Department of Justice

RECORDS ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM NOR ADDED TO THIS FILE

WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE RECORDS ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

By order of the Attorney General

THIS FILE HAS BEEN CHARGED AS INDICATED BELOW

TO TRANSFER—Notify the Security File Unit, Br. 3192

Requested by	Division	Date Issued	Returned
	RESECTION / SECTION	APR 1 1964	

144-19M-493

FEB 7 1963

Honorable Jacob K. Javits
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Javits:

This letter is in reply to your inquiry of January 28, 1963, concerning the position of the Department of Justice relative to arrests growing out of racial disturbances in Albany, Georgia.

bm 2/6

I believe our position on the Albany matters is best expressed in the report made by the Attorney General to the President, dated January 24, 1963, a copy of which I am enclosing. If there is anything else I can do concerning this, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Enclosure

Form No. CVR-17
(Ed. 6-22-61) Civil Rights Division

(1) ~~Assistant Attorney General~~
( ) First Assistant
(2) ~~Second Assistant~~
( ) Chief, Trial Staff
( ) Mr. _____
(3) ~~Chief, General Litigation Section~~
( ) Deputy Chief, Gen. Litigation Sec.
( ) Head, Const. Rights Unit
(4) Mr. Heilbron
( ) Head, Federal Custody Unit
( ) Mr. _____
( ) Chief, Appeals & Research Section
( ) Miss Blair
( ) Chief, Voting & Election Section
( ) Mr. _____
( ) Not Indexed - For Information

INDEX TITLE: Prev. Closed

Cross Ref:

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

PLEASE EXPEDITE

THIS MAIL SHOULD BE

ACKNOWLEDGED WITHIN 48 HOURS

USS

Javits, Jacob K.

1/28/63
Recd
1/29

144-19M-493 #11,620

King, Marion-Victim

S/2/5/63

Ref fm USS Javits, for report in duplicate to accompany return of enc ltr fm Alvin Boretz dated 1/15/63 enc article fm the NATION, in hoping Sen.Javits might query the Justicd Dept on its inaction on the matter(racial problems)

Heilbron

1/29

USS

Javits, Jacob K.

1/28/63
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1/29

144-19M-493 #11,620

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USS Javits, Jacob K.	1/28/63 Recd 1/29	144-19M-493 #11,620 King, Marion-Victim

S/2/5/63

Ref fm USS Javits, for report in duplicate to accompany return of enc ltr fm Alvin Boretz dated 1/15/63 enc article fm the NATION, in hoping Sen.Javits might query the Justicd Dept on its inaction on the matter(racial problems)

Heilbron 1/29

United States Senate

January 28, 1963

#11,620

DOCKETED
JAN 28 1963

Respectfully referred to

Department of Justice

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Jacob K. Javits, U. S. S.

skb

Typed: 1/4/63

JAN 4 1963

Reverend Austin Harper Richardson
First Methodist Church
123 Ocean Boulevard
Coos Bay, Oregon

clr
JAN 9 1963

BM:JKH:jvm
144-19m-493
#11,620

Dear Reverend Richardson:

This letter is in reply to your letter to the Attorney General dated December 6, 1962.

The incidents mentioned in your letter have been investigated. Where our investigation indicates that there has been a clear violation of federal law, those guilty of violating any federal law will be prosecuted.

Action by the Department of Justice in Albany, like in any other place, must have as a basis a probable violation of federal law. Our responsibility is to act only where we have a legal authority to do so. The Federal Government should not prosecute any civil or criminal action unless after an independent investigation, it is clear that there is probable cause to believe a federal law has been violated.

bm
1/4/63

At the present time there is pending in federal court in Albany certain cases in which leading members of the Albany Movement are parties and which involve the basic segregation issues in the community. There is no question but that when the federal courts take final action on the "Albany Movement" cases now pending, the constitutional rights of all Albany citizens will be fully protected. This will be in keeping with the processes of our legal system, which sometimes works slowly, but through which the law is finally preserved.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

RECEIVED AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
JAN 4 1963 UH

cc: Records
Chrono
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Heilbron
Mr. Rosenberg
Trial File(Rm.1140)

T. 1-15-63

BM:JO:rb 11,620
144-19M-493

P. W.

JAN 17 1963

Mr. Slater H. King
P. O. Box 1641
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mr. King:

Your letter of December 26, 1962, to the President has been referred to this Department.

Our file reflects that we wrote you on July 26, 1962, advising that we had ordered an investigation into the alleged attack upon your wife by law enforcement officers at Camilla, Georgia.

After a careful review of the facts, as disclosed by the investigation, we concluded that the evidence is insufficient to sustain a prosecution under federal law. Accordingly, we are unable to take any action in this matter.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:
JOHN L. MURPHY, Chief
General Litigation Section

cc: Records
Chrono
Ossea

Form No. CVR-17
(Ed. 6-22-61) Civil Rights Division

( )Assistant Attorney General
( )First Assistant
( )Second Assistant
( )Chief, Trial Staff
( ) Mr. _____
( )Chief, General Litigation Section
( )Deputy Chief, Gen. Litigation Sec.
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( ) Mr. Mr Osen
( ) Head, Federal Custody Unit
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( )Chief, Voting & Election Section
( ) Mr. _____
( )Not Indexed - For Information

INDEX TITLE: NO DOCKET CARD

Cross Ref:

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

JR

Justice
Civil Rights

#11,620g

Prev to Justice

December 26, 1962

President John F. Kennedy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you because I feel that my wife's inhuman treatment is not an isolated case, but to thousands of Negroes in the heart of the Black Belt, it is symbolic of a system of lawlessness perpetrated by State Officials against Negroes. The action or inaction of the Federal Government in this case may have considerable import on future race relations in this area.

I wrote you in July concerning my wife but as yet I have received no reply.

To briefly restate what happened: My wife went down to Camilla jail to take food and clothing to some of the juveniles who were incarcerated in the Camilla County jail.

They had been arrested by the Albany Police Force. They were peacefully demonstrating against the denial to Negroes of constitutionally guaranteed rights.

The deputies in Camilla would not allow any clothing or food to be left. They also began to curse the Albanians very vehemently who had driven down to see the juveniles and requested that they leave the jail grounds immediately.

My wife was five months pregnant and because she did not run or walk as fast as the others, all of the venom of the Sheriff and the deputy was directed against her. She was knocked down by both of them, and was kicked once or twice on her buttocks while she lay on the ground unconscious, to this we have sworn testimony.

Last month the baby was born dead. My wife has given birth to three other children and never encountered any difficulty.

Our physician, Dr. J. L. Shirley, Jr., stated that he felt that the brutal attack was the major cause of the baby not living.

144-19M-493

Many Negroes who have constantly watched this situation have asked me what action has the Federal Government taken. At this stage I can only reply, none.

144-19M-493

144-19M-493

Civil Rts. - Gen. Int. Sec.

M.T.

Prev 7/24/62

JAN 8 1963

Many have further stated that when and if such happens to them (and knowing the determination of the whites in this area to resist all social change, it is no doubt that it will occur again) that they will not rely on the F. B. I., or any other Federal Agency to take action. As I had priorly stated to many of these Negro Citizens here, this incident concerning my wife is a symbol and actions taken or not taken by the Government bear very heavily upon future race relations in our area.

When decent, law abiding Negro Citizens who are leaders in their community are subjected to such flagrant abuse of their civil rights and The Federal Government sits by mute and withdrawn, the words of Democracy and Freedom should turn sour in our mouths.

For if such had happened to any white female, all Heaven nor hell, could have kept the cumulative Federal Agencies from working simultaneously to bring the guilty parties to trial.

Although a few whites try to fight the shameful legacy of America's treatment of its Negro Citizenry, by and far, the majority of the United States whites, no matter what positions they hold, have two standards for the application of the law, one for whites and one for Negroes. The treatment of my wife confirms this without a doubt.

In conclusion, I demand that the responsibility of your office express itself in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this injustice, and restore Negroes confidence in the Federal Government, which at this time is badly shaken.

Yours truly,

Slater H. King

C. C. to Atty General Robert Kennedy
U. S. Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Form No. CVR-17
(Ed. 6-22-61) Civil Rights Division

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

INDEX TITLE: NO DOCKET CARD

Cross Ref:

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1963
GEN. LIT. SECTION

December 26, 1962

President John F. Kennedy
Washington, D. C.

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Our physician, Dr. J. L. Shirley, Jr., stated that he felt that the brutal attack was the major cause of the baby not living.

Many Negroes who have constantly watched this situation have asked me what action has the Federal Government taken. At this stage I can only reply, none.

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DEC 30 1962
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
40 DEC 31 1962 A. C. L.
RECORDS BRANCH
RECORD

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
Gen. Lit. Sec.

Many have further stated that when and if such happens to them (and knowing the determination of the whites in this area to resist all social change, it is no doubt that it will occur again) that they will not rely on the F. B. I., or any other Federal Agency to take action. As I had priorly stated to many of these Negro Citizens here, this incident concerning my wife is a symbol and actions taken or not taken by the Government bear very heavily upon future race relations in our area.

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For if such had happened to any white female, all Heaven nor hell, could have kept the cumulative Federal Agencies from working simultaneously to bring the guilty parties to trial.

Although a few whites try to fight the shameful legacy of America's treatment of its Negro Citizenry, by and far, the majority of the United States whites, no matter what positions they hold, have two standards for the application of the law, one for whites and one for Negroes. The treatment of my wife confirms this without a doubt.

In conclusion, I demand that the responsibility of your office express itself in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this injustice, and restore Negroes confidence in the Federal Government, which at this time is badly shaken.

Yours truly,

Slater H. King

C. C. to Atty General Robert Kennedy
U. S. Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Slater H. King
Post Office Box 1641
Albany, Georgia

AIR MAIL

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy
United States Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

REGISTERED

1893

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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GA.

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Typed: 1/3/63

D. A. K.

BM:JKH:jvm
144-19m-493
#11,620

JAN 4 1963

FILED
BY clo
On JAN 9 1963

Mr. G. S. Stuart
P. O. Box 536
Ojai, California

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 24, 1962.

The three incidents you mentioned in your letter were investigated by the FBI. In those instances where a probable violation of a federal statute is clear, prosecutive action is now being taken or will be taken.

Action by the Department of Justice in Albany, like in any other place, must have as a basis a probable violation of federal law. Our responsibility is to act only where we have a legal authority to do so. The Federal Government should not prosecute any civil or criminal action unless after an independent investigation, it is clear that there is probable cause to believe a federal law has been violated.

Sincerely,

J.K.H.
bm
1/4/63

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: Records
Chrono
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Heilbron
Mr. Rosenberg
Trial File (Rm. 1140)

INSP'TD AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
JAN 4 1963

P.O. Box 536
Ojai, California
December 24, 1962

#11,620

Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen:

In July of this year three incidents occured in Georgia which to my knowledge were violations of civil liberties and have not to this time been adjusted to the needs of the parties injured.

On July 23, a pregnant non-demonstrating Negro women named King was beaten into unconsciousness by sheriff's deputies outside the Albany courthouse. Several days later William Hansen, arrested for peaceful demonstrations and placed in the county jail, was given a beating by a trustee with the approval of the jailor and then refused medical treatment for his broken jaw. The last of the three occured when a Negro attorney named C. B. King went to see Sheriff Cull Campbell of Dougherty County that same afternoon to check on Hansen's condition. Campbell ordered King out of his office. When King turned to tell him the reason for his presence, the sheriff took up a walking stick and broke it over King's head. Later Campbell admitted this beating.

All three incidents were reported to the FBI. Mr. Hoover writes me that the Bureau gave thorough and prompt attention to these reports. What action (based on the report I assume the FBI sent to your division) has the Justice Department taken in these cases?

Yours truly,

G. S. Stuart

G. S. Stuart Jr.

GSS:jr

144-19M-493

E. N.

P.O. Box 536
Ojai, Calif.

OJAI
DEC 24
4 PM
1962
CALIF.

VIA AIR MAIL

Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Washington D. C.

Form No. CVR-17
(Ed. 6-22-61) Civil Rights Division

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

INDEX TITLE: Closed 9/19/62

Cross Ref: _____

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

0-6 (Rev. 9-20-61)

From

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

To

DEC 27 1962

[ ] The Solicitor General
[ ] Deputy Attorney General
[x] Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
[ ] Director, Bureau of Prisons
[ ] The Pardon Attorney
[ ] Chairman, Parole Board
[ ] Administrative Assistant Attorney General
[ ] Immigration and Naturalization Service
[ ] Office of Alien Property
[ ] Chief - Accounts Branch
[ ] Chief - Administrative Services Office
[ ] Chief of Personnel
[ ] General Litigation Section, Civil Division
[ ] Records Administration Office
Attention: [ ] Antitrust Division
[ ] Civil Division
[ ] Civil Rights Division
[ ] Criminal Division
[ ] Internal Security Division

[ ] A. No further investigation will be conducted in this case in the absence of a specific request from you.

[ ] B. Please advise what further investigation, if any, is desired in this matter.

[ ] C. For your information, I am enclosing herewith a report regarding the holder of a diplomatic or international organization visa.

[x] D. For your information.

"COPIES OF ATTACHED COMMUNICATION FURNISHED G-2, ONI, OSI"

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 21, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA

A review of the minutes of the November 1962 term of the Sumter County Grand Jury reflects that this grand jury passed the following resolution:

"We, the members of this grand jury, after being duly sworn and charged, and hearing testimony regarding the flagrant violation of good law enforcement and unethical practices of certain Agents of the FBI in and around Sumter County during the year 1962, do hereby condemn and abhor such practices. Such practices we feel are unjust to the people of our area and unnecessary in the honest and diligent enforcement of the laws of this state and of the United States. We hereby direct that a copy of this protest be furnished to the Director of the FBI, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. We request that the Solicitor of this Court direct the Georgia Bureau of Investigation to prepare a report of detailed violations for submittal to the FBI."

