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Intimidation Reprisal and Violence

**in the South's
Racial Crisis**

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by:



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introduction

This is a report of racial violence, reprisal and intimidation in eleven Southern states from Jan. 1, 1955 to Jan. 1, 1959. Altogether, 530 cases, taken from the general press of the South and the nation, are listed.

They are evidence of the deterioration of law and order within the South since the school desegregation decisions of 1954 and 1955 by the Supreme Court of the United States.

They are reports of actions taken by private groups and individuals, and sometimes by mobs, who have wielded violence and economic power in a bitter and defiant protest against a new order of race relations.

Resistance groups, typified by the White Citizens Council born in Mississippi in 1954, have spread across the South. By 1956 they had an estimated 300,000 members. Their characteristic tactics have been economic pressure, propaganda and lobbying.

Other groups, such as a revived but disjointed Ku Klux Klan, and some extremist off-shoots of the Citizens Councils, have advocated and participated in cruder methods of intimidation. Gunpowder and dynamite, parades and cross burnings, anonymous telephone calls, beatings and threats have been the marks of their trade. These attacks have been directed not only at Negroes, but at some white persons who have strayed from local customs. Also, overt anti-semitism flared, and synagogues have been attacked.

This record is one aspect, and the ugliest, of the intolerance of dissent, the dedication to conformity which has pervaded the South these last few years. It points to a widespread erosion of individual liberties. Although the political leaders of Southern states have declared their opposition to lawlessness, one may fairly ask whether legislative and executive policies of evasion and defiance of decisions of the federal courts have not set an example whose contagion is uncontrollable. A prominent lawyer and civic leader, Mr. Marion A. Wright of Linville Falls, N. C., has said:

Now, our political leaders without exception deplore violence such as this. They have no truck with the Ku Klux Klan. But my contention is they set in motion forces which bred the Klan and the very violence they now condemn. What they advocate, in essence, is disrespect for law. They choose to limit such advocacy to one law—that relating to the public schools. But when you enter the area of disrespect there is no such thing as limited infection. It spreads.

What right have they to tell me what laws I shall observe? My right of choice is fully as good as theirs. They choose to flout school law. I may with as much right choose to flout the law which protects the life and property of the man who disagrees with me. They seek to get results by chicanery. Men less subtle and sophisticated may perforce get their results by violence.

This report classifies and numbers the losses of civil liberties. It cannot show the coincident erosion of patience, of good nature, of relaxed social atmosphere. It recounts 530 cases. One tells of the school bombing in Clinton, Tenn., another of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., a third of Little Rock. These stories are known by all the world, but there are 527 others within the time-span of this record. Though most have been less publicized, in their cumulative force they are just as indicative of the weakness of discipline and the strength of lawlessness menacing the South today.

The list is derived from the pages of the general press of the country. Other reports, however reliable the source, have not been used. The list is confined to occurrences attributable to increased racial tensions after the Supreme Court's school decisions; other cases of alleged or proven murder, rape, theft, juvenile delinquency and police brutality, that are part of a general social problem, have not been included.

An alphabetical system is used to denote the source of each item; a key, giving the names of the newspapers and wire services, is at the end of the report. The date given for each item is that of publication; the event may have occurred on an earlier day. One periodical, *Southern School News*, is issued monthly, and therefore only the month is noted for items taken from it. In two instances, field studies of academic researchers have been drawn on for details.

Finally, this is not a comprehensive survey of Southern reactions to the desegregation decision. It describes only their angry, violent side. Another accounting could be given of patience, responsibility, courage and good will by both Negroes and whites. Though this aspect of the South is not in view in the report, it is an authentic and undimmed face of the South, to which each of the sponsoring agencies has paid tribute more than once. But we feel an obligation to call attention to the dangers posed by the record that follows—dangers for which all of us, through silence or inaction, must share the responsibility.

PART ONE

There is a Southern tradition which equates "preserving order" with "keeping the Negro in his place." During Reconstruction and for many years afterwards, it was almost the "law of the land" in the region. Even respectable people could believe in it, though usually its enforcement was delegated to men lower in the social structure. The "law" is no longer so openly proclaimed, but neither has it been finally repealed. And though respectable Southerners do not actively encourage its enforcement, too many of them since 1954 have acquiesced in it. However, throughout the South, others have shown anger and disapproval over the intimidation of Negroes.

In any event, intimidation has continued. The old methods have had, however, a new refinement. Roving troublemakers have appeared, perhaps an expected development in this age of specialization. This group has included even a few inverted carpetbaggers, of whom John Kasper has been the most notorious.

During his period, there has been a growing number of bomb threats, particularly to schools and other public institutions. Police have been called to search an untold number of buildings throughout the South, usually without finding any trace of a bomb. A sampling of these threats is included in this report. Those without any obvious racial connotation, even though they may stem from the climate of defiance, have been eliminated.

The Ku Klux Klan, dormant for years, has made disorganized efforts at revival. It has been badly led, often merely ridiculous and ludicrous in its actions; it has been unpopular and unwelcome in most communities. Nevertheless, its very recklessness earns it the distinction of being taken seriously. In April 1958 the Anti-Defamation League estimated the membership of the U.S. Klan, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, headed by Eldon Edwards of Atlanta, at between 12,000 and 15,000; the North Carolina Klan was thought to have between 2,000 and 5,000 members, and each of the seven other Klan organizations not more than 1,500. The ADL said the South has responded to them with "intense hostility" and aversion, but added that, "as a breeder of violence and an incitement to the worst criminal elements in society, the KKK is not to be dismissed or taken lightly." The Klan of the 1950's has obstacles which did not exist in earlier years. Several states have anti-mask laws (sometimes Klansmen now wear dark-rimmed eyeglasses without lenses along with their robes and hoods), and many towns and cities enforce against it their ordinances regulating demonstrations and incitement to riot.

The question arises whether a mere Klan meeting comes within the scope of this report, for it is impossible to assess the degree of implied intimidation in an ostensibly peaceful gathering. Some meetings are listed where a note of intimidation seems clear, where something out of the ordinary occurred or a particularly inflammatory statement

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was made. For the rest, a quick sampling gives an idea of the scope of the Klan.

In Florida, at least 1,000 attended a Klan meeting near Jacksonville in September 1956, jamming suburban traffic for hours; the same month, Klan leaflets were distributed at Tarpon Springs on the west coast, where tension existed over reports that Negroes planned to use a beach. In February 1957, about 4,000 gathered at a private ranch outside Gainesville and heard one hooded speaker declare, "We are not a violence organization. But we are not a social club, either. We are not pussy-footing around." In August 1957, Klansmen paraded at a downtown theater in Jacksonville protesting showing of the movie, "Island in The Sun," starring white and Negro actors. (A,G)

At Stone Mountain, Ga., long-time Klan meeting place outside Atlanta, an estimated 1,200 cars brought KKK members from five states for a rally in September 1956. The same month about 300 members gathered in Macon. In November, about 3,500 persons again met at Stone Mountain, with the leader angered by the refusal of Atlanta police to provide an escort. About the same time, the mayor of Savannah denied the Klan use of the city park. In December 1956, a "gigantic" rally brought only 40 Klansmen from four states to Columbus, where 50 city policemen turned them away from the baseball park; by the time they moved to a vacant lot to burn a cross, only three Klansmen were on hand and they had to saw the cross to a size they could handle, while amused spectators watched. Knights of the KKK met at Warner Robins, near Macon. Maj. Gen. A.V.P. Anderson, commander of nearby Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, had warned earlier that the Air Force would initiate "additional security investigation" of any Robins AFB personnel identified as members of any Klan group. (A,E,D)

In Ozark, Ala., the city council on Dec. 13, 1957, refused to let the KKK use the city park for an organizational meeting. Mayor Douglas Brown said, "We haven't had any trouble with the Negroes and the people here all get along. We hope we can get by without trouble if we don't have a Klan or a White Citizens Council." The Klan had earlier appeared in Tuscaloosa, scene of mob rioting when Miss Autherine Lucy enrolled at the University of Alabama in February 1956. Hooded men paraded the streets the next month, and in April about 75 burned a cross six miles from town. (A, B)

The Klan also turned up again in North and South Carolina. Many in those states thought the KKK had been stamped out between May 1952 and December 1954, after its activities in southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina which resulted in the prosecution of 101 persons in flogging and kidnapping cases. (B).

Nevertheless, in October 1956 a "motley crowd of nearly 1,000 gathered, some out of curiosity" to watch for the first time a Klan meeting in Concord, N. C., according to

the *Charlotte Observer*. The sheriff and his 15 deputies were on guard. In December, about 300 attended a Klan meeting in Greensboro to hear a speaker standing on a flatbed truck with no license plates. At Statesville, a Klan "wizard" received only scattered applause and some heckling from a group of young people in August 1957. (C, O)

KKK activity began again in the eastern part of South Carolina in August 1955, with a small group burning a cross in Florence County and about 1,000 converging at Manning. The following February, the first public Klan rally at Orangeburg in many years began with a motorcade of about 55 robed figures. In mid-June, some 1,000 attended a meeting staged by 75 robed Klansmen in the up-country area between Greenville and Pickens. The next month, hooded and masked Klansmen sought \$3.00 memberships from a crowd of 2,000 at Camden and claimed they signed up 800. In September, at least three Klan meetings were held—at Dillon, Gaffney, and near Hartsville. The largest Klan rally in South Carolina in years was held in Spartanburg in October; a *Greenville News* reporter estimated the crowd at from 6,000 to 10,000. That month smaller meetings were held near Pomaria and Rock Hill. In January 1958, more than 200 robed Klansmen formed a human cross on the Statehouse steps to advertise a rally. (A,Q,B)

In April 1957, approximately 1,500 gathered, about 500 in white robes, in Cleveland, Tennessee, for a rally of the Knights of the KKK. Speakers denounced both Negroes and Jews. (A)

Following is a list of additional meetings and action by resistance groups, telephone and mail threats and other instances of intimidation. The list, including the 27 Klan meetings mentioned above and those which follow, add up to a total of at least 210 instances. (In some cases an individual may have been threatened more than once but this is counted as a single instance.)

ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala.: Two effigies were hanged in the court square, one representing a Negro labeled "NAACP" and the other a white man tagged "I talked for integration." Police and several hundred spectators milled around the gallows. (August 5, 1956-M)

Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Angry white men watching a Ku Klux Klan rally caught a Negro man and tossed him in the air "like a baby," Police Captain J. P. West said. Another Negro told police he was injured by one of the robed Klansmen. During the program about 25 Negroes approached the rear of a burning cross and shouted profanity, witnesses said. Unrobed white men chased them. State Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens County was applauded loudly when he said, "Give me segregation or give me death." (August 26, 1956—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: John Kasper, jailed for his part in the Clinton, Tennessee, race riots, applauded the appearance of Ku Klux Klansmen at a Citizens Council rally and said, "We need all the rabble rousers we can get." Kasper told the rally of about 500 persons that pro-segregation groups must use every means available to stop integration and said, "We want trouble and we want it everywhere we can get it." (September 13, 1956—C)

Mobile, Ala.: About 100 robed Klansmen burned a cross on the property of Mrs. Dorothy DaPonte, wealthy

Mobile widow. Mrs. DaPonte had tried unsuccessfully to enter a 12-year-old Negro girl, whom she raised and had been educating in Europe, into a white school. (September 18, 1956—C)

Montgomery, Ala.: About 1,200 attended a Klan rally and heard one speaker accuse "Catholics, Jews, Communists, Negroes and Northern agitators" of threatening the "destruction of the white heritage." Following the rally the Montgomery Ministerial Association passed a resolution registering "disapproval of undisciplined and intolerant remarks and acts at public meetings at which different groups of our citizenry, including religious groups, are slanderously set upon as targets for hatred and violence." (October 1956—A)

Montgomery, Ala.: About 1,000 persons, some 350 in robes, attended a KKK rally. Explosion of a firecracker started a stampede in an unsuccessful effort to catch the person who set it off; after a second explosion, one youth was searched roughly, but unsuccessfully. Alvin Horn, grand dragon of the Alabama Klan, told the crowd the way he felt about Negroes "who want to integrate is this: they don't want an education, they want a funeral." Earlier in the day about 100 robed klansmen walked up and down Dexter Avenue; city authorities had refused permission for a Klan parade. (November 25, 1956—B)

Opelika, Ala.: A cross was burned in front of the home of the Rev. W. F. Wagner, white Baptist minister, after his church admitted a Negro high school group to hear the church's presentation of "The Messiah." (January 1957—A)

Montgomery, Ala.: The FBI disclosed that a cross was burned on a federal judge's lawn the night Montgomery city buses were integrated on a court order the judge signed. Two boys, 16 and 17, whom the FBI declined to identify were charged with the cross burning on the lawn of U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. Fred Hallford, FBI agent in Mobile, announced that the boys were charged with obstruction of justice by trying to intimidate a federal judge in the discharge of his duties. (Jan. 28, 1957—B)

Mobile, Ala.: White college students at Spring Hill College, a Jesuit school, disbanded a group attempting to set fire to a cross in front of a dormitory. The Catholic college opened its doors to Negroes three years ago and now has about 40 in the student body. (February 1957—A)

Tuscaloosa, Ala.: A group of about 70 robed Klansmen gathered at the Methodist Student Center to protest against a meeting called to discuss racial relations. Gathered inside were members of the Open Forum, a faculty-student group at the University of Alabama, to discuss "The Impact of Segregation on the South." Two months later Klansmen again gathered outside a church-owned student center where members of the Open Forum had assembled to discuss "Academic Freedom." The University group was meeting at Canterbury Chapel, an Episcopal student center adjoining the campus. Following the first Klan demonstration, the University Student Legislature recalled the charter of Open Forum. (March 14—B; May 10, 1957—G)

Sylacauga, Ala.: The Rev. Dan Whitsett reported a death threat was made against the family of a young minister who kicked over a KKK cross. Crosses were burned near the First Methodist Church, of which Whitsett is

pastor, and the First Baptist Church as Klansmen rallied at the high school football stadium. Whitsett, who was out of town, said the Rev. Newton Maloney, his associate pastor, kicked over the cross and stood briefly in front of a car occupied by Klansmen. Later, Mrs. Maloney received a telephone call and heard a man warn that unless the Maloneys and Whitsetts were out of town in 10 days "your house and your child will be blown to bits." Whitsett speculated that the Baptist church was a target because of the recent Southern Baptist Convention stand for elimination of racial barriers among its churches. Whitsett's endorsement of moderation in race relations has made him a frequent subject for KKK criticism and his family has received a number of threatening telephone calls. (June 9, 1957—B)

Pratt City, Ala.: A cross was burned in front of a fireman's house. Police said the cross was found at the new home of Daryl H. Leatherwood. Leatherwood advertised his old home as being in a Negro neighborhood, neighbors said, after he had been unable to sell it to a white purchaser. (July 20, 1957—W)

Montgomery, Ala.: A legislator said he had reliable information that some white planters in Alabama held Negroes in bondage by paying them with welfare funds. State Sen. George Little of Barbour County said he had been told at least three big landowners encouraged unwed Negro mothers to qualify for aid to dependent children, threatening at the same time to have the payments stopped unless their families continued working. Little said the practice amounted to "peonage, pure and simple." He added that the landowners paid "little or no wages." State welfare authorities said there was no legal way a landowner could have a tenant cut off the welfare rolls unless he could show the Negroes refused to accept suitable work. But Little said an influential plantation owner could "get around that by claiming the Negroes refused to work or that they stay drunk." (Aug. 8, 1957—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: Three of nine Negro families who signed a petition requesting integration of Birmingham schools reported they have been receiving threatening telephone calls. Another Negro, who said he had nothing to do with the petition, said he and his wife also had been threatened. (August 26, 1957—B)

Mobile, Ala.: A five-foot cross was burned beside Alba High School in Bayou La Batre, a fishing community near the Gulf. No Negroes had tried to enter the school. It was the third such incident in a week at Mobile County schools. Earlier, a small cross was burned on the campus of Vigor High School and a similar one was burned at the entrance to Murphy High School. (Oct. 2, 1957—B)

Mobile, Ala.: Seven crosses, planted in different sections of the city, were burned in Mobile within an hour. Most were near Negro homes. (Oct. 25, 1957—B)

Prattville, Ala.: Six crosses have been burned in the Negro section. As a result, reporters found some Negroes who said they felt their lives were in danger and had armed themselves with shotguns. (October 27, 1957—G)

Birmingham, Ala.: The KKK demonstrated throughout Jefferson county and distributed pamphlets calling on white employers to discharge all Negroes and warning businessmen that the Klan would boycott them if they continued to employ Negroes. (November 15, 1957—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: Crosses were burned at 18 all-white schools the week-end before the beginning of the fall

term. Police said the cross burnings apparently were well organized; all were set afire at about the same time. Although a school integration suit was pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, there had been no official reports of planned attempts to enroll Negro children in white schools. (Sept. 2, 1958—Y)

Montgomery, Ala.: The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. accused police of brutality after he was arrested on a charge of loitering. The Negro leader of the local bus boycott was jailed for 15 minutes after two officers said he had refused to move when they ordered a crowd to disperse. King was allowed to sign a \$100 bond for his release. He said police had "tried to break my arm. They grabbed my collar and tried to choke me, and when they got me to the cell, they kicked me in." Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers denied this and said the minister was "treated as anyone else would be." The commissioner, a member of the pro-segregation Citizens Council, described the minister's charge as "just the kind of statement I would expect from King." The minister was arrested at the courtroom entrance at City Hall where he had gone to attend a hearing for a Negro accused of attacking the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, an integration leader. The courtroom was filled and King, with about 50 other Negroes, waited on a sidewalk outside. Two days after the arrest, King was fined \$14 for refusing to obey a police officer. When he refused to pay the fine, Sellers paid it so the defendant would not go to jail a "martyr." (Sept. 3-5, 1958—B)

Mobile, Ala.: A fourth arrest has grown out of a cross-burning in front of the home of a Mobile minister who was one of a group urging bus integration. Three other men were arrested earlier. Sheriff Ray D. Bridges said the fourth man arrested was a Klansman. (Oct. 1, 1958—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: Three Montgomery Negro ministers, who were leaders in the bus boycott in their home city, were arrested after visiting at the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro minister of Birmingham. They were arrested for vagrancy, questioned and later released without charge. The Montgomery ministers were identified as the Rev. S. S. Seay, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the Rev. A. W. Wilson and the Rev. H. H. Hubbard. Following their arrest, Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor warned that "outside agitators coming to our city and dabbling in our affairs" face arrest. (Oct. 28, 1958—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers asked a Federal Grand Jury in Birmingham to investigate the arrest of three Negro ministers on vagrancy charges. (See above.) Rogers told a news conference he had ordered the United States Attorney to present known facts to the jury and to ask that it make a vigorous investigation of its own after Birmingham's Police Commissioner Eugene Connor had refused to discuss the incident with the FBI. (Nov. 14, 1958—S)

