

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 8, 1962

JEM
FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



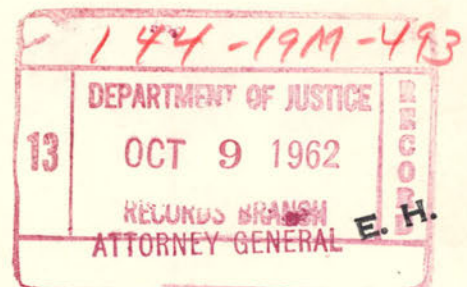
A meeting of the Albany Movement was held at the Third Kiokee Baptist Church, Albany, Georgia, on the evening of September 7, 1962. Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement, addressed the meeting and encouraged a more stringent boycott of Albany merchants. He requested volunteers to meet at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Albany, at 9:00 a.m. today for the purpose of picketing stores in the downtown area of Albany during the day.

Dr. Anderson announced that Jackie Robinson, former major league baseball star, is to arrive in Albany at 2:30 p.m., September 9, 1962, aboard a Southern Airways flight and encouraged that a large crowd meet Mr. Robinson at the Albany airport. Mr. Robinson is to address a voter registration meeting to be held at the Third Kiokee Baptist Church at 4:00 p.m. that date.

Information concerning additional developments will be promptly furnished to the Department.

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

File **NB**



The Attorney General

September 8, 1962

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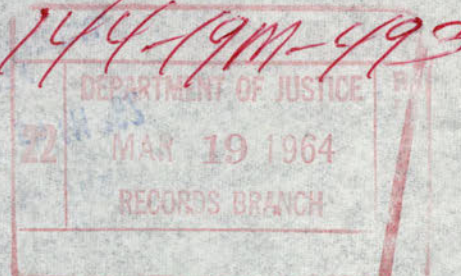
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RACIAL SITUATION
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There were no meetings of the Albany Movement at Albany, Georgia, during the day of September 6, 1962. On the evening of September 6, 1962, there were no meetings at any of the churches where meetings are usually held by the Albany Movement.

Concerning the allegations that Assistant Chief of Police D. E. Short of the Sasser, Georgia, Police Department ordered four members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee out of Sasser, Georgia, on September 4, 1962, and fired two shots in the direction of the tires of their automobile, the following information has been developed.

Assistant Chief of Police Short was interviewed on September 6, 1962, and he denied firing any shots at all and specifically denied the allegations of the victims. He stated that he did order them out of Sasser for their own protection due to the tension in the area. He denies that he ordered them out of town due to their Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee activities. The victims, Prathia Lauraann Hall, Willie Paul Berrien, Jr., Ralph Waldo Allen III and Christopher Hancorn Allen, have all advised that there were no other witnesses to the incident involving Assistant Chief of Police Short. Assistant Chief of Police Short also advised that there were no witnesses to the incident when he ordered these persons out of Sasser, Georgia.

Additional investigation is being conducted concerning the allegations against Assistant Chief of Police Short.

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FEB 10 1964
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECORDS BRANCH
FEB 19 1964

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

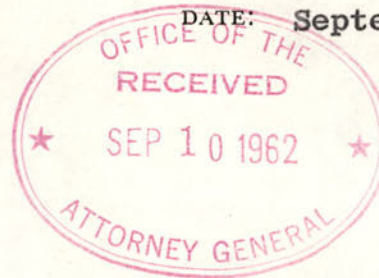
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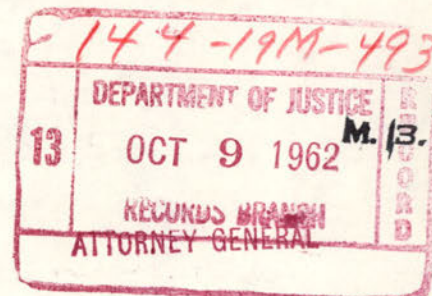
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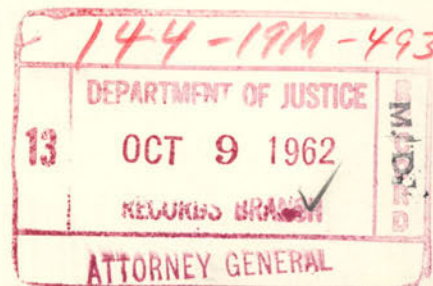
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Meetings of the Albany Movement are scheduled for the nights of September 7 and September 8, 1962. The places of the meetings were not announced. The local law enforcement authorities have this information.

A voter registration meeting was held at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Sasser, Terrell County, Georgia, on the night of September 5, 1962, which was attended by 41 Negroes and 4 whites. Previous information had been received of possible trouble, however, no incidents occurred at the meeting.

File
Father Harold J. Rainey, Chancellor, Catholic Archdiocese of Atlanta, advised that classes were held on September 5, 1962, in desegregated schools for the second day without an incident. There have been no indications of public disapproval of the school desegregation.



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On the afternoon of September 4, 1962, Prathia Lauraann Hall, Willie Paul Berrien, Jr., Ralph Waldo Allen III and Christopher Hancorn Allen, all members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, were in Sasser, Georgia, engaged in canvassing for voter registration. Assistant Chief of Police D. E. Short, Sasser Police Department, accosted the group. Assistant Chief of Police Short, who had arrested Hall, Berrien and Ralph Allen on August 30, 1962, on a speeding charge, ordered the group to leave town.

Shortly after leaving Sasser, Assistant Chief of Police Short ordered the group to stop their car and drew his gun. After cursing, Short again ordered the group to leave and fired two shots in the direction of their tires. The group then proceeded to Dawson, Georgia, and Short followed them. The Civil Rights Division of the Department has requested certain interviews in connection with the shooting and the ordering of people out of Sasser, Georgia. Chief of Police W. T. Adams, Sasser, Georgia, has been advised that a civil rights investigation is being conducted and the investigation is continuing.

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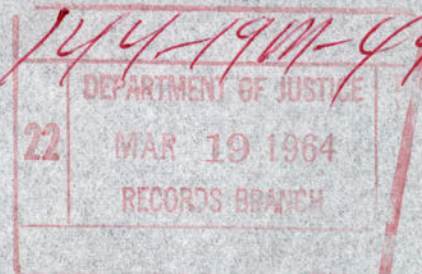
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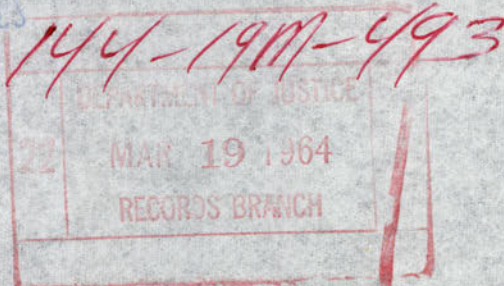
At 9:02 a.m., a group of thirteen Negro students accompanied by Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement, arrived at the Albany Senior High School and entered the Principal's Office where the students signed entrance applications. A school official instructed the students to report to the school assigned them under the Student Placement System and the group departed the school at 9:10 a.m. There were no crowds in the area and no incidents occurred.

Reverend Samuel B. Wells, Sr., a Negro minister, who has been very active on behalf of the Albany Movement, took his son, Samuel Wells, Jr., and another Negro student, Roosevelt Greer, to the East Dougherty Junior High School at 9:15 a.m. in an apparent effort to register them in school. A school official instructed the two students to report to the Superintendent of Schools for assignment under the Student Placement System. The group then voluntarily departed the school. There were no crowds at the school and no incidents occurred.

Don McKee, an Associated Press reporter, advised this Bureau's Atlanta Office that Dr. W. G. Anderson held a press conference during the afternoon of September 4, 1962, at which time Dr. Anderson stated parents of the students refused admittance to Albany white schools that day would immediately petition the Dougherty County Board of Education for complete desegregation of schools in Dougherty County, Georgia, and, if refused, would file an appropriate suit in Federal Court.

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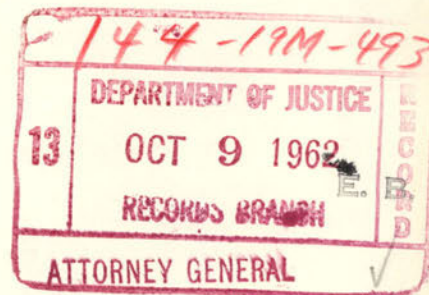
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Memorandum

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FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

File N.B.



The following incidents occurred over the Labor Day week end, September 1, to September 3, 1962, in Albany, Georgia, with relation to the racial situation.

Chief Laurie Pritchett, Albany Police Department, advised on September 3, 1962, that with the exception of one Negro female, all persons arrested on August 28, 1962, a number of whom were ministers, have been released on bond.

No meeting or other activity took place in Albany, Georgia, on September 1, 1962, by the Albany Movement.

A meeting of the Albany Movement was held on September 3, 1962, with approximately eight hundred persons in attendance at the Mount Zion Baptist Church in Albany.

Ministers and laymen who were released from jail on September 3, 1962, attended the meeting. Dr. W. G. Anderson of the Albany Movement announced that Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., has one thousand ministers from the north ready to come to Albany, Georgia, for cause of integration.

Dr. Anderson announced that Albany High School will be integrated September 4, 1962, and efforts will be made to integrate two Junior High Schools. Mothers and children willing to make integration efforts were instructed to meet at the Mount Zion Baptist Church today, September 4, 1962.

File
The United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, held a rally near Albany, Georgia, on Labor Day, September 3, 1962. Estimates have been received that those in attendance ranged from two thousand to five thousand. It was also estimated that between four hundred and five hundred Klansmen wearing robes were in attendance.

144-1919-493

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		RECORDED INDEXED M.Y.
13	OCT 11 1962	
RECORDS BRANCH		
ATTORNEY GENERAL		

The Attorney General

A twenty-foot cross was burned and the main speakers, Ed Elkins, a state officer of United Klans, Calvin Craig, Grand Dragon for Georgia and Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard attacked the Federal Government for allegedly forcing integration on the south. Speakers also urged an economic boycott on Negroes. The speakers appealed to the crowd to complete Klan membership applications. It was estimated two hundred new members signed applications.

Prior to the above meeting, two cars with Ku Klux Klan signs drove through the Negro section of Albany but occupants were stopped by Albany Police Department, ordered from the Negro area and instructed not to return. In addition, during the meeting some firecrackers were discharged in the Negro area. Two white boys were questioned and released.

There were no other incidents or arrests due to the Klan rally.

Pursuant to a request from Mr. Burke Marshall, inquiry as to the status of ministers who were reportedly fasting in Albany jails was made. It was ascertained that fourteen ministers in Dougherty County Jail were fasting and Dr. P. L. Hilsman, Dougherty County Physician, examined those persons who complained of ill health. It was ascertained that their complaints could be attributed to the lack of a balanced diet. Medication and a balanced diet were prescribed. These persons have now been released from jail.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a copy of a letter by Reverend Andy Young, Assistant to Reverend Wyatt Tee Walker of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. This letter was sent to President Kennedy on September 2, 1962, requesting the President to intervene in bringing together leaders of the Albany Movement and the Albany City Government to help resolve the "deadlock struggle."

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Pursuant to a request from Mr. Burke Marshall, inquiry as to the status of ministers who were reportedly fasting in Albany jails was made. It was ascertained that fourteen ministers in Dougherty County Jail were fasting and Dr. P. L. Hilsman, Dougherty County Physician, examined those persons who complained of ill health. It was ascertained that their complaints could be attributed to the lack of a balanced diet. Medication and a balanced diet were prescribed. These persons have now been released from jail.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a copy of a letter by Reverend Andy Young, Assistant to Reverend Wyatt Tee Walker of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. This letter was sent to President Kennedy on September 2, 1962, requesting the President to intervene in bringing together leaders of the Albany Movement and the Albany City Government to help resolve the "deadlock struggle."

Information concerning additional developments will be promptly furnished to the Department.

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File N.B.

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 1, 1962

JH FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

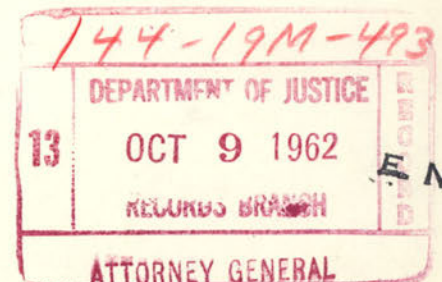


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The Attorney General

From the number of shots fired and their pattern, it appears that the shots were fired from a moving automobile from either a high-powered rifle or a machine gun. No one was killed or seriously injured, the only actual injury being sustained by Andrew James, fifteen-year-old son of Agnew James, who received a slight burn on his leg, apparently from a portion of one of the pellets. He did not require medical attention.

While members of the families are active in the Albany Movement and in voter registration meetings, there is some indication that the shooting may have arisen out of a dispute over the expulsion last week of Charles Wingfield, Jr., from the Lee County training school, a consolidated Negro school. He was expelled for "agitating" and John Mays, Sr., and Agnew James, both officers in the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) at the school, have been leading a movement to have the boy reinstated. One of the members of the Mays family reportedly distributed a handbill urging Negroes to boycott the school and this has resulted in a bitter controversy as many of the Negroes violently oppose any boycott of the school fearing that it may result in the closing of the school.

On the night of August 31, 1962, a member of the Mays family received an anonymous telephone call from an individual who said, "We're going to finish up tonight." No further violence occurred during the night of August 31, 1962, however.

The Sheriff's Office of Lee County, where the shooting occurred, and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation are conducting investigation into the matter. The Bureau is proceeding with the investigation requested by the Department.

Additional information concerning the situation at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

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Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

September 1, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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September 1, 1962

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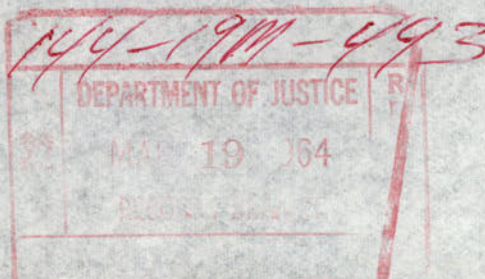
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File
Code BK

The Attorney General

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The Attorney General

August 31, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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144-1914-493

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
22	MAR 19 1964
RECORDS BRANCH	

File
nk/K

The Attorney General

Mr. David Robert Owen of the Civil Rights Division, on instruction of Mr. Burke Marshall, contacted this Bureau today and requested an investigation into a civil rights complaint made by Marilyn Mays, a Negro, who resides on a farm outside of Leslie, in Lee County, Georgia. According to Mr. Owen, Miss Mays informed him that at about 2:00 or 2:30 A.M., today, some unidentified individual or individuals whom she did not see fired about twelve shots at her home, breaking windows and mirrors in the home. No one was injured. She located footprints in the vicinity of the house. According to Miss Mays, she reported this incident to the Atlanta Office of the FBI as well as to the Sheriff's Office of Lee County, Georgia. Lee County is only a few miles from Albany.

Pursuant to Mr. Marshall's request, an immediate investigation into this matter is being made.

In addition to the above information, our Atlanta Office has advised that Mary Mays of the Mays family has furnished a complaint that the house of the Registrar of Voters in Lee County was also hit by bullets. Sheriff Richard Forrester of Lee County, Georgia, immediately proceeded to the scene to investigate. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation was advised since Sheriff Forrester is the only law enforcement officer in Lee County.

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The Attorney General

Appropriate local officials at Albany have been advised.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

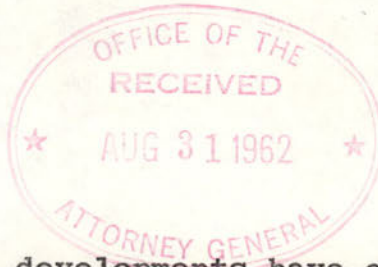
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TO : The Attorney General

August 31, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
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144-19M-493

13	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
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	ATTORNEY GENERAL	

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The Attorney General

August 31, 1962

Director, FBI

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

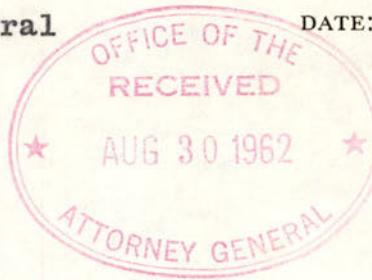
Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 30, 1962

PK FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



File NB.

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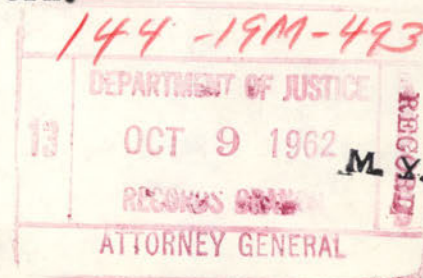
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Our source stated half of the men were from Terrell County and the other half from Dougherty County which includes the City of Albany. The group decided to set up two new Klaverns of the United Klans in the Albany area, one to be located in Terrell County and one in Dougherty County.

Bill Whitaker of Dawson, Georgia, was appointed to organize the Terrell County Klavern and C. Larry Malone, operator of the B and M Truck Stop, Albany, Georgia, was appointed to organize the Dougherty County Klavern.



The Attorney General

Craig announced that the Klan rally scheduled for Albany on Labor Day, September 3, 1962, will be held on private property near Albany. According to Craig, since the meeting is on private property, Klan robes and masks will be worn. He stated he had written to the City of Albany requesting permission to hold a motorcade of 500 cars in Albany on Labor Day but has not received an answer.

Craig stated that Klansmen from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and other states are expected to attend the rally.

There will be no Klan demonstrations in Albany; however, one of the purposes of the rally is to let Negroes know the Klan is active. In order to accomplish this Klansmen from out of state will ride through the Negro sections of Albany.

Local authorities at Albany have been furnished this information.

Information concerning additional developments will be promptly furnished to the Department.

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The Attorney General

August 30, 1962

Director, FBI

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August 30, 1962

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144-19M-493

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	MAR 19 1964
	RECORDS BRANCH

File Webb

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 29, 1962

per
FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



The following developments occurred in Albany, Georgia, on August 28, 1962.

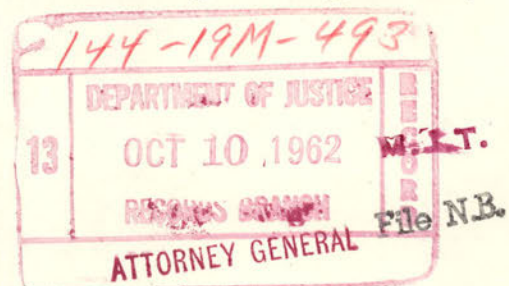
Seventy-five adults appeared in front of City Hall in Albany at 2:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, and prayers were recited by two adult males.

Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett of the Albany Police Department, requested the group to disperse at 2:15 P.M., Eastern Standard Time. The group failed to disperse and Chief Pritchett placed the entire group under arrest, charging individuals in the group with congregating on the sidewalk, disorderly conduct and failure to obey an officer.

The group was composed of fifty white males, nineteen Negro males, four white females and two Negro females. Bond was set at two hundred dollars on each person arrested.

File
A mass meeting of the Albany Movement was held on the evening of August 28, 1962, at Kiokee Baptist Church, Albany, Georgia. The meeting was addressed by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Dr. W. G. Anderson, neither of whom participated in the prayer demonstration in front of City Hall. No plans of the Albany Movement were discussed. Prior to any future plans being made, the Executive Committee of the Albany Movement will meet. No time for such a meeting was discussed.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Reverend Ralph Abernathy departed Albany on the evening of August 28, 1962, en route to Atlanta.



The Attorney General

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Information concerning additional developments at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 29, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following developments occurred in Albany, Georgia, on August 28, 1962.

Seventy-five adults appeared in front of City Hall in Albany at 2:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, and prayers were recited by two adult males.

Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett of the Albany Police Department, requested the group to disperse at 2:15 P.M., Eastern Standard Time. The group failed to disperse and Chief Pritchett placed the entire group under arrest, charging individuals in the group with congregating on the sidewalk, disorderly conduct and failure to obey an officer.

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1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 29, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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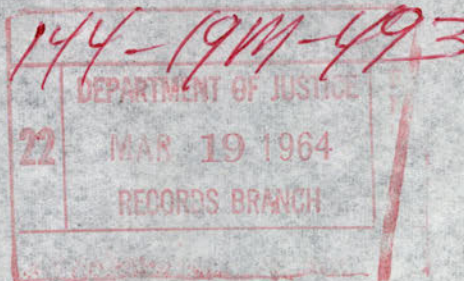
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1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 28, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following additional developments have occurred in connection with the racial situation in Albany, Georgia.

On August 27, 1962, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Reverend Ralph Abernathy arrived in Albany, Georgia. They are presently residing at the home of Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement.

A mass meeting of the Albany Movement took place at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Albany, on August 27, 1962. Approximately 100 ministers both Negro and white attended.

Reverend Mr. King, Reverend Mr. Abernathy and Dr. Anderson addressed the meeting. Reverend Mr. King mentioned the two suits which would be heard in United States District Court, Albany, on August 30, 1962. These suits deal with Negro attempts to desegregate all public facilities in Albany and the enjoining of the City of Albany from interfering with demonstrations.

Reverend Mr. Abernathy spoke on the Georgia Democratic primary election to be held on September 12, 1962, and urged registered voters to cast votes against gubernatorial candidate Marvin Griffin.

The Albany Ministerial Association declined to meet with the visiting ministers on August 28, 1962, stating the Association felt nothing could be accomplished by a meeting.

The "Chicago Tribune" in its issue of August 27, 1962, reported that a group of 42 Chicago clergymen and laymen under the name, Chicago Interreligious Delegation to Albany, departed for Albany on August 26, 1962, in response to an appeal of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

144-19M-493

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS BRANCH
	MAR 19 1964	

*File
Webb*

The Attorney General

The delegation is headed by Reverend Douglas M. Still, officer of Church Federation of Greater Chicago. The article indicates the group has been asked to spend at least several days in Albany jails before posting bond.

Other members of delegation are: Reverend Hugo Leaming who was arrested in February, 1962, for participation in a sit-in demonstration at the University of Chicago under the sponsorship of the Congress of Racial Equality; Reverend J. N. Wordlaw, Pastor of Mount Hebron Baptist Church, Chicago, who conducted the funeral services for Geraldine Lightfoot, wife of Claude Lightfoot, the Illinois leader of the Communist Party, United States of America; and Reverend Earl B. Cruser, Chicago, who signed in August, 1960, a petition in behalf of Morton Sobell, convicted atomic spy.

The Chicago Police Department furnished information that a number of participants in the delegation are considered reputable ministers of Chicago area.

The United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held a public rally and cross burning near Savannah, Georgia, on August 18, 1962. Attendance was estimated at up to 500 persons, approximately one half of whom wore Klan robes.

The main speaker was Calvin Craig, Grand Dragon of Georgia for the United Klans, who charged both Federal and local governments with "pushing around" the white people of Georgia. He announced a gigantic rally of the United Klans would be held at Albany, Georgia, on Labor Day, September 3, 1962, in order to "turn Albany white again." Craig stated he expected 5000 Klansmen from Georgia and at least 1000 Klansmen from Alabama and Florida.

Information concerning the September 3, 1962, rally has been set forth in previous memoranda and state and local authorities have been alerted.

Information concerning additional developments at Albany, Georgia, will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 28, 1962

JH FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



fm

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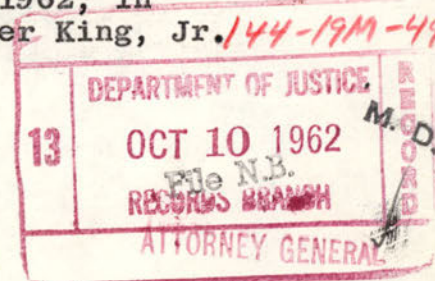
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The Attorney General

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Information concerning the September 3, 1962, rally has been set forth in previous memoranda and state and local authorities have been alerted.