CHARLES R. CRISP was listed as Secretary, and HORACE P. ODUM as Foreman of the grand jury.

On December 17, 1962, STEPHEN PACE, JR., Solicitor General, Southwest Circuit, State of Georgia, advised that his function with respect to local grand juries is solely that of a legal advisor, and he has no control over any action taken by local grand juries. PACE stated that he did not prepare legal terminology or wording of the resolution passed by the grand jury, and had nothing to do with this resolution, which criticized the FBI. PACE stated that when he first saw the resolution on November 30, 1962, he recommended that the grand jury not make it a matter of record without more specific information and testimony from witnesses.

PACE stated that he had no specific information concerning basis for the resolution, but recalled two grand jurors discussing rumors and hearsay information that one

File
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young man was interviewed by FBI Agents for several hours without his mother first being advised, and that FBI Agents were allegedly rude to Mrs. DAVENPORT of the Americus Credit Bureau. According to Mr. PACE, these alleged incidents occurred during the FBI investigation of church burnings and shootings into Negro homes in Lee and Terrell County, Georgia.

Mr. PACE stated that juror CHARLES CRISP, Vice President of the Commerce Bank, Americus, Georgia, and juror WILLIAM E. BLAIR, Assistant Publisher of "The Americus Newspaper", and newly elected state legislator, appeared to be the individuals spearheading the grand jury action. PACE stated that HORACE ODUM, Foreman of the grand jury, was also possibly involved. PACE further stated that CRISP and BLAIR were the two individuals believed by him to have been discussing the aforementioned rumors. PACE stated he was aware that two Special Agents of the FBI were present in the Sumter County Courthouse on November 30, 1962, when the grand jury was considering this resolution. PACE asked the grand jury if they desired to talk to these Special Agents concerning the rumors, and the grand jury declined.

In this connection, PHILLIP SIDNEY SMITH was interviewed by FBI Agents on October 2, and 4, 1962, in connection with the church burnings and shootings into Negro homes. SMITH, however, is an adult, and not a juvenile. He signed a waiver to be interviewed with the polygraph in this matter, and was so interviewed. His mother was aware that he was being interviewed.

Further, Mrs. G. M. DAVENPORT, Manager of the Credit Bureau of Americus, advised on December 17, 1962, that all of her associations with FBI Agents have been most cordial, and pleasant. She added that she has the highest regard for the FBI, and could make no complaint whatsoever concerning any FBI employee, and added that there has never been any incident where an FBI employee was rude to her.

Judge THOMAS O. MARSHAL of the Southwestern Circuit advised on December 17, 1962, that he was amazed at the resolution passed by the Sumter County Grand Jury, and he considered it improper. He added, however, that he has no control over grand jury action, and was not in a position to counteract this resolution since it may be interpreted as judicial interference with grand jury activity. Judge MARSHAL stated he has the highest regard for the FBI, and did not approve of this resolution.

RE: RACIAL SITUATION,
ALBANY, GEORGIA

CHARLES R. CRISP, Vice President, Bank of Commerce, Americus, Georgia, advised on December 18, 1962, that he did not approve of the Attorney General ordering the FBI to investigate the burning of Negro churches and shooting into Negro homes inasmuch as these matters are strictly local, and not Federal in nature. CRISP stated that in his opinion, and in the opinion of other white citizens in the South Georgia area, the Attorney General ordered these investigations for the sole purpose of obtaining the Negro vote, and the FBI was being used as an instrument by the Attorney General for political purposes. CRISP was informed of the general nature of the Civil Rights and Election Law Statutes, and FBI and Departmental jurisdiction was explained to him. CRISP stated that at the present time there is considerable feeling among practically all of the white citizens in South Georgia against the current wave of agitation by Negroes and Negro groups for desegration. He stated that most of the white citizens are opposed to and resent interference of any type, and particularly any type of Federal assistance to Negroes. He stated this general feeling possibly prompted the grand jury to act on rumor and hearsay, which resulted in this resolution.

CRISP stated he knew of no specific allegations which would make a basis for the grand jury action, but there were rumors in the area from unknown persons to the effect that the FBI searched cars illegally, and went into persons houses looking for pistols. Mr. CRISP was informed that FBI Agents did not at any time search any automobiles, and one residence was searched for guns after the owner executed a Consent to Search.

CRISP added that he did not know the source of any of the rumors, adding that they were merely talk in the community. He then stated that he is of the opinion the grand jury might have acted in haste without full consideration of all facts, and the grand jury should not have acted solely on hearsay and unfounded rumor as it did. CRISP stated he would be in favor of the grand jury passing a new resolution rescinding the prior resolution.

RE: RACIAL SITUATION,
ALBANY, GEORGIA

HORACE P. ODUM, Superintendent, South Georgia Trade Schools, Americus, Georgia, and Foreman of the Sumter County Grand Jury, advised in connection with this resolution that he did not recall any specific allegations made against the FBI. He stated his function as Foreman was to receive all matters presented, which must be in writing, and he would vote on these matters only in the event of a tie. ODUM stated that he was certain that no witnesses testified before the grand jury concerning the FBI, and was now of the opinion the grand jury might have acted hastily in passing this resolution. He stated he did recall that juror WILLIAM E. BLAIR handed him the resolution, which criticized the FBI.

WILLIAM E. BLAIR, Assistant Publisher, Americus, Georgia "Times-Recorder", and newly elected State Legislator, advised on December 18, 1962, that he prepared and typed the resolution inasmuch as at that moment it reflected his feeling in this matter. He stated the basis for this feeling was the white citizens of South Georgia were being placed in a bad light from a world-wide standpoint because of the Department of Justice ordering the FBI to make extensive investigations of Negro church burnings and shootings into Negro houses for the purpose of obtaining the Negro vote. He stated that the white citizens in the South have been dealing with the Negroes for over one hundred years, and while he realizes it is necessary to concede additional rights to them, it is the responsibility of the South to handle these matters rather than the Federal Government. He also stated that it appears that a Negro can call a high government official in Washington and get an FBI investigation into controversial racial matters, and added that this is a source of continual annoyance to the white citizens.

Mr. BLAIR was informed of the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice and the FBI in these matters, and the general nature of the Civil Rights and Election Law Statutes. Mr. BLAIR stated that he had no specific information of any

matter concerning flagrant violations or unethical practices of any FBI Agent other than what he stated above. He stated that the resolution was passed in extreme haste during the last confusing hours of the grand jury without any testimony from witnesses or without full consideration of grand jury members. He again stated that it was the general opinion of the white citizens of the area that the FBI should not investigate racial matters, but they should be left to local law enforcement.

Mr. BLAIR stated he realizes the grand jury was in error, and he regrets being the instigator of the resolution. He stated he intends to immediately discuss this matter with grand jury foreman ODUM and juror CRISP. BLAIR was informed that it would be proper for him to take all possible action to correct the record. He stated he would do everything in his power to accomplish this.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 21, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA

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FILE - A. L. B.

Copy sent to Civ. Rights

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In this connection, PHILLIP SIDNEY SMITH was interviewed by FBI Agents on October 2, and 4, 1962, in connection with the church burnings and shootings into Negro homes. SMITH, however, is an adult, and not a juvenile. He signed a waiver to be interviewed with the polygraph in this matter, and was so interviewed. His mother was aware that he was being interviewed.

Further, Mrs. G. M. DAVENPORT, Manager of the Credit Bureau of Americus, advised on December 17, 1962, that all of her associations with FBI Agents have been most cordial, and pleasant. She added that she has the highest regard for the FBI, and could make no complaint whatsoever concerning any FBI employee, and added that there has never been any incident where an FBI employee was rude to her.

Judge THOMAS O. MARSHAL of the Southwestern Circuit advised on December 17, 1962, that he was amazed at the resolution passed by the Sumter County Grand Jury, and he considered it improper. He added, however, that he has no control over grand jury action, and was not in a position to counteract this resolution since it may be interpreted as judicial interference with grand jury activity. Judge MARSHAL stated he has the highest regard for the FBI, and did not approve of this resolution.

RE: RACIAL SITUATION,
ALBANY, GEORGIA

CHARLES R. CRISP, Vice President, Bank of Commerce, Americus, Georgia, advised on December 18, 1962, that he did not approve of the Attorney General ordering the FBI to investigate the burning of Negro churches and shooting into Negro homes inasmuch as these matters are strictly local, and not Federal in nature. CRISP stated that in his opinion, and in the opinion of other white citizens in the South Georgia area, the Attorney General ordered these investigations for the sole purpose of obtaining the Negro vote, and the FBI was being used as an instrument by the Attorney General for political purposes. CRISP was informed of the general nature of the Civil Rights and Election Law Statutes, and FBI and Departmental jurisdiction was explained to him. CRISP stated that at the present time there is considerable feeling among practically all of the white citizens in South Georgia against the current wave of agitation by Negroes and Negro groups for desegration. He stated that most of the white citizens are opposed to and resent interference of any type, and particularly any type of Federal assistance to Negroes. He stated this general feeling possibly prompted the grand jury to act on rumor and hearsay, which resulted in this resolution.

CRISP stated he knew of no specific allegations which would make a basis for the grand jury action, but there were rumors in the area from unknown persons to the effect that the FBI searched cars illegally, and went into persons houses looking for pistols. Mr. CRISP was informed that FBI Agents did not at any time search any automobiles, and one residence was searched for guns after the owner executed a Consent to Search.

CRISP added that he did not know the source of any of the rumors, adding that they were merely talk in the community. He then stated that he is of the opinion the grand jury might have acted in haste without full consideration of all facts, and the grand jury should not have acted solely on hearsay and unfounded rumor as it did. CRISP stated he would be in favor of the grand jury passing a new resolution rescinding the prior resolution.

RE: RACIAL SITUATION,
ALBANY, GEORGIA

HORACE P. ODUM, Superintendent, South Georgia Trade Schools, Americus, Georgia, and Foreman of the Sumter County Grand Jury, advised in connection with this resolution that he did not recall any specific allegations made against the FBI. He stated his function as Foreman was to receive all matters presented, which must be in writing, and he would vote on these matters only in the event of a tie. ODUM stated that he was certain that no witnesses testified before the grand jury concerning the FBI, and was now of the opinion the grand jury might have acted hastily in passing this resolution. He stated he did recall that juror WILLIAM E. BLAIR handed him the resolution, which criticized the FBI.

WILLIAM E. BLAIR, Assistant Publisher, Americus, Georgia "Times-Recorder", and newly elected State Legislator, advised on December 18, 1962, that he prepared and typed the resolution inasmuch as at that moment it reflected his feeling in this matter. He stated the basis for this feeling was the white citizens of South Georgia were being placed in a bad light from a world-wide standpoint because of the Department of Justice ordering the FBI to make extensive investigations of Negro church burnings and shootings into Negro houses for the purpose of obtaining the Negro vote. He stated that the white citizens in the South have been dealing with the Negroes for over one hundred years, and while he realizes it is necessary to concede additional rights to them, it is the responsibility of the South to handle these matters rather than the Federal Government. He also stated that it appears that a Negro can call a high government official in Washington and get an FBI investigation into controversial racial matters, and added that this is a source of continual annoyance to the white citizens.

Mr. BLAIR was informed of the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice and the FBI in these matters, and the general nature of the Civil Rights and Election Law Statutes. Mr. BLAIR stated that he had no specific information of any

matter concerning flagrant violations or unethical practices of any FBI Agent other than what he stated above. He stated that the resolution was passed in extreme haste during the last confusing hours of the grand jury without any testimony from witnesses or without full consideration of grand jury members. He again stated that it was the general opinion of the white citizens of the area that the FBI should not investigate racial matters, but they should be left to local law enforcement.

Mr. BLAIR stated he realizes the grand jury was in error, and he regrets being the instigator of the resolution. He stated he intends to immediately discuss this matter with grand jury foreman ODUM and juror CRISP. BLAIR was informed that it would be proper for him to take all possible action to correct the record. He stated he would do everything in his power to accomplish this.

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

Typed: 1/3/63

BM:JKH:jvm
144-19m-493
#11,620

E. A. K.

JAN 4 1963

Mr. Lloyd Bailey
1187 Post Road
Scarsdale, New York

Dear Mr. Bailey:

I have been asked to reply to your letter of December 12, 1962, addressed to the Attorney General.

I appreciate your concern for the protection of constitutional rights of all citizens and I am aware of the basic humanitarian tenants of your faith. I concur in your sentiments.

Although many persons in all sections of our country would like to see the situation in Albany cleared up, the solution to local problems there cannot be resolved by action of the executive branch of the Government alone. In so far as the Federal Government is concerned, a solution to local problems by executive action is made difficult by the inherent nature of our federal system. In many areas of the law the Federal Government, as such, has no legal authority to seek redress through the courts to rectify a wrong done to an individual citizen. In any number of situations where any individual is being deprived of a constitutional right, he himself must initiate an action in court to obtain relief, the Federal Government having no standing to prosecute a lawsuit in his behalf.

J.K.H.
bm
1/4/63

The FBI, as well as other members of the legal staff of the Department of Justice, have examined complaints of violations of federal law arising in Albany. Although some of these complaints indicate the complainant might have grounds for a civil action against the person or persons who wronged him or the wrongdoer might be prosecuted under state law, no clear violation of a federal statute has been shown where we have not taken affirmative action to correct such violation.

INSP'TD AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
JAN 4 1963

cc: Records
Chrono
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Heilbron
Mr. Rosenberg
Trial File (rm. 1140)

Most of the issues involving alleged unlawful segregation in Albany are now before the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia. When the Federal Court renders its decision concerning the issues before it, it may be presumed that the constitutional rights of all Albany citizens will be fully protected. This will be in keeping with the processes of our legal system, which sometimes works slowly, but through which the law is finally preserved. (The United States filed a friend-of-the-court brief in one of these cases.)