Birmingham, Ala.: After being held for five days, two ministers were handed jail terms and 12 other Negroes suspended sentences for violating Birmingham's bus seating law. Records Court Judge William Conway sentenced the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth to 90 days and fined him \$100. The Rev. J. S. Phifer was given 60 days and fined the same amount. The Negroes were charged with violating a new ordinance adopted in an effort to preserve segregated buses in Birmingham. It authorized bus drivers to tell passengers where to sit and replaced the old ordinance

requiring segregated seating. Later, Birmingham Circuit Court Judge George Lewis Bailes upheld the bus-seating law in affirming the convictions. The Negroes gave notice of further appeal. (Oct. 28, Dec. 3, 1958—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: A Negro minister was arrested and charged with urging a bus boycott. The Rev. Calvin W. Woods, pastor of the East End Baptist Church, was released several hours later under \$500 bond. Another Negro previously arrested was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to six months in jail after he was convicted of distributing boycott literature. The Negro, John Harvey Kelly, gave notice of appeal. (Nov. 25, 1958—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: A white Methodist minister charged that Birmingham police detained him against his will, fingerprinted him, photographed him and took personal papers from him without a warrant. The Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, made his charges in Nyack, N. Y. He said he had conducted several workshops for Negro groups in connection with the Montgomery bus boycott and had been invited to Birmingham to lecture before the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. He added that he had lectured Birmingham Negroes on previous trips on how to resist segregation without violence. Birmingham Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene (Bull) Connor confirmed that Smiley had been questioned, fingerprinted and photographed and commented: "I've said before and I repeat, we're not going to stand for anybody, white or black, coming into this city and stirring up trouble between our people by trying to create a boycott." The minister said Police Capt. George Pattie and an unidentified detective called on him Dec. 14 at his room in the Redmont Hotel. He said Pattie insisted that he go with him to a police station, although the minister demanded a warrant. Smiley quoted Pattie as saying, "We will use whatever force necessary to see your file." He said the police refused to allow him to call a lawyer. The minister said the officers took several letters from a file he kept in a suitcase and later photostated them. The letters were returned to him. Smiley said he was questioned for about two hours. He said he had reported the incident to the FBI. (Dec. 21, 1958—B)

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.: At a hearing on the Hoxie school integration case (see Violence), a Negro told of threats. Clarence Braxton, 73, testified he sent his son Joseph, 16 to Pasco, Washington, to live because he had received a letter which contained a clipping on the Emmett Till slaying in Mississippi and a note which said, "Your boy can get the same thing." The son had been enrolled in the Hoxie schools. (January 1956—A)

Little Rock, Ark.: A cross was burned October 27 at the home of Mrs. L. C. Bates, state NAACP president. Mrs. Bates received several anonymous telephone calls during the day. Another cross had been burned at her home October 11. (December 1957—A)

FLORIDA

Lakeland, Fla.: As Klansmen burned a large cross and vowed to maintain segregation, a few miles away a Negro church offered prayers for them. (July 21, 1956—B)

Miami, Fla.: Four members of the Seaboard Citizens

Council who tried to burn a cross on the lawn of a Negro living in a white Miami neighborhood were found guilty of unlawful assembly and intimidation. Municipal Court Judge Mitchell Goldman told them, "This is a heinous offense. Certainly we get enough trouble in this world without having something like this. You gentlemen have struck at the basis of our democracy." Three were sentenced to 60 days and fined \$500 on each of two charges; the fourth was given a suspended 30 day sentence and fined \$100. All appealed. (March 7, 1957—B)

Miami, Fla.: Six white persons were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct for marching in front of the home of Frank Legree, a Negro entertainer who lives in an all white section. They carried signs saying "We intend to keep this neighborhood white," and "Did Clinton get too hot for you?" Several protest meetings had been held since the Legrees moved into the section. (March 24, 1957—B)

Bradenton, Fla.: The KKK asked permission for a motorcade through the city; Bradenton police agreed only if Klansmen remained unmasked, stayed out of the Negro area, and passed through the city quickly. However, Sheriff Roy Baden provided an escort for the parade and his men were at the head of the line as it passed through the Negro section. After an investigation, Gov. LeRoy Collins wired Baden, "Your conduct and that of your deputies cannot be approved or condoned. Your actions gave the appearance of 'shepherding or leading the parade' and granted to it the apparent sanction of the law." The governor said the KKK is "a symbol for intolerance, to riot and disorder . . . law enforcement officers should prohibit to the utmost of their authority demonstrations by this organization." (April 1958—A)

St. Petersburg, Fla.: A cross was burned near the city-owned Spa Beach. It was closed after eight Negro college students swam there. It was the first time Negroes had taken advantage of a Federal Court decision the previous year which officially desegregated the beach. City Manager Ross Windom closed the beach in accordance with a pre-arranged plan. (June 7, 1958—Y)

Tampa, Fla.: Negro students were evacuated from Blake High School because of a bomb threat, the second such incident in Tampa in a week. Police found no sign of a bomb. (Nov. 8, 1958—Y)

Miami, Fla.: Anonymous callers threatened four more Miami area establishments with bombings. The new threats, to a Roman Catholic church, two Miami Beach hotels and a restaurant which serves Negroes at the back door, brought to eight the number of establishments receiving bombing threats in a two day period. Two Protestant churches, which had been visited by uninvited Negroes, a Catholic church and a Catholic hospital were threatened the previous day. (Nov. 19, 1958—Y)

GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga.: Police reported a Negro family living in a white section received a threatening letter; it contained a newspaper clipping showing the picture of a home damaged by dynamite and the notation in red ink, "take warning from this." The family had rented an apartment in a vacant building between white residences. (March 30, 1956—E)

Summerville, Ga.: About 100 cars bearing license plates from Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama moved through the city, past a section of Negro homes and to the nearby county fairgrounds for a rally. One robed participant in the parade displayed a breeched shotgun. (November 20, 1956—B)

Gray, Ga.: The local theater manager was threatened with a Klan visit because he allowed Negroes to sit in the balcony on a segregated basis. Later, Klansmen from neighboring Bibb County rode down the main street. They denied any connection between the threats and the night ride, declaring the group was only advertising a future rally. (July 8, 1957—N)

Atlanta, Ga.: Two crosses were burned in front of Negro homes, and gasoline was burned in the street in front of one during October. (October 14, 1957—E)

Atlanta, Ga.: A total of 11 bomb threats aimed at six schools and one against Grady Hospital were among those reported to police. In each case, a search was made but no bombs were found. At the height of the bomb threats, however, officers did find a dynamite cache in a suburban area about 10 miles from the synagogue which was bombed Oct. 12. (Oct. 25, 27, 1958—Atlanta Journal, B)

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.: Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia was the main speaker at a Citizens Council rally in Pelican Park May 17. An audience of 4,000 heard speakers attack the Supreme Court, Urban League, the "soft on integration" policies of Louisiana State University and Catholic Archbishop Joseph Rummel of New Orleans. Shortly after the rally a wooden cross was burned outside the Archbishop's residence. (June 1956—A)

New Orleans, La.: A Catholic priest, the Rev. Eugene McManus, was threatened after he appeared as a speaker at a meeting on integration. An anonymous caller threatened "to get" the priest and used "unprintable language." (March 22, 1956—M)

New Orleans, La.: A cross was burned on the lawn of U.S. District Court Judge J. Skelly Wright, who signed orders to end segregation on New Orleans buses. The incident occurred during the first hours the bus integration order went into effect. Judge Wright attributed the incident to "just someone looking for publicity" but said that, "I figured it had to be a Ku Klux Klan thing. It wasn't done by an amateur." (May 31, 1958—B)

New Orleans, La.: A 23-year-old white draftsman, Elster Besselle, Jr., was convicted of assault in the first racial incident reported since court-ordered integration began on the city's transit system two weeks previously. Municipal Court Judge Andrew G. Bucaro ruled that Besselle was guilty of pushing a Negro woman out of the seat when she sat down beside him on a bus. She had said he pushed her from the seat and tried to strike her. The man testified he brushed against her accidentally and denied that he tried to strike her. The judge said he doubted that the incident was an outgrowth of the decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation on city transportation. He said he doubted that Besselle tried to hurt the woman, "but I have no doubt he intended to push her out of the seat." (June 14, 1958—B)

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss.: W. D. Mangrum, a Jackson Negro, reported that several white boys tossed a stone through the windshield of his car on September 14, believing it to be the car of a Negro editor. (September 15, 1955—J)

Jackson, Miss.: A crudely made cross was burned in front of a Catholic Church, Christ the King. The Rev. P. H. Boer, pastor, learning of it later, commented, "That's the way they operate; they haven't got the guts to come out in the open and do it." He said the burning may have been because of a Negro school the church operates on the rear of its property. Several years before rotten eggs were thrown at the church entrance. (March 26, 1957—L)

NORTH CAROLINA

Montgomery County, N. C.: Elsie Horn, who with six others withdrew from a suit against the Montgomery County Board of Education, said she had been asked if she would like it if she sent her "kids to a white school and they came up missing or didn't come back at all." (October 13, 1955—T)

Greensboro, N. C.: The Rev. Julius T. Douglas, who heads an organization which offered defense for six Negroes charged with trespassing on Gillespie Park Golf Course, said he was informed indirectly his home would be bombed. "The lady next door received an anonymous call saying that she should get out because my house was going to be bombed during the night," he related. (December 21, 1955—B)

Hillsboro, N. C.: A cross was burned before a home in which Dr. Frank Graham, special United Nations representative and former president of the University of North Carolina, was visiting. A 25-year-old student was arrested and paid a \$10.00 fine. (February 1957—A, March 1957—A)

Raleigh, N. C.: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Holt Sr., parents of a Negro youth seeking admission to an all-white high school, received telephone threats their home would be bombed "if you don't quit sending messages to the school board," the *Raleigh Times* reported. Letters containing veiled threats were sent the Raleigh School Board and Holt and were signed, "Executive Committee, Wake County Patriots of North Carolina," according to the *Raleigh News and Observer*. The Patriots were formed in 1955 to maintain "the purity and culture of the white race and of Anglo-Saxon institutions." (July 1957)

Statesville, N. C.: Police guarded the vacant home of two white sisters officers said were found in a car with two Negro men. A crowd of between 500 and 600 demonstrated before the house the previous night. At the same time, police said that 14 Negroes were arrested downtown for disorderly conduct because they were crowding white persons off the sidewalk and making insulting remarks. (November 16, 1957—B)

Charlotte, N. C.: A bomb scare at Mecklenburg County Negro grammar school proved a dud. Police Capt. G. A. Stevens said an anonymous caller warned police that a bomb was set to explode in a school at Paw Creek, about five miles away. Officers searched the school but found no bomb, although they did find a cross burning in the school yard shortly after the call. Stevens said both incidents were acts of intimidation. (February 6, 1958—B)

Charlotte, N. C.: Harding High School, scene of integration incidents last year, was evacuated after an anonymous caller telephoned that a bomb was hidden in the building. No bomb was found. Police said the warning apparently was a follow-up by a prankster to the previous day's bomb scare at Mount Pleasant High School near *Concord, N. C.*, some 20 miles away. (Nov. 25, 1958—Y)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Elloree, S. C.: L. A. Blackman, contractor and president of the Elloree chapter of the NAACP, said friends told him speakers at a Klan rally had said it was "up to the colored people to see that Blackman gets out of town." Blackman said he had no intention of leaving. He was active in distributing petitions seeking integrated schools in Elloree. (December 7, 1955—B)

Williamsburg County, S. C.: Firearms and firecrackers were discharged on June 12 when a group of white Catholic priests and assistants presented a film on the life of Christ for an all-Negro audience of about 200. Father Patrick Walsh, head of Our Lady of Springbank Dominican Friary, reported to police that he had been stopped and cursed for some 15 minutes while enroute to the film showing. Four white youths in a pickup truck stopped him, he said, and told him, "We run our own neighborhood and to hell with all authorities." Thereafter, the priest reported a pickup truck sped up and down the road alongside the area where the film was being shown. Firecrackers were discharged and several shots fired; several bullet holes were found in the projection screen. Three young men were held temporarily but released later in the absence of formal charges. (July 1956—A)

Camden, S. C.: Anonymous threats to destroy the buildings of Mather Academy forced Methodist officials to remove a group of young white and Negro church workers from the campus of the Negro school. Earlier, a cross was burned. Camden Mayor Henry Savage said he "certainly thinks" the threats came from a newly organized KKK Klavern in the Camden area. A cross was burned in front of the Mayor's home later, presumably, he said, because he had indicated he would call on the governor for troops if needed to prevent the bombing or burning of Mather school. The mayor and city council had provided what protection they could but had asked the group to abandon its integrated work project in the interest of preserving good order. (July 12, 1956—B; September 1956—A)

Hartsville, S. C.: A crowd of 2,000 jammed a field to hear a speaker denounce President Eisenhower and shout, "Moderation has never been the answer to anything. It is the extremists—you and me—who are going to have to solve this problem." (July 28, 1956—B)

Rock Hill, S. C.: A wooden cross was burned in front of St. Anne's Catholic school, the only desegregated one in the state and in its third year of integrated operation. Two months earlier a series of cross burnings in the area caused the Rock Hill Ministerial Union to pass a resolution unanimously saying, "Such acts . . . are the work of men of ill will and ought to be opposed by all right-minded citizens." (February 1957—A; November 8, 1956—R)

Orangeburg, S. C.: Mrs. H. F. Pierce, vice president of the local NAACP chapter, reported threatening telephone calls and a letter with the words "you will die" pencilled across a torn piece of newspaper. She turned over the letter to the FBI. Other Negroes have received threaten-

ing letters, presumably in connection with an economic battle over segregation issues. (December 10, 1956—B)

Columbia, S. C.: Six white teen-agers were freed, with a warning, after they were arrested for burning a cross in front of a gate to Benedict (Negro) College. (February 1957—A)

York County, S. C.: At a Klan meeting near Fort Mill, the principal speaker denounced Billy Graham, the President and Vice-President and other government officials. He also listed local and national products and firms, which he said contributed to the NAACP or other pro-integration causes, and suggested they be boycotted. (July 1957—A)

Greenwood, S. C.: Two white teen-aged boys had their probation revoked for burning a cross at a rural home and were sent to the State Industrial School. A third youth was placed on probation and a 22-year-old man was fined \$50 in magistrate's court. (August 1957—A)

Union, S. C.: The legislative delegation of Union county announced it was arming against enforced integration. The delegation said it had ordered \$1,000 worth of sub-machine guns—nine of them—and \$300 worth of ammunition, or a thousand rounds. State Sen. John D. Long of Union said the weapons, for the sheriff and his eight deputies, were to be used to "repel any invasion by Federal troops or anyone else violating our laws." He explained that by "our laws" he meant those calling for separation of whites and Negroes in schools and elsewhere. (October 17, 1957—B)

Charleston, S. C.: A cross was burned in front of the home of a Negro candidate for the House of Representatives, John H. WRIGHT, about a week before the election. It drew statements of condemnation from all three white candidates in the race. WRIGHT ran second in a field of four but trailed far behind the leading candidate. (January 1958—A)

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.: Parents of six of the 13 Negro first graders enrolled for integrated classes for the first time reported telephone threats of harm to their children on the eve of registration. Assistant School Superintendent W. H. Oliver said his family also was threatened. (August 28, 1957—B)

Nashville, Tenn.: At least 12 crosses have been burned in or near Negro neighborhoods, according to police records. (November 1957—A)

Knoxville, Tenn.: Efforts were made to intimidate Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, an officer in the Virginia Council on Human Relations, when she appeared in Knoxville for a speaking engagement. Several telephone calls were made to her and her hostess by callers who identified themselves as members of the White Citizens Council. At midnight an ambulance driver appeared in answer to a fraudulent call from an unidentified person. (Charlottesville-Albemarle Tribune, November 22, 1957)

Nashville, Tenn.: Mrs. Mary Staton, whose family purchased a home in a previously white neighborhood, found cards in her yard carrying KKKK labels, one with the notation, "Your days are numbered. Move now." The president of the Knights of the KKK denied his group had anything to do with it, and said, "Some people have us

tionality of the seating law but the question has not been resolved by higher courts. Most of the cases were dismissed on technicalities. In the case of Mrs. Eldridge, County Court Judge Paul D. Brown held there was no disorderly conduct because "the defendant was seated with persons of her own Unitarian Church, present under a permit, and who did not object to her presence." In an editorial (June 13, 1958), the *Washington Post and Times Herald* said, "... let any arrests in this controversial area (segregated seating) be made under the law itself rather than under such subterfuge as disorderly conduct and let the application of the law receive a fair court test. Either there ought to be a chance to appeal, or there ought to be no arrests of this nature. What has been happening in Arlington amounts to a runaround that involves a substantial denial of justice." (June 10, 1958—S)

Arlington County, Va.: A bomb threat suspended Sunday services at the Arlington Unitarian Church. Rabbi Emmett A. Frank of Alexandria, Va., who previously had criticized Virginia's "massive resistance" policies, was

to have appeared at two services. The first service went off without incident but about 15 minutes before the second, a caller telephoned the church office to warn, "You better clear the children out of the building. We are going to blow up the place." Rabbi Frank's talk at the first service had been a general discussion of Judaism, with no mention of politics or integration. The Rev. Ross A. Weston, minister of the church, said the Rabbi would be invited back the next Sunday. (Oct. 20, 1958—Z)

Richmond, Va.: An anonymous bomb threat preceded the season's opening performance of the Richmond Symphony Orchestra at the Mosque Auditorium. Police found no trace of a bomb. It was the fourth bomb scare in Virginia within a week. Previous threats involved a synagogue in Bristol, a Unitarian Church in Arlington (see above) and a Negro school in Richmond. The threat to the auditorium was reported to police a few hours before Gov. Lindsay Almond in a speech in Richmond assailed those who would bomb churches, synagogues and other buildings. (Oct. 21, 1958—B)

PART TWO

REPRISALS

Intimidation is a technique more natural to a rural than an urban, industrialized society. Perhaps the changed economic life of the South has been the principal reason articulate Southerners have condemned the crude methods of repression, although without succeeding in stamping them out. However, one of the old methods has had more currency among leaders and other respectable elements of the white community. This is the employment of superior economic strength to discipline the Negro. There is nothing new in this practice; even in slave times it was used against free Negroes, and Negroes ever since have known well the conditions for credit or land tenure. Some Southerners since 1954 have, however, elaborated and organized the methods of economic reprisal until a recognizably new and modern instrument has taken form. Most commonly associated with the White Citizens Council, the weapon of reprisal has deprived Negroes and non-conforming whites of jobs, of credit, of supplies for their businesses.

