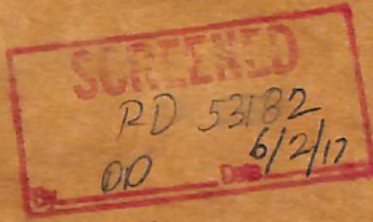


Department of Justice

This file was reviewed in response
to the Civil Rights Cold Case
Records Collection Act of 2018.

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Division of

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By order of the Attorney General

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WHEN TRANSFERRING THIS FILE**

FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER

144-1-30

See also Nos.

CLOSED

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

526-28 MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING
PHONE 3-2448

BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

PRESIDENT
ROSE MAE CATCHINGS

VICE-PRESIDENTS
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*EDGAR HOLT
*KENNETH C. KENNEDY
BARBARA OLDWINE
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FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON

*In the Armed Forces

February 14, 1946



ESTHER V. COOPER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS E. BURNHAM
ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY
MAENETTA STEELE
TREASURER

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1946
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Honorable Tom C. Clark, Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

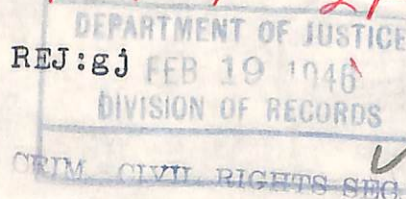
On last Friday, February 8, a young Negro ex-marine, Timothy Hood was shot and killed by the Police Chief of Brighton, Alabama. It was charged that this man was disorderly and had had a fight with the motorman on the street car which he was riding. The motorman on the street car shot him three times before he was taken into custody. After he had been arrested and was sitting in the police car he was shot through the head by Police Chief G. B. Fant.

We veterans are much concerned about this wanton murder. We believe that since a police officer is involved in this crime, the Department of Justice would be justified in investigating this case and prosecuting the officer. Unless Negro veterans receive protection under the law which is due them they can not feel that the sacrifices which they made were justified.

We look forward to hearing from the Department of Justice on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Jones
Robert E. Jones
Veterans Secretary



L. J. B.

CRIM. CIVIL RIGHTS SEC.

Still
NEW

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
Tempo V Bldg.

PH. _____

SY. *J*
Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

106
FEB 18 1946
DATE

Ala. Vet Slain; Shifted Jimcrow Sign

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17.—An honorably discharged Negro Marine was dead today because he attempted to pull down a Jimcrow sign in a streetcar. Slaying was called "justifiable homicide."

The veteran, Timothy Hood of Bessemer, Ala., was killed Feb. 8

by Brighton Chief of Police G. B. Fant.

Hood had moved the sign separating the Negro from the white section of the streetcar he was riding. The conductor, W. R. Weeks, told him not to do it.

Police Chief Fant said he heard

shots outside his home in Brighton near the streetcar line. When he rushed there, he found Motorman Weeks lying on the ground. Fant's implication was that the motorman had been, as one of the papers here puts it, "apparently shot or wounded."

Weeks later admitted that he had fired five shots at the veteran.

(Three bullets, one from Fant's gun, were later found in Hood's body.)

Fant heard that Hood was in a nearby house, wounded. The chief went there, arrested the veteran

and placed him in a police car.

Fant claimed Hood then reached for a weapon. The police chief fired a single shot into Hood's brain.

Bessemer Coroner J. T. McColum reported "justifiable homicide."

TLC:TLS:esw

L J B ~~144-1-29~~

February 26, 1946

144-1-30

Mr. Robert E. Jones
Veterans Secretary
Southern Negro Youth Congress
526-28 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mr. Jones:

This acknowledges your letter of February 14, 1946, with reference to the incident involving the death of Timothy Hood who was allegedly shot and killed by the Police Chief of Brighton, Alabama.

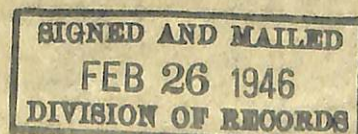
This matter had already come to my attention, and consideration is now being given to the circumstances to determine if there is a violation of any federal criminal statute.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

13
THERON L. CAUDLE
Assistant Attorney General

CC: Records ✓
Chron.



The Attorney General

March 1, 1946

Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General

TLC:MLW:esw
144-1-30

Chief of Police _____ Fant; W.R. Weeks
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

You called the Civil Rights Section on February 28, 1946, about a matter involving the shooting and death of Timothy Hood, a Negro veteran, near Birmingham, Alabama, as a result of a disturbance aboard a streetcar on February 8, 1946. I have today requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation in the matter.

The information we have to date is as follows: Timothy Hood, an honorably discharged Marine, moved the segregation sign on a Bessemer, Alabama streetcar. W. R. Weeks, motorman, engaged in an argument with Hood because of his having moved the sign and drew a pistol. Weeks and Hood engaged in a scuffle outside the car, several shots were fired, and Chief Fant of the Brighton Police Department, who lived nearby, went to the scene upon hearing the shots. Hood apparently fled the scene after the shots and was later apprehended in a nearby house by Fant. Fant states that Hood made a move as if to get a gun when he was asked if he had shot the motorman whereupon Fant shot Hood one time in the head and killed him instantly. It was later discovered that Hood had been shot three times in the body, presumably by the motorman Weeks. No weapon was found on Hood. On February 9, 1946, Coroner J. T. McCollum returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The Attorney General

March 1, 1946

Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General

TLC:MLW:esw
144-1-30

Chief of Police _____ Fant; W.R. Weeks
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

S. L. B.

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CC: Records
Chron.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TLC:HLW:esw

144-1-30 ✓

March 1, 1946

HO LIE

John D. Hill, Esquire
United States Attorney
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hill:

Re: Chief of Police _____ Fant; W. R. Weeks
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

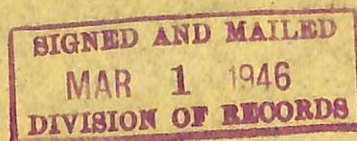
Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum sent today to the
Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is self-explanatory.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

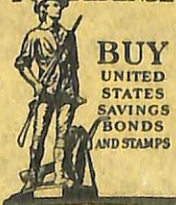
THERON L. CAUDLE
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure No. 375746



CC: Records ✓
Chron.

FOR DEFENSE



The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

March 1, 1946

Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General

TLC:MLW:esw

~~144-1-80~~

Chief of Police _____ Fant; W. R. Weeks
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

F. J. G.

144-1-30

The Department has received information that Timothy Hood, a discharged Negro Marine of Bessemer, Alabama, was shot and killed by Chief Fant of the Brighton Police Force on February 8, 1946, after Hood had been shot by Motorman W. R. Weeks following a controversy on the streecar operated by Weeks near Dartmouth Avenue and 27th Street, Bessemer. Hood was in the custody of Fant at the time of the shooting.

Please conduct a preliminary investigation of this matter to determine if there has been any violation of Section 52, Title 18, United States Code. Please interview the subjects in connection with the investigation and obtain their version of the incident and also obtain statements from eye-witnesses, if any, of the occurrence.

It is requested that this investigation be conducted in cooperation with the United States Attorney and that copies of your reports be made available to him.

HOLLIE

HOLLIE

CC: Records
Chron.

SIGNED AND SENT BY
MESSENGER

MAR 1 1946

DIVISION OF RECORDS
8

STATEMENT OF HENRY COLEMAN

Birmingham, Ala.
Feb. 25, 1946

My name is Henry Coleman. I live at 246 South 28th Street in the City of Bessemer, Alabama. I work at Sloss-Sheffield in the mines.

On February 8, 1946, about 10:00 PM I was walking east on Dartmouth Avenue at or near 27th Street when I noticed a crowd of people standing there. There was also a street car there and at least three Bessemer police cars. I saw two uniformed Bessemer policemen with a colored boy between them headed toward one of the police cars. This police car was parked crossways of the street headed north with the back wheels on the pavement and the front wheels off the pavement. There was another police car parked on the west side of this police car that was parked crossways of the street. This police car had its lights shining on the police car that was parked crossways. The two policemen that had the colored boy between them came around to the west side of the car that was parked crossways. I could see that they had this colored boy by the seat of the pants and by each arm. I could not tell if the boy was handcuffed. I was standing a little west of the police car that was parked crossways. I was about 15 to 20 feet away from this car. I saw the policemen put this colored boy in the back end of the police car that was parked crossways. Both back doors of this car was open and the policemen put this boy on the floorboard with his head pointing in the direction of Birmingham, or east. I do not know the names of these two policemen but one of them was a tall man and I would know him if I saw him.

After these two policemen put this boy in the car, the tall policeman went over to the street car and then came back to the police car. During the time the tall policeman was gone there were several other policemen standing around the car where the colored boy was, and I could not tell if they were talking to him or not. The tall policeman then stuck his head in the car where the colored boy was. This policeman was standing on the side next to Bessemer, or on the side where the lights from the other police car were shining. This tall policeman did not have a gun in his hand at the time he stuck his head in the car. I could not see the east or dark side of the police car and I do not know how many policemen, if any, were standing on that side. About this time I heard a shot fired and this tall policeman pulled his head back out of the car and he had a pistol in his hand. I did not see who shot the shot I heard fired. Someone said, "If you won't talk, you won't talk now, you son of a bitch". In the best of my opinion, the tall policeman made this statement, but I am not sure who said it. Anyway, the tall policeman waved his gun at the crowd and said, "All of you damn niggers leave here". At the same time I saw Mr. Fant, the Brighton Chief of Police, for the first time. He was standing on the east or dark side of this police car and he had his gun in his hand waving the crowd back. I do not know just what part in this that Mr. Fant played. Along with the rest of the colored people, I left the scene.

I later discovered that the colored boy was Timothy Hood

Henry Coleman
HENRY COLEMAN

WITNESS:

Clifford Reeves

Birmingham, Alabama
March 14, 1946

My, name is Willie Earl Pettys , I live at 308 -25th Street So. Bessemer, Alabama, I have lived in Bessemer, Alabama for about nine years. On the night of February 8, 1946 I was coming up Dartmouth avenue from a cafe called Chicken Shack which is located 25th street and Dartmouth Avenue, when I heard several persons talking about a disturbance going on up the street. I was walking in the direction of Birmingham on my way to my brother-in law's home when I arrived at a point between 26th and 27th street on Dartmouth Avenue, where a large number of people were gathered, and I saw several policemen standing near and around a car. I saw one officer whom I recognized as Officer Fant standing with his foot upon the running board of the car. The ~~xxx~~ back door on the drivers side was open where the officer was standing when the officer made a shot, he then broke for his home. I had to go by Officer Fants Home on my way to my brother in law's home. I left immediately after the shot as the officers ordered us to move on, and when I got along side of Officer Fants home he seemed to be making a telephone call.

My brother in law, Henry Coleman and my nephew, Leroy Cleveland was along with me at the time.

Willie Earle Pettys

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 14th day of March 1946

W. H. Hollins
~~MASTERS PUBLIC~~
NOTARY PUBLIC



Birmingham , Alabama
March 14, 1946

My name is Leroy Cleveland, I live at 308-25th Street So Bessemer, Alabama, I have been living in Bessemer about three or four years. I was discharged from the United States Marine ~~on~~ November 23, 1945, I have been working at the Bessemer Rolling Mills since.

On February 8, 1946 around ten P.M. I was coming down Dartmouth Avenue in the company of my Uncles, Willie Earl Petty and Henry Coleman when we heard that a disturbance was taking place down the street. We were on our way to my Uncle's home and had to walk several blocks down Dartmouth going in the direction of Birmingham. When I approached a point about few doors from 27th Street I saw several persons near and around a car. on the left side of the street I saw several policemen and saw one policeman with his foot on the running board of the car leaning ~~over~~ in the back of the car the car door had the officer partly covered when I heard a shot come from the car an officer immediately came out in the middle of the street and ordered us to scatter I then left the scene and went to my uncle's home.

Leroy Cleveland

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS THE ~~14th~~ 14th DAY OF MARCH
~~1945~~ 1946

W. H. Hollins
NOTARY PUBLIC



STATEMENT OF L. GRIMES OF BESSEMER POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. L. Grimes was interviewed by Clifford Reeves and made the following statement:

Mr. Grimes stated that on the night of February 8, 1946, about 10:23 PM they received a signal over the radio to go to Dartmouth Avenue and 27th Street in the City of Bessemer. He stated that they received Signal 33, which means "Bad man with a gun", and that they proceeded to this address. When they arrived they saw Chief Fant of the Brighton Police Dept. with Mr. Eubanks with a negro boy, whom they later ascertained to be one Timothy Hood. Mr. Grimes stated that he, along with Chief Fant, took the boy over to their police car and put him in the back seat. He stated that he did not see the boy searched and that they did not have handcuffs on him and that he was sitting up in the back seat. Mr. Grimes also stated that he was not able to ascertain whether or not this negro boy, Timothy Hood, had been shot before he was arrested. Mr. Grimes further stated that he went back around to the right side of the police car and was standing there and Chief Fant was questioning the boy. He said Chief Fant was standing on the ground on the left side of the police car and that he had the left rear door of the police car open. He said that this negro boy, Timothy Hood, seemed to be surly and didn't answer Mr. Fant. He further stated that the negro boy, Timothy Hood, finally told Mr. Fant, "You can kill me but god damn you, I'll be getting you". He stated that upon making this statement the negro boy, Timothy Hood, then reached for Mr. Fant with his left hand and put his right hand on his hip. He stated that Mr. Fant then stepped back into a little ditch that was there and pulled his gun out and fired at this negro boy, Timothy Hood, and that he shot him in the head. He stated that they then cleared the street of all spectators and traffic and turned the body of the boy over to his father.

Clifford Reeves
Clifford Reeves

STATEMENT OF MR. C. T. MULLINS, BESSEMER POLICE DEPT.

Mr. C. T. Mullins was interviewed by Clifford Reeves and made the following statement:

Mr. Mullins stated he was in Car 191 with Officers Grimes and Carnes when they received Signal 33 about 10:23 PM, February 8, 1946. Signal 33 means "Bad man with a gun". This signal directed them to go to Dartmouth Avenue and approximately 27th Street and that they immediately went there and they were on the scene when Mr. Fant and Mr. Eubanks brought the negro boy, whom they later ascertained to be Timothy Hood, out of a house at this location. Mr. Mullins stated that Mr. Grimes and Chief Fant of the Brighton Police Dept. took the negro boy around to the left side of the Bessemer Police car and put him in it. They put him in the back seat and that Mr. Grimes later came back around to the right side of the police car. Mr. Mullins stated that he wasn't paying much attention to what went on in the police car and wasn't too sure about just what happened but he did know he did not kill Timothy Hood.


Clifford Reeves

STATEMENT OF OFFICER BILL JENNINGS, BESSEMER POLICE DEPT.

Mr. Jennings, Bessemer Police Department, was interviewed by Clifford Reeves, and made the following statement:

Mr. Jennings stated that he was working in Car 190 on the night of February 8, 1946. His partner was Mr. A.M. Eubanks. He stated that about 10:23 PM Car 191 received Signal 33, which means "Bad man with a gun". The address was given as Dartmouth Avenue and 27th Street in the City of Bessemer. He stated that they went to this address and arrived there before Car 191 arrived.

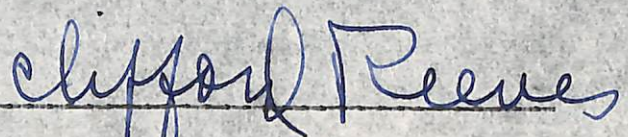
At the time they arrived, he stated that Chief Fant of the Brighton Police Department was standing in front of a house and said that the man they wanted went in that house. Mr. Jennings stated that he went around to the back of the house to cover the back entrance and that his partner, Mr. A. M. Eubanks, went into the house with Chief Fant. Mr. Jennings further stated that after staying behind the house a long time he came back around and began to clear the street of traffic. He stated that because of the excitement, traffic had jammed and he was busy clearing the traffic and did not know exactly what transpired at this particular time.


Clifford Reeves

STATEMENT OF OFFICER A. M. EUBANKS, BESSEMER POLICE DEPT.

Mr. A. M. Eubanks was interviewed by Clifford Reeves and made the following statement:

Mr. Eubanks stated that on the night of February 8, 1946, about 10:23 PM he was working in Car 190 with Bill Jennings and that they heard over the police radio a signal intended for Car 191 of the Bessemer Police Dept. This signal was Signal 33, which means, "Bad man with a gun". He stated that he and his partner went to the address given, that is 27th Street and Dartmouth Avenue, and that when they arrived, Chief Fant of the Brighton Police was there and stated that the man they wanted was in this house and pointed to a house. Mr. Eubanks further stated that his partner, Bill Jennings, went around to the back of the house and that he went into the house with Chief Fant, and that when they got into the house they found a young negro boy, whose name they did not know, sitting on a cedar chest. He stated that the negro boy appeared to be in a surly condition and that they arrested him and searched him to see if he had any weapons and that the negro boy did not have any weapons on him. He stated that they did not put handcuffs on him. He stated that he and Chief Fant then brought the negro boy out of the house and turned him over to the officers who were in Car 191, which had arrived in the meantime. These officers were Mr. Mullins, Mr. Grimes and Mr. Carnes of the Bessemer Police Dept. He stated that he then left to go over and locate the conductor of the street car where the shooting occurred as he was under the impression that the street car conductor had been killed. He stated that at the time he started to leave, Chief Fant and the three officers who were in Car 191 had the negro boy in their possession. He stated that he was not present at the time of the killing and does not know any of the details.


Clifford Reeves

STATEMENT OF BOB PARSON, NIGHT CHIEF OF POLICE,
BESSEMER, ALABAMA

Mr. Parsons was interviewed by Clifford Reeves and he made the following statement:

Mr. Parsons stated that he is a night chief-of-police at Bessemer, Alabama, and that his records show that at 10:23 PM on February 28, 1946, a signal was flashed over the police radio to Car 191 to go to Dartmouth Avenue and 27th Street, Bessemer. Mr. Parsons stated that signal 33 was given, which means "Bad man with a gun". This car, 191, was manned by Officers Mullins and Grimes. He said that when this signal was given, the other police car also went to the same address and he assumed that Car 190, which was manned by Officers Eubanks and Jennings also went on this call.


Clifford Reeves

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. — A joint statement, issued yesterday by Saul Wellman, secretary of the National Veterans Committee, and Henry Winston, secretary of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party, condemned the "wave of lynchings of Negro GI's and vets." The Communist leaders, both veterans of the war against Hitlerism, called upon President Truman to order the Attorney General to protect the civil rights of the Negro people.

NAZI TECHNIQUE

Pointing out that the vicious lynching tradition of the feudal south has borrowed the "modern Nazi technique . . . shot while trying to escape," the Communist veterans declare:

"Shot while reaching for a non-existent weapon is the new alibi of fascist police officials in a wave of lynchings of Negro GI's and vets."

The Communists bring to public attention the slaying of Timothy Hood, an honorably discharged Negro Marine from Bessemer, Alabama.

Hood was attempting to pull down a Jim Crow sign in a street car which made him sit in a certain section. Having fought the Fascists abroad, he did not want to take orders from them at home.

Hood was shot five times by the motorman of the streetcar, W. R. Weeks.

When the chief of police arrived on the scene, he found Hood had been taken critically wounded to a nearby house.

The chief of police arrested Hood and then shot him dead.

Alibi of Chief Frant was the same as in the brutal police slaying of two Negro GI's in Freeport, L. I.: "He reached for a gun."

The Communist statement points out "both these Negro veterans carried no weapons. The Birmingham and Freeport lynchings are just two of a wave of such legal murders. The victims are Negro soldiers and veterans who fought for freedom against fascism.

"The enemy we fought in Germany and Japan has found refuge in the United States," the statement continued. "The enemy is the man who speaks the mind of Hitler though the language is English instead of German.

"We call upon the President of the United States to order an immediate investigation by the Attorney General . . . we demand immediate action to protect the civil rights of the Negro people."

and 90 percent of Americans say

2130
OFFICIAL RECORDS DIVISION
MAR 7 1946
MAR 4 - 1946
RECEIVED
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Atty. Gen. Clark:

As an American citizen (since 1616), as a tax-payer; as a small unit of the vast company of mortals, meaning some have to remain human and progressing beings, in this world of today (more chaotic, a drift and desperate than ever, in human experience) — I should like to know, what is Sam-hick, do you think you are being paid for?

One of the prime most difficulties of America today is the ineptitude, the corruption, irresponsibility, and ignorance of her official class — straight down the line! In your department, of so-called Justice, all too obviously, just as with Grandeur Bidde, before you — from your honorable (we might hope, but dares not), self, right down to the lowliest, local dog-catcher! Pottery — there and there!