Action by the Department of Justice in Albany, like in any other place, must have as a basis a probable violation of federal law. Our responsibility is to act only when we have legal authority to do so. The Federal Government should not prosecute any federal or civil action unless, after an independent investigation, it is clear that there is probable cause to believe that a federal law has been violated.

May I express my thanks and that of the Attorney General for your interest in trying to find a solution to the problems that now plague Albany, Georgia.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

SCARSDALE FRIENDS MEETING
OF THE
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

#11,620

December 19, 1962

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As members of the Scarsdale Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) committed to the recognition of the dignity of the individual and his right to equal protection under the law not only as a tenet of our faith, but as a fundamental American democratic right, we are deeply distressed to learn of the action of local authorities in Albany, Georgia, in depriving colored people of their rights of free speech, assembly and petition.

A number of occurrences in Albany have come to our attention which clearly indicate violations by local officers of the constitutional rights of Negroes. We therefore urge prosecutions under Federal law for such violations, and also an investigation by Special Agents, in no way encumbered by relations with local authorities, to prevent and also investigate violations of constitutional rights.

By direction of the Scarsdale Friends Meeting, assembled in meeting for business December 19, 1962.

Lloyd Bailey

Lloyd Bailey, Clerk
Home address: 1187 Post Road
Scarsdale, New York

Scarsdale
FRIENDS MEETING
of the RELIGIOUS SOCIETY of FRIENDS (Quakers)
133 POPHAM ROAD
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N.Y. 17
DEC 20
530PM
1962

FIGHT TB
SUPPORT YOUR
TB ASSOCIATION

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States

Washington 25, D. C.

Form No. CVR-17
(Ed. 6-22-61) Civil Rights Division

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

INDEX TITLE: Closed 9/19/62

Cross Ref: (3) Mr Seibert

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

0-6 (Rev. 9-20-61)

From
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
To

DEC 20 1962

- [ ] The Solicitor General
- [ ] Deputy Attorney General
- [x] Assistant Attorney General
  Civil Rights Division
- [ ] Director, Bureau of Prisons
- [ ] The Pardon Attorney
- [ ] Chairman, Parole Board
- [ ] Administrative Assistant Attorney General
- [ ] Immigration and Naturalization Service
- [ ] Office of Alien Property
- [ ] Chief - Accounts Branch
- [ ] Chief - Administrative Services Office
- [ ] Chief of Personnel
- [ ] General Litigation Section, Civil Division
- [ ] Records Administration Office

144-19M-493

Attention:
- [ ] Antitrust Division
- [ ] Civil Division
- [ ] Civil Rights Division
- [ ] Criminal Division
- [ ] Internal Security Division

[ ] A. No further investigation will be conducted in this case in the absence of a specific request from you.

[ ] B. Please advise what further investigation, if any, is desired in this matter.

[ ] C. For your information, I am enclosing herewith a report regarding the holder of a diplomatic or international organization visa.

[x] D. For your information.

"COPIES OF ATTACHED COMMUNICATION FURNISHED G-2, ONI, OSI"

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

File J.R.N.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#11,620

Copy to: 1-USA, Macon, Ga.

Report of: SA MARION E. CHEEK
Office: Atlanta, Georgia
Date: 12/11/62

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1962
CHN. LIT. SECTION

Field Office File No.: AT 157-315
Bureau File No.: 157-6-2

144-19M-493
RECORD
14 DEC 21 1962
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
Gen. Lit. Sec.

Title: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: Seven Negro males, three of whom are juveniles under Georgia law, arrested Albany, Georgia, by Albany PD, 12/6/62, while picketing, charged with failure to obey an officer. Juveniles released to Juvenile Officer, Dougherty County, Georgia. Adults held Albany City Jail in lieu of $27 bond each. Arresting officers state crowd was beginning to gather at time of arrests and each of those arrested had individually been ordered to leave. Each had refused to obey. EDDIE JAMES GRIFFIN, 4(3) all juveniles, each gave written statements to CLYDE HARROLD, Albany PD, Juvenile Officer, that they were promised $6 for picketing by Rev. JOSEPH SMITH. These individuals gave Bureau Agents signed statements, also. GRIFFIN denied to Bureau Agents being promised or paid any money to picket. 4(3) states in signed statement to Agents that he, 4(3) and GRIFFIN went to the office of the Albany Movement the day after their release and were paid by checks made to each of them for $6. They were released on 12/6/62. CHARLIE TURNER, age 17, an adult under Georgia law, states he went to office of Albany Movement, 12/6/62, and was told by a Negro woman, believed to be a school teacher, he would be paid $6 to picket and $6 for each day he was in jail and that "they would get him out." He has not received any money yet and refused to give a signed statement. RALPH JACKSON also states was told by Rev. SMITH in motor pool office of Albany Movement that he would be paid $6 to picket, $6 for each day in jail, and "they would get them out on Monday." Monday would be 12/10/62. Claims all seven of those arrested were present when SMITH told him this. Declined to furnish signed statement. SILAS A.

BY
On FEB 12 1963

MC COGGLE denied being offered any money to picket. RICHARD GAY declined to discuss the matter without consulting his attorney. None of the seven arrested allege any mistreatment whatsoever at the hands of Albany PD. All seven of those arrested were carrying identical signs. Each carried his sign on his chest and on his back. Signs were tied together with string and are being held at the Albany PD. The signs are on white cardboard with red letters and measure 14" by 22". Each sign reads as follows: "Close your account with segregation! Open an account with freedom! Don't buy downtown or midtown. Your freedom and the freedom of your children depends on how wisely you spend your dollar. Every dollar spent in downtown or midtown Albany is a dollar spent to finance segregation and discrimination. Protect your rights. Register to vote now. The Albany Movement."

- P -

DETAILS:

1

LAURIE PRITCHETT, Chief, Albany Police Department, Albany, Georgia, was interviewed at his office and furnished the following information from his personal knowledge and from his files:

The following listed three juveniles and four adults, all Negro males, were arrested by Officers of his department at 4:35 p.m., December 6, 1962, while picketing and carrying signs in the downtown area of Albany, Georgia. These signs urged not to shop in downtown and midtown and urged voter registration.

All seven of these individuals were charged with failure to obey an officer. The details of each complaint allege that each of them was carrying a sign, gives the location where he was when arrested, and states that each was creating a general disturbance while a crowd was gathering. The complaint alleges that each was asked to leave by officers and refused to do so.

The three juveniles have been turned over to the Dougherty County Juvenile Officer. These three individuals gave signed statements to CLYDE HARROLD, the Albany Police Department Juvenile Officer. In the statements they advised they were paid $6 each by Rev. JOSEPH SMITH of Albany, Georgia. The juveniles in their statements allege SMITH told them to picket between 4:00 and 6:30 p.m., ignore police, and if arrested he would get them out.

A warrant has been issued by Justice of the Peace G. S. THORNTON for the arrest of JOSEPH SMITH, charging him with contributing to the delinquency of three minors.

The four adults are being held in the Albany City Jail in lieu of $27 bond each. CHARLIE TURNER is 17 years of age and under Georgia law is an adult. He is one of the four being held in jail.

The records reflect the following data concerning these arrests:

On 12/7/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-315

by SA EDMUND F. HAGGERTY :evg Date dictated 12/9/62

Case #29942: Person arrested, 4(3) [redacted], Negro male, age 15. born 4(3) [redacted] residence 4(3) [redacted] 4(3) [redacted] mother, 4(3) [redacted], step-father, 4(3) [redacted]

Case #29943: Person arrested, EDDIE JAMES GRIFFIN, Negro male, age 15, born September 23, 1947, residence, 1106 Newton Road, mother, FANNIE, father, MILTON GRIFFIN.

Case #29944: Person arrested, 4(3) [redacted], Negro male, age 14, born 4(3) [redacted] residence 4(3) [redacted]

Place of arrest on the above three cases was the 100 Block of North Washington Street, between Pine and Broad. The time of the arrests was 4:35 p.m., December 6, 1962. Arresting Officers were Assistant Chief of Police LESLIE SUMMERFORD and Officer C. H. STANFIELD. The complaints allege in these cases that the subjects in the 100 Block of North Washington Street were carrying a sign, creating a general disturbance while a crowd was gathering, and refused to leave when asked to do so by officers.

Case #29945: Person arrested, CHARLIE TURNER, 610 Burkes Avenue, Negro male, age 17, born May 15, 1945. (An adult under Georgia law). Arrested 4:35 p.m., 100 Block of North Washington Street, by Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD and Officer STANFIELD, held Albany City Jail in lieu of $27 bond, charged with failure to obey an officer. Complaint states subject in the 100 Block of North Washington Street was carrying a sign, creating a general disturbance while a crowd was gathering, and refused to leave when asked to do so by officers.

TURNER has the following juvenile record:

May 11, 1961, investigation, released.
April 12, 1961, investigation, auto larceny, released.
February 13, 1961, investigation, released.
November 1, 1960, burglary, released.
February 18, 1960, investigation, released.
May 5, 1959, burglary, released.

Case #29946: Person arrested, SILAS MC COGGLE, Negro male, age 23, born October 6, 1929, residence 529 Dorsett.

Arrested 200 Block, Broad Street, 4:35 p.m., December 6, 1962, by Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD and Officer STANFIELD, charged with failure to obey an officer. Complaint states subject in the 200 Block of Broad Street, on north side of street, was carrying a sign, creating a general disturbance while a crowd was gathering, was asked to leave by officers and failed to do so. Held Albany City Jail in lieu of $27 bond. MC COGGLE has previous arrests for demonstrations in Albany, Georgia.

Case #29948: Person arrested, RICHARD GAY, Negro male, age 21, born March 21, 1941, 418 Carver Street. Time of arrest shown on record as 5:30 p.m., however, all were arrested 4:35 p.m., according to Chief PRITCHETT. He was charged with failure to obey an officer, held Albany City Jail in lieu of $27 bond. Arrested 200 Block of Broad Street by Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD and Officer STANFIELD. GAY has been previously arrested for contempt of court in Albany.

Case #29947: Person arrested, RALPH JACKSON, Negro male, age 23, born July 9, 1939, residence 2309 River Road, arrested 4:35 p.m., December 6, 1962, charged with failure to obey an officer, arrested by Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD and Officer STANFIELD. Complaint states subject in the 200 Block of Broad Street on north side of street was carrying a sign, creating a general disturbance while a crowd was gathering, was asked to leave by officers and refused to do so. He is in Albany City Jail in lieu of $27 bond.

Inasmuch as three of the individuals arrested were juveniles and since Rev. JOSEPH SMITH had offered them money to picket, had given them instructions which led to their arrest, a warrant was sworn to by CLYDE HARROLD, Juvenile Officer of the Albany Police Department, on December 6, 1962, before Justice of the Peace G. S. THORNTON. This warrant read as follows:

Warrant #2565, State vs. Rev. JOSEPH SMITH, 304 A Alice Avenue. Charge, contributing to the delinquency of three minors. Prosecutor, C. A. HARROLD. Date, December 6, 1962. The warrant alleges: "Subject did hire and agree to

pay JEROME NELSON, EDDIE GRIFFIN, CARLTON GILBERT, JR., according to signed statement from each one, a set sum of money, namely, $6 each, to come to the 100 Block of North Washington Street for the purpose of picketing and creating a general disturbance. Subject did also agree to compensate for time in jail, if arrested, and instructed minors not to pay any attention to police. Subject also instructed minors, if they did leave on instructions or orders from police, they would not be paid anything for their efforts. Signed, C. A. Harrold, December 6, 1962, before Justice of the Peace G. S. Thornton."

Chief PRITCHETT advised his department was attempting to serve this warrant for SMITH's arrest.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 11, 1962

1

LAURIE PRITCHETT, Chief, Albany Police Department, Albany, Georgia, was interviewed in his office.

He was advised of the nature of this investigation and that the investigation was being conducted at the specific request of the Attorney General of the United States.

Chief PRITCHETT advised the following:

The signs which the seven pickets were carrying when they were arrested are being maintained in the custody of the Albany Police Department. Assistant Chief of Police LESLIE SUMMERFORD has custody of these signs. The warrant which is outstanding for Rev. JOSEPH SMITH's arrest has not been served as yet since the Police Department has been unable to locate him.

Chief PRITCHETT was informed by Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD and Officer STANFIELD that at the time of the arrest of these seven individuals, a large crowd in the neighborhood of 200 people was gathering at each site of arrest. Several white people had complained to the arresting officers that photographs had been taken of the pickets and that they were photographed along with the pickets. These individuals objected to this. Chief PRITCHETT was informed that considerable tension was mounting in the area of each of the arrest sites.

The three juveniles were released on December 6, 1962, to Dougherty County Juvenile Officer, ROYACE B. HINSON, and will appear before the Juvenile Judge in Albany, Georgia, on December 10, 1962. These individuals were released by Mr. HINSON to their parents on the evening of December 6, 1962.

The other four individuals remain in the Albany City Jail in lieu of $27 bond each.

On 12/8/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-315

by SAs WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD and MARION E. CHEEK :evg Date dictated 12/9/62

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 11, 1962

LESLIE SUMMERFORD, Assistant Chief, Albany Police Department, Albany, Georgia, was interviewed at the Albany Police Department and furnished the following information:

On the afternoon of December 6, 1962, he was walking in the downtown area of Albany with Officer C. H. STANFIELD. They were walking in the 100 block of North Washington and in the 200 block of Broad. They observed four pickets in the 100 block of North Washington and three pickets in the 200 block of Broad. These individuals were carrying signs on their chests and on their backs which urged people not to shop in downtown or midtown Albany and also urged them to register to vote. This is the Christmas season in Albany, and the 100 block of North Washington and the 200 block of Broad are the primary shopping areas of downtown Albany. More shoppers are in this area at this time of year than normal times. The seven individuals who were picketing picketed for some 20 to 30 minutes, and a considerable crowd was gathering in those areas. Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD estimated the crowd in the 100 block of North Washington as about 200 people and the crowd in the 200 block of Broad between North Washington and Jackson as around 300 people. The 100 block of North Washington runs between Pine and Broad.

Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD observed Reverend JOSEPH SMITH photographing the pickets. Several white persons approached him and complained to him personally that they objected to having their photographs taken with these pickets. He did not have their names. He also observed several white people approach Officer STANFIELD and complain to him about having their photographs taken with pickets.

In the opinion of Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD, considerable tension was mounting in the area, and accordingly he approached each picket individually, identified himself as a police officer and told the individual that he was creating a disturbance and would have to leave; otherwise, he would be arrested. Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD told each of them he would be back in a few minutes after giving them an opportunity to

On 12/8/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-315

by Special Agents WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD and MARION E. CHEEK:ghb Date dictated 12/9/62

leave. Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD pointed out he was wearing his uniform at the time as was Officer STANFIELD. He then walked away for about five minutes and was accompanied by Officer STANFIELD. The seven individuals continued to picket, and he returned and placed each of them under arrest after first asking them if they had understood what he had told them and being told that the individual did. He charged each of the individuals with failure to obey an officer. There was no incident connected with any of the arrests.

Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD advised he has in his custody the signs which each of the seven pickets was carrying. He made them available for observation and examination. Each of the signs was found to be identical. The signs were bound together with string, and each individual wore a cardboard sign on his chest and his back. The signs are made of white cardboard with red letters and measure 14" x 22". Each sign reads as follows: "Close your account with segregation! Open an account with freedom! Don't buy downtown or midtown." There is a line drawn under this statement, and the sign continues to read as follows: "Your freedom and the freedom of your children depends on how wisely you spend your dollar." There is a line drawn under this statement, and the sign continues to read as follows: "Every dollar spent in downtown or midtown Albany is a dollar spent to finance segregation and discrimination." A line is drawn under this statement, and the sign continues to read as follows: "Protect your rights. Register to vote now." There is a line drawn under this statement, and the sign continues to read as follows: "The Albany Movement." There is a line drawn under this statement, and this concludes the wording on the signs.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 11, 1962

Officer C. H. STANFIELD, Albany Police Department, Albany, Georgia, was interviewed at the Albany Police Department and furnished the following information:

On the afternoon of December 6, 1962, he was patrolling in the downtown area of Albany and was accompanied by Assistant Chief of Police LESLIE SUMMERFORD. He and Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD observed four individuals picketing in the 100 block of North Washington, between Pine and Broad, and three individuals picketing in the 200 block of Broad, between North Washington and Jackson. These individuals picketed for about thirty minutes. They were carrying signs on their chests and on their backs held together by string and the signs urged people not to shop in downtown or midtown Albany and urged them to register to vote. He observed Rev. JOSEPH SMITH photographing these pickets. Several white people came to him and complained about having their photographs taken with the pickets. He observed several white people speak to Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD and complain about having their photographs taken with pickets. Officer STANFIELD advised in his opinion the tension was mounting in the area. He estimated the crowd in each area of North Washington and of Broad at approximately 200 people in each area.

Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD approached each of these individuals, identified himself as a police officer, told them they were creating a disturbance and ordered them to leave. He told them he would be back in a few minutes and if they were not gone he would have to make a case against them. Officer STANFIELD was present with Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD, but SUMMERFORD did all of the talking.

Officer STANFIELD advised he and Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD walked away and returned to the area where the pickets were in approximately five minutes. They were still picketing and Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD asked them if they had understood his instructions to them. They told him they had and he then placed each of them under arrest, charging them with failure to obey an officer. The time of the arrests was 4:35 p.m.

On 12/8/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-315

by SAs WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD and MARION E. CHEEK aab Date dictated 12/9/62

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 11, 1962

CLYDE A. HARROLD, Juvenile Officer, Albany Police Department, Albany, Georgia, was interviewed at the Albany Police Department. He made available copies of the signed statements of EDDIE GRIFFIN, 4(3) [redacted] and 4(3) [redacted] 4(3) [redacted] which these individuals gave to him on December 6, 1962. These statements read as follows:

"STATEMENT

"Time 4:00 PM Date December 6,1962 Place 100 North Washington Street

"I, Eddy Griffin having been advised of my rights under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution as to compulsory self incrimination, my right of counsel and my right of trial, and knowing that anything that I say may be used against me in a court of law, and knowing that I do not have to make any statement at all do hereby volunteer the following to Sgt. Clyde A. Harrold who has identified himself as Juvenile Officer for the Albany Police Department At about 4:00 me and some more boys went to a house at Madison and Mercer and went in. I don't know who lives there but they had some signs and a School teacher was there and some more people and Rev. Joseph Smith was there and he gave us some signs and said if we would let him bring us up town and carry the signs he would pay us six dollars but that he wanted us to carry the signs until six or six thirty if we wanted to get paid. He told us if we got arrested that he would get us out Monday and would pay us for every day we was in jail. I said that I would not do that but the money sounded good so I decided I would. The woman School teacher asked us if we wanted to carry the signs or hang them around our neck with strings. We told her we wanted to hang them around our necks. So Rev. Smith drove us to a store and they gave us some string and we tied the string to the signs and rode up town and parked on Washington Street. We got out and Rev. Smith told uswhere to walk and told us to keep walking

On 12/8/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-315

by SAs MARION E. CHEEK and WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD aab Date dictated 12/9/62

and not pay the Police any mind and if we got arrested they would pay us while we were in jail but if we didn't keep carrying the signs we would not get paid. Rev. Smith took some pictures and the Police came and we didn't pay them any mind. They took us to the Police Station and I am giving Sgt. Harrold this statement of my own free will without promise of anything or threat. I am 15 years old and can read and write and I sign this statement of my own free will. End of Statement.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1. pages and attest that it is a true and accurate account of the events which took place on December 6,1962. It was given by me freely and voluntarily, without fear of threat or promise of reward.

"Witnessed by Clyde A. Harrold Eddie Griffin
Signature
"Witnessed by _____ Page 1. of 1. pages"

****

"STATEMENT

"Time 4:45 PM Date 12-6-62 Place 100 Block North Washington St.

"I, 4(3) [redacted] having been advised of my rights under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution as to compulsory self incrimination, my right of counsel and my right of trial, and knowing that anything that I say may be used against me in a court of law, and knowing that I do not have to make any statement at all do hereby volunteer the following to Sgt. Clyde A. Harrold who has identified himself as Juvenile Officer for the Albany Police Department At about 4:00 me and some more boys went over to a house at Madison and Mercer and went in. There was about 5 grown people in the house that has a desk in and some people use it like an office for something. The people had a lot of signs in the office and a man Rev. Joseph Smith told us that if we would carry some sign up town until 6 O'clock he would pay us

six dollars. So me and some more boys got into a Green and Black Buick with Rev. Smith and he drove and took us down town and we went in a store and Rev. Smith bought some string and gave to us and we tied the string to the signs that Rev. Smith had give us we got back in the car and Rev. Smith brought us to Washington Street and parked and we got out and he told us where to go. We started walking up and down the Street because Rev. Smith told us he would pay us if we walked until 6 O'clock. But before we got up town Rev. Smith kept telling us that if the Police said anything to us, just don't pay them any mind and keep walking if we wanted to get paid. After we walked up and down the Street awhile the Police came up and talked to us and we didn't pay them any mind because Rev. Smith said if we did we would not get paid. We didn't pay the Police any mind so they took us away. I am 15 years old and can read and write and I give this statement without promise of anything. I have read this statement and sign it of my own free will.xxxxxxxxxEnd of Statementxxxxxxxxxxxxx

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1. pages and attest that it is a true and accurate account of the events which took place on December 6,1962. It was given by me freely and voluntarily, without fear of threat or promise of reward.

"Witnessed by Clyde A. Harrold 4(3) [redacted]
Signature
"Witnessed by _____ Page 1. of 1. pages"

****

"STATEMENT

"Time 4:00 PM Date December 6,1962 Place 100 North Washington Street

"I, 4(3) [redacted] having been advised of my rights under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution as to compulsory self incrimination, my right of counsel and my right of trial, and knowing that anything that

AT 157-315
4

I say may be used against me in a court of law, and knowing that I do not have to make any statement at all do hereby volunteer the following to Sgt. Clyde A. Harrold who has identified himself as Juvenile Officer for the Albany Police Department At about 4:00 me and some more boys went to a house at Madison Street and went in the house and some people were in the house and a School teacher was there and she thought she was my teacher but I told her I didn't know her. Rev. Joseph Smith was there and he told us that he would pay us six dollars apice if we would let him bring us to town and carry some signs until six O'clock. So we left there and Rev. Smith brought us to a store and told them what we were going to do and two colored women gave us some string. We got back in the car and Rev. Smith drove us up town and parked on Washington Street and told us to walk up and down the Street and keep walking with the signs on until Six O'clock and he would pay us. Rev. Smith told us that if the Police put us in Jail he would pay us whils we was in Jail. He told us if the Police talked to us not to pay them any mind and keep walking if we wanted to get paid. Rev. Smith got out of the car and told us where to walk and took our picture. The Police came and told us to stop or we would be arrested. We kept on walking and the Police took us away. I can read and write and I am 14 years old and I have read this statement and find it to be true and I sign it of my own free will without promise of anything. End of Statement.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1. pages and attest that it is a true and accurate account of the events which took place on December 6,1962. It was given by me freely and voluntarily, without fear of threat or promise of reward.

"Witnessed by Clyde A. Harrold 4(3) [redacted]
Signature

"Witnessed by _____ Page 1. of 1. pages"

AT 157-315
MEC:evg

EDDIE JAMES GRIFFIN, 1106 Newton Road, was interviewed at his residence and furnished the following signed statement:

"Albany, Georgia
December 8, 1962

"I, Eddie James Griffin, make the following free and voluntary statement to Joseph H. O'Rourke and Wilbur W. Seitzer who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised this interview is in connection with an official investigation.

"I was born September 23, 1947, in Albany, Georgia. I reside at 1106 Newton Road, Albany, and I am in the ninth grade.

"On December 6, 1962, I was on my way to the movie and I met Charlie Turner, Dick Gay and 2 other boys, who I do not know. These other boys had signs and they said they were going picketing. I asked if I could have a sign and go with them. Shortly after, 4(3) [redacted] and 4(3) [redacted] came along from the movie and they asked if they could picket and asked us to wait for them. They came back and we all went to downtown Albany to picket. The sign read 'Don't buy downtown or midtown.' There was other writing on the sign but I do not remember what it was.

"Shortly after we started picketing a policeman came up to us and said he was giving us a chance to move on and if we did not move on he was going to arrest us. The policeman left and returned about 5 minutes later and arrested us for refusing to obey an officer. He wrote each of our names on the signs we were carrying and took us to the Albany City Jail.

"We were released from jail about 9:30 PM that same day and were brought home by the juvenile officer, Mr. Hinson.

AT 157-315
MEC:evg

"No one offered me any money or no one paid me any money to picket.

"There were a lot of people standing in the doorways of the stores in the area we were picketing at the time of our arrest.

"No one mistreated me while I was in jail.

"I have read this statement consisting of this page and to other and it is true and curet. I have initialed all of the corrections and the other pages.

/s/ "Eddie James Griffin

"Witness:
Wilbur W. Seitzer, SA, FBI, 12/8/62, Atlanta, Ga.
Joseph H. O'Rourke, SA, FBI, 12/8/62, Atlanta, Ga."

AT 157-315
MEC:evg

4(3) was interviewed at his residence, 531 Holloway, and furnished the following signed statement:

"Albany, Georgia
December 8, 1962

"I, 4(3), make the following free and voluntary statement to Joseph H. O'Rourke and Wilbur W. Seitzer who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised this interview is in connection with an official investigation.

"I was born 4(3) 4(3) I reside at 4(3) and I am presently in the ninth grade.

"On December 6, 1962, I met 4(3) 4(3) and Eddie James Griffin and they asked me if I wanted to go downtown Albany and picket. I think they told me we were going to get paid for this.

"We went to some hardware store in the Harlem area of Albany. Some man there whose name I do not know gave us each a sign to carry downtown in the business district of Albany. I do not know what the sign said. This man said nothing to us about paying us for picketing.

"About 4:00 PM we started to picket on Washington Street in downtown Albany. A little while after we started picketing a policeman came up to us and told us to stop picketing and then put us in a police car and took us to the police station. We stayed in the city jail until about 11:00 PM and then I was brought home by the juvenile officer. I was not mistreated in any way when I was confined.

"I do not know the size of the crowd when I was arrested.

AT 157-315
MEC:evg

"I have been arrested two times in the past for participation in demonstrations in Albany.

"I have read this statement consisited of this page and to other and it is true and correct. I have initialed all of the corretion and the other to page_.

/s/ "4(3)

"Witness:
"Wilbur W. Seitzer, SA, FBI, 12/8/62, Atlanta, Ga.
"Joseph H. O'Rourke, Special Agent, FBI, 12/8/62, Atlanta, Ga."

AT 157-315
MEC:evg

4(3) [redacted], was interviewed at his residence, 625 Cedar, and furnished the following signed statement:

"Albany, Georgia
December 8, 1962

"I, 4(3) [redacted], make the following free and voluntary statement to Joseph H. O'Rourke and Wilbur W. Seitzer who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised this interview is in connection with an official investigation.

"I was born 4(3) [redacted] 4(3) [redacted] I reside at 4(3) [redacted] and I am presently in the 8th grade.

"Myself, 4(3) [redacted] and Eddie James Griffin were at Griffin's house on Newton Road, Albany on December 6, 1962. While there Eddie's brother made a telephone call and during the telephone call, the man he was talking to, asked him to ask us if we wanted to picket downtown Albany for 6 dollars each. We told him we would go.

"Later on a man came to Eddie's house, whose name I do not know and he brought us to the office of the Albany Movement located on Mercer Street.