Information concerning additional developments at Albany, Georgia, will be promptly furnished to the Department.

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 28, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

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Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 27, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following additional developments took place in Albany, Georgia, over the week end of August 25, and August 26, 1962.

There was no activity on the part of the Albany Movement during the day or evening of Saturday, August 25, 1962.

A meeting had been scheduled on August 25, 1962, of the Southern White Improvement Bureau, Incorporated, an organization organized to conduct an economic boycott against Negroes in Albany. This meeting was not held due to inclement weather.

On Sunday, August 26, 1962, two Negroes attended church services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Albany without incident.

A caravan of five station wagons with a total of approximately forty to forty-five persons left the vicinity of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, New York City, at 6:15 P.M., August 26, 1962, bound for Albany, Georgia. Most of these persons are clergymen. About thirty-five are white and the remainder are Negro. This information has been furnished to local authorities in Albany, Georgia.

An article in the "Newark Evening News" of August 24, 1962, had indicated that five clergymen, along with others from New York and Connecticut, had made arrangements for a brief demonstration at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, New York City, on August 26, 1962, following which they would leave for Albany, Georgia, by special bus. The article indicated the trip was in response to a call from Dr. Martin Luther King as a result of the burning of the Shady Grove Baptist Church in Leesburg, Georgia.

144-19M-493

13	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	REC'D
	OCT 10 1962	
	RECORDS BRANCH	
ATTORNEY GENERAL		

The Attorney General

The article identified five of the clergymen as follows: Reverend John W. P. Collier, Jr., Rabbi Israel S. Dresner, Rabbi Sidney D. Shanken, Reverend Frank Williams, and Reverend Horace P. Sparper. The article indicated that Reverend Mr. Collier and Rabbi Dresner were coordinating the program in New Jersey.

Information concerning additional developments will be promptly furnished to the Department.

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Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 27, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
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The Attorney General

August 27, 1962

Director, FBI

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144-19M-493

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
22	MAR 19 1964
RECORDS BRANCH	

File
McK

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-06-85 BY SP-10N-JCS

DECLASSIFIED BY
SP-10N-JCS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 25, 1962

gwt FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: **RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**



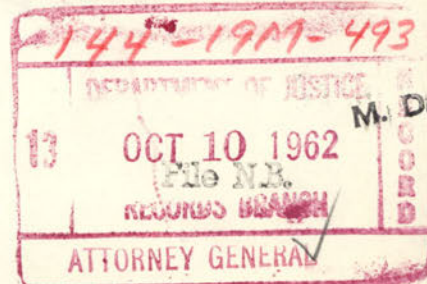
The Albany Movement held a mass meeting on the evening of August 24, 1962, at Kiokee Baptist Church, Albany, Georgia, with approximately 100 persons in attendance.

Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, Administrative Assistant to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., conducted the meeting and was critical of the lack of enthusiasm on the part of participants in the Albany Movement. Mr. Walker announced that Reverend Mr. King may not arrive in Albany until August 30, 1962.

Mr. Walker and Mr. J. H. Calhoun, a Negro lawyer allegedly from Atlanta, spoke at the meeting and encouraged voter registration so that candidates favorable to Negroes could be elected to the City Commission of Albany.

Mayor Asa Kelley of Albany on August 24, 1962, received a telegram from a Reverend Ralph Lord Roy, Pastor of Grace Methodist Church, New York City. Reverend Mr. Roy, as leader of a group making a pilgrimage to Albany, requested the Mayor and City Commissioners to meet with the group on August 28, 1962, to discuss integration. No reply has been made to this telegram.

gwt A hearing of the two suits filed by Negroes of Albany against the City of Albany in United States District Court (Number 730 and Number 731), one seeking desegregation of all public facilities in Albany and the other seeking to enjoin the city from interfering with demonstrations, is scheduled to be heard August 30, 1962, in United States District Court, Albany.



The Attorney General

Trials for three persons arrested August 19, 1962, for attempted sit-in at the First Baptist Church were held August 24, 1962. They were convicted and sentenced to pay \$200 or serve sixty days in jail.

Three persons arrested August 14, 1962, when they attempted to sit-in at the Albany Bowling Lanes were tried and convicted on August 24, 1962, and were each sentenced to pay \$54 or serve ten days in jail.

Mr. H. T. Kearse, Superintendent of Lee County Schools, advised Sheriff R. A. Forrester of Lee County, Georgia, on August 23, 1962, that he had received information that members of John Mays' family, a wealthy Negro family in Lee County, planned to block the school bus when the bus passed the Mays' residence on August 24, 1962. The Mays family intended to have Negro children board the bus.

Sheriff Forrester observed the bus pass the Mays' residence August 24, 1962, and a group of Negroes was assembled; however, no effort was made to stop the bus.

Handbills are being distributed to Negroes in Lee County urging no attendance at Lee County Training School, a Negro school, until improvements along various lines are made. There is no indication of the origin of the handbills but Sheriff Forrester believes the Mays family is probably responsible.

Additional information concerning developments at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 25, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

The Albany Movement held a mass meeting on the evening of August 24, 1962, at Kiokoe Baptist Church, Albany, Georgia, with approximately 100 persons in attendance.

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Sheriff Forrester observed the bus pass the Mays' residence August 24, 1962, and a group of Negroes was assembled; however, no effort was made to stop the bus.

Handbills are being distributed to Negroes in Lee County urging no attendance at Lee County Training School, a Negro school, until improvements along various lines are made. There is no indication of the origin of the handbills but Sheriff Forrester believes the Mays family is probably responsible.

Additional information concerning developments at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

Appropriate local officials at Albany have been advised.

Additional information concerning the situation at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 25, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

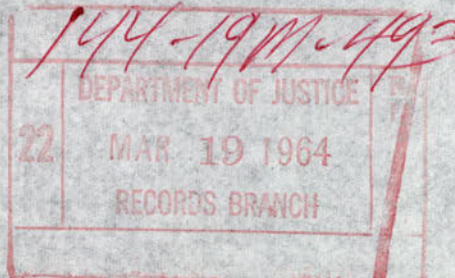
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File
WALK

The Attorney General

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①- The Deputy Attorney General

**1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General**

The Attorney General

August 24, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

There was no activity of the Albany Movement at Albany, Georgia, during the day or the evening of August 23, 1962. No mass meetings of this Movement are scheduled to take place prior to August 27, 1962.

The group of ministers, mentioned in my memorandum of August 23, 1962, which group was scheduled to arrive in Albany today will not arrive until August 27, 1962. Information has been received that this group is now scheduled to leave New York City by bus on August 26, 1962, for Albany. The exact number of individuals in the group has not been determined.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., will return to Albany on August 27, 1962. His assistant, Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, is scheduled to return to Albany today, August 24, 1962.

Information has been received from the Albany, Georgia, Police Department that Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, is in New York City for the purpose of addressing an unidentified group this evening, August 24, 1962.

Information concerning additional developments in relation to the Albany situation will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

74-19M-493

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	MAR 19 1964
	RECORDS BRANCH

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

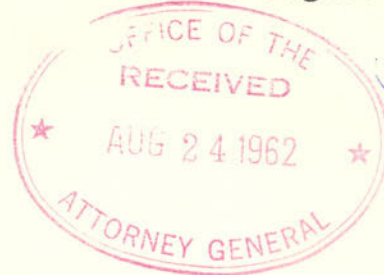
Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 24, 1962

JHA
FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



There was no activity of the Albany Movement at Albany, Georgia, during the day or the evening of August 23, 1962. No mass meetings of this Movement are scheduled to take place prior to August 27, 1962.

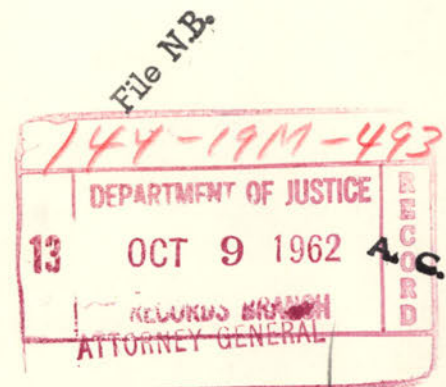
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Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., will return to Albany on August 27, 1962. His assistant, Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, is scheduled to return to Albany today, August 24, 1962.

Information has been received from the Albany, Georgia, Police Department that Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, is in New York City for the purpose of addressing an unidentified group this evening, August 24, 1962.

Information concerning additional developments in relation to the Albany situation will be promptly furnished to the Department.

- File*
- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
 - 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General



The Attorney General

August 24, 1962

Director, FBI

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RACIAL MATTERS**

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SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
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RACIAL MATTERS



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Approximately 100 Negroes attended and voter registration was discussed. An announcement was made that the out-of-town ministers who were scheduled to arrive in Albany on August 23, 1962, would not arrive until August 24, 1962. A meeting is scheduled for the Kiokee Baptist Church on August 24, 1962.

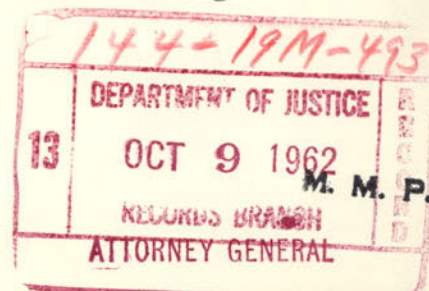
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At the meeting, several unidentified participants mentioned that Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, is in New York recruiting ministers to come to Albany.

No arrests were made by the Albany, Georgia, Police Department on August 22, 1962, due to the racial situation.

Sheriff R. A. Forrester, Lee County, Georgia, advised on August 22, 1962, that he had checked out the residence of Mrs. Annie Raines about midnight of August 21, 1962, and no disturbance was noted.

As reported in my memorandum of August 22, 1962, Mr. C. B. King, a Negro attorney, had furnished our Atlanta Office on August 21, 1962, information from a Miss Peggy Dammond of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference that a crowd of white people was gathering at the Raines' residence where a voter registration meeting was in progress on the evening of August 21, 1962.



The Attorney General

Reverend James Bevel, official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, advised on August 22, 1962, that he had been at the Raines' residence and there had been no disturbance or molestation of persons at the meeting in the Raines' house. Reverend Mr. Bevel indicated that some cars had been in the neighborhood.

Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff, white, who had been arrested on July 30, 1962, charged with disorderly conduct, congregating on the sidewalk and refusing to obey a police officer, was tried on August 22, 1962, in Recorder's Court. She was sentenced to 30 days in jail. She was given credit for the 23 days she had been in jail and seven days were suspended.

Darold and Mary Jane Hemphill, both white, who were convicted on August 20, 1962, in Recorder's Court following their arrest on August 14, 1962, for trespass, were released on August 21, 1962, after a \$300 appeal bond on each of them was posted by Mr. C. B. King, Negro attorney.

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The Attorney General

August 23, 1962

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The Attorney General

August 23, 1962

Director, FBI

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The Attorney General

August 23, 1962

Director, FBI

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RACIAL MATTERS

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The Attorney General

August 22, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

The following additional developments occurred at Albany, Georgia, on August 21, 1962.

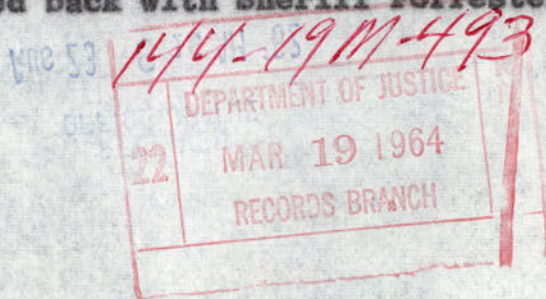
Forty Negroes attended a meeting of the Albany Movement which was held at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Albany. No incidents or arrests occurred as a result of this meeting.

During the afternoon of August 21, 1962, two Negroes picketed Friedlander's Fashion Shop in Albany and departed voluntarily after a short time.

Two Negroes picketed in front of Woolworth's and Grant's stores at the Midtown Shopping Plaza in Albany during the afternoon of August 21, 1962, but left voluntarily after picketing for five minutes.

On August 21, 1962, at 10:08 P.M., Mr. C. B. King, Negro attorney, telephonically advised the Atlanta Office that he received a call from Miss Peggy Dammond of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee who was at the home of Mrs. Annie Raines at Leesburg, Georgia. According to Miss Dammond, a voter registration meeting was in session at the home of Mrs. Raines and a crowd of white persons was gathering at the residence. Mr. King could furnish no additional information and stated the matter had not been reported to any other law enforcement agency.

Sheriff R. A. Forrester, Leesburg, Georgia, was furnished the above information at 10:12 P.M., August 21, 1962. At approximately 11:45 P.M., August 21, 1962, our Atlanta Office checked back with Sheriff Forrester and he



The Attorney General

had not gone to the residence of Mrs. Raines. The Sheriff indicated there was a telephone at the residence of Mrs. Raines and he had not received any complaint from the residence concerning a crowd of white persons gathering.

Additional details concerning the Albany situation will be promptly furnished to the Department.

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Assistant Attorney General**

The Attorney General

August 21, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

On August 20, 1962, Darold Hemphill and his wife, Jane, both white, were tried and convicted in Recorder's Court, Albany, Georgia, on a charge of trespass growing out of their arrest on August 14, 1962, at the Albany Bowling Lanes. They were sentenced to a \$200 fine or 60 days in jail. They were incarcerated in lieu of paying the fine.

Darold Hemphill is alleged to be the Administrative Assistant to the City Manager of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. At the time of the arrest of the Hemphills, they were in the company of four Negroes.

Mrs. Edwina Smith, secretary to Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, advised on August 16, 1962, there has been evidence the telephone of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Albany, Georgia, has been tapped. She stated that approximately two weeks ago a newspaper reporter for the "Atlanta Journal" named Rugaber (phonetic) was attempting to call in a story and while using the telephone, someone broke in on the conversation and called him a "dirty" name.

Mrs. Smith also complained that on August 16, 1962, while Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dr. W. G. Anderson of the Albany Movement, and Mr. Wyatt Walker were having a conference call, a Mr. Leon Daniels, a reporter for United Press International news service, called the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and asked what the conference was about.

Still another incident related by Mrs. Smith occurred on August 10, 1962, when Reverend Mr. King was making a conference call and a broadcast came over the television news

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The above facts were discussed with Mr. Judson Bowles, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, August 20, 1962, and he requested no investigation pending a review of a report in this matter.

A confidential racial informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that at a two-day meeting of the National Ku Klux Klan held at Wakulla Springs, Florida, on August 11 and August 12, 1962, a general discussion was held concerning the racial situation at Albany.

Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, commented at the meeting that Negroes want the Klan or any white person to create some violence in Albany so they, the Negroes, can capitalize on the violence. Mr. Shelton stated the Klan must be extremely cautious so there will be no violence in the Albany, Georgia, area.

A mass meeting of the Albany Movement was held on August 20, 1962, at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, Albany, with approximately 800 Negroes in attendance.

Miss Penelope Patch, a white female from Englewood, New Jersey, connected with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, announced plans to lead pickets on August 21, 1962. The destination and time of picketing is to be announced today, August 21, 1962, at a mass meeting to be held at 11:00 a.m.

At the meeting on August 20, 1962, school integration was discussed and efforts are to be made to register students at the Albany High School and East Albany Junior High School. An intensified boycott of white merchants of Albany, Georgia, was also urged at the meeting.

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It is noted that Rabbi Israel S. Dresner of Springfield, New Jersey, left Albany, Georgia, last week to recruit 100 ministers to come to Albany.

On August 20, 1962, the Executive Committee of the Southern White Improvement Bureau, Incorporated, mentioned in my memorandum of August 20, 1962, met in Albany with 16 white persons in attendance. Officers were elected and Dewey McDuffie, a washing machine repairman, was elected President.

The primary purpose of the group is to effect an economic boycott by white residents against Negroes and to encourage white voter registration. The next meeting of the Southern White Improvement Bureau, Incorporated, is scheduled for August 25, 1962.

A similar group, unnamed as yet, will meet at a restaurant in Albany tonight, August 21, 1962. This group is headed by Richard Taylor, a bailiff of a Justice of the Peace.

Local authorities at Albany are aware of plans of the Albany Movement and have been advised of the meetings mentioned above.

Information concerning additional developments will be promptly furnished to the Department.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
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DATE: August 21, 1962

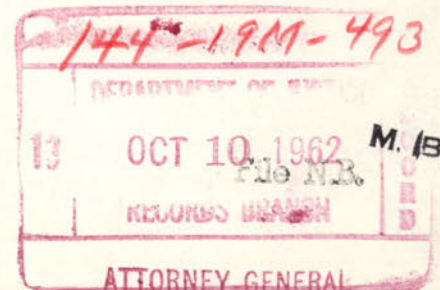
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**RACIAL SITUATION
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RACIAL MATTERS**

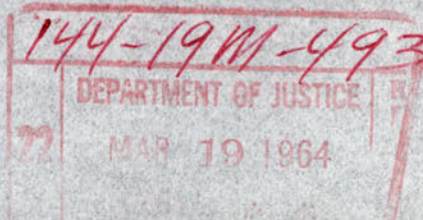
The following additional developments have occurred in connection with the racial situation in Albany, Georgia.

Small groups of Negroes attempted to attend services at five white Protestant churches in Albany on August 19, 1962. Each group was met at the door of the church by church people and requested to leave. The groups at four of the churches did leave. One group, consisting of one male adult Negro and two adult female Negroes, refused to leave the First Baptist Church. The three were arrested, charged with trespass and bond was set at \$200 each.

A Negro, J. L. Jones, was arrested on August 19, 1962, at the Mount Pilgrim Baptist Church, a Negro church, when he appeared at the church, identified himself as a preacher, and an active participant in the Albany Movement. He refused to leave when requested to do so and was arrested for trespass on a warrant signed by a deacon of the church.

Lieutenant W. T. Beauchamp, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and R. A. Forrester, Sheriff of Lee County, Georgia, advised on August 18, 1962, that J. C. Wheeler, Deputy Fire Marshal, Office of State Fire Marshal, Atlanta, Georgia, came to Leesburg, Georgia, on August 17, 1962, and examined the ruins of the Shady Grove Baptist Church. Wheeler stated there was absolutely no indication of an explosion and no physical evidence of arson. Wheeler stated his office was listing the cause of the fire as undetermined but called attention to the intense electrical storm in the vicinity of the church on the night of August 14, 1962, and morning of August 15, 1962. He also mentioned the possibility the fire was caused by faulty wiring at the church.

A meeting of the Southern White Improvement Bureau, which was referred to in previous memoranda as the Southern White Citizens Improvement Committee, was held on a "drag strip," a raceway for cars, near Albany on



The Attorney General

August 18, 1962. The purpose of the group is to enforce a nonviolent, economic boycott against Negroes in the Albany area, particularly those Negroes participating in the Albany Movement or allied organizations. Methods of implementing the boycott are to be discussed at a later meeting after an election of officers. The next meeting of this group is scheduled for the evening of August 21, 1962.

The National White Americans Party, an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic group with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, held a meeting in Atlanta, on August 18, 1962. The meeting was attended by Robert Bowling, Richard Bowling, George Bright, Sam Bright, Ned Dupes and others. Dupes is connected with the National States Rights Party, another anti-Negro and anti-Semitic group with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama. At the meeting, it was decided a small group would go to Albany but no demonstrations would be held. On August 18, 1962, handbills were distributed in Albany announcing a meeting of the National White Americans Party on August 18, 1962, on unidentified property ten miles south of Albany. The handbills indicated a flagman would be present to direct persons to the location of the meeting.

The Dougherty County Sheriff's Office and the Dougherty County Police Department were aware of the meeting.

The meeting was held on the evening of August 18, 1962, in an open field ten miles from Albany on property allegedly owned by one Leo Strawder.

Richard Bowling spoke and mentioned the meeting at Leesburg, Georgia, on August 11, 1962, which was broken up by Alfred Faeber, mentioned in my memorandum of August 17, 1962. Bowling referred to Faeber as a "Jew Communist."

Bowling in his speech mentioned that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, backed by "Jew Communists," was encouraging intermarriage of the races. He also indicated that

The Attorney General

Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter is responsible for the Supreme Court's attitude on integration. He encouraged those in attendance to "fight Martin Luther King, Jr., and his Jew Communist backers." Bowling announced his desire to organize a local chapter of the National States Rights Party and stated that plans are being formulated for a street demonstration in the near future in Albany protesting the activities of the Albany Movement.

Approximately 55 persons attended the meeting. Bowling, after the meeting, advised police officers he and his group were returning to Atlanta and should they return to Albany they would not carry firearms. During the meeting, Bowling and his group wore arm bands with a thunderbolt emblem and carried firearms. The thunderbolt is the emblem of the National States Rights Party and during the meeting Bowling announced the National White Americans Party was being consolidated into the National States Rights Party.

Information concerning additional developments will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

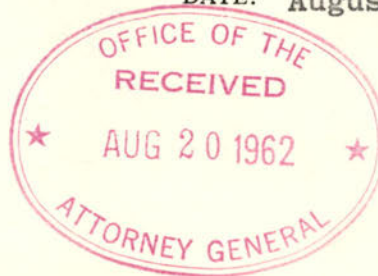
Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 18, 1962

JH
FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



There were no racial demonstrations in Albany, Georgia, on August 17, 1962.

Information has been received that a meeting of the Southern White Citizens Improvement Committee is to be held on a "drag strip," a raceway for cars, near Albany today, August 18, 1962, at 2:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

The Southern White Citizens Improvement Committee allegedly grew out of a meeting of four individuals, all residents of Albany, Georgia, which meeting was held on August 17, 1962, at Albany. These individuals are Richard Taylor, a bailiff of a Justice of the Peace; Wes Strom, the operator of Sunlite Cleaners; Charles Blackwell, operator of the B & M Truck Stop; and C. Larry Malone, another operator of the B & M Truck Stop.

Information has previously been received that C. Larry Malone was the local contact in Albany, Georgia, for the National White Americans Party, an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic group with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. A meeting was planned for this group for August 18, 1962, at Malone's truck stop, but was canceled after Malone was contacted by Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett of the Albany, Georgia, Police Department.

File
A confidential racial informant has advised that at a consolidation meeting of Klan groups at Tallahassee, Florida, on August 11, and August 12, 1962, it was announced that the Klan will have a special weekend meeting over Labor Day, 1962, at Albany, Georgia, at the B & M Truck Stop.

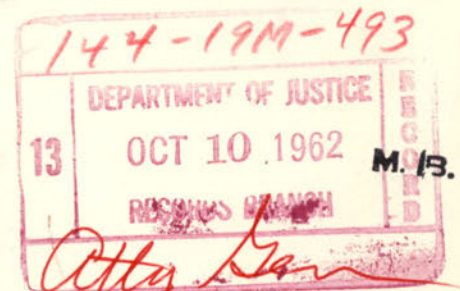


FIG NR.

The Attorney General

Another person instrumental in furthering the meeting to be held today, August 18, 1962, of the Southern White Citizens Improvement Committee is one George Etheredge, the operator of a Standard filling station in Albany. Etheredge is known to the Albany Police Department as a former Klansman and a financier of bootleggers.

The Dougherty County Sheriff's Office is aware of the meeting to be held at the "drag strip" located eight miles south of Albany, Georgia. The meeting will be patrolled by the Sheriff's Office, and if any disorder occurs, the meeting will be broken up.

