way through the crowded fingerprint room and hall back to the main booking desk. Standing at the booking desk always were three or four Negroes ready to sign bonds for those arrested.

Once the \$300 bonds were signed, the Negroes went outside. Few left. Most waited for other Negroes to arrive.

OLD HOME WEEK

The outside atmosphere, rather than being tense, was much like "old home week." There was laughing and joking, casual conversations, and handshaking as

(See SPEED, Page 7A)

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama

Date 2-27-56

Page 1-A + 7-A

Re: RACIAL SITUATION -
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Profile 44-439

File 100-135-61

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100-135-61-57

Speed Marks Arrest Of Boycott Leaders

new figures came out of the jail. In small huddles, they would join in the joking:

(Continued From Page 1)

"Man, you're late. I've been here an hour."

As a car approached the jail, a Negro would be heard saying:

"Well, here comes my preacher"

As the day began, those arrested were brought in by deputies, but late in the morning the procedure became predominantly volunteer arresting. Those who had been booked would bring in others standing in the crowd who would check to see if they were among the indicted. Many were. A few weren't. By noon more than half of those arrested had volunteered.

NORMAL REACTIONS

The crowd outside was not quiet—neither was it noisy. The Negroes were normal spectators along with about 100 whites. The Negroes stood on one side of the jail. The whites stood on another.

Only once did the crowd become loud. The Negroes gathered around a reporter from a Pittsburgh Negro newspaper and shouted defiant protests and made emotional outbursts about the arrests.

Inside the jail, the arrest list caused many complications. Addresses weren't always correct. Names were wrong in some instances. The deputies struggled with the city directory and questioned the arrested parties.

Early in the morning, several Negroes appeared at the jail ready to sign bonds for the arrested Negroes. They did sign the bonds — but as the indictment warrants were issued, it was discovered some of those signing bonds were to be arrested themselves on the boycotting charges.

After that, Sheriff Mac Sim Butler ordered the indictment list

be checked before a person could sign a bond.

E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery Progressive Democratic Assn., and former NAACP state president, asked the deputies as he was booked:

"Can I be processed as soon as possible?"

He was asked his reason and he replied:

"I'm on jury duty in Circuit Court. But then I don't know if I can serve on the jury if I'm under arrest."

The Rev. L. R. Bennett, dressed in black minister's garb and clerical collar, appeared with a Bible in his hand:

"Why did you bring your Bible," he was asked.

"I'm to make a speech today. I'm the Brotherhood Week speaker at a gathering," he said.

ONLY 1 WHITE

Only one white person appeared as a volunteer bondsman. He was Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, a former National Youth Administration director and publisher of the Southern Farmer.

Stating that he believed that the Negroes were "right and just in what they are doing," he offered to sign Nixon's bond but it already had been posted.

The Rev. R. D. Abernathy, one of the leaders of the boycott, spent most of the day at the jail. He talked with various people as they were arrested. Only he gave a statement. None of the others arrested would make any comments on the boycotts or arrests.

His statement was that Negroes are "law abiding citizens."

FIRST ARREST

Dr. M. C. Cleveland, a 72-year-old Negro minister, said, "This is the first time I have ever been arrested for anything in 72 years. This is a new experience but I suppose at my age you are used to new experiences."

The files of those arrested showed 90 per cent were Alabama-born Negroes. Their birth places for the most part were small Alabama towns. Most were born on farms.

The majority were in the 35 to 50 age bracket. None were under 23.

PRISONERS AMUSED

Inside the jail, the prisoners arrested on other charges, were amused by the parade of arrested passing through. The prisoners attempted to see what was happening but heavy wire covering hid most of the action.

The deputies had little time for drunks and petty thieves but two were booked during the day.

Said the drunk: "Looks like y'all are doing real good at arresting today."

Sheriff Butler said he attempted to organize the arrests "in such a way that would be the most efficient for those arrested and for us too."



CROWDS OF NEGROES BLOCK STREET

Crowds of Negro onlookers blocked Washington street at one point yesterday and were moved to the south side of the street by Sheriff Mac Sim Butler and his deputies. Onlookers, both

white and Negro, were estimated to total 200. They came to witness the bookings of at least 70 Negroes charged with advocating a boycott.—Photo By Kraas

OPPOSING 3,998

Negro Minister One Of Pair Voting To Halt Bus Boycott

By STEVE LESHER

A tall Negro minister who was arrested on charges of advocating a boycott revealed yesterday he was one of the two men who voted to end the bus boycott last Monday night.

The Rev. L. R. Bennett, 721 S Holt St., said he and his assistant parson voted against an estimated 3,998 Negroes who overwhelmingly decided to ignore the city's final attempt at compromise.

But he added, "I believe in the will of the majority and I will stand with my people throughout this protest despite my own opinions."

Bennett divulged this information while he was standing with a group of Negro ministers in front of the Montgomery County Jail.

Bennett, minister of a Methodist Church at Holt and Stone streets, said he had officiated at the very first protest meeting held prior to the boycott at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

Bennett said when he entered the Negro Methodist Church at which the mass meeting was held he was "cheered by my people until I had to tell them to stop this foolishness. Then when I told them to vote in favor of the com-

promise, I was booed and jeered."

Bennett listed his reasons for advocating the return of Negroes to the city's buses.

"I told them that I felt we had accomplished our purpose in this protest. I feel we have brought our situation to a head. I feel that now the NAACP, our legal arm whom we have kept out of the picture so far, may now take steps to test the legality of our demands."

Bennett would not say if the NAACP had been called in to aid in the defense of the Negroes charged with advocating a boycott. In a telephone interview with Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, The Advertiser learned he will assist in the defense of those charged.

Shores, attorney for Autherine Lucy and Pollie Ann Hudson, two Negroes who have been seeking entrance to the University of Alabama, said that he "didn't know if the NAACP would assist us in the defense."

"I have been called in to assist in the defense," Shores said. "I don't know who will lead the defense, but I assume it will be Fred Gray and Charles Langford. We haven't planned our case and strategy yet and I don't think we'll have proper time to prepare the case."



LONELY DISSENTER

The Rev. L. R. Bennett, pastor of Mt. Zion AME Church, pauses with Bible in hand outside county jail where he was booked yesterday in connection with advocating a boycott of the city's buses. Bennett revealed he was one of two Negroes who voted to accept the city's final compromise and return to riding the buses. He and his assistant pastor were outvoted by an estimated 3,998 to 2. Bennett said he believed in the "will of the majority" and will stand with my people throughout this protest.—Photo by AP

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 2-23-56
Page 1-A

Re: **RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.**
*Profile 44-439
Profile 100-135-61*

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DATE 3/23/83 BY [Signature]

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-57



SEAMSTRESS FINGERPRINTED

Rosa Parks, the woman whose hearing on Dec. 5 heralded in the 12-week-old boycott of city buses by Negroes, is shown being fingerprinted at the county jail yesterday by Police Lt. D. H. Lackey. The Parks woman was arrested on charges she advocated the boycott shortly after her Dec. 5 conviction of violating city segregation laws was upheld in Circuit Court.—Photo by AP

Court Upholds Parks Verdict

A Recorder's Court conviction against Rosa Parks, Montgomery Negro charged with violation of a city bus segregation ordinance, was upheld yesterday in Circuit Court.

Judge Eugene W. Carter fixed a sentence of 70 days jail confinement, including 14 days for the lower court conviction and 5 days for Circuit Court costs.

A notice of appeal backed by a \$100 bond was filed immediately by the Parks woman's attorney, Charles Langford. The Negro seamstress was arrested Dec. 1 following an incident on a City Lines bus. The defendant was charged with refusing to move to the rear of a Washington Park bus.

The Parks woman was fined \$10 and costs, totaling \$14, or 14 days in jail on Dec. 5, the date on which the current bus boycott originated in protest to the woman's conviction.

A jury did not hear the defendant's case in Circuit Court yesterday.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 2-23-56
Page 1-A

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Profile 44-439
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'MAYOR' SMILES

P. H. Blair, the elected Negro "Mayor" of Montgomery, smiles on leaving county jail yesterday. The honorary official had been booked in connection with Montgomery Negroes' boycott of city buses.—Photo by AP



NEGRO LEADERS CONFER

Negro leaders, E. D. Nixon, the Rev. R. D. Abernathy, Attorney Fred Gray and other figures in the boycott of the Montgomery City Lines buses confer outside the county jail as part of the 115 Negroes indicted for boycotting by a grand jury were arrested yesterday.—Photo by AP



MINISTER FINGERPRINTED

Montgomery City Police I. D. H. Lackey fingerprints the Rev. J. H. Cherry in part of the mass roundup arrests of 115 persons for boycotting the Montgomery City Lines. Cherry was among a large number of Negro ministers arrested yesterday.—Photo by AP



FIRST TWO ARRESTED

The first two Negro ministers to be arrested yesterday leave county jail after they were booked and fingerprinted by sheriff's deputies. They were Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy (left) and Rev. A. H. Hoffman.—Photo by AP



ARREST CARDS FILLED OUT

Montgomery County Deputy Sheriff A. A. Poindexter has had the arrest cards on Frank Powell Jr., Isaiah Ferguson, and the Rev. A. Beard at the county jail after the trio was arrested on boycotting charges.—Photo by AP

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DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3clp/jcl

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 2-23-56
Page 3-A

Re: *RACIAL SITUATION*
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Profile 44-434
Profile 100-135-61

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-57



ABERNATHY ARRESTED

The Rev. R. P. Abernathy, boycott leader (in overcoat) is arrested at his home by Montgomery County deputies. Abernathy was booked at the county jail and remained there most of the day.—Photo by AP

DIGNITY

Rev. M. W. Hubbard strides from his automobile with dignity after he was escorted to county jail by deputies. He is one of many Negro ministers arrested yesterday on charges of advocating a boycott.—Photo by AP.



ABERNATHY RELEASED ON BOND

A member of First Baptist Church hugs the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, pastor, after he was released on bond at the county jail yesterday. A large crowd of his "flock" greeted the minister, who is director of the Alabama Negro Baptist Center, as he left the jail.—Photo by AP.



BOYCOTT LEADERS AT JAIL

Four of the outstanding leaders in the boycott of Montgomery City Lines buses by Negroes pause as they leave county jail after being booked yesterday in connection with the boycott. They are (left to right) Rev. L. R. Bennett, Rev. H. H. Hubbard, Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and E. D. Nixon. Behind the quartet is Ben Burton, who posted bond for the men.—Photo by AP



LEADER AND ATTORNEY TALK

The Rev. R. D. Abernathy (left), boycott leader, talks with Fred Gray (center), Negro attorney, about the arrests of Negroes for participation in the boycott of Montgomery City Lines buses. The interested crowd of Negroes look on. Gray appeared briefly at the jail but left after only a few minutes.—Photo by AP

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RE: ~~CRIMINAL~~ SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Profile 44-439
Profile 100-135-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 9/23/53 BY *Sp3cl/ycl*

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-57

**Englehardt Praises
Indictment Action**

State Sen. Sam Englehardt of Macon County, Chairman of the Central Alabama Citizens' Council, today praised the Montgomery County grand jury for its recent action in indicting leaders of the bus boycott.

"It is the sworn duty of the grand jury and the officials of the county," Englehardt said, "to indict and arrest any person who violates the law. The law concerning boycotts has been flagrantly violated here and I am happy to see that the grand jury and the county officials have taken action which was forced on them."

"The Citizens' Council is 100 per cent behind the grand jury and its officials," Englehardt said.

The Citizens' Council Chairman also pointed out that boycott leaders are urging Montgomery Negroes to break the law, regardless of what they say about their intentions.

"If these people succeed in getting the Negroes of Montgomery to break this law, and get away with it, then who's to say what unlawful act they will advocate next?"

Sen. Englehardt is also Executive Secretary of the newly-organized Association of Citizens' Councils of Alabama.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 2-24-56
Page 2A

Re: RACIAL SITUATION -
Montgomery, Ala -
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Profile 100-12561

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ENCLOSURE

100-125-61-57

SCREAMS ... SHOUTS ... HYMNS

Boycotters Plan 'Passive' Battle

Negro Throngs Jam Rally On Eve Of Arraignment For Defendants

By JOE AZBELL and TOM JOHNSON

With a battle theme of "passive resistance," Montgomery's hymn-singing Negro bus boycotters last night vowed in thundering, stamping applause that the indictment of 115 boycott leaders would not halt their movement.

The defendants arrested so far on indictments growing out of the 11-week-old racial protest against segregated bus facilities will be arraigned in Circuit Court starting at 9 a.m. today.

They are charged with violating Alabama's anti-boycott law which provides a maximum penalty of six months in jail and \$1,000 fine.

A spokesman for the boycotting Negro community, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., surrendered to sheriff's officers yesterday morning on an anti-boycott indictment returned against him.

TENNESSEE TRIP

He was in Tennessee conducting a religious emphasis program at the time the grand jury made its report on the bus protest Tuesday, and his indictment was kept secret until he returned.

King, who had predicted earlier that he would be indicted, appeared at the county jail with his father, the Rev. M. L. King Sr., of Atlanta. He was fingerprinted and released on \$300 bond.

He was the 24th Negro minister taken into custody in the wholesale roundup of boycott defendants. More than 90 defendants in all have been arrested.

The exact number of Negroes named in the 11 indictments was still undetermined although it was originally announced as 115. Sheriff Mac Sim Butler said there were some duplications of names on the writs that would lessen the total number.

For example, some defendants were listed by their full names on one writ and by their nicknames or initials on another, making it appear they were separate individuals until the sheriff's office checked them.

Filling the aged Negro First Baptist Church at Columbus and Ripley and spilling into the street last night, the 2,500 Negroes clapped, sang and shouted as indicted leaders challenged them to "love your enemies."

They accepted with waving arms and loud screams and shouts a proposal that today become "Double P" day — "Prayer and Pilgrimage Day" when no Montgomery Negro will use a motor vehicle for transportation. **ASKED TO WALK.**

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, pastor of the church and a leader in the boycott, said every "race-loving Negro" is being asked to walk wherever he goes today so those who always walk may know "we are walking with them."

"Not a single race-loving Negro will turn a switch or touch a starter today," he declared.

"Not a single race-loving Negro will take a cab.

"And you know nobody will ride the buses."

He said the only exception would be ambulance drivers and physicians. (A check last night of local funeral homes showed no funeral is scheduled today by any of the firms.)

Abernathy announced that the (See **BOYCOTT**, Page 2A)

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Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama

Date 2-24-56

Page 1

Re: **RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.**

*Profile 44-439
Bufile 100-125-61*

100-135-61-57
ENCLOSURE

National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has promised it "will carry on the legal part of the struggle if it becomes necessary."

"They have promised they will not leave us out in the cold," he said.

Declaring the theme of "passive resistance" over and over

(Continued From Page 1-A)

and beseeching the Negroes to "love our enemies," he said:

"It is true 115 of us have been indicted by the grand jury but our actions as of this date have not been found to be belligerent. The car pools and all of what we have done continues. The courts will decide if our movement is illegal. But I know that somewhere a man once wrote that you are innocent until proven guilty."

At another point, the crowd of Negroes, packed in the galleries, behind the choir loft, and sitting in the windows and squeezing in every door opening, shouted and waved strong approval as Abernathy said:

"SHOW OF 50,000"

"This show is not a one man show."

"This show is not a preacher's show."

"This show is your show."

"This show is the show of 50,000 Negroes."

"This is not the show of just the Negroes of Montgomery — it is the show of Negroes all over America."

"Truly this show is the show of all freedom loving people all over the world. We must keep it Christian and non-violent."

He told the Negroes that in the "pilgrimage" today, any Negro who works out of town should park his car on the outskirts of the city tonight and walk to it tomorrow morning.

Stressing that the Negroes were not "marching on the courthouse, any institution or any person" today in their pilgrimage, the Rev. Abernathy said the pilgrimage was a "part of the passive resistance" and "to show our enemies that we are using the weapon of love."

KING IN GREY

The Rev. M. L. King, dressed in a gray suit, told the audience that the bus boycott began because Negroes in Montgomery "were tired of the conditions they had experienced over a number of years."

"We are using the weapon of protest. We are using the weapon of love. For ours is a protest for right," he said.

He added that in a democracy a man "could protest but that behind the Communist Iron Curtain a man could not protest. That is the glory of democracy. We are free men and we can protest."

"There is not a tension between the Negro and whites. There is only a conflict between justice and injustice. If our victory is won — and it will be won — it will be a victory for Negroes, a victory for justice, a victory for free people, and a victory for democracy. This is bigger than Negroes revolting against whites. We are not just trying to improve Negro Montgomery but we are trying to improve the whole of Montgomery," he declared.

WORD TOO SMALL

"There are some who like to use the word boycott. The word is too small. The word can be interpreted as economic reprisal or economic squeeze. This movement is more than an economic squeeze. It is a moral and spiritual movement. We are using moral and spiritual force. That is all we have. We are using the weapon of love."

The crowd thundered again as he said:

"If we are arrested every day . . . If we are exploited every day . . . If we are triumphed over every day . . . let nobody pull you so low as to hate them."

He and Abernathy announced that telegrams and messages had been received from throughout the nation. Among those promising support were Dr. Ralph Bunche, Labor Leader A. Phillip Randolph, NAACP Attorney Roy Wil-

kins and Religious Leader J. H. Jackson.

SPECIFIC ISSUE

The Rev. King stressed that the Negroes are interested "in one specific issue — buses." He said that reports a local beverage concern had contributed \$25,000 to the White Citizens Council had been denied and that the firm's officials had stated they had never made a contribution to the WCC and were opposed to it.

"Let's start back, drinking 'K' again" he said.

Several of those indicted and arrested were on the program. They included E. D. Nixon, political leader, the Rev. W. J. Powell, the Rev. S. S. Seay, the Rev. W. F. Alford and others.

Among those seated on the main speaker's platform were Rosa Parks, the Negro woman whose arrest sparked the boycott, and about a dozen of those indicted.

The crowd was estimated at 5,000 by the Rev. Abernathy. People were seated in the basement, balcony and were on the outside.

The church, showing its age, has peeling plaster on an old clock on a rear wall, stained and painted windows.

During the meeting, three women went into frenzies as the songs were sung and prayers spoken. The songs were from the old hymns, "Lead On Jesus," "Climbing Jacob's Ladder," "Old Time Religion" and "Onward Christian Soldiers."

More than 25 newspaper, magazine and TV reporters covered the meeting. They were met at the front by an attendant and led to a press table set up in the front.

Several motorcycle policeman were stationed at various points near the church to handle the traffic.

Dr. A. W. Wilson, vice president of the Negro Alabama State Baptist Convention and pastor of Holt Street Baptist Church, said he appealed for "25,000 Negro Baptists to say that we are in this fight."

FRATERNITY OF IS

"I speak to you tonight as an indicted minister," he said. "One of a fraternity of IS."

As Wilson finished talking, the Rev. Robert S. Graetz, white minister of the all-Negro Trinity Lutheran Church on Cleveland avenue, was escorted down the aisle by Abernathy.

