FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Reporting Office</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>NEW ORLEANS</td>
<td>NEW ORLEANS</td>
<td>6/22/61</td>
<td>6/8 - 16/61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE OF CASE**

- FREEDOM RIDE, 1961
- ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAIN 7205
- NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
- 5:30 a.m., June 9, 1961

**REFERENCES:**

Memphis tel to Bureau, 6/8/61.
New Orleans phone call to Bureau, 6/9/61.
New Orleans tells to Bureau, 6/9/61.

**LEADS:**

NEW ORLEANS

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. Will report disposition of convicted freedom riders.

**ADMINISTRATIVE:**

An additional copy of this report is designated for the New Orleans Office in the event the Bureau instructs that a copy be furnished the U. S. Attorney, Jackson.

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**Do not write in spaces below**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>157</th>
<th>367</th>
<th>510</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1961</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVER PAGE**

Report is locked to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which locked.

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5 Freedom Riders identified in details of report arrived Jackson, Miss., via Illinois Central Railroad Train #205 at 5:35 a.m., 6/9/61. All arrested by Jackson PD at ICRR Depot when they failed to obey orders of Jackson PD Officers to move on. All charged with breach of the peace. No incidents at time of arrest. All tried in Jackson Municipal Court, 6/9/61, and after NG pleas were convicted of violation of S. 2087.5, Miss. Code. All sentenced to 4 months in jail and fined $200. No incidents during trial.

2 female Freedom Riders currently confined Hinds County Jail. 2 male Freedom Riders transferred to Miss. State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss., 6/15/61. Released on bond, 6/16/61.

DETAILS:

Investigation in this case was predicated upon information furnished by the Memphis Office of the FBI on June 8, 1961 advising that a group of 5 Freedom Riders were scheduled to leave Nashville, Tennessee by L & N Railroad, June 8, 1961, en route Jackson, Mississippi. This group was scheduled to travel via Birmingham, Alabama.

The following individuals were reported to be members of this group of Freedom Riders:
(All of the above from Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio.)

Columbia University, New York City

Information concerning this matter was furnished to the following individuals on June 8, 1961:

Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

Colonel T. B. BIRDSONG, Commissioner, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

Special Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

CIC, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

J. ROBERT GILFOY, Sheriff, Hinds County, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA
Two white couples and one Negro girl were seen to disembark from Southern Railroad train #41 at approximately 12:45 a.m., June 9, 1961, at the depot in Meridian. The white couples went to the white waiting room and the Negro girl went to the Negro waiting room.

Captain [Name] of Meridian, Mississippi, Police Department, was present with about ten officers and stayed on the scene to prevent any violence of any kind and to arrest anyone who violated any local laws. Some of the trainmen told Captain [Name] the above individuals were Freedom Riders and that several others on the train might also be with them.

There were no incidents and the above people departed on an Illinois Central train at approximately 3:00 a.m. for Jackson, Mississippi.

6/9/61 Meridian, Miss.

File # 157-263

On [Name]
at [Location]

by SA

/dfs

Date dictated 6/9/61

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
The following observations were made at the Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Jackson, Mississippi, on June 9, 1961.

At 5:30 a.m., Illinois Central Train #205, en route from Meridian, Mississippi to Shreveport, Louisiana, arrived at the depot. Several minutes after arrival, a group of persons consisting of 1 Negro female, 2 white females and 2 white males was seen to get off this train and walk down the stairway into the main depot. They walked into the white waiting room as a group and sat down on a bench near the door leading from the trains to the station.

Captain [Blank] Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, was observed to go over to this group and speak to them. Shortly after he spoke to them, several other officers were observed to talk to the individuals making notes and then this group was led out of the station by Jackson Police Department officers and placed in the Patrol Wagon.

On 6/9/61 at Jackson, Miss. File # 157-296

by SA [Blank] /dfs Date dictated 6/11/61

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Chief of Police W. D. RAYFIELD, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that the following Freedom Riders were arrested at the Illinois Central Railroad Station, Jackson, Mississippi, at 5:35 a.m., June 9, 1961. All were arrested by Captain [BLANK] Police Department, after they alighted from the train from Meridian, Mississippi and walked into the white waiting room of the ICRR Depot as a group. They sat down on a bench and refused to move on when ordered to do so by Captain [BLANK].

All were charged with breach of the peace. According to RAYFIELD, all will probably be tried in Jackson Municipal Court at 3:00 p.m., June 9, 1961. The following is information from the arrest records of these individuals:

**Jackson PD**

**Address:**

**Ohio:** age **born**

**Weight:** **eyes:** **hair:**

**Occupation:** student, Ohio

Central State College. Mother —

Father —

Education —

college, Central State College, Ohio.

Admits picketing Xenia and Dayton, Ohio.

**Concord, New Hampshire**

**Address:**

**Age:** **born**

**Weight:** **eyes:** **hair:**

**Occupation:** student, Central State College, Ohio.

Mother —

Father —

Education —

Central State College, Ohio. Prior arrests released.


Peace demonstration in Dayton, Ohio, New Port, Indiana.

On 6/9/61 at Jackson, Miss. File # 157-296

by [REDACTED] /d/s Date dictated 6/17/61

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Jackson PD
Massachusetts; New York City.
age born at Boston, Massachusetts. Height: Weight:
Eyes: Hair: Complexion:
Occupation: Columbia University student. Father: Education:
College, graduate work, Colgate University. Mother:
Marital Status: Admits picketing at
New York City, demonstrated against
Civil Defense at Columbia University.
Stated according arrest report.

Jackson PD
New York.
Born: New York. Age: 3
Height: weight: eyes: hair:
Occupation: Student, Cornell University. Mother: Father:
Marital Status: Education:
College at Cornell University. Admits picketing New York City.

Jackson PD
Elmira, New York; Age:
Born: Height:
Weight: eyes: Black hair, Light brown complexion. Occupation: Student, Central State College. Mother: Father: Marital Status: Education:
College Central State College, Ohio. Admits picketing at Xenia, Ohio.
Chief of Detectives M. E. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that the following individuals were tried in Jackson Municipal Court, Jackson, on June 9, 1961 at 3:00 p.m.:

He stated that all of the above individuals were tried for a violation of Section 2087.5 of the Mississippi Code. All entered pleas of not guilty through their attorney, Jackson, Mississippi.

Captain, Jackson Police Department, was the only witness called for the prosecution. No defense witnesses were called. All defendants were convicted and sentenced to 4 months in jail and fined $200. According to PIERCE, some of the defendants would be transferred to the Hinds County Jail to serve out their sentences and fines and some would be housed in the Jackson City Jail to assist the Sheriff in overcoming crowded facilities at the Hinds County Jail. PIERCE advised that there were no incidents during the course of the trial.

On 6/9/61 at Jackson, Miss. File # 157-293

by SA /dfs Date dictated 6/17/61

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The following is the content of Mississippi Code Section 2087.5:

Disorderly conduct--may constitute felony, when.

1. Whoever with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or under circumstances such that a breach of the peace may be occasioned thereby:

   (1) crowds or congregates with others in or upon shore protecting structure or structures, or a public street or public highway, or upon a public sidewalk, or any other public place, or in any hotel, motel, store, restaurant, lunch counter, cafeteria, sandwich shop, motion picture theatre, drive-in, beauty parlor, swimming pool area, or any sports or recreational area or place, or any other place of business engaged in selling or serving members of the public, or in or around any free entrance to any such place of business or public building, or to any building owned by another individual, or a corporation, or a partnership or an association, and who fails or refuses to disperse and move on, or disperse or move on, when ordered so to do by any law enforcement officer of any municipality, or county, in which such act or acts are committed, or by any law enforcement officer of the State of Mississippi, or any other authorized person, or

   (2) insults or makes rude or obscene remarks or gestures, or uses profane language, or physical acts, or indecent proposals to or toward another or others, or disturbs or obstructs or interferes with another or others, or

   (3) while in or on any public bus, taxicab, or other vehicle engaged in transporting members of the public for a fare or charge, causes a disturbance or does or says, respectively, any of the matters or things mentioned in subsection (2) supra, to, toward, or in the presence of any other passenger on said vehicle, or any person outside of said vehicle or in the process of boarding or departing from said vehicle, or any employee engaged in and about the operation of such vehicle, or

   (4) refusing to leave the premises of another when requested so to do by any owner, lessee, or any employee thereof, shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, which is made a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a
fine of not more than two hundred dollars ($200.00), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than four (4) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and if any person shall be guilty of disorderly conduct as defined herein and such conduct shall lead to a breach of the peace or incite a riot in any of the places herein named, and as a result of said breach of the peace or riot another person or persons shall be maimed, killed or injured, then the person guilty of such disorderly conduct as defined herein shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction such person shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not longer than ten (10) years.

2. The provisions of this act are supplementary to the provisions of any other statute of this state.

3. If any paragraph, sentence, or clause of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect any other part, portion or provision of this act, but such other part shall remain in full force and effect.
On June 15, 1961, Sheriff J. ROBERT GILFOY, Hinds County, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that the following individuals were transferred to the Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi, on June 15, 1961:

[Blank]

On June 15, 1961, Hinds County Jailer [Blank] Jackson, Mississippi, advised that the following were currently confined to the Hinds County Jail:

[Blank]

On June 16, 1961, [Blank] Deputy, Hinds County Sheriff's Office, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that [Blank] had been released on $500 cash appeal bond on June 16, 1961 and had stated she was returning to New York City via airline at 8:40 p.m., June 16, 1961.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmon
date: 6/30/61

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: FREEBUS Freedom Riders Miss.

With reference to information previously received alleging that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) will sponsor a group of Negroes who will make bus trips from Mississippi into neighboring states to test various facilities, ASAC Joseph Sylvester of the New Orleans Office has furnished the following information:

Medgar Evers, NAACP Field Secretary, State of Mississippi, advised today he knows of no plans by NAACP for Negroes to go to Mississippi or to neighboring states to test facilities. He believes activities of Mississippi members of NAACP should be confined to home area. Evers stated it would be unlikely that they would go to other states for any type of demonstrations. He said if such activities were planned by NAACP organization members in Mississippi, he would know about it. NAACP, Biloxi, Mississippi, and Gulfport, Mississippi, today said they knew of no such plans. "Latter said NAACP condones freedom riders but does not sponsor any groups of freedom riders.

Jackson Police Department, New Orleans Police Department, Louisiana and Mississippi State Police and Counterintelligence Corps, New Orleans, have been advised.

ACTION:

We will continue to follow this matter closely and you will be advised promptly of any pertinent developments.

JGK: dsl
(6)

REG: 18
4 JUL 6 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED
URGENT 6-29-61 10:28 PM EST RGT

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW ORLEANS

FROM SAC MIAMI 300208

FREEDOM RIDERS - RAISE,

FREEBUS, RM. RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU INSTANT. REGARDING
BUREAU SHOULD REFER TO MIAMI AIRTEL TO BUREAU

DECEMBER 29 LAST, FILE 97-4196, ENTITLED "THE FAIR PLAY FOR
CUBA COMMITTEE, IS - CUBA; RA - CUBA, OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK."

ARRIVED MIAMI FROM HAVANA, CUBA, JANUARY 15 LAST, HAVING
DEPARTED FOR CUBA DECEMBER 23 LAST. SHE REFUSED TO ANSWER
QUESTIONS PUT TO HER BY CUSTOMS. REFERENCE IS MADE TO
MIAMI REPORT BY SA APRIL 6 LAST, ENTITLED

ARRIVED MIAMI AIRPORT FROM CUBA

NOVEMBER 2 LAST, WITH QUANTITIES COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA LITERATURE.
HE DEPARTED FOR CUBA FROM MIAMI JULY 24 LAST. MIAMI INDICES
NEGATIVE DADE CO. DEPT. PUBLIC SAFETY
NEGATIVE RE

RECEIVED: 11:36 PM TELETYPE
11:38 PM CODING UNIT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
Urgent
7-3-61
J
5-23pm cst jc
to director, fbi

From j. new orleans freebus.
All five arrested trailers, jackson, july two.

Tried jackson municipal court, july three.
All convicted.

Violation s. two zero eight seven point five, miss. code, and
sentenced four months and fined two hundred dollars.
No incidents.

He transferred nineteen prisoners from jackson city jail
and hinds county jail to msp, parchman, miss.

July two summary.
Total arrested one six.
Released to attorney one.
Released as of four pm.
Bond six.

Paid fine.

Released.

Summarized as of four pm.

No fr arrested or released bond or otherwise.

End.

WA 7-25 pm OK FBI WA BH

Tu disc 3

Ex-107

Rec 157-307 JUL 3 1961

Mr. Johnson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Canton
Mr. McCallan
Ms. Gandy

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
REPORTING OFFICE: NEW ORLEANS
OFFICE OF ORIGINA: NEW ORLEANS
DATE: 6/28/61
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 6/9 - 19/61

TITLE OF CASE: FREEDOM RIDES 1961
GREYHOUND BUS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE TO
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
JUNE 10, 1961

REFERENCES:
New Orleans tel to Bureau, 6/9/61.
Memphis tel to Bureau, 6/9/61.
New Orleans phone call to Bureau, 6/10/61.
New Orleans tel to Bureau, 6/10/61.
Chicago airtel and letterhead memo to Bureau, 6/13/61.

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS
AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. Will report disposition of
convicted Freedom Riders.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

An additional copy of this report is designated for the
New Orleans Office in the event the Bureau instructs that a copy be

Approved

Special Agent
in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

157 387 574

REO-4
EX-116

Property of FBI — This report is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.
furnished to the U. S. Attorney, Jackson.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of:
Date: 6/28/61.

File Number:
New Orleans 157-299

Title:
FREEDOM RIDE, 1961
GREYHOUND BUS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE TO
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
JUNE 10, 1961

Character:
RACIAL MATTERS; CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis:
6 Freedom Riders identified in details of report arrived Jackson, Miss. via Greyhound Bus 5981 at 5:18 p.m., 6/10/61. All arrested by Jackson PD at Greyhound Terminal when they failed to obey the order of Jackson PD officer to move on. All charged with breach of the peace. No incidents at time of arrest. All tried in Jackson Municipal Court, 6/12/61, and after NG pleas were convicted of violation § 2087.5, Miss., Code. All sentenced to 4 months in jail and fined $200. Freedom Rider furnished Jackson PD with signed statement denouncing CORE and says only reason he joined Freedom Ride was to get to Miss. 2 female Freedom Riders and 1 male confined Hinds County Jail, Jackson. 3 male Freedom Riders transferred to Miss. State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss., 6/19/61.

DETAILS:

Investigation in this case was predicated upon information furnished by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), on June 9, 1961. He advised SA that a group of Freedom Riders from Nashville, Tennessee were scheduled to arrive at Jackson, Mississippi via Greyhound bus at approximately 8:00 a.m., June 10, 1961.

By communication dated June 9, 1961, the Memphis Office advised that Nashville, Tennessee, had advised that a group of eight persons tentatively

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scheduled to leave Nashville, June 10, 1961, at 1:10 a.m. en route to Jackson, Mississippi. They will ride Trailways bus with a stop over at Memphis, Tennessee at approximately 6:45 a.m. and arrive Jackson, 12:45 p.m. This group reportedly is made up of:

New York;

Illinois;

Ohio;

New York; Illinois;

Illinois;

Illinois;

Illinois;

Illinois;

stated that plans were not settled at that time.

By communication dated June 10, 1961, the Atlanta Office advised that BERNARD LEE, Freedom Ride Coordinating Committee, Atlanta, advised that six Freedom Riders, 2 white females, 2 white males and 2 Negro males, had departed Nashville, Tennessee, 1:00 a.m., June 10, 1961, en route Jackson, Mississippi by bus and that at Memphis, Tennessee there was a 30 minute lay-over and the bus driver left without the 6 Freedom Riders who were presently stranded at Memphis.

By communication dated June 11, 1961, the Memphis Office advised that Freedom Rider was then in Memphis and might proceed to Jackson, Mississippi alone at a later date.

Information concerning this matter was furnished to the following individuals on June 9, 1961:

Sheriff J. ROBERT GILFOY, Hinds County, Jackson, Mississippi.

CIC, Jackson, Mississippi.

Greyhound Lines Terminal, Jackson, Mississippi.

Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi.
The following observations were made at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, Jackson, Mississippi, on June 10, 1961:

Greyhound Bus #5861 arrived at the Terminal 5:18 p.m. Of the passengers leaving the bus, two white males, two white females and two Negro males, were observed to enter the white waiting room as a group and walk to the lunch counter in the waiting room. All took seats at the lunch counter. They were approached by Captain [blank] of the Jackson Police Department, who was observed to speak to them. Shortly thereafter, they were escorted from the bus terminal to a waiting police patrol wagon.

There were no incidents of any nature during the above events.
At 4:58 p.m., I observed the area of the Greyhound Bus Station on North Lamar Street in Jackson, Mississippi including the front entrance and waiting room designated for white passengers. Officers of the Jackson Police Department checked all persons in the waiting room and all who did not have tickets or other legitimate business in the waiting room were requested to leave and all did so. Officers also kept the area in front of the station clear. Very few people were in the area. At 5:18 p.m., Greyhound Bus #5981 docked at the loading platform in the rear of the station. The passengers unloaded and six individuals, two white males, two white females and two Negro males, walked into the white waiting room and proceeded to the restaurant inside the white waiting room, which is not separated from the waiting room, but is a part of it. They took seats at the counter and were approached by Captain [name redacted] of the Jackson Police Department, who was observed to speak to them, but none of these individuals made any move. At 5:20 p.m., all six were walked to the entrance to the station where the paddy wagon of the Jackson Police Department was parked and all were loaded in the wagon. There was no noise, jeers or any other incident from the few spectators and no incidents.

On 6/10/61 at Jackson, Miss. File # 157-399

by SA SAMUEL E. VIEREN, II /dis Date dictated 6/10/61

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Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that the individuals listed below were arrested at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, Jackson, Mississippi, at 5:20 p.m., June 10, 1961, by Captain [Name] of the Police Department. All were arrested for breach of the peace. PIERCE said that these individuals were Freedom Riders who had arrived on the Greyhound bus from Nashville, Tennessee. He said all had entered the white waiting room at the terminal of the Greyhound Lines at Jackson and had sat at the lunch counter and failed to move on when ordered to do so by Captain [Name]. PIERCE advised that there were no incidents in connection with the above mentioned arrests.

Chief PIERCE made available the following information concerning these individuals from his files:

Jackson PD [Name], Illinois.
Age: [Name] born at Chicago.
Illinois, Height: [Name] Weight: [Name]
Eyes: [Name] Hair: [Name] Complexion: [Name]
Build: [Name] Occupation: [Name] Student. Marital: [Name]
Status: [Name] Father: [Name]
Mother: [Name] Education: [Name]
Member, Chicago Youth Committee For Civil Rights.

Jackson PD [Name], New York, age [Name]
Born: [Name] weight: [Name] Eyes: [Name] Hair: [Name]
Complexion: [Name] Build: [Name] Marital status: [Name]
Occupation: [Name] Student, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.
Father: [Name] Mother: [Name] Education: [Name] High school and 3 years college at Middlebury College. Prior arrests: None. Not NAACP but will not say if member of CORE.

On 6/10/61 at Jackson, Miss. File # 157-299
by SA /dfs Date dictated 6/17/61

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<tr>
<th>Name: Jackson PD</th>
<th>Address: Illinois.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td>Born: New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes:</td>
<td>Hair: Complexion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build:</td>
<td>Marital Status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation:</td>
<td>Father:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education:</td>
<td>Mother:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Education:** High school; Prior arrests: Picketing at Chicago, Illinois; Admits picketing NYC and San Francisco.
- **Marital Status:** None. Admits political parades in Brooklyn, New York. Member of NAACP.
- **Occupation:** Student.
- **Marital Status:** Will not state if member of NAACP or CORE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Jackson PD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Born at Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Hair -</td>
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<td>Weight</td>
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<td>Build -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Occupation -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Education -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>'High school. Prior arrests - Picketing in Chicago, Illinois, CORE.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chief of Detectives M. E. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that the following individuals were tried at Jackson Municipal Court, Jackson, Mississippi, at 3:00 p.m., June 12, 1961:

He stated that all of the above individuals were tried for violation of Section 2087.5 of the Mississippi Code. All entered pleas of not guilty through their attorney. Captain [name redacted] was the only witness called for the prosecution. No defense witnesses were called. All defendants were convicted and sentenced to four months in jail and fined $200. According to PIERCE, some of the defendants would be transferred to the Hinds County Jail, Jackson, to serve out their sentences and fines and some would be housed in the Jackson City Jail to assist the Sheriff in overcoming crowded facilities at the County Jail.

PIERCE advised there were no incidents during the course of the above trial.
Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that sometime after his arrest on June 10, 1961, Freedom Rider had advised that he wanted to talk with Police officials at Jackson. PIERCE stated that was interviewed by detectives and told them that the only reason he had joined the Freedom Rider group was Chief PIERCE made available a photostat copy of a voluntary statement furnished by and signed by him. This statement is set out below:

"My home is in Madison County. I left Florida, where I had been working, and went to Chicago. I tried to get a job and was unsuccessful. I was stranded. I went to the welfare department because someone had told me they would help me get back home, but they could not assist me because I was single. Then I stayed around - I guess you could call it bummed around - for a couple of days.

"Then I guess he is some kind of he lived in my neighborhood in came to me and told me about the freedom rides. To them it might have been a freedom ride; to me I asked one question, 'When do I leave?' Then I told them, 'Put me on the first bus.'

I signed the application; I didn't even read it and don't know what was in it. I don't care about the jail, because I'd rather be in jail here than in Chicago.

"I went to the CORE workshop at the Liberty Missionary Baptist church in Chicago where they were training for non-violence. CORE gave me $20 to get to Nashville; then in Nashville they gave me $15 to get to Jackson. I went to another workshop in Nashville. They teach you how to act when you are mobbed; you're supposed to just stand off and

On 6/15/61 at Jackson, Miss. File # 157-299

by SA /dfs Date dictated 6/22/61

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take it. I didn't get roughed up because I had the good fortune of playing the part of a policeman.

"I started to get off in Belzoni or Indianola and walk the rest of the way home. I don't know why I didn't.

"One of the girls on the bus told me she had been in Cuba. Naturally I was interested in why. She said she had been associated with or had been a part of the Communist party. I don't know exactly. She is here now.

"Did I care about freedom? Freedom or slavery or what have you, as long as I got back. I might be in jail but at least I'm home. Free? I was in jail in a sense in Chicago; I had nobody to turn to, no money.

"I didn't tell anyone from CORA that I was from I gave them my Chicago address. The welfare department office that I went to in at 25 Damon Street, I think.

"When I lived in [ ] I went to school at the I also went to the Baptist seminary for a while. I did restaurant work. My work in [ ] was seasonal work and when they started laying off at the end of the winter, I was one of the unfortunate ones laid off. That's why I went to Chicago.