Additional information obtained concerning the racial situation at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 18, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

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The Attorney General

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1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 18, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

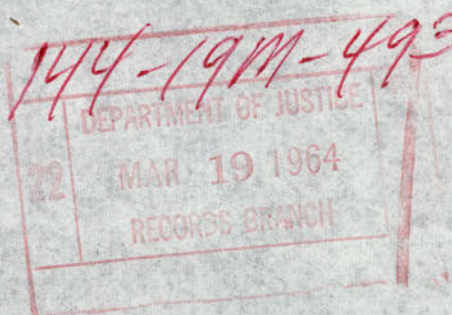
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File
W. M.

The Attorney General

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① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

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The Attorney General

August 17, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following additional developments have occurred in connection with the racial situation at Albany, Georgia.

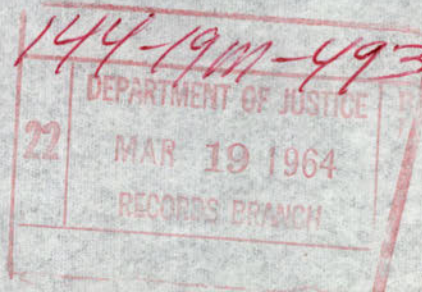
A meeting of the Albany Movement which had been scheduled for 11:00 A.M., Eastern Standard Time, on August 16, 1962, was canceled.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, his assistant, left Albany, Georgia, on August 16, 1962, to go to Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, held a press conference in Albany on August 16, 1962, and announced there would be no mass marches held by the Albany Movement before Thursday, August 23, 1962. He stated there would be small demonstrations such as sit-ins and prayer demonstrations starting today, August 17, 1962.

Dr. Anderson announced that Rabbi Israel Dresner who came to Albany from Baltimore, Maryland, on August 10, 1962, would leave Albany on August 17, 1962, to go north to recruit at least 100 ministers to make a pilgrimage to Albany. Rabbi Israel Dresner is originally from Springfield, New Jersey.

Miss Margaret Trotter Dammond, who has been referred to in previous memoranda as Peggy Dammond, a Field Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was reinterviewed on August 16, 1962, concerning the fire at the Shady Grove Baptist Church, Lee County, Georgia, and the anonymous telephone call received by the family of Mrs. Nettie Mays of Lee County, Georgia. She advised that she had no firsthand knowledge concerning either of these incidents.



File
Tide BK

The Attorney General

Miss Dammond furnished a signed statement in which she stated, "Prior to the burning of the church during the week at various times we, others and myself, heard talk that the church we were using and the homes we lived in would be burned and bombed. The night before the church burning, while at the beauty parlor, I heard that something would happen to the church." She could not identify the source of this information she obtained at the beauty parlor.

Miss Dammond advised that by the word "we," she meant herself, Miss Joan Maxwell, Mr. Alfonso Hubbard and Mrs. Annie Raines. Maxwell and Hubbard are members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Mrs. Raines is a resident of Lee County.

Mr. Agnew James, Chairman of the Board of Deacons, Shady Grove Church, advised he learned of the burning of the church from a neighbor, Mr. Hawkin Simmons, at 6:30 A.M., Eastern Standard Time, on August 15, 1962. He and Simmons went to the church and after looking over the site proceeded to the home of an insurance agent, a Mr. Tharp of Leesburg, Georgia. Mr. Tharp was out of town.

Miss Penelope Ramsdell Patch of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was interviewed on August 16, 1962. She was released from jail on August 16, 1962, where she had been incarcerated since August 11, 1962, on a charge of failure to leave the premises (of the Holiday Inn) after being requested to do so by the management. Miss Patch could furnish no information concerning the fire at the church.

A meeting was held at Leesburg, Georgia, on August 11, 1962, allegedly attended by Klan members and members of a white supremacy group. Another meeting was scheduled for August 18, 1962, in Dougherty County; however, Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett contacted C. Larry Malone, the operator of the B & M Truck Stop, Albany, Georgia, who was to have supplied the meeting place, and Malone agreed not to arrange the meeting in Dougherty County.

Members of the National White Americans Party attended the August 11, 1962, meeting in Leesburg, which meeting of approximately 60 persons was broken up when Mr. Alfred Faerber of the Jewish faith appeared and publicly

The Attorney General

defended his faith. Mr. Faerber since that time has received threatening telephone calls and a floral arrangement. Mr. Faerber has sent his family to New York due to threats. Local authorities have been advised of these threats.

The National White Americans Party is an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic group with headquarters in Atlanta. Its leaders are Richard and Robert Bowling who were indicted for the bombing of the Jewish Temple in Atlanta, Georgia, on October 12, 1958.

The local authorities of Lee County, Dougherty County, the City of Albany and state authorities are aware of identities of the leaders of the National White Americans Party and their associates and their plans to hold a meeting in Albany on August 18, 1962. Chief Pritchett does not believe the meeting will occur.

Additional developments concerning the Albany situation will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 16, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

The Albany Movement did not conduct a meeting at the Shiloh Baptist Church at noon on August 15, 1962, as had been scheduled.

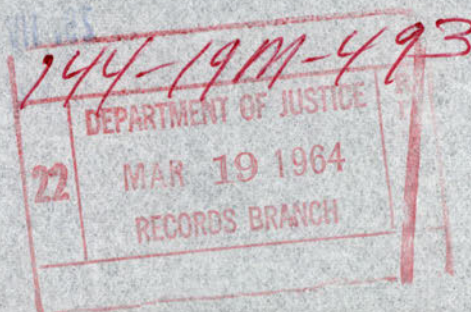
Sheriff R. A. Forrester, Lee County, Georgia, furnished information that a prayer meeting was held on August 15, 1962, at the site of the burned Shady Grove Baptist Church, Lee County, Georgia. This prayer meeting was led by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Shady Grove Baptist Church, a church for Negroes, which is approximately fourteen miles northeast of Albany, Georgia, was discovered burning on the morning of August 15, 1962. Chief E. E. Moody, Albany Fire Department, who is considered an expert on arson, arrived at the scene on August 15, 1962, at 8:30 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, and estimated the church had been burning four or five hours at that time. He stated there was no evidence of an explosion and no indication of arson. There was an electrical storm on the night of August 14, 1962.

Information has been received that voter registration meetings had been held regularly at this church in the past.

Miss Ozzie Belle Mays, daughter of Mrs. John (Nettie) Mays, of a wealthy Negro farm family in Lee County, received an anonymous call on August 15, 1962. The caller threatened to burn her residence and made reference to the burning of the Shady Grove Church. Mrs. Mays has not been active in the Albany Movement but nine of her ten children have been active in and attended voter registration meetings at the church.

Local and state authorities have been informed of the anonymous call.



*File
M. B. K.*

The Attorney General

Another Negro woman, Mrs. Willie Lou Forster, a cousin of the Mayses', who owns a store in De Soto, Sumter County, Georgia, received an anonymous phone call on August 14, 1962, that her store was on fire. The family checked on the store and it was not on fire and was unharmed.

Mr. John Doar of the Civil Rights Division advised on the evening of August 15, 1962, that he had received a telephone call from Miss Carolyn Mays, the daughter of Mrs. Nettie Mays. Miss Carolyn Mays advised Mr. Doar her sister, Ozzie Belle Mays, had received an anonymous call threatening to burn her residence. The caller made mention of the burning of the Negro church in Lee County. The name Peggy Diamond (Dammond) was given to Mr. Doar by Carolyn Mays.

It is believed that this call is the same anonymous threat mentioned above. Mr. Doar requested interviews of Carolyn Mays, Ozzie Belle Mays, and Peggy Diamond (Dammond) for information concerning the anonymous calls and also for any information they may possess concerning the burning of the church.

Carolyn Mays and Ozzie Belle Mays were interviewed and furnished substantially the same information as set forth above.

Miss Peggy Dammond, a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, had been interviewed on the morning of August 15, 1962, at which time she advised that officials of the Shady Grove Baptist Church were aware that the church had burned at 5:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, on August 15, 1962. Miss Dammond stated that Deacon Frank James and Head Deacon Agnew James of the church, who is also President of the Lee County Voter Registration Movement, had been to the church in the early morning hours on August 15, 1962, and verified the fact the church had burned.

Miss Dammond is being re-interviewed today, August 16, 1962, to ascertain if she has any additional facts concerning this matter.

The Attorney General

Mr. Doar, on the evening of August 15, 1962, had also telephonically requested interviews of Miss Penelope Patch, of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Mr. Agnew James. Miss Patch is presently in jail in Albany and will not be interviewed while incarcerated. Mr. James will be interviewed today, August 16, 1962.

Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, assistant to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mr. James Forman, who is connected with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, were interviewed and could furnish no first-hand information concerning the fire at the church.

Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett of the Albany Police Department, advised on August 15, 1962, that Dr. W. G. Anderson, Mr. M. S. Page, Reverend C. W. Reynolds, Reverend E. V. Grant and Mrs. Irene Wright appeared at the Albany City Commission meeting on August 15, 1962, and identified themselves as officials of the Albany Movement.

Mr. M. S. Page acted as spokesman and requested clarification of the following:

- (1) Whether the city intended to abide by the 1961 Interstate Commission ruling;
- (2) Whether the city still agrees with the policy to exchange cash bonds for property bonds for persons arrested since December, 1961; and
- (3) Whether the city intends to offer any interference to desegregation of buses and whether the city will in the future interfere with peaceful protest.

The group also requested speedy dispositions of all cases pending against demonstrators since December, 1961, and complete desegregation in every public form.

The Attorney General

Mayor Asa Kelley acted as the spokesman for the City Commission and told the group the questions proposed were presently resting within jurisdiction of the Federal Court and the citizens and officials of Albany would abide by the Court's decision.

A meeting attended by approximately 600 Negroes occurred at the Shiloh Church in the evening on August 15, 1962. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., announced he was leaving for Atlanta on August 16, 1962, but would return to Albany if needed.

Additional information concerning the Albany racial situation and related incidents will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 15, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

On August 14, 1962, an executive meeting of the Albany Movement was held at the residence of Mr. Marion S. Page, Secretary of the Albany Movement, in Albany, Georgia. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Reverend Ralph Abernathy and members of the Executive Committee were present.

Domestic employees attended a meeting on the evening of August 14, 1962, at the Mount Olive Baptist Church in Albany and discussed terminating their employment for white persons.

A meeting is scheduled today, August 15, 1962, at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Albany.

A small mixed group of Negro and white individuals appeared at the Ritz, a Negro theatre in Albany, on August 14, 1962, and sought admission. The group was asked to leave and all persons in the group did leave except two Negro males who were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

Another group of six individuals, consisting of four Negroes and two white persons, appeared on August 14, 1962, at the Albany Bowling Lanes. All were requested to leave and were arrested when they refused to do so.

Two Negroes and two white persons in a group on August 14, 1962, sought admission to the Albany Theatre, Stem's Restaurant and Crowe's Drug Store in Albany and were denied admission. They left in each instance without incident.

At Rome, Georgia, yesterday, August 14, 1962, two Negro females attempted to obtain service at a drug-store and were refused. Rome is approximately 241 miles north of Albany, Georgia. Chief of Police Theodore B.

144-19M-493

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	MAR 19 1964
	RECORDS BRANCH

*File
MBK*

The Attorney General

Peacock, Rome Police Department, has advised that a meeting of the Rome Chamber of Commerce was held on August 14, 1962, to discuss this incident and the press was invited.

Additional information concerning the racial situation in Albany and related incidents will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 15, 1962

JW
FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



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ATTORNEY GENERAL		

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The Attorney General

August 15, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

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Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 14, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., returned to Albany, Georgia, on the evening of August 13, 1962, and is staying at the residence of Dr. W. G. Anderson, the founder of the Albany Movement.

Chief of Police, Laurie Pritchett, Albany, advised that Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, assistant to Reverend Mr. King, did not go to Detroit, Michigan, as planned on August 11, 1962.

On August 13, 1962, two pickets appeared at the Carnegie Library, Albany, which has been closed by police. They left when requested to do so by the police department.

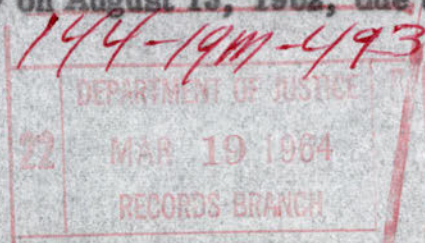
A meeting of approximately 1500 Negroes was held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church on the evening of August 13, 1962. The meeting was addressed by Dr. W. G. Anderson, who urged a continued boycott of local merchants. He also stressed voter registration for the city election to be held in November, 1962, in order that Negro city commissioners could be elected.

Dr. Anderson also discussed plans to have parents register their children in Albany high schools this fall. No plans were discussed for mass demonstrations in Albany but small demonstrations at lunch counters, cafeterias and public tax-supported institutions will continue.

Reverend Mr. King and Reverend Ralph Abernathy made an appearance at the meeting at the Mt. Zion Church and Reverend Mr. King stated he planned to remain in Albany to lead the fight for integration.

Another meeting is scheduled this evening, August 14, 1962, at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Albany.

There were no arrests in Albany on August 13, 1962, due to racial conditions.



The Attorney General

The five individuals arrested at the Holiday Inn restaurant on August 11, 1962, were tried in Recorder's Court, Albany, on August 13, 1962, and each was sentenced to a fine of \$200 or sixty days in jail.

Three members of the American Nazi Party arrived in Albany on August 12, 1962, and are camping out in a wooded area. They reported their arrival to the Albany Police Department.

Information had previously been received that Mr. Julian C. Hall, Chairman of the St. Louis Committee in Support of the Albany Movement, 4988A Potomac Street, St. Louis 9, Missouri, planned a "spiritual demonstration" on Sunday, August 12, 1962, in St. Louis, Missouri. This committee was allegedly started by the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A sparsely attended meeting did take place in St. Louis, on August 12, 1962, attended by Negroes and white persons. Clergymen of the Jewish, Catholic and Protestant faiths offered prayers in support of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Albany Movement. Those present were urged to write letters to the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, and the Chief of Police at Albany, Georgia.

Information was received from the St. Louis Police Department that Julian C. Hall is white, approximately thirty years of age and is employed as a social worker at the Malcolm Bliss Psychiatric Hospital. Hall was the former head of the Public Welfare office at Huntsville, Alabama, from which position he was discharged for his support of Negro integration activities.

Additional information received concerning the Albany situation will be promptly furnished to the Department.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 14, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

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RACIAL MATTERS



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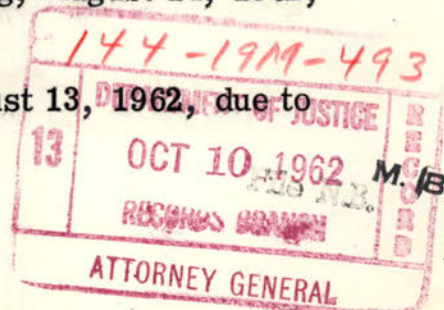
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Information had previously been received that Mr. Julian C. Hall, Chairman of the St. Louis Committee in Support of the Albany Movement, 4988A Potomac Street, St. Louis 9, Missouri, planned a "spiritual demonstration" on Sunday, August 12, 1962, in St. Louis, Missouri. This committee was allegedly started by the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A sparsely attended meeting did take place in St. Louis, on August 12, 1962, attended by Negroes and white persons. Clergymen of the Jewish, Catholic and Protestant faiths offered prayers in support of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Albany Movement. Those present were urged to write letters to the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, and the Chief of Police at Albany, Georgia.

Information was received from the St. Louis Police Department that Julian C. Hall is white, approximately thirty years of age and is employed as a social worker at the Malcolm Bliss Psychiatric Hospital. Hall was the former head of the Public Welfare office at Huntsville, Alabama, from which position he was discharged for his support of Negro integration activities.

Additional information received concerning the Albany situation will be promptly furnished to the Department.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 14, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., returned to Albany, Georgia, on the evening of August 13, 1962, and is staying at the residence of Dr. W. G. Anderson, the founder of the Albany Movement.

Chief of Police, Laurie Pritchett, Albany, advised that Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, assistant to Reverend Mr. King, did not go to Detroit, Michigan, as planned on August 11, 1962.

On August 13, 1962, two pickets appeared at the Carnegie Library, Albany, which has been closed by police. They left when requested to do so by the police department.

A meeting of approximately 1500 Negroes was held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church on the evening of August 13, 1962. The meeting was addressed by Dr. W. G. Anderson, who urged a continued boycott of local merchants. He also stressed voter registration for the city election to be held in November, 1962, in order that Negro city commissioners could be elected.

Dr. Anderson also discussed plans to have parents register their children in Albany high schools this fall. No plans were discussed for mass demonstrations in Albany but small demonstrations at lunch counters, cafeterias and public tax-supported institutions will continue.

Reverend Mr. King and Reverend Ralph Abernathy made an appearance at the meeting at the Mt. Zion Church and Reverend Mr. King stated he planned to remain in Albany to lead the fight for integration.

Another meeting is scheduled this evening, August 14, 1962, at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Albany.

There were no arrests in Albany on August 13, 1962, due to racial conditions.

The Attorney General

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August 13, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The City Commissioners of Albany, Georgia, met on August 11, 1962, and thereafter issued a press release. The Commissioners noted the departure from Albany of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and stated that it was the beginning of a quieter and more relaxed atmosphere between Negroes and white persons.

The Commissioners reiterated their policy of enforcing laws which are violated and mentioned that they would hear any person at regular city commission meetings.

No specific mention was made in the press release of the telegram which was sent by Albany Movement officials to the City Commission on August 10, 1962, which telegram requested an audience with the Commission.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Reverend Ralph Abernathy have airline reservations to return to Albany, Georgia, today, August 13, 1962, from Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, Assistant to Reverend Mr. King, had airline reservations for Detroit, Michigan, on August 11, 1962.

Reverend Mr. King was interviewed on August 11, 1962, by an Associated Press reporter and stated, "the present attitude of Albany City Commission can cause one of the most explosive racial situations in U. S. today." He commented he would return to Albany on Monday, August 13, 1962, and may have to resort to massive demonstrations again.

The group of Negro and white individuals led by Reverend Richard A. Battles from Hartford, Connecticut, which group arrived in Albany on August 9, 1962, departed Albany on August 11, 1962, after officials of the Albany Movement requested the group to leave. The Albany Police Department was advised of the arrival and departure of this group.

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22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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	RECORDS BRANCH

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The Attorney General

Mixed groups of Negro and white persons under the sponsorship of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee attempted to integrate the Carnegie Library and the Tift, Carver and Tallulah Massey Parks, all in Albany, Georgia, on August 11, 1962. The library and parks were immediately closed. The parks were barricaded and guarded by Georgia state troopers. No incidents occurred and no arrests were made. On August 11, 1962, five individuals entered the dining room at the Holiday Inn at Albany and refused to leave after being requested by the management three times to do so. They were charged with failure to leave the premises after being requested to do so by the management.

Those arrested included Reverend Samuel B. Wells, Negro; John Robert Zellner, white, Field Secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Ruby Doris Smith, Negro; Penelope Ramsdell Patch, white; and Robert M. Kinloch, Negro.

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No other incidents or arrests occurred on August 12, 1962.

The Attorney General

**Information concerning the racial situation
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① - The Deputy Attorney General

**1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General**

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

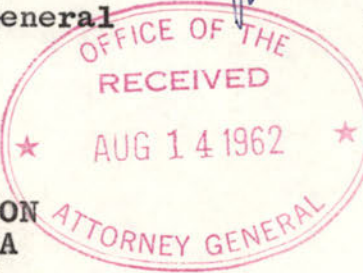
Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 13, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



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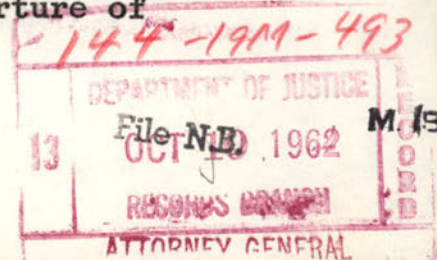
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The Attorney General

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No other incidents or arrests occurred on August 12, 1962.

The Attorney General

Information concerning the racial situation in Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department as it is received.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 13, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

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1 - The Deputy Attorney General

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Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 10, 1962

jea
FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



On August 9, 1962, fifteen Negroes consisting of ten juveniles and five adults were arrested in Albany, Georgia, when they picketed City Hall and downtown business establishments. They were charged with failure to obey an officer and disorderly conduct.

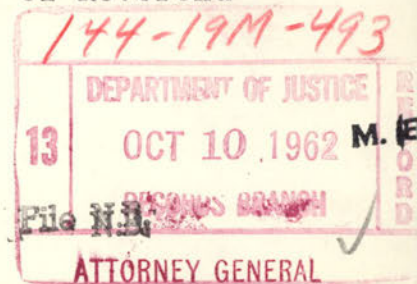
The wives of Negro leaders in Albany, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., Mrs. Ralph Abernathy, Mrs. W. G. Anderson and Mrs. Wyatt Tee Walker applied to City Manager Stephen Roos of Albany for permission to stage two parades, a wives and mothers parade and a ministers parade, on August 10, 1962. Permission was refused.

Meetings were conducted on the evening of August 9, 1962, at the Mt. Zion and Shiloh Churches with overflow crowds in attendance. Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement, announced a march and demonstration to be conducted today, August 10, 1962, at 10:00 A.M. The march is to be led by the wives of Negro leaders mentioned above.

Dr. Anderson also announced plans for a second march and demonstration on August 10, 1962, which will consist of males and will be led by ministers from other areas. Dr. Anderson announced that those who participated would probably be arrested.

Mrs. Marion King, the wife of Mr. Slater Hunter King, a Negro leader, is allegedly leaving Albany today to go to England to give a firsthand account of the Albany racial situation. This information has been furnished to the State Department.

File
Information has been received that a group of Negro and white individuals were scheduled to leave Hartford, Connecticut, by chartered bus on August 9, 1962, en route Albany, Georgia, to attend the trial on August 10, 1962, of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.



The Attorney General

The American Nazi Party, an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic group of Arlington, Virginia, plans to send some members to Albany, Georgia. This information has been furnished to local authorities in Albany.

Additional information obtained concerning the situation at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 10, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

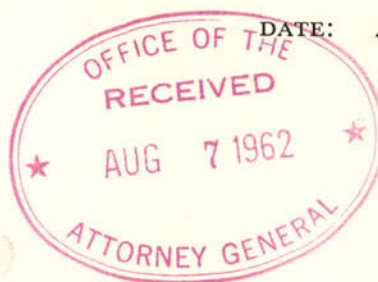
Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 7, 1962

JEA FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: **RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**



A meeting of the Albany Movement took place on the evening of August 6, 1962, at the Mt. Zion Church in Albany, Georgia. There were approximately 600 Negroes inside the church and between 300 and 400 Negroes outside the church. There were no incidents or arrests.

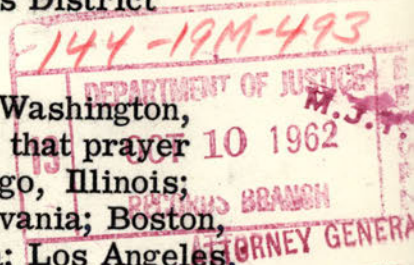
The Albany Police Department has advised that 103 ministers are scheduled to arrive in Albany on August 7, 1962, to attend a mass meeting at the Mt. Zion Church on the evening of August 7, 1962.

In this connection, Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement, spoke at the Mt. Zion Church on August 6, 1962, and stated that these ministers will stage a demonstration at City Hall. Dr. Anderson urged those in attendance at the meeting to join the ministers in their demonstration.