Graetz squatted in front of the pulpit and listened. He made no remarks. No demonstrations greeted his entrance.

The crowd was roused near the end by a speech by E. D. Nixon, former president of the state NAACP. Nixon was applauded frequently.

He said there were strikes — "something like boycotts" — in Montgomery last year by the railroad and telephone workers but "you didn't hear much about it."

OUT OF SCHOOL

"They had a protest at the University of Alabama where Autherine Lucy was protested out of school," he told the amused audience.

"I know this is confusing to you," he said.

A loud roar of laughter greeted his remark that Mayor W. A. Gayle had said he was "tired of pussyfooting around."

There was even livelier reaction when he said, "You stopped riding buses when you were arrested. Now you're arrested for not riding."

Meanwhile, a team of five Negro defense attorneys conferred with Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford, who will prosecute the boycott charges for the state. Neither Thetford nor the Negroes would say afterward what was discussed.

They did disclose, however that they talked about today's arraignments at which the defend



LAUGHING

Rev. Robert S. Graetz, white pastor of a Montgomery all-Negro church, laughs at one point of a speech last night at the Negro First Baptist Church. Graetz, while not indicted for advocating the bus boycott, was a principal witness before the recent grand jury. —Photo By Paraviciol.

ants will ask how they plead to the indictments.

The Negro lawyers were led by Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, who has represented Autherine Lucy, the Negro coed whose admittance to the University of Alabama touched off riotous demonstration there earlier this month. The Lucy woman was barred from class "until further notice" because of the violence.

Shores has asked U.S. District Judge Hobart Grooms in Birmingham to order the university to readmit her immediately. A hearing on that petition is scheduled next Wednesday.

Another of the attorneys hired to represent the boycott defendants here was Fred D. Gray, who himself was indicted last week on an unlawful practice charge growing out of the mass protest.

Gray was charged with filing an anti-bus segregation suit in federal court without consent of one of the five Negro women whose names were signed to the complaint.

Shores said signed retainers will be obtained from all the boycott defendants so there will be no cause for doubt in the coming trials.

BEGAN DEC. 5

The boycott began last Dec. 5 after a Negro woman, Rosa Parks, was fined \$14 in city court for refusing to move to the colored section of a bus. Her conviction was upheld Wednesday in circuit court, but she filed notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court.

City and state laws require segregation on all public transportation.

At first the Negroes demanded only a "first come, first served" seating arrangement on Montgomery City Lines buses, with Negroes seating from the rear and white passengers from the front until all seats were filled.

Under the existing system, the seating is left to the discretion of each bus driver.

Later, as the boycott grew, Gray filed the suit in U.S. District Court asking that bus segregation be declared unconstitutional.

The mass arrests brought a demand from Rep. Powell (D-NY) yesterday for "White House" protection.

TELEGRAM SENT

The Negro congressman, in a

telegram to President Eisenhower, called the arrest of the ministers a "new low in American barbarism."

At Thomasville, Ga., Mr. Eisenhower's vacation headquarters, White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said no telegram had been received there from Powell as far as he knew. He said it might have gone to the White House in Washington.

The congressman's telegram said:

"Behind the dark curtain today in Montgomery, Ala., another ghastly victory for communism is scored. As a clergyman and congressman, I wish to state that from this moment on the White House is responsible for safeguarding the lives, physical security and civil liberties of the 115 Negroes arrested for peaceably and nonviolently trying to obtain what the Constitution promises and local state and federal law enforcement officials refuse to give.

"The arrest of my fellow clergymen is a new low in American barbarism. I request, therefore, that they and their followers be protected immediately by the White House."

FIVE REMAINING

Approximately five Negroes remain to be arrested after deputies apprehended 15 yesterday to bring the total number to more than 90.

Arrested yesterday in addition to Rev. M. L. King, were L. C. Walker, 2380 Liles Ct., district manager of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.; P. E. Conley, 62, 1502 Harriet St., retired government employe; W. H. Johnson, 51, 1120 Broughton St., a laborer; Eddie Bradford, 25, Hunter Station, chemical worker; Arthur Bibbins, 48, 649 Smythe St., employe of First National Bank and Alabama Gas Co.; Fred Morris, 26, 573 N. Union St., plasterer; George H. Jordan, 30, 1837 Dixie Ct., employe of Venetian Blinds Service Co.; E. M. Williams, 23, 440 Bainbridge St., employe of Smith and Gaston Funeral Parlor; Calvin Varner, 51, 819 Cleveland Ave., woodyard operator; Mose W. Richburg, 29, 682 Columbia Ave., student; John Green Hill, 3940 E. Tuskegee Circle, L&N Railroad freight handler; Henry A. McLain, 725 Tuscaloosa, mail carrier; Louis Boswell, and Eddie Lee Posey, addresses and employment not available.

U. S. Negro Leaders Set Passive Resistance Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Negro leaders have called for a one-hour work stoppage March 28 by all members of their race throughout the nation in support of the Negro boycott against segregated buses in Montgomery.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) yesterday made a call for the work stoppage and said it would be coupled with a day of prayer.

A spokesman for Negroes said in New York that prolonged national work stoppages and mass fastings by the nation's Negroes were possibilities if the racial crisis in Alabama is not resolved. He said members of all races and faiths will be urged to join with the Negro demonstrators.

Powell, Negro pastor of a 15,000-member New York congregation. (See NEGROES, Page 8-A)

Negroes

(Continued From Page 1)

said the demonstration March 28 would be designated "National Deliverance Day of Prayer" and that no Negro of any age would attend school or work between 2 and 3 p.m.

A spokesman said this might be a forerunner to a possible "National Mahatma Gandhi-type movement." The late Indian leader made famous a passive resistance program of fasting and nonviolent opposition to British rule.

Some 90 Negroes walked to the courthouse in Montgomery yesterday for arraignment on antiboycott indictments returned by a grand jury Tuesday. All pleaded innocent and their trials were set to start March 19. A court officer said 10 more warrants were outstanding. This brings the number of defendants to 100.

Defense attorneys filed demurrers contesting the indictments which charged violation of Alabama's law against "illegal" boycotting. Maximum penalty under the law is six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Circuit Judge Eugene Carter withheld a ruling on the demurrers which said, in effect, that the state has failed to make out a case even if the facts alleged in the indictments are true.

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Re:
RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA
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ENCLOSURE

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FOLSOM CONFERENCE

At the State Capitol, Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama won support from about 75 newspaper editors and publishers and radio and television broadcasters for a proposed biracial commission to settle differences between the white and Negro races.

Afterwards Folsom said: "Anybody with any sense knows that Negro children and white children are not going to school together in Alabama any time in the near future . . . in fact not in a long time."

At Charleston, S.C., Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, termed the indictment of 100 Montgomery Negro leaders "the Soviet communism method."

"Here we have the police knocking on doors and taking men away," he told the Southeast Regional Convention of the NAACP. "Here we have mass arrests. Here we have a grand jury delivering a general lecture on observance of the segregation line precisely like the Communists."

Wilkins added: "Montgomery whites claim not to be able to understand 'their' Negroes. Well, I'll be glad to explain. 'Their' Negroes are sick and tired of segregation, of the insults and mistreatment and daily humiliation. It is that simple. Their cups have run over."

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Other developments on the segregation scene included:

BALTIMORE—About 300 ministers attending the Baltimore and Washington conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church protested what they termed the "humiliation, arrest and persecution" of Negroes in Montgomery. They adopted a resolution calling on the federal government to "exhaust every effort to give relief to these citizens whose civil rights have been violated."

NEW ORLEANS — Catholic Action of the South, official newspaper of the archdiocese, declared in a front page editorial that Catholic members of the Louisiana Legislature who prepare bills to force segregation in private schools are subject to automatic excommunication if the laws are put into effect.

The editorial said "The proposed laws in effect would be an entering wedge for the control of Catholic education by political leaders" since most of the private schools in the state are parochial.

TAMPA, Fla. — An unidentified Negro who refused to move to the rear of a segregated bus assaulted the bus driver and then fled from the crowded vehicle. Bus driver Perry Coker, 50, received facial lacerations.

CLAYTON, Ala. — Nearly 300 residents of Barbour County organized a white citizens council pledged to preserve racial segregation in the county where Negroes outnumber white residents.

OXFORD, Miss.—Allen English, a Southern disc jockey for an Oxford radio station WSUH, said he planned to hire a plane and fly over Chicago Monday dropping 25,000 Confederate battle flags. English, 27, said he conceived the idea after Mississippi-born disc jockey Al Benson, a 48-year-old Negro showered copies of the U.S. Constitution on Jackson, Miss., Wednesday.

AT IMPENDING SESSION

Legislative Act May Be Asked To Create Bi-Racial Commission

The Alabama Legislature may be asked at its impending special session to write into law a proposed bi-racial commission which will seek to settle racial disputes.

Gov. James E. Folsom made the suggestion at a conference with newspaper editors and publishers and asked their help in making it work. He said he may ask the Legislature to pass a law creating such a commission.

24 MEMBER COMMITTEE

A committee of newspapermen later recommended that 25-member

commission be created with high caliber leaders from both races on it.

Tuscaloosa publisher Buford Boone came up with the suggestion that one white and one Negro leader be appointed to the commission from each of the nine congressional districts with seven to be named from the state at large. It was approved by the full committee.

Folsom asked the newspapers to make recommendations to him of possible commission members of

a type that will lend prestige to it and command respect of both races.

This the group promised to do Ben George, president of the Alabama Press Assn., agreed to get letters in the mail to all newspapers of any standing in the state asking them to make at least two nominations for their congressional districts.

CHRISTIAN APPROACH URGED

At the general conference in the House of Representatives chamber (See COMMISSION, Page 2-A)

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Commission

(Continued From Page 1)

yesterday, Folsom suggested setting up the bi-racial commission to help solve "through a Christian approach" racial tensions.

"The racial difference is one of the most fundamental of all human nature, outside of reproduction," the governor said, "and there is race tension all over the world wherever different races reside together.

"But there is no hard and fast rule to solve these problems except through a Christian approach."

Jack Brock, former State Federation of Labor president and publisher of the Alabama Labor News, told the conference "We think this commission is a fine gesture. But we will fight at every turn if the Negro race seeks to mongrelize the white race of the South.

"We will help the Negro economically and socially among their own race but not in conjunction with the white race."

OUTSIDE INFLUENCES CITED

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who headed an interim committee which studied the segregation problem during the previous state administration, said:

"Unfortunately there are too many outside influences who have no understanding of our problems. This is particularly true among the Northern press. Their approach of the problem and their condemnation of the Alabama press was improper. I am convinced the problem will be solved to the benefit of both colored and white, if we will be left alone."

Folsom returned to the rostrum to join with Boutwell in condemning the Northern press for interference in affairs of the South. He said in his opinion there will be no integration in Alabama schools in the foreseeable future.

SCHOOL MIXING FAR OFF

"Anybody with any sense knows that Negro children and white children are not going to school together in Alabama anytime in the near future. . . In fact, not in a long time," he said.

Noting that the whole world was looking to Alabama to settle its race problems, Folsom said "certainly there is a place here where whites and Negroes can have a meeting of the minds."

"Luckily there has been no deaths or bloodshed to any extent thus far, that I am proud of," Folsom continued. "Alabama has had the best relations of any state in the nation up until recently and this was due to Tuskegee Institute. At Tuskegee they teach education and understanding before action."

FEAR AMONG RACES

My intention is to create a bi-racial commission composed of outstanding leadership of both races," he continued. "Not the wild and woolly element of the colored race, and not the extremists of the white race"

"The average Negro fears the leadership in his own race more than he fears the white man, and the white man fears his own leadership more than he fears the Negro," Folsom said. "We shouldn't have fear among the two races."

FOLSOM SEEKS SOLUTION

Q 2/25

Press Help Requested For Bi-Racial Study

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday called on the newspaper editors and publishers of Alabama to support him in the creation of a bi-racial commission "to help us solve . . . through a Christian approach" the differences now existing between the two races.

But later, after the proposal had been discussed and eventually approved by some 50 newspapermen present, Folsom added:

"Anybody with any sense knows that Negro children and white children are not going to school together in Alabama any time in the near future. . . In fact, not in a long time."

ROUSING OVATION

A crowd of about 175 people who jammed the House chamber for the meeting responded to this statement with a rousing ovation. Later in the day, following a luncheon at the mansion for the visiting newsmen, a committee of

the editors recommended the creation of a 25-member commission, suggesting it be composed of high caliber leaders of both races.

The membership would include one white and one Negro from each of the nine congressional districts, and seven state-at-large members.

In outlining his plan to the newspaper officials yesterday, Folsom said he had summoned them as "molders of public opinion" to help solve the "differences that have arisen between the two races."

MOST FUNDAMENTAL

"The racial difference is one of the most fundamental of all human nature, outside of reproduction," Folsom commented. "And there is race tension all over the world. But there is no hard and fast rule to solve these problems except through a Christian approach."

Noting that the whole world was looking to Alabama to settle its race problems, Folsom said, "Certainly there is a place here where whites and Negroes can have a meeting of the minds."

"Luckily there has been no deaths or bloodshed to any extent thus far. That I am proud of," Folsom continued. "Alabama has had the best relations of any state in the nation up until recently, and this was due to Tuskegee Institute. At Tuskegee they teach (See PRESS HELP, Page 6A)

Hudson Named To Racial Unit

Richard F. Hudson Jr., publisher of The Advertiser-Journal, has been named to a six-member committee to make recommendations to Gov. James E. Folsom on setting up a bi-racial commission to settle racial disputes.

Others appointed today by Editor James E. Mills of the Birmingham Post-Herald were Ben George, publisher of the Demopolis Times and president of the Alabama Press Assn.; Vincent Townsend, managing editor of the Birmingham News; Horace Hall, publisher of the Dothan Eagle, and Jack Brock, editor of the (Montgomery) Labor News.

Mills agreed to serve as committee member also.

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Press Help Requested

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"My intention is to create a biracial commission composed of

(Continued from Page 1-A)

outstanding leadership of both races," he continued. "Not the wild and woolly element of the colored race, and not the extremists of the white race."

"The average Negro fears the leadership of his own race more than he fears the white man, and the white man fears his own leadership more than he fears the Negro," Folsom said. "We shouldn't have fear among the two races."

Folsom then called on editors and publishers to express themselves on the question. The editors and their comments included:

Buford Boone, publisher of the Tuscaloosa News: "I am particularly aware of the serious situation as we in Tuscaloosa have been in the forefront of it. We need to get behind the commission plan as we do not now have proper communication between the two races. We white people must be big enough to accept some changes, some compromises. Let's please, please keep in mind that quick anger is the buggywhip of the devil."

NEGRO EDITOR

Emory Jackson, Negro editor of the Birmingham World — "Your proposal for a biracial commission is the kind of thing the Negro press has advocated for a long time. We will go as far, even further than most, in making democracy work and in preserving the good will among all people."

Jack Brock, publisher of the Alabama Labor News: "We think this commission is a fine gesture. But we will fight at every turn if the Negro race seeks to mongrelize the white race of the South. (This remark brought a sharp burst of applause from the audience.) We will help the Negro economically and socially among their own race, but not in conjunction with the white race."

James E. Mills, editor of the Birmingham Post-Herald: "We realize the seriousness of the problem that confronts us, and the press of Alabama I am sure will do everything I can to find an honorable solution. But we must operate within the framework of traditions which are deep rooted in the South."

SEN BOUTWELL

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson: "Unfortunately, there are too many outside influences who have no understanding of the problems. This is particularly true among the Northern press. Their approach of the problem and their condemnation of the Alabama press was improper. I am convinced the problem will be solved to the benefit of both colored and white, if we will be left alone."

Following Boutwell's remark, Folsom returned to the rostrum and made his statement that there

would be no integration in Alabama schools in the near future. And he too joined with Boutwell in attacking the treatment of Alabama's race situation by the Northern press.

INITIAL STEPS

Initial steps for the creation of the commission were taken at the mansion by a committee appointed by Gov. Folsom, with Mills acting as chairman. Other members included R. F. Hodson Jr., publisher of The Montgomery Advertiser-Journal, Boone, Ben George of Demopolis, Vincent Townsend, managing editor of the Birmingham News, Paul Cunningham of the Elba Clipper, Brock, and Horace Hall, publisher of the Dothan Eagle.

Following the organizational session, the committee went into executive session on the request of Townsend to discuss further details.



RACIAL PROBLEMS STUDIED

Acting on the recommendation of Gov. James E. Folsom, a committee of Alabama newspaper executives yesterday suggested the creation of a 25-member bi-racial commission to seek the solution of the state's critical race question. Committee members meeting with the governor were, from left, Jack Brock, publisher of the Alabama Labor News; Vincent Townsend, managing editor of the Birmingham News; Buford Boone, publisher of the Tuscaloosa News; James E. Mills, editor of the Birmingham Post-Herald; Gov. Folsom, Ben George, president of the Alabama Press Assn., and Paul Cunningham, publisher of the Elba Clipper.—Photo by Kraus

TRIAL DATE SET *a. 2/25*

89 Answer 'Not Guilty' At Bus Boycott Hearing

By TOM JOHNSON

Eighty-nine Negroes accused of fostering an unlawful boycott against Montgomery City Lines buses answered "not guilty" at arraignment proceedings yesterday in Circuit Court.

Judge Eugene Carter set the week of March 19 for trial of all cases.

Defense attorneys filed demurrers contesting the indictments which charged violation of the Alabama law against "illegal" boycotting.

Judge Carter withheld ruling on the demurrers which claim, in effect, that the state has failed to make a case even if the facts alleged in the indictments are true.

Meanwhile, it was difficult to gauge the success of "Prayer and Pilgrimage day," passionately proclaimed by Negro ministers on Wednesday.

Police officers reported no "marked" difference in Negro motor traffic.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers observed that there didn't "seem to be many more Negroes walking than usual."

MANY WALKING

A Negro taxi cab owner, Felix Thomas, said his business was "excellent" but that a "whole lot of Negroes" were walking.

Accurate estimates were hard to make in the absence of knowledge about what constitutes a "normal" movement of Negro traffic in the boycott.

Negro clergymen called for a mass 24-hour pilgrimage on foot to prove their willingness to walk if necessary to carry on the 11-week-old boycott.

It is part of what the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy called "passive resistance," a Ghandi phrase meaning stoic, unyielding non-violent resistance.

Abernathy and Rosa Parks, whose arrest precipitated the bus boycott were among the last to be called for arraignment—a legal formality of reading the indictments, taking pleas and setting trial.

Arraigned earlier were the Rev. M. L. King, Dexter Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. L. R. Bennett, Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church; E. D. Nixon, a Pullman porter and former president of the state NAACP; and the Rev. Edgar M. French, Hilliard Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church.

An indictment against one Negro, the Rev. A. W. Wilson, was dropped at the request of Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford because Wilson testified before the grand jury which returned the indictments.