"He gave us each a sign to carry and brought us to the business district of Albany, where we started to picket. The sign I was carrying read 'Don't shop downtown or midtown.' I do not know what the other signs said.

"Shortly after we started to picket, the police department told us to move on or we would be arrested. We did not move on and we were arrested. I was released the same evening from the city jail. There were 7 of us picketing and I do not know the number of people around when we were arrested.

AT 157-315
MEC:evg

"The day after our release, 4(3) [redacted] Eddie Griffin and myself went to the office of the Albany Movement and we were each given a check for six dollars. I do not know the name of the person who gave us the checks. We cashed the checks at Kings Grocery Store. The check was made out to each of us by name.

"I have read this statement consisting of this page and two others and it is true and correct. I have initialed the other 2 pages and all of the corrections.

/s/ "4(3) [redacted]

"Witness:
"Wilbur W. Seitzer, SA, FBI, 12/8/62, Atlanta, Georgia
"Joseph H. O'Rourke, SA, FBI, 12/8/62, Atlanta, Georgia."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 11, 1962

CHARLIE CLYDE TURNER was interviewed at the Albany Police Department and furnished the following information:

He was arrested at 4:35 p.m., December 6, 1962, near the corner of North Washington and Broad where he was picketing. He was charged with failure to obey an officer and is in jail in lieu of a $27 bond.

TURNER could not recall the exact wording on the sign he was carrying; however, he did remember it had something to do with not buying in downtown or midtown and registering to vote.

He had been picketing for about 15 to 20 minutes at the time he was arrested. Six other individuals were arrested at the same time. He and three juveniles were picketing in the 100 Block of North Washington and three adults were picketing in the 200 Block of Broad.

During the early afternoon of December 6, 1962, he was at the residence of OTIS and EDDIE GRIFFIN, street name unknown to him. OTIS GRIFFIN told him, "The movement," meaning the Albany Movement, was going to picket that day. He decided he wanted to go and went to the Albany Movement Office at Madison and Mercer. He was then given two signs which he tied together with string. The signs were just alike and he wore one on his back and one on his chest. He was not paid any money to picket but was told by a woman in the Albany Movement Office that he would be given $6 for picketing between 4:00 and 6:30 p.m. This woman was a Negro female in her 30's or early 40's. She is slender built and is tall and has light brown complexion. It was his impression she is a school teacher. She told him he would also be paid $6 a day while he was in jail. He was instructed to be nonviolent in his activities. As best as he could recall this was about 3:00 p.m. on December 6, 1962. He was also told by this woman that "they" would get them out of jail, and it is his recollection that the Albany Movement is to get him out of jail on Monday, December 10, 1962.

On 12/8/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-315

Special Agents WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD and MARION E. CHEEK:evg/ghb

by Date dictated 12/9/62

TURNER does not have a regular job but stated the $6 was not the only reason he went to picket, although he doubts if he would have picketed had he not received any money. His prime reason for going along with the pickets was because his friend, EDDIE GRIFFIN, was going.

TURNER does not know Rev. JOSEPH SMITH by name.

While picketing, he was approached by two police officers in uniform. One of the officers told him he would have to leave or he would be arrested since he was creating a disturbance. He did not say anything to the officer nor did he leave. The officer told him he was coming back in a few minutes and if he was still picketing he would arrest him. TURNER continued to picket in the 100 Block of North Washington and about five minutes later the two officers returned and placed him under arrest. He was not mistreated in any way at the hands of the Albany Police Department.

TURNER was unable to estimate the size of the crowd in the area where he was picketing.

TURNER refused to furnish a signed statement.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 11, 1962

1

RALPH JACKSON was interviewed at the Albany City Jail where he is held in lieu of $27 bond. He furnished the following information:

He was arrested at 4:35 p.m. in the 200 Block of Broad Street and charged with failure to obey an officer. At the time of his arrest he was picketing in the 200 Block of Broad Street. He and two other individuals were picketing in that block and four individuals were picketing in the 100 Block of North Washington Street. JACKSON is unemployed.

On the afternoon of December 6, 1962, shortly before 3:00 p.m., he went by the office of the motor pool of the Albany Movement located on South Madison Street. He observed RICHARD GAY, SILAS MC COGGLE, and CHARLIE TURNER in the office and several other individuals, whose names he does not know, but who were arrested at the same time as he was and charged with failure to obey an officer. He found out these individuals were going picketing that afternoon and he decided to go along with them. They obtained their signs at the motor pool office of the Albany Movement and were given their signs by Rev. SMITH. He does not know Rev. SMITH's first name. There were seven individuals who obtained signs in the motor pool office. Each was given two signs and they tied the signs together with string and wore one on their back and one on their chest. The signs were all just alike and he does not remember exactly what the signs said but they did mention not to shop in midtown or downtown.

Rev. SMITH instructed them to stay on the edge of the sidewalk closest to the street while picketing. They were told to go to the downtown section of Albany. He does not remember whether Rev. SMITH told them specifically where to go in the downtown section. He was told not to talk to anyone except the police. Rev. SMITH told him he would be paid $6 for picketing between 4:00 and 6:30 p.m. and $6 for each day he spent in jail and that he would get out on Monday, December 10, 1962.

On 12/8/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-315

by SAs WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD and MARION E. CHEEK :evg Date dictated 12/9/62

Rev. SMITH did not say anything about not being paid if he left when ordered by the police. The $6 was one of the reasons why he decided to go picketing since he does not have a job.

JACKSON advised he does not know if the others were individually told the same thing as he was by Rev. SMITH, however, all seven of the individuals who picketed were standing together when Rev. SMITH was talking to him. He walked from the Albany Movement Office to the downtown section of Albany and was accompanied by RICHARD GAY and SILAS MC COGGLE. These are the two individuals who picketed with him in the 200 Block of Broad. He did not know how the other four individuals got to the downtown section.

JACKSON picketed for about 20 to 30 minutes in the 200 Block of Broad before he was approached by two officers. He observed the officers speak to RICHARD GAY and SILAS MC COGGLE. One of the officers told him they were creating a disturbance and he would have to leave or he would make a case against him. The officer told him he was going away for a few minutes and would come back and if he was still there he would be arrested. JACKSON continued to picket and in a few minutes Assistant Chief SUMMERFORD and officer, both wearing uniforms, came up to him and placed him under arrest. He has not been mistreated in any way by the Albany Police Department. JACKSON did not notice how large the crowd was but did state that there were a number of people in the downtown section shopping.

JACKSON refused to furnish a signed statement.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 11, 1962

SILAS A. McCOGGLE was interviewed at the Albany Police Department and furnished the following information:

He was arrested at 4:35 p.m., December 6, 1962, and charged with failure to obey an officer. He is in jail in lieu of $27.00 bond. McCOGGLE was picketing at the time of his arrest in the 200 block of Broad. He was carrying a sign on his chest and back. He could not remember the exact wording of the sign but did recall that it had something to this effect: "If you really want to be free don't buy segregation. Do not shop downtown or midtown."

McCOGGLE advised he has two prior arrests in Albany for demonstrations and that the cases have not been disposed of as yet. He related he is a friend of RICHARD GAY and met GAY on the street in Albany on the afternoon of December 6, 1962. GAY asked him if he was still interested in the Albany Movement, and he told him he was. GAY asked him if he wanted to picket that afternoon, and he replied he did. They then went to the Grand Terrace Restaurant in the 300 block of Highland, and he, RICHARD GAY and RALPH JACKSON were given signs by a man whose name he does not know. He described this individual as a Negro male, about 30, 6'1", 175 pounds, light brown skin. The signs they were given were the signs they wore while picketing. All of the signs were just alike. As best as he could recall, this was about 3:20 p.m. He denied being paid any money or promised any money to picket. The three of them walked from Highland to Washington and Broad. Their signs were turned over until they got to Washington and Broad. The three of them then picketed in the 200 block of Broad between Washington and Jackson about eight paces apart. They had been picketing about 40 minutes when two police officers came up and spoke to RALPH JACKSON, then to McCOGGLE and then to GAY. One of the officers asked each of them if they knew who he was, and each replied, "Yes, sir," meaning that they knew he was an officer but not that they knew him as an individual. The officers were in uniform. The one who spoke to him said that he was telling them to leave and that if they did not he would have

On 12/8/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-315

by Special Agents WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD and MARION E. CHEEK:ghb Date dictated 12/9/62

to make a case against them. The officers then left, and they continued to picket. While he was picketing he observed four other individuals picketing on Washington between Broad and Pine. About five minutes later the officers returned and arrested the three of them on Broad. He was not mistreated in any manner and elected to stay in jail in lieu of his bond of his own volition. McCOGGLE plans to stay in jail until his case is called to trial. He was unable to estimate the size of the crowd. McCOGGLE declined to furnish a signed statement.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 11, 1962

RICHARD LENZIE GAY, JR., was interviewed at the Albany Police Department. He is in jail in lieu of $27.00 bond following his arrest December 6, 1962, on a charge of failure to obey an officer.

GAY furnished the following information:

On the afternoon of December 6, 1962, he was with RALPH JACKSON and SILAS McCOGGLE. They met at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Albany, and several other individuals were present. CHARLIE TURNER was also at the Shiloh Baptist Church. They decided to go picketing.

It was pointed out to GAY that his statement was in conflict with information previously received in this investigation. He was told he did not have to furnish any information but that if he did furnish information it should be the truth. He was advised of the provisions of Section 1001 of Title 18. GAY advised he would decline to discuss the matter any further without consulting with an attorney. The interview was terminated.

On 12/8/62 at Albany, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-315

by Special Agents WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD and MARION E. CHEEK:ghb Date dictated 12/9/62

This image contains all the information on the document.

File J.K.H.

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

December 10, 1962

Director, FBI

[redacted]

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

This will confirm information furnished to Mr. Jerome K. Heilbron of your Division on December 9, 1962. Mr. Heilbron on December 7, 1962, had requested that the details concerning the arrests of seven Negroes in Albany, Georgia, on December 6, 1962, be ascertained and that the Negroes themselves be interviewed.

All seven persons arrested on December 6, 1962, were interviewed. None of those arrested would estimate the size of the crowd. Eddie James Griffin stated "There were a lot of people standing in the doorways of the stores of the area we were picketing at the time of our arrests."

Assistant Chief of Police of Albany, Georgia, Leslie Summerford, one of the arresting officers, stated there were approximately 200 people gathered in the block of Washington between Broad and Pine Streets when four persons were arrested in that block and there were around 300 people gathered in the block of Broad Street between Washington and Jackson at the time three were arrested in that block. Officer C. H. Stanfield, the other arresting officer, estimated the size of the crowd in each area of arrest at about 200 persons. Most of these people were white. These two blocks constitute the primary shopping areas of downtown Albany.

According to Officers Summerford and Stanfield, Reverend Joseph Smith was making photographs of the pickets and several white persons complained to the officers about having their photographs taken with pickets. Both officers stated there was considerable tension.

157-6-2

Mr. Burke Marshall

Assistant Chief of Police Summerford approached each of the seven pickets, identified himself as a police officer, told them they were creating a disturbance and asked them to leave. He told them if they did not leave he would have to make a case against them. Officers Summerford and Stanfield walked away and each of the seven persons continued to picket. About five minutes later, Officers Summerford and Stanfield returned and arrested each of the seven. The charge was "failure to obey an officer." Both officers were in uniform.

The details of each complaint alleges that each of the persons arrested was carrying a sign. The complaint gives the location and states that each was creating a general disturbance while a crowd was gathering. The complaints allege that each was asked to leave by officers and refused to do so.

The details of the arrest are corroborated by each of the seven arrested except for Richard Gay who refused to discuss the matter with Special Agents of this Bureau without consulting his attorney.

Eddie James Griffin, 4(3) [redacted] 4(3) [redacted], juveniles, each gave a written statement to Clyde Harrold, Albany Police Department Juvenile Officer, to the effect that they were promised six dollars for picketing by Reverend Joseph Smith. These juveniles gave Bureau Agents signed statements. Griffin denied to Bureau Agents being promised or paid any money to picket. 4(3) [redacted] in his statement to Bureau Agents, sets forth that he, 4(3) [redacted] and Griffin went to the office of the Albany Movement the day after their release, December 7, 1962, and were paid by checks made out to each of them in the amount of six dollars.

Charlie Turner, age 17, one of those arrested, an adult under Georgia law, stated he went to the office of the Albany Movement on December 6, 1962, and was told by a Negro woman, believed to be a school teacher, that he would be paid six dollars to picket and six dollars for each day he was in jail and that "they would get him out." He has not received any money as yet and refused to give a signed statement.

Ralph Jackson, another of those arrested, stated he was told by Reverend Mr. Smith in the Motor Pool Office of the Albany Movement that he would be paid six dollars to picket, six dollars for each day in jail and "they would get them out on Monday." Jackson claims that all seven of those arrested were present when Reverend Mr. Smith told him this. He declined to furnish a signed statement.

Silas A. McCoggle denied being offered any money to picket.

The seven persons arrested advised that they were not mistreated in the hands of the Albany Police Department.

All seven of those arrested were carrying identical signs. Each carried a sign on his chest and on his back. The signs are on white cardboard with red letters and measure fourteen by twenty-two inches. The signs are being held at the Albany Police Department. The signs read as follows:

> "Close your account with segregation!
> Open an account with freedom!"
>
> "Don't buy downtown or midtown."
>
> "Your freedom and the freedom of your children depends on how wisely you spend your dollar. Every dollar spent in downtown or midtown is a dollar spent to finance segregation and discrimination."
>
> "Protect your rights, register to vote now."
>
> "The Albany Movement."