"Our wonderful prosperity which is the marvel of other nations and boasts of our men and their, same!" — a decaying core. (J. S.)

This is America's political party which is giving her step by step down — of American Fascists and American Nazis
F. J. S. R.
MAR 5 1946
RECORDS
CRIM. CIVIL RIGHTS SEC.

21
Succeed in their inhuman and unscrupulous purposes — such blots upon the terrace, humanity, as Herbert Hoover and his underlings bearing such names as: Lindbergh, Wheeler, Byrnes, Stettinius, Dulles, Vandenberg, Tamm, Coughlin, G.H. Smith, and all the mob of Nazis — "Free Enterprise", or, American Fascist Imperialism; murdering, raping, robbing, and utterly ant law!

America stands, this moment, precisely where Germany stood just before she fell into the all- con- demning arms of Hitler! — made easy by her Hoover and Hooverites — as our men are preparing this tra- dition, too, for the kill (of democracy and all the hu- manities!). The pathos, exact! The sands running, low!

"This course of murder — as well as con- demning — and when you let day after day pass; allowing the horrible murdering crimes and con- demning of these bloody gangsters to grow without re- straint or check: when you let such things happen, as this printed matter re- lates — case upon case, murdering, and daily mount- ing higher, in un- right hostility and open law- break- ing: when you allow Bilbo and Rankin to commit the most per- fid treason, daily, all over the Congress of the USA: when you permit G.H. Smith to travel the tra- dition, free as a bird — dropping his bag; drop- ping all over the country, at will; doing what he does — you, Sir, are yourself, a traitor, fail ing to

do what you fail to do! It can mean but one thing:
You are not of, and with, them, or you are paid by
them; while at the same time gathering in at least
a comfortable sustenance, sucked out of the con-
scious people as proper and lawful taxes! We've had
us now about "taxes without representation —
and we are going, hell-bent, into another, for the
same reason; to go then with a rather staggering ad-
dition of American un balances, in justice, be-
weight ed ness, and super-dame foolishness and in-
sanity!

This — is Reaction's response to, and hence full
hated of, the New Deal! The "biggest" and "most
powerful" hatred the world has now seen! Lying
of its own self-praising — so thwarted and hum-
bled in at its every (woth-eaten) turn, by the
healthful, vigorous forces of human decency and
progress, that it has become (in its abortive effort to
girdle the earth under Rat-Manopoly — "Free En-
terprise, Fascist Imperialism") — a whirligig of super-
gangsters and racketeers; within it now, self-des-
cribed circumference, a blur of utterest madness of
dog eating dog — and no help for it from any source!
And this today, is to all intents and purposes, so
far as democracy, the people, and the nation as
such, are concerned — the Government of these
United States — usurped by Rat! There are no

"rights" now, of the American people, or "not fare"; for which Americans are not obliged to fight for, to the death; even to retain any (in their unconquered inequalities and imbalances and irregularities of the past), which Nature is not unmercifully and deigning to bring down with it, in its own, unescapable, and not distant, self-engineered crash!

Can anyone look upon the public matters, of which you remain perfectly, and intentionally, oblivious apparently, and by the very nature of them not conclude, you are a willing, and wilful tool, at least, of these vicious and destructive forces? You will have to show-up differently than you do, if you desire any such thing as public confidence, respect, and backing.

You had opportunity to make a most revealing, forceful and far-reaching address to the nation in the Town Meeting last Thursday. But did you? Did you, as Attorney General, have a plan, a promise, or even a suggestion (more than the same old shopworn, p. f. lying juggling of the issues — cannot flagging them to make them look like what they aren't), to offer? You did not! Just another farcical, hand-picked "Committee", to study what all the med. Nevers: a - y, by heart! Either, child delinquency, or adult crime,

15
anchored in the "house"? What utter ROT!

Society? Yes! The Society "condemned" drop by drop — like the poisonous water wearing away the stone — deliberately condemned, thrust every element that goes into the making of the fibre of Grays — being; now down by lying, by every conceivable deceit, ever-deepening exploitation, robbery, selling short and every other old, and new, instrument of the devil, used by his angels to reduce not only America, but all humanity, to the incalculable hells that have over taken all the earth in this day! (But it has not gone there — as scheduled!)

Not one of you had the guts (maybe not the intelligence), to come out in the very name of your native land, in the hour of her extreme danger, to stand up and ask — where you had the best chance possible to reach millions — to clarify.

If the natural decency of (any) child hood — even American — has broken down, because the vaunted American home has broken down — what in hell has broken down the American home, and the adult head upon which it rests?

This question is answerable anywhere, anytime, by any straight-thinking, above-board American! And has been seen, and known, for decades!

And, with no possible means of escape, of attestation, pretence or mitigation the answer is:

It is the long-misseen, but now fully self-re-

6
healed gluttonous, insatiable, degenerate and degra-
tating class of America's Tree - Enterprise - reach-
ing down into every phase of America's Socio-Eco-
nomic system! To condemn her democracy and
the freedom of her common people. To reduce
them to the most wicked and abject slavery and
degradation ever known in this sphere - to the
few thousands, in one way and another, com-
prising Nazi Massopoly and Fascism, and
its special and exclusive interests!

No one could better have spoken this truth -
than yourself; and, the opportunity offered! Taking
it, by and large, into practically every American
"home", in those inestimably precious moments
given you! And you failed them! Failed the
American "home", you all damned; failed the
little, totally non-responsible children of your
own land; stigmatized her adults you have
helped to morphinize to the point, where, by thou-
ands they have become feely fish under the 24-
hour-a-day poisoning of Nazi mind and operated
Tree Press, and Radio!

As I say, you have failed your nation, over and
over again, in matters too basically consequential
to be less than treason (as Biddle did - and got
bye alive, too!)! The Negro + Police Forces + Courts,
and the aut. carriers of their personnel, in the
name of Justice. Yes, when the Housing & Food Sit-

nation: yes, and the policies, purposes and pro-
 grams of today's "American" education; yes, and
 the fetish religion is being made — to keep the
 people under the opiate of the mult it always
has done, and can do, yes, practically every-
thing in American public, and so, social, af-
 fairs, is diseased, cancericated — nothing,
untainted — by the curse of Paul, and what
it has become; to wreck the entire world, if wreck
it can — as it goes down, under its own steam,
 to its well-earned Oblivion! The only thing it
ever has "earned"!

Every living being upon earth is either part of,
 party to and with, Fascism today, or is opposed
to it; all it is and comprises — to the last breath
in his body! The entire human family is so di-
 vided! And there is — no further division! This
 — is the finale!

The Attorney General of the United States does not
 cut a palatable, or pardonable figure, stand-
 ing in the position he does; where these things I
 have hit to his attention, and so many others, un-
 der his jurisdiction to clean up, and clean out,
 go so very long unremedied and set aside, and
 constantly renewing and renewing in urgency
as to be, extreme crimes — unchallenged!

8
The day of reckoning is not - far! If Ulan^{does}
not rise up as we and get us this devil-incar-
nate job - God will! One small world like
this - with all its boundaries shot to pieces
in the greatest war of its history, cannot fur-ther
exist with Fascism and free, decent, human
being & even heating the same air! Not to men-
tion - racking, the globe around - on each
other's feet! The game - is played out to its
finale!

That day of reckoning will see no difference
in the effects of sins of omission, and sins of com-
mission!

Those who fatefully fancy they are pussy-foot-
ing out of their dilemma between the devil on
the one horn, and the dark blue sea, on the other,
would better do a little double - quick hot -
footing out of the very very big mistake they are
making! Even "bigger" - than Nazi! Uncon-
tain tho it is - only hanging for the rice; now and
henceforth, first in the nature of - Human
Progress! The ordained force of all mundane
forces! Things that decay, get themselves out of the way, save him!

Sincerely —

Julia Tralco & Cockcroft

(Mrs.)

(Pencil-only)

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GRamercy 7-4330

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CLIFFORD FORSTER
Staff Counsel

March 7, 1946

Mr. Turner Smith
Civil Rights Section
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Put file number

Dear Turner Smith:

I just want to go on record as having written to you about the shooting of Timothy Hood, a Negro, by the Brighton, Alabama Chief of Police, G. B. Fant on Saturday, February 9. I understnad that your section already has this case under consideration.

On the face of it, the murder would appear to call for a thorough investigation. Please be good enough to let me know the developments in this case.

Very sincerely yours,

Clifford Forster
Clifford Forster
Staff Counsel

CF:jg



TLC:TLS:esw

144-1-30

March 11, 1946

Mr. Clifford Forster, Staff Counsel
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

HOLLIE

Dear Mr. Forster:

Replying to your letter of March 7, 1946, to
Mr. Turner L. Smith, Chief of the Civil Rights Section,
in regard to the death of Timothy Hood, Negro, at
Brighton, Alabama, I am glad to advise you that this
matter is now under investigation.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

8
THERON L. CAUDLE
Assistant Attorney General

CC: Records ✓
Chron.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General

FROM : Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Chief of Police _____ Fant; W.R. Weeks
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

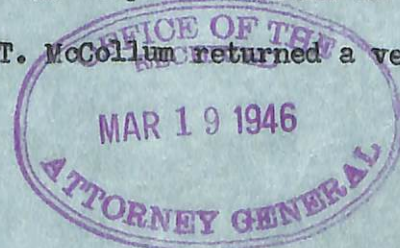
TLC

DATE: March ¹⁹⁻~~1~~, 1946TLC:MLW:esw
144-1-30

S. L. B.

You called the Civil Rights Section on February 28, 1946, about a matter involving the shooting and death of Timothy Hood, a Negro veteran, near Birmingham, Alabama, as a result of a disturbance aboard a streetcar on February 8, 1946. I have today requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation in the matter.

The information we have to date is as follows: Timothy Hood, an honorably discharged Marine, moved the segregation sign on a Bessemer, Alabama streetcar. W. R. Weeks, motorman, engaged in an argument with Hood because of his having moved the sign and drew a pistol. Weeks and Hood engaged in a scuffle outside the car, several shots were fired, and Chief Fant of the Brighton Police Department, who lived nearby, went to the scene upon hearing the shots. Hood apparently fled the scene after the shots and was later apprehended in a nearby house by Fant. Fant states that Hood made a move as if to get a gun when he was asked if he had shot the motorman whereupon Fant shot Hood one time in the head and killed him instantly. It was later discovered that Hood had been shot three times in the body, presumably by the motorman Weeks. No weapon was found on Hood. On February 9, 1946, Coroner J. T. McCollum returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA**

FILE NO. **44-95 am**

REPORT MADE AT BIRMINGHAM	DATE WHEN MADE 3-27-46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-15, 19, 20, 21-46	REPORT MADE BY PIERCE ALLEN PRATT (A)
TITLE CHIEF OF POLICE GREENBERRY B. FANT; WILLIAM RYAN WEEKS			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: TIMOTHY HOOD, colored, discharged Marine, Bessemer, Alabama, boarded streetcar operated by Birmingham Electric Company at Bessemer, Alabama on 2-8-46 at approximately 10:00 P. M. Color board used to segregate races in conformance with local statute reported moved forward one seat by HOOD. Upon instructions to move board back and refusal to do so, streetcar fare refunded to him by motorman WILLIAM RYAN WEEKS with instructions to leave car. Witnesses state HOOD refused to leave by rear entrance and pulled motorman off car at front entrance, engaging him in fight. Motorman, confined to St. Vincent's Hospital, Birmingham 2-9 through 2-14-46 as result of injuries received in fight, stated he fired revolver five times at negro to protect himself, three shots taking effect. HOOD thereafter ran into negro house where he was later located by police officers and placed in police car. Questioned regarding incident on streetcar by Chief of Police GREENBERRY B. FANT, Brighton, Alabama, HOOD reported by FANT as attempting to grab him with left hand, at same time reaching for right hip pocket, at which time FANT shot him in head with .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, killing him. Witnesses to arrest state no handcuffs ever placed on victim, although ISRAEL HOOD, father of TIMOTHY, states son had cuffs on at time he viewed body. No weapon found on HOOD after shooting. Justifiable homicide verdict returned by Coroner J. T. McCOILUM, Bessemer, Ala. Father of victim reported having stated he could do nothing with son since he returned from armed services, although no substantiation of this by ISRAEL HOOD at time of interview.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 - Bureau</p> <p>1 - USA, Birmingham</p> <p>2 - Birmingham</p>		<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;"> 44-1-30 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MAY 8 1946 DIVISION OF RECORDS CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION SL 3 </div>	

BH 44-95

REFERENCE: Letter from the Bureau dated March 8, 1946.

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated on reference Bureau letter captioned "CHIEF OF POLICE FANT; W. R. WEEKS - CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE", requesting that in accordance with a memorandum submitted with the reference letter from the Criminal Division of the Department, investigation be conducted concerning the shooting of TIMOTHY HOOD at Bessemer, Alabama.

The Departmental memorandum dated March 1, 1946 from THERON L. CAUDLE, Assistant Attorney General, advised that the Department had received information that TIMOTHY HOOD, a discharged negro Marine of Bessemer, Alabama, had been shot and killed by Chief of Police FANT of the Brighton Police Force on February 8, 1946, after HOOD had previously been shot by Motorman W. R. WEEKS following a controversy on the streetcar operated by WEEKS at Bessemer, Alabama. The Department requested that a preliminary investigation be conducted to determine whether there had been any violation of Section 52, Title 18, United States Code.

At the Birmingham Electric Company, First Avenue and 21st Street, Birmingham, the writer was referred to Mr. EVANS D. LONG, Claim Adjuster, who after discussing this matter with Mr. REED BARNES, General Counsel for the company made available pertinent papers concerning this incident.

An examination of the dispatcher's report submitted by Mr. H. D. COTTON reflected that car #590 was being operated by Mr. W. R. WEEKS on February 8, 1946, on the South Bessemer run and that at approximately 10:20 P. M. at Dartmouth and 27th Street, Bessemer, according to the information furnished to the dispatcher by Mr. WEEKS, a negro man moved the color board to a position directly across the aisle from the white passengers. According to this report, he was asked to move the board back where it was and replied, "Move it yourself". The operator, according to the report, then told the negro that he would refund his fare and let him get off; that he started to carry the fare to him and that the negro met him about the center of the white section in the forward part of the car, at which time he ran his hand into his pocket. The operator reported he had struck the negro with the butt of a gun he was carrying and that a fight ensued. The report states the operator was badly beaten about his face and that he shot at the negro five times. The negro was reported as later killed by the police and the operator carried to the St. Vincent's Hospital in a company car.

The report of Mr. JOE SALTER, Investigator for the Birmingham Electric Company, is set forth as follows:

2/9/46

"Mr. Fant, Chief of Police, Brighton who lives at 416 - So. 27th St., Bessemer states that last night he had gone to bed and about 10:30 PM he heard some shots fired and about the time he heard the shots some one ran upon his porch and said there was trouble out on the car line. He jumped out of bed and dressed and went out to the car track on Dartmouth Ave at 27th St. which is $\frac{1}{2}$ block from his home. When he got to Dartmouth Ave. the car headed to town was stopped at 27th Street. The motorman was sitting up in the car with his face bleeding. About that time the officers from Bessemer arrived and someone said this negro had went in a house near by - Mr Fant said then he and officer Andy Eubanks entered the front door of the house while some of the others went to the rear. When he and Eubanks got in the house they found this negro who was about 22 yrs old, 5 foot 4 inches tall, weight about 200# sitting in a chair in the middle room. He was sitting normal and did not seem to have been hurt in any way. They told him to get up and go with them. He got up walked out to the police car and got in back seat. Mr. Eubanks got in the auto and Mr Fant said he went back in the house and asked some negro woman if that was the only man that had entered the house. They said yes. Then he went back to the auto where the negro was and opened the back door and ask him where his gun was. He answered I've got no dam gun. But reached back to his hip and said God dam you I'll get you and bowd his head to make a dive for him and when he did this Mr. Fant said he shot him in the top of the head with a .38 pistol and killed him. Mr. Fant said when they carried this negro to the undertaker he had 3 bullet holes in his side and stomach where the motorman had shot him in their scuffle. Mr. Fant said he did not get the names of any witnesses. He said that this negro seemed to have been crazy drunk.

JOE SALTER

"

The report of accident as submitted by the motorman, Mr. W. R. WEEKS reflects that this incident occurred at the Corner of Dartmouth Avenue and 27th Street in Bessemer; that the car was bound for Birmingham from Bessemer at the time the incident occurred and that there were approximately fifty passengers at the time. However, with the exception of the names of three witnesses being obtained, the identity of the others was not learned as all individuals immediately left the car and disappeared.

The detailed description of the incident as described by the motorman is set forth verbatim as submitted by him in his report:

" I was inbound on Dartmouth Ave. this negro boarded my car at 24th St., & Dartmouth Ave. There was some negro standing in the car. He paid this fare and went back to seat himself in the col. section of the car. I had to wait about 3" in the siding at 27th St. for an outbound car. This negro all the time I was in the switch tried to get some other negro to move the col. boards up. There was white passenger sitting in the first

BH 44-95

white seat above the col boards on the left side of the car there was only 1 seat above the col. boards. After I had pulled out of the switch this negro moved the col. board up so it was opposite the white passenger. I then went back and asked him to move the board back. He said, to me to move it back yourself. I then said to him I would give him his fare back. I had my changer on my belt. I gave him this seven cents and had turned to go to the front of the car to open the center doors. I had opened them and looked around this negro was up in the white section of the car coming out the front doors. I asked him why he did not go out the center doors. He said, he was going out the front doors and carry me with him. He then reached back in his right back pocket. I then pulled my gun and struck him over the head with the butt of the gun. I thought I could keep from shooting him. The next thing I knew he had me down on the street where I was unable to get loose. After he had beat me on the head the right side of the face he kept me with my back to him all the time. I had my gun in my right hand and put it under my left arm and shot five times with only 3 bullets hitting the negro. There was some negro called to this negro that the law was coming and he turned and run to a negro house. There was some white saw where he went and the police went and got him. After the police got the negro he again put his hand in this pocket as to draw a gun or knife. The Chief of Brighton shot the negro through the head and he was dead when I saw him. They had me to wait until the Coroner got there to identify him. I was carried to St. Vincents with head injury.

W. R. WEEKS (Signed

Address 616 - 16th Street Southwest

Date and time of this report 2/18/46 10:45 AM Age 43, Badge No. 1079

Length of service 17 years

Witness C. R. BURGESS
Accident Clerk

Mr. LONG stated that in compliance with Section 102 of the General City Code of Birmingham, 1944, re: "Separation of Races", every common carrier is required to provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races, including separate entrances and exits to and from the car, as well as providing separate accommodations within the car. A copy of this particular section has been obtained and is being included as part of the Agent's notes.

A review of the file reflects that the names of the following individuals were obtained as witnesses:

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lee Goad
213 North 9th Street, Birmingham

BH 44-95

Ernest Shaw
416 South 27th Street
Bessemer, Alabama.

At the request of the investigating agent, Mr. WILLIAM RYAN WEEKS, motorman operating the streetcar at the time of this incident, was made available for interview and at that time submitted the following voluntary statement, the original of which is being retained in the file of this case:

"

March 19, 1946
Birmingham, Ala.

I, William Ryan Weeks, do hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agent Pierce A. Pratt of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I fully realize that I am not required to make this statement. I also realize that anything I say may be used against me in a court of law.

I am 43 years of age, married and have seven children. I have been employed at my present position for a period of 17 years as an employee of the Birmingham Electric Company as an operator of a street car. My run on the car line is the South Bessemer run which is a one man operated car, that is I operate and collect fares at the front of the car. The seating capacity of the car I operate is about 55 passengers.

On Feb 8, 1946 at approximately 10:02 pm I started my return run to Birmingham from the pipe shop located one mile north of Bessemer, Alabama. I had a full car of passengers both colored and white with the exception of one vacant seat just ahead of the colored board which I had placed on the back of the second seat forward from the rear entrance and exit of the car. There were several colored passengers standing in the rear of the car and while the seat that was vacant was in the white section of the car I had to anticipate additional white passengers boarding the car enroute to Birmingham. As a matter of fact there were more seats being occupied by colored passengers than by white. The seat opposite the vacant seat in the white section was occupied by white passengers and in conformance with the local law regarding segregation of the races I could not move one colored board ahead of another.