Judge Carter ruled that made him immune from prosecution.

Sixteen counts were dropped because of duplication. Ten indictments are outstanding, Circuit Clerk John Mathews said.

After yesterday's developments, it appeared that no more than 99 persons will be involved in the boycott trials, instead of 115, as earlier thought.

From the courthouse, the Negroes walked to King's church on (See BUS BOYCOTT, Page 2A)

Dexter avenue for a prayer meeting.

The ministers also came up with a proposed theme song, written

(Continued From Page 1-A)

to the tune of "Oldtime Religion."

Sample verse: "We are moving on to victory, we are moving on to victory, we are moving on to victory, with hope and dignity."

Following the prayer meeting, the group walked to the Capitol and were photographed in jubilant poses by an out-of-town photographer.

At one point, when the crowd tied up traffic, police cleared the streets.

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*Mo file 44-439
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FROM THEIR PULPITS
Negro Ministers Assert
Segregation On Way Out

Negro ministers indicted last week in the bus boycott predicted from their pulpits yesterday that the protest against racial segregation would continue.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, told his congregation that "segregation can't survive because God is against it."

King said he recently visited Nashville, Tenn., and 90 per cent of the white students with whom he talked at Vanderbilt University said they were for integration.

He added: "We are in a great struggle and the consequences will be world-shaking."

Another indicted minister, the Rev. R. W. Hilson, declared from the pulpit that the bus boycott "has become a spiritual movement for us."

CITES PROTEST

He cited the protests made in Washington Saturday by bishops of his church and by other Negro church officials.

Hilson said his congregation at St. John's AME Church indicated the members strongly favor continuing the 12-week-old boycott.

King, preaching to a capacity crowd, urged Negroes to "just keep loving" the "enemies and don't lose faith in man."

"Our Christian faith says you can be changed," he said, declaring that "exploiting" and "prejudice" (See **MINISTERS**, Page 2A)

dicted" men can be "lifted up to justice and fair play" by those who practice brotherly love.

NEW DUTY SENSE
During a visit to Vanderbilt

(Continued From Page 1)

University in Nashville last week, King said, 90 per cent of the students with whom he came in contact said they were "willing to accept integration."

He said some of the white students at Vanderbilt told him they were glad to see desegregation even though their communities and their parents are against it.

"Thank God there are people who can rise above their communities," King said.

The young Negro minister said Negroes through their boycott of city buses, have already won a victory that has given Negroes everywhere "a new sense of duty."

The boycott began last Dec. 5 after Rosa Parks, a Negro seamstress, was fined \$14 for refusing to move to the segregated section in the back of a bus. State and city laws require segregated seating facilities for whites and Negroes.

A two-car collision Sunday six miles east of Tuskegee claimed the life of **Rosie-Dukes**, 33, of Grantsville, Ga.

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CITY LIMITS

BY JOE AZBELL

NOTES ON THE BOYCOTT: Advertiser staff members almost flipped as a reporter from a Japanese newspaper came into the office Saturday to inquire about a story on the bus boycott. As far as anyone on the staff could determine it was the first time an oriental newspaper has shown an interest in what was happening in Montgomery.

THE REV. M. L. KING JR. boycott leader, told newsmen at a meeting last week that a statement that he had given an "unbiased story to a segment of the northern press of what was happening in Montgomery" was erroneous and that he had not made such a statement. He said the interview in Chicago was arranged by a person whom he did not know and that he had merely discussed the boycott situation there as he had done in Montgomery.

One Negro has been riding the

local buses each day since the boycott started. He is a retired Negro who has remained loyal to the bus company where he worked for 22 years before retiring . . . Incidentally the bus company still has four or five Negroes working at the terminal here who have remained on the job throughout the boycott.

A number of Montgomery white people have been dropping in up to \$1 or more each week in bus company token boxes although they don't ride the buses. These people walk up to the buses, get on, drop in their change and get off. It is their way of expressing their attitude about the boycott.

There was an expectation that at least some whites would be among those indicted by the grand jury. But a check with the sheriff's office shows no whites were on the list of indicted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 2-27-56
Page 8A

Re: **RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.**

Mo file 44-439

Bu file 100-135-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/86 BY sp3cljgd

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

MAR 1 1956

TELETYPE

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

FBI, INDIANAPOLIS

3-1-56

AM EST 11-25

NR

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MOBILE

Racon

URGENT

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RE MOBILE TEL FEBRUARY

TWENTYNINE CONCERNING [REDACTED] RECORDS INDIANAPOLIS PD,
MERCHANTS CREDIT BUREAU AND FILES IP OFFICE FAIL TO REFLECT ANY DATA
IDENTIFIABLE WITH [REDACTED] MENTIONED IN RETEL, BASED UPON
DESCRIPTIVE DATA BY MOBILE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IP PD, FOR PAST SEVERAL YEARS, STATES
[REDACTED] NOT KNOWN TO HIM. RUC.

BLAYLOCK

RECORDED-87

100-135-61-58

END -- ACK PLS

WA

11-29 AM OK FBI EA MES

25 MAR 9 1956

MO

ACK FBI MO ALS

WA AGN PLS

13 19 Mr. Belmont

11-29 AM OK FBI WA MES

CC: [REDACTED]

9C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: March 7, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
Bufile 100-135-61

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

offecon

Mobile

The attached letters to the Attorney General and intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces contain the results of our checks in certain field offices regarding alleged shipments of firearms into the State of Alabama.

The results of our inquiries indicate there has been no appreciable increase in firearms sales in the South including Alabama except the Atlanta, Georgia, store of Sears Roebuck and Company reported an increase in sales during January and February, 1956, over 1955 of .22 caliber handguns.

The New Haven Office has been instructed to check sales of a revolver being marketed by the High Standard Manufacturing Company in New Haven which is reportedly enjoying high sales among Negroes throughout the country.

ACTION: Upon receipt of this information from New Haven we will continue to advise the Department of the results of our inquiry in this matter.

Enclosures

- cc - Mr. Boardman
- cc - Mr. Belmont
- cc - Mr. [redacted]

alj:sad
(4)

Handwritten notes and initials

RECORDED-87

EX-107

100-135-61-59

MAR 9 1956

59 MAR 13 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

FBI

Date: 3/7/56 *abm*

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

Transmit the following message via AIR TEL

AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, ATLANTA (100-2366)

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

RACON

Re Mobile airtel dated 3/3/56 captioned "RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA."

Atlanta indices are negative regarding (LNU) described as representative of a labor paper and possibly Communist publication.

MUMFORD

- 3 - Bureau (100-135-61) (RM)
- 2 - MOBILE (44-439) (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-2366)

AEJ
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY *sp3clj/gcl*

Mr. Belmont
cc-MW

RECORDED - 94
EX - 121

100-135-61-60

17 MAR 8 1956

- AIRTEL _____
- TELETYPE _____
- A. M. _____
- A. M. S. D. _____
- SPEC. DEL. _____
- REG. MAIL _____
- REGISTERED _____

7 MAR 14 1956

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FD-36 (6-21-55)

F B I

Date: 3/3/56

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

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, MOBILE

To: DIRECTOR, FBI

ORZCON

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

[redacted] advised
3/1/56 that he has heard persistent rumors that "the Communists"
are "moving in on Montgomery" to take part in possible racial
disturbances there. Specifically, [redacted]

[redacted] was staying at the
residence of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President of Mont-
gomery Improvement Assn., the group which organized the Negro
bus boycott, and that [redacted] is "a card carrying member of
the Communist Party." [redacted]

7C
7D
Russell
2/12/56
AG. G-20N1
2/6/56
3/7/56
7C
spt

- 3 - Bureau (100-135-61) (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Albany (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Birmingham (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Buffalo (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Cincinnati (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Newark (AM) (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans (AM) (RM)
- 2 - New York (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Mobile (44-439)

RECORDED - 71
Mr. Belmont
100-135-61-61
INDEXED - 11
MAR 13 1956

[redacted]
7C
5-He

(29) Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) 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:
 100-135-61-61

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

PAGE THREE

7C
New York is requested to furnish a summary of pertinent data on [redacted] as to DW connections of latter.

Birmingham is requested to furnish pertinent data on [redacted]

All offices receiving this airtel requested to attempt to identify the [redacted] traveling with a colored male, both being representatives of a "Labor Paper" and possibly Communist publication. All offices also requested to be alert for information that CP members or members of related groups planning to travel to Alabama during racial disturbances here, and, where possible, ascertain modes of travel and departure or arrival dates.

Cincinnati, at Columbus, Ohio, not being requested to interview [redacted] it being anticipated that NY will have full data on [redacted] 7C

3C
3D [redacted]

7C [redacted]

7C
Bureau also requested to furnish any pertinent data on "Federated Press."

HALLFORD
cc [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc - Boardman
Belmont

[Redacted]

7C

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 6, 1956

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp5 cle/gcl

ON 3/23/83

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
FBI File 100-135-61

RECORDED - 71

100-135-61-61

[Redacted] advised on March 1, 1956, that he has heard persistent rumors that "the Communists" are "moving in on Montgomery" to take part in possible racial disturbances there.

[Redacted] stating that [Redacted] was staying at the residence of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the group which organized the Negro bus boycott in Montgomery. [Redacted] is "a card-carrying member of the Communist Party."

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

A
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

[Large redacted block]

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

MAR 20 1956
MAR 15 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwritten signatures and initials: "Hose", "Jed", "7013", "Ac"

MAILED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for the Attorney General

7C
7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On February 22, 1946, that one [REDACTED] has been a recent visitor in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that he recently learned that [REDACTED] is a correspondent for the "Daily Worker." The "Daily Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

[REDACTED]

A physical surveillance by Agents of this Bureau has established that [REDACTED] is also a recent arrival in [REDACTED].

7C

[REDACTED]

The above is being furnished for your information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for the Attorney General

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

cc - Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

APR 2 4 02 PM '68

FBI - NEW YORK
RECEIVED

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 3/5/56

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following message via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, DETROIT (100-6781)

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

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Re Detroit airtel to Bureau captioned RACON dated 2/24/56 and Mobile airtel to Bureau bearing instant caption dated 3/3/56, page 3, paragraph 5.

Mobile airtel requested any information regarding Subjects leaving for Montgomery as Informants at Montgomery unable to furnish any information.

Extreme care should be exercised in the use of this information. NY advise Mobile of any additional information regarding

BROWN

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Mobile (AMSD)
- 2 - New York (AM) ✓
 - (1 - 100-4013 SVP)
 - (1 - [redacted])
- 1 - Detroit
- (1 - [redacted])

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF FILE

Classified by sp3 ckj/kl
Declassify on: OADR 5/29/83

RECORDED - 71

100-135-61-62

MAR 12 1956

AIRTEL

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

57 MAR 14 1956

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

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

7C

b1

7C

b1
7C
7D

7C

7C

7C

INT

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

MAR 7 1956

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mason	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3cle/gcd

FBI NEW HAVEN 3-7-56 2-59 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI Oracon - mobile URGENT

*SALES OF SMALL ARMS IN THE SOUTH. RACIAL CONDITIONS. RE TELEPHONE
CALL FROM INSPECTOR SIZOO OF BUREAU TODAY.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HIGH STANDARD MFG. CO. MANUFACTURES VARIOUS TYPES OF
SHOULDER WEAPONS AND HAND GUNS. SIXTY PERCENT OF ALL PRODUCTION
PRODUCED UNDER J. C. HIGGINS LABEL AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY AT SEARS
ROEBUCK STORES. REMAINING FORTY PERCENT PRODUCED UNDER HIGH STANDARD
LABEL. OVERALL SALES OF ALL TYPES OF WEAPONS INCREASED THIRTY TO
FIFTY PERCENT NATIONALLY SINCE JAN. FIFTYFIVE. INCREASE ON WEST
COAST POSSIBLY GREATER THAN OTHER AREAS BUT BELIEVED RESULTS OF
EFFORTS AND ABILITY OF ONE GOOD SALESMAN THERE. COMPANY ATTRIBUTES
OVERALL SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN SALES TO TWO PARTICULAR MODELS OF
HAND GUNS. THEY ARE THE "SENTINEL" PRODUCED UNDER HIGH STANDARD
LABEL, AND "MODEL EIGHTYEIGHT" PRODUCED UNDER J. C. HIGGINS
LABEL. THESE TWO MODELS ARE PRACTICALLY IDENTICAL AND ARE TWENTYTWO
CALIBER NINE DASH SHOT REVOLVERS. BOTH FIRST INTRODUCED IN JAN.

FIFTYFIVE. SALES OF BOTH HAVE INCREASED TREMENDOUSLY SINCE
INTRODUCTION SENTINEL DESCRIBED BY COMPANY AS 2 IN SOUTHERN

ENVPAGE ONE

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED

MAR 13 1956

100-13561-63

INDEXED - 70

4000

PAGE TWO

SELLER BUT NO FIGURES READILY AVAILABLE. IN SOUTHEAST AREA OF U. S. SENTINEL SALES HAVE INCREASED TWENTY PERCENT SINCE DEC. ONE LAST. THIS INCREASE CONSIDERED NOT ABNORMAL. SALES OF MODEL EIGHTYEIGHT HAVE INCREASED AS FOLLOWS SINCE DEC. ONE LAST IN AREAS INDICATED - THIRTYFIVE PERCENT INCREASE IN GA. AND FLA., TWENTY PERCENT INCREASE IN TENN., MISS. AND ALA., TEN PERCENT INCREASE N. C. AND S. C. FOREGOING INCREASES NOT REGARDED BY COMPANY AS ABNORMAL IN VIEW OF RECENT INTRODUCTION OF THIS MODEL WHICH IS GENERALLY A BIG SELLER. RETAIL PRICE OF SENTINEL IS THIRTYFOUR DOLLARS AND NINETYFIVE CENTS AND RETAIL PRICE OF MODEL EIGHTYEIGHT IS COMPARABLE.

CASPER

END AND ACK

3-07 PM OK FBI WA LO

V

CC MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR *M*
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

[REDACTED]

7C

APR 1 3 4 6 22

Boardman
Belmont

70

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 8, 1956

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3 clj/gcl

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
FBI File 100-135-61

RECORDED - 71

100-135-61-63

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 7, 1956, concerning alleged shipments of firearms into the Southern States, particularly the State of Alabama.

As a matter of additional interest, our New Haven Office has advised that the High Standard Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Connecticut, manufactures two lines of shoulder and handguns. One is marketed under the name "J. C. Higgins" by Sears, Roebuck and Company, which constitutes 60 per cent of its production. The remaining 40 per cent is marketed under its own trade name. The over-all business of the company, including the sale of handguns and shoulder weapons, has increased from 30 to 50 per cent since January, 1955. Officials of the company feel that the increase has been greatest on the west coast because of the aggressive activities of the sales force. These officials attribute the over-all increase of company sales largely to the introduction of two new models in January, 1955, one of which is the "Sentinel," which retails for \$34.95. The other is the "Model 88, J. C. Higgins," which sells for approximately the same amount. Both are .22 caliber, 9-shot revolvers and both have been big sellers.

The "Sentinel" is an important item in the South although no specific sales figures are available. This model was highly advertised on a national basis when it was first manufactured and there has been a 20 per cent increase in sales in the Southeastern States since December 1, 1955. Officials of the

cc - Bufile 100-135-4 (Birmingham)

NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2.

MAILED
MAR 8 1956
COMM - FBI

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

MAR 16 1956

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAR 8 12 51 PM '56

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "APB" and "W".

Memorandum for The Attorney General

company do not consider this significant nor abnormal since this is a new model and is in demand. Sales of the "Model 88, J. C. Higgins" have increased 35 per cent since December 1, 1955, in Georgia and Florida. Sales of this model have increased 20 per cent since December 1, 1955, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. Sales of this gun have also increased 10 per cent in North Carolina and South Carolina. Officials of the company have also attributed the increased sales of this model to the fact that it was a new product and highly advertised rather than to any outside conditions.

Any additional information received concerning the above matter will be brought to your attention promptly.

- cc - Mr. Williams P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General
- cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III
- cc - Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Original of teletype not available at time of dictation.

NOW ATTACHED

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
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- 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: _____

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 100-135-61-64

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

PAGE TWO

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC,

To:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

No info developed re [REDACTED] connection with DAILY WORKER.

No identifiable info on [REDACTED] in NYO files.

Enclosed to Miami is copy of referenced airtel. Miami should furnish Mobile with summary of info on [REDACTED] as requested in resairtel. Enclosed for Mobile are [REDACTED] each of the reports of SA [REDACTED]

KELLY

cc: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL DIVISION

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

7C

7C
7D

7C

7C

7C

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- 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:
 100-135-61-65

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XXXXXX

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

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

cc - Liaison Section

7C

100-135-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY SP3 CLK/90

bn

Date: March 8, 1956

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

RACON - Mobile

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 7, 1956, concerning alleged shipments of firearms into the Southern States, particularly the State of Alabama.

As a matter of additional interest, our New Haven Office has advised that the High Standard Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Connecticut, manufactures two lines of shoulder and handguns. One is marketed under the name "J. C. Higgins" by Sears, Roebuck and Company, which constitutes 60 per cent of its production. The remaining 40 per cent is marketed under its own trade name. The over-all business of the company, including the sale of handguns and shoulder weapons, has increased from 30 to 50 per cent since January, 1955. Officials of the company feel that the increase has been greatest on the west coast because of the aggressive activities of the sales force. These officials attribute the over-all increase of company sales largely to the introduction of two new models in January, 1955, one of which is the "Sentinel," which retails for \$34.95. The other is the "Model 88, J. C. Higgins," which sells for approximately the same amount. Both are .22 caliber, 9-shot revolvers and both have been big sellers.

MAR 8 12 51 PM '56
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

BY COURIER S.M.C.
19 MAR - 9
COMM - FBI

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winter _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

cc - Bufile 100-135-4 (Birmingham)

NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE
MAR 14 1956
110

COMM - FBI
MAR 8 1956

RECORDED
EX-124

100-135-61-66
MAR 10 1956

UNRECORDED IN

Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army

The "Sentinel" is an important item in the South although no specific sales figures are available. This model was highly advertised on a national basis when it was first manufactured and there has been a 20 per cent increase in sales in the Southeastern States since December 1, 1955. Officials of the company do not consider this significant nor abnormal since this is a new model and is in demand. Sales of the "Model 88, J. G. Higgins" have increased 37 per cent since December 1, 1955, in Georgia and Florida. Sales of this model have increased 20 per cent since December 1, 1955, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. Sales of this gun have also increased 10 per cent in North Carolina and South Carolina. Officials of the company have also attributed the increased sales of this model to the fact that it was a new product and highly advertised rather than to any outside conditions.

Any additional information received concerning the above matter will be brought to your attention promptly.

2cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

2cc - Director of Special Investigations BY COURIER SERVICE
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Temple E
4th and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Original of teletype not available at time of dictation.