"Was I scared to come with the freedom riders? Well, I thought I was going to die up there. I might as well die at home. If you're sick up there, there's no medical care unless you have money. I'm not saying what I think, I'm saying what I know. You could lay down on the sidewalk and die.

"They want to invade the South with the same thing they have up there and worse.

"I'm a [ ] assignment was. I couldn't very well live on $1.50 a month. That's when [ ] county were [ ] and the people of [ ] Something like that stays with you.
"Would I advise the people of my race to go to Chicago? Yes, if they want to die. If they want to hold four or five jobs and still winding up owing everybody, it's their own business.

"Riding with the freedom riders isn't the best way to travel. Most of them are uncharactered. What is it about them that I didn't like? Turn it around and ask me what is it about them that I do like and I'll come up with zero everytime. The white people that are riding with them are demoralized - that's as nice as I can put it. The freedom riders need converting or convicting or something.

"I told the police and CORE that I was arrested for picketing in Memphis in 1955. That wasn't true, but I had to tell them something. If I had told them the truth, I would still be in Chicago.

"When I got there, I don't know why I went in the station, but I did. I didn't sit down at the counter, though. I was the only one who didn't sit down. I would not have stopped at all if one of the police had not stopped me. I wouldn't have joined the freedom riders if they had been going anywhere else but Jackson. Now all I want is to serve my time, live a quiet life and be forgotten. I'm very glad to be home.

"Some of the other freedom riders in my cell feel the same way I do. They've found out it's not such a picnic any more. A fellow who came with me immediately found out it was no picnic.

"The Negro in the South is much better off right here. He is better in health, in prosperity and in job opportunity. We as Negroes - and I think I know the Negro - forget that before we can really accomplish anything we must develop in a lot of ways ourselves. We produce little, but we consume so much. Before a person can say, 'I want this,' he must do something. I don't blame the Southern white man for protesting. We are not ready for equality. This is what I preach in my church.

"The Negro has opportunity. It is for him to become a dignified man, to stop rassling with his girls, to put it bluntly. The Southern Negro has been and is being used as a political football. Integration is not a thing that you can say, 'Here.' I for one don't what to go where you people go.
I don't want to go anywhere I'm not welcome. I want to sit down and eat where I am 100 per cent welcome, and by welcome, I mean with heart and soul.

"CORE is taking the weaker-minded people and showing them the world on a silver platter. Martin Luther King is a shrewd fellow or he wouldn't be making as much money off the Negro as he is. Everytime the plate is passed in Chicago, in New York and Martin Luther King sit back and laugh at the stupid, ignorant Negro and Coretta King goes downtown and gets her a nice dress. CORE is not interested in violence or nonviolence — just money. The motives of CORE are wrong. They say God is on their side. I don't think so.

"There is as much and more so bias, prejudice and hate in the North as there is here. I don't blame the Southerner, some of my people I don't want to associate with. Has King got a racket? I would say that and I would tell him that.

"CORE hasn't had any response from the Negro in Mississippi. You people hold his economy in your hands and no one is going to just leave his job. I would suggest that the South not give them any publicity. That way you cut them in two.

"Evertime something happens down here, the Northern newspapers sell a million dollars and someone sitting on his can with the paper upside down says, 'Look here what's going on down South.'

"I wouldn't say that I took a 'freedom ride.' I would say that I took them for a ride. They're making a fool out of some Negroes so why not alternate this thing around. If they were to pay my bail would I take it? It's according to the way they arranged it. If they wanted me to go somewhere else, no, but if they were going to just give me free money, I'd take it.

"Maybe this thing is doing some people a favor. Most of the freedom riders are better off here in jail than they were in Chicago. At least here they've got food.

"Most of them will go back where they are from when they are set free. CORE told them they would make arrangements for them to get back to Chicago. They didn't know about the four months sentence, but if it had been six or four years, I would have done the same thing to get home. I was really incapacitated.

"I think I'll frame this dollar. It's the last one
left from the money CORE gave me. I think I'll write on it, 'CORE — Thank you.'

"/s/

******
On June 15, 1961, Jailer, Hinds County Jail, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that [redacted] and [redacted] were currently confined to the Hinds County Jail.

On June 19, 1961, J. ROBERT GILFOY, Sheriff, Hinds County, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that the following individuals were transferred from the Hinds County Jail and the Jackson City Jail to the Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi, on June 19, 1961:

[redacted]

Sheriff GILFOY also advised that [redacted] would be confined to the Hinds County Jail, Jackson, Mississippi, and would not be transferred to the Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi.
Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

FBI

Date: 7/3/61

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-264)

SUBJECT: FREEBUS - MISCELLANEous


Following info pertains to press conference held by
Col. T. B. BIRDSONG, Commissioner of Public Safety, MHSP,
Jackson, Miss., 6/29/61, in which he stated Freedom Riders
trained in Cuba.

On 7/3/61, following supplementary news release made
by Col. BIRDSONG regarding this matter was received from Col.
BIRDSONG's office:

"Following a long established pattern, the spokesman
for various organizations have reacted as predicted to the
release yesterday of information disclosing the Communist
influence behind the recent flood of race agitators in Jackson.
Following a morning news conference at Highway Patrol Head-
quarters, news media throughout the nation jumped on the story
and began clamoring for more.

"Col. T. B. BIRDSONG, Commissioner of Public Safety,
elaborated on yesterday's conference. He stated 'The Highway
Patrol has not formed a special bureau. We are using existing
men in our Identification Bureau for this work. We have added
no one to the staff for this purpose. This information was
uncovered through a routine process of investigation that is

Bureau
1 - Miami (Info)
2 - New Orleans

HEH:dfs
(6)

C. C. Wick

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent: M Per
used for all cases whether bank robbery, larceny, in fact, any subject that comes under scrutiny by the Identification Bureau. It was released because the public have the right to know what type of people these are.

'There are two other points that were not made quite clear in reports yesterday. The first is, that we made no mention of receiving information on these people from the FBI. We work with the FBI on the same terms as our cooperation with Sheriffs, Constables, Police Departments, and enforcement agencies in other states. In fact, mutual cooperation is a basic requirement in law enforcement. None of the information on these people has been supplied to any member of our department by the FBI. It was secured through our own efforts from our own sources. Neither have they supplied any type of background material. We did not state that the FBI had the 'known Communist' mentioned in the release under surveillance. We don't know who they have under surveillance. As a matter of fact, it is one of the state governments that had this man under observation.

'The final point concerns a statement that appeared alleging that the Mississippi Legislature was to blame for this situation by failing to continue the MBI. On its face this statement is absurd! The MBI was formed to combat this type of thing and we stated yesterday that had it been continued we would have had the benefit of its investigations throughout the ensuing years instead of the responsibility of accumulating this material now. Other states have been pursuing this for 10 years or longer and, consequently, have quite a head start on us. With the caliber of men working in our department, we will soon be abreast of them.'

Above is for information of Bureau and Miami.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen
FROM: [Name]
DATE: July 6, 1961

SUBJECT: FREEBUS

All information contained herein is unclassified.

DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/STU

Jackson, Mississippi, Resident
Agency, advised at 2 AM, Washington time, 7/6/61 that six freedom riders, all residents of Jackson, were arrested at 11 PM (Central Standard Time) 7/5/61 at the Trailways bus terminal, Jackson. These individuals went into a white waiting room of the terminal and expressed intention to buy tickets to New Orleans. Jackson police officer requested them to move on and when they refused he arrested them for breach of the peace. No incidents occurred.

EMJ:ers
(3)
TO: Mr. Rosen
FROM: 
DATE: 7/5/61
Time of Call: 4:20 p.m.

SUBJECT: FREEBUS

All information contained herein is unclassified.

SA [redacted] RA, Jackson, Mississippi, telephonically advised that three male Negro freedom riders were arrested at 2:04 p.m., CST, by the Jackson Police Department at the Trailways bus terminal. The three attempted to buy tickets in the white waiting room and were arrested and charged with breach of the peace.

A teletype will be forwarded to the Bureau within the next couple of hours giving full details and identities. CORE officials have advised in the interim that the individuals arrested are [redacted]. All are from Jackson, Mississippi, and their "freedom ride" originated at Jackson. SA [redacted] suspects that they may be students from one of the Negro colleges in Jackson with home residences elsewhere.

JLS:dsj
(3)

56 JUL 17 1961
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-264)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM RIDERS - MISCELLANEOUS

On 7/3/61 Sheriff J. ROBERT GILROY, Hinds County
Jackson, Miss., advised SA [redacted] that the
following Freedom Rider Prisoners confined to the Hinds
County Jail and the Jackson City Jail were transferred to
the Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss., 7/3/61:

[Handwritten note:]
57-387
JUL 6, 1961

[Handwritten note:]
3-Bureau
2-New Orleans
HH:dr
(5)

Above for information Bureau.

56 JUL 12 1961

Sent M Per

Approved: Special Agent in Charge
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-264) Freedom Riders—Miscellaneous
SUBJECT: FREEDOM RIDERS—MISCELLANEOUS

Following concerns Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed by Freedom Rider U.S.D.C. Miss.

On 7/3/61 Judge MIZE U.S.D.C., Jackson, Miss., advised that on 6/30/61 an order signed by Honorable S. C. MIZE, U. S. D. J., was filed denying the application for Writ of Habeas Corpus of.

In his order, Judge MIZE stated that the petition was denied on the ground that had failed to exhaust her state remedies. Judge MIZE also stated in the order that this court will retain jurisdiction of the proceedings pending the exaltation by petitioner of her state remedies.

Further advised that on 6/30/61 attorneys for had filed a motion moving the court for a certificate of probable cause in order to appeal from the denial of her Writ of Habeas Corpus and for such other, and for further relief as to the court, may seem just and proper in the premises. The certificate for probable cause requested under provisions of Section 2253, Title 28, U. S. Code, in order to appeal to 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Further advised that Judge MIZE has filed a written opinion denying above motion and copies of this opinion are being obtained and will be forwarded to the Bureau when available.

C. C. Wick

[Signature]
Approved: Special Agent in Charge
55 JUL 11 1961
URGENT 7-4-61 5-56PM CST TJB
TO DIRECTOR FBI
FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS 157-264 1-P

FREEBUS, RM. JAMES LEONARD FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR CORE, WHO WAS FR
ARRESTED JACKSON, MISS., MAY TWENTYFOUR, RELEASED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR
CASH BOND NIGHT JULY THREE. FARMER HELD NEWS CONFERENCE JACKSON JULY
FOUR. DOUGLAS STARR, AP REPORTER ADVISES THAT FARMER IN CONFERENCE
STATED FR WILL CONTINUE AND WILL EXPAND INTO NEW FIELDS, BUT DECLINED
TO ELABORATE. CONCERNING HIS STAY IN MSP, PARCHMAN, MISS., FARMER
COMPLAINED OF ILL FITTING PRISON GRAB, LIGHTS ON ALL NIGHT, AND REMOVAL
OF MATTRESSES AS PUNISHMENT FOR SINGING. SAID NO ONE WAS BEATEN. JAMES
MC CAIN, CORE NEW ORLEANS PRESENT AT CONFERENCE AND TOLD PRESS THAT
RECENT SLOWDOWN IN FR COMING TO JACKSON CAUSED BY TIME NEEDED TO SCREEN
APPLICANTS MORE THOROUGHLY. FARMER STATED RETURNING TO NYC JULY FOUR.
IN ADDITION TO FARMER, FOLLOWING FR PRISONERS RELEASED FIVE HUNDRED
DOLLAR BOND NIGHT JULY THREE.

NO FR ARRESTED SINCE JULY THREE SUMMARY. FOLLOWING IS
SUMMARY AS OF THREE PM JULY FOUR. TOTAL ARRESTED ONE SIX NINE, OUT ON
BOND SIX SIX, PAID FINES FOUR, RELEASED TO ATTORNEY ONE, NET IN CUSTODY
NINE EIGHT. ALL FR PRISONERS EATING JACKSON CITY JAIL AND HINDS COUNTY
JAIL.

END AND ACK PLS.

7-58 PM OK FBI WA RAC
TU DISC 149

REC 62 JUL 6 1961

FX 103 55 JUL 11 1961
The Attorney General

July 7, 1961

Director, FBI

FRIDOM RIDE 1961
RACIAL MATTERS; DESTRUCTION OF
AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES; CIVIL RIGHTS

Six male Negroes were arrested at the Illinois Central Railroad station and six more arrested at the Greyhound bus station, both in Jackson, Mississippi, after they entered white waiting rooms in the respective stations and failed to move on, as orders of the Jackson Police Department. All are residents of Jackson and they have been charged with breach of the peace. No incidents occurred.

Since May 24, 1961, one hundred ninety freedom riders have been arrested at Jackson of which sixty-six have been released on bond, four have paid fines and one has been released to his attorney. One hundred nineteen remain in custody.

Reverend Martin Luther King was the principal speaker at an organizational rally of the Jackson Nonviolent Movement held at the Negro Masonic Temple in Jackson, Mississippi, on July 6, 1961, which was attended by about fifteen hundred persons. Reverend King spoke in generalities and stated that the nonviolent protests against segregation must continue and the President of the United States should issue a second Emancipation Proclamation. He added that Negroes must press for legislation ending lynching, the payment of poll taxes and making voting a reality for all people. Reverend King outlined no specific plans or actions to be taken. It was reported that between seven hundred fifty dollars and one thousand dollars were collected. Five police officers were on duty and no white people were observed in the area. No incidents occurred in connection with this rally.

EX 104

Two officials representing Minnesota Governor Elmer L. Anderson proceeded to the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman, Mississippi, to inspect living conditions for five Minnesota freedom riders. Minnesota Governor Ross Barnett called a meeting of state officials to discuss "freedom riders and communism."

NOTE: This is classified "Confidential" because disclosure of informant would be prejudicial to the defense interests of the U. S.
The Attorney General

On July 6, 1961, United States District Judge Sidney C. Mise, sitting in chambers at Gulfport, Mississippi, denied a certificate of probable cause filed by the attorneys for a freedom rider from New York City. Judge Mise stated it would be improper for him to enter the case until it had been taken through the state courts. One of the attorneys for claimed that the state courts are behind segregation and could not be expected to render a fair verdict.

The trial of a freedom rider arrested in the bus station at Ocala, Florida, commenced on July 6, 1961, before Judge Lewis C. Myers, Marion County, Florida, and a jury was selected. The trial is to continue today.

Additional groups of freedom riders from Los Angeles, California, and Montgomery, Alabama, are reportedly scheduled to leave for Jackson, Mississippi, today.

On July 5, 1961, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Henry Winston, who was convicted of violation of the Smith Act and who was recently pardoned by the President, held a press, radio and television interview at Communist Party USA (CP, USA) headquarters in New York City. Winston was asked if the CP, USA takes any credit for the freedom riders. Winston declined to answer stating he had been in jail and did not know the position of the CP, USA on this question. He added that the CP, USA has always been in the fight for equality and would lend every possible support for those proceeding in the direction of equality.

Joe Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA interrupted at this point to comment "we" have not organized the freedom rides but "we" give them full support. Whenever such struggles take place "I" am sure you will find some communists in them.
The Attorney General

It has been reported that one of the high lights of the national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held in Philadelphia, July 9 through July 16, 1931, will be a "freedom train" of delegates to Washington, D. C., on July 12, 1931, to urge Congress and the Administration to press civil rights legislation now.

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

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
   Deputy Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   Burke Marshall

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   Herbert J. Millor, Jr.

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   J. Walter Yeagley
The Attorney General  July 8, 1961

Director, FBI

FREEDOM RIDE 1961
RACIAL MATTERS; DESTRUCTION OF
AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES; CIVIL RIGHTS

Eight persons, consisting of four Negro males, three
white males and one white female, were arrested at the Trailways
bus terminal, Jackson, Mississippi, when they arrived by bus from
Montgomery, Alabama, on July 7, 1961. The group walked into the
white waiting room and were arrested for breach of the peace when
they failed to move on after being ordered to do so by police.

Since May 24, 1961, one hundred ninety-eight freedom
riders have been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi. Sixty-six have
been released on bond, four have paid fines and one has been
released to his attorney. One hundred twenty-seven remain in
custody.

On July 7, 1961, twenty freedom riders, not including
the eight mentioned above, previously arrested in Jackson,
Mississippi, on July 5, 6, 7, 1961, were tried in Municipal Court,
Jackson, Mississippi, for violation of Section 2087.5 of the
Mississippi Code. All were convicted, sentenced to four months
in jail and fined two hundred dollars.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable
information in the past has advised that the proposed demonstrations
by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in connection with your
speech at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, on
July 8, 1961, have been canceled on instructions of James Farmer, the
national chairman of CORE.

Another confidential source who has furnished reliable
information in the past advised that Jesse B. Stoner is presently
at Anniston, Alabama, and has stated he is representing the subjects
in the burning of the Greyhound bus at Anniston. Stoner is
reportedly staying with Kenneth Adams and has received a fee from
Adams. Kenneth L. Adams is the Grand Dragon of the Dixie Klan of
Alabama. Stoner is one of the leaders of the National States Rights
Party, an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic group with headquarters in
Birmingham, Alabama.
The Attorney General

[Redacted] a freedom rider arrested in the bus station at Ocala, Florida, on [redacted], was tried before a jury in Marion County Court, Ocala, Florida, on July 7, 1961, and found guilty of the charge of unlawful assembly. The sentencing of another freedom rider previously convicted, has been deferred until July 17, 1961, to allow time for the filing of a motion for a new trial.

A new group of eleven freedom riders, a majority of whom are from the West coast, is scheduled to arrive in New Orleans by National Airlines on July 8, 1961. Tentative plans are that this group will leave for Jackson, Mississippi, on July 9, 1961.

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

1 - Mr. Byron R. White  
Deputy Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General  
Burke Marshall

1 - Assistant Attorney General  
Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

1 - Assistant Attorney General  
J. Walter Yeagley
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-363)

DATE: 6/28/61

SUBJECT: CHANGED

PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS TRIP
TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,
LEAVING LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, 7/12/61

The title is marked "Changed" to add the phrase "Leaving Los Angeles, California, 7/12/61."

References: Los Angeles letter to the Director dated 6/17/61 and New Orleans teletype to Los Angeles dated 6/20/61 captioned "PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS TRIP TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, RM."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information developed to date on the proposed trip. The source of the information contained in the letterhead memorandum is (conceal per request), who has furnished information to the Los Angeles Office in the past.

Efforts will be continued to attempt to identify those making the trip prior to their departure from Los Angeles. Los Angeles indices will then be searched, and the Bureau and New Orleans will be appropriately advised if there is any subversive information on any of these individuals.

Bureau (REGISTERED)(Encl. 8)
1 - New Orleans (REGISTERED)(Encl. 1)(157-264)
1 - Los Angeles

RAP: DRIU (4)

ENCL.

6/28 JUL 17 1961
PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS TRIP
TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,
LEAVING LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, JULY 12, 1961

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 17, 1961, carried
an article stating that the Second Baptist Church, 2412
Griffith Avenue, Los Angeles, will sponsor an integrated
Freedoms Riders bus trip to Jackson, Mississippi, leaving Los
Angeles July 12, 1961, according to the pastor, Dr. J. Raymond
Henderson. The article states that church members had already
contributed more than $2,000.00 for the trip and that there
would be a "Freedom Riders" rally at the church on the evening

A source who has furnished reliable information in
the past advised that the trip would be under the joint sponsorship of the church and the Congress of Racial
Equality (CORE). Further stated that they hoped to have between twenty and thirty people make the trip
but as yet they did not have that many.

This same source attended the rally at the Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue, Los Angeles, on the
evening of June 25, 1961, at which time it was announced that
so far ten people, nine Negroes and one White, had signed up
for the trip and they hoped to get twenty more between now
and July 12, 1961.

It was further stated at this meeting that the church
had the support of CORE and the National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People for the trip. It was announced
that over $3,000.00 had been raised, which would be enough to
send thirty people, if they could get that many.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-264)
SUBJECT: FREEDOM RIDERS - MISCELLANEOUS

Jackson, Miss., advised 7/3/61 that AP has wire story originating Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 3 reflecting that another group of Freedom Riders will go to Nashville, Tennessee, for training and from Nashville, probably to Miss.

MINNEAPOLIS

Contact [ ] or appropriate sources and secure details. If identity of Freedom Riders known, Minneapolis should furnish any pertinent information their files to Bureau concerning Freedom Riders by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Above for information Bureau and Memphis.

Bureau
2-Minneapolis
2-Memphis
2-New Orleans

HEH: dr
(9)

REG 20
3 JUL 6 1961

C. C. Wick

S. A. in Charge
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-264)
SUBJECT: FREEDOM RIDER 1961

CR; RM [miscellaneous]

Remytel 6/27/61 pertaining to habeas corpus writ filed in behalf of Freedom Rider.

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memorandum regarding this matter.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) ENCLOSURE
1 - New Orleans

HEH/mjw (4)

C. C. Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC EAM/SAB/STW

FBI

Date: JUNE 29, 1961

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b6 b7C

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 29, 1961

FREEDOM RIDE - 1961

On June 27, 1961, the United States District Court, Jackson, Mississippi, made available a copy of the following letter which was filed with the United States District Court Clerk's Office on June 27, 1961:

"Jackson, Mississippi
June 26, 1961

Honorable Wm. M. Kunstler
Kunstler & Kinstler
511 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Honorable Jack R. Young
115½ North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Honorable Tom H. Watkins
P. O. Box 650
Jackson, Mississippi

Honorable J. A. Travis, Jr.
Electric Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Honorable Joe T. Patterson
Attorney General of Mississippi
New Capitol
Jackson, Mississippi

Honorable Dugas Shands
Assistant Attorney General
Jackson, Mississippi

Honorable E. W. Stennett
Barnett Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Honorable Robert G. Nichols
Lamar Life Building
Jackson, Mississippi

"Re: In the matter of
Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff
Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus

"Gentlemen:

"I have studied the record and your briefs carefully and have reached the conclusion that the writ must be

157-387-525
ENCLOSURE
denied under the Act of Congress.

"I will file a written opinion during the week, but
desire to give further thought to whether or not I should
retain jurisdiction of the case, as provided under the
Duffy case. My opinion will be based upon the fact that
the state remedies have not been exhausted.

"Yours very truly,

"/s/ S. C. MIZE
"U. S. District Judge"
Transmit the following in

AIRTEL

(Via

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

(PRIORITY OR METHOD OF MAILING

DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/STW

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-264)

SUBJECT : FREEDOM RIDES 1961

RM; CR MISCELLANEOUS

Remytel 6/26/61 pertaining to letter from CORE, Jackson, Miss., dated 6/25/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 6/29/61 in this matter.

Copy of above-mentioned letterhead is enclosed for the information of Memphis as MSP, Parchman, Miss., within Memphis Division.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8), ENCLOSURE
1 - Memphis (Encl. 1), (Info)
1 - New Orleans

HEH/mjw

(5)

C. C. Wich

Agency
Req. Rec'd
Date Forw.
How Forw.