At the corner of 24th St. and Dartmouth Ave. I picked up a number of colored passengers which resulted in the above described seating arrangement. Among these passengers was one Timothy Hood, colored, who seated himself in the first seat back of the colored board in the colored section of the car with another passenger. While he had a seat he told

another colored male passenger, "Move the board forward. Where I just came from us colored had all the seat room we wanted. We sat anywhere we wanted to". This conversation took place while I was waiting for an approaching car at the switch at 27th St. and Dartmouth Ave.

The other colored passenger told him he was not going to move the board. After the car started forward the individual who I later learned was Timothy Hood moved the colored board forward one seat, however, no colored passenger ever did sit down in the seat. With the board forward this seat was then opposite 2 white passengers.

I stopped the car and walked back to Hood and asked him to move the board back one seat to where I had previously placed it. He told me that if I want it back to move it myself. To avoid trouble I told him I would give him his money back and asked him to leave the car. This is in accordance with company policy. He said "Give it to me", which I did, the fare amounting to seven cents. I then went forward to the front of the car to open the rear door for him to leave.

As I turned around I saw he was coming to the front of the car and I asked him, "Boy, why don't you go out the rear door as you are suppose to"? He said, "I'm going out the front door and I'm going to carry you with me". At the same time he made a motion towards his right hip pocket. I took out my gun which is carried on runs where robberies have occurred or where trouble has been experienced, and hit him over the head with the butt of the gun. He forced me out of the front door and pinned my left arm to my side side with his left arm and standing in the rear with his right fist beat me on my face knocking out one tooth, breaking a jaw tooth, broke my nose and severely cut my face in several places that required a number of stitches to close up. I still had my gun, a .32-.20 of Spanish make, in my right hand. I put my right hand under my left arm and fired 5 shots with three of them hitting him but apparently taking no effect as he continued to beat me. He knocked me up against the car and during this struggle I dropped my gun. I hit him with a steel switch handle twice over the head and then lost consciousness.

I did not gain consciousness until later when I came to in the corner house at 27th St. and Dartmouth where my face was being washed. When I came to I went out to the car and the police were there. Chief of Police Fant of Brighton came up to me and told me they had the negro and wanted me to identify him. The police had him in the police car and he was dead. I identified him as the negro who had attacked me. I stayed at the scene until the ambulance came up and took the negro away. I then got on the car and run it Special to Powderly, Ala. and was then taken by Inspector Cotton to the St. Vincents Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama.

I did not see or hear any shots fired by any of the police after I lost consciousness. This negro was about 6' 2" in height and I understand weighed around 230 lbs. I weigh 135 lbs and am 6 foot in height.

BH 44-95

" The police later gave me the names of 2 witnesses that were on the car at the time of this incident and the name of another who was near the scene of the attack although not on the car.

I have read the above statement consisting and wish to state it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM RYAN WEEKS

Witnessed:

F. A. Pratt, Special Agent
FBI, Birmingham, Ala.
E. Davis Long
Claims Adjuster, B'ham Elec. Co.

Mr. WEEKS stated that the seating capacity of the type car he was operating at the time was about fifty to sixty passengers. He advised that he had picked up a number of colored passengers at 24th Street and Dartmouth Avenue, loading them at the front of the car by the colored entrance where they there deposited their fare in the coin box. He advised that this car was a one man operated car and that he did not have a conductor aboard. He stated that the colored passengers in accordance with the segregation law went to the rear of the car to seat themselves in the colored section.

Mr. HENRY D. COTTON, Inspector for the Birmingham Electric Company, who resides at 1125 Second Court West, Birmingham, advised that he had been with the company for approximately twenty three years. He stated that on the night of this incident he called the Station Master's Office, reporting in and at that time was advised of the incident and the location where it had occurred. Upon arriving at the scene, he stated that police officers informed him that everything had been cleared up and that he, with J. O. OWENS, another inspector, took the streetcar to the barns, Mr. COTTON at that time taking the operator W. R. WEEKS to the St. Vincent's Hospital. He advised that the operator had been badly beaten; that his eyes were in bad shape and that it was necessary for him to remain in the hospital several days. He stated that he had been unable to obtain the identity of additional witnesses, as all of them had left the car. He advised that he did not see the shooting of HOOD either by the motorman or by Mr. FANT. According to a report submitted by Mr. JOE SALTER concerning the interview had with Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT LEE GOAD, this report indicated that both Mr. and Mrs. GOAD had advised that they saw only the argument between TIMOTHY HOOD and Mr. WEEKS; that they had observed the negro push WEEKS off the car; however, they stated that they had not seen the shooting and did not look to see what was happening outside the car.

At Bessemer, Alabama, the reporting agent located and interviewed Mr. ERNEST SHAW at his residence 416 South 27th Street, concerning his version and observations made in this matter. A signed statement was taken from Mr. SHAW and is being set out below. The original of this statement is being retained in the file of this case.

March 21, 1946
Bessemer, Ala.

I, Ernest Shaw, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent P. A. Pratt, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I make this statement of my own free will and accord. I reside at 416 So 27th St. Bessemer, Ala.

At about 10:00 PM on February 8, 1946. I was sitting in my home at the above address when Melba Lane Garrison and "Bubber" Davis came running up to the house and called for Chief Fant of the Brighton Police to come at once, that a negro was killing a motorman. Mr. Fant married my wife's mother and resides at my address. As Mr. Fant was not dressed and had to put on his clothes I ran out of the house to the street car line, $\frac{1}{2}$ block west and saw a negro and a motorman fighting on the ground. The negro had the motorman down and holding him his left hand was about to strike him with a steel switch rod. Another negro seeing me coming called to the negro I later learned was Timothy Hood and told him to run.

Hood immediately got up and I saw him run into a negro house at 2622 Dartmouth Ave. When Mr. Fant came up I told him where the negro had run and at about that same time the Bessemer Police car arrived. Mr. Fant and an officer from the Bessemer police department went in the front door of the house after the negro and another officer and I went went to the rear of the house.

Later they brought him out of the house and at that time he was walking unaided. They did not have any handcuffs on him at that time nor at any other time during the period I saw him. They put him in the back seat of the police car and did not handcuff him at this time.

As I had run to the corner without being completely dressed, not having a shirt on, I returned from the police car to the corner of 27th St. and Dartmouth Ave. to get a sweater my wife had brought me. During this period I heard a shot and ran to the car and there saw the negro lying on the back seat of the car. He had his right hand on his hip. His other hand was under his body. He did not have any handcuffs on at this time and I know I arrived at the car only a second or two after the shot was fired.

BH 44-95

While I was standing at the police car after Timothy Hood had been shot, Isarel Hood, Timothy's father, came up to the car and told all of the police officers standing there that Timothy had not been right since he had been back from the service. He also made a similar statement to the coroner when he came up to examine the body.

I have read the above statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

ERNEST SHAW

P. A. Pratt, Special Agent
FBI, B'ham, Ala.

At the Bessemer Police Department, Officer ANDREW M. EUBANKS was interviewed and the following signed statement obtained from him, the original of which is being retained in the file of this case:

"

March 19, 1946
Bessemer, Ala.

I, Andrew M. Eubanks, do hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agent Pierce A. Pratt, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I make this statement of my own free will and accord.

I am an officer with the Bessemer Police Dept. Bessemer, Alabama and have been so employed for 18 months. I have been a police officer for approximately 35 years.

On February 8, 1946 at approximately ten PM I received a call while at the police station to go to 27th St. and Dartmouth Ave. as a negro had shot a street car operator. Mr. Bill Jennings, my partner, an officer of the Bessemer P. D. went with me on this call and when we arrived at this address Mr. Fant, Police Chief of Brighton, Ala. met us and told that the negro that shot the motorman was in that house, pointing at the second house from 27th St. on Dartmouth Ave located on the west side of the avenue.

I went into the negro house with Mr. Fant and Mr. Jennings went to the rear to prevent an escape. When we got to the middle room of the house we found a negro sitting in a chair. We made him get up and at that time I made a partial frisk although not thorough. The negro woman in the house asked us to leave as one of them was pregnant. We took the negro man out and put him in the car of Officers Grimes and Mullins who had come up in the meantime.

" Mr. Fant and I went back into the negro house to find the gun we thought the negro had thrown away and after failing to find any weapon came back out and went over to the car where the negro had been placed. Officers Mullins and Carns as I recall were at the car. I then left and went to the street car to asked about the motorman that got shot. They told me that he was not shot but had been beaten up. They told me where he was and I went to this house and he told me that the negro had started an argument over the color board and had attacked him. He told me the negro had pulled him off the street car and beat him and that he had fired at the negro with his gun and believed that he had hit him. I got his name and address and then I went out to the street car and tried to get the names of some witnesses. I got the names of four witnesses including Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lee Goad, 213 No. 9th St., B'ham, Ala. and Gertrude Wates, 1507 8th Ave No Bham and Mabel Clay 520 - 21st St. Bessemer, Ala., the latter two being colored.

About this time I learned that the negro had been killed and later found out Mr. Fant had shot the negro. I did not hear this shot. When the coroner arrived I gave him the names of the witnesses and my partner and I left the scene.

I have read this statement and it is true and correct.

ANDREW M. EUBANKS

Witnessed:

Pierce A. Pratt
Special Agent
F. B. I., B'ham, Ala.

Mr. EUBANKS advised that no handcuffs had been placed on HOOD when he was found in the house for the reason that it was not definitely determined at that time that he was the individual who had engaged the motorman in the fight on the streetcar. He stated that HOOD was taken from the house walking unaided between him and Mr. FANT and that they placed him in the police car of Officers GRIMES and MULLEN. He advised that immediately upon learning that the negro had been killed he returned to the car; however, there were no handcuffs on HOOD at that time.

During the time that he and the other officers were endeavoring to keep the crowd back from the car and keep traffic moving, he stated that ISRAEL HOOD, father of TIMOTHY HOOD, came up to the car and at that time made the statement in the presence of other officers there that he had had trouble with TIMOTHY ever since he came back from the service and that he couldn't do anything with him.

BH 44-95

Officer LAWTON GRIMES of the Bessemer Police Department was interviewed and the following signed statement obtained from him, the original of which is being retained in the files of this office:

"

March 19, 1946
Bessemer, Alabama

I, Lawton Grimes, do hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agent Pierce A. Pratt, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I make this statement of my own free will and accord.

I am a police officer with the Bessemer Police Dept., Bessemer, Ala. I have been with this department for approximately five years. I reside at 525 McAdory St., Bessemer, Ala.

On Feb 8, 1946, my partner and I received a radio call to go to 27th St. and Dartmouth Ave. that there was a man with a gun there. This was about 10:20 PM. When we arrived at this address some bystander told Mr. Mullen, my partner and me, that the negro that shot the motorman was in the house, at the same time pointing out a negro house on Dartmouth Ave. between 26th and 27th Street. At this time Mr. Fant and Mr. Eubanks came out the negro house with a negro between them. They placed him in my car. Mr. Eubanks went back into the house. I got out of the car and was trying to keep the crowd back from the car.

Mr. Fant came up to the rear left door of the car and asked the negro where his gun was as we were all under the impression that the motorman had been shot.

The negro told him, "I don't have any damn gun and I wasn't on the street car". "I was in the house there and you come in and got me for nothing". The negro said "You are liable to kill me but damn you I'll kill you too". With this statement the negro made a lunge for Mr. Fant at the same time reaching for his right hip pocket. As he lunged, Mr. Fant stepped back from the left rear door and pulled his gun firing one shot which killed the negro.

The only witnesses to this incident was Mr. Fant, Mr. Mullins who is my partner, and myself. At the time the negro was placed in the car it became necessary to order the crowd back away from the car and they were ordered to the other side of the street and to move on.

BH 44-95

" We stayed at the car until the coroner arrived and called for an ambulance. We then removed the body and left the scene.

I have read the above statement it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LAWTON GRIMES

Witnessed:

P. A. Pratt, Special Agent
F. B. I., U. S. Dept. of Justice
B'ham, Ala.

Mr. GRIMES stated that no handcuffs were ever placed on TIMOTHY HOOD from the time he was located in the negro house throughout the entire time he was in custody. He advised that ISABEL HOOD, father of TIMOTHY, had made the statement while viewing his boy's body in the car after he had been killed that he did not know what had come over the boy since his return from the service.

Mr. GRIMES stated that he, with Sergeant BIRD of the Military Police and another military police whose name he could not recall had arrested TIMOTHY in 1945 for being improperly dressed while in uniform. He stated that HOOD was wearing an Army uniform instead of a Marine uniform. Mr. GRIMES continued stating that TIMOTHY had informed them at that time that his Marine uniform was in the cleaners and that was the reason he was wearing an Army uniform. At this time, TIMOTHY was taken by these two officers to his residence on Exter Avenue, Bessemer, in order that his papers could be checked and that while in the house, according to Mr. GRIMES, TIMOTHY struck one of the military police and scuffled with him in the house. Subsequently, however, being subdued, GRIMES stated that all the way to the City Hall HOOD was swearing and cursing the military police and talking about the white people. GRIMES stated that upon arriving at the City Hall HOOD engaged the officers in another fight.

Officer CHARLES T. MULLEN, Police Officer with the Bessemer Police Department, was interviewed and he furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being retained in the file of this case:

"

March 21, 1946
Birmingham, Ala.

I, Charles T. Mullen, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent P. A. Pratt, Federal Bureau of Investigation,

BH 44-95

U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I make this statement of my own free will and accord.

I reside at 113 Village Court, Elyton Village, Birmingham, Alabama. I am a police officer on the Bessemer Police Department which I have been so employed for the past 2½ years.

On February 8, 1946, at approximately 10:15 P. M. my partner and I received a call on the police radio to go to 27th and Dartmouth Ave. Bessemer, Ala. We arrived shortly thereafter and found police car 190 of the Bessemer Police Dept. already there but no officers in sight. Bystanders told us there had been a shooting between a negro and a motor-man from the street car which was sitting nearby.

About this time Mr. Fant, Chief of Police at Brighton, Ala. and Mr. Eubanks of the Bessemer Police came out of the front of a negro house with a negro in between them. He was walking unaided and was not handcuffed.

They brought him out to our car and put him in the back seat without putting any cuffs on him. Mr. Fant started talking to him and I heard the negro swearing at Mr. Fant. I could not tell whether the negro had been drinking or not although he did not give any appearance of drinking nor did he give any indication of having been shot.

I was standing on the right side of the car and both doors on this side were closed. The back door on the left side was open and Mr. Fant was standing by this door talking to the negro who was still not handcuffed.

I heard a struggle in the back seat and a shot about the same time. I went around to the left side of the car and saw the negro lying on the back seat. Mr. Fant said, "He tried to grab me".

Mr. Grimes and I stayed at the scene until the coroner arrived. After the coroner arrived Israel Hood, the father of Timothy Hood, came up to the car and wanted to see his son. He made a statement at that time that he didn't know what had happened to Timothy; that he had been having trouble with him since he came back from the army. This statement was made in the presence of Mr. Grimes, Mr. McCullom, the coroner and myself.

Mr. Fant may have been present at the time this statement was made.

BH 44-95

" I have read the above statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

C. T. MULLEN

P. A. Pratt, Special Agent
FBI, B'ham, Ala.

Investigation was conducted in the vicinity of 27th and Dartmouth Avenue in an effort to obtain additional witnesses to the shooting of HOOD by Chief of Police FANT. However, it appears that with the exception of police officers, all individuals had been ordered back away from the car to a position across Dartmouth Avenue in order that traffic could be kept moving.

FANNIE WARREN, colored, who resides at 2622 Dartmouth Avenue was located and interviewed regarding the observations noted by her at the time TIMOTHY HOOD ran into her house. A signed statement obtained from her is set forth as follows. The original of this statement is being retained in the files of the Birmingham Field Division:

"

March 20, 1946
Bessemer, Alabama

I, Fannie Warren, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent Pierce A. Pratt of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I make this statement of my own free will and accord.

I reside at 2622 Dartmouth Ave., Bessemer, Ala. On the night of Feb 8, 1946 I was in my house ironing some clothes. I heard what sounded like the backfire of an automobile and came to the front door. All the people had got off the street car and were milling around in my front yard. I asked them what was wrong but could not find out so I went back into the house to get a sweater on and before I could go out Timothy Hood came in the front door. He pulled his coat back and was looking at his side which was bloody.

He said he was the one that got shot and was staggering so I asked him to sit down in the middle room. Soon the officers came to the door and saw him sitting in the room and they then came on in the house. They told him to come on; that he was the one. They took him out of the house but did not put any handcuffs on him because I followed them to the door and saw that he was not handcuffed as he was taken out of the house.

" The police officers told me to go back in the house and shut the door. I did not see anyone around the police car in which they put Timothy Hood. There were some people across the street but the police told them to get off the street. I did not hear any shot after closing the door. Prior to this night I had never seen Timothy Hood and did not know who he was.

I have read the above statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FANNYE WARREN

Witnessed:

P. A. Pratt
Special Agent, FBI
B'ham, Ala.

FANNYE WARREN stated that she was unable to furnish the identity of any individuals who might have been present at the time HOOD was shot by Mr. FANT. She stated that practically all individuals had left the vicinity of 27th Street and Dartmouth Avenue, particularly the colored people.

Mr. WILLIAM JENNINGS, Officer of the Bessemer Police Department advised that he was with Officer EUBANKS in one of the squad cars and that upon arriving at 27th Street and Dartmouth Avenue he observed that the streetcar had stopped and that practically all passengers were off the car. He advised that someone had stated that the negro who shot the motorman had run into a negro house, pointing out the particular location of this residence. He stated that he immediately went into the rear of this residence while his partner, Mr. EUBANKS, went in the front entrance with Mr. FANT. He stated that he stayed in the rear of this residence until someone came to the rear and told him that the negro had been placed in one of the police cars. He stated that he then went to the front of the house and thereafter directed traffic as a number of people had congregated in the vicinity and due to the narrowness of Dartmouth Avenue at this point it was necessary to keep traffic moving. He advised that it was while directing traffic that he heard what could have been a shot but that he was not at the car at this time. He stated that he subsequently learned that HOOD had been killed.

Mrs. MELVIN J. DEAN, who resides at 400 South 27th Street, Bessemer, advised that on the night of February 8, 1946 at approximately 10:15 P. M. she heard shots outside the house and ran out thinking someone was shooting a dog. She observed the motorman and a negro fighting on the ground. She stated that immediately she ran to her sister's residence located nearby to place a call for the police and upon advising the police of the incident they informed that a call had already been received and that the matter was being attended to. She stated that when she came back the negro had gone and the motorman was climbing back on

the streetcar. She stated that he was in what appeared to be a groggy condition and that consequently she asked him to come in her house and get the blood all washed from his face. She advised that as she was helping him get cleaned up she heard another shot and that shortly thereafter when the motorman had finished washing his face they came out of the house and she was told by police officers that the negro was dead. She advised that there was not a negro in sight after the fight on the streetcar and that those who had been on the car had gotten out and run and furthermore that there were no negroes around the police car in which HOOD had been placed that was parked in front of FANNIE WARREN's house.

MILDA LANE GARRISON, white, who resides at 2516 Hamby Avenue, Bessemer, advised that she was on the streetcar the night that the negro had had a fight with the motorman. She stated that she with her boyfriend were returning from a movie in Bessemer. She stated that at 27th Street she and "BUBBER" DAVIS, her boyfriend, had left the streetcar but turned around and observed the motorman walking to the rear of the car to talk to a negro. She stated that she saw the negro get up after the motorman had walked back to the front of the car and he following the motorman to the front engaged in a fight, the negro pulling the motorman off the car. She stated that after they had been fighting a few minutes she observed the motorman pull out his gun and shoot at the negro. She stated that this time she and BUBBER started running up the street and stopped at Mr. FANT's house located approximately one-half block from Dartmouth Avenue on 27th Street. She stated that they told Mr. SHAW and Mr. FANT that a negro and motorman were fighting and that they had guns. Miss GARRISON, who is a highschool student and is presently attending Bessemer Highschool, advised that when the negro got on the car at 24th Street he was singing what she considered a vulgar negro song and that the motorman had looked hard at him at the time but did nothing to stop him.

DELORIS WARE, white, Bessemer Highschool student, who resides at 3324 Arlington Avenue, Bessemer, stated that she was on the streetcar the night the fight had taken place between the motorman and a negro. She advised that she was sitting just a few seats ahead of the colored section and that she heard the negro who later engaged in a fight with the motorman keep telling another negro in the car that he was going to move the color board. She stated that this other negro told him not to move it but that he did it anyway. She advised that the motorman came back and told the negro to move the board back but that he told the motorman he was not going to do it and that if he wanted it moved to move it himself.