FBI

Date: March 7, 1956

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, BUFFALO (62-1145)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

ORACON

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

Re Mobile airtel 3/3/56 requesting all offices receiving copies thereof to attempt identification of white man named [redacted] LNU, reported traveling with an unknown colored man.

Buffalo indices contain no information which could identify persons described above. RUC.

ROCHE

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Mobile (44-439)(AM)
- 1 - Buffalo (62-1145)

avc
(5)

Mr. Belmont

cc [redacted] 7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3cle/gcl

B

RECORDED - 51 - 100-135-61-67

52 MAR 15 1956

EX-121

MAR 9 1956

Approved: JAR
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

MAR 5 1956

DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3clp/3d TELETYPE

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

FBI, CHICAGO 3-5-56 3-36 PM EM

DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN..INSPECTOR SIZOO U R G E N T

RACIAL MATTERS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. IS DASH C. RE PHONE

CALL INSPECTOR SIZOO TO ASAC SCHMIT MARCH FIVE INSTANT REQUESTING
CHECK OF SEARS ROEBUCK AND MONTGOMERY WARD RECORDS, CG, FOR AN

ORACON - mobile

UNUSUAL PURCHASES OR MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS TO THE SOUTH. DISCREET
INQUIRIES REFLECT FOLLOWING.

[REDACTED] SEARS ROEBUCK GENERAL OFFICES, CG, ADVISED
MARCH FIVE INSTANT THAT CHECK OF FIREARMS SALES INCLUDING PISTOLS
IN CG AND MIDWEST AREA HAVE REFLECTED NO UNUSUAL ACTIVITY, IN
FACT, ACTUAL SALES FOR AREA ARE OFF. SEARS ROEBUCK MAIL ORDERS
FOR FIREARMS FOR SOUTHERN STATES ARE HANDLED BY MEMPHIS OFFICE,
SEARS ROEBUCK, AND GENERAL OFFICES SEARS ROEBUCK CG HAVE NO INFO
CONCERNING SALES FIGURES IN SOUTHERN AREA.

[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY WARD AND CO.,
INCLUDING MAIL ORDER AND RETAIL SALES, ADVISED MARCH FIVE INSTANT
THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO APPRECIABLE INCREASE IN SALES OF FIREARMS
OR AMMUNITION NOTED BY MONTGOMERY WARD THROUGHOUT COUNTRY INCLUDING
THE SOUTH. MAIL ORDER SALES FOR BOTH CG AND OTHER BRANCH MAIL
ORDER HOUSES ACTUALLY ARE SLIGHTLY DOWN FOR NINETEEN FIFTYSIX
OVER FIFTYFIVE FIGURES. MONTGOMERY WARD AND CO SALES ARE CONFINED

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Belmont

EX-125

7C

3/5
told to check
at Memphis
told to
check
Seam in
Seam in
Seam in

C
D
3/23/83
sp3clp/3d

RECORDED 26

100-135-61-68

MAR 14 1956

PAGE TWO

SOLELY TO SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES AND DO NOT COVER SALES OF SMALL ARMS.

MONTGOMERY

WARD AND CO., SAME DATE ADVISED THAT A PERSONAL CANVASS BY HIM OF
TWO RETAIL OUTLETS CG AND HAMMOND, IND., MADE MARCH FIVE FIFTYSIX,
REFLECTS NO APPRECIABLE INCREASE IN SALES OF SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES.
ONE STORE IN HAMMOND, IND, HAS NOT SOLD FIREARM TO NEGRO IN PAST
THREE WEEKS.

HOSTETTER

END ACK PLS

4-41 PM OK FBI WA JFP

0

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

cc m l g o o -

7C

APR 2 4 41 PM '56

cc Boardman
Belmont

7C

March 8, 1956

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

100-135-61-68
Director, FBI

RECORDED - 26

EX-125

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
FBI File 100-135-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/23/83 BY sp3clp/cls

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 5, 1956, captioned "Racial Situation, Atlanta, Georgia, concerning alleged shipments of firearms into the State of Alabama."

RECEIVED
FBI
COMM-FBI

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MAILED 2
MAR 8 1956
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-135-61-68

All of the above-mentioned figures pertain to orders and not shipments which are frequently delayed for several months.

This source also advised that the High Standard Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Connecticut, is now marketing a revolver at a cost of \$34 which is enjoying high sales among Negroes throughout the United States.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman

See Bufile 100-135-4 (Birmingham)
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE THREE

pat
Memo Belmont to Boardman 3/7/56
Same caption.

MAR 15 1956

Memorandum for the Attorney General

A confidential source in Chicago, Illinois, advised on March 5, 1956, that firearms sales of Sears Roebuck and Company in Chicago, including pistols in the Chicago and Midwest areas, have reflected no unusual activity and, in fact, actual sales for the areas have decreased.

Another source in Chicago stated that mail order and retail sales of firearms and ammunition of Montgomery Ward and Company on a nationwide basis revealed no appreciable increase. Mail order sales for both Chicago and other branch mail order houses have actually decreased slightly for the year 1956 compared to the year 1955. Montgomery Ward and Company sales are confined solely to shotguns and rifles and do not include small arms.

A confidential source in Memphis, Tennessee, advised that the Sears Roebuck and Company store in Memphis is the control store for Mississippi, eastern Arkansas, eastern Louisiana, middle and western Tennessee, and a small portion of northwestern Alabama. In connection with the sale of sidearms, Sears Roebuck and Company in the Memphis area handles sales of twelve types of .22 caliber pistols only. The records of Sears Roebuck and Company in Memphis do not disclose any unusual volume of sales or orders for .22 caliber pistols. Pistol sales for the Memphis store have averaged about 600 pistols a year during the past four years and sales during 1955 and 1956 to date have been normal.

In regard to other firearms and ammunition sold by Sears Roebuck and Company, sales in the Memphis area have been entirely normal during recent months including the past two weeks. The records of this company disclosed that fifty-three models of two .22 caliber-type revolvers retailing at \$28.95 and having 4 1/2 and 6 inch barrels, respectively, have been sold in the Memphis control area during the past two weeks and a total of 275 of these models have been sold since December 1, 1956. Recent sales, however, have not been unusual, although demand has exceeded the supply. The Sears Roebuck and Company store in Memphis has received no requisitions for firearms from any southern store outside of the Memphis control area.

Memorandum for the Attorney General

Our Atlanta Office has advised that the Atlanta store of Sears Roebuck and Company is the distribution center for the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, as well as parts of Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Alabama, including the Mobile, Birmingham, and Montgomery, Alabama, areas. Responsible sources who desire that their identities remain confidential have advised that retail and mail order sales of .22 caliber handguns totalled approximately 121 units in February, 1955, compared to 194 units for January, 1956, and 269 guns for February, 1956.

These officials indicated that sales during January and February, 1956, for all types of rifles exceeded the first six months' sales in 1955. They stated there is no detailed information available concerning the sale of ammunition and are of the opinion that ammunition sales figures would be of no value in view of the constant heavy sales particularly of .22 caliber ammunition.

For your further information, a source who requested that his identity remain confidential advised there has been no recent increase in the sale of Smith and Wesson weapons in the Southern States and there has been no recent sizable increase in sales to jobbers in New York who conduct most of their selling in the Southern States.

Any additional information received concerning the above matter will be brought to your attention promptly.

1 cc Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

1 cc Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

1 cc Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

YELLOW: Original of teletype from Boston dated 3-5-56 and teletypes from Atlanta and Memphis dated 3-6-56 not available at time of dictation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b2, b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- 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:
100-135-61-69

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Mobile

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA

DATE: 3/5/56

As of possible interest to the Bureau, I am transmitting herewith two copies of the following newspaper items:

1. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/29/56, captioned "SHORES OPTIMISTIC - 'FAIR TREATMENT' EXPECTED BY LAWYER FOR COED CLIENT."
2. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/2/56, captioned "TRUSTEES EXPEL NEGRO COED; SENATE EYES 'MASS TRANSFER' - HOUSE ADOPTS PLAN TO PROBE NAACP RANKS."
3. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/1/56, captioned "SENATE URGES NEGRO EMIGRATION - FOLSOM ISSUES PLEA FOR SANE APPROACH TO RACIAL UNREST."
4. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/1/56, captioned "FOLSOM PLEDGES 'MOB RULE' END."
5. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/1/56, captioned "PETITION RESOLUTION RUNS INTO OPPOSITION."

2 - Bureau (AM) (Encl. 10)
 1 - Mobile (44-00-A)
 (3)

del
 ENCLOSURE
 53
 AW

X-125

aw

COPIES
 31

7c

1 photo
 by 0-6
 3-12-56

100-135-61-70

RECORDED
 24 MAR 13 1956

note
 by 0-6
 3-9-56

7c

EX-125

7c
 [Redacted]

63 MAR 20 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

Folsom Pledges 'Mob Rule' End

Gov. James E. Folsom has promised that "necessary steps" will be taken to prevent mob violence at the University of Alabama when a Negro coed returns to the campus.

He repeated last night a previous pledge that "law and order will prevail."

Folsom's statement was issued by his press secretary, Ralph Hammond, who said the governor would not elaborate on what "necessary steps" might include.

The governor's statement:

"The Federal courts have ordered Autherine Lucy to be readmitted to the University of Alabama. I have said repeatedly in recent weeks that law and order will prevail at the University if she returns.

"I repeat now that all students at the University will be protected. The white and Negro people of Alabama are the best people in the world and they want to live together in peace and harmony. I believe your good will and common sense will prevail at this time in this situation.

"However, necessary steps will be taken to insure the safety of all University students and to prevent mob violence. As governor, I do not intend for any mob to overrun an arm of state government and the University of Alabama is an official branch of Alabama government which is supported by the tax dollar of the public."

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-1-56
Page 1A

Re: *Racial Situation
in Alabama
Profile 44-00-9*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY SP3/CLC/901

ENCLOSURE

168-135-61-70

SHORES OPTIMISTIC

**'Fair Treatment' Expected
By Lawyer For Coed Client**

By **JOE AZBELL**
Advertiser City Editor

Attorney Arthur Shores, legal counsel for Autheline Lucy, predicted yesterday that his client would be treated as "just another student" if she were "re-admitted to the University of Alabama."

In an interview with The Advertiser from Birmingham, Shores said the Lucy woman would not be available for an interview and would not meet members of the press until the court hearing today.

"We have the assurance of the governor, Mr. Folsom, and the University of Alabama president, Mr. Carmichael, that all of the students will be protected and that includes my client," Shores said.

"I do not anticipate any trouble of any type if she is re-admitted," he added. "Rather I trust she will be treated as just another student."

He said that he could not guess at what the court would do today in the Lucy hearing "and I don't like to comment before cases come up."

As for himself, he said he had received two letters in the mail yesterday morning threatening him.

"I am turning them over to the FBI," he said. "They will handle the investigation."

He added that he had received so many threatening telephone calls, personal threats and relayed threats "that I have stopped counting them."

"As for personal protection, I have none. I just try to be careful," he said.

He said the Lucy woman also had received threats "of all types" but "we are going through with what we started out to do."

Shores said the Lucy woman would arrive in Birmingham last night from Talladega and that she would not be available for press statements.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 2-29-56
Page 2A

Re: *Racial Situation
in Alabama
Profile 44-00-A*

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DATE 3/23/83 BY Ag3 cdc/ycl

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-70

Trustees Expel Negro Coed; Senate Eyes 'Mass Transfer'

House Adopts Plan To Probe NAACP Ranks

By BOB INGRAM

The Alabama Senate yesterday passed by a unanimous vote a resolution petitioning the U.S. Congress to provide federal funds to move Negroes out of the South, giving shocking evidence of the mounting racial tensions in the state.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives on a vote of 75-0 approved a resolution calling for an investigation to determine if the Alabama chapter of the National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People had been infiltrated by Communists.

These two resolutions highlighted the opening day of a special session which had been called for the primary purpose of solving the financial problems of education.

MASS TRANSFER

Sen. E. Q. Eddins of Marengo County introduced the resolution seeking federal funds for a mass transfer of Southern Negroes to other sections of the nation. After it cleared the Senate the resolution was stalled in the House and sent to the Rules Committee.

Noting that the South's race problem grows out of the overwhelming number of Negroes who are "untrained, unskilled and uneducated," the Eddins resolution said the problem "can be solved by the emigration of Negroes to areas where they are wanted and needed and can be assimilated."

Continuing, the resolution asked Congress to appropriate funds to finance apprenticeship of Negroes among the several Northern and Western states.

Charles W. McKay of the Senate, in speaking in support of the resolution in the House, said in his opinion "it's not strong enough."

"I think it should include a clause making it a felony for any Negro so transferred to later return to the South when he discovers he was far better off here," McKay declared.

When asked if Congress would also pay off any debts the Negro people might have incurred in the South, McKay replied:

"I am sure most white Southerners would be happy to cancel all the Negro debts if they didn't have to put up with them (the Negroes) any more."

Rep. T. K. Selman of Walker sponsored the resolution calling for an investigation of the NAACP. He said racial tension had mounted too fast in Alabama and he believed it to be the work of Communists working through the NAACP.

He suggested that the committee might subpoena Anthony Lucas to testify next Monday at 10 a.m. (See HOUSE, Page 11A)

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-2-56
Page 1A + 11A

Re: *Racial Situation in Alabama*
Magill 44-00-A

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DATE 3/23/83 BY SP30de/yc

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-70

House

(Continued From Page 1)

a.m. the date previously set at which time she was to reenter the University. The resolution was sent to the Senate Rules Committee.

Other pro-segregation bills dropped in yesterday included:

1. A measure by Rep. W. L. (Doc) Martin of Greene providing that the state's \$350,000 appropriation to Tuskegee Institute be cancelled in the event any Negro is admitted to a white school.

2. A second measure by Martin based on the same conditions would kill the \$32,500 out-of-state scholarship fund set up primarily for Negroes.

3. A bill sponsored by McKay to tighten entrance requirements at all state-supported schools.

4. A resolution by Rep. Charles Ramey of Hale requesting that President O. C. Carmichael of the University of Alabama forward to the Legislature the names of all students who signed a petition 10 days ago urging the readmission of the Negro coed. This resolution was sent to the House Rules Committee.

The segregation developments far overshadowed other matters on yesterday's opening of the fifth special session.

During the day bills were introduced to carry out five of the six items listed in the call issued by Gov. Folsom. The bills included a measure to reduce the school appropriation; a proposal to place the Legislature on an annual salary of \$1,900; a bill to create the "character" commission recommended by Folsom; a measure to increase the corporate income tax to 5 per cent, and a series of bills relating to the oil and gas industry in the state.

The final matter contained in the call was the creation of an interim committee to make a study of state government.

Gov. Folsom addressed the Legislature yesterday, outlining the six matters in the call, and urging that the Legislature "help keep the rough edges on the racial problem smoothed off."

During the afternoon the two houses formed a committee of the whole to begin a study of the whole situation. The committee will return to its work at 10 a.m. today with the legislative session resuming next Monday.

SENATE URGES NEGRO EMIGRATION

Folsom Issues Plea For Sane Approach To Racial Unrest

(Photo On Page 6-B)

Gov. James E. Folsom today appealed to the Alabama Legislature to "help keep the rough edges" of the racial problem "smoothed off" for the good of all people.

He spoke to a joint session of the House and Senate shortly after lawmakers convened for a fifth special session of the Legislature in 14 months.

Both the House and Senate recessed for lunch under an informal agreement to meet together in a "committee of the whole" this afternoon to consider the school finance problem.

The governor made his appeal for a sane approach to solving racial issues in urging support for his plan to create a biracial commission to seek amicable settlement of disputes between the races.

He reminded that racial tensions are nothing new, but have been common throughout the world wherever different races have had to live together.

His address came shortly after the Senate passed a resolution calling on Congress to take steps toward apportionment of Negroes in northern and western states where they "are wanted and can be assimilated."

Only minutes before the House passed a resolution that would

set up a legislative committee to investigate Communist activity in Alabama. It also provided that Autherine Lucy, a Negro student ordered admitted to classes at the University of Alabama, come before the group for a hearing next Monday.

But final action was delayed on both resolutions. The Senate refused to suspend the rules for an immediate vote on the Communist investigation proposal, and the House likewise turned down an immediate vote on the Senate-approved resolution.

The measures were sent to the Rules Committees in both Houses for further study.

Before the House voted on the motion to suspend the rules, Rep. Charles McKay of Talladega, said he believes "most white southerners" would be glad to cancel out any debts owned by Negroes if (See LEGISLATURE, Page 12-A)

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-1-56
Page 1A + 12A

Re: *Racial Situation
in Alabama
Maf file 44-00-A*

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DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3ide/pgc

ENCLOSURE

70A-135-61-70

Legislature

(Continued From Page 1)

they would leave the state.

And he said he favors making it a felony for any to return once they have moved out.

But Rep. Bryce Davis of Cullman urged the lawmakers to go slow in taking action on the proposal.

Gov. Folsom endorsed the report of the interim legislative committee which studied school needs and urged the Legislature to accept its recommendations so that a full nine-month school term will be insured.

As to racial problems, the governor recalled that as a young man he was a merchant seaman and made trips all over the world.

He said in every country he found that there was a tendency for racial groups to live apart from each other "because they liked it that way."

Early emigrants to America such as the Irish and Poles followed that pattern in this country, he added.

The governor urged that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people to put the Legislature on an annual salary basis.

An administration bill to do that was dropped in the Senate hopper today by Sen. Broughton Lambert of Tallapoosa. It would give lawmakers \$1,900 a year salary and a fixed amount for expenses each year.

Outlining his recommendation for interim committees to study the three branches of state government with a view towards streamlining them, the governor emphasized their function would be "to study, not to snoop."

The resolution naming coed Lucy was passed by the House 75-0. The Senate measure calling for a movement of Negroes to areas outside the south was approved unanimously by voice vote.

The joint resolution was sent over to the Senate immediately.

The House resolution would create a committee of two members of the Senate and three from the lower chamber with power to subpoena witnesses in an effort to determine if the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is "directed or controlled by Communists."

The group would be authorized to look into "all acts of violence and intimidation" occurring in the state since May 17, 1954, the day the U. S. Supreme Court banned

public school segregation.

Rep. T. K. Selman of Walker County, speaking for the resolution he introduced, told fellow House members "racial tension in Alabama has mounted too fast in the last few months. I believe it is the result of outside interference."

"I believe it is the work of Communists working through the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People," Selman charged.

The Senate resolution calling for federal funds to move Negroes to areas outside the South said the South's race problem "grows out of the overwhelming number of Negroes in the South, an area whose economic and industrial development has been seriously retarded by these people."

It says "the race problem can be solved by the emigration of Negroes to areas where they are wanted and needed and can be assimilated."

The two developments were introduced immediately after the special session ordered by Gov. James E. Folsom to consider solutions to school needs and racial unrest.

A bill to tighten up on entrance requirements at Alabama Institutions of higher learning was also being drafted today.

Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., of Talladega, sponsor of the first interposition resolution to clear a legislature in the South, said he expects to introduce his bill today if possible.