The policy of reprisal against whites was perhaps most clearly stated by Roy Harris of Augusta, Ga., president of the Citizens Councils of America, Inc., at a Citizens Council rally in Orlando which attracted 600 segrega-

tionists from Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Amid shouts of "amen, brother," Harris called for:

1. Reduction of all political campaign issues in all state and local elections to a single question, "who's the strongest man for segregation?"
2. A boycott of merchants who fail to join and actively support racial segregation.
3. A "straightening out" for clergymen who preach "the brotherhood of man."
4. Chasing Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, "clean out of the state of Georgia."
5. A fight against all agencies of mass communication—newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations.
6. Absolute defiance of all federal court rulings favoring racial integration "by every means and at every cost."

Harris labelled all persons who disagreed with his views as "traitors and quislings." (September 22, 1958—E, F)

Reprisal is, of course, a weapon which Negroes now have the strength also to wield, and they have done so. The pages which follow include descriptions of the bus boycott of Montgomery, the virtual strangulation of Tuskegee,

and such other widely reported stories as those of Orangeburg, S. C., Tallahassee, Fla., and Rock Hill, S. C.

In short, it is necessary to reckon with the determination that inspires both whites and Negroes. For twelve months the world saw a rare portrayal of the resources of human fortitude, as day after day 50,000 Negroes walked in Montgomery during their bus boycott. The fact is sometimes overlooked that the boycott did not defeat the city of Montgomery; segregation was maintained on the buses, until a federal court outlawed it. Nor has the boycott of Tuskegee merchants led to their capitulation: here is a town apparently preferring financial suicide to reform of its racial policies. And the determination of the Negroes of Tuskegee to have reform seems equally strong.

It is, then, a deeply disturbing history which this section of the report sketches.

The following list covers 95 cases. This figure, however, does not tell the whole story for some of the instances counted as a single item involve untold hundreds of men and women, since they cover city-wide protest movements. Listed as one item, also, are the voting purges in Louisiana, where names of several thousand Negroes were removed from registration lists.

ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala.: State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County reported to the State Senate Education Committee, "We've got 196 colored teachers in Macon County and the board tells me they'll fire every one of them that takes part in this agitation for integration." (July 21, 1955—D)

Selma, Ala.: Economic reprisals against the signers of school desegregation petitions were reported in three counties—Dallas (65 per cent Negro), Bullock (74 per cent) and Butler (45 per cent). In Selma, seat of Dallas County and site of the first White Citizens Council to be organized in Alabama, WCC County Chairman Alston Keith estimated that of the 29 Negroes signing a desegregation petition in August, "about 16" had been fired by September 7. "Probably all of them who had jobs were fired," Keith said, explaining that some were self-employed. When the Dallas County WCC was formed, Keith announced that economic sanctions against Negroes favoring integration would be the prime weapons of the group. He claimed the 16 firings were "spontaneous," however, and that the WCC would accept neither "credit nor censure." Several petition signers in the three above mentioned counties later withdrew their signatures, explaining they misunderstood the purpose of the documents. (September 7, 1955—B; October 1955—A)

Birmingham, Ala.: "The Southerner", edited by Ace Carter of the North Alabama Citizens Council, carried a column headed, "To Buy Or Not To Buy (There should be no question)" and listing Ford, for its "vicious program of using dollars to integrate," and citing the Ford-Mercury sponsored Ed Sullivan program for "insistence" that certain Negro entertainers "be showcased frequently." It also listed Phillip Morris and Marlboro cigarettes, accusing the company of contributing to the Urban League, and Kraft, because some of its television programs were "interracial and have sold the idea that the white Southerner is a bully, coward or something very distasteful." (September-October 1956)

Choctaw County, Ala.: On September 21, 1956 *Life Magazine* carried another story in its series on segregation. Included was an account of the life of a Negro couple, Willie and Allie Lee Causey, in the 95 per cent Negro community of Shady Grove. It told how Causey earned a good living as a woodcutter and farmer, running a small but successful business with a truck, power tools and his own work crew. It also told how Mrs. Causey taught school in a ramshackle building and quoted her opinion on racial problems: "Integration is the only way through which Negroes will receive justice. We cannot get it as a separate people . . ." *Life*, in an issue the following December, reported the consequences. Causey's truck was confiscated, merchants refused to sell the family anything, Mrs. Causey was fired. The Causeys had to move from the community and, with the help of *Life*, resettle in another part of the South. (*Life Magazine*—1956)

Montgomery, Ala.: On December 1, 1955, a bus carrying white and Negro passengers made a downtown stop. The driver asked four Negroes to give up their seats. Three did but Mrs. Rosa Parks, a seamstress, refused. The driver called a policeman who took Mrs. Parks to the police station, where she was charged with violating city segregation laws. Almost overnight word flashed through the Negro community: Support Rosa Parks. Printed leaflets were circulated Saturday, December 3, asking Negroes to stay off the buses Monday, the day of Mrs. Parks trial. Almost 90 per cent of them did. They went to work in private automobiles, Negro taxis, in wagons, on foot or bicycle. Mrs. Parks that day was found guilty and fined \$14. That night, 5,000 Negroes crowded into the Holt Street Baptist Church and by the end of the evening the Montgomery Improvement Association was formed and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was named president.

It was the beginning of a year-long boycott which was to make the name Martin Luther King the symbol of non-violent resistance to his followers. At first, the Negroes asked only that Negro passengers be treated more courteously, that seating be on a first-come, first-serve basis, and that Negro bus drivers be employed on predominantly Negro runs. Negotiations on these points failed and the boycott continued. The mayor and city commissioners joined the White Citizens Council; the Negroes operated a car pool; businesses were damaged by rumors circulated among white buyers that they had contributed to the NAACP or by rumors among Negroes they had contributed to the Citizens Council. King's home was bombed, and a dynamite cap exploded in the yard of another leader. More than 100 Negroes were indicted on charges of violating Alabama's anti-boycott laws. Meanwhile, suit was filed in federal court, which eventually on November 13, brought a unanimous ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court that Montgomery's bus segregation laws were unconstitutional. In December, Negroes called off the boycott and resumed riding on the newly de-segregated buses. The months following were not smooth. Four Negro churches, the homes of two ministers and a taxi stand have been bombed. (Two white men were acquitted of charges of bombing one of the churches.) A white man was fined for hitting a Negro woman passenger; a Negro school girl was convicted of striking a white girl on another bus. Vandals sabotaged a local telecast of a national program featuring the Rev. Mr. King. Snipers have fired at city buses, in one instance wounding a Negro woman.

A 15-year-old Negro girl was beaten by several young white men near a city bus stop. She suffered head injuries. A white man on the bus said he saw the girl on her knees on the pavement with upraised arms trying to protect herself. In April, 1958, a scuffle with a white passenger over a seat on a city bus sent a Negro woman to jail for several hours before she was released on \$200 bond. (1956-57-58—A, B)

Auburn, Ala.: An Assistant professor at Alabama Polytechnic Institute charged he was dismissed "for exercising his right of free speech." Bud R. Hutchinson declared he had been notified that he would not be reappointed for the coming college year because of a letter he wrote to the school paper concerning segregation. Hutchinson disagreed with an editorial in *The Auburn Plainsman* critical of integration moves in New York. Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, Auburn president, said, "I felt that Mr. Hutchinson could not expect to advance in his career at this institution. Since he is in his first year, I felt it would be better for him and the institution that he seek employment elsewhere. . . . The decision in no way reflects upon his character or his professional status." As a result, Auburn was one of five colleges censured by the American Association of University Professors, which claimed they had infringed upon academic freedom by dismissing teachers. (May 16, 1957; May 26, 1958—B)

Tuskegee, Ala.: A struggle over Negroes' right to vote has brought lasting repercussions to this home of Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro college. Tuskegee is in Macon County, which has the highest percentage (85%) of Negroes of any county in the nation. Nevertheless, there have been only 1,100 Negroes registered to vote in the county and 2,700 white citizens registered. The bulwarks of Macon County's economy have been Tuskegee Institute, with an annual payroll of \$2.5 million, and a Veterans Administration hospital, with an annual payroll of \$6.5 million. All the patients and most of the staff at the hospital are Negro. In June 1957, the Alabama legislature gerrymandered Tuskegee's city limits, cutting the town in half, redrawing its boundaries and in the process thrusting out of the town about 410 of the city's 420 Negro voters. Sam Engelhardt, Macon County state senator and executive secretary of the Citizens Council of Alabama, was author of the bill designed to prevent Negroes from registering enough voters to gain control of the local government. Engelhardt spoke proudly of gerrymandering the Negroes out of the town and indicated he was motivated by the new Civil Rights Act. "If that Civil Rights Commission comes down here and forces mass registration of unqualified Negroes, there'll be bloodshed," he predicted. A prominent Negro leader denied the Negroes wanted to take over local affairs and said that if Negroes could have had one representative out of five on the school board, one out of five on the city council, one out of seven on the county board of revenue, "I think we'd have bragged of this community as a model one in race relations."

In any event, what began as a move to limit voting by Negroes, quickly became an economic battle. Negroes in the town simply began in large part to shop elsewhere. How effective has this movement against white merchants been? A dry goods store owner reported his business was down 35 per cent, an auto dealer 40 to 60 per cent below the previous year. The town's only movie theater has closed.

A number of white businesses have folded. Charles Gomillion, head of Tuskegee Institute's social science division and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, a Negro group leading the resistance, has said, "If white citizens here feel Negroes shouldn't vote, then Negro citizens feel their money should not be spent with these folks." Negro leaders avoid use of the word boycott; they prefer to talk of "spontaneous reaction." The reason is the state's anti-boycott law. The state attorney general has had a temporary injunction issued against the Civic Association to stop fostering boycott. Merchants have said the move has not brought back their Negro customers. Pending is a move to abolish the county and divide it among the surrounding counties. (November 5, 1957—I; August, October 1957—A)

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.: Fifty members of a railroad metal crafts union announced a boycott of the Pine Bluff Community Chest because it supports the Negro Boys' Club. (October 9, 1957—F)

Little Rock, Ark.: Advertisers threatened to boycott the *Arkansas Gazette* because of its support of the school board's plan of gradual integration of schools in Little Rock. A bakery was boycotted because the high school-age daughter of its owner was quoted as favoring integration in the schools and because a member of the Little Rock school board worked there. Business dropped off in a men's clothing store owned by James T. Karam, a friend of Governor Orval Faubus and described in some quarters as a leader in the violence at Central High School. His store once did a thriving business with Negro customers. These and other measures and counter-measures grew out of the crisis at Central High School. (March 1958—A)

North Little Rock, Ark.: The mother of one of eight Negro students attending integrated Little Rock Central High School was told her teaching contract at a North Little Rock Negro elementary school had not been renewed. Mrs. Lois Patillo, mother of 15-year-old Melba Patillo, taught at the Jones elementary school for seven years. The school superintendent said Mrs. Patillo was one of several teachers whose contracts were not renewed because of "problems" which he said were strictly personal matters. An NAACP official quoted Mrs. Patillo as saying the superintendent told her he should have been consulted about the enrollment of her daughter at Central High last fall. (May 8, 1958—M)

FLORIDA

Miami, Fla.: Charges that he was too outspoken on the issue of segregation caused the dismissal of Florida's only Negro assistant state attorney. A leader of a segregation group had furnished State Atty. George A. Brautigam with a tape recording of a radio speech in which the Negro in question, Henry Arrington, said his work was not necessarily confined to Negro cases. Brautigam demanded his suspension on charges of "breach of confidence and misconduct." Gov. LeRoy Collins complied on the ground that Arrington had made "public statements in derogation of, and repugnant to, the duties imposed upon him." Arrington said the issue may have been created by "someone who wanted to make a political issue out of segregation." (April 1956—A)

Tallahassee, Fla.: On May 27, 1956, two girls from Florida A and M. University, a Negro school, boarded a crowded city bus and sat in the only two vacant seats in the front of a bus, next to a white woman. The driver asked them to move to the rear. The girls declined but offered to leave if the driver would refund their fare. He refused and called the police, who arrested the girls. They were released under bond. (The charges later were dropped.) That night a cross was burned in front of the girls' home. The next day, the student body at the college decided in a mass meeting to refrain from riding the city buses for the two weeks remaining in the term. By mid-afternoon, Negroes in town joined the movement. On May 29, Negro citizens met in the Bethel Baptist Church and organized the Inter-Civic Council, with the Rev. C. K. Steele at its head. Since that time, the situation has been complex. Bus service has been discontinued and resumed. Police arrested drivers in the Negro car pool on charges they were violating the state's "for hire" laws. Businesses have suffered. The Inter-Civic Council accused the police of intimidating Negroes by taking them from their homes at all hours for questioning. Threats have been made, crosses burned, rocks and bricks thrown through windows of homes and cars. After the Supreme Court ruled bus segregation in Montgomery was unconstitutional, the Tallahassee boycott was ended officially. However, the majority of the Negroes still do not ride the buses, apparently awaiting the outcome of several pending court cases. (B, and "The Tallahassee Bus Protest," a field report by Charles U. Smith of Florida A. & M. University and Lewis M. Killian of Florida State University.)

Monticello, Fla.: Dr. Deborah Coggins was dismissed as health officer of three north Florida counties because she had a business lunch with a Negro nurse. One of her defenders, Robert H. Browning, health educator who worked with Dr. Coggins, lost his job. The Jefferson County Commission simply abolished the post. Browning transferred to Palm Beach County. He had urged the county commission to "practice the kind of Christianity you profess" and retain Dr. Coggins. Mrs. Flo Way was asked to resign from the Jefferson County school system because she had defended the health officer in a public meeting. Mrs. Way refused to resign as a fifth grade teacher and since she had job tenure, she continued in her work. (October 4, 1956—B; November, December 1956—A)

Jacksonville, Fla.: The Community Chest United Fund withdrew support from the local chapter of the National Urban League. Officials of the League asserted the action was caused by pressures from the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Council. The executive director of the Chest denied this and said it was because the League had entered "into politics." The Urban League has been forced out of United Fund or Community Chest drives in Ft. Worth, Texas, and three others have withdrawn under pressure—in Little Rock, New Orleans and Richmond. (1956—K, various)

Tallahassee, Fla.: John M. Boardman, white graduate student at Florida State University, was refused permission to continue his studies after the present semester because he entertained Negro students from neighboring Florida A & M on the campus. Boardman was one of six students—three of them Negro—arrested for sitting together on a Tallahassee bus in violation of a driver seating assign-

ment. (March 1957—A)

GEORGIA

Shellman, Ga.: A Baptist minister who publicly backed the Supreme Court ruling on school segregation was ousted from his church. The board of deacons demanded the resignation of the Rev. Henry A. Buchanan. The church secretary said the minister was not being cast out but that the church needed a change of leadership. "Why quibble with words?" was Buchanan's reaction. (January 1955—A)

Atlanta, Ga.: Dr. Guy H. Wells was stripped of his honorary title of President Emeritus of Georgia State College for Women because of his racial views. Wells was executive director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. The State Board of Regents withdrew the honorary title it had bestowed upon him two years before, shortly after he resigned as head of the college to accept a position with the federal government. The same day, the State Board of Education asked the Teacher Retirement Board to discontinue Wells' monthly pension. Trustees of the retirement system rejected the request as unconstitutional. (April 1956—A)

Gwinnett County, Ga.: The State Board of Education ordered the pay of Mrs. Colleen M. Wiggins, a teacher at the Bethesda school, withheld pending an investigation of her racial views. About 150 persons had signed a petition asking her discharge because of her views on segregation. Mrs. Wiggins said she was asked to sign a statement saying she does not believe in racial integration but had refused. She explained that she obeyed Georgia laws on segregation but thought her own views were a private matter. She had told her high school class she would not object to teaching white and Negro students together if that were the practice. The County Board of Education held that Mrs. Wiggins "probably made unwise or indiscreet expressions" but that evidence did not justify her dismissal. This decision was appealed to the state board but before it could act Mrs. Wiggins resigned because she was expecting a baby. (November, December 1956—A)

Lakeland, Ga.: Mrs. A. B. Baskin, who had taught in Lanier County schools for 17 years, was forced to resign because she allowed a white school boy, whose own bus had gone, to ride home in a Negro school bus. Mrs. Baskin emphasized that she believes in segregation and had suggested that the schoolboy take the Negro bus only as a final resort. The County Board of Education later ordered her reinstatement on the recommendation of state school officials. (April 9, 1958—Atlanta Journal)

Columbus, Ga.: The pastor of the First Presbyterian Church was demoted because of his racial stand. A commission appointed by the Presbytery of southwest Georgia said the Rev. Robert B. McNeill, pastor of the church, would have powers of an evangelist, limited to the reception of new members. The action resulted from an investigation into what the commission termed a "condition of disharmony." It said opposition to the pastor became evident after McNeill wrote a magazine article calling for "creative contacts" between white persons and Negroes. (Dec. 1, 1958—B)

LOUISIANA

Claiborne, La.: School boards in Claiborne and Bossier ordered *Time*, *Life* and *Look* magazines banned from high

school libraries, charging they "distorted" racial news. (June 1956—A)

Louisiana: Early in 1957, the Justice Department in Washington made public some FBI findings on registration of Negroes in Louisiana. Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney III said the FBI investigated the handling of voter registration in 10 Louisiana parishes and found that 8,552 Negroes were challenged when they tried to register in 1956. Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack P. Gremillion had told a House Judiciary Subcommittee that when a registered voter was challenged, the registrar sent a record of the challenge to the registrant, including a reply form, giving him 10 days to appear and establish his right to remain on the rolls by presenting statements from three voters living in the same parish. Olney said this did not appear to be the general practice in the parishes investigated. In six, he added, registrars did everything to discourage the filing of reply affidavits and generally refused them when offered. Olney also said there had been in 1956 a successful effort by White Citizens Councils in Louisiana to get Negro registrants off the rolls and to prevent their registration. (Feb. 27, 1957—B)

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss.: The Rev. Roy C. Delamotte, white Methodist minister, was not accepted by any Mississippi congregation after protesting a resolution in the Mississippi Annual Conference calling for continued segregation. (June 21, 1955—*Jackson Daily News*)