As a result of this, she stated that the motorman gave the negro his fare back and told him to get off the car but the negro, instead of getting off at the middle entrance, went to the front of the car to get off. She stated that the motorman told him to get off at the rear

entrance and with this the negro started toward the motorman and the fight started. She stated that the negro pulled the motorman from the car; however, when the shots were fired she immediately started running for home.

At Brighton, Alabama, Chief of Police GREENBERRY B. FANT was located and the following signed statement obtained from him. This statement is being retained in the file of this case:

March 19, 1946
Brighton, Alabama

I, Greenberry B. Fant, do hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agent Pierce A. Pratt, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I make this statement of my own free will and accord knowing that it may be used against me in any court of law.

I have been a police officer in the city of Brighton, Alabama for a period of approximately nine years. Prior to this time I was with the Bessemer, Alabama police force for ten years. I am married and reside at 416 So 27th St. Bessemer, Alabama. I am 61 years of age.

On February 8, 1946 I was home in bed at my residence. At approximately 10:00 P. M. o'clock a white boy and girl came running into my house and told me that a street car man and a negro were having a shooting scrape down at the car line. Earnest Shaw who lives at my residence ran out of the house ahead me and I went out shortly afterwards as soon as I could get my clothes on. When I got to 27th St. and Dartmouth Ave., Bessemer, Ala. running there from my residence, located approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ block away, I saw the motorman who had been operating the car sitting on his stool in the car where he had been carried. His face was all bloody where he had been attacked. I asked him if he didn't need an ambulance and he said he didn't believe he did. Prior to leaving my residence I asked my step-daughter, Geraldine Shaw, to call the Bessemer Police. Mr. Shaw came up to me and told me the negro had run into a negro house nearby and pointed out the house. By this time the Bessemer police arrived on the scene and with Mr. Eubanks, an officer on the Bessemer Police Dept. I went into the negro house after the man who had attacked Mr. Weeks. Several police officers went to the rear of the house to keep anyone from coming out the back entrance.

When we got inside the house I found a negro sitting in the middle room of the house in a chair. He was conscious and did not appear to have any injuries nor did I see any blood on his clothing. He was about 6 ft 3 inches in height and weighed about 230 lbs. I told him to get up. I asked him if he was the man that had shot the street car operator because at this time I did not have any information as to the details of the fight.

BH 44-95

" He said he hadn't done anything, that he hadn't been in any fight and hadn't shot anyone. We told him to come outside with us and we then put him in the police car belonging to the Bessemer police department. While Mr. Bubanks and several other officers stayed with him I went back inside the negro house and asked the negro women whether that man had just come in the house. They told me he had and that they didn't know him.

I went back out to the car and asked the negro what he did with that gun. He said he hadn't had no damn gun. He was cursing us all the time and seemed to have been drinking heavy. He said then "I'll fix you just like I did him". He was in the back seat of the car and I was outside with the back door open talking to him. As he made this statement he reached for his right hip pocket and at the same time made a lunge for me trying to grab me. I pulled my gun out as he lunged for me and shot him once in the top of the head as he was lunging out.

In the meantime Mr. Weeks the motorman had been taken into Mr. Dean's home off the corner of Dartmouth Ave. and 27th St. where his face was washed and the blood removed. He was then assisted out to the police car at which I asked him to come up to the car and identify the negro. When he saw this man he told that he was the same one that had attacked him. I thought he had been shot but Mr. Weeks then told me that he hadn't been shot although I observed that he was badly beaten. Shortly afterwards the ambulance came after the negro and took him to the undertaker. At the time his body was examined it was observed that he had been shot three times besides my shot that hit him in the head.

At the time this negro was being placed in the ambulance his father came up and told me that he had been expecting something like this to happen; that he hadn't been able to do a thing with him and didn't know what had happened to him since he came back from the marines.

I have been advised by Officer Lawton Grimes of the Bessemer Police Dept. that he was with 2 military policeman when they tried to take this negro into custody who was wearing a uniform of the U. S. Army instead of a marine uniform and he told me that Hood resisted these men and fought them while they were trying to take him in custody.

I have read the above statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. B. FANT

Witnessed:

P. A. Pratt, Special Agent, FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice

Mr. FANT stated that at the time the shooting occurred he was wearing a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver. He stated that positively no handcuffs had ever been placed on HOOD; that when he and Mr. EURANKS went in the negro house and found TIMOTHY HOOD, previously unknown to them, they were not positive that this was the man who had engaged the motorman in a fight. He stated, however, that immediately upon taking HOOD to the car he returned to the house of FANNIE WARREN and she informed him that HOOD was the man who just a few minutes before had run in the house. He stated that there was no indication at the time that HOOD had been shot and that he had not observed any blood on his body.

At the St. Vincents Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama, the writer examined the file #M-3295, reflecting the treatment afforded Mr. W. R. WEEKS who resides at 616 16th Street Southwest, Birmingham. This record reflects that Mr. WEEKS was admitted to the hospital on February 9, 1946 and discharged on February 14, 1946. The diagnosis on admission consisted of multiple contusions and lacerations about the face together with a fracture of the left nasal bone. The report reflected Mr. WEEKS had three lacerations, one in the right eyebrow, one between the right eye and nose and one on the right side of cheek about one-half" in length. The report stated that there was a fracture of the left nasal bone with some crepitation, no deformity. He was not unconscious at any time and according to the report he was mentally clear with no paralysis. This report stated that the lacerations were sutured after antisepsis with black silk and that tetanus antitoxin was given. Patient was also reported as having a bilateral black eye with no injuries to the eyeball with much ecchymosis of the conjunctive of the eyeball; that the left upper incisor tooth was loose and that a right upper molar tooth was broken off at the anterior border. This report was signed by Dr. W. H. REDDOW.

Mr. ROBERT RAGSDALE, Investigator for the Office of the Solicitor at Bessemer, Alabama, advised that he was acting in the absence of the coroner who would not be back in Bessemer for approximately one week. He stated that the coroner had his report on the incident locked up; however, that a justifiable homicide verdict had been returned by the coroner in connection with this incident and stated that before any records could be examined the authority of the coroner would have to be obtained. He advised that these records were located in a confidential file, the key to which was kept by Mr. T. J. McCOLLUM, Jefferson County Coroner, at Bessemer, Alabama. Mr. RAGSDALE advised that he was present with the coroner at the time the body was examined in the undertaking parlors of Collins and Higgins, Bessemer, Alabama, which took place at approximately 11:30 P. M. on February 8, 1946. He stated that while at the undertaking establishment ISRAEL HOOD, father of TIMOTHY HOOD, told him that he would like to talk to him about the matter.

Mr. RAGSDALE advised that several years ago ISRAEL had worked under him in one of the steel mills at Bessemer, Alabama, and that he

always tried to help the colored people and consequently a good many of them came to him with their troubles. He stated that after finishing his duties he had gone out into the reception room of the undertaking parlor, at which time he asked ISAREL HOOD what had caused this. He stated that ISAREL informed him that he didn't know what had come over these boys that had been fighting and come back home; that ISAREL said he had not been able to do anything with TIMOTHY since he came out of the service. Mr. RAGSDALE stated that DAVE HOOD, an uncle of TIMOTHY, was along with ISAREL and at this moment spoke up and told ISAREL not to say anything more about the matter and that this was no time to talk about such things. Mr. RAGSDALE stated that on examination of the body it was found that TIMOTHY HOOD had been shot three times in the body, one bullet having entered his buttock, one having creased his side and one entering in the left side. He stated that no gun had been found on HOOD at the time he was killed. However, he was unable to state as to whether TIMOTHY had had any other weapon such as a knife but felt sure that the coroner's report would reveal this information.

At 2209 Exter Avenue, Bessemer, Alabama, the writer interviewed ISAREL HOOD and obtained the following statement from him, the original of which is being retained in the Birmingham file of this case:

"

March 20, 1946
Bessemer, Alabama

I, Isarel Hood, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent P. A. Pratt, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I make this statement of my own free will and accord.

On February 8, 1946 at about 10:00 P. M. I was lying down in my house located at 2209 Exter Ave., Bessemer, Ala. Pearl Riley who lives at 26th and Dartmouth Ave. came to my house and told me that I should get up and come to 27th and Dartmouth Ave. as she believed the police had killed my boy. I put my coat on and ran down to the corner of Dartmouth and 27th St. and ran up to the car in which my boy was lying.

The police told me to get back from the car and then later one told me I could come up to the car to see him. I saw one of the officers take the handcuffs off of him and hitch them on to his side. He was dead at this time and they ask what undertaker did I want to have him taken to. I told them to take him to Collins and Higgins Undertakers.

Timothy had been arrested in 1943 for illegally wearing a uniform. He was arrested this time by a Bessemer Police officer and two military policemen.

BH 44-95

" I do not know whether he was drinking the night he was shot and I do not know anything about the street car trouble. All I know is that he had been shot three times in body and one time in the head. It was the shot in the head that killed him.

I has read the statement and it was true.

ISAREL HOOD

Witnessed:

P. A. Pratt, Special Agent
F.B.I., U.S. Dept of Justice
B'ham, Ala.

ISAREL was questioned as to any statement he had made to the officers concerning previous trouble experienced with TIMOTHY but advised that he did not recall ever having made any statement concerning difficulties experienced in trying to keep TIMOTHY out of trouble since his return from the armed services.

A description of WILLIAM RYAN WEEKS as obtained through interview and observation is set forth as follows:

Name	WILLIAM RYAN WEEKS
Born	Cullman County, Alabama December 5, 1902
Residence	616 16th Street Southwest Birmingham, Alabama
Weight	135
Height	6'
Build	Slender
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Marital status	Married - seven children
Occupation	Operator, Birmingham Electric Company, Birmingham, Alabama
Race	White
Nationality	American
Police record	States none
Education	Finished 7th grade
Selective Service	Registered LB 17, Birmingham, Ala. Classified 4-A 11-21-44
Relatives	
Wife	ELSIE MAY WEEKS, 616 16th St. SW
Daughter	Mrs. LUCY NELSON, Portland, Ore.

Relatives (con't)

Daughter

Son

Daughter

Son

Daughter

Son

Mrs. AUDIE LYNN WRIGHT,

Portland, Oregon

WESLEY OWEN, son, U. S. Navy

RADHR FAY WEEKS, 616 16th St. SW

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, 616 16th St. SW

JO ANN WEEKS, 616 16th St. SW

JAMES ERNIE WEEKS, 616 16th St. SW

Name

Age

Born

Height

Weight

Residence

Build

Hair

Eyes

Race

Nationality

Occupation

Marital status

Relatives

GREENBERRY B. FANT

61 (1946)

Chambers County, Ala.

6' 1"

230

416 South 27th Street,

Bessemer, Alabama

Heavy

Brown

Blue

White

American

Chief of Police, Brighton, Ala.

Married

CHARLES FANT, Powderly, Ala. - son

EUGENE FANT, Bessemer, Ala. - son

FLORENCE FANT, Birmingham - daughter

Mrs. NOMIE NAMBELL, Birmingham

(daughter)

Mrs. LILLIE HULL, Bessemer, Ala.

(daughter)

lows:

A description of the deceased TIMOTHY HOOD is set forth as fol-

Name

Race

Height

Weight

Resided

Marital status

Nationality

Relatives

TIMOTHY HOOD

Negro

6' 2"

212

2209 Exter Avenue, Bessemer

Single

American

ISAREL HOOD, father

PEACIE GOSKINS, Exter Ave.,

Bessemer, daughter

THEODORA ROYAL, 2209 Exter Ave.,

Bessemer, daughter

DAISY HOOD, mother.

- C L O S E D -

FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
Official indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, War	
Alien Enemy Control Unit	
Alien Property Unit	
Assistant Solicitor General	
Director, FBI	
Director of Prisons	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	
Administrative Assistant	
Division of Accounts	
Division of Communications and Records	
Division of Supplies	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Director of Public Information	
Mr. Donald Cook	
Mr. Morrison	
Mrs. Stewart	
Miss O'Donnell	
Miss McCarron	
Miss Healy	
Mrs. Kroll	
Miss Adams	
Miss Moore	
Miss Dennis	

MEMORANDUM

144-1-30

S. L. B.

Mr. Caudle
Atty General
is asking what
your suggestions
are on this -

Gms

Mr. Caudle	1
Mr. McInerney	
Mr. Adams	
Mr. Fisher	
Administrative Sec.	
Adminis. Regulations	
Appeals & Research	
Civil Rights	2
General Crimes	
Internal Security	
War Relocation	

C I V I L R I G H T S S E C T I O N

(Criminal Division)

Date May 9, 1946

From: Turner L. Smith, Room 2116

To: Mr. Walters

Remarks: This is the case that the A.G. called me
about late one afternoon and has suggested we have
an investigation. Please see from the file whether
we promised to forward him a memorandum after the
facts were in.

L. CAUDLE

MEMORANDUM

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
Tempo V Bldg.

PH. _____

SY. _____

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
106

DATE FEB 18 1946

Assistant Attorney
Assistant Solicitor
Director, FBI
Director of Prisons
Commissioner, Immigration
Pardon Attorney
Administrative Assistant
Executive Assistant
Director of Public Relations
Mr. Adams
Miss Brookley
Mr. Kostelanetz
Mr. Elliff
Mr. Erdahl
Mr. Fisher
Miss Hamlin
Mr. Hayes
Mr. McCauley
Mr. McInerney
Mr. Turner Smith

Ala. Vet Slain; Shifted

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17.—An honorably discharged Negro Marine was dead today because he attempted to pull down a Jimcrow sign in a streetcar. Slaying was called "justifiable homicide." The veteran, Timothy Hood of Bessemer, Ala., was killed Feb. 8

by Brighton Chief of Police G. B. Fant.

Hood had moved the sign separating the Negro from the white section of the streetcar he was riding. The conductor, W. R. Weeks, told him not to do it.

Police Chief Fant said he heard

shots outside his home in Brighton near the streetcar line. When he rushed there, he found Motorman Weeks lying on the ground. Fant's implication was that the motorman had been, as one of the papers here puts it, "apparently shot or wounded."

want + get Bureau
report - before

144-1-30

S.L.B.

Awaiting reports of
J.W.

I do not know
what else she can
do - it was a matter
it seemed to me
for the state - it was
main

What Of That State Building Code?

The 1945 Legislature passed by unanimous vote in both Senate and House an act directing the State Building Commission, established at the same session, "to promulgate before Jan. 1, 1946, and to enforce a code of minimum building standards." This code was to become effective after having been recorded in the office of the secretary of state for 60 days.

H. S. Whisler, chairman of the Alabama State Building Code Correlating Committee, a voluntary organization formed, he declares, to give support to the state code program, asserts in a letter to committee members that he "cannot see where the Building Commission is making any effort to comply with this law and the instructions of the State Legislature."

Mr. Whisler attributed to Dr. John M. Gallalee, director of the technical staff for the Building Commission, statements to the effect that the latter could see "no good" in or need for such a code.

The general purpose of the State Legislature was to establish a means of safeguarding the public interest in certain types of construction not covered by local regulations. For instance, Birmingham's building

inspection does not extend beyond its city limits. Yet obviously certain construction in the county affects the public interest.

The legislation specifically authorizes minimum standards for "state building and construction, schoolhouses, hotels and moving picture theaters and certain other buildings at the option of counties and municipalities."

This is a sound and urgent purpose. It is incredible that the State Building Commission would simply ignore the law.

What is the matter?

The people should have an immediate explanation.

Health, safety and sightliness are obvious and important considerations calling for the establishment and enforcement of such a program.

In any case, it is certainly not for the commission to nullify the law.

That body has other very important, urgent responsibilities having to do with the state's own building program. Perhaps that was a mistake, and another agency should have been charged with the development of this new system.

But the law is plain in its provisions. It is up to the commission to meet its clear responsibilities.

Deplorable And Discouraging

The shooting of a Negro ex-service man by a Brighton police officer was a very unfortunate occurrence tending to add to the tensions of a situation that can be improved only if all persons continually keep in mind the need of cooperation and tolerance and understanding.

There are many elements in the case, all of which can be aggravated harmfully by undue yielding to emotion.

Segregation was a factor in the case. Apparently the Negro did not understand that one of the purposes of segregation is to prevent incidents like that which culminated in his death. Perhaps, in this case, the segregation sign was unwisely placed. Not all employees on public transportation vehicles are fair and impartial—and probably cannot always be—in attending to the movable signs that separate the races. From the published evidence in this case, it is not clear whether there was any provocation for the Negro's action in moving the sign himself.

The Negro is reported to have been bel-

ligerent in the matter. His attitude was wrong for many reasons, one of which is that it hurt the cause of steadily building up better race relations through cooperative efforts.

Another factor in the situation was the fact that the Negro was unarmed, both in his fight with the streetcar conductor and at the time of his arrest. He had no gun when he was shot by the officer. It is always a serious matter when a police officer kills an unarmed prisoner in his custody.

The Negro apparently was not searched for a weapon immediately upon his arrest. Generally the first thing a policeman does after making an arrest involving violence is to "frisk" the prisoner for weapons. There should have been no reason to fear, after the Negro was in the police car, that he was reaching for a gun.

The coroner's verdict that the slaying of the prisoner was justified should not end the matter. There should be further official investigation.

Stars And Stripes Row

The dismissal from their respective jobs as managing editor and columnist for *Pacific Stars and Stripes* of Sgt. Ken Pettus and Corp. Barnard Rubin focuses the spotlight once more on an edition of this worldwide Army newspaper.

Since its reincarnation in this war just past, one or more of the numerous editions of the newspaper from time to time has been in that spotlight. Usually there has been some disturbance between staff members and Army authorities in control. Such de-

not see their letters in print because they attacked some condition in the Army, and authorities ruled that to print criticism of the Army would injure the name of the United States in the eyes of the Japanese. So the letters column was strictly censored.

During the demobilization demonstrations throughout the world, the officer in charge of the paper inserted in the letters column a letter from CBS Correspondent William J. Dunn, criticizing the soldiers' conduct in demonstrating. According to the now-de-

'How About Some Real Hot Coffee?'



Today And Tomorrow

Stalin Speaking

There is no mystery now about the central purpose of the Soviet Union. The main issue, which appeared to be and probably was for a time genuinely in doubt, has been decided. The issue was whether, being invulnerable after the defeat of Germany and Japan, the Soviet Union would give priority to improving the standard of life of its own people or to the development of military power.

Stalin's speech announces the decision to devote the next 15 to 20 years to developing the military power of the Soviet Union. While there is to be an "expanding . . . production of goods for mass consumption," he makes it quite clear that this purpose is secondary and subordinate to the development of a military potential "against any eventuality."

By Walter Lippmann

five-year plans in which guns will have priority over butter.

The calculation is quite plain. The basic measure of military industrial power is steel production; in the postwar era—at the outside by 1970—the Russians intend to reach a capacity of 60,000,000 tons. This is about the American capacity in 1940. It is three times the Russian capacity in 1940. It is more than the combined capacity of the British Empire, Germany and Japan in 1940. It is, therefore, a huge military potential. Moreover, and this is the significant point, there is no possibility that anywhere in the Old World can there be in the coming generation any industrial development to match the Russian. In Britain, Western Europe, even including Western Germany, there is no comparable possibility of development. There is none in China or in India.

Stalin did not speak of population. But if he had, the relative superiority of Russian in the next decades would be

Drew Pearson

Firm Hand With Russians Urged

WASHINGTON—Now that Gen. Marshall is in China, the man President Truman leans on most for military-naval advice is White House Chief of Staff Adm. William Leahy. Even on some foreign affairs problems Truman is inclined to take Leahy's advice almost more than that of his secretary of state.

For that reason what Leahy tells Truman today regarding Russia is important. The other day Leahy went in to see his chief and said to him in substance:

"Mr. President, I told Franklin Roosevelt in 1937 that the time to prevent war was then. If we didn't stop the Japs then, I said, we'd find ourselves fighting on two fronts later, with much greater loss of life and a war that would drag on for a long time."

"Mr. Roosevelt, who was a very great man, agreed with me and tried to stop Japan. But there were others around him who believed in appeasing Japan and who held him back."

Note—Actually Adm. Leahy went much further than indicated above in trying to stop Japan. When the Japs sank the U. S. gunboat Panay and the British gunboat Ladybird, he urged and implored Cordell Hull that then was the time to surround Japan with the American and British navies (the British not then being engaged in any European war) and cut off from Japan cotton, oil, copper and scrap iron. This, Leahy estimated, would bring Japan to her knees in three months. Hull's State Department advisers, however, were frightened and he ruled against Leahy.