By ICE org. unit

06/30/11

S17X

6/30/61 FBI

SECT. CLIA 1961

Approved:
Special Agent in Charge

JUL 6 1961
On June 26, 1961, the following letter was received at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at Jackson, Mississippi:

"June 25, 1961"

"Dear Sir:

"During the past week I have contacted Sheriff Gilfoyle of Hinds County, both by telephone and by letter, on the placement of Freedom Riders in maximum security units at the state prison in Parchman, Mississippi.

"Certainly the people transferred from county jail are grateful to be relieved of overcrowded conditions. But 'maximum security' restrictions seem unnaturally harsh punishment for even a genuine misdemeanor, much less this special, artificial one. It clearly exceeds the limits prescribed by Section 2087.5 of the Mississippi Code, the statute under which these people were convicted.

"This introduces the question of possible violation of the Eighth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. Accordingly, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) enters this urgent request that the Department of Justice make an official inquiry into prison conditions presently affecting those Freedom Riders confined at the state prison at Parchman, Mississippi.

"Respectfully,

cc:
Sheriff J. R. Gilfoyle
Attorney-General, State of Mississippi, Hon. Joe T. Patterson"
FREEDOM RIDE - 1961

On June 27, 1961, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Jackson, Mississippi, was advised that his letter had been received and would be brought to the attention of the United States Department of Justice.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
NEW ORLEANS  |  NEW ORLEANS  |  6/20/61  |  6/6 - 15/61

FAKE

NEW ORLEANS  |  NEW ORLEANS  |  6/20/61  |  6/6 - 15/61

FAKE

NEW ORLEANS  |  NEW ORLEANS  |  6/20/61  |  6/6 - 15/61

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FAKE

NEW ORLEANS  |  NEW ORLEANS  |  6/20/61  |  6/6 - 15/61

FAKE
Copy to:

Report of: SA
Date: 6/20/61

File Number: New Orleans 157-293

Title: FREEDOM RIDE, 1961
       ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAIN #2
       NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
       10:20 AM, JUNE 8, 1961

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis:

9 Freedom Riders identified in details of report arrived Jackson, Miss. via ICRR Train #2 at 10:20 a.m., 6/8/61. All arrested by Jackson PD at ICRR Depot when they failed to obey the orders of Jackson PD Officer to move on. All charged with breach of the peace. No incidents at time of arrest. All tried in Jackson Municipal Court, 6/8/61 and after NG pleas were convicted of violation of S. 2087.5, Miss. Code. All sentenced to four months in jail and fined $200. 60 days of the jail sentence was suspended. No incidents during trial. The four male Freedom Riders transferred to the Miss. State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss., 6/15/61. The five female Freedom Riders confined Hinds County, Jail, Jackson, Miss.

DETAILS:

Investigation in this case was predicated upon information furnished by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), New Orleans, Louisiana, advised SA that a group of Freedom Riders, presently in New Orleans, would depart by train at 7:10 a.m., June 8, 1961, en route Jackson, Mississippi. He identified them as follows:
STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, Negro, male.

Female.

Male.

Female.

Female.

Stated that this group may be joined by who may arrive in New Orleans by air from New York City at 8:05 p.m., June 7, 1961.
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Edward Lee Hotel, Church Street, telephonically advised at 7:50 a.m. that a group of nine individuals would leave New Orleans on the Illinois Central Railroad train "City of New Orleans" en route Jackson, Mississippi and due to arrive in Jackson around 10:10 a.m. said that the group would test the facilities of the Illinois Central Railroad Station. He said he did not have any additional information on the make up of the group other than to say that they would be mixed both as to race and sex.
Information concerning this matter was furnished to the following individuals on June 7, 1961:

Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

Colonel T. B. BIRDSONG, Commissioner, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

Sheriff J. ROBERT GILFOY, Hinds County, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

Special Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, by SA

CIC, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA
The following was observed at the Illinois Central Depot, Jackson, Mississippi:

Illinois Central Train #2 arrived at Jackson, Mississippi Illinois Central Depot, East Capitol Street, at 10:20 a.m., June 8, 1961. The train is known as "City of New Orleans".

Approximately three minutes after the train arrived at the station, four white females and one Negro female entered the waiting room of the Illinois Central Railroad Station opening on East Capitol Street. Directly in front of the doors opening into this waiting room was a white metal sign on which appeared, "Waiting Room for White Only, Order of Police Department". The sign had an arrow pointing to the waiting room referred to above. By this sign was another sign on which appeared, "Waiting Room for Colored Only, Order of Police Department". This sign had an arrow pointing to the waiting room of the Illinois Central Railroad Station which opens on Mill Street.

The group, consisting of 4 white females and 1 Negro female walked to a position at the front of the waiting room opening on East Capitol Street and there sat down on a bench. At that time, Captain_____________ Jackson, Mississippi Police Department, in uniform, told this group "You must move on", he then repeated this, and they remained seated. He then said, "You have heard my order", and they remained seated. He then told them they were under arrest.

Just after the group of females referred to above, entered the waiting room as indicated above, they were followed by a group of four male Negroes. They walked over to the left side of the waiting room and stood there. Captain_____________ Jackson Police Department, then walked over to this group and made the same statements as made to the female group as indicated above. This male group stood there and Captain_____________ then advised them they were under arrest.

In addition to the groups referred to above, there were approximately seven or eight uniformed police officers in the room, three or four Detectives of the Jackson Police Department, five or six individuals with camera equipment who appeared to be newspaper reporters. Also, there were about fifteen or twenty people in the waiting room apparently passengers.

On 6/8/61 at Jackson, Miss. File # 157-293

by SA /dfs Date dictated 6/9/61

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
After the individuals in the group, referred to above, were placed under arrest, they were directed by four or five uniformed police officers, to the Police Patrol Wagon, parked at the Taxi Unloading platform at the west side of the station.

The officers appeared to have no other equipment other than the usual sidearms. No incidents were observed to occur and the group went quietly to the Patrol Wagon and entered the same as directed by the officers and were driven away.

From the time of the arrival of the train until the group was placed in the Patrol Wagon was about fifteen minutes.
At 9:48 a.m., SA SAMUEL E. VIRDEN, II observed the lobby and waiting rooms of the Illinois Central Railroad Station in Jackson, Mississippi. The waiting rooms are marked only as waiting rooms and are not marked as being waiting rooms for white and/or Negro. However, the following signs are in the passageway between the large waiting room, generally used by white people and the stairs where train passengers come down from the trains: "WAITING ROOM - WHITE ONLY - BY ORDER POLICE DEPT."; WAITING ROOM, COLORED ONLY, BY ORDER POLICE DEPT." Each of these signs has an arrow which points toward the designated waiting room. During my observation of this area, I observed Lt., with four uniformed officers of the Jackson Police Department in the waiting room designated for colored passengers and Captain, with 7 uniformed officers in the waiting room designated for white passengers. Also present were three detectives of the Jackson Police Department and Illinois Central Special Agent. There were also numerous newspaper and television reporters and cameramen present. The officers of the Police Department requested all persons in the station waiting room who did not have tickets or other necessary business to leave the area which all did, going quietly. The area around the station was quiet and with no more than the normal amount of traffic, foot and automobile on the outside. At 10:20 a.m., Illinois Central Train #2, referred to as the "City of New Orleans" arrived at the station on the platform over the waiting rooms. Shortly thereafter passengers descended the stairs from the station platform. During this time, I observed the waiting room designated for colored passengers and no white persons entered this waiting room.
Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, advised the following Freedom Riders were arrested at the Illinois Central Railroad Station, Jackson, on June 8, 1961 by Captain Jackson Police Department, when they failed to obey his orders to move on. The time of arrest as shown on the arrest report is 10:40 a.m. but Chief PIERCE stated that this was the time they were received at the jail and the arrests would have taken place about 30 minutes earlier. All arrested were charged with "Breach of the Peace". All were in a group of Freedom Riders who left New Orleans, Louisiana, 7:10 a.m., June 8, 1961, on the IC Railroad train to the "City of New Orleans". He said all would probably be tried in Municipal Court, Jackson, Mississippi, on June 8, 1961:

Jackson PD
born at Washington, D.C., pounds, eyes, hair, complexion build, education
2 years college, Howard University, Washington, D.C., mother , father
Occupation - student. Previous arrests - PD, Maryland, Montgomery and Prince George Counties

Jackson PD
born at Brooklyn, New York, pounds, eyes, hair, build, complexion,
Education - 4 years, University of Buffalo. Mother-Father
Occupation - Previous arrests - PD, Maryland, Virginia sit-in

Jackson PD
born at Manhattan, New York, pounds, eyes, hair, complexion,
education - high school.

On 6/8/61 at Jackson, Miss. File # 157-293
by SA /dfs Date dictated 6/15/61

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
NO 157-293


Jackson PD, New York, age: born: at New York City, complexion: build, eyes, hair, education - 2 years City College of New York.


Jackson PD, Aurora, Illinois, born: at Chicago, Illinois, complexion: build, education - North West University, mother -
STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Jackson PD #20978, 1810 Anethyst Street, Bronx, New York, Negro, male, age 19, born June 29, 1931, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, 6'1", 167 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, medium brown complexion, slim build, single, education - 1 year Howard University, Washington, D. C., mother - MABLE CARMICHAEL, father - ADOLPHUS CARMICHAEL, occupation - student. Admits picketing in Leesburg, Virginia, Washington, D. C., Maryland and New York.

Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that the following individuals were tried in Jackson Municipal Court, Jackson, Mississippi, at 3 p.m., June 8, 1961:

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

PIERCE stated that all of the above individuals were tried for violation of Section 2087.5 of the Mississippi Code. All entered pleas of not guilty through their attorney. Jackson, Mississippi. Captain Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, was the only witness called for the prosecution. No defense witnesses were called. All defendants were convicted and sentenced to four months in jail, 60 days of this jail sentence was suspended and a $200 fine. According to PIERCE, some of the defendants would be transferred to the Hinds County Jail to serve out their sentences and fines and some would be housed in the Jackson City Jail to assist the Sheriff of Hinds County in overcoming crowded facilities at the County Jail.

PIERCE advised there were no incidents during the course of the trial.
On June 15, 1961, Sheriff J. ROBERT GILFOY, Hinds County, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that the following individuals were transferred to the Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi, on June 15, 1961:

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

On June 15, 1961, Hinds County Jailer advised that the following were currently confined to the Hinds County Jail:
9 Freedom Riders identified in details of report arrived Jackson, Miss. via ICRR Train #2 at 10:20 a.m., 6/8/61. All arrested by Jackson PD at ICRR Depot when they failed to obey the orders of Jackson PD Officer to move on. All charged with breach of the peace. No incidents at time of arrest. All tried in Jackson Municipal Court, 6/8/61 and after MG pleas were convicted of violation of Sec. 2087-5, Miss. Code. All sentenced to four months in jail and fined $200. 60 days of the jail sentence was suspended. No incidents during trial. The four male Freedom Riders transferred to the Miss. State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss., 6/15/61. The five female Freedom Riders confined Hinds County Jail, Jackson, Miss.
Male.  
female.  

STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, Negro, male.  

male.  
female.  

female.

stated that this group may be joined by  
who may arrive in New Orleans  
by air from New York City at 8:05 p.m., June 7, 1931.
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Edward Lee Hotel, Church Street, telephonically advised at 7:30 a.m. that a group of nine individuals would leave New Orleans on the Illinois Central Railroad train "City of New Orleans" on route Jackson, Mississippi and due to arrive in Jackson around 10:10 a.m. said that the group would test the facilities of the Illinois Central Railroad Station. He said he did not have any additional information on the make up of the group other than to say that they would be mixed both as to race and sex.

On 6/9/61 at Jackson, Miss. File # 157-293

SA SAMUEL L. VIRGIN, II /dfe Date dictated 6/9/61

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Information concerning this matter was furnished to the following individuals on June 7, 1961:

Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE, Police Department, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

Colonel T. B. BIRDSONG, Commissioner, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

Sheriff J. ROBERT GILFOY, Hinds County, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA

__________________________ Special Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, by SA

__________________________ CIC, Jackson, Mississippi, by SA
FBI

Date: 6/20/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

ATR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAN/SAB/STW

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-264)

SUBJECT: "FREEBUS"
"RM; CR"
"FREEDOM RIDERS" MISC.

On 6/15/61 Sheriff J. ROBERT GILFOY, Hinds County, Jackson, Miss., advised that he was transferring that date the following Freedom Riders, presently confined to the Hinds County Jail and the Jackson City Jail, to the Miss. State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss.:
On 6/19/61 Sheriff GILFOY advised that he was transferring the following Freedom Rider prisoners to the Miss. State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss., on 6/19/61:

On 6/19/61 Sheriff J. ROBERT GILFOY advised that he had returned the following Freedom Rider prisoners from the Miss. State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss., and had released all on a $500 cash appeal bond each on 6/19/61.
The above is for the information of the Bureau.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (157-246)
RE: "FREEBUS" RACIAL MATTERS
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY RACIAL MATTERS

Re Jacksonville airtel and letterhead memo, dated 6/20/61, concerning the captioned matter and relating to the Daytona Beach Group of "Freedom Riders."

A review of the referenced letterhead memo reveals that the following changes should be made:

On Page 1, line 1, the words "Florida Times-Union" should be in quotes.

On Page 1, line 7, the word were should be was.

On Page 2, Paragraph 5, line 1, Daytona Beach should be Tallahassee.

The Bureau and offices receiving this airtel are requested to make above-mentioned changes. Appropriate notations have been made in copies maintained by the Jacksonville Office.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (157-85)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM RIDERS MISS.

Article, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 6/21/61, states CHARLES R. OLDHAM, St. Louis attorney and National Chairman, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), visited some of the "freedom riders" in jail at Hinds County Jail, Jackson, Mississippi, "last weekend."

OLDHAM quoted as saying he found 14 white women in a cell about 13' x 15' in size, including bath facilities; that the prisoners do not have beds but sleep on the floor; the Negro girls "are in a similar situation" except that they have been placed in two cells and do not have the same crowded conditions. OLDHAM further quoted as saying most of men arrested as "freedom riders" at Jackson have been sent to the maximum security section of the State Penitentiary at Parchman, Miss., and are subjected to the same rules as maximum security felons. He stated they are rarely permitted out of their cells, cannot have printed material, may write and receive two letters weekly, and are not allowed cigarettes. He asserted, "There is nothing to do but sit and think or sleep."

Article quotes Sheriff J. R. GILFOY at Jackson as denying "riders" treated as felons. He stated if such were true they would be out in fields working like regular convicts. He said Hinds County sent a man to take charge of "freedom riders" at State Penitentiary as long as they are there. Further stated, "We went to a lot of trouble to get a place where they couldn't create an incident."

Above for information Bureau and New Orleans.
The Attorney General

June 22, 1961

Director, FBI

FREEDOM RIDE 1961
RACIAL MATTERS; DESTRUCTION OF
AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES; CIVIL RIGHTS

FREEDOM RIDERS, MISC.

Nine freedom riders proceeded from Montgomery, Alabama, to Jackson, Mississippi, by Trailways bus on June 21, 1961. They were arrested in Jackson without incident.

Members of the group were served at a lunch counter in the Montgomery bus station after being required to establish their status as interstate passengers by exhibiting their bus tickets. While they were boarding the bus at Montgomery, a firecracker exploded approximately thirty yards away. No other incidents occurred.

One hundred forty freedom riders have been arrested at Jackson since May 24, 1961. Forty-four have been released on bond, four have been released after paying fines and ninety-two remain in custody.

who was arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, on June 2, 1961, has filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in U. S. District Court, Biloxi, Mississippi. At a hearing on June 21, 1961, it was alleged by the City of Jackson that the petition was premature because remedies available in State Court had not been exhausted. Counsel for the petitioner argued that no relief could be expected from Mississippi State Courts, United States District Judge S. C. Hise took the matter under advisement and is to render a decision by June 27, 1961.

Four freedom riders from Los Angeles, California, were scheduled to arrive in New Orleans, Louisiana, this morning. They were to be joined by ten San Francisco, California, freedom riders who are to arrive in New Orleans on June 23, 1961. The combined group will travel to Jackson, probably on June 26, 1961.

NOTE: This has been classified CONFIDENTIAL because exposure of informants could prejudice the defense interests of the United States.
The Attorney General

The local press in San Francisco on June 20, 1961, reported that Euron Teale was proceeding to New Orleans with a group of freedom riders. One Euron Teale allegedly was a member of the Oakland-Berkeley, California, branch of the Socialist Workers Party from February, 1959, to May, 1960.

Eight of the rabbis and ministers who were arrested at Tallahassee, Florida, on June 16, 1961, returned to Tallahassee by airplane on June 21, 1961. The airport restaurant was closed but two white clergymen used the colored rest room without incident. Trial for those who were arrested on June 16, 1961, on charges of unlawful assembly is scheduled for June 22, 1961.

It was planned by local authorities that the restaurant would be closed when the group arrived in Tallahassee on June 21, 1961. It was also anticipated that if they should arrive when the restaurant was open and if they should demand service, arrests would be made by the Sheriff's Office under a statute which provides that the owner of a restaurant may refuse service to anyone. The Sheriff's Office would have been used instead of the police in order to bring a test case into the county court.

We have been informed that the Florida Civil Liberties Union has retained four Miami attorneys to represent the freedom riders at Tallahassee. The attorneys are

The City Prosecutor believes that the defense will challenge the authority of the Tallahassee police to make arrests at the airport which is outside the city limits, although it is owned by the city. It is also believed by the prosecutor that the defense will challenge the constitutionality of the unlawful assembly statute.

Trial has been postponed until July 5, 1961, for the three freedom riders who were arrested on June 16, 1961, at the Ocala, Florida, bus station.

We have been advised that seventy persons attended a meeting of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) on June 20, 1961.
The Attorney General

Details of the meeting are summarized as follows:

The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss "Operation Vacation in Jail," which is still in the formative stages. Under this operation, as many freedom riders as possible would leave Washington, D.C., on July 1, 1961, for a one-week tour of southern states. Any who might be arrested would stay in jail as long as possible.

It was stated that the freedom riders from Washington who were to go to Tallahassee on June 20, 1961, rescheduled their trip for June 23, 1961, at the request of CORE national headquarters in order to postpone the trip until after the trial at Tallahassee on June 22, 1961.

A committee was established to investigate discrimination in employment with particular regard to the hiring practices of the Hecht Company and Hahn Shoe Stores. A committee was also established to determine whether discrimination is being practiced by the Levitt housing development at Bel Air, Maryland.

It was stated that the next national project of CORE will be the picketing of Federal buildings throughout the country on July 4, 1961, but that this will occur only if the Interstate Commerce Commission has not ordered the desegregation of all interstate transportation facilities.

Further developments will be reported promptly.

1. Mr. Byron R. White
   Deputy Attorney General

1. Assistant Attorney General
   Burke Marshall

1. Assistant Attorney General
   Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

1. Assistant Attorney General
   J. Walter Yzaguirre
Memorandum

TO: Federal Bureau of Investigation
FROM: First Assistant
       Civil Rights Division
       7924
       144-41-387

SUBJECT: Freedom Riders, Jackson, Mississippi

This afternoon I received, in Mr. Marshall's absence, a call from [REDACTED] of the CORE organization about [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was on the 20th day of his fast and was getting pretty shaky. He also reported that the local officials had refused to permit him to be examined by a doctor and that the prison doctor was making an examination only once each week.

As Mr. Marshall is interested in this incident, I am relaying this information to you and ask you to keep Mr. Marshall advised as to the situation with respect to [REDACTED].

157-387-52744
REC-72
157-293-2444
14 Jun 28 1961
Assistant Attorney General
Burke Marshall

June 24, 1961

Director, FBI

FREEDOM RIDER
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to the memorandum dated
June 22, 1961, from [ ] of your division relative
to captioned individual.

The following information has been ascertained by
our Memphis Division from [ ] of the Mississippi State Penitentiary
at Parchman, Mississippi.

[ ] was transferred from Jackson,
Mississippi, to the Mississippi State Penitentiary on
June 15, 1961. He has allegedly been on a hunger strike
since he was first arrested in Jackson on June 2, 1961. He
was weighed by penitentiary authorities on June 16, 1961,
at which time he weighed 127 pounds. He weighed 124 1/2 pounds
when weighed by penitentiary authorities on June 20, 1961.
He was given a physical examination by the prison doctor at
11:30 A.M., June 23, 1961, and his physical condition was
reported to be good although the doctor did feel that[ ]
was underweight. The doctor reportedly was of the opinion
that[ ] was getting food from some source since he only
lost 2 pounds in the period of a week.

A signed statement obtained from [ ] by prison
authorities on June 23, 1961, contains [ ] statement
that he is not sick and is on a hunger strike voluntarily
for "the cause." He reportedly has commented that he does
not intend to eat until the buses at Jackson, Mississippi,
are integrated. He is offered food at the same time other
prison inmates are fed. He will be examined by the doctor
in prison hospital facilities if he claims to be sick and
otherwise he will be examined weekly.

In view of the above developments, no further
inquiries are being made unless specifically requested by you.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC RNU/3AB/STU

URGENT  6-25-61  8-10  PM CST LM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS

FREEDOM RIDERS MISS.

FREEBUS. TELEPHONE COMPANY ADVISES NEW ORLEANS TO JACKSON LEASED
LINE CAN BE CONTINUED AT PRO RATED RATE OF FIFTEEN DOLLAR'S PER
DAY AND CAN BE
DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME. MOVEMENTS OF FREEDOM RIDERS INTO NEW ORLEANS
AND THEN TO JACKSON, MISS. AS WELL AS ARRIVAL OF FREEDOM RIDERS
IN JACKSON
FROM OTHER CITIES CONTINUE TO REQUIRE NUMEROUS TELEPHONE CALLS BETWEEN
NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON IN ORDER TO HANDLE PROPERLY OUR
RESPONSIBILITIES AND KEEP BUREAU CURRENTLY ADVISED OF SUCH
ACTIVITIES. IN VIEW OF ABOVE, LEASED LINE BEING CONTINUED
FOR TWO WEEK PERIOD END AND ACK PLS
WA 10-13 PM OK FBI WARUM
TU DISCV

CC-MR. ROSEN
RADIOMGRAM

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

TREEBUS, NEW ORLEANS - JACKSON LEASED TELEPHONE CIRCUIT.

JUNE TWENTY THREE, LAST. KEEP DAILY LOG OF CALLS MADE ON CIRCUIT.

TAKE CIRCUIT OUT OF SERVICE WHEN DAILY CALLS CAN BE MADE MORE

ECONOMICALLY BY LONG DISTANCE TOLL CALLS. ADVISE BUREAU DATE

CIRCUIT IS DISCONTINUED AND TOTAL COST INCURRED.

LEW: MRP

(Note: New Orleans' radio contact time is 4 p.m., Washington, D. C., time.

Send by plain text teletype if unable to deliver by radio at 4 p.m. 6-28-61.