Yazoo City, Miss.: The White Citizens Council published a full-page advertisement in a local paper carrying "an authentic list of the purported signers to an NAACP communication to our school board." Many of the signers lost their jobs and under this pressure the majority removed their names from the petition. A plumbing contractor was taken off two construction jobs he had underway and refused plumbing supplies by a wholesale house. (*Journal and Guide*, September 24, 1955)

Durant, Miss.: The Rev. Marsh Calloway reported that elders of the Durant Presbyterian Church fired him because he spoke against the Citizens Councils. (November 30, 1955—J)

Jackson, Miss.: Ellis Wright, president of the Jackson Citizens Council, said a letter from the Falstaff Brewing Co. probably would end a scattered boycott of Falstaff beer in Mississippi. Sales had dropped after a pro-segregation pamphlet accused the company of contributing to the NAACP. A letter to Wright from a company official, the CC official said, explained that the company had made a single contribution as a life membership fee for one of its Negro salesmen and that "in error, apparently, the membership was issued in the name of Falstaff Brewing Corp." (December 1, 1955—B)

Lexington, Miss.: The husband of a crusading weekly newspaper editor lost his job as administrator of the Lexington Community Hospital. Walter D. Smith, husband of Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, who criticized the alleged mistreatment of a Negro prisoner, was fired by the hospital board of directors. In an editorial, the *Delta Democrat-Times* in Greenville, Miss., commented, "Smith was ousted not because he was incapable but because some of the views of his vigorous newspaperwoman wife were unpopular. . . . She had the guts to criticize the then sheriff

for shooting a Negro in the back for no good reason." Mrs. Smith is editor of the *Lexington Advertiser* and *The Durant News*. (January 11, 1956—X)

NORTH CAROLINA

Guilford, N. C.: A letter to the school board signed by 34 persons saying it would be "just and wise . . . to admit Negro pupils (to white schools) . . . if and when they make individual application" caused one white man to lose a part-time job. Another white signer resigned from a full-time job because of protests received by his employer, although the latter indicated that so far as he was concerned the man could continue on the payroll. (September 6-7, 1955—T; September 5, 1955—B)

Greensboro, N. C.: The furniture business of a couple signing a petition advocating compliance with the Supreme Court school ruling was boycotted. (September 6, 1955—B)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Clarendon County, S. C.: Three Negro teachers said they were not rehired by the Summerton School District of Clarendon County because their father and the husband of one signed an integration petition. (August 25, 1955—O)

Orangeburg, S. C.: Boycotts have cut both ways in this town of 17,000. Here the economic struggle began with a petition by 57 Negroes to the school board in July 1955, asking that immediate steps be taken to "reorganize the public schools on a non-discriminatory basis." White residents responded by organizing a Citizens Council and reprisals began against petitioners and their families and members of the local NAACP. Those who worked for white employers were fired; those who rented from white landlords were evicted. Credit was denied by white suppliers and merchants. Some no longer could buy, even for cash. Mayor R. H. Jennings, who was president of the local Coca-Cola bottling company, a bakery and the Orangeburg Ice & Fuel Co., cut off supplies to three Negro grocers and a gas station owner. The Coble Dairy stopped delivery of milk to the grocers and all the petitioners on its routes. A service station operator was forced out of business by the owner-distributor. The Negro residents retaliated with their own boycott. They stopped using products of the dairy and the Mayor's enterprises. They obtained the names of local merchants who belonged to the Citizens Council and someone distributed a list of the 23 firms at Negro meetings. They started shopping in Columbia or by mail. Students at South Carolina State College (Negro) quietly supported the boycott. A white grocer was forced out of business and other merchants suffered. Still other firms joined the reprisal movement against the Negro—the Pepsi Cola, Royal Crown and Dr. Pepper bottlers, another bakery and another dairy.

Because of the college students' action, Gov. George B. Timmerman, Jr., ordered the State Law Enforcement Division to place the college under surveillance; 1,200 students staged a four-day walkout until they were promised a discussion of their grievances on one hand and threatened with expulsion on the other. By the end of the school year, the student council president and 15 other students had been expelled and five faculty members dismissed for their

part in the boycott. The fall and winter of 1955-56 was a difficult time for the petitioners in Orangeburg and those in nearby Elloree and Summerton, where similar reprisals were taken. Various appeals brought in contributions of food, money and clothing from many sections of the country. During all this time, only one local white person openly joined the fight alongside the Negroes in Orangeburg, a Catholic priest. By the spring of 1956, some disenchantment with the Citizens Councils was felt; pressures slackened somewhat but the basic controversy over school segregation remains unsolved. Both sides seem to agree that the reprisals and counter-boycotts have not been a satisfactory way of solving the problem. (September 1955—A; *The Reporter Magazine*, January 21, 1957)

Batesburg, S. C.: The Rev. George Jackson Stafford's resignation as pastor of the First Baptist Church was accepted because his liberal racial views differed from those of some in his congregation. The move was reported to have been spearheaded by Federal Judge George B. Timmerman, father of the governor. (November 1, 1955—V)

Columbia, S. C.: The Rev. John Murry, Methodist minister, transferred from Orangeburg County to Gilbert, S. C., because some of his parishioners protested his support of a resolution deploring economic sanctions against Negroes with integrationist views. (November 1, 1955—V)

Columbia, S. C.: Dr. Chester C. Travelstead, dean of the school of education at the University of South Carolina, disclosed he had been dismissed "in the best interest of the university" after making a speech calling for an end to public school segregation. Travelstead had told a campus gathering, "It is my firm conviction that enforced segregation of the races in our public schools can no longer be justified on any basis . . . (The) fact that we have practiced segregation on the assumption that it was right and just does not make it right and just." Travelstead, a native of Kentucky, left to become dean of the School of Education at the University of New Mexico. (November 24, 1955—P; November 25, 1955—D)

Columbia, S. C.: A 23-year-old English major was fired as a legislative telephone page after writing an article in the *Gamcock*, student weekly at the University of South Carolina. His article said the State Senate was "intent on circumventing" integration and that Southern legislators and governors were "embarrassing sound trucks for the South." (March 14, 1956—V)

Florence, S. C.: After two years of threats and pressure, the *Florence Morning News*, which repeatedly appealed for moderation and good will in solving segregation problems, banned the subject from its editorial page. For its views, the *News* had drawn violent abuse, reader complaints, circulation losses. The city editor had been struck while covering a Klan meeting; the church editor, a minister, had his tires slashed and two cars had tried to run him off the road. Editor John H. O'Dowd, 29, native of Florence and son of the owner-publisher, had been threatened and chased at night by a car. Finally, O'Dowd announced a "retreat from reason" and wrote, "We have . . . sought men of good will . . . but men seeking the fair solution have not, in two years, come forward." He announced segregation stories would continue to be printed in the news columns. Later, O'Dowd left Florence to take a job in a northern city on a larger newspaper. (*Time* magazine, April 2, 1956)

Elloree, S. C.: Twenty-four Negro school teachers in the Elloree School District either resigned or their contracts were not renewed for refusal to sign a statement inquiring into NAACP membership. (July 1956—A)

Rock Hill, S. C.: A Negro woman refused to give up her seat by a white woman on orders from the bus driver; she said it was the only vacant one on the bus and the white passenger had invited her to take it. The incident touched off a boycott of the bus line by Negroes and brought threats to a Negro minister and others. A few months later, the bus line stopped operating. (August 3, 1957—O; January 1958—A)

Columbia, S. C.: Three white professors at Benedict College for Negroes were told they would not be rehired. One of them, Lewis Smith, chairman of the Humanities Department, told reporters, "This is a capitulation to the Dixiecrat forces that have been persecuting the white professors because of their pro-integration stand." Also released were J. Spencer Kennard, a Baptist minister, and Mrs. Marian Davis. J. A. Bacoats, president of the college, said after a meeting of the Board of Trustees, "Their presence here is not in the best interests of the college." (May 9, 1958—B)

TENNESSEE

Jackson, Tenn.: M. C. Jolly, operator of the Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., said 12 or 13 Negro merchants had cancelled accounts with his firm after he joined in a suit seeking to bar state aid to a college which had admitted two Negroes. Later, he said increased business from white merchants offset the Negro cancellations. (February 1-2, 1956—B; March 1956—A)

TEXAS

Lubbock, Tex.: Segregation viewpoints figured in the removal of two faculty members at Texas Technological College. Dr. Byron R. Abernethy, professor of government, and Dr. Herbert M. Greenberg, assistant professor of psychology, were notified that the Board of Directors in executive session refused to renew their contracts. The *Lubbock Avalanche-Journal* said that Greenberg, who is blind, apparently was removed because of his publicly-stated views backing integration. The school's president protested the closed-door procedure and said he had found no fault with the two professors' academic ability. The college has no Negro students, and so far as is known, none have applied. (August 1957—A)

VIRGINIA

Appomattox County, Va.: The school board refused to renew the contracts of two eighth grade teachers. One said she believed it was because she voted in 1954 against an "inflammatory resolution" favoring segregation; she added that she didn't consider herself an integrationist but did believe the public school system should be preserved. The other said she was "falsely accused of being an integrationist." Eighteen of 19 teachers in the school protested to the board. Commenting on the case, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* said, "The impression has been created . . . that it is becoming dangerous in Virginia for teachers to express even a mild dissent from majority community opinion on the race problem." (June 1956—A)

PART THREE

VIOLENCE

There is no simple way to distinguish the events noted in this section from those earlier reported under the heading "Intimidation" except to say that these are bigger, and if anything more purposeless. This list of 225 acts against private liberties and public peace includes:

- 6 Negroes killed;
- 29 individuals, 11 of them white, shot and wounded in racial incidents;
- 44 persons beaten;
- 5 stabbed;
- 30 homes bombed; in one instance (at Clinton, Tenn.) an additional 30 houses were damaged by a single blast; attempted blasting of five other homes;
- 8 homes burned;
- 15 homes struck by gunfire, and 7 homes stoned;
- 4 schools bombed, in Jacksonville, Nashville, and Chattanooga, and Clinton, Tenn.
- 2 bombing attempts on schools, in Charlotte and Clinton;
- 7 churches bombed, one of which was for whites; an attempt made to bomb another Negro church;
- 1 church in Memphis burned; another church stoned;
- 4 Jewish temples or centers bombed, in Miami, Nashville, Jacksonville, and Atlanta;
- 3 bombing attempts on Jewish buildings, in Gastonia, N. C., Birmingham, and Charlotte;
- 1 YWCA building in Chattanooga and an auditorium in Knoxville dynamited;
- 2 schools burned;

In addition, 17 towns and cities were threatened by mob action.

The list also has an item which tells of the persecution of Koinonia Farm in Georgia.

At the time of the bombings in Jacksonville, Ralph McGill wrote in the *Atlanta Constitution*:

The mayors of a number of Southern cities have organized to try and prevent further such outrages. This is a good move.

But let us not overlook the fact that these bombings are the fruit of the tree of defiance of law and of orderly process. In all the cities represented at the conference of disturbed mayors, there had been leaders in the press, and in public life who had attacked the Supreme Court, the President of the United States, and the U. S. Attorney-General in the most reckless and abusive terms. That this inspired the criminal fringe to action cannot be denied.

It is one thing strongly to exercise the unquestioned American principle of dissenting from court and political decisions. But to abuse the institutions on which our country is based in violent, defiant terms cannot do otherwise than to encourage lawlessness and to excite the criminal fringe.

Irrational abuse and preachments of defiance of

due process by persons in public life constitute a tree which bears the bitter fruits of bombings of churches and schools.

We should not blind ourselves to this fact. To do otherwise is to engage in self-deceit.

It has been frequently said that violence and direct action never have been far from Southern folkways. This may be correct. There are also, however, other characteristics woven closely into Southern culture: graciousness, good manners, relaxed living, and political sagacity. There would be little point in compiling the record set out in the following and preceding pages unless we believed that these latter qualities will in time prevail.

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala.: Two discharged Birmingham police officers and a city jail warden were acquitted in federal court of depriving a Negro prisoner of his civil rights. Indictments were brought against the three men after Charles Patrick claimed he was beaten by the officers in the jail while the warden was present. He had been jailed after the wife of one of the policemen complained the Negro had threatened her during an argument over a parking space. He later was cleared of the charges. The warden was suspended from his post for 10 days. (April 18, 1955—B)

Wadley, Ala.: An interracial meeting at Southern Union College was broken up by 30 men who threatened that if the Negroes did not leave, "We'll blow up the place." College President Clyde C. Flannery said all those at the meeting were Southerners and members of the Congregational Christian Church, which operates the college. He said there was a widespread belief in town the delegates were to discuss school segregation but that actually they met to talk about international relations and primarily the menace of Communism. Flannery said he could identify six of the 30 men but would consult his attorney to decide whether legal action should be taken. Apparently, the men were not identified publicly nor was any action brought. (July 22, 1955—C)

Carrollton, Ala.: Three white men were charged with a misdemeanor in the kidnapping of a 21-year-old Negro, who was hit with a shotgun in a mistaken identity reprisal. Pickens County Sheriff R. R. Shields said he arrested the men on a highway after they had released the beaten and frightened Negro, Mutt Jones. Shields described the three white men as "being well thought of around here." Asked why the men had kidnapped Jones, Shields explained, "It was just a case of mistaken identity. A Negro hit one of the men's father with a blackjack and they thought it was Jones." Shields described Jones as an ex-convict and added, "Jones didn't have a mark on him. They did hit him two or three times on the head and shoulder with an automatic shotgun, though." (September 13, 1955—C)

Selma, Ala.: A white couple poured gasoline on a Negro woman's home and set it ablaze. (September 23, 1955—D)

Selma, Ala.: Four white persons forced a Negro porter into a car and drove 10 miles into the country before releasing him. The abductors apparently believed him to be another individual accused of insulting a white woman. (October 23, 1955—D)

Montgomery, Ala.: A bomb which exploded at the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader in the fight against bus segregation, blew out windows and damaged the front porch. Mrs. King, their daughter and a visitor were in the house but were uninjured. (January 31, 1956—B)

Tuscaloosa, Ala.: After a three-year court fight, a young Negro woman, Autherine Lucy, was admitted to the University of Alabama in February 1956. Friday, February 3, she went to her first class as campus police manned the corridors. That night, a crowd of 1,200 students, attracted by a burning cross, assembled on University Avenue but after exploding firecrackers, singing "Dixie" and marching through a women's dormitory area, they dispersed. The next night students massed before the Student Union Building. Outsiders were noted, trying to whip the crowd into action. The University News Bureau director said three or four outside groups were in evidence—high school pupils, workers from a nearby plant and members of an extreme pro-segregation group from Birmingham. Monday, a crowd of about 3,000 roamed the campus, jeering and cursing university officials accompanying Miss Lucy and pelting them with eggs, rocks and mud. She was removed from the campus under heavy police escort. With demonstrations reaching uncontrollable proportions, University officials suspended Miss Lucy indefinitely, expressing fear for her life. In mid-February, two Negro brothers were arrested for kicking and beating a University student in what one said was an attempt to "get even" for "the way they treated Miss Lucy." At the end of the month, U. S. District Judge H. Hobart Grooms ordered she be readmitted. Hours later, the University Board of Trustees expelled her permanently because of her "outrageous, false and baseless accusations" in allegations that the university had "conspired" in the violent demonstrations which resulted in her temporary suspension. Later, the board announced a student leader in the campus riots had been expelled, four suspended and 25 students disciplined. Judge Grooms denied Miss Lucy's petition to re-enter the university and ruled the expulsion was justified. (March, April, September 1956—A)

Montgomery, Ala.: The home of a young white minister who was active in Montgomery's bus boycott by Negroes was bombed. The Rev. Robert Graetz and his family were away from home at the time. Graetz, 27, the white pastor of the all-Negro Trinity Lutheran Church, has actively supported the boycott and been a member of the Montgomery Improvement Association. (August 25, 1956—B)

Prichard, Ala.: The Rev. Joshua Barney, 68-year-old preacher and carpenter, who sought a city council post, narrowly escaped harm when four shots were fired into his home. Barney was warned anonymously to get out of the race, as was another Negro running for the council in Huntsville. Both Negroes were defeated. (September 7, 1956—B)

Mobile, Ala.: A Negro's home in a white section was damaged by fire, less than 24 hours after it was peppered by a shotgun. Fire Inspector J. B. Foster said it apparently was arson. Booker T. Gulley, the owner, said windows had been smashed frequently by bricks and he had received threatening telephone calls since moving into the house a few weeks earlier. He said that he had used all his money as a downpayment for the house after a Negro real estate agent told him, "The white people are going to move out and the colored people move in." Nevertheless, after the fire, Gulley said he would move out as soon as he could sell the house. (September 27, 1956—B)

Montgomery, Ala.: Acid was thrown on 10 cars within a week. All but one belonged to Negroes. The exception was a car-trailer owned by a white minister who participated in a Negro-sponsored institute. He reported that his parked vehicle, emblazoned with slogans of brotherhood, was struck by acid on two successive nights. (December 10, 1956—B)

Montgomery, Ala.: Acid was thrown on the car of a bus boycott leader. The complaint was made to police by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church. (December 19, 1956—W)

Carrollton, Ala.: Robed nightriders fired into the home of a Negro tenant and ordered him to move within 48 hours. Sheriff R. R. Shields waited at the house, which is near Palmetto in north Pickens County, as the deadline approached but the men did not reappear. The sheriff said he had been told of a false rumor that the Negro's children were going to ride a white school bus. (January 5, 1957—B)

Montgomery, Ala.: Four Negro churches and the home of a Negro minister, in addition to the home of a white minister (see Graetz, above) were bombed, less than 12 hours after a racially integrated city bus was ambushed with gunfire. No injuries were reported. (January 10, 1957—B)

Montgomery, Ala.: A second attempt to blow up the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King misfired. Twelve sticks of dynamite tied around a metal tube were tossed on the porch but the bomb failed to explode. (January 27, 1957—B)

Montgomery, Ala.: A bomb tossed between a Negro house and a filling station exploded, damaging both buildings. Three Negroes suffered cuts and scratches. This, along with the attempted bombing of the King home (see above), was another in a series of outbreaks of violence which began shortly after bus segregation was ended by Federal Court order in December. (January 27, 1957—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: The home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro minister and leader of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which staged a one-day defiance of city bus segregation laws, was heavily damaged by dynamite on Christmas night. (January 1957—A)

Birmingham, Ala.: A city bus with 30 passengers aboard was hit four times by gunfire. Six Negro boys were arrested in connection with the shooting. Earlier, shots were fired into the Negro section of a bus and two white youths were reported seen fleeing from the scene. (January 1957—A)

Birmingham, Ala.: A mob of rock-throwing whites, yelling threats, attacked a white integration leader who later

was fined \$30 for reckless driving in making his escape. Lamar Weaver, the victim, had just left the Terminal Railroad Station where a Negro couple had tested the integration policy in a waiting room, when he was slugged with a suitcase and stoned. He was convicted at a special hearing of running a red light and reckless driving as he drove his damaged car from a parking lot through a gauntlet of his tormentors. (March 6, 1957—C)

Birmingham, Ala.: Hooded Klansmen slugged a television newsman and knocked him to the ground when he attempted to take pictures at a public rally. Leo Willette, news director for WBRC-TV, arrived at the rally in East Lake Park as some 500 Klansmen listened to a speaker denounce the press as "Communist inspired." Four or five men grabbed Willette. By the time police dispersed the crowd around him his camera was missing. Willette's face was bruised and his clothing muddled. (An announcement was made at the end of the rally that the camera had been turned over to policemen and would be returned to the newsman.) (March 23, 1957—B, C)

Mobile, Ala.: The fifth of a series of recent bombing attempts in the city was reported by Walter Johnson, Negro cook. He said he supposed the small bomb, thrown by a white boy on a bicycle, was the result of his living "in a mixed neighborhood." Little damage was done. (March 1957—A)

Montgomery, Ala.: A white man and three Negro women were arrested after an argument over integrated seating on a Boylston bus. Detective Captain E. P. Brown said there were "several entirely different stories" but the only point of agreement seemed to be that several blows were struck. The Negroes said the white man cursed and hit two of the women with a wrench after one refused to move to the rear of the bus. The man said he asked one of the Negroes to move and she slapped him across the face. All were charged with assault and battery and released on their own bonds. (April 17, 1957—G)

Birmingham, Ala.: Nat King Cole, Negro singer and pianist, was attacked by a group of white men as he played for a white audience in Municipal Auditorium. Six white men rushed the band leader, knocking Cole and the microphone to the floor. Police rushed from the wings, grabbed the attackers and took them to jail. Cole apparently was not injured, only stunned. Later, police said they had learned that it had been planned that 100 or 150 white men would meet at the auditorium, infiltrate the audience, overpower the band, the police and anyone else who interfered. "But the expected mob failed to show," Detective C. B. Golden said. About a week later Records Court Judge Ralph E. Parker imposed maximum jail sentences on four of the attackers, members of the White Citizens Council; two others were fined. (April 10, 18, 1957—B)

Bessemer, Ala.: A dynamite explosion knocked out windows and the side of a Negro church during a service and another blast damaged the home of a Negro civic leader and union officer. No one was injured, although there were 200 persons inside at the time the explosive was ignited in an alley behind the Allen Temple Methodist Church. Police knew of no motive. Neither the minister nor the man whose house was bombed had been active in any integration drive. (April 29, 1957—C)

Prattville, Ala.: Three Negroes were beaten by a robed KKK group during a Klan rally here. Police Chief O. C.