"I am an old man," Leahy continued his advice to Truman. "I have been in this naval-diplomatic game for a long time. And I have a record that will hold up against that of anyone else. And I warn you now, Mr. President, that if we continue to appease Russia we will be up against the same situation we faced between 1937 and 1941, with eventual war."

"It won't come right away, but it will come in five years. The Russians can be our friends, but not if they think they can get away with everything, not if they think they can walk all over us. They are now in the aggressor's seat, and only a firm but friendly hand can stop them."

"Two and one-half nations came out of this war as leaders—the U. S. and the U. S. S. R., with Britain a poor third. We can't play Britain's game, but we can't appease Russia. If we do we will have war."

Note—President Truman also has been greatly worried over the Russian situation, though he is inclined to play along with Secretary Byrnes for a while and see whether the conciliatory policy Byrnes adopted at Moscow will get results.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes may be death on Ed Pauley, but he is also death on rats. Most people don't realize it, but he is supposed to be chief rat killer to the nation—or rather the rodent division of his Wildlife Bureau is.

It was Ickes' men who developed the deadly new rat poison, 1080, which, however, will not be distributed to the public. A Polish chemist discovered 1080 while working on poison gas. With the invasion of Poland, he escaped to London and turned his invention over to the Allies. It is not patented.

Ickes has farmed out 1080 to the Monsanto Chemical Works in St. Louis, the only company now making it. It will not be sold to

the public for fear of killing cats and dogs. The poison is so strong that if a cat or dog gnaws at a rat killed by 1080 it in turn dies.

Farmers who have had their grain crops seriously depleted by rat invasions are rather critical of Ickes' policy of withholding 1080. Grain losses from rats every year runs into several millions of dollars. And while Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is urging conservation of grain, rat poison which would save thousands of bushels of grain is being withheld from the public.

Scholarly Sen. Austin, of Vermont, leading Republican, took occasion to lecture another Republican, Freshman Sen. Revercomb, of West Virginia, at a recent closed-door session of the Senate military affairs committee. The lecture was on retaining fathers in the Army—not a popular subject.

Sen. Revercomb had introduced a bill demanding the discharge of fathers. But when the bill failed to receive action in the military affairs committee, of which both Austin and Revercomb are members, the West Virginian made a speech demanding that the military affairs committee be discharged from its consideration of the bill and that it be taken up by the whole Senate at once.

Sen. Austin didn't like these tactics.

"This is a dignified committee of the United States Senate," he said, "and I was astounded that a member of this committee should propose that we be discharged from consideration of a bill assigned to us. Does this mean that if this committee does not agree with all the demobilization recommendations of its subcommittee, members of the subcommittee will move to discharge us in order to win a Senate vote on their proposals?"

Since Revercomb was not present, the question went unanswered. Meanwhile, the War Department has informed the military affairs committee that demobilization can be carried out except the discharge of fathers. Fathers, Secretary of War Patterson said, cannot all be discharged from the Army by July 1.

Here is a little item tucked away in a bulletin to dairy farmers which indicates what the rise in steel prices will soon do to the cost of living. The cost of dairy boilers (for sterilizing milk cans) will go up from \$168 to \$190. Add to this increased prices of farm machinery resulting from the boost in steel prices, and you can understand why the farmers must come back and ask for price increases all along the line.

Henry Kaiser has designed an automatic dishwasher costing about \$30 which he proposes installing in new fabricated houses.

Congressmen returning from Europe have complained about the caliber of U. S. diplomats. They are quite right, but if they want better diplomats they should pay more to get them. No other major nation pays such starvation wages to its diplomats.

Congr. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Democrat, will run against Democratic Sen. Burt Wheeler. The latter faces the fight of his life.

Congr. Mat Neely, of West Virginia, says: "General Motors pays its president, Charles E. Wilson, \$459,000 a year, which is more than \$7,000 greater than the combined salaries of the president of the United States, the vice president, all the members of the president's cabinet, the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, the speaker of the House and Gen. Eisenhower."—C

Alabama Press

PREVENTABLE TRAGEDY
We were just looking at the international situation when our eyes fell across the newspaper pictures of two Birmingham boys, aged 4 and 5. Both of the little fellows were dead because

Good English

BY MRS. J. N. CORNELIUS
POINTS IN PUNCTUATION
independent clauses of a compound when they are joined by the conjunctions and, but, for, or, nor:
The day was extremely cold, and I found it difficult to keep the house comfortably

supervise them, and who often have no editorial or news experience.

Some of the background in this case may be helpful. A member of the editorial staff of *The News-Age-Herald* is a former member of the staff of *Pacific Stars and Stripes*. Since that newspaper's inception in Tokyo, in September, 1945, it has faced the difficult job of trying to report news accurately and fully for the occupation troops, while living up to censorship regulations which were trying at times. When the paper was first started it was up against straight military censorship, plus a "civilian censorship" which was set up by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters to govern newspapers, radio and the like in Japan. While this latter specifically was designed to govern the Japanese outlets of news, because so many English-reading Japanese scanned *Stars and Stripes*, the Army newspaper came under civilian censorship rules also.

Thus staff members found it difficult to report on matters involving criticism of the United States Army. Civilian censorship officers said that to print such material would hurt the United States in the eyes of the Japanese.

Soldiers writing to the "letters to the editor" column in the service paper often did

the radioman's letter to fit space requirements.

At that time the entire staff of the paper publicly protested the censorship, mentioning earlier instances in their protest.

But now the commander of the information and education section of Gen. MacArthur's headquarters says that this protest had nothing to do with the dismissal of the two men. Sgt. Pettus and Corp. Rubin stated that they were relieved of their jobs following a "negative report on a loyalty check," which really means that they believe counter-intelligence officers found them to hold views—probably political—not satisfactory to Army authorities. The information and education officer simply said "they did not fulfill the qualifications for their jobs."

Pettus formerly was a radio news writer with KMOX in Seattle and with NBC in Chicago. Corp. Rubin has been, on *Stars and Stripes*, writing about political, labor and agricultural problems in Japan. Some of his comments in a column titled "Japan Today" may have irked Army officials.

Originally ordered to a replacement depot on Okinawa, following dismissal, the two soldiers now are being held in Tokyo pending an inspector general investigation of the case. It deserves that.

Soldiers Or Refugees?

"The United Nations Economic and Social Council received for consideration today a report recommending that no war refugee be forced to return to his native country if he has valid objections." Thus a London dispatch reports the substance of recommendations made by the social, humanitarian and cultural committee, which is subordinate to the council, and which fails to define the term "valid," on which the whole issue of what should be done for and to war refugees hinges.

From Washington we learn that Gen. McNarney, our commander in Germany, is recruiting additional Poles to ease our manpower problem in occupied territory. Already we are employing 23,000 Poles as armed guards and in other capacities. They are wearing American uniforms. This state of affairs has been a thorn in the side of the Russians. For these are Poles who refuse to go back to their own country for reasons "valid" to themselves. They are what is left of the army of the London Polish government, and so object to the present Warsaw regime and all its works, and particularly its Soviet friends in Moscow.

The Russians regard these Poles as a hostile group which is being supported by the United States. The Russians have the same grievance against the British, who are also using Poles for various semi-military purposes in their zone. Are these Poles war refugees of the status which the United Nations Economic and Social Council is studying? What is to be done with them? They can scarcely be forced to return to their own country. But does that mean that they should be kept en masse, giving the effect of a military and propagandist unit aimed at Russia while enjoying the countenance of Russia's allies?

The State Department had to take a hand

The Same In Change

Welcoming Carmage Walls, of Macon, Ga., the new owner of *The Gadsden Times*, to participation in Alabama affairs, many citizens of Gadsden and of other communities in this state will be especially gratified by the announcement that Walling Keith is to continue as editor of the paper.

The Gadsden Times is a long-established daily with a record of excellent community and state service. Mr. Keith is one of the able and progressive young editors of Alabama. Formerly associated with *The News* and *The Age-Herald*, Mr. Keith has done a fine job at Gadsden. A greater record of achievement should lie ahead of him. We

in altering the arrangement which, with Gen. McNarney's consent, made it possible for 800 Yugoslavs to strut their stuff in the American zone. These Yugoslavs are avowed enemies of the Tito regime. But they made the mistake of holding themselves out as exiles waiting for a chance at Tito. Not only that; they were allowed to operate as a cohesive body as though they had established a Yugoslav post in Germany with our consent. The resulting outcry from Moscow made Secretary Byrnes call on Gen. McNarney for some sort of dispersal.

This is one of those headaches which the war has left in its wake. Neither England nor the United States would care to drive these anti-Communists into the ugly experience which would be theirs if they were to reenter their own countries. But neither power has shaped in this respect a clean-cut policy calculated to dispel Soviet suspicions. Until that is done, and so long as such Poles and Yugoslavs are given anything like a preferred status, Russia may be relied on to keep on complaining. And the worst of it is that Russia will continue to have some reasons to complain.

a first-class military power within the short period of 13 years. His argument for the Soviet system is not that it has raised the standard of life of the people, but that it has created the industrial basis of military power much faster than this has ever been done, or can ever be done, by private capitalism.

Stalin does not pretend that the Russians live better, or nearly so well, as do the people of Western Europe and North America. Nor does he argue that the Soviet industrial system is as productive, even for military purposes, as the American. His argument is that only by the Communist method could there have been created in so short a time so much military industrial power in so backward a country. He would admit that the American industrial system is stronger than the Russian, but he would point out that it took us 50 to 75 years to develop it.

He has told the Russians, and his remarks will be pondered in all the industrially backward but densely populated countries of Asia, that communism, Russian style, is the one and only quick way for a backward people to become a great military power.

Though Russia has not had an election, as we understand elections, it has had a plebescite to ratify that continuation of Communist party rule. Stalin in his address has told the people that what they are ratifying is the plan of the Communist party to carry out at least three and perhaps four new

congratulate Gadsden, the new owner and Mr. Keith on the promise of his continuing service in Gadsden. The other members of the paper's staff also will remain. "It would not be possible to change the editorial policies of this newspaper," *The Times* declares, "without changing its editor. They both are unchanged."

Fine. More power and continuing success to all concerned. And ever better things for the people of growing Gadsden and Etowah County.

Self-Rule For Indonesia

Holland's offer of commonwealth status to Indonesia, made Sunday, is not new. It was first made by the exile Netherlands government in London during the war when Indonesia was overrun by the Japanese.

However, the offer of complete independence for Indonesia "in our time," if the Indonesians want it, goes farther than anything said before and should help in satisfying the rebellious inhabitants.

Of course there is indefiniteness in that phrase "in our time" which may not placate the Indonesians, who are beginning to scent the air of complete freedom.

The offer is a gesture for which the Dutch deserve credit. Without the wealth of Indonesia, Holland would slip back into the role of a small European country with little world influence. Genuine self-sacrifice is represented in any offer of eventual independence for Indonesia. But that course is forced by the feeling, now grown to great proportions throughout the world, that any and all peoples who want independence, and are capable of exercising it without injury to the world at large, should be permitted to have it.

In the light of this Dutch offer, the United Nations Security Council would do well to hold up for the time being the question of investigating British influence and conduct in Indonesia. Why not give the muddy waters a chance to settle?

British Empire, in France, Western Europe and Germany. It will still be increasing strongly in the U. S. S. R. So Stalin's calculations combine manpower and industrial power, and there is no ground for supposing that the Soviet Union lacks the means or the will to pursue the plan of military superiority.

* * *

We, too, must make our calculations. In industrial potential we are now far ahead of the Soviet Union, and in 1970 we should still be far ahead. While Russia is working up to 60,000,000 tons of steel, we may reasonably expect to reach 125,000,000 tons. But in military manpower we shall not be growing. The U. S. S. R. will be. In the critical period which lies ahead, the United States will remain the principal and an adequate arsenal of democracy. But we cannot provide the chief arms of democracy, and we cannot, therefore, provide out of our own resources alone the whole military power we shall need for our security—to use Stalin's words—"against any eventuality."

Therefore, now that Stalin has made the decision to make military power his first objective, we are forced to make a corresponding decision. It is to use our industrial power, which is still preeminent and of which, once our wartime shortages have been overcome, we shall have a surplus, to reinforce, rebuild and modernize the industrial power of Western Europe, and to take a leading part in the development of the industrially backward parts of Asia. Stalin cannot now expect us to accept the Communist line that Western Europe must remain divided while the U. S. S. R. carries out the plan he has just announced. Since in Russia the Communist party is going "to organize a new mighty upsurge of national economy" for military ends, there will have to be organized under democratic leadership a new mighty upsurge of national economy to balance it and withstand it.

* * *

All this rests on the assumption that Stalin means what he says, and that what he says is to be taken seriously. Stalin's declaration must be taken very seriously. It is not an election speech and it is not just "propaganda." It is a statement of policy. It is so serious that it must in fact become the major premise and controlling consideration in our own foreign policy, and that of all other states with which we are closely associated. It is much too serious to be met by hysteria, by pinpricks, or by chronic bad temper.

We know what the Soviet Union intends to do in the next 15 or 20 years. We shall not deter her or deflect her except as we too know, by an equally cool calculation, what we can do and must do, in the realm of power where we are at least equal, and in the imponderables where we can be greatly superior.

* * *

For what Stalin offers the people of the world is no Communist Utopia. It is the prospect of a mighty Soviet state in which the welfare of the people and their liberties are subordinated to military power. To the other peoples he does not offer security, power, welfare or liberty. We can, if we have the moral energy, offer all of them.

No Need To Travel

Once a week or so we print a dispatch from Paul Scott Mowrer on how things are going in France.

Apparently, you don't have to go to France to find out what is going on in the world. For instance, he said in his last piece:

"But the repeated pressures, very natural, from labor unions for higher wages to keep up with higher prices, and the support given the unions by the now-dominant leftist parties, have made inflation hard to control."

Shucks, you don't have to go to Paris to write that—or to see it. You can see it in Washington and write it in Chicago.—Chicago Daily News.

is nothing more heart-grIPPING than tragic death of little children who have just begun to learn the joy of life.

And then, too, what good is there to a prosperous and peaceful world to parents who have lost a child?

All little fellows like to play with matches. And the world is full of men who have escaped death by the skin of their teeth when they were youngsters and pilfered matches from the kitchen.

But sometimes—and too often—children do burn to death from playing with matches. The risks are great enough for parents to take every precaution to put match boxes far out of reach and to lecture and punish little boys and girls who do play with matches.—Tuscaloosa News.

* * *

WORTH INVESTIGATING

Sen. Bankhead wants a congressional investigation into the shortage of shirts, underwear and other cotton goods. He has introduced a Senate resolution to authorize the agriculture committee to make an inquiry and recommend "appropriate legislation."

Bankhead said he had been informed government regulations require cotton mills to "set aside a fixed percentage of their products for export to foreign countries," and it is his view that these regulations should be abandoned until "ordinary and normal requirements" in this country are met.

Many an American male, short on shirts and shorts, will not be averse to a congressional look-see into this particular shortage. They not only are clamoring for these items, but, like the senator, are extremely curious why the scarcity is so acute when millions of men haven't been buying shirts for several years and at least some production has been in process.

As for Sen. Bankhead's suggestion that the set-aside for export should be discontinued, somebody (we have them in every community) will cry that foreign countries are entitled to a share of what we produce. That may be so in normal times, but we mustn't overlook the fact that most men hunting shirts and shorts in this country today are the very same ones who won the recent war.

We've said nothing was too good for them and we made them many promises when the heat was on. A good time to start doing something about it is to get them a shirt even if men in foreign countries have to wait awhile. If a congressional investigation can accomplish anything along that line we are for it.—Dothan Eagle.

* * *

DAUGHTER, MEET DADDY

Tuesday night a depressed young man with a discharge button on his lapel caught us at The Tribune office. We talked around for a while, then we found what was really on his mind.

His daughter, aged about 12 or 14 months, "doesn't recognize daddy."

She starts crying "Mama!" every time daddy picks her up.

It seems that this young man returned only last Saturday, three days ago, from the far-flung Pacific war area. He had been told in letters how this little first-born baby in his family was looking forward to meeting her daddy for the first time.

He apparently was all set to find a precious bundle of humanity ready to take him to heart. He did not expect this cool reception that has got him "down" now.

We tried to bring that fine young fellow back to earth. To show him how a 14-month-old baby cannot possibly know her parents or her friends until she has had an opportunity to "depend" upon the person.

We advised him to feed her, to change her underthings and to do those many other little things which are so large in the life of a baby. Surely she will know daddy and love him as soon as she finds out who he is.

As far as that goes, adults are much the same way. They gain friendships by finding

no tire chains.

Another use of the comma is to set off phrases in a series, as "In the Spring, in the Summer, and in the Fall this climate is agreeable."

* * *

folks upon whom they can depend for help, for understanding, for companionship and for counsel in the little things of life. It just happens that the big thing called life is made up of a flock of little things.—Tallassee Tribune.

* * *

THE CLOAKROOM GLADIATORS

Horseplay in the congressional cloakrooms is always difficult to check. The boys—especially on the Democratic side—are apt to let loose sometimes behind doors, but it is hard to get the exact truth about the scraps. Maybe it is because congressmen are better speakers than reporters.

Anyway, it seems from all reports that Frank Boykin (Everything's Made for Love, Buddy) had some harsh words for Luther Patrick, a good-natured gentleman from Jefferson who has found more than once that not everybody takes a joke.

Luther weighs in at 180. Frank tips the scales at 260.

Actually no blows were struck and no blood was shed. But some feelings were badly bruised.

Also angry at Luther because of remarks he made in Birmingham were Rep. George Andrews (weighing about 152) and Rep. Gibson, of Georgia (weight unknown, but wind velocity high).

We hope the more even-tempered members of the Alabama congressional delegation have by this time taken the gentlemen aside and convinced them that they should resume diplomatic relations.

All Alabama congressmen and the two senators usually break bread together on Thursday afternoon in the speaker's dining room, and out of these meetings come some good, unified work for Alabama. It is all right for the fellows to storm at each other occasionally in that hectic place where nerves are apt to get on edge, but it is to be hoped that they will be able to work together for the common cause—regardless of who sits where in the "liberal," "conservative" and "reactionary" seats.

All of them should be good Alabama Democrats first of all.—Gadsden Times.

THE BETTER WAY

An elderly Scot told his minister that he was about to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. "And when I'm there," said the pilgrim complacently, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud on the top of Mount Sinai."

The minister looked at him and said, gravely, "Sandy, take my advice. Bide at home and keep them instead."—Christian Science Monitor.

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Broader Program Proposed As Aim Of Inter-Club Council

Enlargement of the Birmingham Inter-Club Council into a potent and influential organization in civic and municipal affairs was urged yesterday by its members at a luncheon meeting at the Tutwiler Hotel.

Wallace Falkner, president of the council, who expressed agreement with members who criticized the present progress of the organization, appointed a committee to make a study of the recommendation for enlargement of the group.

Members who recommended an enlargement of the council included James G. Fletcher, Don Campbell and George C. Wendling.

Mr. Fletcher declared the council is "just another glorified club" until it grows in numbers and gets some money. He suggested that the council be reorganized into an organization of several hundred members. At present, the council is made up of representative of 34 civic organizations and these members do not carry through with the proposals of the council, Mr. Fletcher asserted.

MR. FALKNER AGREED THAT THE COUNCIL could make itself

more influential in its objective to help build a better Birmingham. "I'm sick and tired of resolving and getting nowhere," he said. "I believe that we can organize on a sounder basis."

As members of the committee to study the reorganization plan, Mr. Falkner appointed Don Campbell, chairman; Mr. Fletcher, Paul Meeks, Mr. Wendling, Miss Mina Migliconico, Miss Kathryn Oliver and Lionel Baxter.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce could be given valuable help by such an organization, Mr. Campbell pointed out. At present, he said, the chamber can't accomplish any more because it lacks the money. The City Commission, he said, would be encouraged to undertake many more projects if it had the encouragement and backing of a powerful citywide civic organization.

A membership drive spurred by a speaking program was suggested by Clarence Boggan.

Mr. Falkner said the council meeting was the most gratifying one he had ever attended. It shows a fine sentiment by the members to accomplish something, he added.

2,132 Army Vets On Transport From Manila; Other Ships Due

By The Associated Press

Four ships with 2,769 service personnel are scheduled to arrive today at two East Coast ports, while 5,975 troops are due to debark from 12 transports at four Pacific Coast ports.