Mr. Charles Sherrod, Field Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, also spoke at the meeting and encouraged those in attendance not to make any further payments on items purchased on installment plans.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., is to be tried in Albany Recorder's Court on August 10, 1962, if the hearing on the petition for a Federal injunction brought by the city of Albany against various groups and individuals to prevent demonstrations, is concluded. The hearing on this petition for an injunction resumes today before United States District Judge J. Robert Elliott at Albany.

File The "Washington Post and Times Herald," local Washington, D. C., newspaper, contained an article on August 6, 1962, that prayer vigils were scheduled to be held on August 6, 1962 in Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Atlanta, Georgia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Boston, Massachusetts; Hartford, Connecticut; Lynchburg, Virginia; Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Richmond, and Fresno, California, to protest the mass jailing of Negroes in Albany.



File NB.

The Attorney General

No information was received that such prayer vigils were held in Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Hartford or Richmond (California). Short vigils were held in Boston, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Fresno. No incidents or arrests occurred.

One hundred and three ministers, led by Reverend George Lawrence, Antioch Baptist Church, Brooklyn, New York, met at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., on August 6, 1962, and then went in a body to the White House where they were met by Mr. Lee White, Assistant Special Counsel to the President.

After 45 minutes with Mr. White, they held a prayer vigil in front of the White House and thereafter picketed for a short time. They carried placards reading, "Prayer Vigil For Martin Luther King And The Embattled People Of Albany, Georgia," and "On To Washington, On To Albany, Georgia."

Information concerning additional developments in relation to the Albany situation will be promptly brought to the Department's attention.

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The Attorney General

August 7, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 6, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS



On August 4, 1962, Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett, Albany, Georgia, advised that the Albany Movement appears to be in the process of getting persons previously arrested out on bond. Chief Pritchett advised there are less than fifty persons still in jail.

The Albany Police Department received a call from a toll guard at South Hill, Virginia, on August 4, 1962, advising that a long procession of up to one hundred cars with Negroes passed that point heading south. The guard asked them where they were going and they stated they were going to Albany, Georgia.

State authorities in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were advised.

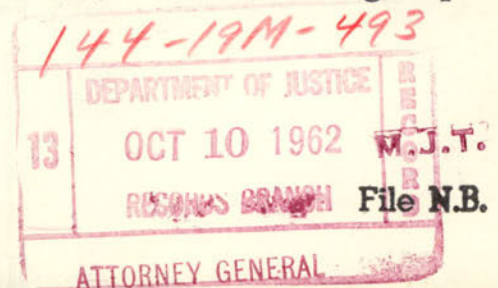
The North Carolina Highway Patrol, on August 4, 1962, spotted a caravan of about twenty-five cars with Negroes traveling south on U. S. 1 near Southern Pines and still another group of approximately fourteen cars were spotted at Lumberton, North Carolina.

Governor S. Ernest Vandiver was advised of the above caravans by the Albany Police Department.

On August 4, 1962, a group of thirteen Negroes assembled in front of City Hall, Albany. The group knelt on the sidewalk and intermittently prayed, sang, screamed and cried. News and T-V cameramen set up equipment to take recordings and pictures and when all equipment was set up the praying, singing and screaming of Negroes intensified.

After thirty minutes, Chief Pritchett requested the group to move on several times. The group ignored the requests and Chief Pritchett placed them under arrest. Six of the group

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The Attorney General

refused to walk and they were carried into jail on stretchers. They were charged with disorderly conduct, failure to obey officer and congregating on sidewalk. Bond was set at two hundred dollars.

From July 11, 1962, when trouble erupted for the second time in Albany, until August 3, 1962, inclusive, three hundred eighty-four persons have been arrested.

As of August 5, 1962, Georgia State Police advised they have not observed any groups of automobiles traveling in the state of Georgia or in the city of Albany.

Wyatt Tee Walker, Assistant to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., advised a reporter there will be sympathetic prayer protests in a dozen unnamed cities today, August 6, 1962, between noon and 2:00 P.M.

No demonstrations or incidents occurred in Albany, Georgia, on August 5, 1962.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 1, 1962, that Ben Davis, National Secretary of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) inquired of Percy Sutton, Branch President of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), if the NAACP was planning anything relating to the Albany, Georgia, situation. Sutton resides in New York City.

Davis indicated the situation in Georgia needs a lot of outside support. Davis stated he is interested in seeing something happen that would gather a couple of thousand Negroes.

This same source, on August 2, 1962, advised that Sutton told Davis that nothing had occurred on August 1, 1962, as "the thing" was cancelled. Sutton remarked, "I think the success yesterday with the President is going to kill the thing down in Washington."

Sutton indicated to Davis that some prominent person such as Jackie Robinson, ex-ball player, would have to get himself arrested.

On August 5, 1962, a source advised that four former Klansmen left Patterson, Georgia, en route Albany, Georgia, with

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

the purpose of locating several Negroes from Patterson reportedly in the Albany Movement. Albany Police Department was alerted.

Additional information received concerning the Albany situation and related aspects will be promptly furnished to the Department.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

August 6, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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Davis indicated the situation in Georgia needs a lot of outside support. Davis stated he is interested in seeing something happen that would gather a couple of thousand Negroes.

This same source, on August 2, 1962, advised that Sutton told Davis that nothing had occurred on August 1, 1962, as "the thing" was cancelled. Sutton remarked, "I think the success yesterday with the President is going to kill the thing down in Washington."

Sutton indicated to Davis that some prominent person such as Jackie Robinson, ex-ball player, would have to get himself arrested.

On August 5, 1962, a source advised that four former Klansmen left Patterson, Georgia, en route Albany, Georgia, with

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

the purpose of locating several Negroes from Patterson reportedly in the Albany Movement. Albany Police Department was alerted.

Additional information received concerning the Albany situation and related aspects will be promptly furnished to the Department.

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- (☒) Assistant Attorney General *by*
() First Assistant
() Second Assistant
() Chief, Trial Staff
() Mr. _____
(☒) Chief, General Litigation Section
() Deputy Chief, Gen. Litigation Sec.
(☒) Head, Const. Rights Unit
() Mr. *Martin*
() Head, Federal Custody Unit
() Mr. _____
() Chief, Appeals & Research Section
() Miss Blair
() Chief, Voting & Election Section
() Mr. _____
() Not Indexed - For Information

INDEX TITLE: *Socketed 8-6-62*

Cross Ref: _____

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DOCKETED

AUG 7 1962

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

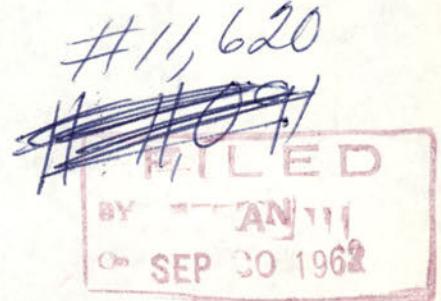
DATE: August 6, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

DOCKETED

OCT 10 1962

SUBJECT: JOHN M MAPLES
WALTER L. WILLIFORD, aka;
MRS. SLATER (MARION) KING, VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS



Reference is made to my memorandum dated 8-1-62
(your file).

There is enclosed one copy of the ~~report of Special~~
~~Agent~~ a letter dated 8-1-62
at Atlanta.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

RECEIVED

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

AUG 7 1962

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

GEN. LIT. SECTION

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

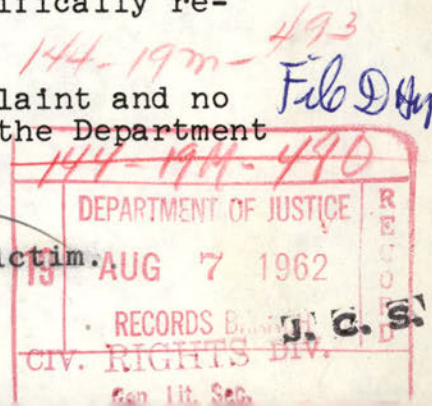
G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enclosure

Also enclosed are three photographs of Victim.

AUG 9 1962





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 1, 1962

John M. Maples
Walter L. Williford, also known as Bud;
Mrs. Slater (Marion) King, Victim

On July 23, 1962, photographs of the abrasions of the right elbow and right knee, as well as a photograph of the face of Mrs. Slater King, were taken. These photographs were to show injuries allegedly received by Mrs. King on July 23, 1962.

DIVISION
CIVIL RIGHTS
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RECORDS BRANCH	
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.	
Gen. Lit. Sec.	

Photographs of victim
Case entitled "John M. Naples, et al;
Mrs. (Marion) King - Victim
CR"



Mrs. Slater King
Photo Taken 7-23-62



Mrs. Slater King
Photo taken 2/8 8/6 v



Mrs. Slater King
Photo Taken 7/23/62

The Attorney General

August 10, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

On August 9, 1962, fifteen Negroes consisting of ten juveniles and five adults were arrested in Albany, Georgia, when they picketed City Hall and downtown business establishments. They were charged with failure to obey an officer and disorderly conduct.

The wives of Negro leaders in Albany, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., Mrs. Ralph Abernathy, Mrs. W. G. Anderson and Mrs. Wyatt Tee Walker applied to City Manager Stephen Roos of Albany for permission to stage two parades, a wives and mothers parade and a ministers parade, on August 10, 1962. Permission was refused.

Meetings were conducted on the evening of August 9, 1962, at the Mt. Zion and Shiloh Churches with overflow crowds in attendance. Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement, announced a march and demonstration to be conducted today, August 10, 1962, at 10:00 A.M. The march is to be led by the wives of Negro leaders mentioned above.

Dr. Anderson also announced plans for a second march and demonstration on August 10, 1962, which will consist of males and will be led by ministers from other areas. Dr. Anderson announced that those who participated would probably be arrested.

Mrs. Marion King, the wife of Mr. Slater Hunter King, a Negro leader, is allegedly leaving Albany today to go to England to give a firsthand account of the Albany racial situation. This information has been furnished to the State Department.

Information has been received that a group of Negro and white individuals were scheduled to leave Hartford, Connecticut, by chartered bus on August 9, 1962, en route Albany, Georgia, to attend the trial on August 10, 1962, of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

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22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	MAR 19 1964
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The Attorney General

The American Nazi Party, an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic group of Arlington, Virginia, plans to send some members to Albany, Georgia. This information has been furnished to local authorities in Albany.

Additional information obtained concerning the situation at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 9, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

On August 8, 1962, at midday, two Negro females passed out black lapel ribbons at the City Hall courtyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and requested passers-by to wear the ribbons to symbolize "death of freedom in Albany, Georgia." These females stated they represented the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. No placards or signs were observed and there were no incidents.

A Negro minister in Albany confidentially advised this Bureau on August 8, 1962, that in order to boost the sagging morale of local Negro leaders in Albany, Negro ministers from Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; and Newark, New Jersey, had agreed to assist in the Albany demonstrations. This minister stated Reverend Horace P. Sharper of Newark and an unidentified Negro minister from New York City departed for Albany on August 8, 1962. This minister further advised that Reverend John W. Collier of Newark departed for Baltimore, Maryland, on August 8, 1962, to rendezvous at 3:00 p. m., with eight other ministers from the New York City area. These ministers would then depart for Albany via car caravan. This group of ministers traveling to Albany have reportedly committed themselves to being jailed if necessary. According to the above source, Reverend Mr. Collier was among the ten freedom riders arrested and jailed in Tallahassee, Florida, on June 21, 1961.

At 1:55 p. m., August 8, 1962, Eddie Brown, Negro, accompanied by William Massey, white, attempted to enter an Albany drugstore and were refused admittance by the manager. Both of these individuals laid down in front of the door to that establishment and were arrested by the Albany Police Department. Each was charged with disorderly conduct and failure to obey an officer. Massey was also charged with resisting arrest.

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22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	MAR 19 1964
	RECORDS BRANCH

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The Attorney General

United States District Judge, J. Robert Elliott, heard defense witness Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., on August 8, 1962, who was asked if he had knowledge of the fact that several well-known communists were present when Reverend Mr. King spoke at the Highlander Folk School (a labor education school in Tennessee). Reverend Mr. King denied any knowledge of persons present being known to him as being communists.

Both parties to the injunction suit brought by the city of Albany against various groups and individuals seeking to enjoin further demonstrations in Albany, rested their case on August 8, 1962. Judge Elliott denied a motion of the defense to dismiss on grounds of lack of jurisdiction and insufficient evidence. He stated at the conclusion of the hearing that it may be days, weeks or months before he decides the case. Judge Elliott stated he was leaving the case open to both parties for additional briefs, new evidence or written arguments pending his final decision.

The defense (Negroes of Albany) made a plea for an early hearing on two pending cases, the desegregation of facilities and the right to stage demonstrations. Judge Elliott declined to set a date on these cases.

During the afternoon of August 8, 1962, Departmental Attorney, Jerome K. Heilbron, filed a brief, *amicus curiae*, in the above injunction action questioning jurisdiction and supporting the position of the defendants.

As of August 8, 1962, there were four out-of-town ministers from Virginia and North Carolina in Albany.

United States Attorney, Floyd M. Buford, Middle District of Georgia, advised on August 8, 1962, that he had been in telephonic contact with the Department and requested the following investigation under the contempt aspects of this matter regarding readily accessible adults who participated and were arrested in the July 21, 1962, demonstration:

The Attorney General

- (1) Whether participant was a member of an organization named in the injunction order;
- (2) Whether participant had notice of the order, when the notice was received, and how the notice was obtained;
- (3) Participant's knowledge of the provisions of the order;
- (4) Whether participant acting in concert with any person or organization named in the order and whether any persons actively persuaded participant to join in the demonstrations.

United States Attorney Buford has advised he is submitting a written request for the above investigation on August 9, 1962.

The Albany Movement held meetings at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church and Arcadia Baptist Church, both Albany, on the night of August 8, 1962, with mediocre crowds in attendance. No meetings are set for August 9, 1962.

Information concerning developments in relation to the Albany situation will be promptly brought to the Department's attention.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 8, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

There were no arrests or incidents in Albany, Georgia, on August 7, 1962.

On August 7, 1962, the defendants in the Albany injunction case made a motion to consolidate two pending integration suits (730 and 731) with the present injunction action. If the United States District Judge were to allow this motion, the city of Albany would be given time to file an answer to the above pending suits, and after deliberation, he would then rule on the motion to consolidate. However, after the 2:30 p.m. recess on August 7, the defendants withdrew this motion to consolidate pending actions stating they wanted the merits of other cases heard.

At the conclusion of the examination of Mayor Asa Kelley in the Albany injunction case on August 7, 1962, the defendants' attorney elicited Kelley's view as to scope and meaning of the injunction if it were granted. Kelley under questioning indicated the injunction was not intended to enjoin defendants in actions that would violate segregation laws, but only actions which would violate the specific penal ordinances mentioned in the injunction.

Between 12:00 noon and 1:45 p.m. August 7, 1962, a youth meeting was held in the Mount Zion Church which was attended by approximately 25 to 30 individuals. Efforts were made at this meeting without success to get volunteers to demonstrate at the Albany, Georgia, City Hall.

At approximately 8:30 p.m. August 7, 1962, between 1,800 and 2,000 Negroes attended a meeting at the Third Kiokee Church. The meeting consisted of a long address by Dr. W. G. Anderson in which he attempted to stimulate interest. One hundred eighteen dollars was collected at the meeting. Dr. Anderson

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	RECORDS BRANCH

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The Attorney General

denounced James H. Gray, Editor of the "Albany Herald," as an "outside agitator." Dr. Anderson said that it would be necessary to have 11,000 Negroes registered before the November election in order to remove the incumbent commissioners.

Dr. Anderson stated that the 103 ministers who had appeared at the White House on August 6, 1962, were in Albany, Georgia; however, he did not identify them. An informant of this Bureau advised that there were only four or five persons at this meeting, unknown to the informant, who possibly could have been members of this group of ministers. Dr. Anderson promised those attending the meeting that another group of ministers, not further identified, were en route to Albany, Georgia, where they will remain until "the Albany Negroes' freedoms are won."

Dr. Anderson announced plans to have all Negro churches in the Albany area filled to capacity on Sunday, August 12, 1962, and for a possible demonstration the same day. He announced no plans for demonstrations prior to that date.

A youth meeting is scheduled for the Shiloh Baptist Church for noon August 8, 1962. A meeting of the Albany Movement is scheduled for the Arcadia Baptist Church and Mount Olive Baptist Church on the evening of August 8, 1962.

There was no prayer vigil held in San Diego, California, on August 6, 1962. An article appearing in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" on August 6, 1962, stated that a vigil was scheduled for San Diego that would protest the mass jailing of Negroes in Albany, Georgia, and was scheduled for that date.

Developments in relation to the Albany situation will be promptly brought to the Department's attention.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 7, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

A meeting of the Albany Movement took place on the evening of August 6, 1962, at the Mt. Zion Church in Albany, Georgia. There were approximately 600 Negroes inside the church and between 300 and 400 Negroes outside the church. There were no incidents or arrests.

The Albany Police Department has advised that 103 ministers are scheduled to arrive in Albany on August 7, 1962, to attend a mass meeting at the Mt. Zion Church on the evening of August 7, 1962.

In this connection, Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement, spoke at the Mt. Zion Church on August 6, 1962, and stated that these ministers will stage a demonstration at City Hall. Dr. Anderson urged those in attendance at the meeting to join the ministers in their demonstration.

Mr. Charles Sherrod, Field Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, also spoke at the meeting and encouraged those in attendance not to make any further payments on items purchased on installment plans.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., is to be tried in Albany Recorder's Court on August 10, 1962, if the hearing on the petition for a Federal injunction brought by the city of Albany against various groups and individuals to prevent demonstrations, is concluded. The hearing on this petition for an injunction resumes today before United States District Judge J. Robert Elliott at Albany.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald," local Washington, D. C., newspaper, contained an article on August 6, 1962, that prayer vigils were scheduled to be held on August 6, 1962 in Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Atlanta, Georgia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Boston, Massachusetts; Hartford, Connecticut; Lynchburg, Virginia; Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Richmond, and Fresno, California, to protest the mass jailing of Negroes in Albany.

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The Attorney General

No information was received that such prayer vigils were held in Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Hartford or Richmond (California). Short vigils were held in Boston, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Fresno. No incidents or arrests occurred.

One hundred and three ministers, led by Reverend George Lawrence, Antioch Baptist Church, Brooklyn, New York, met at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., on August 6, 1962, and then went in a body to the White House where they were met by Mr. Lee White, Assistant Special Counsel to the President.

After 45 minutes with Mr. White, they held a prayer vigil in front of the White House and thereafter picketed for a short time. They carried placards reading, "Prayer Vigil For Martin Luther King And The Embattled People Of Albany, Georgia," and "On To Washington, On To Albany, Georgia."

Information concerning additional developments in relation to the Albany situation will be promptly brought to the Department's attention.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

August 6, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

On August 4, 1962, Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett, Albany, Georgia, advised that the Albany Movement appears to be in the process of getting persons previously arrested out on bond. Chief Pritchett advised there are less than fifty persons still in jail.

The Albany Police Department received a call from a toll guard at South Hill, Virginia, on August 4, 1962, advising that a long procession of up to one hundred cars with Negroes passed that point heading south. The guard asked them where they were going and they stated they were going to Albany, Georgia.

State authorities in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were advised.

The North Carolina Highway Patrol, on August 4, 1962, spotted a caravan of about twenty-five cars with Negroes traveling south on U. S. 1 near Southern Pines and still another group of approximately fourteen cars were spotted at Lumberton, North Carolina.

Governor S. Ernest Vandiver was advised of the above caravans by the Albany Police Department.

On August 4, 1962, a group of thirteen Negroes assembled in front of City Hall, Albany. The group knelt on the sidewalk and intermittently prayed, sang, screamed and cried. News and T-V cameramen set up equipment to take recordings and pictures and when all equipment was set up the praying, singing and screaming of Negroes intensified.

After thirty minutes, Chief Pritchett requested the group to move on several times. The group ignored the requests and Chief Pritchett placed them under arrest. Six of the group

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	MAR 10 1964
	RECORDS BRANCH

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The Attorney General

refused to walk and they were carried into jail on stretchers. They were charged with disorderly conduct, failure to obey officer and congregating on sidewalk. Bond was set at two hundred dollars.

From July 11, 1962, when trouble erupted for the second time in Albany, until August 3, 1962, inclusive, three hundred eighty-four persons have been arrested.

As of August 5, 1962, Georgia State Police advised they have not observed any groups of automobiles traveling in the state of Georgia or in the city of Albany.

Wyatt Tee Walker, Assistant to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., advised a reporter there will be sympathetic prayer protests in a dozen unnamed cities today, August 6, 1962, between noon and 2:00 P.M.

No demonstrations or incidents occurred in Albany, Georgia, on August 5, 1962.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 1, 1962, that Ben Davis, National Secretary of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) inquired of Percy Sutton, Branch President of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), if the NAACP was planning anything relating to the Albany, Georgia, situation. Sutton resides in New York City.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

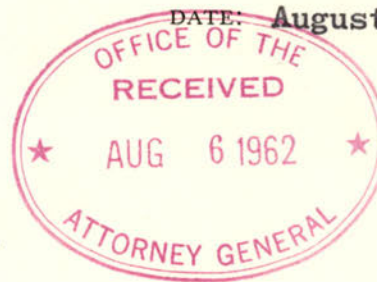
Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: August 4, 1962



The trial concerning the petition for a Federal injunction being sought by the City of Albany, Georgia, against various groups and individuals seeking to enjoin demonstrations at Albany, being heard by United States District Judge J. Robert Elliott, recessed on Friday, August 3, 1962, until Tuesday, August 7, 1962. Plaintiffs have presented their evidence and a motion to dismiss on the part of the defendants was overruled by Judge Elliott.

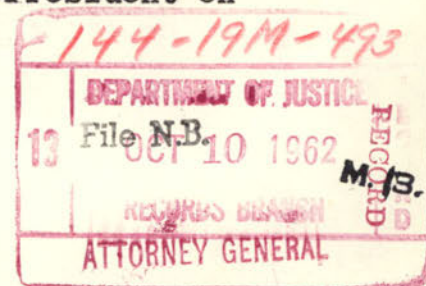
On August 3, 1962, four Negro juveniles picketed City Hall, Albany, and were arrested when they refused three times to halt so Assistant Chief of Police James Lairsey could talk to them. They were turned over to juvenile authorities.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 3, 1962, that possibly twenty members of the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from Atlanta, Georgia, intend to go to Albany today, August 4, 1962, to act as observers. They do not intend to cause any trouble.

The above information concerning the Klansmen has been furnished to Governor S. Ernest Vandiver, Chief Laurie Pritchett of Albany and the Civil Rights Division of the Department.

Approximately four hundred Negroes of the Albany Movement met at the Mr. Zion Church, Albany, on the evening of August 3, 1962, without incident.

The "New York Times," a daily newspaper for July 31, 1962, contained an article that a group of ministers from New York and vicinity plan to come to Washington, D. C., on Monday, August 6, 1962, to demand intervention by the President on behalf of Negroes in this racial crisis.



The Attorney General

The article mentioned that the ministers, both white and Negro, met in a Harlem, New York City Church, on July 30, 1962, to formulate plans for getting other ministers in the eastern part of the state to join the motorcade to the White House.

The meeting was presided over by Reverend George Lawrence, Regional Representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Reverend Thomas Kilgore, Executive Secretary of the New York Friends of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The ministers agreed to call on President Kennedy to initiate an immediate investigation to determine if the arrests of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates violated their Constitutional rights. They will urge that such an investigation should be directed personally by the Attorney General in Albany.

The "Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper for Sunday, August 5, 1962, contains similar information and in addition quotes Reverend Lawrence to the effect, "if the President does not see and satisfy us, we will demonstrate prayerfully and peacefully in front of the White House. If this produces no results, we will mobilize both white and Negro clergymen to march on Albany, Georgia, and to demonstrate peacefully and prayerfully in front of the same municipal building where Dr. King and his associates sought to pray and were arrested for it."