His bill, originally offered during a previous special session, was being redrafted for the new special session which convened today to consider school finance problems.

The proposed law would require applicants to file three affidavits as to their "fitness and character" signed by graduates of the institution they propose to enter.

McKay said he has revised the measure to further require three more similar affidavits from three other persons before the student would be eligible to graduate and receive a diploma.

While the Talladega County representative didn't say so, the proposed law is believed to be aimed at a federal judge's order to require the University of Alabama to admit a Negro woman as a student.

announcing Tuesday that he was ordering a fifth special session of the Alabama Legislature. Gov. James E. Folsom made it clear that education finances have top priority.

A solution to increasing racial unrest will also be sought, Folsom said, but he promised to keep all "controversial bills" not directly bearing on school finances "in committee" until the shortage in the education budget has been eased.

Almost any legislation dealing with segregation would fall into the controversial category, including the creation of a biracial commission such as Gov. Folsom urged the lawmakers to consider.

To meet an expected shortage in the school budget in the 1956-57 fiscal year, the governor called for a constitutional amendment to raise the ceiling on the state income tax levy on corporations from the present 3 per cent to the 5 per cent maximum already authorized for individuals.

But voters could not approve a constitutional amendment in time to boost dwindling school funds this scholastic year, so the governor directed the legislators to look for

some solution to education's immediate money problems.

Incoming tax money earmarked for education has been estimated at 7 million dollars shy of the 111 million appropriated by the Legislature last summer to operate schools for the 1955-56 scholastic year.

An interim legislative committee which studied the problem recommended cutting the education budget by 3 million dollars this year and transferring funds from next year's budget to meet current expenses.

In addition, the interim group suggested an additional 2 million could be gained this year by collecting the new state withholding tax each month instead of on a quarterly basis.

The governor's special session proclamation also directed the legislators to consider:

Creation of standby committees to study all functions of state government and recommend changes that will promote efficiency in their operations to the 1957 Legislature.

A proposed constitutional amendment to put members of the Legislature on an annual salary. Folsom said he feels \$1,900 a year salary plus "appropriate expenses" would be adequate.

Changes in state law to encourage development of Alabama's oil and gas resources.

Petition Resolution Runs Into Opposition

A resolution to require the president of the University of Alabama to publish the names of students who petitioned for the readmittance of Negro coed Autherine Lucy to classes at the university ran into opposition in the House of Representatives today and was sent to committee.

Rep. Charles Ramey of Hale County, sponsor of the resolution, asked that it be sent to the rules committee after several House members opposed it on the floor.

Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah County and Rep. Charles Nice of Jefferson County called it a violation of the right to petition.

"The petition was not addressed to the Legislature of Alabama," Hawkins said. "It is Dr. Carmichael's (Dr. O. C. Carmichael, university president and he can do what he wants to with it."

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-1-56
Page 1A

Re: *Racial Situation
in Alabama
Mobile 44-00-9*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY Sp3ck/pc

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Mobile
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
OPACON

DATE: 3/5/56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3 cde/gcl

For the Bureau's additional information re captioned matter, I am transmitting herewith two copies of the following newspaper items:

1. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/29/56, captioned "NEGROES ASK NON-JURY TRIALS."
2. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 2/29/56, captioned "CITY LIMITS By JOE AZBELL."
3. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/1/56, captioned "BOYCOTT COURT PROCEDURE TO BE DETERMINED TODAY."
4. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/1/56, captioned "BOYCOTT DEFENDANTS UNDECIDED ON TRIALS."
5. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/1/56, captioned "'INCLINEMENT CHARGE' BLASTED BY MARTIN."
6. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/2/56, captioned "GRAY MALPRACTICE CASE SENT TO U. S. ATTORNEY."
7. Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/2/56, captioned "GRAY DEFENSE NEXT - SHORES UNCERTAIN ON STEPS TO FIGHT UNIVERSITY ACTION."
8. Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/1/56, captioned "NEGRO LEADER FINED IN 'WALK-DAY' MISHAP."

EXP-PROC

Encl. (16)

2 - Bureau (Encl. 16) (AM) (100-135-61)
1 - Mobile (44-439)

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1cc: invid to [redacted] 3-9-56
309 photo to [redacted] by [redacted] 3-13-56

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED-38

EX-125

100-135-61-71

14 MAR 14 1956

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71 MAR 13 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83

BY B. J. 3046/9cd

Negroes Ask Non-Jury Trials

By JO ANNE LUCCI

Non-jury trials were requested today in the cases of Negro leaders arrested for violation of the boycott law by Fred D. Gray, local Negro lawyer.

The cases of the 20 indicted by the last grand jury are scheduled for the week of March 19. All pleaded not guilty when they were arraigned.

Technically, Alabama law requires persons charged with misdemeanors to demand jury trials before their cases are sounded in court if they desire for a jury to hear the case, according to Solicitor William Tbetford.

Since none of those arraigned requested trial by jury on the arraignment day, they actually, under the law, forfeited the right to demand jury trials at that time. However, in open court today, Judge Carter told Gray he would be willing to waive the technicality of the law and allow any of the defendants to demand trial by jury if they wanted it.

WANT NON-JURY TRIALS

Gray then said the defendants he represents, which he said includes all but two, wanted non-jury trials.

Later Gray said he represented "a substantial number" of those facing court charges, but didn't announce the exact figure. The lawyer himself has been charged with representing a client without (See NON-JURY TRIALS, 2-A)

Non-Jury Trials

(Continued From Page 1)
her consent and is to be in Circuit Court Friday.

His case arose when a Negro woman whose name appeared on an anti-segregation suit in federal court allegedly later said she didn't know what she was signing.

In non-jury cases, the evidence is heard by the judge who decides the cases. Defendants have the right to choose trials by jury or non-jury trials.

Persons convicted of organized unlawful boycotting can be punished by fines of from \$100 to \$1,000 and not more than six months in the county jail.

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 2-29-56
Page 1A F 2A

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Mofile 44-439
Bufile 100-135-61

100-135-61-71

ENCLOSURE

**CITY
LIMITS**

By
Joe Azbell



AZBELL

EVERYTIME THERE IS AN explosive racial situation in this country, the first people on the scene seem to be pinks and reds. The current boycott situation is no exception. Before the boycott ends, there no doubt will be a lot of these rotten vultures with red wings floating around. Already there has been some fluttering.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 2-29-56
Page 8A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83

BY [Signature]

[Signature]

Re: *Racial Situation
Montgomery, Ala.
Maf file 44-489
Baf file 100-135-61*

100-135-61-71

ENCLOSURE

Boycott Court Procedure To Be Determined Today

Negro leaders indicted for boycott activities are expected to decide today whether they want separate or group trials, following an agreement yesterday to have their cases tried without a jury.

Fred D. Gray, Negro attorney representing the boycott interests, requested yesterday that non-jury trials be arranged for the 89 Negroes arrested last week following their indictments.

An Alabama law which requires persons charged with misdemeanors to demand jury trials before their cases are sounded in court was overlooked by Negro legal counsel at the time of the mass arraignments of the boycott violators.

FORMAL DEMAND

Circuit Solicitor W. F. Thetford said it is necessary to file a formal demand for a jury to hear a case and that trial by a jury in such misdemeanor cases is not automatic.

Since none of those arraigned requested trial by jury on the arraignment day, they actually, under the law, forfeited the right to demand jury trials at that time, it was explained.

However, Judge Eugene W. Carter told Attorney Gray yesterday that he would be willing to waive the technicality of the state law and allow the attorney jury trials if desired.

PREFER JUDGE

Gray replied that the defendants he represents, which, he said, includes all but two, prefer non-jury trials. Whether the cases will be tried separately—severance—or in groups, was to be decided by today. Gray agreed to report the Negroes' decision to Solicitor Thetford today.

The lawyer himself is to be tried in Circuit Court Friday on a charge of unlawful practice in representing a Negro woman without her consent. He filed a suit against the city and Montgomery Bus Lines challenging the constitutionality of state and city bus segregation laws.

Gray said he represents a "sub-

stantial number" of those facing court charges.

In non-jury cases the evidence is heard by the judge who decides the cases. Defendants have the right to trial with or without a jury.

Persons convicted of organized unlawful boycotting can be punished by fines of from \$100 to \$1,000 and not more than six months in the county jail.

Now

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DATE 3/23/85 BY sp3cle/jgd

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Alabama

Date 3-1-56

Page 4E

Re: *Racial Situation*

Montgomery, Ala.

Mo file 44-439

Bu file 100-135-61

100-135-61-71

ENCLOSURE

Boycott Defendants Undecided On Trials

Attorneys representing the 89 Negroes indicted on charges of participating in an illegal boycott of city buses were undecided today whether they want separate or group trials.

In a decision reached yesterday, Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter agreed to a request from Negro Atty. Fred D. Gray who asked for non-jury trials for his clients. Gray said he represents all but two of the defendants.

Negro Atty. Charles D. Langford said today no decision had been reached as to whether the defendants would request separate or group trials. He added that he had no idea when the decision would be reached.

In non-jury cases the evidence is heard by the judge who decides the cases.

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DATE 3/23/83 BY SP3clj/gcl

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-1-56
Page 8D

Re: *Racial Situation*
Montgomery, Ala.
Profile 44-434
bufile 100-135-61

100-135-61-71

ENCLOSURE

'Incitement Charge' Blasted By Martin

State Rep. W. L. Martin of Green County exchanged heated words with NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins last night after the latter accused the legislator of attempting "incitement to violence" in Alabama.

"He's just another liar!" Martin shot back.

Wilkins, in a telegram to Gov. James E. Folsom, protested a statement Martin made before a committee investigating school finances in Alabama last Monday.

Speaking in New York, Wilkins quoted Martin as saying, "The time has now come when the white people of Alabama have but three choices remaining. We can sell our homes and move out of Alabama, we can stay here and be humiliated, or we can take up our shotguns."

But Martin, here for the special session, said he had been quoted incorrectly. "To the last I added: 'And none of us want to do this.' I meant it then and I'll stand by my full statement now. He's just another damn liar."

In his telegram to Folsom, Wilkins said the shotgun statement can be construed only as an incitement to violence.

"This statement could spark tragic disorders in the state of Alabama," Wilkins said.

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DATE 3/23/83 BY Sp3cle/gcl

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-1-56
Page 9B

Re: Racial Situation
Montgomery, Ala
Mo file 44-439
Bo file 100-135-61

100-135-61-71
ENCLOSURE

STATE LACKS JURISDICTION

**Gray Malpractice Case
Sent To U.S. Attorney**

The state admitted today it does not have jurisdiction to bring unlawful practice charges against a legal spokesman for bus boycotters here.

Circuit Solicitor William T. Thetford announced at the outset of Fred D. Gray's trial in Circuit Court that the issue will be turned over to U. S. District Atty. Hartwell Davis for federal prosecution if he sees fit.

The state's unexpected move apparently took by surprise a battery of Negro legal talent here to defend Gray. Among them was Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, the lawyer who has been fighting to have Negro coed Autherine J. Lucy admitted to classes at the University of Alabama.

Gray, 25, was indicted for un-

lawful practice growing out of an anti-segregation suit he filed in U. S. District Court in the name of five Negro women. He was indicted after one of the women said later she had not given permission for the action.

STATE LACKS JURISDICTION

Thetford explained this morning that the state does not have jurisdiction to prosecute criminal offenses occurring on some federal property. Gray filed the anti-segregation suit in federal court on the third floor of the U. S. Post Office.

The circuit solicitor explained the case this way:

When the state passed a law in 1890 authorizing the federal government to acquire property in Ala-
(See GRAY, Page 2-A)

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-2-56
Page 1

Re:
RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Profile 44-439
Bufile 100-135-61

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3ck/fjel

100-135-61-71
ENCLOSURE

Gray

(Continued From Page 1)

bama, the state reserved to itself the jurisdiction in criminal cases occurring on the property.

ACT CHANGED

But that act was changed in 1928, giving the federal government jurisdiction.

Although jurisdiction was given back to the state again in 1940, Thetford explained, the post office building here was acquired in 1931 and the federal government retains the right to prosecution. Even in cases such as murder.

Gray was accused of filing the anti-segregation suit in federal court without the permission of Jeanetta Reese. Conviction on the unlawful practice charge would have brought a fine of not less than \$500 and disbarment.

He was indicted two weeks ago by the Montgomery County Grand Jury which later charged some 100 other Negro leaders here with violating Alabama's anti-boycott law by their prolonged protest which has been in effect since Dec. 5, in protest against racially segregated buses.

Shores and Gray were among the five Negro attorneys who yesterday challenged constitutionality of the 1921 law under which the boycott indictments were returned.

The demurrers filed by the team of attorneys in Circuit Court said the state law violates the First and 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and is also illegal under the Alabama Constitution.

Specifically cited as being denied were the freedom of worship, freedom of speech and the guarantee against deprivation of liberty without due process of law.

The action contends the indictments against the boycotters are "so vague and indefinite" that the defendants don't know "what they are called on to defend."

The Negroes charged with leading the protest movement, including 24 ministers, are scheduled for trial beginning March 19.

Gray, a bachelor who lives with his mother, had been exempt from the military draft, under a 4-D classification as a "practicing minister." But he was reclassified and put in 1-A shortly after filing the anti-segregation suit in federal court.

State Selective Service Director James W. Jones said he ordered Gray's draft status reviewed, explaining that the young attorney had lost his deferment when his church acquired a full-time minister.

The federal court suit filed by Gray attacks constitutionality of state and city laws requiring segregated facilities for whites and Negroes on buses.

Jeanetta Reese, one of the five Negro women listed by Gray as a party to the action, later told Mayor Gayle in the presence of a newspaperman that she did not give her consent. Gray denied that at the time.

The demurrers to the boycott cases filed yesterday by Gray and Shores along with three other Negro attorneys named specifically only four defendants—Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Rev. E. M. French, Rev. Roy Bennett and E. D. Nixon, former state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

GRAY DEFENSE NEXT

Shores Uncertain On Steps To Fight University Action

Arthur Shores, Negro attorney for Autherine Lucy, said yesterday he doesn't know what legal steps

Related Story, Page 6A

will be taken to combat the Negro student's permanent expulsion from the University of Alabama.

The Birmingham attorney said he hadn't had time to give it any thought.

Shores arrived in Montgomery yesterday on a two-fold mission—to defend Negro Atty. Fred Gray of Montgomery against a charge of unlawful practice and to file demurrers to the indictment of Negro boycott leaders.

Gray is charged with illegally representing one of five Negro women who filed a federal suit challenging the constitutionality of city and state laws requiring segregated travel.

One of the women, Jeanetta Reese, announced soon after the suit was filed that she unknowingly had been made a party to the action.

Shores and four other Negro attorneys, including Gray, yesterday filed a bill demurrer questioning the constitutionality of the boycott law under which more than 90 Negroes were indicted last week.

The 16-count bill claims the boycott statute violates provisions of the First and Fourteenth amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and a section of the Constitution of Alabama that provides for peaceable assembly "together for the common good."

Shores made his comments on the Lucy case shortly after he (See SHORES, Page 11A)

Continued From Page 1

visited the Montgomery County Courthouse.

He said between his finishing the Lucy hearing in Birmingham Wednesday and entering the Montgomery cases yesterday, he hadn't had time to consider the university board's decision to "permanently expell" the Negro woman from the university.

The board said it expelled her because of her charges that University officials conspired in the mob violence that followed her first admission to classed.

Shores wouldn't speculate on the next move in the long efforts of the Lucy woman to become the university's first Negro student.

He said he had heard that "a multi-million dollar damage suit is planned against me personally," but added that he had heard it only as a rumor.

Besides Gray, the Negro attorneys assisting Shores in the boycott cases are Charles Langford of Montgomery, Orzell Billingsley Jr. and Peter A. Hall of Birmingham.

Their demurrer to the boycott indictments charge the state law violates freedom of speech, assembly and religion under the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and the "due process" clause, "privileges and immunities," and "equal protection of the laws" provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-2-56
Page 1A + 6A

Re: *Social Situation*
Montgomery, Ala.
Profile 44-439
Profile 100-135-61

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DATE 3/23/83 BY SP3 CLK/ycl

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-71

Text Of Demurrer Seeking To Overthrow Boycott Law

(See Story, Page 1)

The text of a bill of demurrer filed yesterday by Negro attorneys for persons indicted on charges of promoting the bus boycott here reads as follows:

"Demurrers to the indictments in the case State versus M. L. King, et al, are filed on the grounds that:

"(1) Allegations to the indictments are so vague and indefinite as not to apprise these defendants of what they are called on to defend.

"(2) That the statute under which the indictments were brought and as applied to these defendants, violates Sect. 25, Art. I of Constitution of Alabama.

"(3) That Section 55, Title 14, Alabama Code of 1940, the statute under which the mass indictments was brought, constitutes an abridgement of freedom of speech, violative of rights and liberties secured to all persons by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

"(4) That said statute, as applied to defendants, constitutes an abridgement of the right of people peaceably to assemble, violative of rights secured to all persons by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

"(5) That the statute is unconstitutional on its face in that

it is so vague as to constitute a deprivation of liberty without due process of law contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment.

"(6) As applied the statute (state boycott law) violates the 'due process' clause of the U.S. Constitution.

"(7) Violates 'privileges and immunities' of citizens of the United States in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

"(8) In its application the statute denies and abridges 'equal protection of the law' guaranteed under the Fourteenth Amendment.

"(9) The state statute requiring the enforcement of laws requiring segregation of passengers in intra-state transportation 'denies equal protection of the law.'

"(10) The statute as applied constitutes prohibition against free exercise of religion violative of rights secured to all persons by the First and Fourteenth Amendments."

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DATE 3/23/83

BY sp3cle/yc

100-135-61-71

ENCLOSURE

Negro Leader Fined In 'Walk-Day' Mishap

Dr. Solomon S. Seay, one of the indicted Negro ministers who urged all "race loving" Negroes to participate in a mass pilgrimage last Friday in support of the bus boycott, was fined \$9 in Recorder's Court today for having a traffic collision — on Friday.

Judge John B. Scott fined the 57-year-old minister \$5 plus \$4 costs for following too closely resulting in collision on Bibb Street with a car driven by T. C. Pruett, 116 N. Jackson St.

At a mass meeting last Thursday night, Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, speaking for all of the 24 indicted ministers, urged all "race loving" Negroes to leave their cars at home last Friday and walk in support of the bus boycott.

In fining the minister, Judge Scott pointed out that Dr. Seay had received at least one traffic ticket each year since 1948.

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-1-56
Page 5B

Re: *Racial Situation*
Montgomery, Ala.
Profile 44-439
Profile 100-135-61

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DATE 3/23/83 BY SP3 ckl/gcl

100-135-61-71 ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC Mobile
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA

DATE: 3/8/56

As of possible interest to the Bureau, I am attaching hereto two copies each of the following newspaper items:

- 1. Item appearing in Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, under date 3/6/56 captioned "DIXIE UNIONS THREATEN SESSION IN RACE RIFT WITH LABOR BOSSES."
- 2. Item appearing in same paper, 3/6/56, captioned "MIXED SPORTS IS BILL'S TARGET."