Arriving at New York are three vessels with 2,743 while one ship with 26 men is due at Norfolk, Va. West Coast arrivals include: San Francisco, three ships, 3,632; Los Angeles, one vessel, 901; Seattle, Wash., one transport, 35; San Diego, Calif., seven transports, 1,407.

Ships and units arriving: AT NEW YORK—Aiken Victory from Bremerhaven, 1,391 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Batteries A, B, C, and Service Battery of 975th Field

Artillery Battalion; Companies A, B, E, Reconnaissance Company and Medical Detachment of 893rd Tank Destroyer Battalion; Companies A and C of 286th Engineer Combat Battalion.

Miscellaneous on following vessels: Sedalia Victory from Le Havre, 463 troops, 14 nurses and two Wacs; Texarkana Victory from Antwerp, 873.

AT NORFOLK—Chagres from Bremerhaven, six Army and 20 miscellaneous Navy personnel.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous on following: Sea Flasher from Manila, 2,132 Army; Pennant from Manila, 1,463 Army; Bald Eagle from Pearl Harbor, 28 Navy.

AT LOS ANGELES—Sergeant Bay from Honolulu, 901 miscellaneous personnel (due originally yesterday).

AT SEATTLE—U. S. S. Grafton from Guam, 35 miscellaneous troops.

AT SAN DIEGO—Miscellaneous on following: Assault cargo ship Prince George, 528 Navy and Marine; Submarine Brill, 47 Navy; LCIs 993 and 997, two Navy; Escort Carrier Hogatt Bay, 830 Marines; Aventinus and Fabius, no passenger information.

8,604 Veterans Leave Frankfurt In 24 Hours

FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 12.—(P)—The U. S. Army said yesterday that 8,604 troops were started for the United States in the preceding 24 hours.

The 569th and 443rd Anti-Aircraft Battalions, 231st Station Hospital, 244th Field Artillery Battalion, 609th Ordnance Battalion and Fourth Group Regulation Station were at sea. The 40th Amphibious

RADIO LOG

The News-Age-Herald is not responsible for last-minute changes.

WSGN 610k | WBRC 960k | WAPI 1070k | WJLD 1400k

News ABC N-NBC C-CBS M-Mutual O-Orchestra

TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 5 P.M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT

5:00—Terry and Pirates, A	INS News	Cimarron Tavern, C	AP News
5:15—Tennessee Jed, ABC	Melodies in Rain	Jimmie Willson Sings	Modern Music
5:30—Jack Armstrong, ABC	Twilight Time	Vance & UP News	Midnight, M
5:45—Comie Club	Sports Review	UP News with	Tom Mix, MBS
5:55—Miss Ann	Interlude	Lionel Baxter	Curley Bradley
6:00—Home Edition	Supper Club, NBC	Jack Kirkwood, CBS	Fulton Lewis, MBS
6:15—Raymond Swing, ABC	News of World, NBC	Jack Smith Show, C	Kern Kobblers, MBS
6:30—Education at Work	Dinner Dance	Amer. Melody Hour, C	Songs and Music
6:45—Judge Feidelson	Richard Harkness, N	Bob Hannon	Inside of Sports, M
7:00—Lum and Abner, ABC	Follies of 1945, N	Big Town, CBS	Leave It to Girls, M
7:15—Elmer Davis, ABC	Margaret Whiting	Steve and Lorelei	Comedy Show
7:30—To Be Reassuring, A	Date with Judy, NBC	Theater of Romance	Adv. of Falcon, MBS
7:45—New Program	Louise Erickson	Death Takes H'day	Mystery Drama
7:55—From New York	John Brown	+Bill Henry, News, C	James Meighan
8:00—Guy Lombardo, ABC	Amos 'n' Andy, N	Inner Sanctum, CBS	+Gabriel Heatter, M
8:15—Royal Canadians	Hattie McDaniel	Your Host	on the Beam
8:30—Drs. Talk It Over, A	McGee & Melly, N	Alabama College	Forum of the Air, M
8:45—Technical Discussion	Dramatic Dept.	Drama Dept.	Discussion Program
8:55—Front Page, ABC	Billy Mills Orch.	from Campus	S. Theodore Granik
9:00—Republican Club	Bob Hope, NBC	+Bob Crosby, CBS	as Moderator
9:15—Herbert Hoover	Betty Hutton	Anita Gordon, Guest	+Evening Melodies
9:30—Gay Claridge, ABC	Red Skelton, NBC	+Little Concerts	The Better Half, M
9:45—Dance Orchestra	Anita Ellis, voc.	Dr. Henry Edwards	Quiz: Tiny Ruffner
10:00—World News	+INS News	+News & Analysis, C	Songs in the Night
10:15—Headlines in Sports	+Hark, UP News	Feature Story	Famous Tunes
10:30—Marine Recalling	Wood Open House	+UP News	+Eddy Howard, MBS
10:45—Meadowbrook Club	Milton Berle	Swing Time	Popular Dance
11:00—Casino Gardens, ABC	+Musica, NBC	+News, CBS	Masterworks of Music
11:15—Dance Music	Jeannette MacKenna	+WAPI Presents	Select Recordings
11:30—Boogie Woogie Time	Richard Paige	+Stan Kenton, CBS	+Art Kassel, MBS
11:45—Hot Jive Music	Whitely Berquist	Dance Music	+Dance Orchestra
11:55—News, ABC	+AP News	from New York	+AP News
12:00—Signoff	Signoff	+News, CBS	Signoff

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 5 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

5:00—Tuneup Time	Silent	Silent	Silent
5:15—Gospel Hour	Silent	Silent	Silent
5:30—Rev. Frank Johnson	Silent	Silent	Silent
5:45—Rhythm Makers	Silent	Silent	Silent
6:00—Farmhouse	Silent	Silent	Silent
6:15—Southern Echoes	Silent	Silent	Silent
6:30—Church of the Air	Silent	Silent	Silent
6:45—Rev. C. T. Douglas	Silent	Silent	Silent
7:00—AP News	Silent	Silent	Silent
7:15—Rise 'n' Shine	Silent	Silent	Silent
7:30—Top of the Morning	Silent	Silent	Silent
7:45—AP News	Silent	Silent	Silent
8:00—Breakfast Club, ABC	+INS News	+Morning News, CBS	+Frazier Hunt, MBS
8:15—Don McNeill	Thoughts to Remember	Roundup Time with	Old and New Tunes
8:30—Sam Cowling	Musical Pictures	Joe Rumore's	Played for You
8:45—Eddie Ballantine	+INS News	Old Favorites and	Popular Tunes
9:00—My True Story, ABC	+Robert T. John, N	Sincerely, Kenny Baker	Each Morning
9:15—News & Crocker, A	Good Morning, Ladies	Strange Romance, C	Mail Cards, Letters
9:30—Hymns of Churches, A	Road of Life, NBC	Most Beloved Melodies	to Robert Your, m.c.
9:45—Listening Post, ABC	+Serenade	Jimmie Willson Sings	Dear Public
10:00—Breakfast in H'ood, A	+Fred Waring, NBC	Orch. & Glee Club	A Woman's Life, C
10:15—Tom Breneman	+Barry Cameron, N	David Harum, NBC	Organ Quiz
10:30—Gilbert Martyn, ABC	Homer Rodheaver	Neighborhood Movies	+Kate Smith Speaks
10:45—Ted Malone, ABC	+INS News	Big Sister, CBS	Big Sister, CBS
11:00—Glamor Manor, ABC	Helen Jepson	Our Gal Sunday, CBS	1400 Club
11:15—Cliff Arquette	Town Talk	Life Beautiful, CBS	News for Women, M
11:30—News	Ma Perkins, CBS	+Auburn News	Hit Tunes
11:45—Helen Jepson	Ma Perkins, CBS	Road of Life, CBS	John J. Anthony, M
12:00—Baukhage, ABC	Ma Perkins, CBS	Second Mrs. Burton, C	+Cedric Belfrage, MBS
12:15—Hi, Neighbor	Ma Perkins, CBS	Rosemary, CBS	Queen for a Day, M
12:30—The Harmonizers	Ma Perkins, CBS	Treasure Salute	Jack Bailey, emcee
12:45—Haden's Miller's	Ma Perkins, CBS	Try 'n' Find Me, C	+Atomic Boogie Hour
1:00—John B. Kennedy, A	Ma Perkins, CBS	+News & Interviews	Favorite Rhythms
1:15—Hits and Encores	Ma Perkins, CBS	WAPI Model Kitchen	Red, Hot and Blue
1:30—Bride and Groom, A	Ma Perkins, CBS	Copeland & Willson	Old and New
1:45—John Nelson	Ma Perkins, CBS	Houseparty, CBS	+Erskine Johnson, M
2:00—Alabama Jamboree	Ma Perkins, CBS	Art Linkletter	Southland Memories
2:15—Band Parade	Ma Perkins, CBS	Ala. Hayride Jamboree	+Mutual Melody Hour
2:30—Olivia Parade	Ma Perkins, CBS	Hillbilly and	Hit Tunes
2:45—Ladies Be Seated, A	Ma Perkins, CBS	Popular Tunes	+Solid Sailing
3:00—Jack Berch, ABC	Ma Perkins, CBS	with Ralph Rogers	+AP News
3:15—Jack Berch, ABC	Ma Perkins, CBS	+UP News	Goodwill Hour
3:30—Black & White Revue	Ma Perkins, CBS	Sparrow & Hawk, C	+Furniture Follies
3:45—Swing Serenade	Ma Perkins, CBS		
4:00—Echoes of the South	Ma Perkins, CBS		
4:15—Spirituals	Ma Perkins, CBS		
4:30—In the Groove	Ma Perkins, CBS		
4:45—Hop Harrigan, ABC	Ma Perkins, CBS		

Florence Gets New Station

BY LILY MAY CALDWELL
Radio, Drama, Music Editor

More news of former Birmingham folks who are in the radio business comes today in a letter from Joe T. Van Sandt, former classified advertising salesman for The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, who is one of the owners and general manager of the new Florence Broadcasting Company.

Joe's partner is Col. C. W. Anderson, who for more than 25 years has been distributor for these papers in Florence.

Ground has been broken and work is under way on construction of the WJOI radio station studio building in Florence, and broadcasting is expected to get started sometime in March.

"We are making extensive plans and program set-ups for the new North Alabama station," Joe writes me, "and are lining up shows and talent."

broadcast over the ABC Network for which he had been serving as commentator. . . . Former President Herbert Hoover, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Gov. Edward Maitain, of Pennsylvania, will be the speakers at the annual Lincoln Day dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, to be broadcast over ABC-WSGN from 9 until 9:30 tonight.

ADVENTURES OF THE FALCON on Mutual-WJLD tonight will find Mike Waring facing the problem of how valuable is oil. . . . "Death Paints in Oils" is the title of tonight's episode of the murder mystery series, and Mike becomes involved with a group of German agents and discovers that the title of the drama has meaning he never appreciated.

DRAMA will highlight the entertainment on WAPI-CBS tonight, with Alan Ladd, of the movies,



\$2,000 PEKE PUP—Most perfect puppy in London's first Pekinese show since the war, Chian Kai of Sunnyford (center) poses snootily with her buddies Vishinsky (left) and Monty in the arms of Joyce Elliott. Weighing four pounds and carrying her nose right in the middle of her face (as Pekes rarely do), Chian Kai was worth a cool \$2,000.

Physician Sees Need To Release Medical Men From Service

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—(P)—A prominent medical educator asserted yesterday that high American standards might be "compromised" by keeping young physicians in the Army and Navy too long.

Dr. Perrin H. Long, director of the department of preventive medicine at Johns Hopkins University, expressed this view in a talk before the 42nd annual Congress of Medical Education and Licensure.

THIS COUNTRY'S HIGH medical standards, Dr. Long said, are "the direct result of a calculated program for the continuous education of the young physician."

"The selection of the bulk of young medical men in this country for service in the armed forces interrupts this program and transfers these individuals to the relatively limited sterile fields of military medicine, at a time in their careers when their seeds of productivity in medical research normally begins to sprout."

"Present standards of American medicine will be compromised," Dr. Long declared, unless "these young men (are) returned to the laboratories and clinics of this country within a reasonable period."

Dr. Wilbur C. Davidson, dean of the Duke University medical school, asserted a tour of European medical schools and clinics convinced him that medical education abroad "is not as good as most physicians formerly thought."

"IT HAS BEEN PROFOUNDLY affected by the war both from the

Dust Bowl Scare Exaggerated, Say Those Out There

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—(P)—There's plenty of dust in Western Kansas and Oklahoma these days—and it's not all on the ground—but recent dust "storms" are nothing compared to the black blizzards which made this area a dustbowl nearly a decade ago.

That's the consensus among many farmers who stuck it out through those trying times when dust and sand drifted high on their fences and buried their crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture said in Washington last week that a new dust bowl appeared to be forming in the Western Kansas and Oklahoma redlands. But state agriculture officials and numerous other hardy Oklahomans and Kansans say no.

It's dry, all right, and the rivers aren't too high, and once in a while a little Oklahoma dust blows into Kansas—or vice versa. But on the whole, they reported, they are "holding their own."

Marble Tournament To Be At Five Points

Plans for a marble tournament and a series of ping-pong games are being completed by the Five Points Community "Y" of the Birmingham Y. M. C. A. organization, according to C. W. Whitehead, director.

Dr. J. Rupert McGregor was speaker at the Four Square Club, sponsored by the Five Points "Y" group and discussed "Tongues," in which he described the tongues of birds and beasts and the unruly tongue of many human beings.

A number of magic tricks was given by Prof. M. Smith, a magician at the program and meeting held at Highlands Methodist Church.

Strike-Born Quiet Irks Corner

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—(P)—Patrolman Joe Ferry said today the lack of noise caused by the strike of the Philadelphia Transportation Company is giving him the jitters. For months, Joe said, he has been on duty at a subway station watching the clattering trains pick up thousands of persons.

"I don't like this quiet," he commented. "I don't feel at home. Gives you too much time to think. I just can't wait until the trains get going and give me some noise to make music in my ears."

Elsewhere in the city, the strike, paralyzing transportation of 2,000-000 persons, brought these results: Several industrial plants reported widespread absenteeism, although car pools brought thousands to work.

However, Metalweld, Inc., employing 56 workers, reported that only one man failed to show up. He was ill.

Twenty youths, scheduled for Army induction or pre-induction examinations, were stranded by the strike when they found there was no transportation available from their outlying draft board office to the downtown armory.

Public and parochial schools, helped by advance planning, were only slightly affected. Chartered school buses were in operation. Traffic was as congested in downtown areas as on an Army-

Navy football day. Police took 18 minutes to drive one n. it block stretch on Chestnut Street.

If you must let potatoes stand after paring, add a teaspoon of salt to each cup of water covering them.

Skiing has become one of Quebec's major winter attractions.

TO-NIGHT
TOMORROW ALRIGHT
Dependable
ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE
CAUTION: TAKE ONLY AS DIRECTED
Nature's Remedy
GET A 25¢ BOX
NR TABLETS—NR

CAT'S PAW
Finest Rubber Heels & Soles!
AT ALL GOOD SHOE SERVICE STORES

GAS APPLIANCES
Gas Ranges --- Gas Water Heaters
Hot Plates --- Heating Equipment
We maintain our own installations . . . call our service department for immediate installations on all gas equipment.
PHONE 6-1405
GAS EQUIPMENT CO.

IF SCALP ITCHES
Don't scratch it. Check tormenting itching of dry scalp, remove loose dandruff with
MOROLINE HAIR TONIC

**Handle Your Money
More Safely**
Pay With
STEINER
Bank
Checks
20 CHECKS
for \$1
No minimum balance required.
Only cost is 5c for each check.
Steiner Bros. Bank
1st Ave., 21st St.—Since 1888

NEWBERRY'S
VALENTINE DAY
Super-Specials!
The Perfect Valentine Gift!
Blooming AZALEA PLANTS
Umm . . . Candy!
Assorted Chocolates

• **MERCY MERCY**
Jesse Perry

• **THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S**
Bing Crosby

• **BE-BABA-LEBA**

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TUNE IN

WSGN

610 on Your Dial

9:00 A. M.

My True Story

Fascinating Human
Adventure

9:30 A. M.

Hymns All Churches

Inspirational! Music
for All

9:45 A. M.

Listening Post

Dramatizing Exciting
Stories

10:30 A. M.

Gilbert Martyn

Your Midmorning
Newscast

The News-Age-Herald Station

Right Of Churchill To Sell His Speeches Disputed In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 12.—(AP)—Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill's right to sell for publication the secret wartime speeches he delivered in the House of Commons was questioned yesterday in Commons, with Prime Minister Attlee upholding the right of a member to publish his speeches.

Churchill recently sold three of the speeches to Life magazine for an unannounced sum.

Laborite Tom Driberg asked whether Attlee would have published Churchill's and other members' secret speeches, "of which certifiably authentic records exist." Driberg also asked if Attlee would explain "how it is that some of these speeches have been published" and if the copyright to them belongs exclusively to the man who made them.

Attlee said "no official record was kept either by the House or the government" of the speeches. Declaring it was "entirely a matter for the member" to publish his speeches, Attlee said that he wanted to "take legal advice before answering" the question about ownership or copyright.

Willys-Overland Motors Employees Given Raise

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 12.—(AP)—Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., has granted increases of 10 cents an hour to all UAW-CIO hourly and salaried employees and 10 cents an hour in the base of incentive and production workers.

William E. Paris, operations manager of the company, and Richard T. Gosser, regional director of the union said the agreement, effective Monday, would continue until the wage pattern of the automobile industry is established definitely, at which time the wage status of UAW-CIO workers would be renegotiated.

Approximately 3,500 workers will be affected by the agreement, which represents an estimated increase of \$60,000 monthly in the company payroll.

The new wage scale was ratified yesterday by members of the UAW-CIO unit.

his musical autograph to be played by Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians over ABC-WSGN tonight. Other tunes and the celebrities who chose them are "Take Care," Alice Faye; "No Can Do," Marie McDonald. The Hit of the Week, collective favorite of Lombardo fans, is "I Can't Begin to Tell You." ... And the Favorite Five medley chosen by the Purple Heart veterans of the U. S. Naval Hospital in New Orleans will include "Easter Parade," "Chloe," "Some Sunday Morning," "Louise" and "You'd Be So Nice to Come Home to." ... Chester Morrison, who is heard at 8:55 p.m. each Monday through Friday on The News-Age-Herald station, will comment on his travels and experiences when he worked as an AP newsman, and on The New York Post, Boston Transcript, Boston Herald and Chicago Sun and will give an account of his overseas duty as war correspondent after Pearl Harbor. ... He was in the North African campaign, in England and in France, and after V-E Day remained in London for six weeks to



ALICE FAYE

Bardin, Top Scientist, Worked In Steel Mill

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—(NANA)—Ivan Bardin, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, and recently named for election to the Supreme Soviet by the voters of the Kazan area, is one of the most popular figures in this country. He has previously been given the title of hero of Socialist labor and awarded the Stalin prize for his scientific contributions to the iron and steel industry here.

The talented scientist had to struggle hard for existence in his youth. Born into a tailor's family in 1883, he was orphaned at an early age when all other members of his family died of cholera. The boy was apprenticed to a handicraftsman and, while working all day long in the shop, he managed to study. In his dreams he fancied himself becoming an engineer. Finally, overcoming incredible obstacles, he succeeded in entering the Kiev Polytechnical Institute. Cutting firewood and unloading barges at night, he worked his way through the institute, but his troubles did not end there.

Bardin left for America in search of work. He found work as a common laborer at a plant in Gary, Ind. Returning to Russia, he found employment as a draftsman in what is now the Stalin Works in the Donbas area.

In 1929 the Soviet government entrusted Bardin with the construction of the Kuznetsk Steel Mills in Siberia. Under his direction, coal mines were sunk there, and upon discovery of sand, gravel and clay there, brick kilns were built.

In 1933 Barin was elected to membership in the Academy of Sciences. Bardin is now devoting his attention to problems connected with the employment of oxygen in metallurgical processes and at the same time is directing the Metallurgical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Theater of Romance program at 7:30 p.m. ... And Richard Widmark, radio headliner, will commit murder to achieve immortality in "The Man Who Couldn't Die" on Paul McGrath's Inner Sanctum mystery. ... Juvenile mischief will be the theme of "Saga of Lamey Link" on the crime drama Big Town at 7 o'clock. ... On the lighter side, Jack Smith will play host to Ted Straeter, pianist-orchestra leader, on his 6:15 p.m. show, and Birmingham's Roy McAllister, instructor of piano at the University of Alabama, will play "Intermezzo in A Major" and "Rhapsody in E Flat" by Brahms on the 9:30 Little Concerts. ... And 15-year-old Anita Gordon, Texas vocalist, will be Bob Crosby's guest at 9 o'clock.