The above information concerning the ministers coming to Washington, D. C., was furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department, Secret Service at the White House, the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., and the Park Police, Washington, D. C.

Bond has been set in varying amounts on all persons who have been arrested in Albany, Georgia, as a result of racial demonstrations.

Additional information received concerning the Albany situation and related aspects will be promptly furnished to the Department.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 4, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

August 4, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

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22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	MAR 19 1964
	RECORDS BRANCH

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The Attorney General

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Assistant Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: August 3, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following additional information has been developed concerning the racial situation at Albany, Georgia.

An additional charge, contributing to the delinquency of minors, has been placed against Mr. James Forman, Negro leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Forman was arrested on August 1, 1962, with a group of Negro juveniles when they attempted to obtain lunch at variety stores and chain restaurants in Albany.

On August 2, 1962, five persons (one Negro male adult and four juveniles) were arrested for trespassing in Albany when they refused to leave the Carnegie Library. The charges against them were later changed to disorderly conduct and failure to obey an officer. Bond was set at \$200 for each person.

Mr. Slater Hunter King was released on bond on August 2, 1962.

United States Congressman William Fitts Ryan of New York spoke to the United States House of Representatives on August 1, 1962, as reported in the Congressional Record, Volume 108, Number 133, Pages 14322 - 14326.

Mr. Ryan called for civil rights legislation on the basis of the Albany situation. Mr. Ryan described his recent visit to Albany, Georgia, where he spent six to eight hours. Mr. Ryan, according to the Congressional Record, was in contact with various Negro leaders in Albany. There is no indication in the record that he contacted any city officials, city police or any person connected with the judicial system in Albany, Georgia. He did not contact any representatives of this Bureau while in Albany.

File N.B.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 30, 1962, that a meeting of leading functionaries of the Communist Party, United States of America, was held in Communist Party Headquarters in New York City on July 30, 1962.

According to our source, the Albany situation was discussed and it was suggested that the Communist Party must come up with something on the activities now taking place in Albany. Various proposals were made such as organizing mass activity, sit-downs, telephone campaigns, telegrams from Congressmen to the President, work stoppages, marches on Albany and working with forces in Harlem. No concrete program was formulated.

Additional information received concerning the situation at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

August 3, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

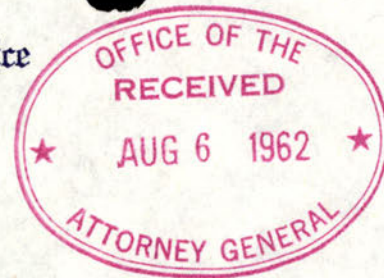
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- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice
Washington

AUG 3 1962

File NB.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I have received the report of the investigation made in regard to the complaint of Mrs. Slater (Marion) King that she was physically abused by Mitchell County, Georgia, officers outside the Camilla jail.

In the afternoon of July 23 Mrs. King was standing with a group of more than 25 women outside the fence surrounding the Camilla jail. They were talking to some of the prisoners who appeared in the windows. The group was ordered to leave by a Deputy Sheriff. When Mrs. King was slow in complying with the officer's order, he and the Sheriff came outside the fence and took hold of her arms to compel her to move. She says they shoved, slapped and kicked her, causing her to fall to the ground and to drop her three-year-old daughter whom she was carrying in her arms. The officers claim she was obstinate and abusive and jerked free of their grasp going down on one arm and knee, never losing her grasp on the child. Mrs. King was assisted in getting up and walked to an automobile nearby.

A medical examination by Mrs. King's own physician disclosed an abrasion on Mrs. King's right knee, another on her right elbow, and a contusion on the right side of her face with slight swelling.

Two women who were with Mrs. King at Camilla state they observed her being kicked and slapped, one adding that she was kicked again while on the ground. Another woman with Mrs. King states she saw an officer push and slap her, knocking her to the ground, but does not describe any kicking. Several other women at the scene state they had left the area before Mrs. King and did not see anything happen to her.

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

144-19M-493

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SEP 18 1964	
RECORDS BRANCH	
Attorney General	

The Attorney General

August 3, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following additional information has been developed concerning the racial situation at Albany, Georgia.

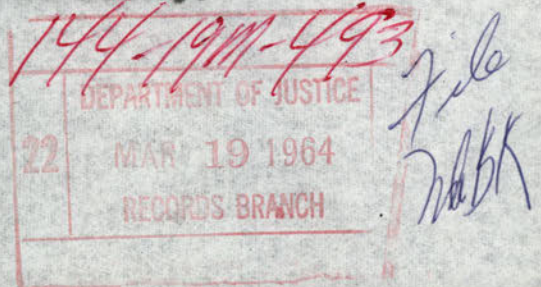
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The Attorney General

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Additional information received concerning the situation at Albany will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

August 2, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

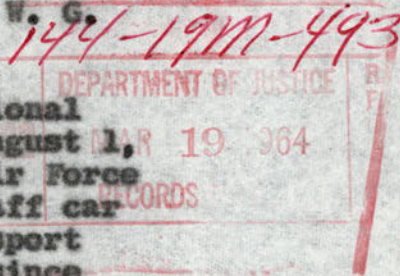
At the meeting of approximately 900 persons on the evening of July 31, 1962, at the Mt. Zion Church, Albany, Georgia, Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr., addressed the meeting. He encouraged those present to demand better housing facilities and to start a full economic boycott of all white merchants in Albany.

United States Congressman William Fitts Ryan also addressed this meeting and told the group that he is in support of the Albany Movement. Mr. Ryan stated he was in Albany as a private citizen and not as a representative of the Government. He mentioned that his constituents in New York are sympathetic to the Albany Movement and would probably send persons to Albany to demonstrate. Mr. Ryan promised to report his observations and remarks to the Attorney General.

The above information was furnished to Mr. St. John Barrett of the Civil Rights Division on August 1, 1962.

Following the meeting at the church, Mr. Ryan visited Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., presently confined at City Jail, Albany, for fifty minutes and then talked to members of the press. Mr. Ryan spent the night of July 31, 1962, at the home of Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement.

A reporter for United Press International furnished information that on the morning of August 1, 1962, Mr. Ryan contacted officials of Turner Air Force Base near Albany and requested the use of a staff car to transport him to Atlanta or a plane to transport him to New York. These requests were refused since Mr. Ryan was not on official business for the Government.



The Attorney General

This information was later confirmed by Mr. John Mobley of the Office of Special Investigations at Turner Air Force Base.

An assistant to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., advised that Mr. Ryan left Albany on August 1, 1962.

On August 1, 1962, about noon, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee held a meeting at the Shiloh Church in Albany. At approximately 1:30 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, Mr. James Forman, Negro leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and seven Negro male juveniles left the church and attempted unsuccessfully to obtain lunch at two variety stores and a Howard Johnson Restaurant in Albany.

The group then approached a Holiday Inn Motel. While approaching the motel, a large group of spectators congregated on the sidewalk with press representatives.

A police officer of the Albany Police Department was present at the motel and told Mr. Forman that his group was creating a disturbance and requested the group to disperse. Members of the group refused and were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. They were taken to Albany City Jail and bond was set at \$200 each.

A meeting took place at the Kiokee Church in Albany on the evening of August 1, 1962, with approximately 1,500 persons in attendance. No incidents occurred and there were no arrests.

The trial concerning the petition for an injunction sought by the City of Albany against various groups and individuals to enjoin demonstrations, which petition is being heard by United States District Judge J. Robert Elliott at Albany, will continue today. Only four witnesses have testified. Approximately twenty witnesses are scheduled to testify.

Since July 11, 1962, until August 1, 1962, inclusive, three hundred and seventy-eight persons have been arrested as a result of demonstrations at Albany.

The Attorney General

**Additional developments will be promptly
furnished to the Department as they occur.**

① - The Deputy Attorney General

**1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General**

The Attorney General

August 1, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

On July 31, 1962, at 3:15 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, 15 Negroes appeared at the Carnegie Library, a white public library in Albany, Georgia, where they knelt and prayed on the steps. When they finished praying, they were requested to leave by an Albany police officer. This request was refused and they were placed under arrest and taken to the Albany City Jail. The building in which the Albany City Jail is located also houses the City Hall of Albany.

Upon arrival at City Hall with the above group, 6 additional Negroes were discovered by police kneeling on the steps praying. When their prayers were concluded, they were requested to leave by the police. This request was also refused and they were placed under arrest.

All 21 persons were charged with congregating on the sidewalk, disorderly conduct and failure to obey the order of an officer. Bond was set at \$200 for each person. There were 12 juveniles among the 21 arrested.

On the evening of July 31, 1962, at 8:25 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, 18 Negroes arrived at City Hall where they knelt on the sidewalk and prayed. After praying they arose and sang. These persons were told by Assistant Chief of Police J. J. Lairsey to leave or they would be arrested.

The Negroes refused and were arrested on the same charges as the others. Bond was set at \$200 for each person. There were 12 juveniles in this group.

A meeting of approximately 900 persons took place on the evening of July 31, 1962, at the Mt. Zion Church in Albany. The meeting ended at 10:30 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, and the crowd dispersed. There were no incidents or arrests.

144-1911-493

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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The Attorney General

Assistant Chief of Police Leslie Summerford advised that a Congressman Ryan of New York addressed the group at the Mt. Zion Church and thereafter visited Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., at the City Jail.

The Congressional Directory for the 87th Congress lists a Mr. William Fitts Ryan, Democrat from the 20th Congressional District, New York County, New York.

The United States District Court, Middle District of Georgia, Judge J. Robert Elliott presiding, will continue today to hear the case on the petition for an injunction against demonstrations brought by the City of Albany against various organizations and individuals.

Additional developments will be promptly furnished to the Department as they occur.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 31, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Reference is made to my memorandum July 30, 1962, wherein it was reported that 38 persons had been arrested on July 28, 1962, in Albany, Georgia, due to racial demonstrations. This figure should be 37 since one Negro did leave the area in front of City Hall, Albany, when ordered to do so by the police department and was not arrested.

Officer Charles L. Long of the Albany Police Department temporarily stationed at Newton, Georgia, has advised there have not been any disturbances or rock-throwing incidents at the Newton Jail where ten Negroes, arrested for demonstrations in Albany, are incarcerated.

Information had previously been furnished by Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, assistant to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., to the effect that Walker had called Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall and complained of rocks being thrown at the jail.

On July 30, 1962, United States District Judge J. Robert Elliott, Middle District of Georgia, commenced a hearing concerning the petition for an injunction by the city of Albany against demonstrations by various groups and individuals. Judge Elliott ruled that his court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the dispute and commented that to rule otherwise would in effect be a ruling that the United States Constitution protects only minority groups and does not protect majority groups. Following this ruling the court commenced hearing witnesses on the merits of the case and recessed at 5:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, to resume the hearing on July 31, 1962.

144-19M-493

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The Attorney General

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 30, 1962, that Hubert Page (Grand Dragon), Alvin Sisk (Imperial Kligrapp), and Bill Perkins, a Klansman of United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, were proceeding to Albany, Georgia, on July 30, 1962. The purpose of the trip is to take pictures of any activity and they intend to stir something up if nothing is happening in order that they may take pictures.

The above information was furnished to the Albany Police Department. On July 30, 1962, Sisk and Perkins were observed in Albany. They were contacted by the Chief of Police, Laurie Pritchett, who later advised that these men were in Albany only for peaceful purposes and not for violence.

A crowd consisting of approximately 2000 persons assembled at Kiokee Church in Albany where Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement, a group seeking desegregation at Albany, gave the principal speech. Dr. Anderson stated that while in New York City to appear on "Meet the Press" on July 29, 1962, he contacted important people who promised to send additional demonstrators to Albany. Dr. Anderson then stated, "We are going all the way regardless of what happens."

A group of sixteen persons, fifteen Negroes and one white person, from Kiokee Church arrived at City Hall, Albany, at 9:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, where they knelt on the sidewalk and prayed. They then stood up and sang loudly. They were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the sidewalk and failure to obey an officer.

Another meeting is scheduled by the Albany Movement for July 31, 1962, and the principal speaker is to be Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., is still in jail.

Chief Pritchett on July 30, 1962, advised our Atlanta Office that he had received a letter from one Jack McDermott, Post Office Box 53, Chicago, Illinois. McDermott informed Chief Pritchett that

The Attorney General

he would have a group of 75 to 100 Negroes from Chicago arriving in Albany, Georgia, on August 1, 1962, to "clean things up." Chief Pritchett requested Bureau assistance in running this information out. Investigation to date has failed to identify McDermott and he is unknown to the Chicago Police Department. A person of another name is registered as renting Post Office Box 53, Chicago. Investigation in this matter is continuing.

Additional developments will be furnished to the Department as they occur.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 30, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

The following additional developments have occurred at Albany, Georgia, in connection with the racial picture in that city.

On July 28, 1962, a meeting of the Albany Movement, a Negro group seeking desegregation of public facilities, was held without incident.

Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Imperial Wizard, United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was observed in Albany on July 28, 1962. Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett interviewed Shelton and warned him that if he violated any law he would be arrested. Chief Pritchett later advised that Shelton planned to leave Albany on July 29, 1962, and had not made any significant contacts while in Albany.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, who was arrested on July 27, 1962, by the Albany Police Department, was released from jail on July 28, 1962. He announced he would appear on "Meet the Press," a television program, on July 29, 1962.

Dr. Anderson did appear on "Meet the Press" and in answer to questions of reporters stated that the Negroes of Albany desired to negotiate with the City Commission of Albany on various points concerning desegregation policies of that city.

Dr. Anderson described Albany, Georgia, as the most totally segregated city in the United States and stated the situation was explosive. He criticized the present Administration for not taking stronger action with regard to Albany.

144-19M-493

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	MAR 19 1964
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The Attorney General

Dr. Anderson stated the Executive Committee of the Albany Movement would have to make a decision as to whether or not to obey a Federal Court injunction against future demonstrations in Albany.

A hearing is scheduled for today, July 30, 1962, in United States District Court on the petition of the City of Albany for a Federal injunction against Negro demonstrations in Albany.

Thirty-eight persons were arrested in Albany, Georgia, on July 28, 1962, due to demonstrations before City Hall.

One white citizen, described as a "hothead," was arrested when he charged a group of demonstrators as they knelt in prayer before City Hall. He was searched by the police and was found to be carrying a thirty-eight caliber pistol. This information concerning the pistol is not known to the press or the general public.

Mr. Robert O. Bradley, a member of the Albany Movement, complained to our Atlanta Office that C. B. King, a Negro attorney of Albany, Georgia, was beaten with a walking stick by Sheriff David Campbell of Dougherty County (Albany) when he visited the Sheriff's Office on July 28, 1962. A preliminary investigation is being conducted.

Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, an assistant of Reverend Martin Luther King, advised our Atlanta Office on the evening of July 28, 1962, that he had talked to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall concerning information Walker had obtained from an undisclosed source that citizens of Newton, Georgia, had thrown rocks through the windows of a jail at Newton, Georgia, apparently to hit some of the Negro prisoners incarcerated there as a result of demonstrations in Albany.

According to Mr. Walker, Mr. Marshall told Walker to furnish this information to the FBI and to tell the FBI to give the results of their inquiry to Department Attorney Jerome Heilbron in Albany, Georgia.

The Attorney General

This information was discussed with Mr. Neilbron who instructed that no action needed to be taken in view of the irregular manner the information was furnished to the FBI.

James Forman, Field Secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, advised on July 28, 1962, that he had received information that William Hanson, white male representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, arrested July 28, 1962, had been beaten by police. Hanson is presently confined at the Dougherty County Jail. He is being interviewed for details of the beating.

Mr. Forman also advised on July 28, 1962, that he had received information that Charles Jones, a Negro male connected with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, had been hit by a police officer while being transferred on July 27, 1962, from the Albany City Jail to the Dougherty County Jail. Jones is being interviewed for details.

On July 29, 1962, Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker conferred with Reverend Martin Luther King in the Albany City Jail where Reverend King is incarcerated. According to a police source, they discussed plans for a prayer demonstration on July 29, 1962, before City Hall. Further mass marches are not planned since they feel they cannot control Negroes not connected with the Albany Movement.

Mr. Walker allegedly told Reverend King that there is considerable feeling among the Negroes of Albany due to the beating of Mr. C. B. King. Walker mentioned that efforts are being made to have peaceful conditions prevail.

A meeting was held on July 29, 1962, in the Shiloh Church in Albany with two hundred Negroes in attendance. No significant developments occurred.

The next meeting of the Albany Movement is scheduled for the evening of July 30, 1962.

The Attorney General

**Additional developments in this matter will
be promptly furnished to the Department.**

(1) - The Deputy Attorney General

**1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General**

The Attorney General

July 28, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

On July 27, 1962, between 12:30 p. m. and 1:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, approximately 150 Negroes gathered at the Mt. Zion Church in Albany, Georgia.

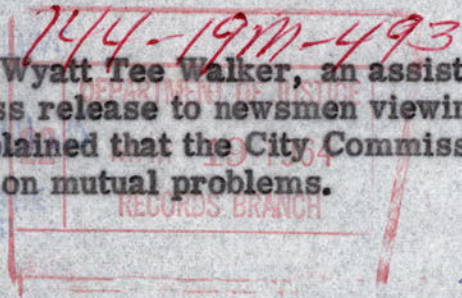
At 2:18 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Dr. W. G. Anderson, Mr. Slater King, and Reverend Benjamin Gay who is Pastor of Bethel AME Church, accompanied by five female Negroes, arrived in front of City Hall, Albany, and lined up in single file on the sidewalk directly in front of City Hall, parallel with the street.

Chief of Police, Laurie Pritchett, Albany, started to talk to Reverend King but he indicated Dr. Anderson would be the speaker for the group. Chief Pritchett asked Dr. Anderson their purpose in assembling.

Dr. Anderson expressed a desire to see the City Commission and stated they would remain until they met with the Commission. Chief Pritchett invited them into his office but they declined. Reverend King then asked Reverend Abernathy to lead them in prayer which he did. Upon completion of the prayer, Chief Pritchett asked them if they were through praying and neither Reverend Abernathy nor Dr. Anderson replied.

Chief Pritchett ordered them to disperse or he would arrest them. Dr. Anderson and Reverend King stated they would remain. All ten were placed under arrest, charged with disorderly conduct, failure to obey the order of a police officer, and congregating on the sidewalk. Bond was set at \$2 00 each.

During the above incident, Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, an assistant to Reverend King, distributed a typed press release to newsmen viewing the proceedings which press release complained that the City Commission of Albany has failed to meet with Negroes on mutual problems.



The Attorney General

Governor S. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia advised on July 27, 1962, that he would notify the Atlanta Office of this Bureau prior to and if he intended to send National Guard troops to Albany.

In the afternoon of July 27, 1962, another group of 21 persons, consisting of 17 Negro males, 3 Negro females, and 1 white male, knelt in front of City Hall. One Negro male read from a prepared sheet charges against the city of Albany. Chief Pritchett told the group to move on because they had had ample time to pray and they should go about their business. The group stayed on and Chief Pritchett informed them they were under arrest. A later check of police records indicated that only 18 persons were arrested, 17 Negroes and 1 white male.

William Walter Hansen, the lone white male to be arrested, is a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee from Long Island, New York. The 18 were charged with disorderly conduct, failure to obey a police officer and obstructing the sidewalk. Seven of those arrested had to be carried on stretchers because they failed to get up off the sidewalk when ordered to do so.

A group of approximately 700 to 800 persons gathered at the Mt. Zion Church on the evening of July 27, 1962, but dispersed by 9:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, when Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker told them there would be no more night demonstrations.

Chief Pritchett advised that Reverend King received a call at the jail from Lawrence Spivak, producer of the television show, "Meet the Press." Reverend King was to have been a guest on the program on July 29, 1962. Reverend King did not know if he could make this commitment.

The Attorney General

Mr. Jerome K. Heilbron of the Civil Rights Division, who is presently in Albany, Georgia, advised that M. S. Page of the Albany Movement, who was a defendant in the injunction filed by Albany officials and whom this Bureau has been seeking to interview regarding possible contempt of the restraining order issued on July 20, 1962, had spent the day of July 25, 1962, in conference with officials at the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C.

Mr. John L. Murphy of the Civil Rights Division of the Department was furnished the above information on July 28, 1962. Additional developments will be furnished to the Department as they occur.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 27, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Mayor Asa D. Kelley of Albany, Georgia, on July 26, 1962, publicly requested Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., to leave Albany, Georgia.

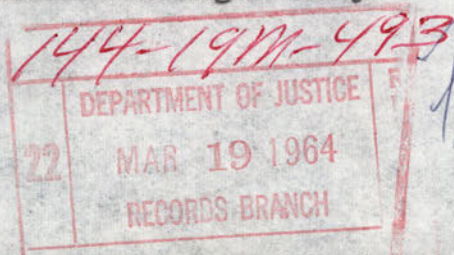
The "Atlanta Constitution," a daily newspaper of Atlanta, Georgia, on July 26, 1962, carried a statement of Calvin F. Craig, the Grand Dragon for the Georgia United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in which Craig stated the Klan was ready to march into Albany to defend all citizens and to remove outside troublemakers.

A source has advised us that he has talked to Craig and that Craig intends to make many such press releases; however, the Klan has no intention of visiting Albany as long as law enforcement officers are able to maintain order.

Craig also mentioned to our source that the Klan is considering picketing the home of Reverend King in Atlanta.

The above information was furnished to appropriate local authorities and to the Civil Rights Division of the Department.

Mr. B. C. Gardner, Jr., the law partner of Mayor Kelley of Albany, advised on July 26, 1962, that the Mayor had been in contact with Reverend King and that Reverend King admitted to the Mayor that his effectiveness was over in Albany since Negroes did not want to demonstrate for him. He agreed to leave Albany if the City Commission would hear the grievances of Negroes and provided that he, King, could leave gracefully without admitting defeat. According to Mr. Gardner, Mayor Kelley told Reverend King the City Commission would hear the grievances at the next Commission meeting in early August, 1962.



The Attorney General

Another request of Reverend King of the Mayor was that only one person out of each group arrested in demonstrations in Albany be tried and that one case would determine the outcome of other cases.

According to Mr. Gardner, the Mayor was reasonably certain only one person of each group would be tried.

It has been reported to this Bureau that Assistant Attorney General Marshall contacted the Mayor and advised him that Reverend King had contacted Mr. Marshall and told Mr. Marshall that he would leave Albany only if Reverend King could announce publicly that his leaving the city was a condition on which the City Commission would negotiate with Negro leaders and if out of each group of those arrested only one person would be tried and that case would determine the outcome of other cases.

According to information received, the Mayor was reasonably certain only one case of each group would be tried but he will not agree to Reverend King announcing that his leaving the city is a condition on which the Commission would negotiate. The Mayor is reported as stating that this was not part of the prior conversation he had had with Reverend King.

A reporter for the "Atlanta Journal" advised on July 26, 1962, that during a meeting of the Albany Movement on July 25, 1962, 300 of approximately 600 persons present signed slips of paper promising to participate in demonstrations and to go to jail if necessary.

Mayor Kelley publicly announced on July 26, 1962, that contrary to news reports, the city of Albany does not contemplate further legal action against the Albany Movement.