Burton said the beatings occurred after the Negroes "shouted and cursed" during a talk by one of the speakers. He said one of the Negroes then claimed about "25 or 30" Klansmen attacked him and his companions. The men required medical treatment but were not seriously hurt, the police chief added. No arrests were made and Burton said the Klansmen he questioned denied any knowledge of the beatings. (May 23, 1957—C)

Birmingham, Ala.: Two young Negro men told of being kidnapped, taken into a woods and beaten with rubber hoses. Harold Cunningham, 19, and Henry Silent, 21, said they were beaten after being questioned about where they were "two Saturdays ago." The young men and their dates said they went to a white drive-in ice cream stand, but left because it was too crowded. Then, the girls told police, they were followed by two cars, which forced their automobile to stop in a section of north Birmingham. Four white men were in each car and they had "some pistols." The men forced the Negro youths to get down on the floor of a car and told them, "One of you is going to talk before you leave." After being beaten and threatened with hanging and shooting, the Negroes escaped when all but one of the men returned to the cars. (June 11, 1957—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: James Henry Brock, 27, a Birmingham Negro, told police he was abducted by a group of hooded white men and beaten near Prattville, about 20 miles north of Montgomery. Brock was hospitalized with multiple bruises and cuts over his face and body which he said were caused by whips trimmed from trees. Brock said he and his wife were visiting his parents in Autauga County when two carloads of white men drove behind a car in which he sat with three other Negroes in Prattville late Saturday night. The Negro said the men, who were wearing coveralls with hoods over their heads, told them, "Don't move—stand still or we'll shoot." The other Negroes ran and "the men started shooting at them with shotguns and pistols." Apparently none was injured. Brock said he was pulled from the car, beaten and kicked, then driven into the woods where he was beaten again. He quoted one of the assailants as saying finally, "Run if you want to live—and if you get back to Birmingham, tell those niggers this is what we do to them down here." Brock ran and walked about five miles to a farm home and the owner took him to a hospital. The Autauga County sheriff said he was making a full investigation and promised Negroes would be given "full protection" against any such future incidents. Later, he indicated some doubt the whipping had occurred. (July 8, 1957—C, G)

Birmingham, Ala.: A Negro, George Johnson, reported four white men attempted to burn his home by throwing two homemade incendiary bombs on his porch. Witnesses said they saw four young white men just before the bombs were thrown and that one left the car in which they were riding and threw milk bottles filled with gasoline on the porch. One set fire to the house. Johnson, an employee of a construction company, said he knew of no reason for anyone trying to burn his house. (July 27, 1957—W)

Bessemer, Ala.: Two Negroes taken into protective custody were released after police officials warned them against attempted violations of the city's segregation ordinances. Blevins Stout and William Thomas were held without charge during an investigation of their attempt to enter

municipal Roosevelt Park. The two men, officers of the Alabama Association for Human Rights, had asked permission to use the tennis court at the park but were denied entry by an officer at the admission office. The two were met at the park by a group of irate white citizens who warned them against attempting to enter. The Negroes left without argument. They later were escorted to City Hall by a motorcycle scout when several of the white men pursued their cars. While officers questioned Stout and Thomas about their motives, members of the white protesting group milled about the corridors of City Hall. (Aug. 11, 1957—H)

Stanton, Ala.: The Saturday night flogging of a white sawmill worker spurred a county-wide investigation of possible connection with recent Klan activities in the area. The victim, a 37-year-old father of six, told county authorities he was beaten by 12 or 13 white men, strangers to him, in the front yard of his home after his assailants told him, "We're tired of the way you've been treating your wife and family and we're tired of you associating too freely with Negroes." The flogging came three weeks after the beatings in Maplesville (see below), six miles to the north. (August 27, 1957—G)

Maplesville, Ala.: Six Negroes were beaten in what a newspaper account said appeared to be a senseless outrage. The six men, one a soldier on leave, were watching television in the home of one of them when Ku Klux Klansmen arrived. The masked men beat the Negroes from the rear, using rubber hoses or blackjacks; four of the victims then were taken out into the road and starting running, while four or five shots were fired. They hid in a wooded area. Earlier in the evening, 22 carloads of Klansmen pulled up in front of the town hall, donned robes and marched through town. After the beatings, two of the Negroes left town. Apparently the only thing which prevented a mass exodus of other Negroes from the small town was that several influential citizens, like Raymond Stremming, operator of a veneer company, promised there would be no repetition of the Klan incident. "It is going to be easier to run the Klan off than it is for the Klan to run the Negroes off," said Stremming. Later, Stremming was threatened and warned to leave town. The town police chief, a county deputy sheriff and several of his employees stood armed guard after the threat, Stremming said. (August 1957—B, G)

Marion, Ala.: A Bibb County white man was shot in the arm during a night rider raid on the home of a part-time Negro preacher. Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeon said Nathaniel Benson, 40, the Negro whose home was raided, told this story: Robed white men in three cars tossed sulphur bombs in his house at midnight and then shot at him when he went outside with his shotgun. Benson said he went out the back door shooting his shotgun "in the air" and ran into woods nearby. The incident came to light when the white man was admitted to a hospital. (August 31, 1957—G)

Birmingham, Ala.: A 34-year-old Negro was kidnapped and emasculated by a group of white men wearing hoods and robes. The man, Judge Aaron, was taken to a Veterans Administration hospital, where doctors said he had been severely beaten and "100 per cent" emasculated. Two months later, two members of the Ku Klux Klan, Bart Floyd and Joe Pritchett, both 31, were convicted of mutilation and sentenced to 20 years, the maximum punish-

ment provided in Alabama. A third Klansman, Jesse Mabry, later also was sentenced to 20 years. Witnesses said Pritchett commanded a night-riding detail which set out to prove the worthiness of Floyd, who was to be promoted to captain in the Klan lair. Floyd was described as the Klansman who mutilated Aaron. In sentencing Floyd, Circuit Court Judge Alta L. King said the deed was the "most cowardly, atrocious and diabolical crime ever to come to my attention." (September 4, November 7-8, 1957—C, B)

Prattville, Ala.: A Negro minister reported to the Autauga County sheriff that two shots were fired into his car as he drove from a revival in Prattville. The Rev. J. W. Bonner, pastor of the First Christian Methodist Episcopal church in Montgomery, said neither he nor any of his three passengers were injured. A bullet was recovered from the upholstery of Bonner's automobile. The minister said the shots were fired from a car which "contained six or seven white people" as it passed him on the highway. During the boycott of city buses in Montgomery, the minister was one of 90 Negroes charged with violating Alabama's anti-boycott law. (September 6, 1957—G)

Birmingham, Ala.: The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth was beaten and threatened with death by an angry mob when he attempted to enroll four Negro children at all-white Phillips High School. Police arrested three white men and battled a dozen more until the Negro minister could escape. Two hours later four Negro men drove by the school and tossed rocks at a window. The next day Phillips was evacuated after a bomb threat which proved to be a hoax. The same day crowds gathered around Phillips, Woodlawn High and Graymont elementary school. Police kept order except for a demonstration at Woodlawn, where the crowd threw rocks at passing cars and buses occupied by Negroes. The three schools were the ones to which eight Negro children had asked admittance. The following day, 76 Negro high school pupils were taken from their bus and questioned by police after rock throwing incidents. Later, one was convicted of throwing a soft drink bottle at a car, sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$100, the maximum sentence. Six others were turned over to juvenile authorities. Three white men were charged with assault with intent to murder in the beating of the Negro minister. Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, a pro-integration group formed in Birmingham. (September 10, 11, 14, 1957—B)

Evergreen, Ala.: Four Negroes were beaten by a mob in Klan regalia. The victims said the robed men accused them of NAACP membership. Two of those beaten were ministers. They apparently were chance passersby at a spot where Klansmen were gathered. The other two were accused of neglecting their children. (September 1957—A)

Leeds, Ala.: About 50 carloads of parents showed up at Moody Junior High School in St. Clair County after a rumor spread that Negroes would attempt to enroll. When no Negroes appeared, the parents left. The school is at Moody Cross Roads, about five miles north of Leeds. (September 17, 1957—W)

Bessemer, Ala.: A dynamite blast damaged the home of a Negro attorney who was attempting to open two public parks in Bessemer to Negroes. Windows in the home of David Hood, Jr., were shattered and he said some of the glass fell on him as he slept on a living room couch with a loaded rifle nearby. Hood said he had received telephone threats against his life and only two nights earlier he had

dismissed three guards who had protected his home for three weeks. The house is circled with floodlights. Hood recently was convicted of violating the state firearms law by carrying a pistol. He said he had a permit which expired and that he had been unable to get it renewed. (November 1, 1957—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: Four homes purchased by Negroes in the once all-white section of Fountain Heights were dynamited over a period of several months. One of the homes later was damaged by fire which police blamed on arsonists. White property owners in the area have formed an association designed to prevent sales of homes to Negroes. (November 2, 1957, December 7, 1957—B)

Centreville, Ala.: White men horse-whipped a Negro preacher north of here. Bibb County Sheriff Carl A. Griffin said the Rev. T. D. Wesley gave this account: After preaching at a Negro church, he was driving along a country road when men in two or three cars stopped him, handcuffed him and tied him with rope. They drove him up a side road and beat him with a horsewhip, then left him, still bound, in the unlocked truck of his car. He managed to free himself and drive to Centreville, where he was taken to a Selma hospital. Wesley said one of his assailants wore a kind of hat or hood which came over his face. The sheriff said no explanation for the beating had been uncovered. He added that he was informed Wesley was threatened once before and that his assailants vowed to get him if he talked. (November 5, 1957—W)

Fort Deposit, Ala.: A young Negro, Rogers Hamilton, 19, was found shot to death near his farm home. Lowndes County Sheriff Frank Ryals said that according to the youth's mother, two unidentified men "called at the house for the boy and took him away in a truck." She told officers she followed the truck for a short distance and saw her son shot to death, but that she was some distance away and could not identify the men. The sheriff said the mother first claimed the men were white, then changed her story; he said she also thought her son might have been attacked as a result of an argument over a woman. "Reports reaching the Northern press tagged the death last October 22 a lynching," the sheriff said. "However, our investigation has revealed nothing that leads us to believe these reports." (November 13, 1957—G)

Clanton, Ala.: Armed with hand grenades, rifles and tear gas, sheriffs and highway patrolmen from eight counties, accompanied by 150 to 200 white townspeople, converged at a barricaded Negro home. One Negro was killed and two others captured. The crowd moved on the house the day after a deputy sheriff and another white man were wounded by gunfire from ambush. The affair began one Thursday night in November 1957, when a cross was burned near the Negro section in Lomax, a small community three miles from the Central Alabama town of Clanton. Then, according to police, some of the Negroes armed themselves Friday and Saturday night in fear of Klan violence. They were watching the hill in Lomax when Deputy Sheriff Floyd Porter stopped a white motorist to make a routine driver's license check. Suddenly, a shotgun blast ripped over the car and several pellets struck a passenger. (One officer later speculated the deputies might have been mistaken for Klansmen.) Porter gave chase through an open field and as he rounded a small Negro church he was struck by a shotgun blast which almost tore off a hand and punctured his left lung. Authorities brought blood-

hounds from the state prison to the church and followed a trail to the home of Willie Dunigan, 43-year-old Negro farmhand. In the subsequent gun battle, Dunigan was killed, his wife wounded seriously and four deputies suffered minor wounds. Later, police reported they were holding at least eight Negroes for questioning. Sheriff Hugh Champion denied there was evidence of any basic racial trouble and said, "It was just an unfortunate incident arising out of a tense atmosphere." (November 18, 21, 1957—B, G, G)

Birmingham, Ala.: A Negro school janitor said he was abducted and beaten Tuesday night by a group of white men who identified themselves as Ku Klux Klansmen. Woodrow Johnson told school authorities three white men ordered him into a car in Bessemer, telling him he was under arrest. He became suspicious when they drove into a woods instead of to jail. The men asked him if he was working for racial integration and also if he was the Rev. (Martin Luther) King. Johnson said he was struck from behind and knocked unconscious and during this time was hit in the eye. The janitor said the men put him back in the car and drove him part way back to Bessemer. He said the first three men were joined by at least five others in the woods. (December 7, 1957—B)

Montgomery, Ala.: A group of Negroes beat a 20-year-old white man after a Negro woman was struck by a car he was driving, the highway patrol reported. Six or seven Negro men pulled Jimmy B. Rigsby of Montgomery from his car following the accident, beat him about the head and kicked him in the ribs, the patrol said. The report said the Negro woman apparently got out of a car and was searching for a loose part when she was struck by an outside rearview mirror on the Rigsby car. She suffered a broken arm and abrasions. The attackers had fled when patrolmen arrived. (December 13, 1957—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: The home of a Negro family who had moved into a white neighborhood and ignored a warning fiery cross was damaged by a bomb explosion. The house, in East Birmingham, was occupied by the Otis Flowers family. The blast blew out a wall of the house and Arthur Flowers, 12, suffered a cut hand. Detectives said it was the second bombing of a Negro home within a week. (December 31, 1957—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: A newspaper carrier boy underwent a nose operation after being hit by a brick he reported was thrown at him by Negroes. Tim Knight, 14, said he had dropped his papers and was picking them up when he was struck by the brick thrown from a bus carrying Negro children. The incident occurred in a white neighborhood. (March 12, 1958—B)

Dora, Ala.: Walker County deputies sought three to five white men for questioning in the shotgun wounding of a Negro man. Deputy Alvin Phillips said Joe Harris was taken to a doctor in Praco after being wounded in the arm and side. Three other Negroes sitting in a car with Harris in front of a store in downtown Dora gave this account: The four Negro men were talking when a car carrying three to five youths between 18 and 21 years old pulled alongside Harris' car. One of the white youths pulled out a shotgun and fired one blast. The pellets struck Harris. (April 14, 1958—H)

Birmingham, Ala.: Fifty-four sticks of dynamite left in a satchel at Temple Beth-El failed to go off when a fuse went out. The dynamite sticks had enough power to de-

molish the synagogue. Harry Horwitz, administrative director of the Temple, said he could offer no explanation. (April 28, 1958—B)

Bessemer, Ala.: A dynamite blast shattered windows in a house where seven Negro children were sleeping, but none was injured. Mrs. Dora Mauldin said several windows were broken, boards were knocked off the house and a large hole was found near the foundation. Mrs. Mauldin said she knew of no reason for anyone to throw the dynamite at the house, which is in an all-Negro district. (May 12, 1958—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: Police investigated the collapse of the broadcasting tower of Negro-operated radio station WEDR. Perry L. Thompson, an announcer at the station, said the guy wire had been cut. Thompson entered the May 6 Democratic primary race for lieutenant governor but later withdrew. When the station went on the air three years earlier, the tower was damaged by vandals. (May 17, 1958—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: The church of a Negro leader was saved from destruction when a volunteer guard moved dynamite away from the building moments before it exploded. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said the bomb would have demolished his Bethel Baptist Church if it had not been for the "heroic deed" of Will Hall. A retired coal miner, Hall is one of six volunteers who had guarded the church each Saturday night since it and the adjoining home of the minister were damaged heavily by bombing in December, 1956. The minister said Hall found a smoking can containing dynamite against a wall of the church. He moved it to the edge of the street 30 feet away about a minute before the blast, which shattered windows and cracked plaster in the church. Following the explosion, police said the only clues were a few pieces of the metal can which held the dynamite and a vague description of a carload of white men seen passing the church shortly before the bomb was found. (June 30, 1958—B)

Birmingham, Ala.: Three white men faced charges of bombing the home of a Negro. The blast shattered the porch and front wall of William Blackwell's house. One child suffered a neck cut but two others escaped injury. Police said Negroes caught and beat two of the white men until the latter were rescued by officers. A third man was picked up later. The police said the suspects apparently had planned to bomb four or five Negro homes but their plan went awry when the first bomb exploded prematurely. (July 18, 1958—Y)