LEW: MRP 6-28-61)
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-285)
SUBJECT: FREEDOM RIDERS MISC.

On 6/24/61, Sheriff J. ROBERT GILFOY, Hinds County, Jackson, Miss., advised that a Freedom Rider prisoner confined to the Miss. State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss., reportedly had been on a hunger strike for a number of days. Sheriff GILFOY said that on 6/22/61 he requested to examine

On 6/24/61, Sheriff GILFOY received the following letter from

"Parchman Prison
6/22/61

"This is to certify that I have this date examined who claims to be on a hunger strike. It is my opinion that this man is eating some, is in good physical condition, and it is unduly alarming the officers of the Maximum Security Unit. I recommend isolation so that his food intake can be checked.

"Sincerely"

Above is for information Bureau.

MAYNOR, Warden
EX-107

Bureau
New Orleans

HEH: nhb

55 JUL 3 1961

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

OCT 24 1961
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: July 6, 1961

SUBJECT: FREEBUS

Three freedom riders were arrested for breach of the peace at the Trailways bus terminal, Jackson, Mississippi, on the afternoon of 7/5/61 after they entered the white waiting room and expressed the intention of purchasing bus tickets and failed to move on, at orders of the Jackson Police Department (PD). They stated that they were protesting their "second class" citizenship. These three freedom riders are all from Jackson, Mississippi. No incidents occurred and no date has been set for their trial.

A similar incident occurred at 11 PM (Central Standard Time), 7/5/61 at Jackson, Mississippi, on which occasion six Negro male freedom riders, residents of Jackson, also entered the white waiting room in the Trailways bus terminal and expressed the intention of buying tickets to New Orleans. They also were arrested for breach of the peace and no further incidents occurred.

As of 1 AM (Washington time) 7/6/61, 178 freedom riders have been arrested in Jackson since 5/24/61. Sixty-six have been released on bond, four have paid fines and one has been released to his attorney leaving a total of 107 remaining in custody.

On the afternoon of 7/5/61 a group of 12 Negro students from Campbell College, Jackson, Mississippi, congregated near the swimming pool reserved for white patrons at the Livingston Municipal Park, Jackson. Two of these individuals attempted to enter through the gate but were barred by the Jackson PD and the entire group was ordered to move on. Eight of these individuals complied and four refused as a result of which these four were arrested for breach of the peace. No incidents occurred in connection with the arrests and no-trial date has been set.

[Initials and dates mark a section that was redacted.]

[Initials and dates mark a section that was redacted.]

[Initials and dates mark a section that was redacted.]

[Initials and dates mark a section that was redacted.]

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

EJM:ers (10)

All information contained herein is unclassified.

EX-107.
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

It has been reported that the contemplated demonstration by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Los Angeles, California, on 7/4/61 was called off because sufficient notification had not been given to CORE headquarters in New York City. The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) only maintains a suite in a large office building in Los Angeles, and since the Los Angeles downtown area is practically deserted on a holiday. In view of these considerations it was felt the demonstration would not have been effective.

ACTION:

A memorandum is being prepared for the Attorney General.
Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont
FROM : A. Rosen
SUBJECT : FREEBUS

DATE: July 5, 1961

SYNOPSIS

Five freedom riders who were arrested Jackson, Mississippi, 7/2/61 convicted 7/3/61. Each was sentenced to serve four months and fined $200.

One hundred sixty-nine freedom riders arrested at Jackson since 5/24/61. Sixty-six released on bond, four released after paying fines, one released without charges and ninety-eight remain in custody.

James Leonard Farmer, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), arrested Jackson 5/24/61 and released on bond 7/3/61. Upon release Farmer told press no freedom riders beaten at Mississippi State Penitentiary but were subjected to psychological cruelty. Also stated freedom rides will continue and will be expanded to new fields.

CORE, New Orleans, stated recent slow down in freedom rides was caused by the time required to screen prospective freedom riders more thoroughly.

In denying petition for writ of habeas corpus filed by U. S. District Judge Mize retained jurisdiction until state remedies are exhausted. Attorneys for have now filed motion for certificate of probable cause in order to appeal the action taken by Judge Mize.

Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, which issued press release on 6/29/61 regarding Katherine Pleune's trip to Cuba where she allegedly attended a seminar conducted by Soviet officials, made supplemental press release 7/3/61. This release stated FBI had not supplied information to Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol regarding background of freedom riders and that Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol had not stated that FBI had under surveillance the "known communist" mentioned in the first press release.

A group of freedom riders from Minnesota may proceed to Nashville and then to Mississippi later this month.

Reverend Martin Luther King will be principal speaker 7/6/61 at an organizational meeting of the Jackson Nonviolent Movement, Jackson. Large attendance anticipated. Local authorities advised.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belornet
1 - Mr. Sullivan
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

CORE demonstration, Washington, D. C., 7/4/61 consisted of march by 54 people from Mall to Judiciary Square where they heard several speeches.

CORE demonstration at Los Angeles scheduled for 7/4/61 was canceled.

CORE picketed Masonic Temple building, New Orleans, 7/4/61. This building contains office of Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) as well as FBI and other Federal agencies. Picketing apparently directed against ICC.

Cross placed but not burned at entrance of Ford Park, Shreveport, Louisiana, 7/3/61. Cross bore lettering, "We are here -- KKK" and an attached note warned against integration of the park.

Negroes approached swimming pools at two state parks in Tennessee 7/4/61. Did not gain access to pools and no incidents occurred.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Chicago, has been demonstrating at Rainbow Beach. Additional demonstrations reportedly planned for 7/8/61 and 7/16/61 and CORE participating in demonstration 7/16/61. Local authorities advised.

Meeting of section organizers, Southern California District Communist Party (CP) agreed that freedom riders should be supported.

CP of Missouri has issued flyer supporting freedom rides and demanding Federal action against Alabama officials and an Executive Order to outlaw Jim Crow System.

Three CP members attempted to organize a rally for freedom riders to be held 7/4/61 at Philadelphia. The rally was not held. NAACP reportedly withdrew its support upon learning that the organization was being organized by communist element.

ACTION

A memorandum is being prepared for the Attorney General.
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

DETAILS

The five freedom riders who were arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, 7/2/61, were convicted of breach of the peace on 7/3/61. Each was sentenced to serve four months in jail and was fined $200.

One hundred sixty-nine freedom riders have been arrested at Jackson since 5/24/61. Sixty-six have been released on bond, four have been released upon the payment of fines and one has been released without the filing of charges. Ninety-eight remain in custody.

James Leonard Farmer, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), who was arrested as a freedom rider at Jackson, Mississippi, 5/24/61 was released on bond 7/3/61. Upon his release Farmer held a news conference in which he stated that although none of the freedom riders were beaten at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, the freedom riders allegedly were subjected to psychological cruelty. He complained of ill-fitting clothes, lights being turned on all night, and the removal of mattresses as punishment for singing. Farmer stated that he was returning to New York City 7/4/61 and that the freedom rides will continue and will expand into new fields. He did not elaborate upon this point.

James McCain, Senior Field Representative, (CORE), New Orleans, was present at Farmer's press conference. He told the reporters that the recent slow down in freedom rides to Jackson was caused by the time required to screen prospective freedom riders more thoroughly.

It has previously been reported that U. S. District Judge Mize had informed attorneys for[__________] that he was denying her petition for a writ of habeas corpus but that he was giving further consideration to whether the court should retain jurisdiction. Judge Mize has now entered an order denying the petition and has retained jurisdiction until state remedies have been exhausted. It is noted that[__________] was arrested as a freedom rider at Jackson, Mississippi, 6/2/61. Attorneys for[__________] have now filed a motion for a certificate of probable cause in order to appeal the action taken by Judge Mize.

It was previously reported that on 6/29/61 the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol issued a press release regarding a trip to Cuba by[__________] where she allegedly attended a seminar conducted by nine officials of the Soviet Union. [__________] was arrested
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

as a freedom rider on 6/10/61 at Jackson. On 7/3/61 the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol issued a supplemental press release in which it was noted that news media throughout the country had shown great interest in the original release. It was stated that one point not made clear before was that the FBI had not supplied any information concerning the background of the freedom riders to the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol and that the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol had not stated that the FBI had under surveillance the "known communist" mentioned in the first press release.

Information has been received indicating that the Students for Integration Committee at the University of Minnesota has stated that another group of freedom riders may proceed to Nashville and then to Mississippi later this month.

CORE, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that Reverend Martin Luther King will be the principal speaker at an organizational meeting of the Jackson Nonviolent Movement to be held at 8 PM, 7/6/61 at the Negro Masonic Temple in Jackson. Folk singer __________ will entertain at the meeting and _________ anticipates a large attendance. Local authorities have been advised.

Fifty-four people led by Julius W. Hobson, President, Washington, D. C. Chapter, CORE, gathered on the Mall in Washington at 11 AM, 7/4/61. The group consisted of 37 white people and 17 Negroes. At 11:30 AM they marched to Judiciary Square where speeches were given by Hobson, Reverend Perry Smith, Negro minister, Washington, D. C., David Dennis, Jerome Smith and Warren Moss. Dennis and Smith were arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, as freedom riders. Moss was introduced as chairman of the committee on employment. The group carried placards captioned:

"Racial Equality"
"Freedom of Speech"
"Freedom of Religion"
"Freedom of Ride."

It was previously indicated that CORE would demonstrate at Los Angeles, California, on 7/4/61. The demonstration was called off allegedly because the organization was unable to get demonstrators and also because the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) office in Los Angeles is the only Government agency in a private office building. It was felt by CORE that under the circumstances it would not be realized that they were picketing a Government office.
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

CORE held a demonstration in New Orleans, 7/4/61, in which a group of 20 picketed the Masonic Temple building for about 35 minutes. Offices of the ICC, the FBI and other Federal agencies are in this building. The demonstrators carried placards which read,

"End discrimination in interstate travel"
"When will Jackson agree with the ICC"
"What does democracy mean in Jackson"
"July fourth, freedom for all Americans."

A cross was placed at the entrance of Ford Park, Shreveport, Louisiana, 7/3/61. It was not burned. The cross bore lettering, "We are here -- KKK" and a printed note attached to the cross warned city officials and Negroes that integration should not be allowed in Ford Park.

It was previously reported that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) planned demonstrations at parks in Tennessee on 7/4/61. Ten Negroes appeared at Cove Lake State Park, Jacksboro, Tennessee, 7/4/61 and attempted to use the swimming pool. The pool was closed by the management and there were no incidents.

Approximately twenty Negroes appeared at Big Ridge State Park, Union County, Tennessee, 7/4/61, and apparently intended to attempt to use the swimming pool. They were informed by the park superintendent that no law enforcement officers were present and that the park superintendent could not be responsible for any injuries that might be suffered in the event of violence. The Negroes then departed without incident.

The NAACP has reportedly been sponsoring demonstrations at Rainbow Beach in Chicago and plans additional demonstrations 7/8/61 and 7/16/61. Information has been received that NAACP anticipates that the CORE will participate in the demonstration on 7/16/61. Local authorities advised.

At a recent meeting of section organizers of the Southern California District Communist Party it was agreed that the freedom riders should be supported through financial contributions and physical participation where possible.

Communist Party (CP) members in St. Louis are currently distributing a flyer headed, "Support the Freedom Riders." This flyer
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

which is inscribed, "Issued by the Communist Party of Missouri," demands the arrest and prosecution of Governor Patterson of Alabama and other state officials. It also demands prosecution of officers of the klan and white citizens councils and calls for the President to issue an Executive Order outlawing the Jim Crow system. It urges the reader to join in freedom rides.

attempted to organize a rally for freedom riders at Philadelphia for 7/4/61. The rally was not held. These three individuals allegedly are members of the Youth Group, CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. The rally allegedly was to be sponsored by NAACP which reportedly withdrew its support upon learning that the demonstration was being organized by a communist element.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
DATE: 7/3/61

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-363)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS TRIP TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, LEAVING LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 7/12/61
RACIAL MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MEMORANDUM IS UNCLASSIFIED.
Dated 10-02-2009 by 60324 UC EAU/SA/SP/STU.

Reference: Los Angeles letter to the Director and letterhead memorandum dated 6/28/61; teletype from the Director to Los Angeles dated 7/1/61 entitled "FREEBUS."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information developed to date on captioned matter.

The indices of the Los Angeles Office contain no subversive references identifiable with the individuals named in the attached letterhead memorandum.

Concerning the Second Baptist Church, referred to in referenced letterhead memorandum dated 6/28/61, the Bureau's attention is called to report of Los Angeles, 8/8/42; report of New York, 10/7/42; report of Los Angeles, 12/15/42—all entitled IS-R."

The investigation at that time did not disclose any CP or related activities on the part of but he was described as a very strong agitator for social equality of Negroes and as having "liberal" leanings.

The Los Angeles files contain a letter from dated 5/8/52 on stationery of the Second Baptist Church, Los Angeles. In this letter stated that he has been a constant opponent of communism through the years and has publicly urged others to have nothing to do with any disloyal group in the United States.

ENCL: (5)

50 JUL 12 1961
LA 157-363

He stated that he had received letters from the Civil Rights Congress and the California Legislative Conference but that he had not been affiliated in any way with the Civil Rights Congress but had upon occasions cooperated with the California Legislative Conference. In his letter, he asked whether the FBI considered either the Civil Rights Congress or the California Legislative Conference as subversive organizations.

Los Angeles will continue to follow this matter and identify others making the trip prior to their departure from Los Angeles. If existing sources cannot develop this information, consideration will be given to contacting a representative of CORE, per Bureau instructions in referenced teletype.
PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS-TRIP TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, LEAVING LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, JULY 12, 1961

The "California Eagle," a weekly Negro newspaper published in Los Angeles, dated June 29, 1961, page 3, carries an article concerning the group planning to leave Los Angeles from the Greyhound Bus Station July 12, 1961.

According to the article, only five people had signed up for the trip as of that time. Those listed were Bill Green, member of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), who is to be discharged from the Air Force July 7, 1961; Larry Bell, a student; Mrs. Roena and, CORE member; Bruce Cowher, student; and Mrs. Growers, a teacher. The article did not further identify these individuals.

The article further stated that applications for "riders" are still being accepted and that anyone interested should call the local office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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

ENCLOSURE
The Attorney General

July 10, 1961

Director, FBI

FREEDOM RIDE 1961
RACIAL MATTERS; DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES; CIVIL RIGHTS

One white male freedom rider, who gave a New York address, was arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, on July 3, 1961, when he refused to move from the Negro waiting room at the railroad station.

Nine freedom riders, several of whom gave Los Angeles addresses, were arrested at Jackson on July 9, 1961, upon their arrival from New Orleans by train. They failed to comply with police instructions that they move on.

Eight freedom riders who had gathered in Montgomery, Alabama, tested the facilities at the Trailways bus station in Montgomery on July 9, 1961, and then proceeded to Jackson where they were arrested the same day.

Eleven freedom riders, apparently local residents, were arrested on July 9, 1961, when they entered the white waiting room at the Trailways bus terminal in Jackson and failed to obey a request by the police that they move on.

Two hundred twenty-seven freedom riders have been arrested at Jackson since May 24, 1961. Eighty have been released on bond, four have been released upon the payment of fines and one has been released without the filing of charges. One hundred forty-two remain in custody.

My memorandum of June 27, 1961, set forth a letter from Field Representative, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Jackson, Mississippi. The letter alleged that the practice of placing freedom riders in the maximum security unit at the Mississippi State Penitentiary constituted "unnaturally harsh punishment" and it was requested that the Department of Justice inquire into the conditions affecting the freedom riders who are confined in the penitentiary. On July 9, 1961, I advised that since the Department of Justice has not contacted him regarding his letter he contemplates telephoning the Department.

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Evans

MA L M R O U M        T E L E T R Y U N I T  (14)
The Attorney General:

We have been advised that a group of freedom riders from the University of Minnesota is expected to arrive in Nashville, Tennessee, on July 10, 1961. It was stated that New Orleans will probably be their final destination.

It has also been reported to us that a group of freedom riders plans to leave St. Louis by Trailways bus on July 10, 1961, en route to New Orleans via Little Rock, Arkansas, and Shreveport, Louisiana.

A New York representative of CORE has allegedly been in touch with a Negro minister in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for the purpose of discussing a proposed freedom ride which will terminate in Chattanooga. It does not appear that any detailed plans have been made as yet.

The Department will be informed of further developments on a current basis.

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
   Deputy Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   Burke Marshall

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: A. Rose
DATE: July 7, 1961

SUBJECT: FREEBUS.

SYNOPSIS

Six male Negroes were arrested at Illinois Central Railroad station and six more arrested at Greyhound bus station both in Jackson, Mississippi, after they entered white waiting rooms in respective stations and failed to move on, at orders of Jackson Police Department (PD). All are residents of Jackson and have been charged with breach of the peace. No incidents occurred.

Since 5/24/61, 190 freedom riders have been arrested at Jackson of which 66 have been released on bond, four have paid fines and one released to his attorney. One hundred nineteen remain in custody.

Reverend Martin Luther King was principal speaker at organizational rally of Jackson Nonviolent Movement (JNM) held at Negro Masonic Temple, Jackson, on 7/6/61 which was attended by about 1500 persons. King spoke in generalities. Stated nonviolent protests against segregation must continue and President of U.S. should issue second Emancipation Proclamation. Added Negroes must press for legislation ending lynching, payment of poll taxes and making voting reality for all people. King outlined no specific plans or actions to be taken. Between $750 and $1000 collected. Five police officers on duty. No whites observed in area and no incidents occurred.

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Jackson, will head JNM assisted by James Luther Bevel. Bevel is freedom rider arrested 5/24/61 and presently out on bond.

Two officials representing Minnesota Governor Anderson proceeded to Mississippi State Penitentiary to inspect living conditions for five Minnesota freedom riders. Mississippi Governor Barnett called meeting of state officials to discuss "freedom riders and communism."

On 7/6/61 U. S. District Judge Sidney C. Mize, denied motion for certificate of probable cause filed on behalf of freedom rider from New York City, stating it would be improper for him to enter case until taken through state courts.

1 - Mr. Mohr  1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

DC.

Trial of [redacted] freedom rider arrested at bus station in Ocala, Florida, 6/16/61, commenced on 7/6/61 before Marion County, Florida, Judge Myers and jury selected. Trial to continue today.

Additional groups of freedom riders from Los Angeles, California, and Montgomery, Alabama, are reportedly scheduled to leave for Jackson today.

[redacted] confidential informant, [redacted] advised he has been considering joining freedom riders but did not bring this to attention of San Francisco Office until now when he has definitely made up his mind. [redacted] advised he is to leave San Francisco today for Los Angeles to join up with a group leaving on 7/9/61 for New Orleans. It was pointed out to [redacted] as freedom rider he will probably be arrested and if uncovered as Bureau informant it could be misconstrued as FBI investigation of freedom riders and/or FBI attitude favoring freedom rides [redacted] stated he would never reveal his confidential relationship with Bureau and he has been advised that any action on his part is of his own volition and Bureau not responsible. [redacted] immediately discontinued as informant and he has been so advised.

Henry Winston, convicted of Smith Act violation, recently pardoned by President, held press radio and television interview at Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) headquarters, New York City. Winston stated he did not know position of CP, USA on question of freedom riders as he has been in jail. Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA then commented "we" have not organized freedom rides but "we" give them full support. Added whenever such struggles take place "I" am sure you will find some communists in them.

One of the highlights of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) convention in Philadelphia, 7/9-16/61 will be "freedom train" of delegates to Washington, D. C. on 7/12/61 to urge Congress and Administration to pass civil rights legislation now.

Memorandum from Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Negro integrationist organization, sent to Attorney General, Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), and Civil Rights Division has for its stated purpose "to provide a first-hand account of what a Negro passenger confronts in interstate travel."

ACTION:

A memorandum is being prepared for the Attorney General.
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

DETAILS

Six male Negroes, all residents of Jackson, Mississippi, were arrested on 7/6/61 when they entered the white waiting room of the Illinois Central Railroad station at Jackson, Mississippi, and failed to move on, when ordered to do so by the Jackson Police Department (PD). All were charged with breach of the peace and are expected to be tried in Jackson Municipal Court today. No incidents occurred.

In the early morning of 7/7/61, six additional Negro males, all residents of Jackson, were arrested at the Greyhound bus terminal after they walked into the white waiting room from the street and approached the ticket counter. When ordered to move on by Jackson police officer they failed to comply as a result of which they have been charged with breach of the peace. No incidents occurred.

Since 5/24/61, 190 freedom riders have been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, of which 66 have been released on bond, 4 have paid fines and one has been released to his attorney. One hundred nineteen remain in custody.

On the evening of 7/6/61 a meeting billed as a "community mass rally" was held at the Negro Masonic Temple in Jackson, Mississippi. The crowd was estimated at about 1500 persons. The stated purpose of the meeting was as an organizational rally of the Jackson Nonviolent Movement (JNM). Walter Williams, a Jackson Negro college student and active National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) member, stated that nonviolent protests against segregation are to continue. Reverend Martin Luther King was the principal speaker and stated that local people should not let the freedom riders and passive resistance movements lapse for lack of participants. King stated the time has come for the President of the U. S. to enter a second Emancipation Proclamation decreeing all forms of segregation unconstitutional. He added Negroes must press the Federal Government for legislation to end lynching, payment of poll taxes and to make voting a reality to all people, and continuing of protests, including freedom rides, were needed to speed up action in the courts. King made no reference to any specific plans or actions to be taken and spoke in generalities. Approximately $750 to $1000 were collected. Five police officers were on duty at the meeting; no whites were observed in the area, and no incidents occurred.
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Jackson, has advised that he will head up the JNM assisted by Negro male, Atlanta; Negro male, Nashville; and James Luther Bevel, Negro male, Nashville. Bevel is a freedom rider arrested on 5/24/61 and presently out on bond.

Two officials representing Minnesota Governor Elmer L. Andersen proceeded to the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman on 7/6/61 to inspect living conditions for five freedom riders from Minnesota. Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett called a meeting of high state officials to discuss "freedom riders and communism."

On 7/6/61 U. S. District Judge Sidney C. Mize, sitting in chambers at Gulfport, Mississippi, denied a motion for a certificate of probable cause filed by the attorneys for a freedom rider from New York City. Judge Mize stated it would be improper for him to enter the case until it had been taken through the state courts. one of the attorneys for claimed that the state courts are behind segregation and could not be expected to render a fair verdict.

The trial of a member of the so-called professional group of freedom riders which originated at Washington, D. C., who was arrested at the bus station at Ocala, Florida, on 6/16/61, was commenced on 7/6/61 before Marion Count, Florida, Judge Lewis O. Myers and a jury was selected. The trial is to continue today.