Chief Laurie Pritchett, Albany Police Department, has advised that on July 26, 1962, Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, assistant to Reverend King, came to see the Chief and mentioned that if Chief Pritchett would give him \$2000 more a year than his present salary

The Attorney General

from Reverend King, he, Walker, would "build shrines to Pritchett in Albany and would deliver the Negro people of Albany to Chief Pritchett." Walker is also reported to have told Chief Pritchett that Reverend King has great respect for Pritchett and Pritchett could be in charge of all United States Marshals in Georgia. Chief Pritchett replied that if he should accept the job as United States Marshal, he would be removed when the Administration is changed. Walker is reported to have replied that the Kennedys would be in power for many years because the Negroes would vote for them and even now legislation favorable to Negroes in public housing and other areas will probably be passed.

A meeting took place at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church on July 26, 1962, and approximately 600 attended. Practice sessions were held where participants were called "nigger" and "coon" to instruct them on how to take verbal abuse.

During the meeting Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, stated that it might be necessary to call for a nationwide prayer pilgrimage to Albany.

Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker reportedly advised a newspaper reporter that leaders of the Albany Movement had no intention of leaving Albany and it might become necessary to stage simultaneous demonstrations in at least six other cities.

There were no additional demonstrations in Albany, Georgia, on July 26, 1962.

Additional developments will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 26, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., held a press conference on July 25, 1962, at which he announced that no further demonstrations will be held in Albany, Georgia, until noon of July 26, 1962. Reverend King also announced there will be no more night marches held in connection with the demonstrations at Albany.

Reverend King designated a day of penance to run from noon on July 25, 1962, until noon July 26, 1962, for the purpose of offering prayers for the "brethren who are not yet peaceful." In connection with the violence which occurred on the evening of July 24, 1962, Reverend King denied that anyone connected with the Albany Movement was responsible. He stated, however, that he would accept responsibility for such violence since the individuals responsible were members of the Negro community in Albany.

During the press conference Reverend King stated that he and Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, a Negro group seeking desegregation of facilities in Albany, planned to personally visit the liquor stores and "juke joints" in the Negro area for the purpose of explaining their position of nonviolence to the Negro community.

Reverend King announced that nonviolent demonstrations would resume on July 26, 1962, and workshops to indoctrinate participants in nonviolent techniques would be held at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Albany.

The above information was furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department on July 25, 1962.

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144-19M-493

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	RECORDS BRANCH

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The Attorney General

On July 24, 1962, Dr. W. G. Anderson, on behalf of himself and others, filed a civil action number 730 in the District Court, Middle District of Georgia, complaining of segregation policies in effect in public facilities in the City of Albany.

Another civil action, number 731, was filed in the same court against the City of Albany by Dr. Anderson and others in an attempt to enjoin the City of Albany, Georgia, from interfering in parades, sit-ins and demonstrations.

Copies of these civil actions are being obtained and will be furnished to the Department.

Information had previously been furnished to the Civil Rights Division that attempts had been made to file these actions but the clerk of the court had not accepted them due to insufficient copies of the petition being presented to the court.

There were no demonstrations or incidents of a racial nature in Albany on July 25, 1962.

Governor S. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia publicly announced on July 25, 1962, that he would call out the Georgia National Guard, if necessary, to maintain peace and order.

Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett, Albany, Georgia, has advised that with the assistance of the 75 to 100 members of the Georgia State Patrol, temporarily under his command in Albany, his man power is sufficient to maintain order.

There have been no further gatherings of white persons at the Mitchell County Jail at Camilla, Georgia, since July 24, 1962. Negro juveniles who were arrested for demonstrations in Albany are incarcerated at this jail.

The Attorney General

On July 25, 1962, 600 Negroes gathered in the Mt. Zion Church in Albany. Additional persons gathered in the Shiloh Baptist Church located directly across the street from the Mt. Zion Church. Twenty-five to thirty young persons were at the Shiloh Church and it was observed that instructions were being given to the group to gather in circles with arms interlocked. The group would then sway from side to side.

An Albany detective has ventured the opinion that the above maneuver is apparently a demonstration technique that might be held in the future to force police officers to lay hands on the demonstrators in order to effect an arrest.

A source has furnished information that Reverend King confidentially told him that plans for a mass demonstration on July 25, 1962, were called off due to the violence which occurred on July 24, 1962. Reverend King also advised the source that he expects the situation at Albany to reach a climax on Saturday, July 28, 1962. Reverend King did not explain what he meant by a "climax."

Additional developments will be promptly furnished to the Department as they occur.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 25, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

The following additional details have been ascertained concerning the racial situation in Albany, Georgia.

Mrs. Edwina Smith, an employee of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., advised on July 24, 1962, that she was instructed by Wyatt T. Walker, a Negro prominent in desegregation activities, to inform the FBI that several carloads of persons in Albany planned to drive to Mitchell County Jail, Camilla, Georgia, on July 24, 1962, to visit prisoners arrested in racial demonstrations at Albany. According to Mrs. Smith, several persons had received threats from unidentified sources that about 25 white men were waiting at the jail to beat them.

This information was furnished to appropriate city, county, and state officials. The Civil Rights Division of the Department was also advised.

Sheriff John Maples, Mitchell County, Camilla, Georgia, advised last evening that there were between 200 to 250 white persons congregating in the vicinity of the jail. According to the Sheriff these persons are incensed over the action of Negroes in Albany and if any persons come to the jail Maples fears violence. Sheriff Maples at first thought he had sufficient man power to control the situation but at 11:00 p. m., July 24, 1962, he stated there were still 200 white persons in cars and on the street in Camilla, and he knew some of them had guns in their cars. He expressed the opinion he did not have sufficient man power to control the situation if white persons decided to take the law into their own hands.

Georgia State Police and Albany Police officials are aware of the above situation and are not sending additional prisoners to Camilla.

144-1987-493

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	MAR 19 1964
	RECORDS BRANCH

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The Attorney General

The restraining order against integration groups and integration leaders, such as Martin Luther King, Jr., and others, which was issued July 20, 1962, was stayed on July 24, 1962, by Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. This information was furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department.

An attempt by Agents of the Bureau to interview Slater Hunter King, one of the persons named in the restraining order, was made on July 24, 1962. He refused to be interviewed except in the presence of counsel. He was not interviewed.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., requested a conference on July 24, 1962, with the City Commission of Albany which usually meets on Tuesday nights. The Commission was not in session. Reverend King then visited prisoners in jail and held a press conference denouncing the Albany City Commission and promised additional "peaceful demonstrations." Immediately thereafter Reverend King addressed a group of 1600 persons at the Mt. Zion Church in Albany.

Two mass meetings were held in Albany on July 24, 1962, at the Mt. Zion and Shiloh Churches. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Reverend Ralph Abernathy, and Dr. W. G. Anderson of the Albany Movement, addressed both meetings. They urged those present to "Put on your marching shoes and follow us."

Thereafter a group of 40 persons, consisting of 24 Negro juveniles, 15 Negro adults, and one white adult, marched to an intersection in Albany where they were met by Chief Laurie Pritchett, who asked Mr. Marvin Rich and Reverend Walter Holloway where they were going. The leaders replied that they were demonstrating and all 40 were arrested for parading without a permit.

Mr. Marvin Rich is the white adult who was arrested. He arrived in Albany from New York City on July 24, 1962, to represent the Congress of Racial Equality. He is the first known representative of the Congress of Racial Equality in the area.

The Attorney General

Shortly after the arrests of the above 40 persons, a group of juveniles and adults estimated at 3000 to 3500 converged at an intersection dividing the Negro and white communities. Chief Pritchett ordered the mob to disperse and they failed to do so.

The mob was backed off one block by Chief Pritchett, six motorcycles ridden abreast, 20 Albany policemen and 100 Georgia State Police troopers. The mob was finally dispersed, no arrests were made, and no physical contact was made by the police with the mob.

A Georgia State Police trooper was hit by a rock breaking out two teeth and possibly fracturing his jaw. One Albany policeman was hit on the foot with flying glass from a thrown bottle. One Joe Fain of WSB-TV, Atlanta cameraman and reporter, was hit by flying glass. The convertible top of a car belonging to one Sammy Smith, WALB-TV, Albany photographer, was slashed.

Chief Pritchett has advised that while the mob congregated he recognized Martin Luther King, Jr., Slater King, C. B. King, and Dr. W. G. Anderson riding by in Anderson's station wagon.

Chief Pritchett and the Mayor of Albany, Asa D. Kelley, have advised that tension is running high as a result of the decision of Judge Tuttle staying the restraining order. The police department, fearing intervention of white citizens, has blocked off 12 blocks of the city.

Special Agents of the FBI on the scene observed many spectators, including many unknown press, radio and television reporters, hindering police by insisting on being present and asking questions.

The Attorney General

The information concerning the occurrences on the evening of July 24, 1962, was furnished to the Civil Rights Division on the morning of July 25, 1962.

The Department will be advised of additional developments as they occur.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 24, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Our Atlanta Office advised on July 23, 1962, that United States Attorney Floyd Buford, Middle District of Georgia, had requested investigation concerning the possible violation of a restraining order issued July 20, 1962, by Judge J. Robert Elliott. The order enjoined officers of specified groups and persons acting in concert with them from sponsoring, financing, and encouraging unlawful picketing, congregating, and marching in Albany, Georgia.

Mr. Buford advised that he had talked to Mr. Burke Marshall who desired investigation be conducted by this Bureau. Mr. Buford desired that all persons who were arrested on Saturday, July 21, 1962, be interviewed unless they were young juveniles. The interviews were to ascertain if the individuals had any knowledge of the court order or had been personally served a copy of the order and to ascertain whether or not the individuals were members of or affiliated with any of the organizations specifically named. Mr. Buford did not desire any of the leaders of the Negro movement interviewed at this time.

Mr. John Murphy of the Civil Rights Division was consulted and he advised that the Department desires interviews conducted with the individuals named in the restraining order plus an officer of any organization, a representative of which is not named as an individual defendant.

The interviews are to determine if the individuals had knowledge of the existence of the order and whether any of the persons who participated in the demonstration on July 21, 1962, were acting in concert with them or under their instructions. Specifically, it is to be determined if Reverend Samuel Wells, Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church, Albany, Georgia, who led the demonstration on Saturday night, is a member of any of the organizations named or whether he was acting in concert with any of the named defendants.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
22	MAR 19 1964
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The Attorney General

The above investigation is being conducted and the Department will be promptly furnished the results.

The following additional developments in connection with the racial situation at Albany, Georgia, have been furnished by our Atlanta Office. A Negro Attorney, Donald Hollowell, has filed a petition with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to vacate the restraining order issued July 20, 1962, by Judge Elliott. A hearing on this petition is set for today, July 24, 1962.

In view of the above hearing on this petition, Mr. Murphy of the Civil Rights Division was contacted to ascertain if the Bureau should conduct the interviews of the persons named in the restraining order. Mr. Murphy instructed us to go forward with the interviews.

A mass meeting of the Albany Movement was held on July 23, 1962, at the Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church with approximately 800 persons in attendance. Reverend Ralph Abernathy and Mr. Slater King were the principal speakers. Reverend Abernathy described an alleged beating of Marion King, the wife of Slater King, by two unknown police officers at the Mitchell County Jail, Camilla, Georgia, where she had gone to visit persons arrested on July 21, 1962. Mr. Slater King in his speech attacked the municipal, state and Federal governments. He is quoted as stating "damnable Federal Government has turned their backs on us." He mentioned that he was tired of waiting for his rights and he was ready to fight. Mr. King also announced a celebration meeting tonight, July 24, 1962, in anticipation of favorable action by Judge Albert P. Tuttle of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in vacating the restraining order. Following the meeting at the Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church on July 23, 1962, a group of Negroes led by Mr. Vincent Harding, a Negro Mennonite minister, stopped before City Hall. They left when requested to by police but returned again later in the evening and refused to move when ordered to do so by police. They were arrested for failure to obey a police officer and obstructing the sidewalk.

The Attorney General

Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett, Albany Police Department, has advised that Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and three other leaders of the Negro movement conferred with him on July 23, 1962, and offered to leave Albany if Pritchett and the city commissioners would agree to hear grievances of the Albany Movement, a Negro group seeking desegregation. Chief Pritchett declined this offer in view of the pending court action.

During the meeting with Chief Pritchett, Martin Luther King, Jr., asked Dr. Anderson of the Albany Movement, who had accompanied Reverend King, "Do you think Bobby Kennedy would prosecute me when he calls me at various places throughout the country for advice?"

Another matter which has grown out of the racial situation in Albany is the alleged beating of Mrs. Slater King. On July 23, 1962, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., complained to our Atlanta Office that Mrs. Slater King visited prisoners at the Mitchell County Jail, Camilla, Georgia, and was beaten, knocked to the ground, and kicked by two police officers.

Chief Pritchett had heard of this incident and immediately attempted to interview Mrs. King but was not allowed to do so. According to Chief Pritchett, newsmen had already interviewed and photographed Mrs. King.

The above information was furnished to Mr. Murphy of the Civil Rights Division and he requested an interview of Mrs. King, any subjects identified by her, and any readily available witnesses. The extent of injuries is to be ascertained and any visible injuries photographed.

On the evening of July 23, 1962, Agents of our Atlanta Office went to the residence of Mrs. Slater King to interview her. She was under sedation and the Agents talked to Mr. Slater King. Mr. King abused one of the interviewing Agents, pointing out that the Agent had interviewed

The Attorney General

him in December, 1961, at the Albany City Jail when he was pushed against the bars. Mr. King stated, "The damn Federal Government didn't do anything for me then and won't now. The Federal Government is no damn good. What are you wasting our time for?" He thereafter permitted Agents to interview his wife and was present during the interview.

Mrs. King furnished a signed statement in which she alleged she was pushed, kicked and shoved to the ground by two unidentified police officers outside Mitchell County Jail. Mrs. King is five and one-half months pregnant. According to her physician, Dr. Jacob L. Shurley, who appeared before the interview was over, the unborn child does not appear to have been affected. He also furnished information concerning the bruises Mrs. King had received.

Other witnesses will be interviewed today and attempts are being made to identify and interview the subjects.

The Department will be furnished additional developments in the above matters as they occur.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 23, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Our Atlanta, Georgia, Office has furnished the following developments in connection with the racial situation at Albany, Georgia.

On July 20, 1962, Mayor Asa Kelley of Albany, Georgia, filed suit in United States District Court, Middle District of Georgia, seeking injunctive relief regarding the racial situation in Albany, Georgia. United States District Judge Robert Elliott, Middle District of Georgia, signed a temporary restraining order enjoining certain officers of the Congress of Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Albany Movement and persons acting in concert with these organizations from continuing to sponsor, finance and encourage unlawful picketing in the City of Albany as well as unlawful congregating or marching in streets or public ways of the City of Albany. The above were further enjoined from encouraging or participating in any boycott in restraint of trade or other act designed to provoke breaches of the peace or any act in violation of the above provisions. A hearing regarding the temporary injunction is scheduled for July 30, 1962, in the United States District Court, Albany, Georgia.

This Bureau received indication that Reverend Martin Luther King had planned to return to Albany on July 21, 1962, to lead a march on City Hall with the purpose of causing mass arrests, including the arrest of himself. 1964

On the night of July 20, 1962, a mass meeting of the Albany Movement, a Negro group seeking desegregation in Albany, Georgia, was held in Albany and was attended by an estimated 2,500 to 3,000 Negroes. Reverend King addressed the meeting and issued instructions that Negroes were to assemble on July 21, 1962, for a mass demonstration before City Hall and stated he would lead the demonstration.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECORDS BRANCH
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The Attorney General

A motorcade of Negroes from Florida, consisting of approximately 100 persons, arrived in Albany, Georgia, on the night of July 20, 1962.

On July 20, 1962, 10 Negro teen-agers entered the Lee Drug Company, Albany, Georgia, and were requested to leave, which they did. At the same time, 10 to 12 Negro teen-agers, led by Charles Joseph Jones, a field secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, arrived at Tallulah Massey City Park where the Assistant Chief of Police requested Jones not to cause a disturbance. The group voluntarily left the area. There were no arrests.

The Albany Movement held a meeting on July 21, 1962, at Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church, Albany, where Reverend Martin Luther King gave a speech. Approximately 110 Negroes, mostly teen-agers, left the church and began walking up the street. Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett stopped the group whereupon they all reposed on the ground and chanted from three to five minutes. They thereafter were taken to jail and booked for parading without a permit. The leader of this demonstration was Reverend Samuel Wells, Pastor of the church, who was also arrested.

At 10:00 P.M., July 21, 1962, an additional 40 Negroes left the church, were stopped by police and taken to Albany jail. There was no recognizable leader of the second group of 40 persons. The juveniles who were among the 150 arrested were taken to Mitchell County Jail, Camilla, Georgia.

No persons served with the restraining order were arrested.

Attorney Donald Hollowell, acting for Albany Movement, and Reverend Martin Luther King have allegedly petitioned the United States District Court, Macon, Georgia, for dismissal of the pending injunction. United States Attorney, Macon, Georgia, has no knowledge of any petition filed concerning injunction.

The Attorney General

On July 22, 1962, Reverend Martin Luther King held a press conference at Albany, Georgia, and alleged United States District Judge Elliott who signed restraining order is part of conspiracy of southern Federal judges who are pro-segregation.

King stated his attorneys will contact United States District Judge William A. Bootle at Macon, Georgia, on July 23, 1962, to request rescinding the restraining order.

Additional developments will be furnished to the Department as they are received.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 20, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Our Atlanta Office has furnished the following additional details concerning the situation in Albany, Georgia.

A source of our Atlanta Office has furnished information he gained from one of his sources close to Reverend Martin Luther King, that King plans to return to Albany, Georgia, on July 21, 1962, to lead a march on City Hall with the purpose of causing mass arrests including himself.

An early morning broadcast in Washington, D. C., today set forth that Reverend King had canceled a speech in Connecticut on July 19, 1962, and flew back to Albany, Georgia, to participate in a mass demonstration.

According to our Atlanta source, plans have been made to have Negro ministers in Albany leave their pulpits during church services on Sunday, July 22, 1962, and join a march into the downtown area.

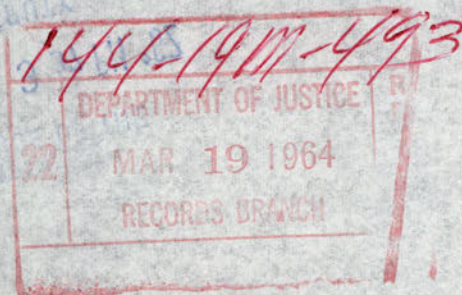
Yesterday, July 19, 1962, approximately two hundred Negro teenagers entered Tift Picnic Area, Albany, where they used the picnic facilities. There were no arrests or incidents.

Seven Negroes were arrested at a drugstore when they refused to leave after being requested five times to do so by the store manager. The seven were charged with loitering and disorderly conduct.

Further developments will be promptly furnished to the Department.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General



The Attorney General

July 17, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Our Atlanta, Georgia, Office has learned of additional developments in connection with the racial situation at Albany, Georgia.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., reportedly met with a group of white ministers in Albany on July 16, 1962, and that evening visited in jail those persons who were arrested on July 11, 1962, during a demonstration in Albany. On the night of July 16, 1962, a mass meeting of the Albany Movement was held with a reported 1,200 persons in attendance. The Albany Movement is composed of a group of Negroes seeking desegregation in Albany. Reverend King is alleged to have told the group of his meeting with sympathetic white ministers. He also referred to his visit with those who were arrested on July 11, 1962. He reportedly stated those arrested will remain in jail until segregation is ended in Southwest Georgia and that white and Negro attorneys were arriving to assist the Albany Movement.

King is reported to have indicated no further demonstrations would be held until more persons had been recruited than Southwest Georgia jails would accommodate. It is reported that a mass meeting will be held at noon July 17, 1962. It is also reported that Reverend King is scheduled to address the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., on July 19, 1962, and attend a testimonial dinner in Cooperstown, New York, on July 20, 1962, for retired baseball player Jackie Robinson.

Additional pertinent developments will be furnished to the Department as they are received.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

144-19M-493

22	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	MAR 19 1964
	RECORDS BRANCH

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The Attorney General

July 16, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following additional information has been obtained concerning the racial situation at Albany, Georgia.

On July 14, 1962, the Mayor of Albany, Asa Kelley, called our Albany Resident Agency concerning the activities of Departmental Attorney Gordon Albert Martin, Jr. The Mayor alleged that Martin was counseling Negroes of the Albany Movement, and requested the Agent at Albany, Georgia, to contact Martin to have him contact the Mayor. This request was respectfully refused, and Mayor Kelley indicated that he would complain to you concerning Mr. Martin's activities.

The above information was discussed with Mr. Edwin O. Guthman of the Department who requested that this Bureau locate Mr. Martin and request him to call either Mr. Guthman or Mr. St. John Barrett of the Department. Mr. Martin was located on July 14, 1962, by Agents of our Atlanta Office and furnished Mr. Guthman's instructions. Mr. Guthman was so advised.

On July 15, 1962, Mr. Katzenbach telephonically contacted the Special Agent in Charge of our Atlanta Office, James E. McMahon, and inquired into the general situation at Albany, Georgia. He was advised that Reverend Martin Luther King and Reverend Ralph Abernathy had returned to Atlanta, Georgia, but that they were scheduled to return again to Albany, Georgia, on Monday, July 16, 1962.

Mr. Katzenbach inquired as to the coverage afforded the Department's denial of the Mayor of Albany's allegations concerning Departmental Attorney Gordon A. Martin, Jr. He was informed that the Atlanta and Albany papers had afforded the racial situation at Albany front-page coverage, and that the Atlanta papers had carried the Department's denial of the charges against Mr. Martin. "The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta

144-19M-493

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 19 1964
RECORDS BRANCH

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The Attorney General

Constitution" in its issue dated July 15, 1962, on pages one and eighteen contained an article captioned "Dr. King Departs; Albany Cooling?" This article contained the Department's denial of the Mayor's allegations.

The Department will be furnished further pertinent details concerning the situation at Albany as they occur.

- ① - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-1-88 BY SP-6H-B5
- 2 -
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

TO		
NAME		BUILDING AND ROOM
1.	Mr. Murphy	
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

August 20, 1962

What is your recommendation?

Burke

144-19M-480

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. Mr. Murphy	
2. Mr. Marshall	
3.	
4.	
5.	

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL | <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION | <input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____ | | |

REMARKS

August 6, 1962

Find out from Jerry Heilbron if this incident has become involved in the case being heard down there.

Burke

John Doe says it didn't come up. I have scanned the transcript of the tapes dictated by Jerry. They are negative.

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
		John

I am sorry:

What is your recommendation?

John

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: August 2, 1962

FROM : John L. Murphy, Chief
General Litigation Section

JLM:11h

~~144-19M-480~~

SUBJECT: Mrs. Slater King;
Civil Rights Complaint

DOCKETED

File in #11,620

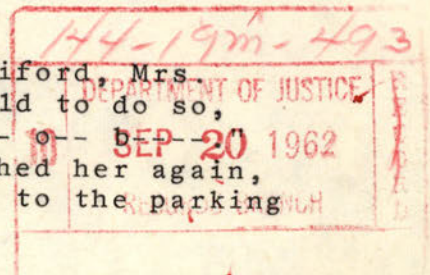
OCT 10 1962

The FBI investigation of the complaint made by Mrs. Slater King that she had been physically abused by Mitchell County, Georgia, officers when she went to visit prisoners at the Camilla jail has been completed. It discloses the following:

At about 5:00 p.m. on July 23, Mrs. King was standing outside the fence surrounding the Camilla jail with a group of women, 25 to 30 according to Mrs. King, 50 to 75 according to the officers. The women were looking at the prisoners in the jail who could be seen in the windows. The group was ordered by an officer to leave the vicinity of the jail.