Birmingham, Ala.: A jeering, milling crowd of white men and teenagers chased Negroes from the vicinity of Phillips High School. The crowd, apparently standing guard against any attempts of Negroes to enroll in the white school, grew to more than 150 and remained at the scene for more than four hours until dispersed by police. A white boy suffered a head injury when, he said, he was struck by a rock thrown by a Negro youth. Police arrested three white men who, they said, refused to move on. Negroes had attempted to enroll at Phillips a year ago, but made no attempt this year. The Negroes chased away apparently were only pedestrians passing through the area. (September 3, 1958—B)

Maplesville, Ala.: A Negro pulpwood worker who reportedly was kidnaped by armed white men returned home safely several hours later, Police Chief Aubrey Morrison said. A search by deputies and the highway patrol

began after a report that Robert Clint Warks, 24, was kidnaped. Officers said three Negroes reported seeing Warks forced into a car by four white men, three of whom had pistols. Morrison said Warks' family "wasn't talking much" and he didn't know any details of the incident. He said he was told that the Negro was unable to identify any of the white men. About an hour and a half after the alleged kidnaping, the Associated Press in Birmingham received an anonymous telephone call from someone who said, "There has been a Negro kidnaped at Maplesville. I thought you might want to know about it," and then hung up. (Sept. 20, 1958—B)

Montgomery, Ala.: A heavy chain was thrown across power lines serving television station WSFA, knocking it off the air minutes after the Steve Allen Show began. One of Allen's guests was Negro star Harry Belafonte. It was the second time in less than a year that the station had been knocked out. The station was blacked out the previous time just before it was to telecast an interview with the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Negro leader in Montgomery. In the latest incident, power was restored after an hour. Last August a mob of about 100 white men forced the shutdown of a drive-in theater at nearby Wetumpka when it scheduled a movie in which Belafonte played opposite a white actress. (Nov. 10, 1958—Y)

Birmingham, Ala.: An admitted Ku Klux Klansman was convicted of bombing a Negro home and sentenced to 10 years in prison by a jury which recommended probation. Judge Wallace Gibson said he would formally pass sentence for Hubert Eugene Wilcutt on Jan. 9. Defense Attorney George Rogers told the jury if it returned a guilty verdict, "you'll see Negroes spreading out like a cancer into every white community." (Dec. 5, 1958—B)

ARKANSAS

Hoxie, Ark.: This is one of the towns in the South which operates a summer session for its pupils, then recesses for a period in the fall for cotton picking. In July 1955, 25 Negroes for the first time went to grammar and high school with 1,000 white students. All went fairly well for about three weeks until protests started rolling in. School officials said the protest campaign began with the arrival of letters and literature from Citizens Council groups in Mississippi and other Southern states. Soon, the town was ripped apart emotionally. Bitter arguments, two-way economic boycotts, a boycott of the school and petitions that the school board restore segregation followed. The turmoil led the school board to end the summer session two weeks early to let the situation cool off. Schools were reopened in October on the same integrated basis and with officials armed with a temporary restraining order to keep pro-segregation forces from interfering with the operation of schools. The reopening was without incident but with a high rate of absenteeism. In January 1956, U. S. District Judge Albert L. Reeves in Jonesboro ruled for the Hoxie school board, holding that the U. S. Supreme Court had in effect nullified Arkansas segregation laws. (Sept., Nov. 1955; Jan. 1956—A)

Little Rock, Ark.: Six white teen-agers were attacked by a group of 15 to 20 Negro youths, police said. The white boys suffered cuts and bruises. Officers said the white boys reported they were walking home when the Negroes attacked, armed with clubs and bricks. Police believed they

were the same gang who, about two hours earlier, attacked two other white youths a block away. About 12 Negroes were picked up by police but the victims couldn't identify them as the assailants. (November 1, 1957—F)

North Little Rock, Ark.: Thirty white pupils bombarded Negroes with snowballs near North Little Rock High School, causing an eye injury to a 58-year-old woman. An elderly Negro man fled, calling for help. Police broke up the fracas but made no arrest. One white boy was suspended from classes for four days. North Little Rock's school board planned to start gradual integration this fall but postponed the program indefinitely after white pupils blocked the attempted entry of several Negroes. (November 23, 1957—E)

Little Rock, Ark.: Fire destroyed the gymnasium of the Arkansas Baptist College for Negroes and an anonymous telephone caller boasted to newsmen that segregationists set the fire. A nearby house, ignited by the wind-whipped fire, burned to the ground and three other houses were damaged. The Rev. O. A. Rogers, Jr., president of the college, estimated damage at \$80,000. He said he couldn't believe segregationists had set the fire, for "everyone in Little Rock is sympathetic towards our school." (February 8, 1958—B)

Little Rock, Ark.: Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president of the NAACP, reported an attempt to bomb her home on New Year's Eve. The bomb, a crude device in a bottle, went off in the driveway and caused no damage. Two weeks later someone threw a rock through a bedroom window. (February 1958—A)

Little Rock, Ark.: In September 1957, the city school board began putting into effect its gradual desegregation program by admitting nine Negro students to Central High School. The result has been told by the press around the world. In brief, on the opening day of School, September 4, the nine Negroes were prevented from entering by state guardsmen under orders of Gov. Orval Faubus, who said he was acting to maintain order. Later that month a federal court directed that the nine children must be admitted. On September 23, a mob of 1,000 whites cursed, fought and wept outside the school as the nine entered a side door of Central High. By noon, the Negroes were removed for their safety. The next day President Eisenhower ordered the guardsmen federalized and sent a thousand men of the 101st Airborne Division from Camp Campbell, Ky., to Little Rock to rout the mob, and guard the Negro pupils. Later, the federal troops were withdrawn and only a token number of federalized National Guardsmen remained until the end of the school year. The situation remained uneasy. A hard core of white students has operated a systematic campaign of intimidation and coercion aimed both at the Negroes and the white students and teachers who treated the Negro pupils in a friendly manner or favored compliance with the court ruling. The Negro pupils were spat upon, tripped, called names, pushed downstairs, shoved and kicked. One Negro girl retaliated and was expelled permanently. A white girl was expelled for having attacked a woman vice principal physically and circulating inflammatory cards. She denounced police and the school over a statewide television hook-up paid for by adult segregationists. She was later readmitted to Central High. In the city itself there have been numerous instances of intimidation and some businesses have suffered. Central High has been plagued by a rash of bomb scares.

Harry Ashmore, executive editor of *The Arkansas Gazette*, which has advocated law and moderation, summed up the current situation in early 1958: "This is an intolerable situation . . . The local people are cowed. They have no support from the city government, strong opposition from the state government, and no support from the Federal Government. What can the decent, law-abiding people do . . . ? Today, the small, militant, bitter minority is in complete control . . ."

As the 1957-58 school year ended, the first Negro, Ernest Green, was graduated from Central High. There was at least one racial incident at the baccalaureate, which was patrolled by 120 armed National Guardsmen and 100 policemen. Outside the stadium where the ceremony was held a white youth spat at one of the Negro visitors. He was arrested by city police, charged with disturbing the peace and released on \$200 bond. An hour before the baccalaureate, seven Negroes were arrested in a car a few blocks from the stadium. All were booked for disturbing the peace and two were charged with carrying concealed weapons—a gun and a knife. All were released under bond. A reporter at the scene said he heard one of the Negroes say that they were on the way to the stadium to protect young Green. (March 23, 1958—K; May 26, 1958—B) (The school was closed in the fall of 1958.)

Little Rock, Ark.: Four teen-age white boys charged that 15 or 16 Negroes jumped them near a junior high school and beat them with cleated football shoes. Billy Gene Smith, 15, one of the white boys, collapsed into the arms of a reporter. "They clubbed, stomped and beat him," said Jimmy Overton, 15. Police did not immediately identify the other two white boys. The principal of Dunbar Junior High, which the Negroes attend, said he had gotten "a somewhat different version" of the incident than that related by the two white boys but would not release it. (Sept. 25, 1958—Y)

FLORIDA

Suwannee County, Fla.: A Negro farmer was kidnapped and flogged and an expectant Negro mother beaten. In an editorial, the *Tampa Morning Tribune*, attributed lack of action by law enforcement agencies to resentment over the Supreme Court school ruling. (June 6, 1955)

Umatilla, Fla.: A union official charged that four hooded men fired shotgun blasts into a labor rally and wounded 12 Negroes in this former KKK stronghold. Gov. LeRoy Collins called on Sheriff Willis V. McCall for an investigation of the shots fired through the windows of a Masonic Lodge where 26 Negroes were listening to a labor organizer. A deputy reported earlier that McCall had left on a three-day cruise down the Kissimmee River and told his aides not to disclose the violence to reporters until he returned. (October 22, 1955—C)

Sorrento, Fla.: The father of children whose right to attend white schools was upheld by a circuit judge reported several men tried to burn his rural home with gasoline bombs. The family put out the fire. Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall, who contends the children have Negro blood, commented, "Anybody could have done this. The people are mad about the court's ruling." The father denied that the children were part Negro and said he and his wife were of Cherokee Indian and Irish descent. The children were admitted to a private church-supported white school. (November 12, 1955—B)

Bushnell, Fla.: Seven white men were acquitted of flogging Jesse Woods, a Negro, when the State's case collapsed and the chief prosecutor complained his main witnesses changed their stories. Circuit Judge T. G. Futch ordered the acquittal after State Attorney A. P. Buie asked that four of the seven be freed. The judge said the state failed to prove the men were guilty of aggravated assault and false imprisonment of Woods, who was taken from the nearby Wildwood city jail and flogged November 28. The Negro had been arrested on city charges and police said he remarked, "Hello there, baby," to a white school teacher. The state's case broke down when Buie said soon after court opened, "I have sworn testimony from these witnesses sufficient to make a strong prima facie case against every defendant we have charged. These same witnesses who named these defendants have changed their stories. I do not know why." (December 12, 1956—B)

Tallahassee, Fla.: For the second time, rocks have smashed windows in the home of the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of this city's bus integration movement. Earlier, a cross was burned on the lawn. (January 14, 1957—B)

Tallahassee, Fla.: A shotgun was fired into a Negro grocery store, during the period of unrest caused by bus integration troubles. (January 1957—B)

Dade City, Fla.: A white player for the Tampa baseball team was wounded slightly by birdshot fired at an automobile carrying two other white players and three Negro members of the Florida State League team. The shooting occurred soon after the car was moved from in front of a drive-in at the request of an employee because it carried both white and Negro men. (August 9, 1957—B)

Pompano Beach, Fla.: A rumor that Negro students would attempt to enroll in the high school caused police to throw a barricade around the building. The tense situation eased shortly but the *Fort Lauderdale Daily News* reported both white and Negro students were carrying concealed weapons. All students driving or riding to school were required to leave their cars and walk the final block through police lines. When no Negro students showed up at the white school, the barricades were removed but police continued to patrol the area. Police Chief James Boggs said his men were not ordered to keep Negro children from the school but to "keep the peace." Later, police said they were investigating reports that a "prominent white man" was encouraging Negroes to enroll in the white school and that if the report could be substantiated the individual would be charged with inciting to riot. (October 1957—A)

Crestwood, Fla.: A crowd of 100 gathered at the Crestwood High School near Eglin Air Force Base when Sheriff Ray Wilson received a call asking protection for Negro children who wanted to enroll. When no Negroes appeared, Wilson said the call apparently was a hoax. He added he would consider any attempts to desegregate the schools as "inciting a riot." (November 1957—A)

Miami, Fla.: The school-recreation annex of Temple Beth El was dynamited, causing at least \$30,000 in damage. The incident was the first of its kind in Miami since a wave of terrorism in 1951 when several synagogues and Negro homes were bombed and dynamite was found at a Catholic church. (March 17, 1958—B)

Jacksonville, Fla.: Dynamite explosions damaged a Negro school and synagogue. The blasts at the two buildings, about four miles apart, occurred within a half hour. Police estimated damage to the James Weldon Johnson High

School at \$20,000. The explosion blew in windows and doors of the Jewish center and shattered windows of homes two blocks away. The *Florida Times Union* received a call from a man who said he was a member of the "Confederate Underground" and that there would be three bombings. He said, "We want no more Jews in Florida except at Miami Beach." Rabbi Sydney M. Leftkowitz reported a call from a man who said, "This is the Confederate Center of Information. We have just blown up your Jewish center. All integration in the South must stop." (April 28, 1958—B)

Jacksonville, Fla.: A dispute over serving a Negro in a white restaurant led to the shooting of the Negro, Herbert Torrence, 26, who was critically wounded. He was charged with assault with intent to murder. No charge was filed against the proprietor of the restaurant, Roy R. Guthrie. Police said Guthrie told them he refused Torrence's demands to be served and the Negro left, but later returned and started to pull a pistol from his pocket. Guthrie said he leveled a rifle at Torrence, who went outside and fired a shot through the window. Guthrie told police he then began firing the rifle at Torrence through the windows. (May 31, 1958—B)

GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga.: A crowd of Georgia Tech students demonstrated before the Executive Mansion in protest against Gov. Marvin Griffin's attempt to prevent the Sugar Bowl football game between Tech and the University of Pittsburgh, because the latter had a Negro player. Another crowd of about 2,500 students marched on the State Capitol and caused considerable damage. Three days later, on December 7, the State Board of Regents decided to allow Tech to play in the Sugar Bowl game in New Orleans. (January 1956—A)

Atlanta, Ga.: An explosion damaged a home into which a Negro family moved a few days earlier and caused minor damage to a neighboring home owned by a white man. The blast shattered a corner foundation, tore a hole in the living room and a piano toppled into the cavity. Five Negroes in the house escaped injury. (March 25, 1956—B)

Atlanta, Ga.: An explosion heavily damaged a Negro-occupied house in a predominantly white neighborhood and broke six windows in a white-occupied house next door. The Negro couple, who had rented the house recently, escaped injury. The blast ripped off portions of the front porch and the walls of two front rooms shortly before dawn. About 45 minutes after the explosion, the woman occupying the damaged house next door received an anonymous call telling her, "You will be next." (July 2, 1956—B)

Rossville, Ga.: A one-room frame shack, center of a rural racial dispute, was in ashes, destroyed by an unexplained fire. The owner of the place, who had moved to the farm a week earlier, planned to let a Negro man live in the shack while working as a laborer. Then a man drove into his yard and told the Negro he had better not be working at the place the next day. The following night a crowd of about 300 converged on the farm; finally, after a 40-minute talk, the white owner agreed he would not allow the Negro to live on the farm. The crowd dispersed. Two hours later the shack was in flames. The Walker County sheriff's office said no investigation was being made,

that the incident had not been reported to him. (January 9, 1957—B)

Americus, Ga.: Shortly after the Supreme Court's school decision, troubles, heretofore minor, began in earnest for Koinonia Farm, an interracial religious cooperative founded in Sumter County by a group of Southerners in 1942. Merchants in nearby communities refused to buy the farm's products or sell it anything (see reprisals). But acts of violence began after the Rev. Clarence Jordan, a Baptist minister, co-founder of Koinonia and a resident of the farm, announced in April 1956, he was willing to sign an entrance application to a state white college for two Negroes. Later in the month, pistol shots were fired at the roadside produce stand. On July 23, the farm's roadside market was dynamited, causing an estimated \$3,000 in damage. The following November, several rounds of buckshot were fired into the market, ruining a refrigerator case valued at \$300. In December, shots were fired into the community's electric gas pumps, destroying the mechanism; a sign was riddled by bullets from a speeding car on New Year's day. On January 14, a charge of dynamite destroyed the entire market, valued at \$7,000. On January 17, an anonymous phone call advised the community to be on watch that night; about 2 a. m. flames leaped from a vacant house on the farm. Other mysterious fires have occurred from time to time in the buildings of neighbors who have befriended members of the community, one loss amounting to \$30,000. On January 30, a submachine gun was fired from an auto into the side of one of the community's residences, the bullets missing people there by inches. At 9:15 p.m. on February 1, a dozen shotgun blasts from speeding cars peppered a volley ball court where children were playing under lights. One shot went through a residence window, barely missing an 11-year-old child. Two weeks later two flood lights at the entrance to the farm were shot out. On March 5, 1957, an unarmed Koinonia guard was fired on, the light he was carrying was shattered and two bullets struck a car by which he was standing. Meanwhile, many crosses were burned. In October 1957, shots again were fired from a speeding car into the farm area. (*Christian Science Monitor*, March 1, 1957, and other sources.)

Atlanta, Ga.: A 51-year-old white man was sentenced to six months in jail after a court was told he threw a rock, and paid to have another one thrown, into the home of a Negro who moved into a white neighborhood. (June 6, 1957—E)

Ringgold, Ga.: Police said an attempt to dynamite the tenant home of a Negro World War I veteran failed when an 18-inch fuse burned out before reaching the explosive. Seven sticks of dynamite were found under the front porch. The Negro, Phillip Huggins, said his farm home was visited two months earlier by a group of robed men who kicked him and ordered him to leave the county. (November 29, 1957—B)

Ringgold, Ga.: A Negro tenant, Jim Reynolds, was told to leave the county by a group of robed men August 16, the same night another Negro was threatened. (See Above) Police said he refused. On August 18 his home burned. (November 29, 1957—B)

Dawson, Ga.: Fear and shock spread through the Negro community of this south Georgia town in the spring of 1958. A Negro had been beaten in his front yard by police. Hauled into court, he died five days later of a crushed

skull. Police had shot to death another Negro and shot and wounded a third. A Negro mother was locked in jail when she went to visit her son there. During the same period, about 25 Negroes, many of them teachers, tried to register to vote; all failed. The episodes began Sunday, April 20. A 31-year-old Negro, James Brazier, found police arresting his father, Odell Brazier, on a charge of drunken driving. He asked the officers to stop beating his father. Police Chief Howard L. Lee said the son tried to interfere with the arrest of his father, who was resisting. The younger Brazier drove his father's car to their home and Odell Brazier was taken to jail. Later, police went to young Brazier's home to arrest him for interfering with his father's arrest. A Negro witness said two policemen grabbed James, dragged him to their car and kicked him twice. His 10-year-old son ran up crying, "Don't you hit my Daddy like that," and one of the officers hit the boy, according to the witness. James was struck on the head with a gun and slapped across the face. The police chief said he "put up a scuffle and they had to hit him on the head with a black-jack." The next morning the elder Brazier was led to the weekly Mayor's Court but the son was senseless, unable to speak or support himself. The mayor told the family of the injured man to bring him back the next week. Meanwhile, he was rushed to the Columbus, Ga., Medical Center for immediate brain surgery. He was operated upon but never regained consciousness. He died April 25. His death certificate stated he died of a skull fracture caused by a blow from a blunt instrument.