Eight freedom riders are to leave Los Angeles, California, today for New Orleans where they are to join another group destined for Jackson, Mississippi. Several of these individuals were originally scheduled to leave with a group of about twenty from Los Angeles on 7/12/61.

a confidential informant of the San Francisco Office on has advised that he has been seriously considering joining the freedom riders but did not bring this to the attention of the San Francisco Office until now when he has definitely made up his mind. The "San Francisco Examiner" of 7/6/61 indicated that and two other individuals left San Francisco on
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

7/5/61 en route to Los Angeles where they were to join an additional group of riders departing Los Angeles on 7/12/61 for New Orleans and Jackson, Mississippi. _______ advised that this was in error and he is to leave San Francisco today for Los Angeles to join up with a group leaving on 7/9/61 for New Orleans. It was pointed out to _______ that as a freedom rider he will probably be arrested and should he be uncovered as a Bureau informant it could be misconstrued as an FBI investigation of freedom riders and/or an FBI attitude favoring freedom rides. _______ stated that under no circumstances would he ever reveal his confidential relationship with the Bureau and he has been advised that any action on his part is of his own volition and the Bureau is not responsible for his activities. _______ has been immediately discontinued as an informant and he has been so advised.

A group of six or seven freedom riders are reportedly scheduled to leave Montgomery, Alabama, for Jackson, Mississippi, today.

On 7/5/61 a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Henry Winston, who was convicted of violation of the Smith Act and who was recently pardoned by President Kennedy, held a press, radio and television interview at Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) headquarters in New York City. Winston was asked if the CP, USA takes any credit for the "freedom riders." Winston declined to answer saying he had been in jail and did not know the position of the CP, USA on this question. He added, however, that the CP, USA has always been in the fight for equality and would lend every possible support for those proceeding in the direction of equality.

Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA interrupted at this point to comment "we" have not organized the freedom rides but "we" give them full support. Whenever such struggles take place "I" am sure you will find some communists in them.

The "Dallas Star Post," Dallas, Texas, for 7/1/61 contained an article indicating that Clarence A. Laws, Southwestern Regional Secretary of the NAACP, had been called to the national office of that organization in connection with press convention plans of the NAACP. The national convention is to meet in Philadelphia on 7/9-16/61. It was stated that one of the highlights of the national convention will be the "freedom train" which will take place on 7/12/61 at which time the entire delegation will go from Philadelphia to Washington, D. C., for a one-day lobby to make it crystal clear to Congress and the Administration that there must be action now on civil rights legislation.
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

A memorandum signed by the [Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a Negro integrationist organization, was sent to the Attorney General on the freedom rides. Copies of the memorandum were also reportedly furnished to the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.]

stated that the purpose of the memorandum was "to provide a first-hand account of what a Negro passenger confronts in interstate travel."
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

FROM: [Blank]

DATE: 7/6/61

SUBJECT: FREEBUS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 50324 UC RAW/SAB/STW

SA_______ of the Jackson RA telephonically advised that six male Negroes had been arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, for breach of the peace. These individuals entered the Illinois Central Railroad Depot and went into the white waiting room. After proceeding about twenty feet, they were stopped by the police who ordered them to move on. When the individuals refused to move, they were placed under arrest at 10:46 a.m. (CST).

CLM: dsj
(3)

EX 13

REG 81

157-382-533

28 JUL 10 1961

55 JUL 13 1961 (49)
URGENT 7-7-61 12-35 PM CST DAM
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, AND
FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-264
FREEBUS, RM, CR, RE SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES TELTYPEs JULY
SIX LAST. CORE, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED JULY SIX LAST
FOLLOWING ELEVEN FREEDOM RIDERS, MAJORITY FROM WEST COAST, ARRIVING
NEW ORLEANS JULY EIGHT NEXT NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT TWO SIX SIX
AND DEPARTING NEW ORLEANS FOR JACKSON, MISS., PROBABLY MORNING
JULY NINE NEXT.

AGE B. APPROX.

AGE

AGE

AGE

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AGE

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO

AND PHOENIX CHECK INDICES ON

NEW ORLEANS, SUBMIT ANY SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION IN LETTERHEAD
MEMORANDUM TO BUREAU COPY NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON
PDS AND LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI STATE POLICE ADVISED.

END AND ACK PLs

WA2-40 PM OK FBI WA RAG

LA OK FBI LA CC

SF OK FBI SF EAH

PX OK FBI PX NS
TO SAC MILWAUKEE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

FREEBUS, R.I., A WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER QUOTES REVEREND RAYMOND LEE LATHAN, MILWAUKEE BAPTIST CLERGYMAN AS ANNOUNCING PLANS FOR A ONE HUNDRED MEMBER FREEDOM RIDE TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TO TEST FACILITIES AT THE BUS TERMINAL. ASCERTAIN FULL DETAILS AND KEEP BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS CURRENTLY ADVISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS UNLESS YOUR FILES CONTAIN INFORMATION INDICATING THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD BE UNDESIRABLE YOU SHOULD ESTABLISH DIRECT CONTACT WITH LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES OF CORE AND/OR OTHER APPROPRIATE SOURCES TO INSURE THAT YOU ARE IN A POSITION TO HAVE ACCURATE CURRENT INFORMATION AT ALL TIMES CONCERNING ANY FREEDOM RIDE THAT MAY ORIGINATE IN YOUR DIVISION. NEW ORLEANS ADVISED BY MAIL.

2 - New Orleans (by mail)

WLM: vlhm

(5)
DEFERRED 7-11-61 2-52 AM RAM
TO SAC MILWAUKEE
FROM DIRECTOR 1 P
FREEBUS, RM. A WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER QUOTES REVEREND RAYMOND LEE LATHAN, MILWAUKEE BAPTIST CLERGYMAN AS ANNOUNCING PLANS FOR A ONE HUNDRED MEMBER FREEDOM RIDE TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TO TEST FACILITIES AT THE BUS TERMINAL. ASCERTAIN FULL DETAILS AND KEEP BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS CURRENTLY ADVISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS. UNLESS YOUR FILES CONTAIN INFORMATION INDICATING THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD BE UNDESIRABLE YOU SHOULD ESTABLISH DIRECT CONTACT WITH LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES OF CORE AND/OR OTHER APPROPRIATE SOURCES TO INSURE THAT YOU ARE IN A POSITION TO HAVE ACCURATE CURRENT INFORMATION AT ALL TIMES CONCERNING ANY FREEDOM RIDE THAT MAY ORIGINATE IN YOUR DIVISION. NEW ORLEANS ADVISED BY MAIL.
END & ACK PLS
OK FBI MI HNH
TU DISC
URGENT 7-7-61 10-13 AM LO

TO DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC NEW ORLEANS /157-264/

FROM SAC MOBILE /157-96/ 1P

FREEBIS, CR, RM, CORE, MONTGOMERY, ADVISED

TODAY FOLLOWING FREEDOM RIDERS WILL DEPART MONTGOMERY

ELEVEN THIRTY AM VIA TRAILWAYS BUS FOR JACKSON, MISS.

ADVISORY: NEW ORLEANS WILL BE ADVISED UPON DEPARTURE OF BUS. CHIEF G. J. RUPPENTHAL, MONTGOMERY PD, AND SHERIFF MAC BUTLER, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SOG, ADVISED, AIRMAIL COPY TO DENVER.

END AND ACK PLZ

5 JUL 13 1961
TO: Mr. Rosen  
FROM:  
DATE: July 7, 1961  

SUBJECT: FREEBUS

SA_________ Jackson, Mississippi, Resident Agency, advised at 2:35 AM, 7/7/61 as follows:

A meeting billed as community mass rally held Negro Masonic Temple, Jackson, Mississippi, night of 7/6/61. Crowd estimated by Police Department (PD) at 1500. W. C. Shoemaker, Staff Reporter, "Jackson Daily News," covered meeting and furnished following information:

One purpose of meeting was stated as organizational rally of Jackson Nonviolent Movement (JNVM). Walter Williams, Jackson Negro college student and active NAACP member, said purpose JNVM was to continue nonviolent protests against segregation. Reverend Martin Luther King was principal speaker. Spoke in generalities. Said local people should not let freedom riders and passive resistance movement lapse for lack of participants. Said time has come for President of U. S. to enter a second Emancipation Proclamation stating that all forms of segregation unconstitutional. Said Negroes must press Federal Government for legislation to end lynching, payment of poll taxes and to make voting a reality to all people. Said continuance of protests including freedom rides needed to speed up action of courts. Made no reference to any specific plans or courses of action to be taken.

Shoemaker estimated between $750 and $1000 collection taken. Five police officers on duty at meeting. No incidents. No whites observed in area.

CORE, Jackson, has advised he will head up JNVM assisted by Charles Sherrod, Negro male, Atlanta; _____ Negro male, Nashville; and James Luther Bevil, Negro male, Nashville. Bevil is freedom rider arrested 5/24/61 and presently out on bond.

Also advised that six Negro males, all residents of Jackson, were arrested at the Greyhound bus terminal at 12:25 AM (CST), 7/7/61. They walked into white waiting room from street, approached ticket counter and when ordered to move on by Jackson police officer they failed to comply. They have been charged with breach of the peace and no incidents occurred.
URGENT 7-9-61 3:46 PM CST LM
TO DIRECTOR, FBI FREEDOM RIDERS - MISCE
FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS /157-332/
FREEBUS. FOLLOWING ARE NAMES AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA FROM JACKSON
PD RECORDS ON NINE FR ARRESTED ICRR DEPOT JULY NINE COLON

TUSCON, ARIZONA,
NF, DOB TUSCON,
EYES, HAIR,

ANGEL, CAL., DOB MONROE, GA.
EYES, HAIR, OCCUPATION

LOS ANGELES, CAL., DOB
NEW IBERIA, LA.
BROWN EYES,
HAIR,

LOS ANGELES, CAL., DOB
HAMLIN, TEXAS,
EYES, HAIR
LOS ANGELES, ADMITS PICKETING
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, LOS ANGELES, NO DATE.

HOUSTON, TEXAS,
EYES, HAIR, ARRESTED

END PAGE ONE
PAGE TWO

LOS ANGELES, DOB

HOUSTON, TEXAS, EYES,

HAIR, LOS ANGELES,

COLLEGE PARK, MD., DOB EYES,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

HAIR, ADMITS PICKETING OHIO STATE CAPITOL,

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NO DATE,

YES,

LOS ANGELES,

DOB CLEVELAND, OHIO,

EYES, HAIR,

LOS ANGELES,

BERKELEY, CAL., DOB

HOUSTON, TEXAS,

EYES, HAIR,

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-53 PM OK FBI WA JS

TU DI\textsc{scv}
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS
AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 157-367 1P
FREEBUS, RMCR. RE NEW ORLEANS AND LOS ANGELES TELETYPES
DATED JULY SEVEN. INFORMANT ADVISED TODAY THAT HOME
ADDRESS FOR

BERKLEY, CALIFORNIA, AND

MARYLAND. SAN FRANCISCO AND BALTIMORE
WILL CHECK INDICES ON RESPECTIVE NAMES AND ADVISE BUREAU AND
NEW ORLEANS BY LETTERHEAD MEMO IF ANY SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION.
FOR INFORMATION OF BALTIMORE, ___ WAS ONE OF GROUP OF
FREEDOM RIDERS THAT LEFT LOS ANGELES JULY SEVEN FOR NEW
ORLEANS.

END ACK PL S
WA 4-11 PM OK FBI WA WC
BZ BA OK FBI BA JDM
NO OK FBI NO SDF
SF OK FBI SF BAM
TU DIS P

56 JUL 14 1967
TO: DIRECTOR FBI
FROM: SAC NEW ORLEANS (157-264)
SUBJECT: FREEDOM RIDE, 1961

RM; CR

Re New Orleans tel to Bureau, 6/29/61 and Miami tel to Bureau, 6/29/61.

MISS, CUBA

On 6/30/61, [Investigator, Identification] Bureau, MHSP, Jackson, Miss., advised [SA] that he had received information from his source in Fla. to the effect that in addition to Wisconsin, a convicted Freedom Rider, had also appeared on the list of names of 200 students reportedly traveling in Cuba in 1961. [Wisconsin] was a Freedom Rider arrested 6/6/61 at Jackson, Miss. and was released on bond, 6/24/61. According to [he was not interviewed at Miss. State Penitentiary, Parchman, as was] Information in Jackson PD records reflects that [born] at [Wisconsin, is described as] [eyes, hair, build, complexion, He gave as his address, Wisconsin, and stated he is a student at the University of Wisconsin. He lists his father as] and his mother as [born] [MIAMI]

Miami and Milwaukee requested to check indices re and furnish to Bureau in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination any pertinent information concerning

Bureau
1 - Miami (info)
1 - Milwaukee (info)
2 - New Orleans (157-288)

HEH:dfs (8)

REC: 81 157-38 540

Sent 7 M Per

356 JUL 18 1961

Agent in Charge
URGENT 7/6/61 5-45 PM EST MHM

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC, JACKSONVILLE /572-250/ 1P

FREEDOM RIDERS, SECTION TWO, PROFESSIONAL GROUP, RACIAL MATTERS.

REMYTEL JULY FIVE LAST. TRIAL OF

SECOND OF THREE RIDERS IN ABOVE GROUP WHO WERE ARRESTED OCALA,

FLA., JUNE SIXTEEN, SIXTYONE, COMMENCED JULY SIX IN MARION

COUNTY COURT, JUDGE LEWIS O. MYERS PRESIDING AND JURY SELECTED.

COURT THEN RECESSSED FOUR THIRTY PM AND CASE CONTINUED UNTIL

NINE AM, JULY SEVEN, SIXTYONE.

END AND HOLD PLS::

ENDPACK PLS

6-46 PM OK FBI WA RAC

TU DISC

55 JUL 13 1961
URGENT 7-6-61  4-00 PM CST DAM
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACs, MOBILE AND DENVER
FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS  157-264
FREBUS, CR, FRM. CORE, NEW ORLEANS, TODAY ADVISED
NING, ONE FOUR TWO POUNDS, NEGRO MALE, APPR.
CHES, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, DEPARTING NEW ORLEANS TWO FIFTEEN PM TODAY
VIA GREYHOUND BUS FOR MONTGOMERY, ALA., TO JOIN SIX OR SEVEN OTHER
FREEDOM RIDERS THERE AND DEPART MONTGOMERY FOR JACKSON, MISS.
MORNING JULY SEVEN NEXT PROBABLY BY BUS. MOBILE IDENTIFY MEMBERS
OF GROUP AND TRAVEL PLANS AND SUTLE NEW ORLEANS. DENVER SEARCH INDEX
AND FURNISH ANY SUBVERSIVE BACKGROUND ON TO BUREAU BY LETTER-
HEAD MEMORANDUM, COPY NEW ORLEANS.  

AUTHORITIES IN MISSISSIPPI NOT ADVISED PENDING CONFIRMATION
BY MOBILE OF TRIP TO JACKSON.

END AND ACK PLs
URGENT... 7-7-61 3-10 AM CST TJB

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS 157-NEW 1-P

FREEBUS, RM. RE PHONE CALL JACKSON RA TO BUREAU JULY SEVEN. SIX FR
ARRESTED GRAYHOUND BUS TERMINAL JACKSON, MISS., TWELVE TWENTY AM CST
BY PD. ALL HAD ENTERED WHITE WAITING ROOM OF TERMINAL AS GROUP FROM
STREET AND WALKED TO TICKET COUNTER, WERE ARRESTED WHEN FAILED TO OBEY
ORDER OF PD TO MOVE ON. ALL CHARGED BREACH OF THE PEACE. NO INCIDENTS.
NO DATE SET FOR TRIAL. FOLLOWING ARE NAMES AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME FOR THOSE ARRESTED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miss. Born</th>
<th>Miss. Jackson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born Miss.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss. Born</td>
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<td>Born Miss.</td>
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<td>Miss. Born</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISCONSON. Born</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ABOVE ARRESTS BRING TOTAL FOR ARRESTED TO ONE NINETY ZERO, OTHERWISE
NO CHANGE FROM JULY SIX SUMMARY.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/STU

URGENT 7-6-61 11-33 AM CST DAM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-264

FREEBUS, RE NEW ORLEANS AITEL JULY THREE INSTANT.

USDJ, S. C. MIZE, SITTING IN CHAMBERS AT GULFPORT,
MISSISSIPPI TODAY DENIED A MOTION FOR A CERTIFICATE
OF PROBABLE CAUSE FILED BY ATTORNEYS FOR

JUDGE MIZE POINTED OUT THAT THE
POLICIES OF CONGRESS ACCORDING TO SUPREME COURT
OPINION, LEANS TO STATE COURTS TRIAL OF CASES PERTAINING
TO STATE LAWS, AND FEDERAL COURTS RESPECT THIS, EXCEPT
UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES NOT EXISTING IN THIS CASE.

END AND ACK PLZ

1-35 PM OK FBI WA DA

TU DISCM. "REG.

56 JUL 13 1961
Thirty-four freedom riders who were arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, on the seventh, eighth and ninth of July, 1961, were convicted on July 10, 1961. Each was sentenced to serve four months in jail and was fined two hundred dollars. Three Negro freedom riders, each of whom is fifteen years of age and each of whom was arrested July 9, 1961, were not tried but will be handled in youth court at a later date.

Two hundred twenty-seven freedom riders have been arrested at Jackson since May 24, 1961. Eighty have been released on bond. Four have been released upon the payment of fines and one has been released without the filing of charges. One hundred forty-two remain in custody.

In connection with the freedom ride scheduled to leave Los Angeles July 12, 1961, for Jackson, Mississippi, information has been received that sixteen individuals are firmly committed to make the trip and that eight others have made tentative commitments to participate.

One of those who reportedly will make the freedom ride is a member of the Communist Party in 1944 and 1945. In 1942, he denied having had any contact with the Communist Party since 1945.

At a recent meeting of Northwest Youth for Progressive Action in Seattle, Washington, Communist Party, USA, reportedly stated that one wishes to determine whether a freedom ride similar to the Los Angeles to Jackson ride could be organized in Seattle.

It has previously been reported that a suit is pending in the U.S. District Court, Jackson, Mississippi in which three Negroes seek to enjoin enforcement of segregation laws. A hearing in this matter which was scheduled for July 10, 1961, was postponed until August 7, 1961, due to the illness of a defense attorney.

NOTE: This is classified "SECRET." Because exposure of informant could prejudice the defense interests of the U.S.
The Attorney General

Five freedom riders left St. Louis by Trailways bus at 10:30 a.m., Central Daylight Time, on July 10, 1961. They planned to spend the night in Little Rock and to proceed to Shreveport, Louisiana, and New Orleans on July 11, 1961.

The St. Louis group arrived in Little Rock at 7:47 p.m., Central Standard Time, on July 10, 1961, and four of them entered the bus station. Approximately 250 people had gathered and the Little Rock Police Department felt that a disturbance might occur if the freedom riders did not leave. After they had been asked to leave twice and failed to comply, the four freedom riders were arrested for causing a public disturbance. They were held in lieu of five hundred dollars bond each and were scheduled to appear in Little Rock Municipal Court at 8:30 a.m., Central Standard Time, on July 11, 1961:

____________________ the fifth freedom rider from St. Louis, did not enter the bus station at Little Rock and was released after being taken to the police station. She said that her job was to notify Little Rock attorney____________________ in the event that the other four were arrested.

Representatives of Congress of Racial Equality expressed concern over the possibility of violence when the freedom riders from St. Louis reached Shreveport. Local authorities at Shreveport made detailed plans to handle the arrival of the freedom riders including escorting the bus from the Louisiana State line and assigning police and sheriff's deputies to the bus station. An informant advised that the Klan planned to have observers in the area of the bus station but did not intend to interfere as long as the situation was handled by the police.

A group of 250 Negroes who were attending a Baptist convention in Nassau are scheduled to return to Chicago in four Greyhound buses and are to stop at the Greyhound bus station at Ft. Pierce, Florida, on July 11, 1961. On their trip to Nassau they utilized the white cafeteria and restroom facilities at the Ft. Pierce bus station without incident.
The Attorney General

Edward B. King, Jr., a leader in the freedom ride movement, has been quoted in the press as stating that he will lead a freedom walk from Baltimore, Maryland, to Washington, D.C. on July 16, 1961, in order to focus the attention of the President, Congress and Government leaders on the imprisonment of freedom riders at Jackson, Mississippi, and the continuing segregation of interstate facilities. Mr. King also reportedly stated that a sit-in is planned in the office of some Government agency in Washington. No date was mentioned for the sit-in and Mr. King allegedly declined to elaborate.

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
   Deputy Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   Burke Marshall

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   J. Walter Youngley

vhm
The Attorney General

July 12, 1961

Director, FBI

Riders, NISO

FREEDOM RIDE 1961
RACIAL MATTERS; DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES; CIVIL RIGHTS

No freedom riders were arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, on July 11, 1961, and there was no change in the status of any of those who were arrested previously.

Two Negro males, sixteen and eighteen years of age, were arrested in Jackson on July 11, 1961, when they took seats at the lunch counter in a Walgreen drugstore and failed to comply with instructions of the police that they move on.

Trial of the four freedom riders who were arrested on July 10, 1961, was originally scheduled for July 11, 1961, but was postponed until July 12, 1961. The defendants were returned to jail in lieu of five hundred dollars bond each.

We have been advised in confidence that two deputy sheriffs from Shreveport, Louisiana, were in Little Rock on the night of July 10, 1961, to observe the arrival of the freedom riders and the manner in which the situation was handled by the Little Rock Police Department. The deputy sheriffs reportedly did not want their presence known even to the Little Rock police.

It has been reported in the press that a group of seven freedom riders, including three clergymen, will leave Newark on the night of July 12, 1961, for a trip to Chattanooga, Tennessee. It was stated that this trip is sponsored by thirteen New Jersey organizations including the state council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Americans for Democratic Action. A Committee for the Support of Freedom Riders plans to hold a public rally in Newark at 6:00 P.M., July 12, 1961, at which time James Farmer, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality, is scheduled to speak.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

WLM vyh: ers (14)

EX 100

REC 68/37-377-541

21 JUL 13 1961
The Attorney General

This matter is continuing to receive close attention and full coverage. Additional pertinent developments will be brought to the attention of the Department on a current basis.