2 Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 Mobile (44-00-A)
10
ENCLOSURE

7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3 ch/gcl

A

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1 photo pencil to Tompkins
3-14-56
7c

63 MAR 16 1956

RECORDED-53
EX-118
INDEXED-53

100-135-61-72
10 MAR 1 1956
7c

'Mixed' Sports Is Bill's Target

Legislation to prohibit racial mixing in athletic events, public meetings, restaurants, public parks and swimming pools in Alabama was readied for introduction in the Legislature today.

Among the immediate effects, it would keep white and Negro baseball players from competing together. Some of the South Atlantic League teams have Negro players who normally would compete when their teams visited Montgomery, which is a member of the Class A league.

AUTHORED BY MCKAY

Author of the sweeping segregation measure is Rep. Charles McKay of Talladega, a candidate for Democratic National Committeeman in the May primaries. McKay also has introduced another segregation bill to tighten entrance requirements at state-supported colleges.

His measure against non-segregated public gatherings would make it unlawful for white and Negro players or spectators to play or be seated together in any game of cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, baseball, softball, basketball, football, track, or in swimming pools, lakes or ponds, or on beaches.

RESTAURANTS INCLUDED

The proposed law also would prohibit mixed gatherings in any public building, field or stadium unless they are segregated. Likewise, it would prohibit theaters and restaurants from admitting white and Negro patrons together unless they are seated apart and use separate entrances.

Owners of public buildings also could be subject to fines and jail sentences if they permitted integration on their property.

Across the hall, Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County introduced a bill he said was designed to "tighten up on" laws requiring racial segregation on railroads and buses in Alabama.

The measure would authorize railroads and bus lines to "make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations" for the seating of passengers in intrastate and intracity travel.

Bus and railroad employees would be empowered to refuse to transport any passenger who refused to abide by the regulations.

Alabama law already requires segregation in all public transportation, but Engelhardt said it doesn't specifically give the companies authority to make their own rules for the handling of passengers.

Engelhardt is president of the Montgomery County Citizens Council and executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama. Both organizations are dedicated to preserve segregation.

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-6-56
Page 1A

Re:

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Profile 44-00-A

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DATE 3/23/85 BY 3/23/85

100-135-61-72

ENCLOSURE

NORTH VS. SOUTH ECONOMIC FIGHT SEEN:

Dixie Unions Threaten Secession In Race Rift With Labor Bosses

By JOE JONES

Discord over racial segregation, becoming increasingly evident in every major phase of Southern life, has spread with new force to organized labor where there is now being expressed some sentiment favoring complete withdrawal from the national labor organization, the recently merged AFL-CIO.

The split between southern and northern laboring elements apparently has grown much wider in the past few weeks as racial differences in Alabama and the South have drawn worldwide interest and comment.

In Montgomery, Jack Brock, president of the local typographical union and editor of Alabama Labor News, reports that the formation of a Southern federation of labor

is being discussed widely throughout the South.

REVOLT THREATENED

Seeing no immediate withdrawal from the national organization, Brock nevertheless does comment:

"If Walter Reuther and his left-wing civil rights committee attempt to force upon us their theories, then and there you will see one of the damndest rebellions you have ever witnessed."

He explained that a possible secession move in Alabama would not mature until after the state AFL and CIO hold simultaneous conventions here in October to ratify the national merger. (On the state level, both organizations remain separate until their respective conventions approve the merger.)

Regarding the "radical CIO" as the cause of labor's north-south split, Brock in effect says the post-October course of Alabama unionism depends upon the attitude taken by Reuther and the CIO element of the united labor unit. Reuther, former president of the CIO, is now vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Brock's organization is affiliated with the AFL.

NORTH VS. SOUTH

One prominent labor leader, who asked to remain anonymous, suggested that current segregation discord directly reflects a widening gap between economic forces of the North and South.

Moreover, he charged that the flame is being fanned by some (See SECESSION, Page 3-A)

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-6-52
Page 1A & 3A

Re:

RACIAL SITUATION
~~MONTGOMERY~~, (ALA.)
Profile 44-00-A

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DATE 3/23/83 BY Spicke/gce

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-72

Secession

(Continued From Page 1-A)

northern interest who hope to profit thereby.

"Certain northern business interests are acting as agitators in this trouble, thinking perhaps they will be able to stop the southward movement of northern industries," he said.

The secession talk among Southern Union leaders has progressed to such an extent that the name of Southern Federation of Labor has been proposed for the new organization, it was learned today from reliable sources.

Headquarters for the proposed organization, to be the parent organization of all Southern union groups, has been suggested for Montgomery, Atlanta or Birmingham. Naturally Alabama leaders are boosting Montgomery as the headquarters site, because of its "Cradle of the Confederacy" status and a wealth of Southern traditions and heritage here.

MEANY ADDS FUEL

Perhaps the greatest single contribution to this clash in labor viewpoints came with George Meany's mid-February call for a FBI investigation of "the breakdown of law and order" in Alabama, in connection with student demonstrations at the University of Alabama and the Montgomery bus boycott.

The president of the AFL-CIO said activities here and at Tuscaloosa indicate a "breakdown of law and order and failure of authorities to protect peaceful citizens." He specifically urged the federal government to probe the "violence and terrorism against a Negro leader named Edward Nixon of Montgomery and against the Rev. M. L. King, a minister of the church."

More fuel was added to the flame by the New Jersey CIO Executive Board's request that the U. S. attorney general "hold hearings to ascertain the purpose of the organization known as the White Citizens Council" to de-

termine if the movement is "subversive" and should be outlawed."

BOYCOTT URGED

And some southern labor groups are calling for a boycott of Labor's Daily, published by the Typographical Union, because of its "pro-Communist, anti-South and anti-white . . . blasts against our traditions."

Of Meaney's comment, Brock says further, speaking personally:

"The wave of protest received by President Meaney from the various locals of the South has caused him to keep quiet. I don't believe he would have ever made that asinine statement if he had not been prodded to do so by that left wing Walter Reuther."

Another Montgomery protest to the Meany statement came from Communications of America local members. J. O. Bradshaw, in a recent meeting of the union, introduced a resolution calling for complete severance from the parent AFL-CIO. But the members voted to first determine the views of other CWA locals in Alabama.

In Birmingham, signifying unrest in Alabama's principal labor center, the Typographical Union has voted to "heartily condemn the policy followed by Labor's Daily as an evil threat to the safety of our country, to ourselves as parents, and to the future happiness and security of our children."

Organized labor's only daily paper, printed in Bettendorf, Iowa, was accused of devoting

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: 3/5/56

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS ASSEMBLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

of record - Mobile

An article appeared in the Washington Post and Times-Herald, 3/5/56, reflecting certain comments of the Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, Alabama. He was referring to the negro boycott against the city bus lines in that city.

He related that a negro soldier was shot to death by a policeman after getting off a bus because he refused to give his seat to a white passenger. So far we have not been able to identify this case; however, our Mobile Office is checking on it.

Abernathy also referred to a 14-year-old negro girl who was taken off a bus, handcuffed and put in jail because she refused to give her seat to a white passenger. It appears that this is the case involving Claudette Colvin, a 15-year-old negro highschool girl who was convicted at Montgomery, Alabama, 3/18/55, for refusing to move to the back of a city bus. She was also found guilty of assaulting a policeman who had removed her from the bus. She was placed on probation for an unspecified time by Juvenile Court Judge Wiley Hill, Jr. Her attorney asked for dismissal of charges on the grounds they were unconstitutional.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

Immediately upon receipt of information from the Mobile Office, you will be advised.

100-135-61-
RECORDED
78 MAR 18 1956

57 MAR 20 1956

cc - Mr. Nichols

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DATE 3/23/83 BY 493cl/ycl

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100-135-61-
UNMI UNCLASSIFIED COPY FILED IN

Handwritten initials and signatures

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN *PRW*
FROM : E. H. WINTERROW *EW*
SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS ASSEMBLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE: 3/5/56

CALLS 11:48 A.M.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY SP-10/BJC/ML

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

While you were out of the office, SAC Hallford of Mobile called to supply the following information concerning the two matters you requested him to make an immediate check on.

With reference to the incident allegedly involving a Negro soldier being shot to death by a policeman after getting off a bus because he refused to give his seat to a white passenger, Hallford advised that a review of all the summaries of civil rights matters, as well as the zero files, failed to reflect any such case having been handled by the Mobile Office. Furthermore, Agents who have been assigned to the Mobile Division during most of the period it has been open do not recall such an incident in that territory. The possibility that the Birmingham Office might have handled such a case was taken into consideration by Hallford and he has requested that office to make an immediate check, and to telephonically advise the Bureau.

With respect to the alleged incident involving a 14-year-old Negro girl being taken off a bus, handcuffed, and put in jail because she refused to give her seat to a white passenger, Hallford stated that no complaint or investigation was made into such an incident by the Mobile Division. He advised, however, that press articles reflect that Claudette Colvin, the girl referred to by Rev. Abernathy, was arrested on March 2, 1955. The disposition of her case is not shown nor are details as to the handling of her arrest available. According to Hallford her arrest, however, is one of several which is the basis for a suit being filed in Federal Court charging a conspiracy on the part of Montgomery, Alabama, officials, including Chief Ruppenthal, to continue segregation in interstate travel. Signing a petition on behalf of Claudette Colvin is her father, Q. P. Colvin. The Bureau has conducted no investigation with respect to this matter. However, it is recalled that on March 2, 1956, U. S. Attorney Davis wanted us to conduct an investigation of a Negro attorney [REDACTED]

The Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division stated that no such investigation should be conducted. 100-135-61 -

ACTION
57 MAR 16 1956

NOT RECORDED
76 MAR 13 1956

This is for your information. As stated above, Birmingham is to immediately advise the Bureau of any information.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-135-61-1596

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

CALL - 12:53 P.M.

SAC Fults at Birmingham telephonically advised that a thorough review of the files in the Birmingham Office fail to reflect any complaint or incident relating to the alleged shooting of the Negro soldier.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BOARDMAN *400/56*

DATE: 3/6/56

FROM : A. ROSEN *AR*

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS ASSEMBLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

OK

3 AUGUST 1956

With further reference to my memorandum of 3/5/56, concerning the article appearing in the Washington Post and Times Herald on 3/5/56, reflecting certain comments of the Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, Alabama, the following is noted.

It is recalled that Abernathy related that a Negro soldier was shot to death by a policeman after getting off a street car because he refused to give his seat to a white passenger. The Mobile Office was unable to identify any matter which might be similar to the situation named above.

In checking further into the matter, Mobile transmitted the Bureau's request to the Birmingham Office and the Birmingham Office made a check and was unable to locate the case in point. Birmingham, however, did furnish the following information which may be the case which Abernathy is referring to. The facts are as follows:

In 1946 Timothy Hood, colored, a discharged war veteran, was on a street car in Bessemer, Alabama. He had seated himself in an area reserved for white people. The motorman advised the Negro that he would have to move back to the colored section or get off the street car. The motorman returned his money to him when the Negro failed to abide by the motorman's request and after returning his money the Negro was put off the street car. During the proceedings the Negro forcibly removed the motorman from the street car. During the scuffle the motorman allegedly shot the Negro three times. Subsequently, police officers arrived and when Hood, after being placed in a police wagon, allegedly made certain advances towards the police officers in a threatening manner, was shot through the head by one of the police officers. All of this occurred in February of 1946. The matter was investigated by the Bureau, the facts were submitted to the Department and no further action was taken.

With respect to the alleged incident involving a 14-year-old Negro girl being taken off a bus, handcuffed, and put in jail because she refused to give her seat to a white passenger, SAC Hallford has advised that no complaint or investigation was made into such an incident by the Mobile Division. He advised, however, that press articles reflect that Claudette Colvin, the girl referred to

cc Mr. Nichols

AR/rh

5 MAR 14 1956

100-4-135-61-1
76 MAR 12 1956

Mc August-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/82 BY *APJ/clj/gcl*

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

7C
by Reverend Abernathy, was arrested on March 2, 1955. The disposition of her case is not shown nor are details as to the handling of her arrest available. According to Hallford, her arrest however, is one of several which is the basis for a suit being filed in Federal Court charging a conspiracy on the part of Montgomery, Alabama, officials, including Chief Ruppenthal, to continue segregation in interstate travel. Signing a petition on behalf of Claudette Colvin is her father, Q. P. Colvin. The Bureau has conducted no investigation with respect to this matter. However, it is recalled that on March 2, 1956, U. S. Attorney Davis wanted us to conduct an investigation of a Negro attorney, [REDACTED]

The Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division stated that no special investigation should be conducted.

ACTION

The above is being submitted for the Director's information.

3/20 [initials] ✓

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

advised "The Militant" and other SWP literature has advised that unions united with Negroes to completely organize the South.

New York will remain alert to advise re any information of specific activities on the part of [redacted] or other SWP members relating to Negro agitation in Montgomery.

7C

AMIAN

FBI
INFORMATION SECURITY

MAR 1 4 20 11 30

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3/6/56

AIRTEL

2:30 P.M.

REGISTERED MAIL

NEWARK
DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83

BY sp3clp/c
mobile

SM-SWP

AGITATION Among NEGROES

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 3/3/56 in case titled Racial Situation, Montgomery, Alabama, with cc for Buffalo, Newark, and other offices.

[REDACTED]

In view of the above information, it is felt that the subject may be identical with the [REDACTED] referred to in the referenced letter.

Buffalo is requested to furnish Mobile the description and a photograph of [REDACTED] in order that it may be determined if the [REDACTED] mentioned in referenced letter is identical with [REDACTED]

FOSTER

- ④ - Bureau [REDACTED] (Registered Mail)
- ① - 100-135-61
- 2 - Buffalo [REDACTED] (Registered Mail)
- 2 - Mobile [REDACTED] (Registered Mail)
- (1 - RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA (44-439))
- 1 - Newark [REDACTED]

MAR 2 10 12 AM '56

208AEB21AE 234180F

100-135-61

NOT RECORDED

MAR 12 1956

63 MAR 15 1956

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7C
7C

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

March 8, 1956

Mr. C. E. Hearrich

RACIAL MATTERS

Recon. - Mobile

ju
While talking with ASAC Schmit of Chicago, he stated that information had been obtained from the Internal Revenue Service that they had heard rumors of a national sit-down strike by Negroes to take place on March 28, 1956, for the period of one hour.

ACTION:

For your information.

100-135-61-
NOT RECORDED
133 MAR 16 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/85 BY sp3ck/fjd

cc - Mr. Hearrich
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Baumgardner

CKH:jdd
(4)

60 MAR 16 1956

ju
100-135-61
70
MAR 16 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/13/56

FROM : SAC, Mobile

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3dep/jcl

For the further information of the Bureau, the following is submitted, indicating that the NAACP at Montgomery has proposed violence in connection with the bus boycott at Montgomery.

[REDACTED]

He stated that while trying to find other employment in Montgomery, he talked to some Negro girl whose identity was unknown to him, and who told him that if he ever needed a job or any help he should go see [REDACTED] who was supposedly connected with the NAACP in Montgomery.

2-Bureau (100-135-61) (AIRMAIL-REGISTERED)
2-Mobile (44-439)
:vlw

RECORDED 13

INDEXED - 13

100-135-61-72

MAR 25 1956

[Signature]

70

F 448

Director, FBI

3/13/56

ADVANCEMENT OF CP

Colored
File

ALA

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A week or so later, while walking along the street near the place where he was rooming in Montgomery, someone called to [redacted] observed a colored man sitting in a car at the curb and walked over to the car, where the man identified himself by saying he was [redacted] of the NAACP. He stated that [redacted] was driving a big late model automobile, light color. [redacted] appeared to know who [redacted] was and offered to help financially and in obtaining a job. [redacted] stated that [redacted] pointed out, however, that if he and the NAACP helped [redacted] then he [redacted] would want [redacted] to cooperate with him. [redacted] immediately asked [redacted] just how he would be expected to cooperate. [redacted] allegedly told [redacted] that [redacted] would be expected to go to certain street corners to be designated, take a stick with him and "beat hell out of any Negroes riding a bus". [redacted] stated that [redacted] did not specify how much money [redacted] would be paid, but only stated that he would see to it that [redacted] would have money.

[redacted] stated that he did not inquire of [redacted] concerning any further details of the proposition, but immediately told [redacted] that he would not do as suggested, and did not want any part of this matter.

[redacted] stated that later he was talking to some white man in Montgomery whose name he did not know, but in general conversation the man had remarked that probably some innocent people would get hurt before the trouble in Montgomery was over.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 13 1956

TELETYPE

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

FBI, MOBILE 3-13-56 5-48 PM
DIRECTOR, FBI ... U R G E N T ...

Racor

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. ON MARCH THIRTEEN
INSTANT [REDACTED], ADVISED
THAT HE WAS TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED ON MARCH TWELVE FIFTYSIX
BY WALTER WINCHELL, NEW YORK, THAT AN UNIDENTIFIED MEMBER OF
THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ^(SWP) HAD COME TO MONTGOMERY, HAD
MADE CONTACTS THERE AND HAD LEFT. [REDACTED] STATED THAT THIS
APPARENTLY REFERRED TO THE SWP MEMBER THAT WINCHELL IN A
PREVIOUS RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT STATED WAS PLANNING TO VISIT
MONTGOMERY FOR PARTICIPATION IN OR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE
RACIAL SITUATION. SOURCES OF INFORMATION BELIEVED TO BE
RELIABLE AT MONTGOMERY, WHO HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO THE POSSIBILITY
OF VISITS TO MONTGOMERY OF [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SWP MEMBERS, HAVE ADVISED THAT NO INFORMATION RECEIVED
THAT ANY SWP MEMBER HAS VISITED MONTGOMERY TO DATE.

MEH
DC
AD

HALLFORD

100-135-61-74

END AND ACK PLS

WA 6-52 PM OK FBI WA JP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

TU DIS

Mr. Belmont

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL DIVISION

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MAR 14 3 25 PM '56
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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PAGE TWO

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7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Birmingham is also requested to furnish any pertinent information concerning "Labor News," allegedly printed in Birmingham.

PAGE THREE

7C
7D [REDACTED]

In the event that either Birmingham or New York obtains any information pertaining to the above described persons and is able to ascertain information concerning their travels in Alabama, such information should be expeditiously furnished to Mobile and Birmingham in order that the activities of such persons in the racial disturbance in that area may be covered.

HALLFORD

cc Mr Belmont
Mr [REDACTED] 7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc [redacted]

7C

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

March 15, 1956

Director, FBI

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

RECORDED - 6

100-195-61-75
RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
FBI FILE 100-195-61

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]

ON 3/23/83

Reference is made to my memorandum to the Attorney General
dated March 6, 1956.

[Large redacted section]

Any additional pertinent information received in connection
with this matter will be made available to you promptly.