Our Atlanta Office has advised that the Sunday edition of the "Atlanta Journal-Constitution" for December 8, 1963, carried an article entitled, "Albany Negroes to Carry Rights Complaint to Capitol" in which it is stated that a long-standing complaint of the Negro community in Albany is to be carried to the U. S. Department of Justice this week. The complaint involves the part played by this

Bureau in the Albany civil rights movement. The Negroes identified in the article as coming to Washington are Marion Page, Secretary of the Albany Movement, Negro attorney C. B. King and Dr. W. G. Anderson. The article indicates they are coming to Washington for a conference with Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall. Dr. Anderson is quoted as saying that Negro grievances stem from "apparent fruitless and endless investigation of local FBI Agents in 'case after case' involving civil rights here." The article points out that the only arrests made by the Government during the year came when a white man attacked an FBI Agent.

The article sets forth that the Federal Government has been inactive or reluctant to act in the controversial civil rights trouble where more than 1,200 Negroes have been arrested in the past year.

The article mentions that the reaction of Justice Department officials to these criticisms has been silence, and when asked by a reporter what he privately thought of the (Howard) Zinn report, a Departmental official replied, "They just don't know what we've been doing down here." The Zinn report, "Albany, A Study in National Responsibility," was published by the Southern Regional Council and in it Zinn, a history professor at Spelman College, Atlanta, alleges that Albany Negroes mistrust local FBI Agents.

Zinn has been reported by informants who have furnished reliable information in the past to have been a member of the Communist Party in New York during the years 1949 to 1953. He recently participated in demonstrations in Atlanta protesting the President's policy during the recent Cuban crisis. In this connection, Mr. Heilbron indicated that he was aware of the Zinn report.

As you are aware, complete details concerning all developments in relation to racial demonstrations and racial issues in connection with Albany and its environs were furnished to the Department on a daily basis during the height of the demonstrations from July until September, 1962.

All investigation requested by the Department in connection with these matters has been promptly and vigorously completed and the results furnished to the Department.

Additional developments pertaining to the situation at Albany, Georgia, will be brought to your attention as they are received.

Form No. CVR-17
(Ed. 6-22-61) Civil Rights Division

( )Assistant Attorney General
( )First Assistant
( )Second Assistant
( )Chief, Trial Staff
( ) Mr. _____
(1)~~Chief, General Litigation Section~~
( )Deputy Chief, Gen. Litigation Sec.
( ) Head, Const. Rights Unit
(2) Mr. ~~[illegible]~~ L. Walton
( ) Head, Federal Custody Unit
( ) Mr. _____
( )Chief, Appeals & Research Section
( ) Miss Blair
( )Chief, Voting & Election Section
( ) Mr. _____
( )Not Indexed - For Information

INDEX TITLE: Closed 9/19/62

Cross Ref: _____

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DOCKETED
DEC 17 1962

TO : Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

DATE: December 10, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1962
GEN. LIT. SECTION

#11,620

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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According to Officers Summerford and Stanfield, Reverend Joseph Smith was making photographs of the pickets and several white persons complained to the officers about having their photographs taken with pickets. Both officers stated there was considerable tension.

144-1917-493

Assistant Chief of Police Summerford approached each of the seven pickets, identified himself as a police officer, told them they were creating a disturbance and asked them to leave. He told them if they did not leave he would have to make a case against them. Officers Summerford and Stanfield walked away and each of the seven persons continued to picket. About five minutes later, Officers Summerford and Stanfield returned and arrested each of the seven. The charge was "failure to obey an officer." Both officers were in uniform.

The details of each complaint allege that each of the persons arrested was carrying a sign. The complaint gives the location and states that each was creating a general disturbance while a crowd was gathering. The complaints allege that each was asked to leave by officers and refused to do so.

The details of the arrest are corroborated by each of the seven arrested except for Richard Gay who refused to discuss the matter with Special Agents of this Bureau without consulting his attorney.

Eddie James Griffin, 4(3) [redacted] 4(3) [redacted], juveniles, each gave a written statement to Clyde Harrold, Albany Police Department Juvenile Officer, to the effect that they were promised six dollars for picketing by Reverend Joseph Smith. These juveniles gave Bureau Agents signed statements. Griffin denied to Bureau Agents being promised or paid any money to picket. 4(3) [redacted] in his statement to Bureau Agents, sets forth that he, 4(3) [redacted] and Griffin went to the office of the Albany Movement the day after their release, December 7, 1962, and were paid by checks made out to each of them in the amount of six dollars.

Charlie Turner, age 17, one of those arrested, an adult under Georgia law, stated he went to the office of the Albany Movement on December 6, 1962, and was told by a Negro woman, believed to be a school teacher, that he would be paid six dollars to picket and six dollars for each day he was in jail and that "they would get him out." He has not received any money as yet and refused to give a signed statement.

Ralph Jackson, another of those arrested, stated he was told by Reverend Mr. Smith in the Motor Pool Office of the Albany Movement that he would be paid six dollars to picket, six dollars for each day in jail and "they would get them out on Monday." Jackson claims that all seven of those arrested were present when Reverend Mr. Smith told him this. He declined to furnish a signed statement.

Silas A. McCoggle denied being offered any money to picket.

The seven persons arrested advised that they were not mistreated in the hands of the Albany Police Department.

All seven of those arrested were carrying identical signs. Each carried a sign on his chest and on his back. The signs are on white cardboard with red letters and measure fourteen by twenty-two inches. The signs are being held at the Albany Police Department. The signs read as follows:

"Close your account with segregation!
Open an account with freedom!"

"Don't buy downtown or midtown."

"Your freedom and the freedom of your children depends on how wisely you spend your dollar. Every dollar spent in downtown or midtown is a dollar spent to finance segregation and discrimination."

"Protect your rights, register to vote now."

"The Albany Movement."

Our Atlanta Office has advised that the Sunday edition of the "Atlanta Journal-Constitution" for December 8, 1962, carried an article entitled, "Albany Negroes to Carry Rights Complaint to Capitol" in which it is stated that a long-standing complaint of the Negro community in Albany is to be carried to the U. S. Department of Justice this week. The complaint involves the part played by this

Bureau in the Albany civil rights movement. The Negroes identified in the article as coming to Washington are Marion Page, Secretary of the Albany Movement, Negro attorney C. B. King and Dr. W. G. Anderson. The article indicates they are coming to Washington for a conference with Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall. Dr. Anderson is quoted as saying that Negro grievances stem from "apparent fruitless and endless investigation of local FBI Agents in 'case after case' involving civil rights here." The article points out that the only arrests made by the Government during the year came when a white man attacked an FBI Agent.

The article sets forth that the Federal Government has been inactive or reluctant to act in the controversial civil rights trouble where more than 1,200 Negroes have been arrested in the past year.

The article mentions that the reaction of Justice Department officials to these criticisms has been silence, and when asked by a reporter what he privately thought of the (Howard) Zinn report, a Departmental official replied, "They just don't know what we've been doing down here." The Zinn report, "Albany, A Study in National Responsibility," was published by the Southern Regional Council and in it Zinn, a history professor at Spelman College, Atlanta, alleges that Albany Negroes mistrust local FBI Agents.

Zinn has been reported by informants who have furnished reliable information in the past to have been a member of the Communist Party in New York during the years 1949 to 1953. He recently participated in demonstrations in Atlanta protesting the President's policy during the recent Cuban crisis. In this connection, Mr. Heilbron indicated that he was aware of the Zinn report.

As you are aware, complete details concerning all developments in relation to racial demonstrations and racial issues in connection with Albany and its environs were furnished to the Department on a daily basis during the height of the demonstrations from July until September, 1962.

All investigation requested by the Department in connection with these matters has been promptly and vigorously completed and the results furnished to the Department.

Additional developments pertaining to the situation at Albany, Georgia, will be brought to your attention as they are received.

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

December 10, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

This will confirm information furnished to Mr. Jerome K. Heilbron of your Division on December 9, 1962. Mr. Heilbron on December 7, 1962, had requested that the details concerning the arrests of seven Negroes in Albany, Georgia, on December 6, 1962, be ascertained and that the Negroes themselves be interviewed.

All seven persons arrested on December 6, 1962, were interviewed. None of those arrested would estimate the size of the crowd. Eddie James Griffin stated "There were a lot of people standing in the doorways of the stores of the area we were picketing at the time of our arrests."

Assistant Chief of Police of Albany, Georgia, Leslie Summerford, one of the arresting officers, stated there were approximately 200 people gathered in the block of Washington between Broad and Pine Streets when four persons were arrested in that block and there were around 300 people gathered in the block of Broad Street between Washington and Jackson at the time three were arrested in that block. Officer C. H. Stanfield, the other arresting officer, estimated the size of the crowd in each area of arrest at about 200 persons. Most of these people were white. These two blocks constitute the primary shopping areas of downtown Albany.

According to Officers Summerford and Stanfield, Reverend Joseph Smith was making photographs of the pickets and several white persons complained to the officers about having their photographs taken with pickets. Both officers stated there was considerable tension.

Mr. Burke Marshall

Assistant Chief of Police Summerford approached each of the seven pickets, identified himself as a police officer, told them they were creating a disturbance and asked them to leave. He told them if they did not leave he would have to make a case against them. Officers Summerford and Stanfield walked away and each of the seven persons continued to picket. About five minutes later, Officers Summerford and Stanfield returned and arrested each of the seven. The charge was "failure to obey an officer." Both officers were in uniform.

The details of each complaint allege that each of the persons arrested was carrying a sign. The complaint gives the location and states that each was creating a general disturbance while a crowd was gathering. The complaints allege that each was asked to leave by officers and refused to do so.

The details of the arrest are corroborated by each of the seven arrested except for Richard Gay who refused to discuss the matter with Special Agents of this Bureau without consulting his attorney.

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>
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Bureau in the Albany civil rights movement. The Negroes identified in the article as coming to Washington are Marion Page, Secretary of the Albany Movement, Negro attorney C. B. King and Dr. W. G. Anderson. The article indicates they are coming to Washington for a conference with Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall. Dr. Anderson is quoted as saying that Negro grievances stem from "apparent fruitless and endless investigation of local FBI Agents in 'case after case' involving civil rights here." The article points out that the only arrests made by the Government during the year came when a white man attacked an FBI Agent.

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Mr. Burke Marshall

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Additional developments pertaining to the situation at Albany, Georgia, will be brought to your attention as they are received.

T. 1-16-63

BM:JO:rb 11,620
144-19M-493

P. W.

JAN 17 1963

Reverend Austin H. Richardson
First Methodist Church
123 Ocean Boulevard
Coos Bay, Oregon

Dear Mr. Richardson:

This will acknowledge your recent communication to the Attorney General.

Your interest in the matter referred to in your communication is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:
JOHN L. MURPHY, Chief
General Litigation Section

cc: Records
Chrono
Ossea

JAN 23 1963

INSP'TD AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
JAN 17 1963 UH

Form No. CVR-17
(Ed: 6-22-61) · Civil Rights D[illegible]sion

( )Assistant Attorney General
( )First Assistant
( )Second Assistant
( )Chief, Trial Staff
( ) Mr. _____
( )Chief, General Litigation Section 1
( )Deputy Chief, Gen. Litigation Sec.
( ) Head, Const. ~~Rights Unit~~ 4
(1) ~~Mr.~~ Cassea
( ) Head, Federal Custody Unit
( ) Mr. _____ 12
( )Chief, Appeals & Research Section
( ) Miss Blair
( )Chief, Voting & Election Section 20
( ) Mr. _____
( )Not Indexed - For Information

INDEX TITLE: Closed 9/19/62

Cross Ref: _____

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

First Methodist Church

123 OCEAN BOULEVARD
PHONE 267-4410

COOS BAY, OREGON

AUSTIN HARPER RICHARDSON
MINISTER

#11,620

December 6, 1962

Mr. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

This letter arises as a result of my concern over the treatment of citizens in Albany, Georgia.

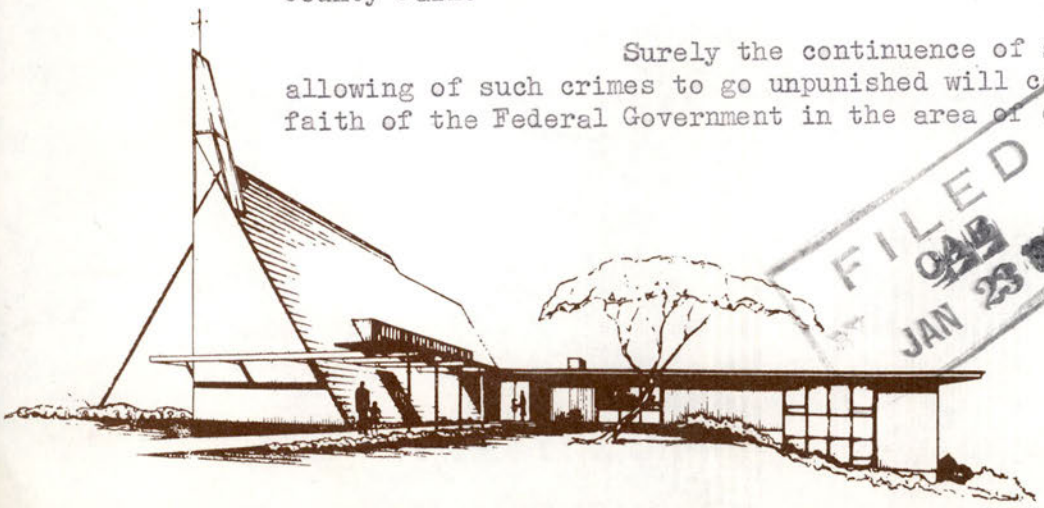
I write to you because it is my understanding that it is a crime for local law enforcement offices to deliberately subject any inhabitant of any state to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the constitution and the laws of the United States.

I will refer you to the report of Mr. Howard Zinn, the chairman of the Department of History and Social Science at Spelman College, a report that was made to the Southern Regional Council.

In this report Mr. Zinn refers to an assault made on a Mr. C. B. King in the office of the sheriff of Dougherty County, an assault carried out by the sheriff himself. This incident has been described in an affidavit deposited with the Albany office of the Frederal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. King is a Negro.