ALAN LADD

SINGING FOLLIES GIRLS will feature Irving Berlin's spiritual ballad, "Abraham," on the Lincoln's birthday program on the Follies of 1946 program at 7 p.m. on NBC-WBRC, with Margaret Whiting offering "Day by Day" and "Breezing Along with the Breeze," and Johnny Desmond "Just a Little Fond Affection" and "In the Moon Mist." ... Harry Babbitt, star of the Kay Kyser show before joining the Navy, makes his reappearance on the air as a civilian tonight as guest on the Supper Club at 6 p.m. ... Fun galore awaits dial twisters when Red Skelton opens the Skelton scrapbook of satire to the chapter "Visiting Relatives" on the Red Skelton program at 9:30 p.m. and Junior and his grandmother visit Junior's rich uncle, J. Newton Numbskull.

Three Are Injured In Highway Crash

Three persons were injured when the car in which they were riding was in a collision on the Florida Short Route, south of Birmingham, about 10:30 last night.

Most seriously injured was Clarence Kelly, Route 4, Birmingham, who was admitted to Jefferson Hospital.

Injured in the same accident were W. I. McCurdy, 2128 Second Avenue, South; and Hoyt Mims, of Helena. Both were treated for lacerations of the head and face and dismissed.

In another out-of-city accident, Mrs. Maudie Tisdale, of Gardendale, was injured when she was struck by a car near her home. She was admitted to Jefferson Hospital last night.



FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM

SPRAINS AND STRAINS

MUSCULAR ACHES AND PAINS • STIFF JOINTS • BRUISES

What you **NEED** is
SLOAN'S LINIMENT

he added. "The United States today is the medical center of the world," asserted Dr. George F. Lull, associate general manager of the American Medical Association in Chicago, and formerly deputy surgeon general, U. S. Army Medical Corps.

"Better medicine is being taught and practiced in this country than in any other place," Dr. Lull said. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, of Stanford University, chairman of the American Medical Association's council on medical education and hospitals, joint sponsor of the congress with the Federation of State Medical Boards, praised American medical colleges.

Their graduates, he said, during the last 25 years have done "the best practical job in medical care and public health that has ever been done in the history of the world."

Judge Jones Qualifies

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Feb. 12.—Probate Judge Thomas W. Jones today had qualified to be a candidate in the Democratic primary election in May to succeed himself. He was probate clerk for 12 years under the late Judge W. T. Lawler. He became probate judge in 1917 and served until 1935, when Judge W. E. Butler succeeded him. Judge Jones began his present six-year term in 1941.

Chile is being urged to lower its airmail rates in line with those of the United States.

Piles! Ow!! —But He SMILES, Now

Be wise as he was. Use same formula used by doctors adjunctively at noted Thornton & Minor Clinic. Surprising QUICK palliative relief of pain, itch, soreness. Helps soften and tends to shrink swelling. Get tube Thornton & Minor's Rectal Ointment—or Thornton & Minor Rectal Suppositories. Follow label directions. If not delighted with this DOCTORS' way, low cost refunded on request.

At all good drug stores everywhere—in Birmingham at Liggett's.—Adv.

Quickly Relieves Distress of Sneezy, Stuffy Head Colds

Special Double Duty Nose Drops

A little Va-tro-nol up each nostril promptly relieves sniffly, stuffy distress of head colds—makes breathing easier.

Also helps prevent many colds from developing if used in time. Try it! You'll like it! Follow directions in package.

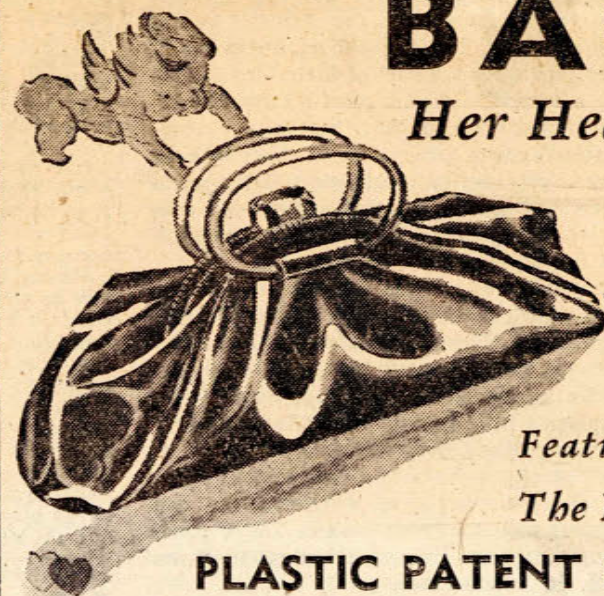
VICKS VA-TRO-NOL



\$1.98

Gorgeous deep red, healthy blooming plants; potted; wrapped in bright foil; ribbon tied with Valentine card attached.

Basement



BAG
Her Heart!

Featuring
The NEW

PLASTIC PATENT BAG

You could pay \$15 and not get a smarter bag. Stunning envelope style with zipper top. Wonderful assortment of colors.

\$2.98

Block Plastic Underarm Bag

You'll win her heart with one of these up-to-the-minute bag hits! They're washable and colors that are "out of this world." See them! Good assortment of colors.

\$4.98

Newberry's Bag Dept.—Main Floor

She'll Adore These
Printed Rayon

**Head
Scarfs**

\$1.98

Large size scarfs. Big floral pattern designs and solid colors of fuchsia, red, yellow, green and black.

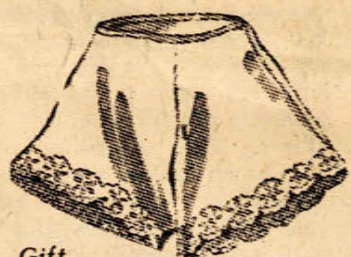
Main Floor



The most precious of all gifts for your valentine.

Good assortment of chocolates, nuts, fruits and creams. Cellophane wrapped with Valentine greetings.

\$1.98
2-lb. Box



Gift
RAYON PANTIES

Sizes 5-6-7. Color: tearose. Elastic waist. Fancy trim leg.

98c

Second Floor



Fruit-of-the-Loom
BLOUSE BEAUTIES

Crisp! Fresh! Red and white, and blue and white stripes!

\$1.50

Second Floor



GIFT COMPACT & LIPSTICK SETS

A gift thrill! The new plastic compact and contrasting color plastic (filled) lipstick container. It's a beauty!

\$1

Main Floor



The largest selection of Valentine cards in Birmingham. All types.

Main Floor

22 Newberry Co. 5¢ 10¢ 25¢ Stores

Corner 19th and Second Avenue

Eyes Change WITH THE YEARS

Unless your eyes have been examined during the past one or two years, they may have outgrown your glasses. Have your eyes re-examined and fitted with correctly styled glasses by Brackin's.

Eyes Examined—Glasses Carefully Fitted

BRACKIN'S

20th St. at 4th Ave. — 205 N. 19th St., Bessemer
DR. T. TAYLOR, Registered Optometrist

On Credit 50¢ WEEK

Awaiting reports of
J.W.

L. CAUDLE

k

MEMORANDUM

Then, I do not know
what else she can
do - it was a matter
it seemed to me
for the State - it was
an ugly affair

Write a memo to AG

Maylon -

I think we should
wait + get Bureau
report - before

144-1-30

S. L. B.

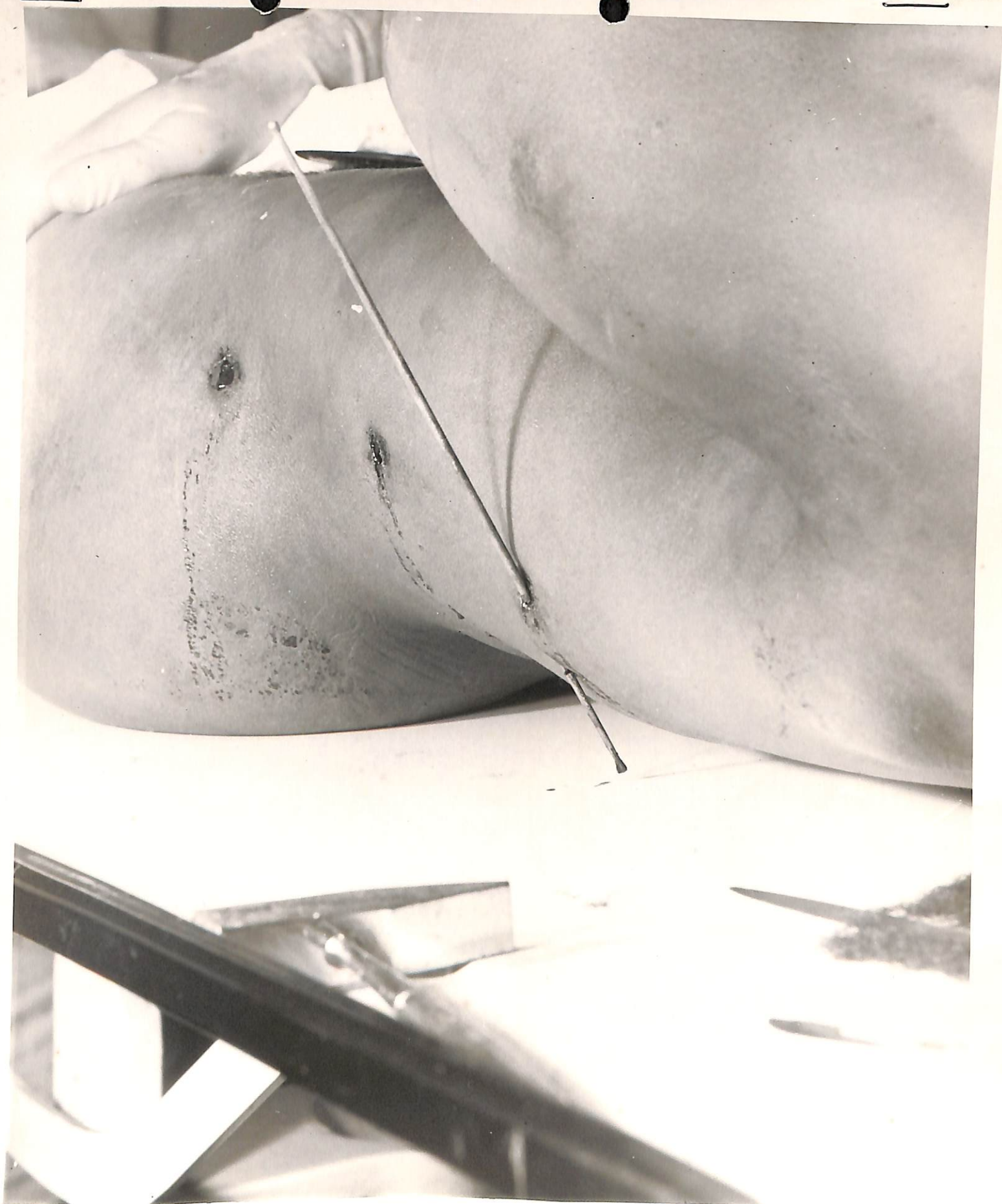
Assistant Attorney General (War) _____
Assistant Solicitor General _____
Director, FBI _____
Director of Prisons _____
Commissioner, Immigration & Naturalization _____
Pardon Attorney _____
Administrative Assistant _____
Executive Assistant _____
Director of Public Relations _____
Mr. Adams _____
Miss Brookley _____
Mr. Kostelanetz _____
Mr. Elliff _____
Mr. Erdahl _____
Mr. Fisher _____
Miss Hamlin _____
Mr. Hayes _____
Mr. McCauley _____
Mr. McInerney _____
Mr. Turner Smith _____



Bullet wound of entrance through cranium showing fracture, bulging of brain tissue and hemorrhage into surrounding soft tissue.

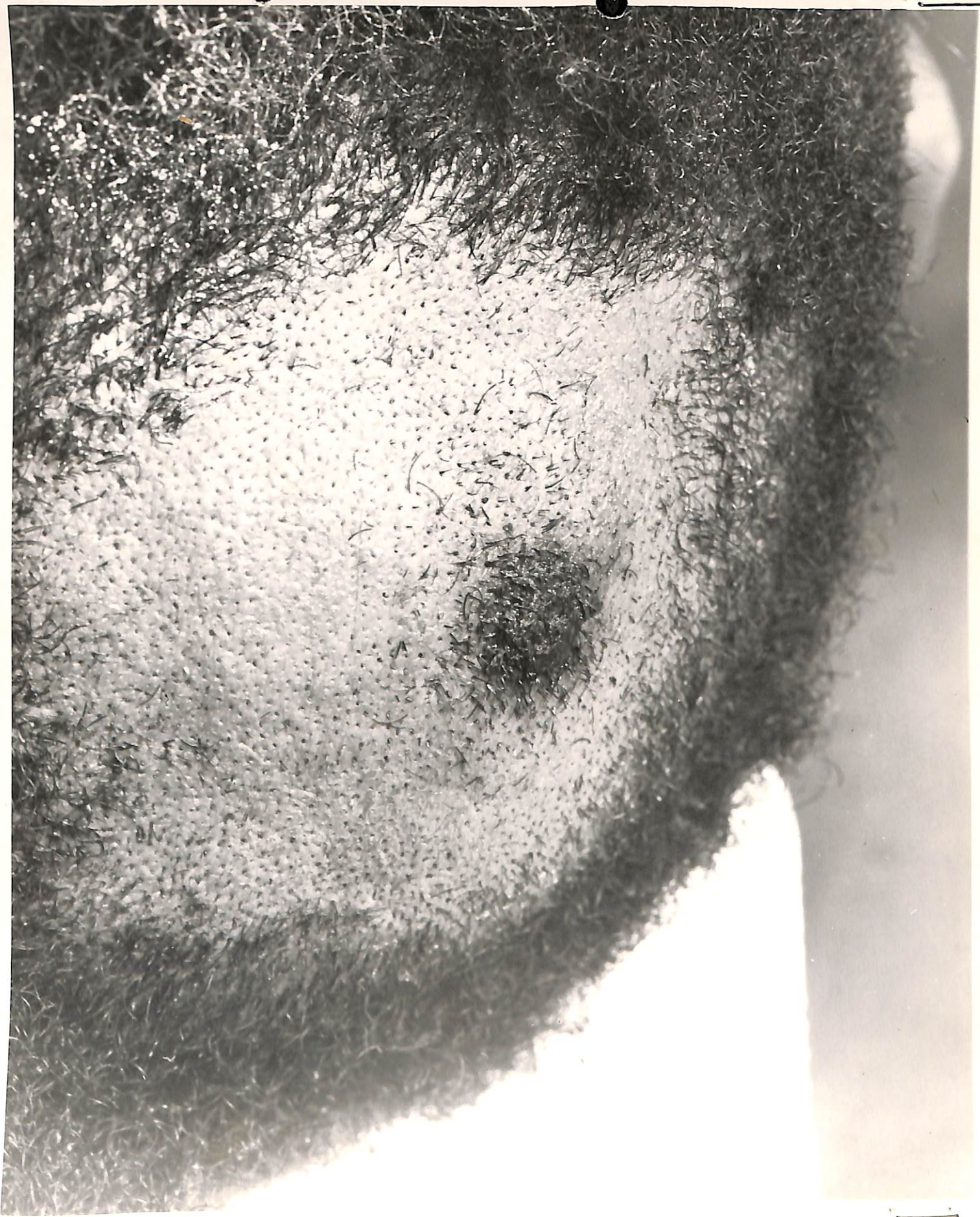


Bullet wounds, left flank

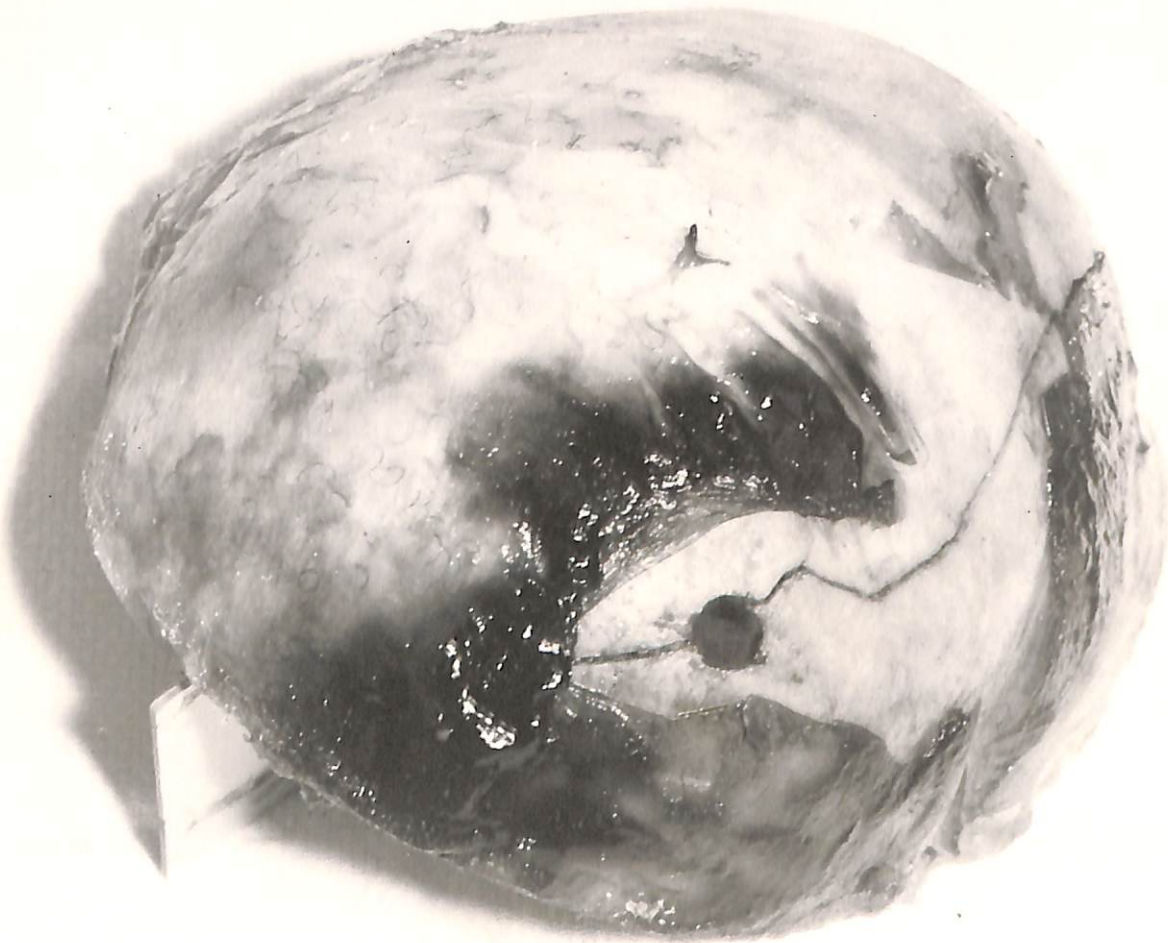


.Bullet wounds of left flank area with probe showing direction of the missile from the front side.