1. Mr. Byron P. White
   Deputy Attorney General

1. Assistant Attorney General
   Burke Marshall

1. Assistant Attorney General
   Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
UGRFT 7-10-61 6PM CST JC
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-264
FREEBUS. THIRTY FOUR FR'S ARRESTED JACKSON, MISS. JULY SEVEN, EIGHT AND NINE, TRIED IN JACKSON MUNICIPAL COURT JULY TEN.
ALL CONVICTED OF VIOLATION SECTION TWO ZERO EIGHT SEVEN POINT FIVE, MISS. CODE, EXCEPT FR ARRESTED JULY EIGHT WAS CONVICTED OF VIOLATION TWO ZERO EIGHT NINE POINT FIVE. ALL THIRTY FOUR SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS JAIL AND FINED TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. NO INCIDENTS AT TRIAL.
AGE FRS ARRESTED TRAILWAYS BUS TERMINAL ELEVEN FORTY EIGHT PM, JULY NINE WERE NOT TRIED AS THEY ARE IN CUSTODY HINDS COUNTY JUVENILE AUTHORITIES AND WILL BE HANDLED IN YOUTH COURT AT LATER DATE. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY AS OF FOUR PM JULY TEN. TOTAL ARRESTED TWO TWO SEVEN. OUT ON BOND EIGHT ZERO, PAID FINES FOUR, RELEASED TO ATTORNEY ONE. NET IN CUSTODY ONE HUNDRED FORTY TWO. ALL FR PRISONERS EATING AT JACKSON CITY JAIL AND HINDS COUNTY JAIL.
CORR LINE 9 WORD 5 TRAILWAYS
EX 104
10 JUL 12 1961
URGENT 7-10-61 6:40PM CST JC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-336

FREEDOM RIDERS - MISC.
FREEBUS, CR, RN. RENYTTEL JULY NINE, SIXTYONE, TO BUREAU,
ST. LOUIS AND LITTLE ROCK. SHREVEPORT, LA., POLICE TO
HAVE EXPERIENCED OFFICERS AND DEPUTIES OF SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CADDIO PARISH, AT BUS STATION WHEN FREEDOM RIDERS ARRIVE.
WILL HAVE PHOTOGRAPHERS ON HAND TO PHOTOGRAPH PEOPLE IN
AREA. SHERIFF'S CARS WILL MEET BUS AT LOUISIANA STATE LINE
TO AVOID ANY INSTANCES ON ROUTE. PCI RACIAL ADVISES KKK
PLANS NOT TO INTERFERE AS LONG AS SITUATION HANDLED BY POLICE BUT
MEMBERS PLAN TO BE IN AREA OF BUS STATION TO
OBSERVE ACTIVITIES. IF ANY ARRESTS MADE AT BUS STATION
THEY WILL BE MADE FOR QUOTE DISTURBING THE PEACE ENQUOTE.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, AND LOUISIANA STATE
POLICE AS WELL AS CIC ADVISED.

END

WA 3-42 PM OK FBI WADÀ
TU DISC

CC: MR. ROSEN

62 JUL 14 1961
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont  
FROM: A. Rosen  
DATE: July 3, 1961  
SUBJECT: FREEBUS

Eight persons, four Negro males, three white males and one white female, were arrested at Trailways bus terminal, Jackson, Mississippi, when they arrived by bus from Montgomery, Alabama, on 7-7-61. The group walked into the white waiting room and were arrested for breach of the peace when they failed to move on after being ordered to do so by police.

Since 5-24-61, 198 freedom riders have been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, of which 66 have been released on bond, four have paid fines and one has been released to his attorney. One hundred twenty-seven remain in custody.

A total of 20 freedom riders previously arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, on 7-5, 6, 7-61 but not including the above eight arrested persons, were tried in Municipal Court, Jackson, Mississippi, 7-7-61 for violation of Section 2087.5 of the Mississippi Code. All were convicted and sentenced to four months in jail and fined $200.

One Negro youth, aged 14, arrested with the group at the Greyhound terminal, Jackson, on 7-7-61, was not tried with the others but was turned over to Hinds County juvenile authorities.

A confidential informant of the Los Angeles Office has advised that the proposed demonstrations by CORE in connection with the speech of the Attorney General at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, scheduled for 7-8-61, have been canceled on instructions of James Farmer, National Chairman of CORE. Farmer reportedly had contacted the Attorney General's office and obtained favorable commitments indicating the Attorney General would impose injunctions in the near future to prevent further arrests of freedom riders in Mississippi. (See addendum)

A confidential informant of the Miami Office presently at Anniston, Alabama, has advised that Jesse B. Stoner arrived at Anniston, Alabama, 7-6-61 and is staying with Kenneth Adams, local Klan leader.

1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Evans  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RBL: vhm  
(10) vhm  
COPY TO MR. TOLSON  
3 JUL 17 1961
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

According to the informant Stoner states he is representing the subjects in the burning of the Greyhound bus at Anniston, Alabama, and has received a fee from Adams. Stoner is one of the leaders of the National States Rights Party, an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic group, with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama.

A member of the so-called professional group of freedom riders who was arrested at the bus station at Ocala, Florida, on 6-16-61, was tried before Judge Lewis O. Myers, Marion County Court, Ocala, Florida, on 7-7-61 with a jury. The jury returned a guilty verdict on the charge of unlawful assembly. The sentencing of another freedom rider previously convicted, has been deferred until 7-17-61 to allow time for the filing of a motion for a new trial if desired.

According to CORE, New Orleans, a new group of 11 freedom riders, a majority of whom are from the West coast, is arriving in New Orleans on 7-8-61 by National Airlines, and will depart New Orleans for Jackson, Mississippi, probably on the morning of 7-9-61.

ACTION

A memorandum is being prepared for the Attorney General.

ADDENDUM

Information concerning the proposed Los Angeles demonstrations by CORE had been obtained from a Los Angeles informant on the afternoon of 7-7-61. This information was orally furnished to Mr. Edwin O. Guthman, Director, Office of Public Information of the Department, by Mr. Evans on the afternoon of 7-7-61. Guthman commented that he would take action to get these demonstrations canceled. It is not known if these demonstrations were canceled due to action by Guthman. It is not known what commitments might have been made to CORE by Guthman.
URGENT
7-21 AM
JRB
FROM SAC, MOBILE, 157-96
TO DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC NEW ORLEANS
CORE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, ADVISED
AT FIFTEEN A.M., THIS DATE FOLLOWING WILL DEPART MONTGOMERY
BY TRAIN BUS AT SEVEN A.M. THIS DATE.
ALBERT GORDON WILSON, AGE TWENTY-SEVEN.
CONSIDERED IN ORDER PLUS END AND ACK.
3-19
WA 9-23 AM OK FBI WA JDS
NO WFM
END DISCQ
EX-10

JUL 9, 1964

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
TELETYP

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Conner
Mr. Delano
Mr. Trout
Mr. Boom
Mr. Ferris
Mr. Garnett
FBI

Date: 6/29/61

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-3176)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-8261)

SUBJECT: COMINFL, NAACP
IS - C

**FREEDOM RIDERS - MISCELLANEOUS**

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a one day excursion to Washington, D.C. on 7/12/61 by NAACP representatives for the purpose of furthering civil rights legislation.

The source mentioned in the enclosed letterhead is ____________

Philadelphia, New York and Chicago will keep the Bureau and Washington Field advised of any changes or pertinent developments relative to this matter.

GALE

4 - Bureau (Encls. 8)(RM)
   (1 - Freedom Riders - Racial Matters)
2 - New York (100-7629)(Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Philadelphia (100-9973 (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Washington Field Office (Cominfil NAACP)(RM)
3 - Chicago
   1 - ____________
   1 - 157-81 (Freedom Riders - Racial Matters)

RLN: JVK (13)

ENCLOSURE

157-387

NOT RECORDED
136 JUL 10 1961

56 Jul 13 1961

Approved ____________

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois
June 29, 1961

100-8261

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/STW

COMMUNIST INfiltrATION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, on June 27, 1961, furnished information to the effect
that a letter dated June 16, 1961, under the signature of Roy
Wilkins, National Executive Secretary, NAACP, was addressed to
Presidents of Branches, State Conferences and Youth Councils.
This letter was captioned "Freedom Train to Washington" and
stated that the 52nd Annual Convention of the NAACP will take
a day off from the Convention and board a special "Freedom Train"
to go to Washington, D.C. to make it crystal clear to Congress
and the Administration that "there must be action now on Civil
Rights legislation".

The letter states that arrangements were made with the
Pennsylvania Railroad to run an NAACP special train from Philadelphia
to Washington on Wednesday, July 12, 1961. The train will leave
the 30th Street Station at 8:30 AM and will leave Washington for
the return trip to Philadelphia at 9:00 PM. The round trip fare
will be half price, $6.50 per person. The letter estimates that
1000 NAACP Convention delegates scheduled to meet in Philadelphia
on July 10, 1961, will spend a day in Washington visiting their
Senators and Representatives and joining in a concerted demand
for action.

The letter instructs delegates to attend the Convention,
prepared to ride the Freedom Train to Washington on July 12, 1961.
Arrangements are to be made for appointments with participants'
congressmen and for other details of the day's work.

\[157-387\]

ENCLOSURE
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

The letter refers to the efforts of the Freedom Riders in the South and other demonstrations aimed at combatting racial discrimination and indicates that the purpose of this Freedom Train to Washington is to push for passage of Civil Rights bills which have been "swept under the rug".

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

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-367)

RE: FREEBUS - MISCELLANEOUS

RM, CR

Re Los Angeles teletype dated 6/26/61 to Director and New Orleans.

Correct spelling is Los Angeles indices negative.

P.

Bureau

1 - New Orleans (157-264) (Info) (AM)
1 - Los Angeles
RAP/sgt

(5)

157-387 - NOT RECORDED 8 JUN 29 1961
Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: N.P. Callahan
SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREFIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: JUNE 21, 1961

Page 14091-A4930. Congressman Mutter, (D) New York, extended his remarks to include an article written by Helen Fuller which appeared in the June 5, 1961 issue of the New Republic entitled "No, The People of Alabama." Mr. Mutter stated "By the intelligent, courageous actions of responsible men like our Attorney General, working in conjunction with enlightened persons in all areas of our country, the turbulent situation in Alabama and other southern communities can be improved without evading the basic issue of equal rights for all persons." Mrs. Fuller makes reference to the mob actions in Montgomery, Alabama, in connection with the "Freedom riders." She stated "Not a single policeman was in sight when the bus drove in, although the FBI had notified the police department of the need for special protection." Mrs. Fuller goes on to state "With this prospect in mind, the Attorney General's office is proceeding at full speed to prepare for future trouble by locating and surrounding them. The FBI is busy patrolling the South trying to spot potential outbreaks before they can happen. And Kennedy men are working hard to keep lines of communication open to the direct action civil rights groups."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for JUNE 20, 1961 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (157-246)
RE: CORE
RM

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, pertaining to the group of "Freedom Riders" known as the Interfaith Group and specifically concerning the disposition of a suit filed and currently pending in USDC, NDF, Tallahassee, Fla., by three Negro ministers as plaintiffs, naming as defendants the City of Tallahassee, each of the city commissioners and the American News Co., Inc., which operates the Savarin Restaurant concession at the Tallahassee airport under a lease arrangement.

Military Intelligence (CIC) representative, Tallahassee, Fla., has been kept advised of all developments this matter to date.

This matter is being closely followed and the Bureau will be advised of the disposition of the above case currently pending in USDC, Tallahassee, Fla.
Jacksonville, Florida
July 3, 1961

Congress of Racial Equality
"FREEBUS"
(Interfaith Group)

On June 26, 27, and 28, 1961, United States District Court, Northern District of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida, furnished the following information pertinent to captioned matter:

explained that on the afternoon of June 23, 1961, he picked up the mail for the court at the local post office, which included a large envelope bearing a postmark of June 23, 1961, Miami, Florida, and an almost illegible return address of Attorney, Miami, Florida. He said did not open this package that date but left it for him to do so on the morning of June 26, 1961.

explained further that in opening instant package he determined its contents as a suit for an order opening the Tallahassee Municipal Airport restaurant to all races. states he determined the suit consisting of a complaint with an accompanying affidavit was mailed in by Attorney Constance B. Motley of New York City and of Miami, Florida, on behalf of the of Tallahassee and the of Miami, Florida, all protestant Negro ministers; further identified both Motley as attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

According to named as defendants in instant suit are the City of Tallahassee, each of the four city commissioners and the American News Company, Inc., which operates the Savarin Restaurant concession at the airport under a lease agreement at Tallahassee.
Congress of Racial Equality
"FREEBUS"
(Interfaith Group)

Continuing, explained that in the suit the three ministers request the court to enter interlocutory and permanent injunctions so that there will not be any distinction based on color in regard to service at Tallahassee Municipal Airport or the restaurant operated in connection therewith. The plaintiffs ask that the defendants, their successors, agents, servants and employees be enjoined from annoying, arresting and harassing the three ministers and the class they represent because of their insistence that they be served in the airport's Savarin Restaurant.

stated further that in the suit, say that as ordained ministers, they must travel extensively throughout the state and frequently land at the local airport. Their court petition states that on June 1, 1961, they went together to the restaurant and requested to be served as diners and were thereafter told by employees at the restaurant they could not obtain service of food in the restaurant because they were Negroes and that there was no other reason for non-service. The three ministers charged the restaurant policy is a scheme to unlawfully enforce racial segregation.

Continuing advised that on June 27, 1961, Federal District Judge G. Harrold Carswell set a preliminary hearing on the above suit to force integration of the restaurant at the Tallahassee airport for July 18, 1961, at 11:00 a.m.

On June 26 and 28, 1961, Military Intelligence (CIC) representative was furnished the above information.

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

-2-
URGENT 7-6-61 7-10 PM MJM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI, SAC S NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO,
AND PHOENIX FREEDOM RIDERS' MISS.

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 1157-3671 2P

FREEBUS. INFORMANT ADVISED THIS DATE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS
LEAVING LOS ANGELES BY TRAIN SEVEN PM JULY SEVEN NEXT FOR
NEW ORLEANS TO MEET A GROUP OF FREEDOM RIDERS THERE. MEMBERS
OF GROUP IDENTIFIED AS FOLLOWS - LEADER, LOS ANGELES CAL.

LOS ANGELES CAL.

LOS ANGELES CAL.

LOS ANGELES CAL.

LOS ANGELES CAL.

LOS ANGELES CAL.

OAKLAND, CAL.

CALIFORNIA NO ADDRESS, BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA.

NO ADDRESS, TUSCON, ARIZONA. NO FURTHER DETAILS
OF TRIP AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME AND NO SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION

LOS ANGELES FILES IDENTIFIABLE WITH THOSE FROM LOS ANGELES.

WERE ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO DEPART WITH

END PAGE ONE  10 25

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-18-62 BY SULLIVAN

2-21-629

62 JUL 14 1961
PAGE TWO

GROUP LEAVING JULY TWELVE NEXT FOR JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

SAN FRANCISCO WILL FURNISH ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION ON

PHOENIX WILL FURNISH ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION ON

END

SF AND PX TO BE ADVISED.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 10-14 PM OK FBI WA WS

NO OK FBI NO LM

TU DISC
Urgent 7-6-61 5-58PM CST JC

To Director, FBI

Freedom Riders - Miss.

From SAC, New Orleans 157-New

Freebus. Re phone call Jackson RA to bureau, July Six. Six FR

Arrested ICRR Depot, Jackson, Miss., Ten Forty Six AM CST, July Six.

All entered white waiting room of depot as group from street.

Arrested by PD when failed to move on as ordered. All charged

Breach of Peace. No incidents. Will probably be tried Jackson

Municipal Court, July Seven. FR arrested were -

Miss., Born

Miss.,

Eyes, Hair,

Jackson, Born

Jackson,

Hair, Student,

Jackson.

Jackson, Born

Miss.,

Hair, Eyes, Student, Miss.

Miss.

End page one 145

62 Jul 14 1961
PAGE TWO------

JACKSON,  BORN

MISS.

EYES,  HAIR,  NO DATE, ARRESTED

JACKSON PD,

JACKSON,  BORN

CANTON, MISS.

BROWN EYES,  HAIR, STUDENT,  JACKSON.

JACKSON,

BORN

MISS.

EYES,  HAIR, UNEMPLOYED. ARRESTED

JACKSON PD,

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY AS OF THREE PM, JULY SIX - NO FR RELEASED BOND OR OTHERWISE SINCE JULY FIVE SUMMARY. TOTAL ARRESTED ONE EIGHT FOUR. OUT ON BOND SIXTY SIX. PAID FINE FOUR. RELEASED TO ATTORNEY ONE. NET IN CUSTODY ONE ONE THREE. ALL FR PRISONERS EATING JACKSON CITY JAIL AND HINDS COUNTY JAIL.

END

WA  PLS HOLD  HAVE SOME MESSGS FOR U

8-06 PM OK FBI WA JS  HOLD
Urgent 7-7-61 3-15 AM CST TJB

To Director FBI

From SAC New Orleans

FREEBUS, RM. A MEETING BILLED AS COMMUNITY MASS RALLY HELD NEGRO MASONIC TEMPLE JACKSON, MISS., NIGHT JULY SIXTH. CROWD ESTIMATED BY PD AS FIFTEEN HUNDRED. W. C. SHOEMAKER, STAFF REPORTER JACKSON NEWS COVERED MEETING AND FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO: ONE PURPOSE OF MEETING WAS STATED AS ORGANIZATIONAL RALLY FOR JACKSON NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT.

WALTER WILLIAMS, JACKSON NEGRO COLLEGE STUDENT AND ACTIVE NAACP MEMBER SAID PURPOSE OF JACKSON NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT WAS TO CONTINUE NON-VIOLENT PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION. REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER, SPOKE IN GENERALITIES, SAID LOCAL PEOPLE SHOULD NOT LET FR AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT LAPSE FOR LACK OF PARTICIPATION, SAID TIME HAS COME FOR PRESIDENT OF U. S. TO ENTER SECOND EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, STATING THAT ALL FORMS OF SEGREGATION UNCONSTITUTIONAL SAID THAT NEGROS MUST PRESS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR LEGISLATION TO END LYNCHING, PAYMENT OF POLL TAXES, AND TO MAKE VOTING A REALITY FOR ALL PEOPLE. SAID CONTINUANCE OF PROTEST INCLUDING FR NEEDED TO SPEE UP ACTION OF COURTS, MADE NO REFERANCE TO ANY SPECIFIC PLANS OR COURSE OF ACTION TO BE TAKEN. SHOEMAKER ESTIMATED BETWEEN SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLAR AND ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR COLLECTION TAKEN. FIVE POLICE OFFICERS

End Page One

82 JUL 14 1961
ON DUTY AT MEETING, NO INCIDENTS, NO WHITES OBSERVED IN AREA.

CORE JACKSON HAS ADVISED HE WILL HEAD UP JACKSON NON VIOLENT MOVEMENT, ASSISTED BY ATLANTA, NASHVILLE, AND JAMES LUTHER BEVEL, NM, NASHVILLE.

BEVEL IS JAVING MAY TWENTYFOUR AND PRESENTLY ON BOND. ABOVE FOR INFO BUREAU.

END AND ACK PLZ.

5-20 AM OK FBI WA HFL REG 2 MESS

OK TO DISC
URGENT 7-9-61 9-28 AM CST WLM
TO DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC-S NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO
FROM SAC MOBILE 1157-387 1 P
FREEBUS, RM. RE MY TEL THIS DATE TO WA AND NO. GROUP OF EIGHT
FREEDOM RIDERS DEPARTED TRAILWAY BUS NO. FIVE ONE THREE NINE,
SEVEN THIRTYFIVE A. M. THIS DATE FOR JACKSON. CORE,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, GAVE PRESS REPRESENTATIVE PRESENT COPY OF
TELEGRAM REPORTED SENT GOVERNOR ROSS BARNETT OF MISS. FROM THIS GROUP
OFFERING TO MEET WITH HIM TO DISCUSS ISSUES AND EXPRESSING WILLINGNESS
TO BE ILLEGALLY JAILED IF SETTLEMENT NOT REACHED. TELEGRAM FURTHER
IDENTIFIED FOLLOWING FREEDOM RIDERS IN THIS GROUP AS
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTOR,
NEW YORK CITY HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER,
BROOKLYN COLLEGE STUDENT,
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO. OTHERS IN GROUP
INCLUDED PREVIOUSLY SETFORTH AS MEMBERS
OF GROUP. IDENTIFIED BY AS HAS THE
APPEARANCE OF GROUP SUCCESSFULLY TESTED FACILITIES MONTGOMERY
TRAILWAY BUS STATION
END AND ACK PLs.
WA 11-31 AM OK FBI WA JDS REG 37
NO OK FBI NO LM
NY OK FBI NY CN
02 JUL 14 1961 TIF
TH BISCOT
Urgent 7-7-61 12-43 PM LO

To Director FBI and SAC New Orleans /157-264/

From SAC Mobile /157-96/ 1P Freedom Riders Miss

Freebus, CR, RM. Remytel this date. Freedom Riders Group referred to in RETEL departed Montgomery by Trailways Bus Number Five One Four Three at Eleven Fortyfive AM this date, destination Jackson, Miss. Group successfully tested facilities in Trailways Bus Station in Montgomery.

End and ack pls.

WA 2-45 PM OK FBI WA JA

No OK FBI No Dam

UTDISC 62 Jul 14 1961
URGENT 6-29-61 12-18 CST DAM

TO/DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MIAMI
FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-264 4P

FREEBUS. RE PHONE CALL JACKSON RA TO BUREAU, JUNE TWENTYNINE.

INVESTIGATOR, IDENTIFICATION BUREAU, MHP, JACKSON, MISS., FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO JUNE TWENTYNINE. SEVERAL DAYS AGO RECEIVED CALL FROM INFORMANT IN FLA. DESCRIBED AS INFORMANT ADVISED HE HAD SEEN NAME AS ONE OF FR ARRESTED AT JACKSON. INFORMANT SAID INFORMANT REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW AND ASK HER IF SHE KNEW NY, REPORTEDLY A COMMunist AND REPORTEDLY ATTENDED BY INFORMANT SAID WAS ARRESTED IN FLA. BELIEVED NEAR MIAMI SOME TIME SINCE FEB., SIXTYONE WITH QUANTITY OF CP LITERATURE IN CAR. ACCORDING TO SKETCHY INFO OBTAINED BY AUTHORITIES CAN NEITHER HAVE WARRANT FOR ON SOME CHARGE OR ARE PRESENTLY CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION RE HIS ACTIVITIES.