According to Mrs. King, she stood there a moment looking at the children in the jail. The officer approached; said, "I mean you too." She says that as she started to move slowly away, a second officer said, "You better do what he says." Then the first officer, who had come outside the fence through the gate, pushed her. The second officer kicked her in the buttocks, and the first one then slapped her in the head. She says she dropped the child she was carrying and fell to the ground. Friends helped her up and escorted her to a car. She suffered an abrasion on the right knee and another on the right elbow; a contusion on the side of her face with slight swelling. Mrs. King is pregnant, but examination did not indicate any injury to her in this respect.

According to Deputy Sheriff Williford, Mrs. King refused to leave the fence when told to do so, saying, "I'm not scared of any white s--o--". When she continued to loiter, he admonished her again, then grabbed her by the arm to walk her to the parking



lot. She began to curse and swear. Sheriff Maples came out of the jail to assist him, took her by the other arm. She swung her arms loose and fell to the ground. The child she was carrying did not fall to the ground. Neither he nor the Sheriff struck or kicked her.

Sheriff Maples says he observed a woman offering his Deputy resistance and went to his assistance. While they were escorting her to a car, she jerked free of their grasp, slipped on gravel and went down on one arm and knee, the while holding on to a young child. They assisted her up and she went on to her car.

Two women who were with Mrs. King, Mrs. Herrington and Mrs. Young, state they observed Mrs. King being kicked and slapped, Mrs. Young adding that Mrs. King was kicked again while on the ground. Mrs. Young says she would not be able to identify the officers involved. Mrs. Lawrence, another woman with Mrs. King, states she saw an officer push and slap her, knocking her to the ground, but does not describe any kicking.

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

August 2, 1962

John L. Murphy, Chief
General Litigation Section

JLM:11h

~~144-19M-6480~~

Mrs. Slater King;
Civil Rights Complaint

DOCKETED

OCT 10 1962

144-19M-423

11,620

D. A. K.

The FBI investigation of the complaint made by Mrs. Slater King that she had been physically abused by Mitchell County, Georgia, officers when she went to visit prisoners at the Camilla jail has been completed. It discloses the following:

At about 5:00 p.m. on July 23, Mrs. King was standing outside the fence surrounding the Camilla jail with a group of women, 25 to 30 according to Mrs. King, 50 to 75 according to the officers. The women were looking at the prisoners in the jail who could be seen in the windows. The group was ordered by an officer to leave the vicinity of the jail.

According to Mrs. King, she stood there a moment looking at the children in the jail. The officer approached; said, "I mean you too." She says that as she started to move slowly away, a second officer said, "You better do what he says." Then the first officer, who had come outside the fence through the gate, pushed her. The second officer kicked her in the buttocks, and the first one then slapped her in the head. She says she dropped the child she was carrying and fell to the ground. Friends helped her up and escorted her to a car. She suffered an abrasion on the right knee and another on the right elbow; a contusion on the side of her face with slight swelling. Mrs. King is pregnant, but examination did not indicate any injury to her in this respect.

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Records
Chrono
Mr. Murphy

lot. She began to curse and swear. Sheriff Maples came out of the jail to assist him, took her by the other arm. She swung her arms loose and fell to the ground. The child she was carrying did not fall to the ground. Neither he nor the Sheriff struck or kicked her.

Sheriff Maples says he observed a woman offering his Deputy resistance and went to his assistance. While they were escorting her to a car, she jerked free of their grasp, slipped on gravel and went down on one arm and knee, the while holding on to a young child. They assisted her up and she went on to her car.

Two women who were with Mrs. King, Mrs. Herrington and Mrs. Young, state they observed Mrs. King being kicked and slapped, Mrs. Young adding that Mrs. King was kicked again while on the ground. Mrs. Young says she would not be able to identify the officers involved. Mrs. Lawrence, another woman with Mrs. King, states she saw an officer push and slap her, knocking her to the ground, but does not describe any kicking.

T. 8/2/62

BM:JLM:11h

~~144-19M-480~~

DOCKETED

OCT 10 1962

144-19M-480

Aug. 4, 1962

#11,620

D. A. K.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I have received the report of the investigation made in regard to the complaint of Mrs. Slater (Marion) King that she was physically abused by Mitchell County, Georgia, officers outside the Camilla jail.

In the afternoon of July 23 Mrs. King was standing with a group of more than 25 women outside the fence surrounding the Camilla jail. They were talking to some of the prisoners who appeared in the windows. The group was ordered to leave by a Deputy Sheriff. When Mrs. King was slow in complying with the officer's order, he and the Sheriff came outside the fence and took hold of her arms to compel her to move. She says they shoved, slapped and kicked her, causing her to fall to the ground and to drop her three-year-old daughter whom she was carrying in her arms. The officers claim she was obstinate and abusive and jerked free of their grasp going down on one arm and knee, never losing her grasp on the child. Mrs. King was assisted in getting up and walked to an automobile nearby.

A medical examination by Mrs. King's own physician disclosed an abrasion on Mrs. King's right knee, another on her right elbow, and a contusion on the right side of her face with slight swelling.

Two women who were with Mrs. King at Camilla state they observed her being kicked and slapped, one adding that she was kicked again while on the ground. Another woman with Mrs. King states she saw an officer push and slap her, knocking her to the ground, but does not describe any kicking. Several other women at the scene state they had left the area before Mrs. King and did not see anything happen to her.

cc-Records
Chrono
Mr. Murphy

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

August 2, 1962

John L. Murphy, Chief
General Litigation Section

JLM:11h

144-19N-# 480

DOCKETED

11,620

Mrs. Slater King;
Civil Rights Complaint

OCT 10 1962

The FBI investigation of the complaint made by Mrs. Slater King that she had been physically abused by Mitchell County, Georgia, officers when she went to visit prisoners at the Camilla jail has been completed. It discloses the following:

At about 5:00 p.m. on July 23, Mrs. King was standing outside the fence surrounding the Camilla jail with a group of women, 25 to 30 according to Mrs. King, 50 to 75 according to the officers. The women were looking at the prisoners in the jail who could be seen in the windows. The group was ordered by an officer to leave the vicinity of the jail.

According to Mrs. King, she stood there a moment looking at the children in the jail. The officer approached; said, "I mean you too." She says that as she started to move slowly away, a second officer said, "You better do what he says." Then the first officer, who had come outside the fence through the gate, pushed her. The second officer kicked her in the buttocks, and the first one then slapped her in the head. She says she dropped the child she was carrying and fell to the ground. Friends helped her up and escorted her to a car. She suffered an abrasion on the right knee and another on the right elbow; a contusion on the side of her face with slight swelling. Mrs. King is pregnant, but examination did not indicate any injury to her in this respect.

According to Deputy Sheriff Williford, Mrs. King refused to leave the fence when told to do so, saying, "I'm not scared of any white s-- o-- b----." When she continued to loiter, he admonished her again, then grabbed her by the arm to walk her to the parking

Records
Chrono
Mr. Murphy

lot. She began to curse and swear. Sheriff Maples came out of the jail to assist him, took her by the other arm. She swung her arms loose and fell to the ground. The child she was carrying did not fall to the ground. Neither he nor the Sheriff struck or kicked her.

Sheriff Maples says he observed a woman offering his Deputy resistance and went to his assistance. While they were escorting her to a car, she jerked free of their grasp, slipped on gravel and went down on one arm and knee, the while holding on to a young child. They assisted her up and she went on to her car.

Two women who were with Mrs. King, Mrs. Herrington and Mrs. Young, state they observed Mrs. King being kicked and slapped, Mrs. Young adding that Mrs. King was kicked again while on the ground. Mrs. Young says she would not be able to identify the officers involved. Mrs. Lawrence, another woman with Mrs. King, states she saw an officer push and slap her, knocking her to the ground, but does not describe any kicking.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

DATE: 8-1-62

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: JOHN M. MAPLES, et al;
Mrs. SLATER (MARION) KING - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

#11,620
DOCKETED

OCT 10 1962

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special
Agent PAUL J. MOHR dated 7-27-62
at ATLANTA.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☒ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☐ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Investigation conducted pursuant to request of Mr. Murphy 7-23-62. Photographs will be furnished upon receipt.

Enclosure

RECEIVED

AUG 11 1962

GEN. LIT. SECTION

72
2

144-19M-493
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.

Gen. Lit. Sec.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Macon, Georgia

Report of: SA PAUL J. MOHR
Date: July 27, 1962

Office: ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Field Office File No.: 44-1306

Bureau File No.:

Title: JOHN M. MAPLES;
WALTER L. WILLIFORD;
Mrs. SLATER (MARION) KING - VICTIM

Character: CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: On 7/23/62, Mrs. SLATER KING, 1304 S. Cleveland St., Albany, Ga., alleged that while visiting Mitchell County Jail, Camilla, Ga., she was kicked in buttocks and struck on right side of head by two police officers who had requested her to leave the area. Sheriff JOHN MAPLES and Deputy Sheriff WALTER L. WILLIFORD, Mitchell County, Camilla, Ga., denied striking Mrs. KING, but admit escorting her from area of jail, at which time Mrs. KING fell. Witnesses at scene interviewed. USA FLOYD BUFORD, MDGA, on 7/25/62, advised he did not believe that this matter had prosecutive merit and desired no further investigation.

- C -

DETAILS: AT ALBANY, GEORGIA

This is a preliminary investigation.

At 6:50 p.m., July 23, 1962, WYATT TEE WALKER telephoned the Albany, Georgia Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advised he was making an emergency call for Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. He then put Dr. KING on the phone.

Dr. KING advised SA PAUL J. MOHR he had received information Mrs. SLATER KING went to the Mitchell County Jail, Camilla, Georgia, on the afternoon of July 23, 1962, to visit some people in the jail. He alleged she had been beaten and knocked down at about 6:00 p.m. by two policemen and while on the ground was kicked again.

AT 44-1306

He advised she is five months pregnant and is presently at her residence, 1304 South Cleveland, Albany, Georgia, and that a doctor is on his way to visit her. Dr. KING advised she has several bruises on her knees and legs.

Date July 27, 1962

Chief of Police LAURIE PRITCHETT, Albany, Georgia, telephonically contacted the Albany, Georgia Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 7:55 p.m., and advised the following:

His department had been advised that either the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff at Camilla, Georgia, had beaten the wife of SLATER KING. He had gone immediately to the residence of SLATER KING and had been denied admittance. He was advised by persons on the scene that the Attorney General of the United States had been telephonically advised of the alleged beating. He also had learned that a newspaper man had interviewed Mrs. KING and had photographed her. Chief PRITCHETT subsequently telephoned and stated no photographs had been obtained.

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On 7/23/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306
by SA WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD / hld Date dictated 7/24/62

Date July 27, 1962

Mrs. MARION KING was interviewed at her residence, 1304 South Cleveland, and furnished the following signed statement:

"July 23, 1962
Albany, Georgia

"I, Mrs. Marion King, furnish the following free and voluntary statement to Paul J. Mohr and Marion E. Cheek, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I realize this statement is in connection with an official investigation.

"At about 5:00 PM, July 23, 1962 I arrived at Camilla, Georgia, accompanied by Mrs. Julia Young, 717 Waters, Albany, Georgia and her next door neighbor. Both of these ladies had children in the Mitchell County jail. I had gone with them to visit their children and to take them clothing. I had all three of my children, age one, three, and five with me.

"Upon arrival at the jail I saw that mattresses were being unloaded and made no attempt to enter the jail then.

"There were about twenty five to thirty people standing around the fence which goes around the jail. In addition to the two ladies who went down with me, I recognized Mrs. Ruth Bruce of Albany and have been told Mrs. Helen Morris of Albany was also there.

"I stood by the back fence for about fifteen minutes. I was carrying my three year old daughter, Abena.

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On 7/23/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306
by SA PAUL J. MOHR and
SA MARION E. CHEEK / hld Date dictated 7/24/62

"I then moved to the side fence to look at the children in the jail. An officer who was inside the fence, dressed in a white shirt with either Mitchell County or Camilla Police embroidered in green, told the entire crowd to 'hurry up, get out, what are you looking at?' This man was a white male, early thirties, about 6', 180 pounds. I can recognize him.

"I stood there a moment, looking up at the children and the officer said, 'I mean you too.' I started to move slowly towards Hiway 19.

"This officer was inside the gate at that time. He then came around and out of the gate.

"A second police officer, dressed like the first, a white male, late thirties or early forties, about 5'11", and weighing over 200 pounds, said, 'You better do what he says.' I can also recognize this officer.

"The first officer shoved me from the rear, about my shoulders. I did not fall. At about the same time he said 'well come on in here,' as though he were arresting me.

"The second officer said, 'if you don't hurry up, we're going to lock you up.' I replied, 'I'm ready to go now' meaning I was ready to be arrested. He said in words to the effect, don't talk back to me.

"The second officer then kicked me with his foot, striking me in the buttocks. I did not fall.

"Someone yelled, 'don't kick her, she's pregnant.'

"The first officer was in front of me and hit me on the right side of my head. I dropped my child and fell to the ground on gravel. I fell on my right elbow and right knee. My child was not hurt as far as I know. I do not know what the officer hit me with. I momentarily blacked out when he hit me.

"I was not struck anymore. The two ladies I was with helped me to my car, but I drove home.

AT 44-1306

"I was treated by Dr. J. L. Shirley at my residence on the evening of July 23, 1962.

"During the time the officers were kicking and hitting me they both were cursing me profusely.

"This four page statement was read aloud to me in the presence of my husband, Slater King, it is true and correct.

/s/ "Marion L. King

"Witnesses:

"Marion E. Cheek, S.A. FBI, Atlanta, Ga. 7/23/62

"Paul J. Mohr, S.A. FBI, Atlanta, Ga. 7/23/62"

Photographs of the abrasion of the right elbow and right knee, as well as photograph of Mrs. KING's face were taken.

The following physical description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	Mrs. Marion King
Race	Negro
Sex	Female
Born	9/12/32, Valdosta, Georgia
Height	5'4"
Weight (normal)	125 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium brown
Marital Status	Married, husband Slater King
Children	Three, ages 1, 3 and 5
Remarks	Five and one-half months pregnant

Date July 27, 1962

Dr. JACOB L. SHIRLEY, JR., 411 South Madison Street, was interviewed at the residence of SLATER KING, 1304 South Cleveland, and furnished the following information:

At approximately 8:00 p.m., he received a call to examine Mrs. Marion King. He proceeded to her residence and examined her. He found an abrasion of the right knee and right elbow. There was a contusion on the right side of her face accompanied by slight swelling. He does not know if the right eye will become discolored. Examination of her buttocks failed to reveal anything of significance.

Since she is five and one-half months pregnant, he examined the heartbeat of the unborn fetus and found it to be normal. There was no vaginal bleeding.

Dr. SHIRLEY gave her a mild sedative, an immunizing dose of tetanus toxoid and prescribed cleansing of the abrasions with Phisohex.

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On 7/23/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306
by SA PAUL J. MOHR and
SA MARION E. CHEEK / hld Date dictated 7/24/62

AT 44-1306

Sheriff JOHN M. MAPLES, Mitchell County Sheriff's Office, the ranking law enforcement officer in Mitchell County, was advised at the outset of this investigation on July 24, 1962, by SA PAUL J. MOHR that this investigation was being conducted at the request of the Attorney General of the United States.

AT 44-1306

Mrs. EUNICE DORIS LAWRENCE was interviewed at her residence, 1007 South Harding Street, Albany, Georgia, on July 24, 1962, by SAs EUGENE D. MURPHY and DANIEL MAGENNIS, at which time she furnished the following signed statement:

"Albany, Georgia
July 24, 1962

"I, Eunice Doris Lawrence, make the following voluntary statement to Eugene D. Murphy and Daniel Magennis who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am aware that this statement is given in connection with an official investigation.

"I reside at 1007 South Harding Street, Albany, Georgia and I was born December 4, 1922 Baker County, Georgia. On July 23, 1962 I left Albany, Georgia at approximately 3:45 P.M. to go to Camilla, Georgia to visit my daughter Eunice who is presently incarcerated there. My visit was for the purpose of bring my daughter additional clothing. I arrived at Camilla at about 4:30 P.M. and attempted to have the clothing given to my daughter but I was unable to give her these clothes. At approximately 5:00 P.M. Mrs. Marion King arrived with a Mrs. Julia Young. Mrs. King had come to bring Mrs. Young so that Mrs. Young could bring her daughter some clothes. We were all outside of the fence around the jail and Mrs. King pointed out Mrs. Young's daughter to her. While we were standing there an individual inside the fence told us to move on. This individual was a white male, about 5'7", with a stocky build; he was wearing a white shirt and had on a gun so I assumed he was an official of the jail. I moved on after he told us and I told the others including Mrs. King to move on, as we did not want any trouble. Mrs. King was walking slowly and this individual called to her & told her 'I'm talking to you too, move on', at which time I called to Mrs. King & told her to come on along with us. Mrs. King was walking slowly as she was carrying her three year old daughter and Mrs. King is also pregnant. This individual

AT 44-1306

called to Mrs. King 'Damn your time stand there until I get there,' at which time he came through the gate and went up to Mrs. King and started to push her. Mrs. King had been walking slowly all during this time. He pushed Mrs. King on between some white men who were standing at the fence and after he had pushed her through the crowd of white men he slapped her once and knocked her to the ground. After he slapped her he walked away from Mrs. King and she got up and walked slowly to her car. I left after this incident and returned to Albany.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true and correct to my knowledge.

/s/ "Mrs. Eunice D. Lawrence

"Witnessed:

"Eugene D. Murphy, Special Agent, F.B.I., 7/24/62, Atlanta, Ga.
"Daniel Magennis, Special Agent, FBI, 7/24/62, Atlanta, Ga."

AT 44-1306

4(3) was interviewed at her residence,
4(3) Albany, Georgia, on July 24, 1962, at which
time she furnished the following signed statement:

"Albany, Georgia
July 24, 1962

"I, 4(3) make the following voluntary
statement to Eugene D. Murphy and Daniel Magennis who have
identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am aware that this is
in connection with an official investigation.

"I reside at 4(3) Albany, Georgia
and was born 4(3) 1926.

"On July 23, 1962 I went to Camilla, Georgia to
bring clothes to 4(3) Richard Morris who is presently
incarcerated in Camilla. I left Albany at approximately
2:30 P.M. and arrived at Camilla at approximately 3:00 P.M.
I gave my son the clothing and after being told to leave
by one of the officials there, left Camilla at approximately
4:00 P.M.

"I left Camilla before Mrs. Marion King arrived and
consequently did not see anything happen to Mrs. King while
she was in Camilla.

"I have read the above statement consisting of one
page and it is truth and correct to my knowege.

/s/ 4(3)

"Witnessed:

"Eugene D. Murphy, Special Agent, FBI, 7/24/62, Atlanta, Georgia
"Daniel Magennis, Special Agent, FBI, 7/24/62, Atlanta, Ga."

AT 44-1306
EDM/DM:sbb

Mrs. HELEN EDWARDS MORRIS was interviewed at her residence, 320 Whitney Avenue, and furnished the following signed statement:

"H. E. Morris

"Albany, Georgia
July 24, 1962

"I, Helen Edwards Morris, make the following voluntary statement to Eugene D. Murphy and Daniel Magennis who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am aware that this statement is in connection with an official investigation.

"I reside at 320 Whitney Avenue, Albany, Georgia and was born October 7, 1906 at Milledgeville, Georgia.

"On July 23, 1962 I was at Camilla, Georgia in an attempt to give clothes to my ⁴⁽³⁾ Richard Morris who is presently incarcerated there. Mrs. H. E. Morris

"I was able to get the clothes to my ⁴⁽³⁾ and left Camilla, Georgia about 4:00 P.M. on July 23, 1962 after being told to do so by an official there. I did not see Mrs. Marion King there and consequently did not see any thing happen to her.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and it is true and correct to my knowledge

"/s/ Mrs Helen E. Morris

"Witnessed: Eugene D. Murphy, Special Agent,
F.B.I. 7/24/62, Atlanta, Ga.

"Witnessed: Daniel Magennis, Special Agent,
FBI 7/24/62, Atlanta, Ga."

AT 44-1306
EDM/DM:sbb

Mrs. RUTH DORSEY BRUCE was interviewed at her residence, 521-B South Jackson Street, Albany, Georgia, and furnished the following signed statement:

"R.D.B.

"Albany, Georgia
July 24, 1962

"I, Ruth Dorsey Bruce, make the following voluntary statement to Eugene D. Murphy and Daniel Magennis who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am aware that this statement is given in connection with an official investigation.

"I reside at 521 B South Jackson Street, Albany, Georgia, and was born February 12, 1935 in Albany, Georgia.

"I arrived at Camilla, Georgia at 5:11 P.M. on July 23, 1962 accompanied by Mrs. Louella Hillson. We had come to Camilla to bring food and clothes to Mrs. Hillson's daughters who are presently incarcerated at Camilla. While we were awaiting permission to enter the jail Mr. Marion King arrived and joined us at the fence. We were told by an official inside the gate to move on and we did. While we were there a truck loaded with mattresses arrived and we were again asked to move which we again did. Mrs. KING had her son with her and she had him by the hand while she was walking in front of the fence.

"Mrs. King left our group and went over to call to some one in the jail and I did not see her again until I went over to her car, and at that time she was crying. I did not talk to Mrs. King but was told what happened concerning Mrs. King by Mrs. Eunice Lawrence. I did not myself see anyone strike

AT 44-1306
EDM/DM:sbb

Mrs. King while she was at the fence inasmuch as Mrs. King was out of my view for about ten minutes.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this & one additional page and it is true & correct to my knowledge

"/s/ Mrs. Ruth D. Bruce

"Witnessed: Eugene D. Murphy, Special Agent,
F.B.I. 7/24/62 Atlanta, Ga.

"Witnessed: Daniel Magennis, Special Agent,
FBI 7/24/62, Atlanta, Ga."

AT 44-1306
MEC/sbb

SLATER KING, on July 24, 1962, furnished Special Agent MARION E. CHEEK the name MAGGIE STEVENSON as a witness to the alleged incident involving his wife and an officer of Camilla, Georgia.

A check of the City Directory and Telephone Book for Camilla, Georgia, failed to reveal the address of MAGGIE STEVENSON. KING was recontacted and could neither furnish STEVENSON's address nor his source as to the fact she was a witness.

Mrs. MAGGIE SKANDAMIS, Manager, Credit Bureau of Albany, advised SA CHEEK on July 24, 1962, she has no record of STEVENSON in her files. No further attempts will be made to locate STEVENSON.

Mr. SLATER KING also furnished the names of Mrs. EVANS TRICE and MOLLIE TAYLOR as witnesses to the incident involving his wife.

On July 24, 1962, investigation by SA ANGELO M. ROBBE to locate these two persons in Albany, Georgia, and Camilla, Georgia, was negative.

Date July 27, 1962

Mrs. CATHERINE HERRINGTON, a housewife, who resides at 719 Waters Street, Albany, Georgia, advised that at about 5:00 p.m., July 23, 1962, she went to the Mitchell County Jail, Camilla, Georgia, with Mrs. SLATER (MARION) KING, and Mrs. JULIA YOUNG, for the purpose of taking clothing to ANNIE RUTH HERRINGTON, who was in custody at the jail.

While standing with Mrs. KING, Mrs. YOUNG and Mrs. KING's three children, outside the jail compound fence, an officer wearing a white shirt and brown trousers, told them to "go on", meaning, to leave the area; that they were not permitted to talk to the prisoners from outside the compound area.

Mrs. HERRINGTON declared she saw this police officer kick MARION KING on the side of the leg. Another policeman wearing a white shirt and brown trousers hit MARION KING somewhere around the head, explaining that she did not know exactly where.