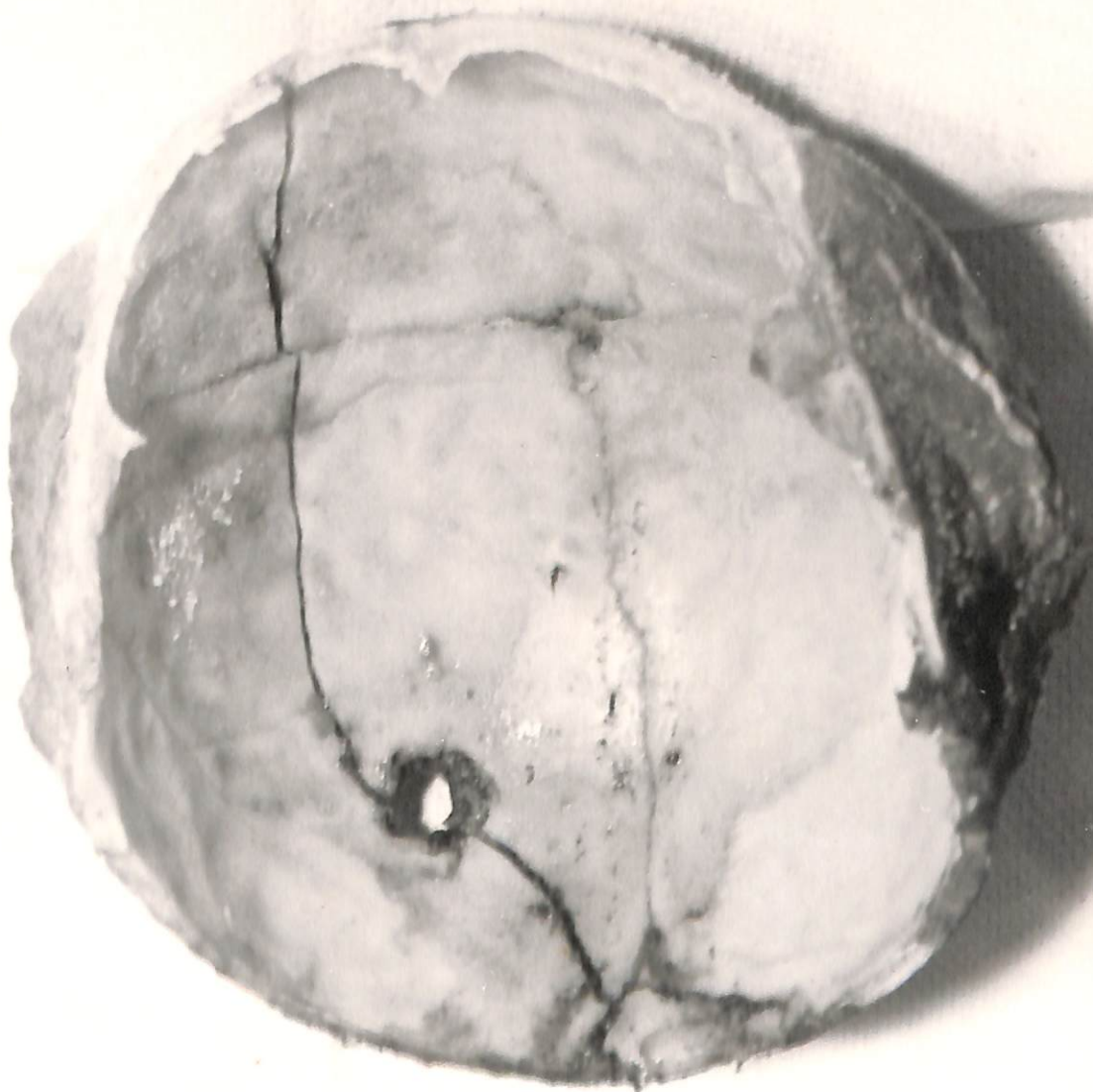




Bullet wound of right upper posterior scalp (wound of entrance)



BULLET WOUND OF ENTRANCE



Bullet exit wound viewed from inner surface of skull. Note complete linear fracture, also, the breaking away of the inner table of the bone.

Autopsy Report

Name: Timothy Hood
 Sex: Colored male
 Age: 23 years

The autopsy was performed at Collins-Higgins Funeral Home, 2710 Clarendon Avenue, South, Bessemer, Alabama. Those present were: Arthur D. Shores (attorney), the funeral home proprietors and attendants. Miss Dora Henley made various photographs of the bullet wounds.

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION: The body is that of a husky, well developed and well nourished, young adult male 187 cm (6 feet, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) long. Complete embalming has been done. The external surfaces are natural except for bullet wounds and a small superficial laceration of the dorsal surface of left fourth finger overlying the proximal portion of the proximal interphalangeal joint. Coagulated and partly dried blood clot fills the left auditory canal and stains the surrounding skin of the auditory vestibule. In the left flank area there are three bullet wounds. These are located one above the other from the upper part of the left hip to the lower part of the thorax. The lowest wound is located 4 cm below the crest and 4.5 cm posterior to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. The opening is slightly ovoid and measures 1 x 0.7 cms. The bullet path can be followed through the soft tissues of the gluteal area to a point 21 cm from its entrance located beneath the skin in the left posterior superior buttocks just lateral to the intergluteal fold. This bullet is recovered and measures 1.2 x 0.7 cm. It is estimated to be of 32 calibre size. The skin overlying the terminus of the bullet shows a rounded hemorrhagic discoloration 2.5 cm in diameter, but the integument is not broken. A second bullet wound is located about the posterior axillary line in the middle of the left flank. The entrance wound is slightly ovoid and 1 x 0.6 cm. The bullet path can be followed posteriorly in almost a horizontal plane to a point located in the left mid lumbar area 13 cm from its entrance. At this site the skin shows a sharply outlined compression focus 0.6 cm in diameter. The focus is deeply blood stained. Along side it, is found the bullet which measures 1.2 x 0.7 cm with oblique flattening of its nose. It is, also, estimated to be of 32 calibre size. A third bullet wound is located on the posterior axillary line in the skin overlying the 10th rib. This wound shows entrance and exit openings located 2 cm apart. The entrance wound is ovoid, umbilicated, and measures 1 x 0.6 cm. The exit wound is more ovoid or elongate, everted and measures 1.2 x 0.4 cm. (See Photograph.) A probe can be readily passed through these openings (See photograph.) and on incision the bullet tract is blood stained and empty. Neither of these bullet wounds involves vital structures but merely pass through the soft tissue in the areas described.

HEAD:

Scalp: A fourth bullet wound is located in the right posterior superior cranium penetrating the posterior aspect of the right parietal bone. The wound here measures 0.7 cm in diameter. There is a slight mounding of the soft tissue in and immediately around the missile opening. (See photograph.) The skin about this opening is discolored a dark reddish black color in an area 1.2 cm in diameter. When the scalp is reflected the underlying soft tissues about the wound

Autopsy Report

2.

are infiltrated with blood over a large area above the parietal bone.

Skull: In the posterior portion of the right parietal bone 4 cm lateral to the midline and 8 cm posterior to the frontal-parietal suture there is a sharp circular defect in the bone. This defect is exactly 1 cm in diameter and its edges are sharp and clear. (See photograph.) There is a long fracture running anterior to this defect and parallel to the sagittal suture for a distance of 14 cm and posterior to the defect for a distance of 5 cm. Around the circular defect there is some subperiosteal hemorrhage with periosteal elevation. (See photograph.) Protruding from the defect there is a small mound of soft brain tissue. The average thickness of the skull is 5 mm. Examination of the inner skull surface shows a defect in the inner table corresponding to the one on the outer surface but distinctly larger measuring 1.8 cm in diameter. The edges of this defect are not sharp, more of the diploe can be seen and the size of the defect is greatest where the inner table cracked off from the diploe. It is noteworthy that the defect is more elliptical with more of the table missing on the left side. (See Photograph.)

Brain: 2.5 cm from the midline and 8 cm anterior to the posterior lip of the right occipital lobe there is a jagged defect in the brain substance 2.5 cm in diameter. There is a moderate amount of subarachnoid hemorrhage around this lesion and, also, around the medial aspects of both cerebral hemispheres just above the corpus callosum. Just above and running through the most posterior portion of the corpus callosum the brain is necrotic and hemorrhagic. There is, also, a large jagged defect in the left temporal lobe 4 cm from the anterior tip and 3 cm caudad from the fissure of Rolando. There is some subarachnoid hemorrhage in this area. On section the direction of the bullet is found to be downward in a diagonal direction from right to left at approximately a 45° angle with a slight anterior inclination. The bullet passes through the scalp, skull, dura upper mesial portion of the right parietal lobe, through the posterior tip of the corpus callosum, through the left ventricle which is filled with clot, through the temporal lobe below and posterior to the fissure of Rolando, through the dura again, into the petrous pyramid and lodges in the mastoid process. The pathway of the bullet is lined by necrotic brain tissue and old blood. The bullet found in the mastoid measures 1.0 cm in diameter, 1.5 cm in length and is considerable blunted and distorted.

BODY CAVITIES: There is an embalmer's trocar wound in the midline of the abdomen just above the umbilicus. The peritoneal cavity contains some brownish body fluid. The small intestines are collapsed and have been perforated by the trocar. There are, also, trocar puncture marks in the liver and diaphragm. The peritoneal surfaces throughout the cavity are shiny and glistening. The viscera are normally placed. Appendix is not remarkable. Mesenteric nodes are not involved. The left flank is carefully examined and at no point is the cavity penetrated. Pleural cavities are negative. Pericardial cavity is negative except for trocar wounds. The heart appears normal in size, approximate weight 350 gms. Its posterior surface shows some trocar wounds; otherwise nothing of notice is found. The lungs are not remarkable. The examination of abdominal viscera shows no significant anatomical changes.

Autopsy Report

ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS:

- (1) Bullet wounds, multiple, soft tissue, left flank with no vital organ trauma.
- (2) Bullet wound, cranio cerebral with extensive brain laceration, hemorrhage; fracture, longitudinal, right convexity of cranium and fracture, left petrous pyramid with bullet lodgement in mastoid process.

J. A. Cunningham, M. D.L. C. Posey, M. D.

Pathologists

JAC:LCP/gr

Autopsy Report
MICROSCOPIC REPORT

NAME: Timothy Hood
SEX: Colored Male
AGE: 23 years

Scalp: A section of the scalp wound shows a bullet tract through its middle. This is infiltrated with blood and contains disintegrated tissue. In the surface portion there is a deposit of irregular pigment. The surface epithelium is completely broken and replaced by small hemorrhage. The bullet tract through the scalp is infiltrated with blood.

Skin from flank: Section of the skin from one of the bullet wounds in the left flank shows a rather extensive extravasation of red cells into the soft fatty tissues.

Dura: A section of the dura in its falx cerebri shows a margin of the bullet wound described there and along one side there is a deposit of fibrin infiltrated with inflammatory cells, neutrophils. There is some extravasation of red cells.

Brain: A section of the cerebrum along the bullet tract shows extravasation of red cells in the perivascular spaces and beneath the arachnoid membrane. The tears in the brain tissue are evident where the tissue is superficially destroyed.

MICROSCOPIC DIAGNOSIS: Powder burns in scalp bullet wound.
The remainder of the sections are confirmatory
of the gross diagnosis.

L. C. POSEY
L. C. POSEY, M.D.

J. A. Cunningham
J. A. Cunningham, M.D.
Pathologists

LCP:JAC/gr

Summary: The findings in this case show that the patient received three bullet wounds in the left flank. These were all soft tissue wounds and did not involve any vital structures. Death was the result of the bullet wound of the head. This bullet entered the head from the right side posteriorly with a slight anterior inclination. The bullet passed at a 45° angle. Powder burning of the surface tissue is evident which would suggest a close range of the weapon when it was fired.

The Files

May 14, 1946

Mahlon L. Walters

MLW:LAK
144-1-30

Chief of Police Greenberry B. Fant;
William Ryan Weeks;
Civil Rights

S. L.

The facts, as established by investigation are, briefly, as follow:

mlw
8
Timothy Hood, colored, discharged Marine of Bessemer, Alabama, at about 10 P. M. boarded a one-man streetcar on the South Bessemer run at 24th Street and Dartmouth Avenue. He was seated in the colored section of the car immediately to the rear of the segregation sign which was maintained in accordance with local ordinance. There were more seats occupied by colored than by white persons at the time, but there was one vacant seat ahead of the segregation sign on one side. Hood tried to get a standing negro passenger to move the sign forward and sit in the vacant seat but he refused to do so. After several attempts to have the standee move the sign, Hood himself moved it forward and caused the sign to then be directly across from the rearmost seat occupied by white passengers and forward of the other segregation sign. The operator of the car, upon observing Hood's acts, at 27th Street and Dartmouth Avenue came back and asked him to move the sign back to where it had been previously. Hood told the operator to move it himself. The operator, allegedly in an effort to avert trouble, told Hood he would return his fare to him and asked Hood to leave the car. The operator returned to the forward end of the car and caused the center exit door to be opened but observed Hood approaching the front of the car whereupon he is reported to have said, "Boy, why don't you go out the rear door as you are supposed to?" to which Hood replied, "I'm going out the front door and I'm going to carry you with me". Hood is said to have pulled the operator off the car, the operator hit him in the head with his gun butt and they engaged in a fight during which

cc - Records ✓
Chrono.

Hood inflicted injuries requiring hospitalization of the operator for about five days and during which the operator, reaching under his left arm to fire five times, shot Hood, who was in his rear, holding and beating him. Upon being advised that "the law" was approaching, Hood desisted from his assault and ran into a nearby negro house where he was later found by the police who took him into custody.

A large crowd had gathered, two policemen from Bessemer, Fant and his son-in-law were present and Hood was placed in the rear seat of the police car. The crowd was ordered to move away and to clear the area. Except for the statement of the father of Hood, all witnesses state that Timothy Hood had never had handcuffs placed on him during the entire series of events. Fant states that he was standing at the open rear door of the car talking with Timothy Hood and asked him what he did with the gun (all the officers were under the erroneous impression that Hood had shot Weeks). Hood, said to have been cursing all the while, said he "hadn't had no damn gun" and then said, "I'll fix you just like I did him" and, reaching toward his right hip, lunged toward Fant who fired one shot which entered the top of Hood's head. Death resulted.

Hood's father is quoted as saying that when he looked at his deceased son in the car, one of the officers present had taken the handcuffs off and was putting them on his side. This is in direct conflict with all other witnesses who were in the immediate vicinity of the car; no other person admits having seen handcuffs on the deceased at any time.

The other witnesses present at the car state that when they saw Hood after he had been shot by Fant, his right hand was on his hip and his other hand was under his body. This indicates a possible variance with Fant's statement that Hood "made a lunge for me trying to grab me. I pulled my gun out as he lunged for me and shot him once in the top of the head as he was lunging out."

Israel Hood, father of the deceased, is quoted by several of the officials as having made statements at the time to the effect that he didn't understand Timothy and that he had had a lot of trouble with him since he got out of service.

Timothy Hood had been arrested by Police officer Lawton Grimes, Bessemer Police Department, Sergeant Bird of the Military Police, and another Military Policeman in 1945 for being improperly dressed in an Army uniform whereas he was in the Marine Corps. Hood is said to have engaged in a scuffle with the M.P.'s at his residence and is said to have struck one of them. He was allegedly cursing and swearing the Military Police and "talking about the white people" all the way to the City Hall and, upon arriving there, engaged the officers in another fight.

Under the test prescribed by the Screws case, it is concluded that no further action should be taken and that the case should be closed.

The Attorney General

Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General

Chief of Police Greenberry B. Fant;
William Ryan Weeks;
Civil Rights

May 14, 1946

TLC:MLW:LAK
144-1-30

S. L. B.

MLW
Investigation of the shooting and death of Marine veteran Timothy Hood near Birmingham, Alabama, on February 8, 1946, the subject of my memorandum of March 1, 1946, has been completed. There appears to be no basis for prosecution of Police Chief Greenberry B. Fant, Brighton, Alabama, or any of the other policemen involved in the matter.

A synopsis of the facts in the case is attached for your convenience.

Attachment

cc - Records ✓
Chrono.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Files

DATE: May 14, 1946

FROM : *MLW* Mahlon L. WaltersMLW:LAK
144-1-30SUBJECT: Chief of Police Greenberry B. Fant;
William Ryan Weeks;
Civil Rights

+LC

S. L. B.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General
FROM : Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General
SUBJECT: Chief of Police Greenberry B. Fant;
William Ryan Weeks;
Civil Rights

DATE: May 14, 1946

TLC:MLW:LAK
144-1-30

RECORD

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Attachment

HOLLIE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

get

TO : Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: CHIEF OF POLICE GREENBERRY
B. FANT; WILLIAM RYAN WEEKS
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DATE: May 7, 1946




Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 1, 1946, entitled "Chief of Police _____ Fant; W. R. Weeks." In accordance with your request, a preliminary investigation has been conducted and there is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Pierce Allen Pratt dated March 27, 1946 at Birmingham, Alabama.

I shall appreciate your advising me if any further action by this Bureau is desired.

Enclosure

RD
RECORD

144-1-30
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 8 1946
DIVISION OF RECORDS
CRIM.-CIVIL RIGHTS SEC.
SLB



The Files

May 14, 1946

Mahlon L. Walters

MLW:LAK
144-1-30

Chief of Police Greenberry B. Fant;
William Ryan Weeks;
Civil Rights

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Under the test prescribed by the Screws case, it is concluded that no further action should be taken and that the case should be closed.

CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION

(Criminal Division)

Date May 16, 1946

From: Turner L. Smith, Room 2116

To: Mr. Caudle

Remarks: The AG called me a month or so back suggesting
that the attached case be investigated. The investi-
gation has now been concluded and no civil rights
violation was established. It may be that Mr. Clark
has no further interest, but I am attaching the file^{memo}
in the event that you should decide to send it up to
him for his information.

Noted by AG
5/18/46
FILE T.L.C.
144-1-30
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 21 1946
CRIM.-CIVIL RIGHTS SEC.
CLB



Attorney General Clark

Washington

N.C.

From — Julia H. Cockcroft,
2106-13, East 65th
Seattle 5.

Mr. _____

CLIFFORD REEVES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
302 MASSEY BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
406 Massey Bldg.
June 11, 1946

Hon. Turner L. Smith, Chief
Civil Rights Section
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. (25)

Re: Timothy Hood

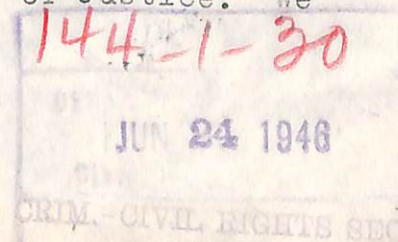
Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed herewith a brief statement supporting affidavits and other documents, which with our investigation, leads us to conclude that there has been a very definite violation of the criminal code, Sections 20 and 37 (18 U.S. C. A. Sections 52 and 88).

On February 8, 1946, a young Negro ex-marine, Timothy Hood, of Bessemer, Alabama, had been engaged in an altercation with a streetcar motorman. He was subsequently arrested by police officers from Bessemer, and placed in the patrol car to be carried to jail. The Chief of Police of Brighton, E. B. Fant, came on the scene and during the course of questioning the prisoner, drew his gun and shot the prisoner in the back of the head, which killed him instantly.

There was a coroner's investigation, who was assisted by the County Prosecutor. The result of their findings was justifiable homicide. The matter was never brought before the grand jury. Before taking the matter up with the Department of Justice, we placed the matter before the Governor of the State, who made an investigation and then advised that the matter be brought to the attention of the same County Prosecutor, who had already decided that the officer was justified in his act.

We feel that the enclosed editorial from our leading paper, the statements of witnesses and a copy of the Autopsy performed will give enough information that will merit an investigation by the Department of Justice. We



Hon. Turner L. Smith, Chief

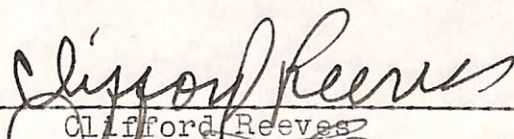
June 11, 1946

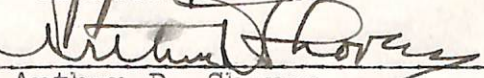
-2-

respectfully request the Department of Justice to investigate this matter with a view to ascertain and bring about criminal prosecution. We feel that it is useless to depend further upon the State officials.

We feel that this case comes squarely within the purview of the Screws case.

Very truly yours,


Clifford Reeves


Arthur D. Shores
Atty. for NAACP (B'ham Branch)

cc. Atty. Thurgood Marshall

TLC:FQF:esw

144-1-30

June 24 1946

Mr. Clifford Reeves
302 Massey Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Reeves:

RECORDED
Mr. J. E. G. D.
This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 11, 1946, requesting an investigation in respect to the death of Timothy Hood of Bessemer, Alabama, on February 8, 1946.

You suggest that a violation of Sections 52 and 88, Title 18, United States Code, may be involved and you enclose affidavits and other documents. This is to advise you that the matter has been thoroughly investigated, and on the basis of all available information the Department has concluded that no violation of any federal criminal statute is involved.

It is noted that a copy of your letter was forwarded to Mr. Thurgood Marshall. It is expected that he will visit the Department in the near future, and the Department's conclusions in the matter of the death of Timothy Hood will be discussed with him at that time.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

7.8.7.
THERON L. CAUDIE
Assistant Attorney General

CC: Records ✓
Chron.