END PAGE ONE 62 JUL 14 1961
BEGIN PAGE TWP

BASED ON INFORMANT’S REQUEST, [INTERVIEWED PARCHMAN. MHSP HAS CALLED PRESS CONFERENCE FOR TEN AM CST, JUNE TWENTYNINE, AND WILL FURNISH RESULTS OF THEIR INTERVIEW WITH [TO PRESS. WILL FURNISH PRESS WITH FOLLOWING PREPARED RELEASE - QUOTE -

ARRESTED JUNE [ADDRESS - ILL. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS DISCLOSED DURING AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ABOVE NAMED SUBJECT

THE MISS. STATE PENITENTIARY AT PARCHMAN. SUBJECT WAS BORN IN

IS NOW IN THE HINDS COUNTY JAIL. SHE WAS ARRESTED JUNE TWENTY, SIXTYONE AT THE ICRR TERMINAL ALONG WITH A LARGE GROUP OF AGITATORS FROM CALIF. SUBJECT LIVES AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS [AT THE PRESENT. SHE WORKS AS [HER EDUCATION CONSISTS OF [SUBJECT STATED THAT AS A CHILD SHE WAS NOT TAUGHT TO BELIEVE IN GOD AND DID NOT RECEIVE

END PAGE TWO
A CHRISTIAN UPBRINGING. SHE STATED FURTHER THAT SHE DOES NOT NOW BELIEVE IN GOD. SHE ADMITTED BEING ARRESTED SEVERAL TIMES IN CHICAGO, ILL. FOR PICKETING PAREN POSSIBLY AS MANY AS ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE HUNDRED FIFTY TIMES PAREN. SHE WAS ALSO ARRESTED IN NYC, NY AND SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. FOR PICKETING. SHE HAS PICKERED THE CIA AND FOR RACIAL INTEGRATION. SUBJECT WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF TWO HUNDRED TWO QUOTE STUDENTS QUOTE THAT WENT TO CUBA IN FEB., SIXTYONE SUPPOSEDLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF HEARING A LECTURE BY CASTRO AND HIS GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS ON HIS INTENTIONS AND CUBA-S INTENTIONS OF FRIENDLINESS TOWARDS THE U. S. AND OTHER RIGHT WING NATIONS. OF COURSE, THIS WAS ONLY A GUISE. IT ACTUALLY TURNED OUT TO BE A SEMINAR CONDUCTED BY NINE OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET UNION. SUBJECT ADMITTED TO BEING IN A GROUP OF STUDENTS IN A DINING HALL IN HAVANA, CUBA DURING THE ABOVE MENTIONED TRIP THAT WAS ADDRESSED BY THE NINE OFFICIALS OF SOVIET UNION. SHE STATED THAT HER GROUP HAD BEEN ADDRESSED BY CASTRO AND THAT SHE HAD MET HIM PERSONALLY. SHE REFUSED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED WHAT THE GROUP OF QUOTE STUDENTS QUOTE DISCUSSED IN CUBA OR WHY THEY WERE THERE. SHE ALSO REFUSED TO IDENTIFY ANYONE ELSE IN THE GROUP. SHE WAS ASKED IF SHE HAD BEEN CORR---ON LINE FIVE LAST WORD SHOULD BE PICKETING
ALSO LINE SIX WORD THREE SHOULD BE PICKETED
END PAGE THREE
BEGIN PAGE FOUR

Talked to by one quote John Doe quote, a known communist, and she refused to answer on the grounds that quote the FBI might intimidate him quote... she admitted to being a member of CORE but would not say what other organizations she belonged to although she would admit to belonging to about seven or eight others. Finally she was asked if she was a member of CP and she refused to answer unless her attorney was present. Unquote. [ ] said in addition to prepared release above, press would verbally be advised that in seminar referred to as conducted by officials, Soviet Union, students were instructed on how to quote sit in, wade in and freedom rides unquote. [ ] did not disclose the source of this info but indicated came from some investigative agency in state of FLA. [ ] said referred to in press release was [ ] however [ ] name would not be given to the press. Bureau refer New Orleans tel June ten for background info [ ] refer New Orleans tel June twenty for background info [ ]

End and Ack Pls

WA 2-33 PM OK FBI WA JS

MM OK FBI MM LW [ ]

Tu Disc

CC- Mr. Rosen
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: A. Rosen
DATE: 6/29/61

SUBJECT: FREEBUS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

The New Orleans Office has advised that Mississippi Highway Patrol plans to make a press release indicating that one of the freedom riders, had traveled to Cuba with a group of students in February, 1961, and that the group had attended a seminar conducted by nine officials of the Soviet Union.

The police press release reflects admitted being in a group of students who went to Cuba reportedly in February, 1961, to hear a lecture by Castro and his officials as to their intentions and Cuba's intentions of friendliness with respect to this country and other nations. The press release indicates that this was only a guise but it was actually a seminar conducted by nine officials of the Soviet Union. reportedly has admitted that the group had been addressed by officials of Soviet Russia and Castro and that she had personally met Castro refused to answer what was discussed in Cuba or to identify anyone in the group.

When asked if she had talked with one "John Doe, a known Communist," she refused to answer on the grounds "the FBI might intimidate him!!"

New Orleans Office has advised that the individual referred to as John Doe in the press statement is reported to be one New York, reported to be member of the Communist Party and who, according to an investigator for the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, was one of the instructors at the school in Cuba and was later arrested in Florida with a quantity of Communist literature in his car. (separate memo being submitted)

New Orleans Office has also advised that in addition to the prepared release, the State Patrol will verbally advise the press that the seminar reportedly conducted in Cuba by officials of the Soviet Union dealt with instructions on "how to sit in, wade in and freedom rides." The investigator was asked source of such information, the fact that Soviet Union or representatives had furnished such instructions, and the investigator merely replied, "Oh, we just know that."
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

Bureau files reflect that [redacted] was among members of the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) who traveled to Cuba on 12/23/60 for a holiday tour. At a meeting of the University of Chicago's FPCC on [redacted] discussed conditions in Cuba and stated she had talked with Fidel Castro for approximately one and one-half hours. Bureau files disclosed that [redacted] is of extremely doubtful reliability and reported to be prone to making exaggerated statements. On one occasion she told friends that she had been contacted on several occasions by the FBI with regard to the U-2 incident. This, of course, is without foundation.

In view of the possibility that [redacted] might have pertinent and admissible information concerning Cuban Government subsidization of FPCC, the Chicago Office was instructed to interview her after appropriate investigation. [redacted] was finally contacted on 4/27/61 at a Chicago residence where she was living [redacted] She curtly stated she had nothing to say to the FBI and refused to be interviewed unless questions were put in writing and she had the advice of an attorney.

[redacted] reportedly has admitted to the State Police that she had been arrested in Chicago 100 to 150 times for picketing and also arrested in New York and San Francisco for picketing. Identification Division files reflect a record only of her arrest at Jackson, Mississippi, on 6/10/61.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAN/SAB/STH

URGENT 7-10-61 12-34 AM CST OJT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS /157-NEW/ 1P
FREEBUS. ELEVEN FREEDOM RIDERS CONSISTING OF SEVEN NEGRO MALES AND
FOUR NEGRO FEMALES ARRESTED TRAILWAYS BUS TERMINAL JACKSON, MISS.
ELEVEN FOURTEEN PM CST JULY NINE. ALL ENTERED WHITE WAITING ROOM
AS GROUP FROM STREET. WALKED TO TICKET COUNTER. WERE ARRESTED FOR
BREACH OF THE PEACE WHEN FAILED TO MOVE ON WHEN ORDERED BY PD. NO
INCIDENTS. ALL PRESUMABLY FROM JACKSON AREA. IDENTITIES FOLLOW BY
TELETYP.

END AND ACK PLZ.

2-35 AN OK FBI WA NH

TU DISC 145

56 JUL 14 1961
URGENT 7-8-61 2-27 PM CST HEP
TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW ORLEANS
FROM SAC BIRMINGHAM 157-387-560
FREEBUS, RM. RETEL FROM MEMPHIS JULY EIGHT, SIX ONE. ARRIVAL
SECTION ONE AT SIX THIRTYFIVE PM AND SECTION TWO AT SEVEN FIFTEEN
PM GREYHOUND BUS OBSERVED. NO ATTEMPT BY NEGRO WOMAN FREEDOM
RIDER TO USE LUNCH COUNTER OR REST ROOM OBSERVED. NEGRO WOMAN
FREEDOM RIDER BOARDED SECTION TWO OF GREYHOUND BUS BOUND FOR ST.
PETERSBURG, FLORIDA WITH STOP AT MONTGOMERY AND SAT THIRD SEAT FROM
FRONT ON DRIVER’S SIDE. DRIVER ADVISED DISPATCHER THAT FREEDOM
RIDER ABOARD BUS AND DISPATCHER TOLD DRIVER TO DEPART. BUS DEPARTED
EIGHT ZERO FIVE PM. MOBILE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED AT EIGHT TWENTY
FIVE PM. COPY MOBILE AIR MAIL.
END ACK IN O PLS
WA 11-30 PM OK FBI WA NH
NO OK FBI NO LM
DISC ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
EREINA IS UNCLASSIFIED
VM #458/42 458/24 458/24
62 JUL 14 1961
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/STU

URGENT 7-8-61 4-19 PM BE
TO DIRECTOR, FBI, SACS BIRMINGHAM, CHICAGO, MOBILE,
AND NEW ORLEANS
FROM SAC, MEMPHIS 157-140 2P

FREEBUS RM. RETEL FROM NEW ORLEANS JULY THREE, LAST.

STUDENT CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE THIS DATE. CONTEMPLATE DEPARTING NASHVILLE BY
GREYHOUND BUS ONE FOURTYFIVE P. M. FOR MONTGOMERY WHERE THEY
PLAN TO STAY OVER NIGHT AND WILL REPORTEDLY BE JOINED IN
MONTGOMERY BY SEVEN ADDITIONAL FREEDOM RIDERS, IDENTITIES
UNKNOWN. WILL REPORTEDLY DEPART MONTGOMERY SEVEN A. M.,
END PAGE ONE

REC-10 157-382-561

JUL 11 1961
PAGE TWO

JULY NINE, NEXT, BY TRAILWAYS BUS LINES FOR JACKSON, MISS. ADVISED ADDITIONAL FREEDOM RIDERS REPORTEDLY WILL ARRIVE NASHVILLE, TENN., JULY TEN NEXT FROM UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, FINAL DESTINATION BELIEVED TO BE NEW ORLEANS. DETAILS OF FREEDOM RIDERS FROM ST. PAUL WILL BE REPORTED WHEN KNOWN. THREE FREEDOM RIDERS DESCRIBED AND IDENTIFIED BY OBSERVED DEPARTING BY SECOND SECTION GREYHOUND BUS, NASHVILLE, TWO ZERO FIVE P. M. FOR MONTGOMERY. TICKET AGENT ADVISED TICKETS SOLD TO THESE FREEDOM RIDERS WERE FOR TRAVEL FROM NASHVILLE TO JACKSON, MISS., WITH A STOPOVER IN MONTGOMERY. ALL OFFICES NOTIFY APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION.

P. END

NO BH, MO ADVISED
CG TO BE ADVISED
END AND ACK

6-17 PM OK FBI WA WC
TU DSIC
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC RAW/SAB/STU

URGENT 7-9-61 9-17 RM CST LM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS ST. LOUIS AND LITTLE ROCK:

Freedom Riders - Misc.

FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS /157-264/ 1P

FREEBUS. CR., RM. [ ] CORE, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED

TODAY FIVE FREEDOM RIDERS LEAVING ST. LOUIS, MO. JULY TEN NEXT
EN ROUTE LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA TRIALWAYS
BUS TO TEST FACILITIES EN ROUTE. DESCRIBED ONLY AS ONE WM, ONE
WF, TWO NM, AND ONE NF. SAINT LOUIS DETERMINE IDENTITIES AND
TRAVEL PLANS AND SUTEL NEW ORLEANS AND LITTLE ROCK. CHECK INDICES
AND FURNISH ANY SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
TO BUREAU, COPY LITTLE ROCK AND NEW ORLEANS. LA. STATE POLICE
AND SHREVEPORT AND NEW ORLEANS PDS ADVISED.

END AND ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 11-19 AM OK FBI WA JDS
SL OK FBI SL HGR
LR OK FBI LR WAT

TU ALL DISCVM

REG-10 157-387-562

[Handwritten Notes]

JUL 11 1961

S1

02 JUL 14 1961
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC EAM/9AB/STW

URGENT 7-8-61 3-19 PM CST SDF
TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC. NEW ORLEANS 157- NEW
OFFICE OF FREEMEN RIDERS-MSC.
FREEBUS, RM. CR. CHIEF OF DETECTIVES M. B. PIERCE, PD. JACKSON,
MISS, ADVISED TODAY A LONE FREEDOM RIDER WAS ARRESTED WITHOUT
INCIDENT IN THE NEGRO WAITING ROOM AT ILL. CENTRAL RR, JACKSON,
TEN AM, TODAY. REFUSED TO MOVE ON WHEN
REQUESTED TO DO SO BY PD OFFICER. FOLLOWING IS DESCRIPTION OF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BORN</th>
<th>AT NEW YORK, N.Y.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAIR,</td>
<td>EYES,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDENT,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

END AND ACK PLZ

5-20 PM OK BXX FBI WA WS
TU DISCV

55 JUL 17 1961
URGENT 7-9-61 2-13 PM CST LM

TO DIRECTOR FBI

From SAC NEW ORLEANS 7157-3337 1P

FREEBUS. EIGHT FR ARRESTED ONE FORTY TWO PM, CST, JULY NINE AT TRIALWAYS BUS TERMINAL, JACKSON, MISS., AFTER ARRIVAL FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA. GROUP APPEARED TO CONSIST OF SIX WM, ONE WF, AND ONE NF, BUT IDENTIFICATION DIFFICULT DUE TO PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF SEVERAL RIDERS. FIVE OF GROUP ENTERED COLORED WAITING ROOM OF TERMINAL AND THREE OF GROUP ENTERED WHITE WAITING ROOM. ALL ARRESTED AND CHARGED BREACH OF PEACE WHEN FAILED TO MOVE ON AT ORDERS OF PD. NO INCIDENTS. IDENTITIES FOLLOW BY TEL.

END AND ACK PLS

REC-10

WA 4-14 PM OK BXX FBI WA JS

TU DISCU

62 JUL 14 1961
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 6024 UC BAW/SAB/STW

URGENT 7-9-61 11-02 AM CST LM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS /157-332/ 1P

Freedom Riders - Miss.
Freebus. Nine Fr., consisting of one WM, six NM, and two NF.

On arrested ten fourteen AM, CST, July nine, at ICRR Depot, Jackson, Miss. After arriving from New Orleans. All entered White Waiting Room as Group, were arrested when failed to move on after ordered by PD. All charged breach of Peace. No Incidents. Identities follow by tel. REG-10 1574382-565

END AND ACK PL5

WA 1-04 PM OK FBI WA JDS/VAE

Jul 11 1961
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC HAN/SAB/SF

URGENT 7-8-61 4-20 PM CST SDF

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-264

FREEBJS. FOURTEEN F R RELEASED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR CASH APPEAL

BOND NIGHT JULY SEVEN. IDENTITIES FOLLOW BY AIRT.

ARRESTED SINCE JULY SEVEN. SUMMARY. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY AS OF

THREE PM, JULY EIGHT. TOTAL ARRESTED- ONE HUNDRED NINETY-NINE.

OUT ON BOND - EIGHTY. PAID FINE - FOUR. RELEASED TO ATTORNEY - ONE.

NET TIME IN CUSTODY- ONE HUNDRED FOURTEEN. ALL F R PRISONERS EATING

AT HINDS COUNTY JAIL AND JACKSON CITY JAIL.

END AND ACK PL S 5-21 PM OK FBI NA WC 52 JUL 14 1961

157-387-5760
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-0) (100-9578)
SUBJECT: "FREEDOM TRAIN" RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed is a letterhead memo which reflects contents of a news item that appeared in the 7/1/61 issue of the DALLAS STAR POST, Dallas, Texas, a Negro weekly newspaper.

The enclosed is submitted for information of the Bureau and offices receiving copies.

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (enc-8)
1 - Philadelphia (Info.) (enc-1)
1 - WFO (Info.) (enc-1)
2 - Dallas (1 157-0)
   (1 100-9578)

EDK: HM
   (7)

[Signature]

ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten annotation] REC-10 157-357-361 JUL 6 1961

[Handwritten annotation] Approved: Special Agent in Charge
The DALLAS STAR POST, Dallas, Texas, July 1, 1961, contained an article entitled "NAACP REGIONAL SECRETARY OFF TO NEW YORK," which stated that CLARENCE A. LAW, Southwest regional secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had been called to the national office of that organization. It stated that while in New York he will assist with pre-convention plans. The national convention is to meet in Philadelphia on July 9616.

This news article stated one of the highlights of the national convention will be the "FREEDOM TRAIN," which will take place on July 12. On that date the entire delegation at the convention, consisting of more than 1,000 will go from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C., for a one day lobby to make it crystal clear to Congress and the administration that there must be action now on civil rights legislation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
July 11, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC EAN/SAB/STM

Vicksburg, Mississippi

Dear [Name]

Your letter dated July 3, 1961, has been received.

The motives prompting your writing me are appreciated, and I was interested in having the benefit of your observations and comments.

I would like to be of service in connection with questions you have raised; however, information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only, due to regulations of the Department of Justice. The FBI also is strictly a fact-gathering agency and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have related data in our files.

Enclosed is some literature which you may wish to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Director's statement 4-17-61 re Internal Security
Communist Illusion & Democratic Reality
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: The Bureau is following the activities of the "Freedom Riders" in (continued next page)
NOTE CONTINUED: their trips into the Southern states, and we are already cognizant of the fact that some of those affiliated with this movement have visited Cuba in the past, attending lectures by Fidel Castro and other radical associates.

The Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE), with headquarters in New York City, was in 1953 the subject of a security investigation. The stated aim of the organization is that of nonviolent direct action by interracial groups to end racial segregation and discrimination. Informants reported no evidence of communist infiltration or activity in the organization at the time. The Baltimore Office in 1958 conducted an investigation concerning the communist infiltration of a local branch of this organization; however, no information was developed that the Communist Party was attempting to infiltrate the organization.

(100-225892)
Dear Mr. Hoover,

Sir, I have intended to write you for a long time. Recently I attended the 14th Session of the ALA Mississippi Girls' State. There I heard many instructive talks on communism. Among the speakers were Dr. W. D. McBain, President of Mississippi Southern University, Judge Tom P. Brady, and several ex-F.B.I. agents.

At forums held after the films, "Communism on the Map" and "Operation Abolition", the question, "How can you recognize communists and communists propaganda?" was often asked and answered. Among other signs were to consistently following and fostering the current "party line" and breaking down the functions of government.

Referring to the last purpose, I thought about the "Freedom Riders". It seems that they come to Jackson with the express purpose of being arrested, and when arrested, refuse to pay bail and take their case to court. Or, if to a court, they entirely skip the Mississippi Courts and go to a Federal one. They protest against a law, Breach of the Peace, that is on the books of nearly every other state. This law is for the express purpose of stopping or preventing riots and applies to all explosive conditions. These apparent reasons added to the facts that our Mississippi State Patrol charged that at least two Freedom Riders attended lectures on communism and sit ins, stand ins, and freedom rides by Castro and other communists in Cuba left me strong doubts as to whether these rides were attempts to end segregation or attempts "to stir up friction and bad feeling that inevitably resulted in violence-- D. Lawrence." Any opinion I or my friends might have is probably colored by our Southern sectionalism, but you have had so much experience with communists and in gov. that I'd much rather
hear what you have to say.

Is CORE communist infiltrated or directed? Is "Breach of the Peace" an unconstitutional law? Are Mississippi courts and judges qualified to try desegregation cases? Is there a tie in between Freedom Riders and Castro? Did you know over 200 (Americans?) attended lectures by communists in Cuba?

These are several questions, I'd like to know the answers to. If you have time, I'd rather hear them from you. Thank you for reading this.

Yours truly,

/s/
Vicksburg, Miss.
July 3, 1901

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Sir, I have intended to write you for a long time. Recently I attended the 14th Session of the A. A. A. Mississippi Girls' State. There I heard many instructive talks on communism. Among the speakers were Dr. W. D. McBain, President of Mississippi Southern University, Judge Tom P. Brady, and several ex-F.B.I. agents.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/STU

UREGENT 7-10-61 3-43 AM CST OJT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS /757-334/ 2P

FREEBUS. FOLLOWING ARE NAMES AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA FROM PD RECORDS
FOR ELEVEN FREEDOM RIDERS ARRESTED TRAILWAYS BUS TERMINAL JACKSON,
MISS. ELEVEN FORTYEIGHT PM JULY NINE.

JACKSON, MISS. DOB JACKSON,
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

JACKSON,

JACKSON,

HS STUDENT.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,

HS STUDENT.

JACKSON, DOB JACKSON,
UNEMPLOYED.

JACKSON, DOB JACKSON,
HS STUDENT.

JACKSON, DOB JACKSON,
HS STUDENT.

END PAGE ONE DOB.

REC-53 157-3 387-569 JUL 19, 1961 62 JUL 19 1961
PAGE TWO

JACKSON, DOB JACKSON, HS STUDENT.

JACKSON, DOB JACKSON, HS STUDENT.

JACKSON, DOB JACKSON, HS STUDENT.

JACKSON, DOB FLORA, MISS.

JACKSON, DOB FOREST, MISS.

HAIR ON ALL OF ABOVE.

END AND ACK PLS.

5-49 AM OK FBI WA NH

TU DI
URGENT 7-10-61 12-38 PM NLB
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, ST. LOUIS 157-85 3 P
FREEBUS. CR., RM. RE BUREAU TEL JULY TEN INSTANT. ST. LOUIS
TEL TO LITTLE ROCK, NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK JULY NINE
LAST. MY RETEL REFLECTED FOLLOWING. QUOTE CHARLES R. OLDHAM,
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN CORE, ST. LOUIS, ADVISED JULY NINE
SIXTYONE FOLLOWING WILL LEAVE ST. LOUIS JULY TEN SIXTYONE,
TEN THIRTY A. M. CDT, VIA TRAILWAYS BUS WITH STOPS AT FLAT-
RIVER, AND POPLAR BLUFF, BOTH MISSOURI, AND HOXIE OR NEW
FORT, ARKANSAS. ARRIVE LITTLE ROCK JULY TEN SIXTYONE. SEVEN
FORTYFIVE P. M. CST.

STUDENT, RESIDENCE
ST. LOUIS.

RESIDENCE

END PAGE ONE

50 JUL 19 1961
PAGE TWO

RESIDENCE: NEW YORK
CITY: "M.R. APPROX:"

ARK., MO., LOUISIANA
CONEGS OF RACAL ELEQUITY
NEW YORK CITY.

SETAUKEET, NEW YORK. OVER NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS AT
LITTLE ROCK WILL BE ARRANGED BY

LITTLE ROCK GROUP WILL

LEAVE LITTLE ROCK JULY ELEVEN, TIME UNKNOWN, VIA TRAILWAYS
BUS, DESTINATION NEW ORLEANS WITH STOP AT SHREVEPORT.

ADDRESS UNKNOWN, TELEPHONE

SHREVEPORT, AND

NEW ORLEANS ARE CONTACTS THOSE

CITIES. OLDHAM VOLUNTEERED NO DIFFICULTY ANTICIPATED WITH
POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF SHREVEPORT. ST. LOUIS INDICES REFLECT
NO DATA IDENTIFIABLE WITH INSTANT FIVE. NEW YORK CHECK
INDICES RE ""AND FURNISH ANY
SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM TO BUREAU,
COPIES LITTLE ROCK, NEW ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS."
QUOTE ON JULY
TEEN SCHEDULED DEPARTURE VERIFIED BY OLDHAM WHO STATED
COMMENT AS TO POSSIBLE TROUBLE AT SHREVEPORT BASED ON
CONJECTURE AND RUMOR PER ""DESCRIBED AS QUOTE
END PAGE TWO
PATE THREE

"EXCITABLE, UNQUOTE. ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT AND MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PATROL ADVISED INCLUDING DATA RE SCHEDULED REST STOP JULY TEN INSTANT ELEVEN TWENTYSeven A. M. CST, FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI AND TWO ZERO FIVE P. M. CST, POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI. LITTLE ROCK AND NEW ORLEANS ADVISED BY SEPARATE TEL.