CATHERINE HERRINGTON informed that she saw MARION fall to the ground on some gravel, with her three year old child in her arms. She then went over and assisted Mrs. KING to a standing position. After helping her up, they all walked to the car and left the area.

Mrs. HERRINGTON explained that it all happened so fast that she is not sure how many officers were at the scene, or whether the officer that kicked Mrs. KING was the same that hit her. She pointed out that she is sure that no one hit her after she fell to the gravel. She observed some bruises on Mrs. King's left arm after they left the area. She did not see any blood. She was of the opinion that the bruises were caused by the rough gravel.

She added she was unable to describe the officers involved, and would be unable to identify them.

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On 7/24/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306

by SA ANGELO M. ROBBE and
SA WILLIAM J. WATRY / hld Date dictated 7/24/62

AT 44-1306

Mrs. HERRINGTON declined to furnish a signed statement, inasmuch as she could not read or write.

Date July 27, 1962

Mrs. JULIA YOUNG, 717 Waters Street, who is 54 years old and a maid for Mrs. SLATER (MARION) KING, was interviewed at the residence of Mrs. KING, 1304 Cleveland Avenue.

Mrs. YOUNG recalled that on the afternoon of July 23, 1962, she accompanied Mrs. MARION KING, her three children, and Mrs. CATHERINE HERRINGTON, in Mrs. KING's car, to the Mitchell County Jail, at Camilla, Georgia, to take clothes to her daughter, ELLA YOUNG, age 16, who was arrested Saturday night, July 21, 1962.

She explained that after they arrived at the jail, she began to talk to her daughter through the fence and windows. One policeman came out of the jail and said words to the effect, "I told you all to get away from here. You cannot loiter around the jail." JULIA YOUNG said that this was the first time that he had instructed them to leave the area, that he must have mistaken them for some others. When they did not leave immediately, the police officer when she could only describe as a white male, approximately 40, and dressed in a brown uniform, approached MARION KING and kicked her in the leg. Immediately thereafter, a second police officer approached Mrs. KING and slapped her on the side of the face with his open hand, at which time, she fell to the ground which was covered with gravel. The first officer then kicked her in the side while she was on the ground. She then observed Mrs. KING's right arm bleeding, as well as her leg. She said that the bleeding could possibly have resulted from the rough gravel.

After the officer kicked Mrs. KING while she was on the ground, CATHERINE HERRINGTON, niece of Mrs. YOUNG, helped Mrs. KING up, and they left the area. Mrs. YOUNG also pointed out that Mrs. KING had her three year old child in her arms when she fell to the ground. Mrs. YOUNG took the children back to the car with her.

Mrs. YOUNG informed that she was unable to further describe either of the officers, and she would not be able to identify them.

Mrs. YOUNG declined to furnish a written statement, inasmuch as she was unable to read or write.

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On 7/24/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306
by ANGELLO M. ROBBE
SA's JOSEPH O'ROURKE / mst Date dictated 7/24/62

Date July 27, 1962

Sheriff JOHN M. MAPLES, Camilla, Mitchell County, Georgia, was interviewed by SAs ROBERT E. BYRNES and PAUL J. MOHR who identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Sheriff MAPLES was advised that he did not have to make a statement, and that any statement he did make could be used against him in court. He was advised that he had the right to be represented by an attorney. No threats, promises, or any inducements were made to him to furnish this statement.

Sheriff MAPLES advised that he did not desire to furnish a signed statement, but agreed to furnish the following oral statement:

turn in high

In the past several weeks he had been keeping prisoners arrested by the Albany Police Department. These prisoners had been arrested in racial disputes. In the past he had been allowing visitors in the jail to visit prisoners without restriction. In the past several days tension has been very high in Camilla, Georgia, between the Negro and white population. On Saturday and Sunday, July 21, and July 22, 1962, large groups of Negroes from Albany, Georgia, fifty or seventy-five in number, had come to Camilla and caused disturbances around the jail. He added that in spite of criticism he had been allowing the Negro visitors to see the juveniles who were lodged in his jail and to carry food to them.

On July 23, 1962, he attended a funeral in the afternoon in Baconton and arrived back in Camilla about 5:00 p.m. At that time there were about one hundred white persons congregated next to the courthouse. He observed about seven or eight Negroes in one group standing around by the side gate of the jail. He noted that the jail is located at the rear of the courthouse. He went to the office in the jail and from there observed that these Negroes were shouting across the courtyard to the prisoners and exciting them. About 5:30 p.m. a young fellow, whose identity he could not recall, came to him and told him the white people who had assembled had pistols and guns in their possession, and they were getting heated up over this situation. At that time

On 7/24/62 at Camilla, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306
by SAs PAUL J. MOHR and ROBERT E. BYRNES /evg Date dictated 7/24/62

he called his Deputy WILLIFORD and told him, "Go tell those colored folk to please leave and go back to Albany because things are getting too hot out here." The deputy went to the fence and told the group that it would be best for them to leave because of all the white people there and to get in their cars and go back to Albany. He, MAPLES, overheard one of the Negro women say, "I'm not afraid of any white son of a bitch." At that time the deputy was inside the fence and the Negro woman outside the fence. With the exception of this one woman the others started to depart. He, MAPLES, observed his deputy go through the fence gate and walk up to this woman and grasp her by the arm and start her toward the parking lot toward the jail. He observed this woman offering his deputy resistance. After the deputy had escorted her approximately forty feet, he went to the gate to assist his deputy. After going through the gate, he grabbed the Negro woman by her left arm and was assisting Deputy WILLIFORD in getting her into her car. MAPLES said this woman was carrying a two or three-year old baby in her left arm. He said, however, the woman said, "I'm not afraid of any white son of a bitch," at which time she swung herself out of his and Deputy WILLIFORD's grasp, apparently slipped on some gravel, and fell to the ground. She went down on one knee and one hand and MAPLES assisted her to her feet. She said "I'm not hurt, I'm all right." MAPLES said that the baby never fell out of the woman's arms.

After assisting the woman to her feet, he noticed Deputy WILLIFORD had some scratches on his forehead from which some blood was flowing. He saw the deputy assist her around the corner to her car and that was the last he saw of her. MAPLES said he did not know the names of any of these women and did not know they were related to anyone in the jail.

MAPLES said that at the time that this incident occurred he was dressed in a white short sleeved sport shirt open at the neck and gray trousers. There was no emblem on his shirt, however, he had a small leather insert hanging from his shirt pocket on which was pinned a small five-pointed star.

The following description of MAPLES was obtained through interview and observation:

AT 44-1306

Name	JOHN M. MAPLES
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	53
Date of Birth	August 29, 1909
Place of Birth	Mitchell County, Georgia
Height	6'
Weight	240 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Gray, thinning in front
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Light
Scars	Two small circular scars right upper cheek
Marital Status	Married
Residence	33 Roosevelt Street Camilla, Georgia

Date July 27, 1962

Deputy Sheriff WALTER L. WILLIFORD, Mitchell County Sheriff's Department, Camilla, Georgia, was interviewed by SAs ROBERT E. BYRNES and PAUL J. MOHR who identified themselves as Special Agents of the FBI. Deputy Sheriff WILLIFORD was advised that he did not have to make a statement, and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised that he had the right to be represented by an attorney. No threats, promises, or any inducements were made to him to furnish this statement.

Deputy Sheriff WILLIFORD advised that he did not desire to furnish a signed statement but agreed to furnish the following oral statement:

Sometime prior to 12:00 noon, July 23, 1962, he went to lunch and then went to serve two legal papers. He returned to the Sheriff's Office at approximately 1:30 p. m., the same date. While at the office somebody, (whose name he could not recall), told him that some television newsmen had been taking pictures of the county jail in his absence. When he heard this, he left the office and drove around town looking for the newsmen, however, he never located them.

CHARLES KEARNS, Chief of Police, Camilla, Georgia, advised him that a group of Negroes had been around the jail and that they had been exciting the prisoners inside the jail. Chief KEARNS told him that he, KEARNS, had heard that MARTIN LUTHER KING was agitating the Negroes outside the jail so that they in turn excited the prisoners inside the jail. WILLIFORD stated this disturbance was caused while he was serving the papers.

Sometime between 4:30 p. m. and 5:00 p. m., July 23, 1962, a truck load of mattresses arrived at the Mitchell County Jail. While the mattresses were being unloaded from the truck, a group of fifty to seventy-five people began to gather in front of the jail. At the same time a group of Negroes gathered in front of the jail and they began to shout up at the prisoners who had gathered at the prison windows.

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On 7/24/62 at Camilla, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306
by Special Agents ROBERT E. BYRNES and PAUL J. MOHR/11t Date dictated 7/24/62

AT 44-1306
PJM/llt

He asked this group to leave which they did. Shortly after this, another group of Negroes, numbering seven or eight began to loiter in front of the jail. Sheriff MAPLES asked him to go out from behind the fence which surrounds the jail and ask this second group of Negroes to leave the area as tension was mounting in the group of white people who were standing nearby. Sheriff MAPLES also told him that the Negroes should leave as there might be a gun or two in the white group.

He went out through the gate and asked the second group of Negroes to leave the area of the jail. They all started to leave with the exception of one Negro woman who stated to him, "I'm not scared of any white son of a bitch." The others stopped and asked her to go with them but she continued to loiter in front of the jail. He walked up to her and advised her, "You will get in trouble if you don't leave." He advised her further that, "You had better leave or I'll lock her up." She then told him that, "She had as much right to be there as anybody."

He then grabbed her by the right arm and turned her around and started her walking toward the parking lot where the other Negroes had their car parked. The other Negroes kept asking her to come away from the jail area.

When he walked the Negro woman about four or five yards away from the jail, she began to curse and swear. At that time, Sheriff MAPLES came out of the jail to assist him. Sheriff MAPLES held her left arm and he held her right and they attempted to walk her toward the parking area but she swung her arms loose and fell sort of broadside to the ground. Sheriff MAPLES asked him to help her up, which they did. He thought she may have been carrying a young child in her left arm when she fell but the child did not fall to the ground.

AT 44-1306
PJM/llt

During her attempt to free herself, neither he nor Sheriff MAPLES did kick her or strike her in any manner, however, in her attempt to free herself, he received a few abrasions on his forehead over his right eye. He did not receive any medical treatment for these.

During the entire day of July 23, 1962, he was dressed in a white short sleeve shirt and grey pants. His shirt had a patch on the left sleeve carrying the words Mitchell County Sheriff Department.

The patch on Deputy Sheriff WILLIFORD's shirt was found to have a blue background with the words Mitchell County Sheriff Department in yellow letters. This patch also had a white star in the center of it. Deputy Sheriff WILLIFORD also advised that he was wearing his small badge which is in the shape of a star on July 23, 1962.

The following description was obtained through interview and observation:

Name	WALTER L. WILLIFORD, aka Bud
Date of Birth	October 2, 1927, Branchville, Mitchell County, Georgia
Age	34
Height	5'10½"
Weight	200
Complexion	Fair
Build	Stocky
Hair	Brown, widow's peak
Eyes	Blue
Scars and marks	Small scar on forehead
Marital Status	Married; Wife - GLORIA
Residence	135 Sapp Avenue, Pelham, Georgia

Date July 27, 1962

Mr. M. C. BLACKBURN, Route 2, Camilla, Georgia, furnished the following information:

On July 23, 1962, he went to a funeral in Baconton, Georgia, and got back to Camilla about 5:00 p. m. where he met Mr. LOUIS AUTRY on the main street of Camilla. He and AUTRY decided to drive around behind the county courthouse to see why so many people had gathered around between the courthouse and the jail.

Upon driving up to the area behind the courthouse, he observed three or four Negroes by the fence surrounding the jail. When they stopped, he observed Deputy WILLIFORD apparently tell the Negroes to leave. With one exception, the Negroes started to depart. Deputy WILLIFORD came out from behind the fence and took the Negro woman by the arm and was leading her off. Sheriff MAPLES also came out and got on the other side of the woman. She swung herself out of the grasp of these men and fell forward on one hand and knee. The woman had a young child in her arms but the woman was able to hold on to it. The Sheriff helped her to her feet and Deputy WILLIFORD took her to her car. This was the last he saw of the woman. He did not see the Deputy or the Sheriff strike the woman with their fists or kick her at any time.

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On 7/24/62 at Camilla, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306
by Special Agents PAUL J. MOHR and ROBERT E. BYRNES/11t Date dictated 7/25/62

Date July 27, 1962

Mr. LOUIS AUTRY, residence Hinsonton, Georgia, who operates the American Oil Company filling station in Camilla, Georgia, furnished the following information:

On July 23, 1962, late in the afternoon and accompanied by M. C. BLACKBURN, he drove to the area located between the courthouse and the jail in Camilla to see what was causing a large group of white persons to congregate nearby the jail. He said he observed Sheriff MAPLES and Deputy WILLIFORD asking some Negro demonstrators to leave the area. When he first saw Deputy WILLIFORD, he was inside the gate of the fence surrounding the jail. After one female Negro demonstrator failed to move on, Deputy WILLIFORD came around through the gate and caught her by the arm and started walking her away from the area. He stated he next saw that Sheriff MAPLES had come out and taken the Negro woman by the other arm.

It appeared to him that while she was being escorted away from the jail, she swung away from the officers and fell to the ground. He observed her on the ground and thought perhaps it was the Sheriff who assisted her to her feet. This Negro woman had a small child in her arms, but he never saw the baby hit the ground. He never saw Deputy WILLIFORD or Sheriff MAPLES strike the woman with their fists or kick her at any time.

- 26 -

On 7/24/62 at Camilla, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306
by PAUL J. MOHR and
Special Agents ROBERT E. BYRNES/11t Date dictated 7/25/62

Date July 27, 1962

Mr. CARROLL McKENZIE, Route 2, Camilla, Georgia, who operates a Pure Oil Station, Camilla, Georgia, furnished the following information:

On July 23, 1962, he learned that the City of Albany had sent a truck load of mattresses down to the jail in Camilla, Georgia. Although he is not a Deputy he assists, sometimes, around the jail and at that time had gone over to help unload these mattresses. He, along with some juvenile Negro prisoners, were unloading these mattresses from the truck when he observed a group of several Negroes outside the fence of the jail. He also saw fifty to sixty whites gathered and also fifteen to twenty Negroes outside the fence. Some of these Negroes were asked to leave by Deputy WILLIFORD, however, one woman refused to go and started calling him a "white S.O.B." Sheriff MAPLES told the Deputy to get the Negroes out of there. He thought although he did not see the incident that one of the Negro women fell down. Sheriff MAPLES went through the gate and helped pick up this person. At that time, about twenty-five to thirty white men were moving over to the jail fence. Deputy WILLIFORD assisted the Negro woman out of the area and into her car.

- 27 -

On 7/24/62 at Camilla, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1306
by Special Agents PAUL J. MOHR and ROBERT E. BYRNES/11t Date dictated 7/25/62

AT 44-1306
PJM/llt

The facts of this matter were discussed with U. S. Attorney FLOYD M. BUFORD, Middle District of Georgia, Macon, Georgia, by SA MARION E. CHEEK on July 25, 1962. Mr. BUFORD advised he did not believe this matter has prosecutive merit and desires no further investigation.

To John Murphy - ^{Brief}
Please prepare / reply
to AG's note. ~~File~~
Investigative file attached.
Jm

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
- ☐ LIBRARY
- ☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- ☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION
- ☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- ☐ LANDS DIVISION
- ☐ TAX DIVISION
- ☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- ☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- ☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
- ☐ FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.
- ☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

MEMORANDUM

July 31, 1962

Burke:

What has happened on Mrs. King's
investigation?

RFK

RECEIVED

AUG 2 1962

GEN. LIT. SECTION

493
144-19M-480

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

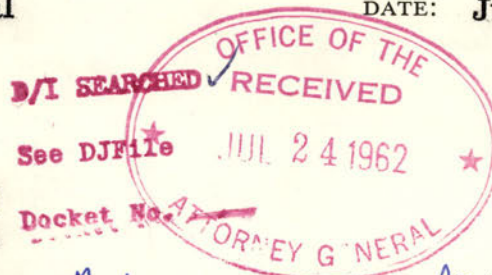
DATE: July 24, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

DOCKETED

OCT 10 1962



Our Atlanta Office advised on July 23, 1962, that United States Attorney Floyd Buford, Middle District of Georgia, had requested investigation concerning the possible violation of a restraining order issued July 20, 1962, by Judge J. Robert Elliott. The order enjoined officers of specified groups and persons acting in concert with them from sponsoring, financing, and encouraging unlawful picketing, congregating, and marching in Albany, Georgia.

Mr. Buford advised that he had talked to Mr. Burke Marshall who desired investigation be conducted by this Bureau. Mr. Buford desired that all persons who were arrested on Saturday, July 21, 1962, be interviewed unless they were young juveniles. The interviews were to ascertain if the individuals had any knowledge of the court order or had been personally served a copy of the order and to ascertain whether or not the individuals were members of or affiliated with any of the organizations specifically named. Mr. Buford did not desire any of the leaders of the Negro movement interviewed at this time.

Mr. John Murphy of the Civil Rights Division was consulted and he advised that the Department desires interviews conducted with the individuals named in the restraining order plus an officer of any organization, a representative of which is not named as an individual defendant.

Mrs. Slater (Marion King - sister)
Marion King The interviews are to determine if the individuals had knowledge of the existence of the order and whether any of the persons who participated in the demonstration on July 21, 1962, were acting in concert with them or under their instructions. Specifically, it is to be determined if Reverend Samuel Wells, Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church, Albany, Georgia, who led the demonstration on Saturday night, is a member of any of the organizations named or whether he was acting in concert with any of the named defendants.

NEW

144-19M-493

SEP 3 1962

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.

Gen. Lit. Sec.

RECORDED

John M. Maples
Walter L. Hildford
Civil Rights - Georgia

The Attorney General

The above investigation is being conducted and the Department will be promptly furnished the results.

The following additional developments in connection with the racial situation at Albany, Georgia, have been furnished by our Atlanta Office. A Negro Attorney, Donald Hollowell, has filed a petition with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to vacate the restraining order issued July 20, 1962, by Judge Elliott. A hearing on this petition is set for today, July 24, 1962.

In view of the above hearing on this petition, Mr. Murphy of the Civil Rights Division was contacted to ascertain if the Bureau should conduct the interviews of the persons named in the restraining order. Mr. Murphy instructed us to go forward with the interviews.

A mass meeting of the Albany Movement was held on July 23, 1962, at the Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church with approximately 800 persons in attendance. Reverend Ralph Abernathy and Mr. Slater King were the principal speakers. Reverend Abernathy described an alleged beating of Marion King, the wife of Slater King, by two unknown police officers at the Mitchell County Jail, Camilla, Georgia, where she had gone to visit persons arrested on July 21, 1962. Mr. Slater King in his speech attacked the municipal, state and Federal governments. He is quoted as stating "damnable Federal Government has turned their backs on us." He mentioned that he was tired of waiting for his rights and he was ready to fight. Mr. King also announced a celebration meeting tonight, July 24, 1962, in anticipation of favorable action by Judge Albert P. Tuttle of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in vacating the restraining order. Following the meeting at the Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church on July 23, 1962, a group of Negroes led by Mr. Vincent Harding, a Negro Mennonite minister, stopped before City Hall. They left when requested to by police but returned again later in the evening and refused to move when ordered to do so by police. They were arrested for failure to obey a police officer and obstructing the sidewalk.

The Attorney General

Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett, Albany Police Department, has advised that Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and three other leaders of the Negro movement conferred with him on July 23, 1962, and offered to leave Albany if Pritchett and the city commissioners would agree to hear grievances of the Albany Movement, a Negro group seeking desegregation. Chief Pritchett declined this offer in view of the pending court action.

During the meeting with Chief Pritchett, Martin Luther King, Jr., asked Dr. Anderson of the Albany Movement, who had accompanied Reverend King, "Do you think Bobby Kennedy would prosecute me when he calls me at various places throughout the country for advice?"

Another matter which has grown out of the racial situation in Albany is the alleged beating of Mrs. Slater King. On July 23, 1962, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., complained to our Atlanta Office that Mrs. Slater King visited prisoners at the Mitchell County Jail, Camilla, Georgia, and was beaten, knocked to the ground, and kicked by two police officers.

Chief Pritchett had heard of this incident and immediately attempted to interview Mrs. King but was not allowed to do so. According to Chief Pritchett, newsmen had already interviewed and photographed Mrs. King.

The above information was furnished to Mr. Murphy of the Civil Rights Division and he requested an interview of Mrs. King, any subjects identified by her, and any readily available witnesses. The extent of injuries is to be ascertained and any visible injuries photographed.

On the evening of July 23, 1962, Agents of our Atlanta Office went to the residence of Mrs. Slater King to interview her. She was under sedation and the Agents talked to Mr. Slater King. Mr. King abused one of the interviewing Agents, pointing out that the Agent had interviewed

The Attorney General

him in December, 1961, at the Albany City Jail when he was pushed against the bars. Mr. King stated, "The damn Federal Government didn't do anything for me then and won't now. The Federal Government is no damn good. What are you wasting our time for?" He thereafter permitted Agents to interview his wife and was present during the interview.

Mrs. King furnished a signed statement in which she alleged she was pushed, kicked and shoved to the ground by two unidentified police officers outside Mitchell County Jail. Mrs. King is five and one-half months pregnant. According to her physician, Dr. Jacob L. Shurley, who appeared before the interview was over, the unborn child does not appear to have been affected. He also furnished information concerning the bruises Mrs. King had received.

Other witnesses will be interviewed today and attempts are being made to identify and interview the subjects.

The Department will be furnished additional developments in the above matters as they occur.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 24, 1962

Director, FBI

**RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Our Atlanta Office advised on July 23, 1962, that United States Attorney Floyd Buford, Middle District of Georgia, had requested investigation concerning the possible violation of a restraining order issued July 20, 1962, by Judge J. Robert Elliott. The order enjoined officers of specified groups and persons acting in concert with them from sponsoring, financing, and encouraging unlawful picketing, congregating, and marching in Albany, Georgia.

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The Attorney General

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The Attorney General

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1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

July 12, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

Violence occurred at a mass meeting being held at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Albany, Georgia, on the night of July 11, 1962. The meeting was reportedly being held in an effort to encourage demonstrations protesting the conviction and sentencing on July 10, 1962, of Reverend Martin Luther King and Reverend Ralph Abernathy on charges of parading without a license and obstructing the sidewalks. These Negro leaders were incarcerated on sentences of 45 days each after declining to pay fines of \$178. They were arrested on December 16, 1961, in connection with racial demonstrations in Albany.

Police estimated that 850 Negroes attended the above meeting. Large groups of unidentified Negroes outside of the church reportedly threw stones and bottles at police cruisers. The chief of police addressed the meeting and requested that such activity be discontinued. However, the Negroes continued to throw objects and refused to withdraw from the area. In order to avoid an open clash, police cleared the area of all units and officers. No arrests were made.

Police sources advised that the meeting was addressed by Charles Joseph Jones who was described as Field Secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Jones reportedly told the group that the Attorney General was being telephonically contacted that night and "would have it put to him in a way where he would have to come down and get King and Abernathy out of jail." Speakers at the meeting allegedly encouraged and promised more demonstrations in the immediate future and it has been reported that a mass meeting is scheduled to be held on the morning of July 12, 1962.

144-19M-493

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
22	MAR 19 1964
RECORDS BRANCH	

File
mk BK

The Attorney General

The above information was orally furnished to Mr. John Murphy of the Civil Rights Division by Special Agent Fred C. Woodcock of this Bureau on the morning of July 12, 1962. Pertinent developments in this matter will continue to be brought to the Department's attention.

① - The Deputy Attorney General

**1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General**

- 2 -

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