Also I would want you to know of my concern over the case of Mr. William Hansen. Mr. Hansen is a white man. I understand he had his jaw broken and some ribs broken again in the Dougherty County Jail.

Surely the continuence of such activities and the allowing of such crimes to go unpunished will call in question the good faith of the Federal Government in the area of civil rights.



I hope that you will be able to find a way to use your office so that all Americans can be assured the full protection of the law and the realization of the rights the constitution guarantees to them.

Sincerely yours,

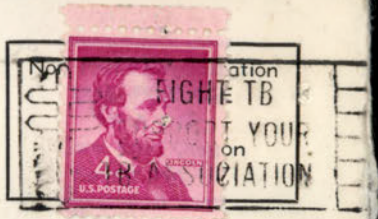
Austin Harper Richardson

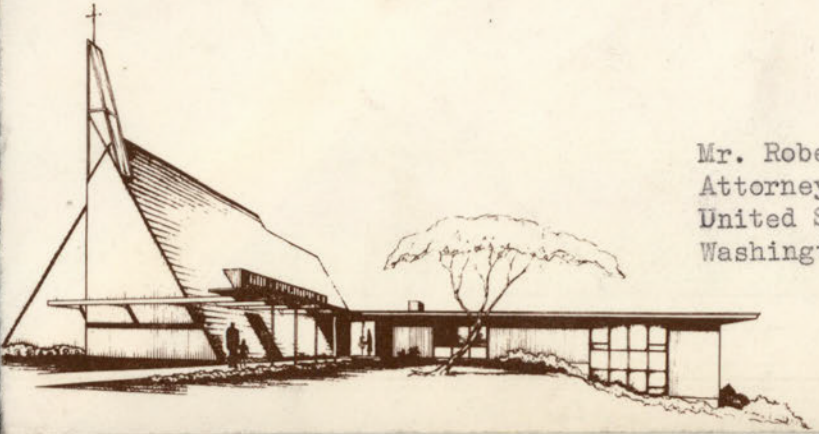
AHR:G

Austin Harper Richardson

First Methodist Church
123 OCEAN BOULEVARD
COOS BAY, OREGON

COOS BAY, OREG.
DEC 8
6-PM
1962





Mr. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Form No. CVR-17
(Ed. 6-22-61) Civil Rights Division

(1) ~~Assistant Attorney General~~
(3) ~~First Assistant~~
( ) Second Assistant
( ) Chief, Trial Staff
( ) Mr. _____
(2) ~~Chief, General Litigation Section~~
( ) Deputy Chief, Gen. Litigation Sec.
( ) Head, Const. Rights Unit
(4) Mr. Arthur H.
( ) Head, Federal Custody Unit
( ) Mr. _____
( ) Chief, Appeals & Research Section
( ) Miss Blair
( ) Chief, Voting & Election Section
( ) Mr. _____
( ) Not Indexed - For Information

INDEX TITLE: _____

Cross Ref: _____

RETURN TO EDITORIAL CLERK - ROOM 1616

0-6 (Rev. 9-20-61)

From
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
To

OCT 30 1969

- [ ] The Solicitor General
- [ ] Deputy Attorney General
- [x] Assistant Attorney General
  Civil Rights Division
- [ ] Director, Bureau of Prisons
- [ ] The Pardon Attorney
- [ ] Chairman, Parole Board
- [ ] Administrative Assistant Attorney General
- [ ] Immigration and Naturalization Service
- [ ] Office of Alien Property
- [ ] Chief - Accounts Branch
- [ ] Chief - Administrative Services Office
- [ ] Chief of Personnel
- [ ] General Litigation Section, Civil Division
- [ ] Records Administration Office

Attention:
- [ ] Antitrust Division
- [ ] Civil Division
- [x] Civil Rights Division
- [ ] Criminal Division
- [x] Internal Security Division

[ ] A. No further investigation will be conducted in this case in the absence of a specific request from you.

[ ] B. Please advise what further investigation, if any, is desired in this matter.

[ ] C. For your information, I am enclosing herewith a report regarding the holder of a diplomatic or international organization visa.

[x] D. For your information.

"COPIES OF ATTACHED COMMUNICATION FURNISHED G-2, ONI, OSI"

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 18, 1962

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA

Four unidentified ministers, all Negro, arrived Albany, Georgia, from New Jersey area, October 10, 1962, to participate in Albany Movement meetings. Mass meetings of Albany Movement were held night of October 10, 1962, at Shiloh Baptist Church and Union Baptist Church. PETER SEEGER, folk singer, staged concert at Shiloh Baptist Church. Ministers delivered religious-type addresses at Union Baptist Church.

Dr. WILLIAM G. ANDERSON, President, Albany Movement, and CHARLES SHERROD, Field Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, addressed group at Shiloh Baptist Church, encouraging more donations for use in voters registration activities and denounced lack of attendance at Albany Movement meetings. Approximately 75 persons attended the concert conducted by PETER SEEGER. Approximately 175 persons attended the meeting at Union Baptist Church.

On the night of October 11, 1962, like meetings were held at the same two churches. PETER SEEGER appeared at the Union Baptist Church and the ministers appeared at the Shiloh Baptist Church. Approximately 60 people attended the meeting at the Shiloh Baptist Church and approximately 45 persons attended the meeting at the Union Baptist Church.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, self-admitted former Communist Party functionary and former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker," advised on June 30, 1950, that he had learned that PETER SEEGER was a member of the Communist Party in 1949.

file
C.C.

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a Communist Party member for over 20 years, who at the time of his expulsion from the Communist Party in 1950, was Chairman of the New York State Communist Party Review Commission, advised that he knew PETER SEEGER as a Communist Party member from 144-1977-493 from 1947 to 1949. During April, 1951,

144-1977-2

note Civil Rights
EEE

LAUTNER advised that PETER SEEGER, a singer, was always available for Communist Party affairs as an entertainer.

A source advised in June, 1962, that PETER SEEGER entertained with singing and guitar playing at a victory celebration at the Rivera Terrace Ballroom, Broadway and 53rd Street, New York City, on June 14, 1962, which victory celebration was sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was originally scheduled to appear at the above meeting, however, he failed to appear at either meeting.

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

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 18, 1962

Title RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA

Character

Reference Memorandum dated October 18, 1962, at Atlanta, Georgia, in above-captioned matter.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

RECORDS ADM. BRANCH:

PLEASE RECORD AND ASSIGN

Civil Rights Div. To

and INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

T. 10-4-62
BM:JO:rb 11,091
144-19M-493

R. M. F.

OCT 5 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In my memorandum of August 4, 1962, I informed you of the facts developed by the investigation in regard to the complaint of Mrs. Slater King that she was physically abused by Mitchell County, Georgia, officers outside the Camilla jail.

After a careful review of the facts, we have concluded that the evidence is insufficient to sustain a prosecution under the Civil Rights Statute. Accordingly, we have closed the file.

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

JO 10/4

JM 10/4

12/5

BM 10-5-62

cc: Records
Chrono
Ossea
Murphy

SENT BY MESSENGER
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
OCT 5 1962 R.R.R.

T. 9/19/62

BM:JO:sab
144-19M-493

R.M.H.

OCT 5 1962

Honorable Floyd M. Buford
United States Attorney
Macon, Georgia

Re: John M. Maples, et al;
Mrs. Slater (Marion) King - Victim
Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Buford:

We have examined the investigative reports in this case and have reached the conclusion that no further investigation or action is warranted. We are, therefore, closing the matter unless you entertain a contrary opinion.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: Records
Chron
Ossea

By:
JOHN L. MURPHY, Chief
General Litigation Section

JO 9/19

10/4

BM 10-5-62

The Attorney General September 20, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The Albany Movement held a meeting last night at the site of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Sasser, Georgia. This church was destroyed by fire on September 9, 1962. Approximately seventy-five persons attended and no incidents are known to have occurred.

Information has been received to the effect that the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, will hold a meeting to initiate new members on September 22, 1962. The meeting is to be held in or near Albany, Georgia. It has been reported that two hundred applications for membership were turned in at a Klan rally held near Albany on September 3, 1962, and that over sixty applications have been received since that time.

The Sheriff's Office, Terrell County, Georgia, advised on September 19, 1962, that 4(3) [redacted] was still in the Terrell County Jail. 4(3) who is sixteen years of age, is one of the four subjects charged with the burning of the I Hope Baptist Church on September 17, 1962. Newspaper articles dated September 18, 1962, reported that he had been released to his mother.

All four subjects are to appear today in Superior Court at Dawson, Georgia, to face state arson charges. At the request of local authorities we are furnishing them the confessions we obtained and FBI Agents will be available to testify if such testimony is needed.

We will continue to advise the Department promptly of pertinent developments.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

144-1911-493

File

T. 9/19/62

BM:JO:sab
144-19M-493

R. M. H.

OCT 5 1962

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Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: Records
Chron
Ossea

By:
JOHN L. MURPHY, Chief
General Litigation Section

INSP'TD AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
OCT 5 1962 R.R.R.

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10-5-62

The Attorney General September 20, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
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1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

144-1917-493

File

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 20, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

File N.B.

The Attorney General September 20, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
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1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 19, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

There was no activity of the Albany Movement on September 18, 1962, and no racial incidents or arrests occurred in Albany, Georgia.

It was previously reported that the Albany Movement would hold a mass meeting on September 18, 1962, at the site of a burned church in Sasser, Georgia. This meeting is now scheduled for the evening of September 19, 1962.

The four individuals who confessed to the burning of the I Hope Baptist Church on September 17, 1962, were arraigned yesterday on state arson charges. Each one waived his right to a commitment hearing and was remanded to the Terrell County Jail in lieu of a twenty-five hundred dollar bond. Each subject indicated a desire to plead guilty and pleas will be entered before Superior Court Judge Walter Geer, Dawson, Georgia, on September 20, 1962.

We are continuing to vigorously press the investigations concerning other churches which have been burned in Georgia and houses which have been shot into in Georgia and Mississippi.

File

Further pertinent developments will be brought to the attention of the Department promptly.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

File N.B.

The Attorney General September 19, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
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The four individuals who confessed to the burning of the I Hope Baptist Church on September 17, 1962, were arraigned yesterday on state arson charges. Each one waived his right to a commitment hearing and was remanded to the Terrell County Jail in lieu of a twenty-five hundred dollar bond. Each subject indicated a desire to plead guilty and pleas will be entered before Superior Court Judge Walter Geer, Dawson, Georgia, on September 20, 1962.

We are continuing to vigorously press the investigations concerning other churches which have been burned in Georgia and houses which have been shot into in Georgia and Mississippi.

Further pertinent developments will be brought to the attention of the Department promptly.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General September 19, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
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144-19M-493

File

Form No. CVR-3
(Ed. 1-15-58)

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Notice to Close File

File No. 144-19M-493 Date September 19, 1962

To: Deputy Chief, General Litigation Section

Re: John M. Maples, et al;
Mrs. Slater (Marion) King - Victim
Civil Rights

It is recommended that the above case be closed for the following reasons:

The facts are fully set out in the attached memoranda, and the investigative report of July 27, 1962. Briefly, it was alleged the Sheriff and his Deputy of Camilla, Georgia, had beaten and kicked a pregnant Negro lady who was carrying a small child in her arms.

Tension between the races had been high for several days in Camilla. On July 21 and 22, 1962, some 50 - 75 Negroes had caused disturbances. On July 23, the incident involved here occurred.

It appears that 50 to 60 white men were congregated around the jail at about the time some 15 to 20 Negroes came to visit the young juveniles incarcerated there. Not being able to enter the jail at the time, they talked with the inmates from across the yard. Shortly, 25 to 30 white men began moving over to the fence. A report reached

John Ossea
Attorney

To: RECORDS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

The above numbered file has been closed as of this date.

10/2/62
Date

144-19M-493

Naceo W. Hubbard
Deputy Chief, Gen. Lit. Section

the sheriff that the whites had guns and pistols and were getting heated up. The sheriff told his deputy to ask the Negroes to leave. All obeyed except the victim who lingered and allegedly cursed the deputy.

Several disinterested bystanders substantiate the version given by the sheriff and his deputy that the victim fell when she swung loose from their grasp as they were leading her to the parking lot. These witnesses also say the officers did not kick victim.

With a hundred people milling around the jail, divided into two groups by races and with a report the whites had fire arms and were heated up, the sheriff was justified in asking the Negroes to leave to preserve the peace.

It is unlikely that additional interviews would disclose any credible witnesses from the crowd. Those not contacted would no doubt favor the police. Victim received no serious injuries. The Assistant United States Attorney is of the opinion the case has no prosecutive merit. In the circumstances, I believe the case should be closed.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 18, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

File N.B.

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

No racial incidents or arrests were reported in Albany, Georgia, yesterday.

A mass meeting of the Albany Movement was held last night at the Friendship Baptist Church. The meeting reportedly was addressed by Dr. W. G. Anderson who encouraged the Negroes to continue their boycott of Albany merchants. Dr. Anderson also advocated increased registration of Negroes for voting.

An announcement was made of an Albany Movement meeting to be held on the night of September 18, 1962, at the site of a burned church in Sasser, Georgia. The church was not further identified but it is noted that we are investigating the burning of the Mount Olive Baptist Church which was destroyed by fire at Sasser on September 9, 1962.

Marvin Allen Milner, Melvin Earl Roland, 4(3) 4(3) and Glen Roland, all of whom are white, confessed to FBI Agents that they burned the I Hope Baptist Church in Terrell County, Georgia, on September 17, 1962. When questioned as to motive they explained that they didn't like the idea of white people and Negroes living together. This was in reference to white members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee who have been in the area to encourage Negroes to register for voting and who have stayed in Negro homes.

File

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall advised that there was no basis for Federal prosecution in the above case. The facts were therefore made available to Joe M. Ray, Solicitor General, Papaula Circuit, Cuthbert, Georgia. In accordance with Mr. Ray's request the subjects were turned over to Sheriff Z. T. Mathews of Terrell County for state prosecution on arson charges.