The day of his funeral Odell Frazier was arrested again and forfeited \$25 collateral for running a stop sign.

The week-end of May 23, Tobe Lattimer, 48, a Negro electrician and plumber, was shot by Police Officer W. B. Cherry, who was identified by witnesses as a participant in the Brazier beating. Cherry reported that he answered a call that Latimer was creating a disturbance in a juke joint, that he found Latimer drunk and disorderly and shot him only after he grabbed the officer and refused to let go. Negro witnesses claimed that Cherry warned Latimer not to break a whisky bottle he was carrying but that Latimer did break it and was shot. Latimer was hospitalized, forfeited \$25 collateral and faced a charge of possessing moonshine whisky.

Two nights later, Cherry shot Willie Countryman, 32, Negro driver for a bottling company. The shooting occurred in Countryman's back yard. He died on the way to a hospital. The police chief said Cherry and a fellow officer, making a routine cruiser check of the Negro area, heard "whooping and hollering." Cherry walked toward Countryman's back porch and when the Negro jumped at him with a switch-blade knife felled him with one shot, the police chief said. Negroes insisted they had heard no disturbance as reported by the police, that the only gathering in the area was at another house where women were baking cookies for a church affair.

The next morning police arrested Billy Flagg, 21, as he played ball with other Negroes. The officers said he had made believe he had a gun, and aimed the imaginary weapon at a police patrol car. When the youth's mother came to see him in jail, she was locked up also, Police Chief Lee explained, because "she was carrying on about her boy being locked up. We put her in there to cool her down." Negroes said Billy Flagg was roughed up when arrested; Lee denied this. Subsequently, Cherry was cleared

by a coroner's jury of the Countryman death. Negroes said the violence during the several weeks' period was only a climax to rough treatment in recent years. (June 8, 1958—S)

Columbus, Ga.: A Negro's frame house on the fringe of a white neighborhood was blasted but none of the five occupants was hurt. Detective Capt. C. R. Adair said an explosive, probably dynamite, was thrown against the house, doing considerable damage. All windows in the house and numerous windows in nearby dwellings were shattered. Mrs. Essie Ellison said she bought the house from a white owner and moved in a month ago. Earlier the same night an anonymous telephone caller profanely told newsmen of plans to bomb the Masonic Temple where the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Negro minister, later addressed a Masonic fellowship rally. No disturbance occurred, however. (July 2, 1958—B)

Atlanta, Ga.: A dynamite blast ripped a gaping hole in a wall of a Jewish temple, causing damage estimated at \$200,000. The tremendous explosion shook houses a half-mile away. The blast wrecked a church office and the study of the rabbi, severely damaged an auditorium used for religious education and social activities, and left the main sanctuary littered with stained glass. About the time of the blast United Press International received an anonymous phone call from a person who identified himself as "general Gordon of the Confederate Underground." The caller informed the UPI that "we have just blown up a temple" and said other such incidents would follow. (Oct. 12, 1958—S)

LOUISIANA

Erath, La.: Bishop Jules B. Jeanmard excommunicated three Roman Catholics for beating a woman teacher who instructed Negro and white children in the same catechism classroom. The Bishop said the decree was directed at three women who attacked the lay teacher as she was on her way to recite a rosary. (November 27, 1955—B)

New Orleans, La.: Students at the integrated New Orleans branch of Louisiana State University faced expulsion for unruly conduct. Dean Homer Hitt issued a statement after two successive days of incidents involving Negroes attending the school under a United court order. The statement said LSU officials "expect a halt to the congregating and milling about, shouting and name calling and all acts of physical violence." A Negro student was expelled for carrying a knife on the campus. The dean said all students, white or Negro, would be expelled immediately if weapons of any kind were found on them. (Sept. 18-20, 1958—B, Y)

New Orleans, La.: A Negro boy and girl were arrested in connection with a fight over seating on a bus in which a white man was beaten and stabbed. Charles Roof, Jr., 22, was given hospital treatment for multiple stab wounds and lacerations. He said he was seated in the front of the bus of the newly desegregated New Orleans transit system and arose to offer his seat to a woman passenger. Then a Negro man approached, they had words, according to Roof, who said he then was attacked by some Negro men and women. Roy Gonzales, 18, who was booked along with a 17-year-old girl companion, said they were enroute home from a football game and when he started for one of the seats, Roof pushed him and a fight began. He said he did not know how Roof was stabbed. One witness said she saw a Negro woman stab Roof. (Oct. 6, 1958—B)

MISSISSIPPI

Brookhaven, Miss.: Lamar Smith, Negro reported to have urged other Negroes to cast absentee ballots in a gubernatorial race, was shot to death on the courthouse lawn. Three white men were charged with his murder but a grand jury failed to indict them. (August 17, 1955—B)

Jackson, Miss.: The home of Dr. A. A. McCoy, NAACP leader, was fired upon. (September 15, 1955—J)

Sumner, Miss.: A case that captured headlines across the nation and stirred racial antagonisms North and South ended with the acquittal of two white half-brothers in the slaying of a Negro boy, Emmett Till. The defendants, Roy Bryant and John W. Milam, were accused of the August 28, 1955, kidnap-slaying of the vacationing 14-year-old from Chicago, in what became known as the "wolf whistle" case. Till was kidnapped from his uncle's cottonfield shack. Four days earlier, Mrs. Roy Bryant said, a Negro had tried to date her, uttered an obscenity and wolf-whistled at her. In pre-trial statements, authorities offered the incident at the Bryant store in the hamlet of Money as a motive for the murder. The defense at the trial cast doubt that a body taken from the Tallahatchie River three days after the abduction was Till's. The jury foreman said the issue of the body's identification was the chief motive behind its verdict. Bryant and Milam maintained they released young Till after his abduction because he was not the boy who did the whistling. In November, a Leflore County grand jury declined to indict the two men on charges of kidnaping Till. (September 23, 1955, November 9, 1955—B)

Tchula, Miss.: Two men accused of favoring "racial mingling" heard a suggestion from their neighbors that they move from this little Mississippi town. About 700 white men and women packed into a high school gym, adopted a resolution expressing the community's "opinion" that Dr. D. R. Minter, a physician who devoted much of his time to helping low income groups, and A. E. Cox, co-operative farm manager, should leave the area. "We don't want a Sumner here," said State Rep.-elect J. T. Love in a reference to the Emmett Till murder trial 55 miles from here. The meeting was called to discuss reports that Minter and Cox favored racial "mingling" and that Negroes and whites went swimming together at Providence Farms, Cox's 2,700-acre plantation near here. Minter said there had been "no mixed swimming to my knowledge" at the co-operative, where four white families and two Negro families lived. He added that neither he nor Cox had any immediate plans for leaving the cooperative. (Since that time, however, both men have left.) (September 29, 1955—C)

Belzoni, Miss.: Gus Courts, Negro grocer, was shot and seriously wounded by a gunman who fired through his store window from a car. Courts said the violence came after an unsuccessful drive by the Citizens Council in Belzoni to force him out of business by economic pressure. Courts added that this was because of his efforts to persuade Negroes to register to vote in this delta town of 4,000. "We haven't even mentioned integration," Courts said. He was president of the local NAACP chapter at the time of the shooting. The Rev. George Washington Lee was killed the previous year after he refused a request to remove his name from the voters registration list, newspapers reported. (November 28, 1955—B)

Sumner, Miss.: Elmore O. Kimbell, white cotton gin operator, was acquitted of murder charges in the shotgun

slaying of a Negro service station attendant. Kimbell swore he shot Clinton Melton in self-defense at a Glendora filling station in December 1955, after three shots were fired at him. Three witnesses testified that Kimbell had threatened Melton, that he drove away and returned in 15 minutes with his shotgun and killed the Negro. Lee McGarrh, Melton's white employer, swore the Negro had no gun. He told investigators that after Melton sold gasoline to Kimbell the white man argued about getting a full tank when he ordered only a few gallons. McGarrh said Kimbell complained the Negro "acted smart" and then drove away with a promise to return. McGarrh said he warned Melton to flee and that he was in his car about to do so when Kimbell returned and opened fire. (March 13, 1956—B, C)

Clarksdale, Miss.: A Negro organization charged Clarksdale police with "physical and verbal abuse" of Negroes in enforcement of a curfew and an investigation of recent criminal assaults on white women. The mayor denied the charge and said policemen had been instructed to "defend themselves" but were told not to beat anyone. Negro spokesmen said members of their race had been subjected to both "physical and verbal abuse" in connection with investigations of a series of rape cases. A Negro bricklayer charged police beat him into unconsciousness; he said the alleged beating occurred in connection with the curfew ordered the previous month after three rape cases were reported in the city. (October 26, 1956—X)

Greenwood, Miss.: Police reported a rifle shot was fired into the home of a Greenwood woman who is a member of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatley and her husband, D. S. Wheatley, Sr., cotton buyer, were at home but neither was injured. (March 13, 1957—B)

Water Valley, Miss.: An all-white jury acquitted Sheriff J. G. Treloar of a manslaughter charge in the beating of a Negro prisoner. Four of Treloar's prisoners testified that the 36-year-old sheriff beat Negro deliveryman Woodrow Wilson Daniels, 37, with a heavy blackjack the night of June 21. Daniels had been jailed on a charge of reckless driving and possession of whiskey. Daniels' white employer, grocer Maury Fly, said he went to the jail shortly after his employee of 15 years was arrested in order to bail him out but the sheriff said, "you can't get him out now." Fly said he stood outside the jail and heard noises that sounded like blows. Daniels was released the following day, bloody and bruised, and died in a Memphis hospital July 1. A Memphis physician, Dr. Walter Scott Gilmer, testified that Daniels died of an externally caused brain injury. The sheriff denied striking Daniels on the head and said he hit him elsewhere in defense of himself and other prisoners. (Aug. 6-8, 1958—B, Y)

NORTH CAROLINA

Old Fort, N. C.: Albert Joyner, who had attempted to enroll five Negro children in a local elementary school, was knocked into the city fountain by a white railroad employee. (September 6, 1955—O)

Charlotte, N. C.: Dorothy Counts, the first and only Negro student to enroll in white Harding High School, was greeted with insults, tossed pebbles and was spat upon as she registered. The next week the 15-year-old girl again was spat upon and hit by objects thrown by fellow students. An object hurled from a crowd of white youths

broke the rear window of her brother's car as he picked her up at the school at noon. By the end of the month, after more taunts and shoves, she left for Philadelphia to attend a private, interracial school. She was one of four Negro pupils assigned to four different white schools in Charlotte for the first time in the fall of 1957. (September 11—B; September 30, 1957—C)

Greensboro, N. C.: For the third time, eggs were tossed at Josephine Boyd, only Negro in Greensboro High School. She also had been the victim of taunts and obscene remarks since entering the school. She was one of six Negroes admitted to Greensboro white schools this year. (September 17, 1957—B)

Greensboro, N. C.: An explosion at the home of a Negro man whose two children attend a previously all-white school was reported. Police first said it was dynamite, then that it could have been a large firecracker. Mud and small rocks were thrown on the porch and a small piece of siding was knocked off the house; the noise was heard five blocks away. (October 2, 1957—B)

Charlotte, N. C.: Police Chief Frank N. Littlejohn disclosed that an unsuccessful attempt was made to dynamite a synagogue and that after 10 days of intensive investigation the KKK "is definitely suspected." Littlejohn said six unexploded sticks of dynamite with a partially burned 14-foot fuse were found outside the Temple Beth-El November 12. (November 22, 1957—C)

Maxton, N. C.: A Klan meeting with robed Klansmen and spectators scrambling for safety broke up as hooting Indians emptied shotguns and rifles into the meeting field. The Indians were outraged by reports the Klan intended to warn them against "race mixing" and by the burning of two crosses near Indian homes the previous week. Four men were wounded, some seriously. There are about 40,000 whites, 30,000 Lumbee Indians and 25,000 Negroes in Robeson County. One Klansman was convicted of public drunkenness and carrying a concealed weapon. He was given a suspended sentence upon payment of a fine and court costs. Klan Wizard James Cole of Marion, S. C., leader of the Klan meeting, was sentenced to serve 18 to 24 months in prison for inciting a riot. (January 20, 23, March 14, 1958—B, C)

Gastonia, N. C.: Thirty sticks of dynamite were found at a synagogue. A fuse had burned to within 1½ inches of the dynamite, then gone out. (February 9, 1958—B)

Greensboro, N. C.: A five-pound rock was thrown through the window of City School Supt. Ben L. Smith's home. It was one of a series of incidents since Greensboro admitted six Negroes to white schools in the city last year. (February 1958—A)

Greensboro, N. C.: A Klansman, C. A. Webster, was sentenced to six months for tossing a bottle through the window of a Negro lawyer's office. A 17-year-old youth was given a 90-day suspended sentence after admitting he drove a car from which Webster threw the bottle into the office of J. Kenneth Lee, the attorney. (Oct. 9, 1958—Y)

Charlotte, N. C.: Three members of a KKK klavern, which was broken up by a police undercover agent, began serving prison sentences for plotting to plant a homemade bomb at a Negro school February 15. Two others were acquitted. (March 21, 1958—B)

Monroe, N. C.: Reports of the stoning of the car of a Negro leader led to the cancellation of his automobile in-

insurance. The Nationwide Insurance Co. dropped machinist Robert F. Williams' collision and comprehensive coverage. The firm first cancelled all of the auto insurance of Williams, president of the Union County chapter of the NAACP, but reinstated his liability and medical payments coverage, thus allowing Williams to retain his auto license. "The affiliation of Mr. Williams with the NAACP, as such, was not a factor," said Elton Parker, personnel and public relations manager of the insurance company's Raleigh office. Parker said that Nationwide's agent in Monroe reported "that rocks had been thrown at his (Williams') car several times by people driving by his home at night. These incidents just forced us to get off the comprehensive and collision portions of his policy." Williams commented, "These things have happened. Police . . . try to make it appear that I have been exaggerating and trying to stir up trouble. If police tell me I am in no danger and they can't confirm these events, why then has my insurance been cancelled?" (May 12, 1958—B)

Wadesboro, N. C.: Police and school officials suspected arson in the burning of two rural schoolhouses, formerly used for white pupils, but scheduled for occupancy by Negroes. "Racial reasons appear to be the most likely cause of arson," said J. O. Bowman, superintendent of county schools. An eight-room classroom building valued at \$150,000 was destroyed by fire, one night after a four-classroom building and auditorium valued at \$90,000 burned. Both schools were at Deep Creek, about 10 miles south of Wadesboro. Sheriff H. E. Rayfield said the county school board had heard rumors of discontent among both the white and the Negro population about the racial redesignation of the schools. He said the whites objected to losing their community schools and the Negroes feared there might be white resentment of Negro use of the school. Dwindling numbers of white pupils prompted the redesignation. (Aug. 26, 1958—B)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Manning, S. C.: Billy Fleming, 33-year-old Negro leader, reported that his home was hit with buckshot for the second time in two months. He believed the attacks stemmed from his NAACP activities. (November 30, 1955—B)

Lake City, S. C.: The Rev. J. A. DeLaine, one of the Negroes who helped organize the original Clarendon County school suit, reported to police that his home had been the target three times of rocks and empty bottles. He also turned over a letter warning him to get out of the state. Later, DeLaine admitted firing upon a passing car, maintaining he did so to "mark the car" after his house was fired upon from the vehicle. Four white occupants insisted they had not discharged any shots and were fired upon without cause. The minister was charged with assault and battery and three days later a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. However, he had fled to New York, where the governor refused to permit extradition. (November 1955—A)

Columbia, S. C.: A dozen buckshot pellets were fired into the home of James M. Hinton, state NAACP president. Mrs. Hinton, who was home alone, reported she was not injured. The shots smashed a mirror and pierced potted plants, walls and the stairway. The Hintons said that in previous months they had received "a lot of threats over the phone." (January 20, 1956—V)

Lake City, S. C.: Walter Scott, head of the NAACP chapter here, said two shotgun blasts ripped into his home. Two weeks earlier Scott reported a similar incident to police. (March 4, 1956—B)

Camden, S. C.: Guy Hutchins, director of the Camden High School band, was beaten by hooded men. Hutchins said he was surrounded by four or five men while he was changing a tire, that they pulled a sack over his head, drove him around and then tied him to a tree while each hit him a half dozen times with a board. He said he felt a pistol at his neck several times and that one of the men had a shotgun. Hutchins was hospitalized with severe bruises. He said the attackers falsely accused him of making a pro-integration speech to a civic club. Subsequently, the Kershaw County grand jury refused to indict six men in the flogging. The grand jury first heard Judge G. Duncan Bellinger spend more than an hour denouncing the U. S. Supreme Court for "asinine" decisions and the outlawing of school segregation. He said the segregation decisions were "devoid of intellectual and judicial integrity." (December 28, 1956—B; June 24, 1957—C)

Camden, S. C.: A 65-year-old man was shot in the arm and chest by four or five hooded men who criticized his personal conduct. The attack preceded by about a week the beating of a band director (see above). Officers and the hospital where the shooting victim was treated would not identify him. (December 28, 1956—B)

Greenville, S. C.: A free-lance photographer was roughed up and another cameraman had his film confiscated by the Klan at a rally near Greenville. Several Klansmen grabbed Joe F. Jordan, who was representing the United Press and a Spartanburg television station, and threatened to drag him off the field where the rally was being held. Jordan had snapped a picture of robed, but unmasked, Klansmen confiscating film exposed by James P. Burns of Greenville station WFBC-TV. Jordan later demanded and received an apology from one of the Klan leaders. (August 31, 1957—C)

Rock Hill, S. C.: Police confirmed reports of a clash between about 30 Negroes and a smaller group of whites at the York County Fairgrounds. (November 1957—A)

Gaffney, S. C.: Five men identified by police as members of the KKK were charged with bombing the home of a white physician whose wife wrote an article urging a "moderate" approach to the racial integration crisis. (Only two of the five were brought to trial and they were acquitted.) No one was injured in the blast at the home of Dr. and Mrs. James H. Sanders November 16. Mrs. Sanders, a native of Charleston, contributed to a publication entitled "South Carolinians Speak—a Moderate Approach to Race Relations." The Rev. John B. Morris of Dillon, S. C., one of the publishers, reported that former Rep. James Richards (D-S.C.) praised the publication as a "real contribution" to freedom of expression. (December 7, 1957—B)

Cowpens, S. C.: A blast damaged the dwelling of a Negro tenant farmer. The white owner of the house could give no reason. The Spartanburg *Herald-Journal* announced it would pay \$2,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person or persons responsible. The following day, the Gaffney City Council added \$500 reward for information about the blast at neighboring Cowpens. Early the next morning a cross was burned near the home of one councilman. (December 1957—A)