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Tele. Room
- Miss Gandy

2cc - Mobile (44-439) See note, page 2.

dlf (8)

MAR 20 1956

MAR 15 1956
MAILED 20

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

NOTE SAC, MOBILE:

Reurairtel March 8, 1956. You should continue to advise the Bureau of the pertinent information received by your office concerning the activities of [REDACTED]

7C
You should advise the Bureau at once when the identities of [REDACTED] have been definitely established for transmittal to the Department and interested Government agencies.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc - Liaison Section
Mr. [REDACTED]

7C

100-135-61

DECLASSIFIED BY [Signature]
ON 3/23/83

Date: March 15, 1956

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 Orcon - Mobile

Reference is made to my memorandum dated
March 6, 1956

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

EX COURIER ENCL.
5 8 MAR 15
COMM - FBI

Alson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____

dlf

COMM - FBI
MAR 15 1956

7C
7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army



Any additional pertinent information received
in connection with this matter will be made available to
you promptly.

Zcc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Zcc - Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Tempo E
4th and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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BU 62-1145

PAGE THREE

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(c)

[REDACTED]

(u)

[REDACTED]

(c)

The above is being furnished for the information of interested offices. RUC.

ROCHE

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM INTEL DIVISION

Mr. [REDACTED] 7C

Mr. Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/10/56

FROM : *F.H.P.* SAC, Mobile

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

RACON

Attached for the Bureau are two copies each of the following clippings from the Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, March 9, 1956:

Page 1: "BUS COMPANY WINS APPROVAL FOR BIG SUNDAY SERVICE CUT".

Page 7C: "BOYCOTT EXPERTS FROM NORTH PLAN FULL REPORT FOR PUBLIC".

Page 7C: "ATTY. GRAY 'AMENDS' ANTI-SEGREGATION SUIT".

Bureau will be kept currently advised of all developments in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (100-135-61) (Encls.)
1 - Mobile (44-439)
-vlw

ENCLOSURE
16 0
EX-125

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY *sp3cle/fcl*

39

*cc send to Oliver
for info send to Tompkins
3-14-56*

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K-243
1956

RECORDED-16

100-135-61-78

INDEXED-16

14 MAR 1956

EX-125

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Mc
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AT VIRTUAL END

Bus Company Wins Approval For Big Sunday Service Cut

A virtual end to Sunday bus service in Montgomery was approved yesterday by the City Commission.

In the face of money-losing Sunday schedules, the commission allowed Montgomery City Lines to discontinue service on all but the Maxwell and Gunter AFB routes.

Mayor W. A. Gayle, announcing the cutback in service, said Sunday revenue has not been sufficient even to pay the drivers, not considering the other expenses.

Revenue from the Gunter and Maxwell routes has been "considerably higher," said Gayle. Service will remain the same on these two routes.

Of the remaining 12 routes, only eight are affected since Sunday service was not offered on four regular runs.

Mayor Gayle said week-day schedules will remain the same on all routes.

Your answer to easy traveling . . .
TRAILWAYS Vista-Liner 100. For information, phone 4-8326. (adv.)

Montgomery City Lines' recently-negotiated renewal of its franchise went into effect yesterday for a 10-year period.

Though beset by a Negro boycott that has caused a one-third reduction in service and an increase of 50 per cent in fares, the bus company is not in a perilous condition, Gayle said.

He pledged that "City Lines is going to operate, giving us the necessary service."

Bus company officials have said that the adjustments made necessary by the boycott put the company in a relatively sound position.

These adjustments have included a reduction in service and company personnel and an increase in fares—enough, say the officials, to offset the loss of Negro patronage.

Meanwhile, as the boycott neared the end of its 12th week, Mayor Gayle said contributions totaling \$36 have arrived at his office for the bus company.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
Montgomery, Alabama
March 9, 1956
Page 1

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Refile 44-139
Bufile 100-135-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY spjcl/pjd

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-78

Boycott Experts From North Plan Full Report For Public

By JOE AZBELL
Advertiser City Editor

Three Illinois churchmen who consider themselves as experts on the Montgomery bus boycott after three days here yesterday showed a hesitation when they were pressed for certain information about a racial battle that has been raging in Trumbull Park in Chicago.

The ministers of the Unitarian and Universalist churches include the Rev. Albert A. Harkins, Elgin, Ill., former president of the Universalist Ministers Assn. of America, Dr. David H. Cole, Chicago, current president of the Universalist group, and Dr. Homer A. Jack, Evanston, Ill., Unitarian minister and Gandhi writer.

The ministers claimed a complete knowledge of the bus boycott after observing it for three days. One of them, the Rev. Harkins, intends to write a full explanation of it in the Humanist Magazine, a freethinkers journal. Another, Dr. Jack, intends to make a speech on the boycott in Boston this week and address his congregation on the subject.

800-MILE TRIP

The trio made the 800-mile trip from Chicago to "evaluate the boycott" so they could better understand the Negro problem.

Asked how many Negroes were in his congregation, the Rev. Harkins replied: "None. My congregation is lily white."

Then questioned on how many Negroes were members of the Unitarian and Universalist churches, he replied: "A very few."

He was asked if it wasn't less than one per cent and he replied: "That's about right."

BOMBS TOSSED

Being interviewed about the violence in Trumbull Park, a section of Chicago, the Rev. Harkins and the Rev. Cole explained the racial campaign. It has been raging for 31 months because 28 Negro families moved into a white housing project. During these 31 months, bombs have been tossed, mobs have assembled and violence has flared in other ways.

But the ministers protested: "It is not an anti-Negro campaign like this boycott. It's an anti-integration campaign. There are whites on the side of the Negro, many whites. I suppose you could say this would be whites against Negroes and whites."

"OUTSIDERS"

A reporter asked them: "Isn't it true that the cause of the trouble is that Negroes moved into a white section and the whites wanted to protect their segregation?"

After some humming and hawing, the ministers explained that it was the "outsiders" who caused the trouble and "not the people in the housing project."

They explained that the solution seemed probable in the near future. Told that the same thing was said of the bus boycott several weeks ago, one replied: "It's working itself out."

The trio claimed the bus boycott has "overtones" of Gandhi in it. They expressed beliefs that the campaign could spread to other cities and regions in the integration movement.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
Montgomery, Alabama
March 9, 1956
Page 7c

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Mofile 44-439
Bufile 100-135-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-78

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1956



MINISTERS EXPLAIN BOYCOTT

Three Illinois churchmen, Dr. Homer A. Jack (back to camera), The Rev. David Cole, (left) and the Rev. Albert F. Harkins, explain their opinions on the bus boycott to Robert Ball (second from left) of the Detroit News and Robert Bird (second from right) of the New York Herald Tribune. The three ministers have been in Montgomery three days. One intends to write an article on it and another to make a speech on it.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY *sp/le/gcl*

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-78

MORE DEFENDANTS

Atty. Gray 'Amends' Anti-Segregation Suit

Negro Atty. Fred D. Gray yesterday filed an amendment to his complaint in U.S. District Court to strike the name of Jeanetta Reese from an anti-segregation suit.

The Reese woman had denied that Gray represented her in a suit he filed in protest to segregation on Montgomery City Lines buses.

The amendment also added as defendants in the suit C. C. Owen, Jimmy Hitchcock and Sibyl Pool, members of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Gray's amendment stated that Owens, Hitchcock and Miss Pool, acting as state officers, have issued or caused the issuance of orders directing and requiring segregation of Negroes on buses.

ORIGINAL TEST

The original complaint was filed in the names of Aurelia S. Browder, Susie McDonald, Jeanetta Reese, Claudette Colvin, by Q. T. Colvin, her father, and Mary Lou-

ise Smith, by Frank Smith, as plaintiffs versus Mayor W. A. Gayle, Clyde Sellers, and Frank Parks, city commissioners, Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal; the Montgomery City Lines Co., and James F. Blake and Robert Cleere, bus drivers.

The plaintiffs charged in the suit that the segregation on City Lines buses is in violation of the 14th Amendment. They asked for a court of three judges in a "speedy hearing" and that the court enter a temporary injunction against segregation on buses on grounds that the statutes requiring segregation are "null and void."

RECENT CASE

Gray recently appeared in Circuit Court to face charges of representing a client (the Reese woman) without her permission.

Circuit Solicitor W. F. Thetford did not prosecute, however, on grounds the state has no jurisdiction in the case which was filed on federal grounds.

Meanwhile, Dist. Atty. Hartwell Davis has said he would take the matter under consideration.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
Montgomery, Alabama
March 9, 1956
Page 7c

Re: **RACIAL SITUATION**
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
Bufile 44-439
Bufile 100-135-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3ckle/d

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-72

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/12/56

FROM : SAC, Mobile

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA

ORACON

As of possible interest to the Bureau, I am attaching hereto two copies each of the following newspaper items:

1. Item appearing in Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/7/56, captioned "COURT IS ASKED TO MODIFY RULE."
2. Item appearing in Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/10/56, captioned "LAWMAKERS ACT TO HALT INTEGRATION."

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 4) (AM)
- 1 - Mobile (44-00-A)

ENCLOSURE

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(3)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY B. Sp3cle/gcl

EX-110

39

*1cc send to Olney
1 photo send to Tompkins
3-16-56
try 6-6*

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED

100-135-61-79

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71 MAR 21 1956

25 MAR 1956

[Redacted]

Court Is Asked To Modify Rule

Alabama legislators are giving close attention to new measures spelling out a determination to maintain racial segregation.

Yesterday the House unanimously approved and sent to the Senate a resolution urging the U. S. Supreme Court to "modify" its anti-segregation decisions because "it is well established that said decrees are not enforceable in all the states at this time"

Sen Sam Engelhardt of Macon County introduced a bill that would empower railroads and bus lines to "make and enforce" reasonable rules for the seating of passengers. He said existing segregation laws don't spell out clearly enough the

carriers right to make their own regulations.

Rep Charles McKay of Talladega drafted a proposed law to

make it unlawful for whites and Negroes to play together in any sporting events or sit together at public gatherings, including "any

game of cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, baseball, softball, basketball, track or in swimming pools, lakes or ponds, or on any beaches."

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3/7/56
Page 8A

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MOBILE 44-439
B'FILE 100-135-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3 ck/gcl

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-77

Lawmakers Act To Halt Integration

Cotton Freeze Gets Legislature's Okay

By TOM JOHNSON

Alabama lawmakers, winding up the second week of a fifth extraordinary session in a little over a year, took steps yesterday to preserve segregation, help cotton farmers, and repeal the controversial milk control bill.

The legislators:

1. Received rigid new segregation proposals aimed at stopping integration in colleges and in public parks and swimming pools
2. Approved without a dissenting vote a resolution urging Congress to freeze cotton acreage allotments at either the 1954 or 1955 levels.
3. Tossed into the hopper a bill proposing repeal of the controversial law enacted last summer to regulate the shipment of milk imports into Alabama.

In a typical Friday session, the Senate and House passed local bills but no controversial measures.

IGNORE SCHOOL AID

Although it was first on the calendar, House members ignored a revised education appropriation bill designed to prevent proration of school funds.

The Senate took up an enabling act to go along with a proposed constitutional amendment to boost the maximum income tax rate on corporations from 3 to 5 per cent, but took no final action.

A substitute bill putting a graduated scale on the corporations, ranging from 1½ to 5 per cent such as that levied on individuals under the state income tax, was approved by the Senate.

Committee activity was devoted mainly to a hearing on a bill to outlaw liquor advertising in newspapers. But the House Ways and Means Committee took no action. The House Judiciary Committee voted 8-2 to give a favorable report to a compromise bill which would relax the state's 40-acre spacing law for oil and gas exploration outside fields already in commercial production.

The segregation bills were introduced in the House and Senate.

PROPERTY SALE

Sen. Gerald Bradford of Clarke County introduced a measure that would allow city governing bodies to lease or sell the property to private operators to get around the U.S. Supreme Court decisions on segregation.

If passed by the Legislature, the proposed constitutional amendment would be voted on Aug. 23.

Across the corridor in the House (See LAWMAKERS, Page 6A)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83

BY sp3clc/gcl

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

Montgomery, Alabama

Date: 3-10-56

Page: 1A + 6A

Re:

RACIAL SITUATION

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

File # 44-00-1

ENCLOSURE

100-135-61-79

Lawmakers Study Integration

another bill was dropped into the legislative mill designed to maintain racial segregation in institutions of higher learning.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Pat Boyd of Pike, would give addi-

(Continued From Page 1-A)

tional authority to the governing bodies of state universities and colleges in controlling the admission of students.

The trustees would be authorized to make investigations to determine whether it would be "dangerous to the lives, health and welfare" to admit any particular student.

The measure also would give authority to the boards of trustees to not only deny admission, but to expel any student from the institution whose presence might jeopardize the safety of the other students and faculty.

SET CONDITIONS

In making the investigation, at which witnesses could be subpoenaed, the student would be judged on his morals, conduct, health and personal standards; his home environment; the possibility of threat of friction or disorder among students resulting from such student's admission, and the possibility or threat of psychological injury to any student or students enrolled at the institution.

The measure, which is permissive in application, would provide that any appeals resulting from the enactment of the proposed bill would be made to circuit court.

The bill is patterned very closely after the placement bill enacted by the Legislature last summer, which gave similar authority to public school boards in the admission of students.

Both the House and Senate approved unanimously a resolution by Rep. Bob Gilchrist of Morgan County calling on Congress to correct "inequities" in Alabama cotton acreage allotments.

The Gilchrist resolution noted that reductions in allotments for Alabama farms have been much more drastic than for the nation as a whole and threatens to bring extreme hardship upon individual cotton farmers in this state.

The reductions, the resolution continued, have caused "and will continue to cause wholesale financial distress upon the entire agricultural economy of this state."

ASKS REPEALER

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston County, who as chairman of the Senate Health Committee fought the milk control bill last summer, introduced a repealer to the bill.

The hotly contested law was aimed at curbing the shipment of milk from Mississippi, Tennessee and other states. It gives the commissioner of agriculture authority to prescribe health regulations that out-of-state dairymen must follow before they can sell milk in this state.

A suit attacking the legality of the law is pending in Montgomery Circuit Court.

Meanwhile, the State Chamber of Commerce issued a statement recommending that the Legislature be sure that new revenue is needed for public schools before additional taxes are levied.

"We need to know with certainty our needs and our income before increased taxes are levied," the prepared statement by President Roland L. Adams of York said.

"Our overall tax burden should not be increased to the extent that our industrial development and expanding economy will be retarded," he said.

Adams conceded that while a possible deficit in school appropriations is indicated for next year, "We do not believe the revenue for that year can now be forecast with sufficient accuracy to warrant the levying of new taxes."

The Chamber of Commerce official suggested instead that the Legislature provide for a long-range study of education needs along lines of a bill now pending in the special session of the Legislature.

This measure by Reps. Rufus Lackey and Jess Edwards of Jefferson would set up a nine-member commission to be composed of persons from business, industry, labor and the like to make a study. Educators would be barred from serving on the commission.

The Lackey-Edwards bill had been voted out of committee and will be on the calendar for consideration in the House next week.

A controversial bill to outlaw liquor advertising in newspapers came up for a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday but no action was taken on it before the session ended.

Because time ran out on the committee the measure was carried over until next week.

PRESS VIEWS

Publisher Bonnie Hand of the Lafayette Sun, a former president of the Alabama Press Association, cautioned lawmakers that a move to prohibit liquor advertising could be carried further to cover many items.

Rep. Bryce C. Davis of Cullman, a former chairman of the State Liquor Control Board, is one of the sponsors of the bill.

Proponents, including several ministers, testified that liquor advertising should be banned to protect the public against what they described as "iniquitous" and "vicious" liquor advertising.

Publisher Hand suggested that if the Legislature should see fit to pass a law against liquor advertising it could also extend the ban to cover cigarettes, cosmetics and other things.

Religious advertising could also

be banned, he added, while stressing that he wasn't advocating such a "dangerous" law.

Another supporter of the bill, House Speaker Rankin Fitts of Marion testified that in his opinion it is timely to "stop the parade of the elegance of whisky drinking."

A spokesman for the Alabama Temperance Alliance, the Rev. James R. Swedenburg, said while he believes in the right of a free press, he didn't feel newspapers have the right to promote evil through liquor advertising.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1956

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-3080)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

SUBJECT: RACON - mobile

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau, Birmingham and Mobile, March 2, 1956, and Bureau teletype to Atlanta, Mobile and Birmingham dated March 5, 1956.

This is to advise that the Birmingham Office has received no indication that there has been a substantial increase in this territory in the shipment or purchasing of firearms or ammunition in recent weeks.

On February 9, 1956, one [redacted] advised that he had learned [redacted]

[redacted] that [redacted] had shipped a number of shotguns and rifles with a quantity of ammunition to [redacted]

[redacted] on February 10, 1956, advised that he had just received the above mentioned shipment which consisted of eight miscellaneous gauged shotguns, 13 miscellaneous calibre rifles of different makes, and four rifle scopes. He advised that as a result of the sales during the Christmas holidays, he had to replenish his stock and had ordered one of several different type shotguns and rifles. He exhibited his duplicate order blank verifying this information. It was noted by SA [redacted] that a quantity of ammunition in this order consisted of various miscellaneous calibre of ammunition.

[redacted] pointed out on the order that he was not obligated to pay for the shipment until November, 1956, which indicated that he did not intend to move the merchandise immediately as in such a case he would have had a shorter time in which to pay for the same. He stated that as a matter of fact since the disturbance at the University of Alabama over the admission of a Negro student, his pistol and gun sales had dropped off; however, he stated that his ammunition sales had increased about ten per cent. He stated that he had not observed any increased sale to either white or colored people in firearms and reiterated that these sales had decreased. No further action is contemplated in this regard.

2-Bureau
1-BH
MFL
(3)

RECORDED-41

EX-122

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100-3080-6
3/16/56
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100-135-61-80
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SIX

BH 100-3080

The above is furnished to the Bureau for its information.

This office will remain alert with regard to captioned matter and any pertinent information received will be immediately furnished the Bureau and appropriate offices.

cc Liaison Section
cc Mr. [REDACTED]

7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY [REDACTED]

RECORDED-41
EX-121 100-135-61-80

Date: March 16, 1956
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

Reference is made to my recent memorandum concerning
alleged shipments of firearms into the State of Alabama.

For your additional information inquiries
conducted by our Birmingham Office reflect there has
been no substantial increase in the shipment or
purchase of firearms or ammunition in the Birmingham
area in recent weeks.

On February 9, 1956, [REDACTED]
advised that he learned

that this company had shipped a number of shotguns
and rifles together with a quantity of ammunition to

[REDACTED] advised on February 10, 1956, that
he had just received the above-mentioned shipment
consisting of eight miscellaneous-gauged shotguns,
thirteen miscellaneous-calibre rifles and four rifle
scopes. He advised that as a result of the sales during
the Christmas holidays he had to replenish his stock and
had ordered one of several different types of shotguns
and rifles.