The Attorney General

The Sheriff's Office, Walton County, Georgia, has advised that the Good Hope Baptist Church, Good Hope, Georgia, burned at approximately 12:50 A.M., September 16, 1962. This was a Negro church.

Sheriff Jim Haralson made an on-the-scene investigation. Witnesses told the Sheriff that the fire started near the roof and an official of the electric company expressed the opinion that the fire resulted from old wiring which may have been frayed by squirrels. It is believed that there was a nest of squirrels near the roof of the church.

The church has been described as being of pine construction, more than one hundred years old and tinder-dry. It is located approximately one hundred and sixty miles from Albany, Georgia.

Sheriff Haralson was advised by Negro and white residents in the vicinity of the church who were awake at the time that they did not observe anyone in the vicinity of the church or hear any vehicles prior to the fire.

Mr. J. Jones, minister of Good Hope Baptist Church, advised the Sheriff that the wiring needed renewing badly and he had no reason to believe the fire resulted from anything other than accidental causes.

There reportedly have been no voter registration meetings at the church. The Sheriff states that racial harmony exists in the area and that Negroes have no difficulty in voting in Walton County. The Sheriff is continuing his investigation and has requested assistance of the State Fire Marshal.

Since the facts do not indicate arson we have not instituted active investigation of the Good Hope Baptist Church burning. We have offered our cooperative facilities to the Sheriff and we are following the situation closely for any information of interest.

The Department will be promptly advised of further developments.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General September 18, 1962

Director, FBI

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ALBANY, GEORGIA
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1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 17, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

There was no pertinent activity in Albany, Georgia, on September 15 or 16, 1962, and no arrests occurred.

The Sheriff's Office, Valdosta, Georgia, has advised that on September 15, 1962, it was reported that on September 14, 1962, an attempt was made to burn the Payton African Methodist Episcopal Church, Lowndes County, Georgia. A window was broken and a bottle believed to have contained an inflammable liquid was placed on the floor. The floor and a bench were scorched. Damage is estimated at two dollars.

It was also reported to the Sheriff's Office at Valdosta on September 16, 1962, that an attempt was made to burn the Church of Christ, a Negro church in Lowndes County. This occurred between September 9 and September 16. A windowpane was broken and soft drink bottles were found inside the church which it is believed contained an inflammable liquid. Damage was estimated at less than ten dollars.

The churches in Lowndes County are approximately one hundred miles from Albany, Georgia. The Sheriff's Office states there have been no voter registration meetings and there has been no racial tension. The Sheriff has offered a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars.

We have offered the cooperative facilities of the Bureau to local authorities in regard to the attempted church burnings in Lowndes County and material from the churches is being forwarded to Washington, D. C., for laboratory examination.

These attempted church burnings are being considered in connection with the previous church burnings which have occurred in Terrell and Lee Counties, Georgia.

File N.B.

The Attorney General

Information has been received that a Negro church burned early this morning in Terrell County, Georgia. This church is the I Hope Baptist Church. It is located approximately three miles north of Dawson, Georgia.

The fire occurred sometime after 12:30 a.m., September 17, 1962, and was reported to the Dawson Fire Department at 1:12 a.m. The fire department did not respond because the church is located outside the city limits.

A deacon of the church stated that the building was valued at $5,000 and was insured for $2,000. The building was of frame construction and more than 75 years old. It was completely destroyed by the fire.

We have been informed that no voter registration meetings or political meetings have been held at the church. The minister, Reverend L. C. McClain, resides in Albany, Georgia.

We have instituted a full investigation into this matter and the Department will be advised of pertinent developments.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General September 17, 1962

Director, FBI

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The Attorney General September 15, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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

On the evening of September 14, 1962, a meeting was held at the site of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Sasser, Georgia, which was burned on September 9, 1962. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., addressed the meeting of approximately 75 persons.

Reverend Mr. King announced that Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York offered to pay one third of the reconstruction cost of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, the Mount Mary Baptist Church, and the Shady Grove Baptist Church, which last church burned on August 15, 1962. In lieu of this, he offered to pay the total cost of rebuilding any one church.

Checks in the amount of $1,000 were given by Reverend Mr. King to each of the pastors of each of the above churches drawn on the account of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

According to a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, Reverend Mr. King made reference to the source concerning President Kennedy's press conference held on September 13, 1962, and stated, "I'm glad President Kennedy has finally taken a firm stand in the open on the Albany situation."

A meeting of the Albany Movement was held on the evening of September 14, 1962, at the Beulah Baptist Church, Albany, and Reverend Mr. King urged the approximately 75 persons attending to continue efforts to integrate schools and churches. He announced a $5,000 gift from Governor Rockefeller to rebuild Mount Olive Baptist and Mount Mary Baptist Churches.

File
Sub BK

The Attorney General

The candidacy of Mr. Slater King, who has been active in the Albany Movement, for a position on the City Commission of Albany, was urged by Reverend Mr. King.

A news release on September 14, 1962, indicated that 65 ministers from Hartford, Connecticut, are planning to visit Albany, Georgia, on October 25, 1962, to aid integration efforts at the request of Reverend Mr. King.

A mass meeting of Albany Movement is scheduled for Monday, September 17, 1962, at the Friendship Baptist Church, Albany.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, will address a meeting to raise funds for the burned Albany area churches at Tindley Temple Methodist Church, Sunday, September 16, 1962, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

According to the source the Communist Party, Eastern District of Pennsylvania and Delaware is attempting to mobilize for the meeting.

Information was previously reported that Deputy Chief of Police, Denver Edgar Short, Jr., of Sasser, Georgia, allegedly ordered four members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee to leave Sasser on September 4, 1962, and fired shots into the ground in the direction of the tires of their car. Deputy Chief of Police Short denied the shooting. A slug was subsequently recovered from the macadam road were the incident occurred and it has been determined by our laboratory that this slug is a .38 caliber lead revolver-type bullet. It is so mutilated and deformed, however, that it is impossible to make any determination as to the manufacturer, and there are no rifling impressions present for a ballistic comparison.

The Attorney General

Interviews with numerous persons in the Albany, Georgia, area are being conducted concerning the shooting which occurred into the residence of Mrs. Carolyn Daniels, Dawson, Georgia, on September 5, 1962, and in connection with the burning of the Mount Olive Baptist and Mount Mary Baptist Churches, Sasser, Georgia.

These matters are continuing to receive vigorous investigative attention.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File N.B.

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 15, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 14, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

There was no activity on the part of the Albany Movement at Albany, Georgia, on September 13, 1962. There were no arrests or incidents stemming from the racial situation at Albany.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, advised that Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., is due to arrive in Albany, Georgia, today, September 14, 1962, to conduct a prayer vigil in the early evening of September 14, 1962, at the site of the burned Mount Olive Church, Sasser, Georgia.

Reverend Mr. King will thereafter attend a meeting of the Albany Movement scheduled for September 14, 1962.

Logical leads in connection with the burning of the two churches, Mount Mary Baptist and Mount Olive Baptist Churches in Terrell County, are being pursued and interviews with persons who may be able to supply pertinent information are being conducted.

Contact is being maintained with local authorities and sources of this Bureau are actively engaged in attempting to obtain information concerning the fires.

The Department will be promptly advised of developments.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

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The Attorney General

September 14, 1962

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1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

File
MBK

The Attorney General September 13, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The investigation at Albany, Georgia, involving the racial situation discloses that the activity of the Albany Movement on September 12, 1962, was confined to assisting Negro voters with transportation to the polls from churches for the purpose of voting in the state Democratic primary. There were no incidents or arrests in the Albany area attributable to racial conditions.

Our investigation continues to be directed to the development of any information pertaining to the burning of the Mount Olive Baptist Church and the Mount Mary Baptist Church in Sasser, Terrell County, Georgia. The churches were destroyed by fire on September 9, 1962. It is noted that the Governor of Georgia, S. Ernest Vandiver, has publicly announced a reward of $250 for pertinent information leading to the identification of the person responsible for the church burnings.

Numerous interviews of all persons who could logically be in a position to furnish information concerning this matter are continuing.

The investigation is being vigorously pursued and the Department will be promptly advised of developments.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

File
BK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 13, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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File N.B.

The Attorney General September 13, 1962

Director, FBI

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The Attorney General September 12, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following additional developments have occurred in regard to the general racial situation at Albany, Georgia, and vicinity.

A meeting of the Albany Movement was held at the Kiokee Baptist Church, Albany, Georgia, on September 11, 1962. Approximately 1000 persons attended.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, founder of the Albany Movement, instructed persons attending on the proper method to mark the ballot when voting in the state Democratic primary to be held today September 12, 1962.

The candidates themselves were not discussed except that Marvin Griffin, gubernatorial candidate, was not endorsed.

Crime scene searches of Mount Mary Baptist and Mount Olive Baptist Churches, Sasser, Georgia, which burned on September 9, 1962, have been completed. No obvious combustible material was found among the ruins. Samples of debris from both churches are being submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory for examination.

The office of the State Fire Marshal has examined the ruins of both churches and has advised that it found no physical evidence of arson.

A neighborhood investigation within a five mile radius of the rural Mount Mary Church was conducted and no pertinent information was developed. A neighborhood investigation within a one-half mile radius of the urban Mount Olive Church was conducted and no pertinent information was developed. Neighborhood investigations are being expanded today.

File
Sub BK

The Attorney General

Virgil E. Puckett, who assaulted Agents of this Bureau on September 9, 1962, and his brother Clinton M. Puckett were interviewed on September 11, 1962, and both denied knowledge of, or participation in, the fires.

Zeke T. Mathews, Sheriff of Terrell County, and J. W. Southwell, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, who are investigating both fires, have advised they have developed no pertinent information. Both advanced the theory that members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee may have burned the churches to gain public sympathy and monetary donations. They have no evidence to support this theory. They stated, however, racial tension is not due to voter registration but due to white members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee residing in Negro homes.

Vigorous efforts are being made to identify subjects as soon as possible.

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

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1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File No. Q

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DATE: September 12, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

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RACIAL MATTERS

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Dr. Anderson urged continued voter registration and announced a meeting to be held September 11, 1962, at Kiokee Baptist Church, Albany, for the purpose of instructing voters concerning candidates in the state Democratic primary to be held September 12, 1962.

Additional crime scene searches were made by FBI Agents at both the Mount Olive and Mount Mary Baptist Churches on September 10, 1962; however, the ruins of both churches were still smoldering and further searches will be made today. Searches of areas where ruins had cooled off were made and no material was found that was apparently connected with the fires.

Racial sources of our Atlanta Office have not been able to shed any light on the origin of the fires.

Neighbors in the vicinities of both churches have been contacted and no pertinent information has been developed. Additional interviews are being conducted today.

Our Atlanta Office is maintaining close liaison with state and county officers and with the State Fire Marshal for his final decision as to the origin of both fires.

The Attorney General

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Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General September 11, 1962

Director, FBI

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The Attorney General September 11, 1962

Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA
RACIAL MATTERS

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The sensitive nature of the source requires the "Secret" classification of the above information.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

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Assistant Attorney General

File
Index BK

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The Attorney General September 11, 1962

Director, FBI

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Assistant Attorney General

Form No. G-1J
(Ed. 3-9-61)

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Director, FBI	
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	
For the attention of	

September 13, 1962

REMARKS:

Burke:

~~Levison is still involved in these matters!!~~ M

RFK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

~~SECRET~~

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The Attorney General

Concerning the burning of the two churches for Negroes, the following information has been received:

The State Fire Marshal, the Chief of Albany Fire Department E. E. Moody, Georgia Bureau of Investigation Agents and personnel of the Terrell County Sheriff's Office proceeded to the two churches and commenced investigations.

Mr. John L. Murphy of the Civil Rights Division was advised of the burning of the churches on September 9, 1962, and he requested a full investigation by this Bureau to determine if the churches were set on fire for the purpose of intimidating Negroes.

This investigation is presently being conducted.

Church officials of Mount Mary Baptist Church believe fire was set because Mount Olive Baptist Church four miles away burned at the same time. No voter registration meetings have been held at Mount Mary Church.

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Mr. E. E. Moody, Albany Fire Chief, and Joe Wheeler, Deputy State Fire Marshal, from examination, have not established the cause of the fire and no evidence of explosives has been found.

The damage to Mount Mary Church has been estimated at $5,000. The church carried $2,500 insurance.

Church officials of Mount Olive Baptist Church, Sasser, Georgia, believe the church was set on fire because of recent voter registration meetings held at the church, but they have no evidence of this belief other than the circumstance of the other fire at Mount Mary Baptist Church.

The church was valued at $15,000 and is insured for $8,000. An insurance agent, James Webb, Cotton States Mutual Insurance Company, Dawson, advised an official of the church the insurance has been canceled since August 15, 1962.

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Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General September 10, 1962

Director, FBI

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File
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The damage to Mount Mary Church has been estimated at $5,000. The church carried $2,500 insurance.

Church officials of Mount Olive Baptist Church, Sasser, Georgia, believe the church was set on fire because of recent voter registration meetings held at the church, but they have no evidence of this belief other than the circumstance of the other fire at Mount Mary Baptist Church.

The church was valued at $15,000 and is insured for $8,000. An insurance agent, James Webb, Cotton States Mutual Insurance Company, Dawson, advised an official of the church the insurance has been canceled since August 15, 1962.

Sheriff Mathews, Terrell County, made the same comment concerning this church that if it was set on fire, it was due to racial tension caused by white members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee living with Negroes in Dawson, Georgia, and not due to registration of Negro voters in Terrell County.

Mr. E. E. Moody, Fire Chief, Albany, Georgia, and Mr. Joe Wheeler, Deputy State Fire Marshal also examined the ruins of this church and to date have not determined the cause of the fire. No evidence of explosives has been found.

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

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General