Anderson, S. C.: Police reported they have had to break up rock fights and other violent actions between youthful groups because of Negro-white friction in the community. (December 1957—A)

Spartanburg, S. C.: The City Council passed an ordinance in November requiring municipal approval for outdoor public meetings. The action came after fights broke out between whites and Negroes during a street "rock and roll" party sponsored by a local radio station. (December 1957—A)

Greenville, S. C.: Four admitted members of the Ku Klux Klan were convicted for conspiring to flog a Negro, Claud Cruell, at his home July 21, 1957. Two also were convicted for flogging the 58-year-old Negro landowner and Baptist deacon because of his association with a white family who rented a house on his 100-acre farm. Cruell and his wife were caring for the seven children of the white tenant when a group of white men stormed into the house. They wrapped a chain around Cruell's arm, dragged him to another room and beat him. The white tenant had left the children with the Negro couple while he visited his wife in a hospital. The leader of the attackers was given six years, another three years and the other two a year each. Two others were acquitted and charges were dismissed against five. (January 23, 1958—B; February 3, 1958—G)

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn.: At a band concert, white teenagers in a balcony started throwing pop bottles and chairs on Negroes below. Before the melee was over, six persons were in the hospital and 10 persons had been taken to jail. (January 31, 1956—*Washington Daily News*)

Trenton, Tenn.: About 300 Negroes gathered in the streets late at night and milled about for nearly four hours. Alarmed police called in all off-duty officers and sheriff's deputies and alerted the Tennessee State Patrol. The crowd gathered after hearing police had shot a Negro in the leg while trying to arrest him for drunkenness. Officers said the man fled from three policemen who had been summoned to a Negro cafe and that in the ensuing struggle when they overtook him he was shot in the leg. (July 22, 1956—B)

Knoxville, Tenn.: Three white men were convicted of firing a shotgun into a Negro home in June during a racial disturbance which died down after all available city policemen were called out. They were accused of firing a steel ball from a shotgun into the home after two Negro boys scooped up a stray baseball from a white game and ran to the home with it. Negro and white games had been in progress on adjoining diamonds. After the shotgun blast, about 2,000 whites and Negroes, armed with clubs, sticks and other weapons converged in the area. No one was injured. (October 5, 1956—B)

Clinton, Tenn.: Following a federal court order, 12 Negro pupils entered Clinton High School with about 800 white students in August 1956. All the children thus were thrown into a community crisis that probably brought more violence and mob action than any other crisis in the post-school decision South. The Saturday before school opened, John Kasper, who identified himself as executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council from Washington, D. C., arrived in town. For the next several days he went from house to house urging school picketing

and conducting meetings. Meanwhile, mobs and crowds grew daily and violence increased. A Negro boy was chased by a mob and struck repeatedly; two others were rescued by two members of the school football team. Cars of Negro tourists passing through town were attacked, along with local ones. A mob threatened to dynamite the mayor's home; reporters and photographers were attacked; five dynamite blasts were set off in a Negro section of a neighboring community and Negroes in an automobile were fired upon. Police arrested several attackers; a mob demonstrated at the jail. On one occasion the sheriff slipped the Negro students out a back door of the school to keep them from harm. During all this time, heckling and fist fights continued at the school. A Baptist minister who escorted Negro children to school was attacked and beaten. On Saturday, September 1, city officials declared Clinton in a state of emergency and called on the governor for help. That night, 110 Highway Patrolmen began arriving, to be joined the next day by 600 Tennessee National Guardsmen. By September 11, they had withdrawn. In November, a cheering courtroom greeted the acquittal of John Kasper in Anderson County criminal court on charges of sedition and inciting a riot, but he was still under appeal bond on a federal conviction for violating an injunction. That month, parents of Negro pupils at Clinton High demanded protection against new racial outbursts at the school. By the following fall, eight Negro students could enter school without a jeer or taunt and join white classmates, while a lone policeman guarded the school. John Kasper was sentenced to six months in federal prison and six others were placed on probation in a trial in August 1957, on charges of violating a federal injunction prohibiting interference with peaceful integration at Clinton High. Earlier, Kasper was sentenced to a year in jail for contempt of court. When last seen in Tennessee, Kasper was being escorted to a federal prison in Florida, carrying a copy of "Mein Kampf." (1956-57—A, B, C)

Knoxville, Tenn.: A dynamite explosion reverberated through a municipal building where Louis Armstrong's band was playing for a segregated audience. The blast, apparently from a single stick of dynamite tossed from a passing car, tore a four-foot hole in the ground about 200 feet from the building. As for Armstrong, the Negro trumpeter merely remarked, "That's all right, folks. It's just the phone." (February 19, 1957—B)

Clinton, Tenn.: In February, a suitcase loaded with dynamite exploded in the heart of the town's Negro district. Windows in 30 homes were shattered and windows were blasted from a restaurant operated by the foster father of a Negro student expelled from Clinton High School, scene of turmoil when the school was integrated the previous fall. White residents of Clinton launched a fund drive to help Negroes restore property damaged by the blast. (March 1957—A)

Chattanooga, Tenn.: A small charge of dynamite damaged a house owned by R. H. Craig, Negro lawyer who recently appeared before the County Council to urge more jobs for Negroes in county government. Earlier, two crosses were burned on the property and the house was shot into. Craig said the house, inherited by his wife, always had been owned by Negroes although it was in a section otherwise white. The Craigs continued to live in their own home and only visited the house which was bombed. (May 25, 1957—D)

Jersey, Tenn.: The home of a Negro couple was dynamited and a shotgun fired into the home of another. The first was the target of shotgun fire five weeks earlier and the second adjoins a restaurant where a dynamiting had been attempted a few days earlier. Six weeks earlier the home of a Negro teacher was fired upon. The *Chattanooga Times* said editorially the incidents "undoubtedly are connected with racial feeling by a tiny, moronic few." (August 13, 1957—D)

Nashville, Tenn.: The day before schools were to open under the city's new first-step integration program, the police chief announced he would arrest anyone who tried to intimidate children or parents. The next day, 115 policemen were on guard or on call as 19 Negro 6-year-olds appeared at seven previously all-white schools. Pickets soon appeared, there was some scuffling and the beginnings of a school boycott by white parents. That night there were sporadic racial incidents. Segregationist John Kasper appeared at several schools and spoke to a downtown rally. Then, shortly after midnight, the Hattie Cotton school was dynamited. At dawn, Police Chief Douglas E. Hosse told police detachments, "This has gone beyond a matter of integration. These people have ignored the laws and they have shown no regard for you or any citizen." Police then deployed before the desegregated schools and dealt sternly with any who could not explain their presence. Barricades were erected a block from each school; police kept crowds dispersed and their leaders were arrested. Kasper was arrested on four charges. By mid-September, attendance in the desegregated schools had returned to normal. As the month ended, there were 11 Negroes attending five formerly all-white schools. The Hattie Cotton school reopened, but without the six-year-old Negro child who had been admitted as part of the city's first step toward an integrated school system. (October 1957—A)

Chattanooga, Tenn.: Police investigated the third dynamite incident in Negro sections in less than two weeks. In the latest explosion, a vacant house was practically destroyed and several hundred dollars damage done to another. The houses were in a new subdivision designed exclusively for Negroes. None of the 65 houses was occupied. On October 27 an explosion ripped a hole in a field near a Negro area and the following night a house rented by a Negro couple was damaged by a dynamite blast in the front yard. Officers said they had no theories. (November 5, 1957—B)

Chattanooga, Tenn.: A Negro man reported to police that he and his sister-in-law were kidnapped and beaten by white men. The man said he was stopped by two men while he was driving on a suburban street and forced into their car and that his sister-in-law was picked up by the men as she was walking along the street. The man, Lemmia Henderson, said they were transferred into two of four cars in which 11 men were riding, taken to a remote section where they were beaten with a rubber hose and his clothes were slashed with a knife. Henderson said that the men, before abandoning them, asked if he or the woman were associated with the NAACP. Henderson told them he was not a member. The incident was the second of its kind reported to police in recent months. (December 1, 1957—B)

Chattanooga, Tenn.: An explosion was set off outside the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the YWCA, a community

building for Negroes. The blast was the second in eight days near a Negro institution. (January 27, 1958—B)

Clinton, Tenn.: One man was convicted, one acquitted and the state dropped charges against a third in a case involving charges of conspiring to dynamite integrated Clinton High School. The charges were filed after two sacks of dynamite were found across a river from the school last fall. Investigators said they learned the three had planned to blow up the school at night. Two of the men told the sheriff they were offered \$500 to blast the school. (February 13, 1958—C)

Memphis, Tenn.: Fire destroyed a \$150,000 Negro church, one week after a cross was burned in the front yard of the pastor, whose home is in a white neighborhood. Fire Marshal Edgar Lovell said the fire looked "suspicious . . . This could have been caused by two things—it could have been burning a long time or it could have been set." (February 15, 1958—B)

Chattanooga, Tenn.: One of the largest Negro schools in the state was rocked by a blast from a homemade bomb. Damage to the \$3 million dollar Howard school was estimated at \$1,000. (February 1958—A)

Nashville, Tenn.: A dynamite explosion at the Jewish Community Center ripped down the ceiling of the reception hall and broke windows, causing damage estimated at \$6,000. Almost as soon as the roar of the explosion ended, Rabbi William B. Silverman of the Jewish Temple received a call from a man identifying himself as a member of the "Confederate Underground" who warned that the "Temple is going to be next" and that a Federal judge "would be shot down in cold blood." The latter threat was against District Judge William E. Miller whose orders brought first-step desegregation to Nashville schools. Guards were posted at the Temple and Gov. Frank Clement offered a \$5,000 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction. The city of Nashville offered a \$1,000 reward and other rewards were offered by citizens. The Associated Press said that "so far as is known, none of Nashville's Jewish citizens has been active on either side in the school desegregation issue. The center has been used frequently for interracial meetings, chiefly by agencies of the United Givers Fund." (March 17, 1958—B)

Memphis, Tenn.: Police were investigating the bombing of the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, headed by the Rev. R. W. Norsworthy, Negro. Although the bomb caused no damage, it jarred windows in the neighborhood. (Aug. 7, 1958—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*)

Clinton, Tenn.: Three pre-dawn dynamite explosions wrecked the interior of desegregated Clinton High School. Police Chief Francis Moore said, "It was a professional job," and added, "There's no doubt that this dynamiting is connected with the integration of the school." It was the first sign of violence at the school in this town of 4,000 since sporadic disturbances broke out when nine Negroes were admitted along with white students two years ago. The explosions ripped apart 16 of the classrooms. District Attorney General J. H. McCartt estimated the damage at \$300,000 and school officials put the replacement cost at \$800,000. (Oct. 5, 1958—B)

Chattanooga, Tenn.: Two white men, one a city employe, were charged with arson in a fire which damaged a vacant,

Negro-owned house on the edge of a white district. City Fire Marshal Mike Quinn said the men told him they set fire to the house because they heard Negroes were going to move in. They were identified as Herbert A. Gray, 51, a city playground director, and Ray Skinner, 21, a tree trimmer. (Dec. 27, 1958—B)

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.: A white oilman struck a Negro attorney who tried to buy a cup of coffee in the Harris County courthouse. The lawyer was taking advantage of a federal court order which held the cafeteria could not continue to refuse service to Negroes. After the assault, the cafeteria was closed. (April 12, 1956—C)

Austin, Tex.: Three students from a white high school which this year admitted its first Negro students were arrested for throwing rocks, eggs and water-filled balloons at a Negro housing project. No damage was done and the boys were released after a warning from police. (April 1956—A)

Mansfield, Tex.: In the summer of 1956, as the city awaited final court word on integration of Mansfield schools, two crosses were burned in the Negro community, an effigy of a Negro was hung over the main street and a Negro leader reported telephone threats. On August 30, U.S. District Judge Joe Estes ordered Mansfield to admit Negroes to its high school. Mansfield had lost its court effort to prevent integration when both the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court rejected a plea for a one-year postponement. Three Negro children had been reported ready to register for the 1956-57 term. As the school opened, a crowd estimated at from 200 to 400 gathered in front of the school. Merchants were asked by the protest leaders to cooperate by closing their businesses and appearing at the school. Most, if not all, complied. The sheriff and some of his men joined local police at the school. The second day the crowd hung an effigy of a Negro from the school flagpole. An observer from the Tarrant County district attorney's office was kicked by the mob until rescued by police and a minister was jeered. Vigilante squads stopped all cars coming into town and turned back those suspected of being sympathetic to the Negro cause. Gov. Allan Shivers sent two Texas Rangers to Mansfield with orders to arrest anyone, white or Negro, who threatened the peace. He gave the school board authority to transfer out of the district any student whose presence might prompt a riot. No Negroes appeared at the school to register that fall or the next and those of high school age continued to attend school at nearby Fort Worth Negro junior and senior high schools. (September, October 1956, September 1957—A; various)

Texarkana, Tex.: A crowd of men and boys gathered on the Texarkana Junior College campus early in September when two Negro girls and one Negro boy tried to enroll. Four Texas Rangers were on hand to maintain order. Seven Negro boys were arrested for throwing rocks at a car carrying white youths. During the unrest, an effigy of a Negro was hanged on the campus and a cross burned. A shotgun blast was fired at a filling station owned by a Negro integration leader. U. S. District Judge Joe Sheehy later dismissed a contempt action against two officials of the college after the Negro applicants at the school told the court they did not ask for the suit to be filed. The

judge reprimanded an NAACP lawyer. (October 1956—A)

Beaumont, Tex.: In September 1956, for the first time Negroes—26 of them—entered Lamar State College of Technology as a result of a Federal District Court order. During the first week of school, a small group of whites picketed peacefully in protest but by the end of the second week violence and intimidation erupted. A taxi bearing Negro students was reported pushed into a ditch and bottles were thrown at taxis carrying other Negro students. Pickets also began using threats in attempting to recruit white students, but only two joined the protest movement. Cars were stopped at campus entrances, whether driven by Negro or white persons. White students and faculty were jeered by pickets. Then the morning newspaper, the *Enterprise*, asked in an editorial, "Who is running our city—the legally constituted authorities or a handful of the fringe of the citizenry?" That day the college president called on the editor and the mayor. By afternoon, the mayor ordered police to stop non-peaceful picketing. They arrested two men and a woman. Pickets then marched peacefully for a few days until they were pulled off by a Citizens Council official from Kilgore. ("College Desegregation Without Popular Support," a field study by Dr. Warren Breed of Tulane University, 1956)

Beaumont, Tex.: In November 1956, bricks and stones were thrown through windows of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, where an annual youth rally of white and Negro students was in session. During the week church members had received telephone calls protesting the integrated meeting, although no protest had been made before during the several years the rally had been held. The incident followed disturbances during the integration of Lamar State College of Technology in Beaumont. (From a field study by Dr. Warren Breed of Tulane University)

Beaumont, Tex.: An explosion at a Negro residence in an integrated neighborhood ripped a hole in the lawn and shattered front windows. Another explosion damaged the sidewalk in front of the home of a Negro physician and former NAACP official. Both explosions happened within a week. (January 10, 1957—B)

Beaumont, Tex.: Three homemade bombs caused damage estimated at several thousands of dollars. One exploded under a truck owned by State Sen. Rufus Kilpatrick. A second bomb was directed at the home of a retired car dealer, who said he believed it was because of his "middle of the road" stand on integration. A third damaged the entrance at St. Michael's Orthodox Church. The Rev. Daniel Montgomery, pastor, said he had taken no stand on integration but that he had been warned by an anonymous woman telephone caller that "we want to get the foreigners." (March 1957—A)

Dallas, Tex.: Gunfire and knife fights erupted among some of the 6,000 white and Negro rock and roll fans outside an auditorium. Six persons were stabbed or beaten. Three white summer students from North Texas State College at Denton were slashed. Police said the students were attacked by a Negro after an argument. In another case a Negro boy suffered severe stab wounds. A girl also was slashed. Police said a 17-year-old white youth suffered face and eye injuries when he and his companions were accosted by a carload of Negro youths some distance from the auditorium after the show. Three bullet holes were found in the white boys' car. (July 16, 1957—B)

Henderson, Tex.: An African ministerial student, hit by a blackjack by a policeman after he refused to move to the rear of a bus, was released from jail after an official of the college he is attending paid his \$25 fine. The officer said he was investigating reports a Negro refused to move back in the bus. The officer said when the student, a native of Nigeria, told him in a British accent he did not understand the order, he grabbed him by the arm and took him to the rear. Then, when he reached in his pocket, "I had to tap him with a slapjack," the policeman said. The student said he was reaching for his passport to show the officer. (August 25, 1957—B)

Beaumont, Tex.: A flaming bottle of kerosene hurled at the home of a college professor narrowly missed the window of a bedroom occupied by two small children. Police said the bomb was tossed at the house of Dr. Russell Long, a biology professor at Lamar State College of Technology. Long and his wife extinguished a small fire with a garden hose; the siding on the front of the house was scorched.

Neither Long nor his wife, who teaches in a Beaumont high school, could think of a motive for the action. (June 20, 1958—B)

VIRGINIA

Yorktown, Va.: About 20 white men tossed stones and fired at the home a Negro widow recently rented for her family in a previously all-white section of York County. (November 9, 1957—B)

Alexandria, Va.: The night after a Negro family moved into an all-white residential block a rock was thrown through the dining room window while the family ate. About six weeks later a bullet ripped through a front window. A few weeks later the mother and her daughter were sleeping in a second floor bedroom when a shotgun explosion awoke them; pellets sprayed the walls above their heads. The police promised them protection and they planned to stay. (April 1, 1958—Z)

CODE

A—Southern School News
B—Associated Press
C—United Press
D—Chattanooga Times
E—Atlanta Constitution
F—The Arkansas Gazette
G—Montgomery Advertiser
H—Birmingham News
I—Wall Street Journal
J—Jackson (Miss.) Clarion Ledger
K—New York Times
L—Jackson (Miss.) State Times
M—International News Service

N—Columbus (Ga.) Ledger
O—Twin City (Winston-Salem) Sentinel
P—Charlotte Observer
Q—Orangeburg (S.C.) Times and Democrat
R—Rock Hill (S.C.) Evening Herald
S—Washington Post and Times Herald
T—Winston-Salem Journal
U—Nashville Tennessean
V—The State (Columbia, S. C.)
W—Birmingham Post Herald
X—Delta Democrat-Times
Y—United Press International
Z—Evening Star (Washington, D. C.)