- Tolson _____
 - Boardman _____
 - Nichols _____
 - Belmont _____
 - Harbo _____
 - Mohr _____
 - Parsons _____
 - Rosen _____
 - Tamm _____
 - Sizoo _____
 - Winterrowd _____
 - Tele. Room _____
 - Holloman _____
- cc Assistant Attorney General (BY form 0-6,
Warren Olney, III same date)
- cc Assistant Attorney General (By form 0-6,
William F. Tompkins same date)
- cc Bufile 100-135-4 (Birmingham)

BY COURIER SVC.
6/1 MAR 1 9
COMM - FBI

MAILED
MAR 16 1956
AF
COMM.

APR 10 2 22 PM '56

12 DEB 1956

Handwritten initials and signatures: "Abe", "wat", "10/11/56"

Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army

7c
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██████████ stated that he was not obligated to pay for this shipment until November, 1956, which indicated that he did not intend to move the merchandise immediately as in such a case he would have had a shorter time in which to pay for the shipment. He stated that as a matter of fact since the disturbance at the University of Alabama over the admission of a Negro student, his pistol and gun sales had dropped off; however, he stated that his ammunition sales had increased about ten per cent. ██████████ stated that he had not observed any increase in sales in firearms to either white people or Negroes and reiterated that these sales had actually decreased.

Any additional information received concerning the above matter will be brought to your attention promptly.

2cc Director of Special Investigations

The Inspector General

Department of the Air Force

Building Tempo E

4th and Adams Drive, S. W.

Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

2cc Director of Naval Intelligence

Department of the Navy

The Pentagon

Washington 25, D. C.

FBI

Date: 3/8/56

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

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, Detroit (100-6781)

To: Director, FBI (100-135)

RACON

- Mobile

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY [signature]

DAYLET. The 3/10/56 edition of the "Michigan Chronicle" received by this office 3/8/56 on page 3, columns 4, 5 and 6, carries an article captioned "Congressman DIGGS Emphasizes Prayer Movement Not a Stoppage of Work." Instant article reads as follows:

"CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR. in a letter to Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR. and a telegram to the Rev. Dr. JOSEPH JACKSON, President of the National Baptist Convention, expressed his agreement with POWELL's clarification that the national hour of prayer movement, set for March 28, does not represent a proposed work stoppage. POWELL and other leaders have called upon Negroes to join in an hour of prayer on the date mentioned as a means of giving moral support to Negroes in Montgomery, Ala., who have been waging since last December a successful boycott against local segregation policies applying to bus companies, and as well, to Negro leaders in the boycott who have been subjected to wholesale arrests recently by Montgomery officials in an effort to break it. DIGGS urged that in connection with taking time off for prayer, during the specified period, 'Negroes who are eligible should go to their respective city halls, in those communities where they are permitted, and register to vote. In those communities where they are not permitted to vote, they should be urged to take time to fill out an application for membership with the NAACP, or if they are already members, they should contribute at least one dollar to a special fund to help finance the fight against

sent to Mr. Tolson
3/11/56
7C

- 4 - Bureau (100-135) REGISTERED
(1 - 61-3176 COMINFIL NAACP)
- 2 - Mobile REGISTERED
(1 - 100- RACON)
(1 - 100- COMINFIL NAACP)
- 3 - Detroit (1 - 100-6781) RECORDED-125
(1 - 100-19944 DAYLET)
(1 - 100-1348 COMINFIL NAACP)

100-135-61-81
27
MAR 9 1956

AIRTEL

Mr. Belmont

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CENTRAL FILE ARCH

FBI

Date: 3/8/56

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

From SAC, Detroit (100-6781)

To: Director, FBI (100-135)

PAGE TWO

"these latest uprisings. Of course, this latter idea could apply also to those who are registering to vote." DIGGS wrote that Negroes, in this concrete way, would have 'a stronger voice in the councils of both Parties in support of pending civil rights legislation.'"

Page 5, column 3, of instant newspaper carries an article captioned "On Civil Rights Diggs Warns Presidential Candidates." Instant article indicates that Congressman CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR. and Rev. RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Montgomery bus protest leader, addressed an overflow audience attending the NAACP mass meeting at St. John's CME Church, Friday. According to the article, the audience contributed an estimated \$3,500, all of which, above expenses, will be forwarded to Montgomery by the NAACP for support of the bus protest.

Page 32, column 1, of instant newspaper under caption "People - Places'n' Sitwayshuns" which appears to be a gossip column, appears the following information, "And speaking of things in Alabama, Congressman CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR. and Atty. BASIL BROWN will leave March 18 for Montgomery to sit in on the trials of the many Negro leaders (many ministers) charged with leading the bus boycott. BROWN accompanied DIGGS to Sumner, Mississippi, it can be recalled, for the EMMETT TILL case. Currently, DIGGS is seeking contributions to raise \$10,000 to aid in the legal defense of the people jailed in Montgomery. DIGGS noted on his radio broadcast Sunday night that AUTHERINE LUCY was expelled from the U. of Alabama for charging the university officials condoned the rioting against her. DIGGS said it is strange the white students who led open opposition to Miss LUCY on the campus (as pictured all over the nation) are still students at the University."

The "Michigan Chronicle" is a weekly newspaper published in Detroit by and primarily for the Negro people.

BROWN CO: MR. BELMONT

Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

to a special fund to help finance the fight against these latest uprisings. Of course, this latter idea could apply also to those who are registering to vote." Congressman Diggs wrote that Negroes in this concrete way would have "a stronger voice in the councils of both Parties in support of pending civil rights legislation."

On page five of this newspaper there appeared an article reporting that Congressman Diggs and Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, a leader in the boycott of the city buses in Montgomery, addressed an overflow audience attending a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. According to the article the audience contributed an estimated \$3,500, all of which, above expenses, will be forwarded to Montgomery by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for support of the bus boycott.

On page 32 of this newspaper there appeared an article stating that Congressman Diggs will leave on March 18, 1956, for Montgomery, to attend the trials of the Negro leaders arrested as a result of this boycott. This article states that Congressman Diggs is seeking contributions to raise \$10,000 to assist in the legal defense of the Negroes jailed in Montgomery.

Any additional pertinent information received in this matter will be made available to you promptly.

ATTENTION SAC, DETROIT:

Reur airtel dated March 8, 1956, captioned "Racon."

In the future you are instructed where possible to furnish the Bureau copies of the pertinent articles appearing in the "Michigan Chronicle" for transmittal to the Department.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/15/56

FROM : SAC, Mobile

Racour

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Enclosed herewith are the following clippings from the Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Alabama, March 13, 1956, Page One:

~~GOVERNOR ASKS END OF BOYCOTT~~

~~HOUSE SHOWS LITTLE FAVOR FOR 'IMPEACHMENT' MOVE~~

~~POLSOM DEFINES 'POLITICAL ISSUE'~~

For the Bureau's information, there have been no significant developments concerning captioned matter in the Montgomery area during the past week. Newspaper correspondents continue to visit Montgomery from other parts of the United States, and from Europe, so that it is expected that stories are being currently printed in those places concerning developments which have been previously furnished to the Bureau.

The Bureau will be kept currently advised concerning all developments in the Mobile Division territory.

ENCLOSURE
2 - Bureau (6 Encl.) (100-135-61)
1 - Mobile (42-439)
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INFORMED
DATE 3/23/56 BY [signature]

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INDEXED-107

100-135-61-80
25 MAR 1956

7C [signature]

Governor Asks End Of Boycott

Gov. James E. Folsom publicly called on the mayor of Montgomery and leaders of the Negro Bus boycott today to "bring about a settlement of the boycott so that life can return to normal in our Capital City."

Folsom said in a prepared statement that he has conferred "privately" three times with boycott leaders and three times with Mayor W. A. Gayle, "trying to settle this dispute."

The governor recalled that he has asked the Legislature to create a biracial commission to seek a settlement of racial differences, and the proposal is under consideration now.

Negroes began their boycott of Montgomery City Lines buses last Dec. 5 in protest against segregated seating facilities. The protest started the day a Negro woman, Mrs. Rosa Parks, was fined \$14 in city court for refusing to move to the colored section of a bus.

City and state laws require segregation.

Handwritten marks: a horizontal line and a checkmark-like symbol.

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-13-56
Page 1

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Bufile: 100-135-61
Mofile: 44-439

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3 dcl/gcl

Handwritten file number: 100-135-61-82

ENCLOSURE

EVEN AMONG FOLSOM FOES

House Shows Little Favor For 'Impeachment' Move

A movement to seek impeachment of Gov. James E. Folsom launched by a North Alabama Citizens Council leader has picked up little or no support in the state House of Representatives.

Under the State Constitution the House would have to bring impeachment charges and the Senate would rule on the validity of the charges.

A survey by the Associated Press today showed House members definitely opposed to the plan ad-

vocated by Asa E. Carter of Birmingham, executive secretary of the North Alabama Citizens Council.

Carter announced that impeachment petitions were being circulated by his group on grounds of lack of leadership on the part of Gov. Folsom in Alabama's segregation fight. (See PAGE 2-A)

regarding the fight. Rep. Robert F. Brown, former speaker of the House from Lee County, described Carter's suggestion as "utter foolishness" and "preposterous." He said the impeachment idea "just doesn't make sense."

Montgomery's Rep. Joe Goodwyn said he has become "fed up" with these wild suggestions that he hasn't followed the news accounts of Carter's impeachment plan.

"I think now is the time for all good southerners to remain cool and calm," he said. "Nothing good can come from a radical course."

Representatives participating in the survey were mostly independents or anti-administration leaders.

McKAY DECLINES COMMENT

Rep. Charles McKay of Talladega, sponsor of Alabama's interposition resolution, which declared defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings, declined comment.

McKay explained since he is opposing Gov. Folsom in a campaign for National Democratic committeeman from Alabama he felt like any expression on his part might be misunderstood.

Rep. W. L. (Doc) Martin of Greene, an ardent champion of segregation, said he doesn't think the Carter impeachment proposal will amount to much.

"There's too much hearsay about Mr. Carter's charges," he added.

CALLED "PLAIN SILLY"

Rep. Emory Solomon of Henry described the impeachment plan as "plain silly."

"I don't think Acc Carter is the man to initiate any impeachment program," said Rep. Pat Boyd of Pike. "I don't think he's speaking for any great segment of our people."

"Cool heads are better than radicalism in the fight to preserve our traditions in the South."

Rep. Roland Faulk of Geneva said he doesn't have any confidence in Carter's suggestion.

"However, I do think we definitely have lacked leadership in our

fight for segregation as far as the governor is concerned," Faulk said.

"It's very unfortunate that we haven't had the chief executive working with us during these crucial times."

Baldwin County's Rep. L. W. Brannan Jr., expressed similar sentiment.

"I feel so strong about keeping our racial lines intact," said Rep. Brannan, "that it has been disappointing to me that the governor hasn't seen fit to join with us."

"But the people must have known about Mr. Folsom's strange ideas on the racial question before they elected him to a second term," he said, "and it looks like we are stuck with him for awhile."

Jefferson County Reps. Rufus Mackey and J. K. (Jess) Edwards, who represent Carter's home city in the Legislature said they definitely would not vote for impeachment of Gov. Folsom.

Edwards said while Carter apparently has some following in the Birmingham area, "I'm not certain how strong or representative it is."

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-13-56
Page 1

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Bufile: 100-135-61
Mofile: 44-439

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3claf/jcl

100-135-61-82

Folsom Defines 'Political Issue'

Gov. James E. Folsom said today the political issue at stake in Alabama today is a "democracy against mobocracy (rule by mob) and that "I stand firmly on the side of democracy."

Folsom issued a prepared statement saying "law and order is going to prevail. Mobocracy will be consumed by its own evil within."

"I was born and raised a loyal Democrat," the governor continued. "I believe the great majority of our sound-thinking people in Alabama believe in preserving our peaceful way of life through the democratic processes, and not through mobocrat rule."

The chief executive also reiterated his oft-expressed prediction that "the white and Negro children of Alabama are not going to be forced to go to the same public schools as long as I am governor."

LOYAL PARTY DEMOCRAT

Recalling his stand in 1948 against the States Rights movement, Folsom said "I stand again today as a loyal party Democrat. The only organized opposition is the mobocrat party who want to take the law into their own hands."

He said he will be "slugging with two fists to preserve, protect, and prolong the work of the loyal Democrats in Alabama."

Folsom is a candidate for Democratic national committeeman in the May 1 Democratic primary.

The governor in his statement said the University of Alabama has taken "its stand against mobocracy, by expelling a student who led mobs."

SAYS 'MOBOCRACY' OUTLAWED

Thus, he added, the "University outlawed mobocracy."

He referred to the action of the board of trustees yesterday in expelling Leonard Wilson, 20-year-old Selma student identified as one of the students taking part in the mob violence that erupted Feb. 6 over the presence of the University's first Negro student, Autherine Lucy.

The Negro coed also was expelled from school for unproved charges against University authorities. She has asked for a court order to readmit her.

Folsom also mentioned indirectly today the leader of the North Alabama White Citizens Council, Asa Carter, who has undertaken a move to have Folsom impeached.

The governor, without mentioning Carter by name, said he "has now applied Jew-baiting to his White Citizens Council organization by barring law-abiding Jews." Membership in that council is limited to people who believe in "the principles of Jesus Christ."

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama
Date 3-13-56

Page 1

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Bufile: 100-135-61
Mofile: 44-439

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY sp2 cdc/jcl

100-135-61-82

3
ENCLOSURE

B

March 19, 1956

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

AIR-TEL
AIRMAIL REGISTERED

NEW ORLEANS
DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/83 BY *Spz clc/gcc*

The following news article appeared in the March 19, 1956 edition of the Times Picayune, a New Orleans daily newspaper:

Mass meeting of Negroes, estimated at four thousand, held in New Orleans, Sunday, March 18, 1956, sponsored by the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, at Union Bethel African Methodist church, 2321 Thalia Street. A collection of \$3000 was made to be sent to Montgomery, Alabama to aid Negroes in boycott against public bus transportation.

President A. L. DAVIS, JR., president of alliance and principal speaker, was quoted as saying the following:

"It is Montgomery today, but it could be any place tomorrow, even here in New Orleans. Negroes here have been tired for years of sitting behind screens. What are we going to do about it in New Orleans?"

DAVIS continued that the Citizens Councils of New Orleans, inspired by LEANDER PEREZ, District Attorney of Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes, attempting to get fifty thousand white people to fight integration. DAVIS said that he is calling one hundred thousand Negroes in this area to "rise up and let PEREZ and his followers realize that the time is out for segregation...."

The news article concludes by identifying Reverend P. W. RAYFIELD, President of the First District Baptist Association, as the presiding official at ^{this} above meeting.

The Bureau and Mobile will be kept advised of any additional information.

- 3 - Bureau (100-135-61)
- 2 - Mobile (44-436) *111 30*
- 3 - New Orleans (100-15927)
 - (1 - 100-13182)
 - (1 - 100-15816)

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TAMMINGS, O'Brien
3-2-56

100-135-61-83

Orig. Mr. Belmont

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gc - Liaison

7C

100-335-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3dc/hel

Date: March 22, 1956

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*

For your information the following news article appeared in the March 19, 1956, edition of the "Times Picayune," a daily newspaper published in New Orleans, Louisiana.

According to the article a mass meeting of Negroes estimated at 4,000 was held in New Orleans on Sunday, March 18, 1956, sponsored by the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance at Union Bethel African Methodist Church, 2121 Thalia Street. A collection of \$3,000 was realized and will be sent to Montgomery, Alabama, to aid Negroes in that city in connection with the boycott against the public bus transportation.

The article continued that President A. L. Davis, Jr., president of the alliance and the principal speaker, stated as follows:

"It is Montgomery today, but it could be any place tomorrow, even here in New Orleans. Negroes here have been tired for years of sitting behind screens. What are we going to do about it in New Orleans?"

69 MAR 23
COMM - FBI

Tolson _____ 2cc - New Orleans (100-15927) (See note page 2.)

Boardman _____

Nichols _____ cc - Assistant Attorney General (By Form 0-6, same date)

Belmont _____ cc - William F. Tompkins RECORDED - 40 100-135-61-84

Harbo _____ cc - Assistant Attorney General (By Form 0-6, same date)

Mohr _____

Parsons _____ Warren Olney III

Rosen _____

Tamm _____

Sizoo _____

Wiggert _____

Tele. Room _____

Holloman _____

Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
MAR 22 1956
MAILED 31

ON YELLOW PAGE 2.

EX-108

Calvin

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wet

**Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army**

Davis continued that the Citizens Councils of New Orleans, inspired by Leander Perez, district attorney of Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes, are attempting to get 50,000 white people to fight integration. Davis said that he is calling 100,000 Negroes in this area to "rise up and let Perez and his followers realize that the time is out for segregation . . ."

The news article identified Reverend P. W. Bayfield, president of the First District Baptist Association, as the presiding official at this meeting.

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

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

cc - Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Temple E
4th and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

ATTENTION SAC, NEW ORLEANS:

Reurairtel March 19, 1956.

You should continue to advise the Bureau without delay of any pertinent information received concerning this matter.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Original of incoming airtel not available at time of dictation.

7C [redacted] 108125

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/23/83 BY sp3 clg/jcl

100-135-61

Date: March 22, 1956
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 Racon - mobile

Reference is made to my recent memoranda concerning alleged shipments of firearms into the State of Alabama.

For your further information,

[redacted] advised on March 19, 1956, that a [redacted] informed him on March 15, 1956, that an unidentified Negro [redacted] purchased a carton of .22 caliber pistol ammunition and all other pistol ammunition [redacted] This individual also asked if [redacted] had any larger ammunition.

[redacted] told [redacted] that he had learned a Negro had gone to [redacted] and had purchased all existing pistol ammunition in stock [redacted]

Allen, Alabama, is a small rural community and for approximately the past week a road-work gang employed by the Southern Railroad has been in Allen, Alabama, on railroad work. The road-work gang, which is composed entirely of Negroes, is reported to be from Saly, Alabama.

2cc - Mobile [redacted] note page 202 100-135-4-95
cc - Assistant Attorney General (By Form [redacted] same date)
William F. Tompkins
cc - Assistant Attorney General (By Form [redacted] same date)
Warren Olney III
- Bufile 100-135-4

7C
BY COURIER DEL.
8 9 MAR 22 1956
COMM-FBI
COMM-FBI
MAR 23 1956
MAILED 31

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

66 MAR 23 1956
(12)

EX-108

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-135-4

Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army

Any additional pertinent information received
in this matter will be made available to you promptly.

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

cc - Director of Special Investigations **BY COURIER SERVICE**
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Tempo 2
4th and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION SAC, MOBILE:

Raurtel March 21, 1956.

7C
7D

You are instructed to maintain close contact with
[REDACTED] to determine if any additional
pertinent information has been received by him indicating
that other Negroes are purchasing ammunition.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Original of teletype not available at time of
dictation.

100-135-61-85