END AND ACK PLS

1-45 PM OK FBI WA JA

TU DIS
URGENT
7-10-61
11-44 PM CST
BOB

TO
DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-261/2P)

FROM SAK, LITTLE ROCK (157-111)

FREEDOM RIDERS - MIS LANEWS

157-261/2P

NEW ORLEANS

WE ARE IMMEDIATELY REPORTING THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT:

MIS LANEWS,

WAS TAKEN TO SAK, LITTLE ROCK, IMMEDIATELY AFTER HER ARREST IN JAIL FOR NOT MORE THAN SIX MONTHS OR BOTH.

SIT AT BUS STATION AND WAS COUPLED WITH MISS LANEWS, LITTLE ROCK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1961.

IT WAS STATED HER JOB WAS TO NOTIFY HER IN THE EVENT OTHERS WERE ARRESTED.

LAZ

MIS LANEWS

AND IMPRISONMENT IN JAIL FOR NOT MORE THAN SIX MONTHS OR BOTH.

WHO IS A Misdemeanor PUNISHABLE BY FINE OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

WHO IS A Misdemeanor PUNISHABLE BY FINE OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

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WHO IS A Misdemeanor PUNISHABLE BY FINE OF FIVE HUNDRE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAU/SAB/STW

URGENT 7-10-61 1-01 PM CST NE
TO, DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM, SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-264 1 P
FREEBUS. REMYAIRTEL JUNE TWENTY ONE PERTAINING TO HEARING
BY THREE JUDGE COURT SET FORTH JULY TEN ON APPLICATION FOR
INJUNCTION. COURT MET JULY TEN AND POSTPONED THIS HEARING
UNTIL AUGUST SEVEN SIXTY ONE DUE TO ILLNESS OF ONE OF THE
ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANTS. ABOVE FOR INFO.

END AND ACK RLS.
3-02 PM OK FBI WABH
TU DISC 66 JUL 17 1961
PAGE TWO

SPENDING NIGHT AT HOME OF LITTLE ROCK. THOSE ARRESTED BEING HELD ON FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR BOND WILL APPEAR LITTLE ROCK MUNICIPAL COURT EIGHT THIRTY AM SEVEN ELEVEN. BUREAU AND NO WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. SL AND NEW YORK ADVISED AIRMIAL. END AND ACK PLS

WA 1-48 AM OK FBI WA HFL
NO OK FBI NO TJB
tu disc
The Attorney General

Director, FBI

July 13, 1961

FREEDOM RIDE 1961
RACIAL MATTERS; DESTRUCTION OF
AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES; CIVIL RIGHTS

who was arrested as a freedom rider at Jackson, Mississippi, on June 2, 1961, has previously petitioned the United States District Court in Jackson for a writ of habeas corpus. The court denied the petition and also denied an application for a certificate of probable cause upon which an appeal might have been based. A certificate of probable cause was issued on July 12, 1961, by Judge John Minor Wisdom of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Thirteen freedom riders left Los Angeles, California, by bus on July 12, 1961. They are to arrive in New Orleans, Louisiana, at 3:30 p.m., Central Standard Time, July 14, 1961, and will proceed to Jackson from New Orleans.

The Los Angeles group includes attorneys who have a past record of Communist Party activity. is also known as a member of the Los Angeles group, may be identical with who has recently become active in Communist Party front youth group activities in Los Angeles.

The four freedom riders who were arrested at Little Rock, Arkansas, on July 10, 1961, were sentenced on July 12, 1961. Each was fined $500 and ordered to serve six months. All sentences were suspended on the condition that the defendants discontinue the freedom ride and return to their homes. The defendants were freed on this basis but on the evening of July 12, 1961, they surrendered to the Little Rock Police Department and were placed in jail to be returned to court on July 13, 1961.

NOTE: This is classified because exposure of the informant could prejudice the defense interests of the U. S.
The Attorney General

We have been advised in confidence that after the
national wire services reported that the freedom riders would
return home from Little Rock, officials of the Congress of
Racial Equality (CORE) instructed that they should remain in
Little Rock because their return home would defeat the purpose
of CORE.

The freedom ride which was scheduled to leave
Newark on July 12, 1961, for Chattanooga, Tennessee, is now
scheduled to leave from New York by bus on July 13, 1961.
There reportedly will be four or five in the group and reserva-
tions have been made at the Thomas Jefferson Inn, Charlottesville,
Virginia, for the night of July 13, 1961. The Inn does not
know that the group is integrated and the freedom riders
anticipate that some difficulty may be encountered in this
regard.

On July 14, 1961, the above group intends to proceed
from Charlottesville to Chattanooga by bus, arriving in the
evening of the same day. Between Roanoke, Virginia, and
Chattanooga they plan to test the facilities at rest stops.
It has been reported that they will ignore any request of a
rest stop proprietor that facilities be used on a segregated
basis but they will obey any such instructions that may be
given by police.

The lunch counter and rest room at the bus terminal are
to be tested in Chattanooga. Local members of CORE allegedly
will join the freedom riders if police interfere with them at
Chattanooga, otherwise they will all attend a public rally. It
has been stated that if arrests are made the freedom riders plan
to stay in jail for one or two months.

A CORE representative at Chattanooga is reportedly
making efforts to have the bus station desegregated prior to
the arrival of the freedom ride.

Seventeen members of the American Nazi Party (AND)
and five members of Fighting American Nationalists (FAN) were
picketing at Union Station, Washington, D. C., when the freedom
The Attorney General

train of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People arrived from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on July 12, 1961. The FAN was organized under the guidance of George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of ANP; however, the two organizations are not formally connected.

With regard to the proposed freedom walk from Baltimore to Washington, D.C., on July 16, 1961, it has now been indicated that this is in connection with an annual board meeting of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) which will be held in Baltimore from July 14 to July 16, 1961. It has been announced that Martin Luther King, National Advisor of the SNCC, and James Farmer, National Director of CORE, will speak at the meeting in Baltimore. One hundred students allegedly plan to make the freedom walk to dramatize injustice in the South.

The Department will be informed of future developments on a current basis.

1 - Mr. Byron B. White
   Deputy Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   Burke Marshall

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

1 - Assistant Attorney General
   J. Walter Yeagley
URGENT 7-7-61 2:08 PM PDST EM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-264/

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 100-249271 FP

FREEBUS RM CR RE NEW ORLEANS TEL INSTANT DATE.

SAN FRANCISCO INDICES NEGATIVE RE

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-10 PM OK FBI WA MSL

NO OK FBI NO RS

TUDISC ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-18-60 EX:

157-387-574

29938

JUL 12 1961

EX-107
URGENT  7-7-61  9-12 PM EST EAE
TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, JACKSONVILLE 157-250  1 P
FREEDOM RIDERS, SECTION TWO, PROFESSIONAL GROUP, RACIAL MATTERS.
REMYTEL JULY SIX. WAS TRIED BEFORE JUDGE LEWIS O. MYERS, MARION COUNTY COURT, OCALA, FLA. THIS DATE. JURY RETURNED GUILTY VERDICT AGAINST ON CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY. SENTENCING OF DEFERRED UNTIL JULY SEVENTEEN IN ORDER TO ALLOW TIME FOR DEFENSE TO FILE MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL IF DESIRED. TRIAL OF SED FOR SPECIAL AUGUST, NINETEEN SIXTY ONE TERM OF COURT EXACT DATE NOT YET SET. LETTERHEAD MEMO COVERING RESULTS OF COURT TRIALS DURING PAST THREE DAYS FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS
WA 10-14 PM OK PBI A WA RAG

JUL 12 1961
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MESSAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE: 10-02-2009 EX-60324 UC BAW/SAB/STM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-331

URGENT 7-7-61 10-29 PM CST JC

TRAJECTORY TERMINAL SIX TEN PM JULY SEVEN

STUDENT UNIVERSITY OF COLO. ELMER L. BROWN, EIGHT FIVE

SEVEN BISSON AVE., AKRON, OHIO, NM, DOB ELEVEN, TWENTY SEVEN,

FORTY, AKRON, OHIO, FIVE EIGHT, ONE FORTY TWO LBS., BROWN EYES, BLACK

HAIR, STUDENT AKRON UNIVERSITY. WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN, JR., NINE

THREE NINE GOSS ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO, WM, DOB SEVEN, TWENTY ONE,

THIRTY NINE, CINCINNATI, SIX THREE, ONE SEVEN ZERO LBS, BROWN EYES

BROWN HAIR, STUDENT XAVIER UNIVERSITY, CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK,

EYES, HAIR, STUDENT QUEENS COLLEGE, FLUSHING

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, DOB NYC.

EYES, HAIR, UNEMPLOYED - PREVIOUSLY

EMPLOYED

END PAGE ONE — R-LINE 12 WORD 2 TO BE FIVE

66 JUL 17 1961
AGE TWO-----

DOB

POB NOT GIVEN,

EYES, HAIR, STUDENT DETROIT BUSINESS INSTITUTE.

DOB

OHIO.

EYES, HAIR, STUDENT WILLINGTON COLLEGE, OHIO.

OHIO

DOB

EYES, HAIR, STUDENT OHIO UNIVERSITY,

ATHENS, OHIO.

END ACK AND HOLD PLS

WA 12-35 AM OK FBI WA HFL
PAGE TWO

DOB

INDIANA, EYES,

HAIR, ARRESTED PD CHICAGO PICK-

ETING DO DATE.

DOB MINN.,

EYES, HAIR.

PARTICIPATED PEACE MARCH CHICAGO

NYC, DOB

WISCONSIN, EYES,

HAIR, DOUGLAS COLLEGE RUTGERS UNIVERSITY NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

DOB

EYES, HAIR,

AL.

ADMITS PARTICIPATION DEMONSTRATIONS NASHVILLE,

CHICAGO, WASHINGTON D. C., NYC. REFUSED TO ANSWER WHETHER MEMBER NAACP,

CORE OR CP. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY AS OF FOUR PM JULY NINE. NONE

RELEASED ON BOND OR OTHERWISE SINCE JULY EIGHT SUMMARY, TOTAL ARRESTED

TWO ONE SIX, OUT ON BOND EIGHTY, PAID FINES FOUR, RELEASED TO ATTORNEY

ONE, NET IN CUSTODY ONE THREE ONE. ALL FR PRISONERS EATING HINDS COUNTY

JAIL AND JACKSON CITY JAILS.

END AND ACK PLS.

8:39 PM OK FBI WA JS

TU DISC V
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-363)
SUBJECT: PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS TRIP TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, LEAVING LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 7/12/61 RACIAL MATTER


Attached for the Bureau are eight copies, and for New Orleans two copies, of a letterhead memorandum containing names of individuals who have made a firm commitment to make the trip leaving from Los Angeles 7/12/61, as well as the names of those tentatively scheduled to go.

The informant who furnished the names is orally, to SA and SA in Los Angeles and is aware of developments.

Other than the indices of the Los Angeles Office contain no subversive information readily identifiable with those named in attached letterhead memorandum.

The letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because it contains data from an informant, the disclosure of which could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.
PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS TRIP TO
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, LEAVING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, JULY 12, 1961


An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 7, 1961, that the following individuals have made a firm commitment to participate in the Freedom Riders trip leaving Los Angeles, California, July 12, 1961.
PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS' TRIP TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, LEAVING LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, JULY 12, 1961.

Informant advised that in addition to the above, the following have made a tentative commitment to make the trip:

[Boxes for names or information redacted]
CONFIDENTIAL

PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS' TRIP TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, LEAVING LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, JULY 12, 1961

Informant further advised that previously scheduled to make the trip, probably would not go.

Informants who have furnished reliable information in the past have reported the following concerning one of the above-named individuals:

__________________________
Was recruited into the Communist Political Association (CPA) and was a member of the CPA as of March 1945.

__________________________
Was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, as of September 1945 and had attended meetings of this club in July, August and September 1945. The Communist Party (CP) and the CPA have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The August 16, 1944, issue of the "Daily People's World" (DPW), a west coast communist newspaper, carried an article stating that a DPW party would be held at 1222 North Commonwealth Avenue, Los Angeles.

The August 27, 1944, issue of the DPW contained an article listing George Blackwoodok as a prize winner in the East Hollywood area for obtaining renewal subscriptions to the DPW.

__________________________
Was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on March 29, 1952, at which time he readily admitted his membership in the CPA and CP in 1944-45. He stated that he joined the CPA and CP because of racial discrimination but that he quit the CP sometime in 1945 when he realized the CP was using Negroes to advance communism and was not really helping Negroes. He stated that since that time he has had nothing to do with the CP.
PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS' TRIP TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, LEAVING LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, JULY 12, 1961

As of May 1952, the occupant at 1222 North Commonwealth Avenue, Los Angeles, was a subscriber to the "People's World," a west coast weekly communist newspaper and successor to the DFW. This subscription expired in or prior to July 1959.

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

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-264)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM RIDERS - MISS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2009 BY 60324 UC BAU/ZAB/STW

Remyairtel 7/3/61 dealing with denial of application for writ of habeas corpus by freedom rider

Enclosed for Bureau are two copies of the written opinion of US DJ S. C. MIZE, Jackson, Miss.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
2 - New Orleans

HEH: jab (5)
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
JACKSON DIVISION OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3140
IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF
ELIZABETH PORTER WYCKOFF
FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
FILED
JUL 3 1961

JOYCE E. WATSON, CLERK
Deputy

OPINION OF THE COURT

This matter is before the Court upon a petition of Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff for a writ of habeas corpus and upon the answer of J. A. Gilley, sheriff of Hinds County, Mississippi. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed with the Court and the Court issued a show cause order to the sheriff of Hinds County why the writ should not issue and he responded thereto and the matter came on for hearing.

The petitioner alleged that she was a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State of New York, and she alleged that she is now imprisoned and restrained of her liberty in the Hinds County Jail in the State of Mississippi in the custody of J. A. Gilley, sheriff of Hinds County, Mississippi. She alleged that the cause of such imprisonment is not known to her, but that she is held as a county prisoner under the exclusive jurisdiction or custody of said sheriff pursuant to a judgment of the Municipal Court of the City of Jackson, Hinds County, and that she was convicted of violating Sec. 2087.5 of the Mississippi Code of 1942 as amended, and by virtue of that conviction was committed to imprisonment in the Hinds County Jail for a period of four months and fined $500.00. She further alleged that the judgment, sentence and commitment were void and without authority of law, and that her imprisonment was a denial of due process of law under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and also in violation of the First and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; that the Court rendering the judgment of conviction was without jurisdiction.

The respondent, Gilley, answered the petition and set up as a defense thereof that he held the custody of the petitioner by virtue of a judgment of conviction of breach of the peace in Hinds County, Mississippi and the commitment issued by the Us Marshal Justice of the Peace of that District, and denied all the other material allegations of the petition.

The petitioner, who is a white woman, was convicted of a violation of Section 2087.5 of the Code of 1942 and the amendments thereto, after a fair
trial in the Ex Officio Justice of the Peace Court of James L. Spencer. The
Sheriff further set up an affirmative matter a certificate of the Ex Officio
Justice of the Peace wherein he certified that the Petitioner was represented
in his court by four attorneys of her own choice and that she Petitioner, along
with counsel for the State, examined ready for trial. She was tried by the
Court upon evidence and, after argument, was convicted by the Ex Officio
Justice of the Peace, and Defendant also set up a defense that the Petitioner
had not exhausted her state remedies which were available to her and that
there was no emergency existing in her behalf to justify the disregarding of
the plain mandate of the Act of Congress, being Section 2254, Title 28, U.S.C.A.

Counsel for Petitioner urges that if the writ should be denied, the
Court should retain jurisdiction until she has had an opportunity to avail
herself of the remedies afforded by the laws of the State of Mississippi.

The Court has considered the oral argument of the attorneys and their
very able briefs filed in this case, and is of the opinion that the writ
should be denied. In granting the writ the Court would be compelled to dis-,
regard and ignore the plain language of Section 2254 of Title 28 of the United
States Code, which provides that a Federal Court shall not grant a writ of
habeas corpus to one who is held under a commitment of the State Court unless
the Petitioner has exhausted the state remedies. The Petitioner admits in her
petition that she has not exhausted them, but argues the Court that the present
petition is an emergency and that the Act of Congress should be disregarded by
the Court. With this contention I cannot agree. There is no emergency to
justify a disregard of the Act of Congress. Petitioner alleges that she is
unable to pay the cost of exhausting her remedies. In Mississippi this is not
an excuse or justification. The statutes of Mississippi provide that any per-
son who is unable to pay the cost or give bond therefor may file a proper's
petition and the appeal will be perfected immediately without cost. Section 1303,
Mississippi Code of 1942.

The Court which convicted the Petitioner is a State Court known as an
Ex Officio Justice of the Peace. The law of Mississippi provides that the
Police Justice of a city of over 10,000 shall also be Ex Officio Justice of
the Peace, empowered to try all minor offenses committed within the limits of
the municipality. See Section 3574-105, Mississippi Code of 1942 and amend-
ments thereto. The Petitioner was convicted June 5, 1941. Under Sections
1173, 1202 and 1203 of the Code of 1942 as reenacted, she had the right of
appeal immediately to the County Court, where one would be entitled to a trial
by a jury, if one desired one, and if convicted there would then be
entitled to an immediate appeal to the Circuit Court, where the case would be
tried on the record, and if affirmed there she would be entitled to an appeal
to the Supreme Court of the State. These remedies are speedy and
satisfactory, and even go further than in many states. The statutes give the trial
court the right to release one without bond pending appeal, upon proper petition
and showing that one is unable to give bond. Petitioner further contends that she
was denied due process of law because she did not have a jury trial. This con-
tention is without merit. When one is tried in a Justice of the Peace Court,
as was petitioner, he is entitled to trial by jury if he requests it, but the
record shows that petitioner went to trial represented by able counsel without
calling for a jury.

Petitioner contends through her counsel that this is an effort to pre-
vent integration and to enforce segregation. This contention is without merit.
Petitioner was not convicted of a violation of any law with reference to inte-
gration or segregation, but was convicted of a breach of the peace in refusing
to disperse and move on under the direction of a lawful officer. The section
of the code above referred to provides that it is a misdemeanor to congregate
with other persons or crowds with the intent to provoke a breach of the peace
and to refuse to disperse or move on upon the order of a lawful officer. This
statute, or one similar thereto, is common to many states in the Union and is
a very wise exercise of police power of the state. Petitioner's own state, New
York, has a very similar statute and with the same purpose as is the Miss-
issippi statute. See Section 782, New York Penal Law.

It is not necessary in the present hearing to determine the constitu-
tionality of this statute or similar statutes throughout the nation for the reason
that Congress has specifically forbidden the Federal Courts to grant a writ
of habeas corpus unless a petitioner has exhausted all state remedies. That
section of the Act of Congress reads as follows: "An applicant shall not have
been deemed to have exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State
within the meaning of this section, if he has the right under the law of the
State to raise, by any available procedure, the question presented." The
Federal Courts are reluctant to interfere with the enforcement of the criminal
statutes of a state, but leave that function to appropriate action of each
state. The wisdom of this statute is exemplified by oral argument of counsel.
for petitioner when he refers to the bloodshed that occurred in Montgomery. As
such occurrences happened in Mississippi, but and it not been for the orderly
enforcement by the officers of the State of Mississippi under the provisions of
this statute, such occurrences could have happened. By virtue of the power of
this statute the officers are authorized to require assemblies which are likely
to provoke a breach of the peace to move on, and if one refuses so to do, he
may be arrested for violation of the statute.

Counsel for petitioner, upon his request for the Court to retain
jurisdiction even though the writ is denied, cites the case of Duffy v. Wells,
201 Fed. (2) 509. Under this authority I agree that this case is an appro-
priate one for the Court to retain jurisdiction, but deny the writ. As hereto-
fore stated, the Federal Courts are very reluctant indeed to interfere with
the ordinary process of a State court involving state matters. See Davis v.
Dunne, 179 U. S. 399; Ex parte Hawk, 301 U. S. 114; Stack v. Boyle, 342 U. S.
1; Brown v. Allen, 344 U. S. 443.

The petition now before the Court for a writ of habeas corpus was
heard upon the record without any evidence being introduced by either side.
When the case was called by the Court counsel for petitioner and counsel for
the defendant were asked if either side desired to introduce any evidence
and each answered that they did not. As heretofore stated, the law is that when a
petition for habeas corpus is answered and the allegations of the petition are
denied, the burden is upon the petitioner to prove the allegations of the pe-
tition and her right thereunder.

As argued by counsel for petitioner, the decision in this case will
probably be far-reaching and one of importance. However, the question really
is not a new one. It many times has been passed upon by the Courts. A review
of the authorities will be appropriate as well as instructive, and I shall
therefore discuss some aspects of habeas corpus as they relate to the always
delicate question of the relationship between the states and the Federal Govern-
ment under our dual sovereignty.

It is generally known that the section with which we are now dealing
(26 U.S.C.A. Sec. 2254), and the entire Chapter 153 of which it is a part, came
into our law under the 1948 recodification of the Judicial Code. The chapter
was based to a considerable extent upon studies made by the Judicial Confer-
ence of Senior Circuit Judges through its committee on habeas corpus, of which Judge
John J. Parker was Chairman. The Supreme Court quoted a portion of the report
of that committee in its decision of "Err v. Burford, 1960, 339 U. S. 200,
The chapter on habeas corpus is, therefore, an expression of the attitude of Congress on a subject which, both before and after its passage, was the subject of constant solicitude of the Supreme Court in dealing with Federal-State relationships.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has in a recent case collected and commented on some of these cases, and I quote a portion of its decision in *Epixende v. city of post worth*, 273 F. 2d 529, 535, et seq. (The notes, as numbered in the text of that decision, are shown in parentheses):

"Before leaving the discussion of the holdings of the five recent decisions it is desirable to point out that, in 1938, [Amalgamated Clothing workers of America v. Richman Bros. Co., 348 U.S. 511, 75 S. Ct. 452, 99 L. Ed. 600] the Supreme Court had emphasized the importance of the change in language which the enactment of Title 28 U.S.C. Code in 1946 brought about. The statute which had theretofore been Sec. 265 of the Judicial Code was revised in the 1946 enactment as to read: [28 U.S.C.A. Sec. 2283.]

"A court of the United States may not grant an injunction to stay proceedings in a State court except as expressly authorized by Act of Congress, or where necessary in aid of its jurisdiction, or to protect or effectuate its judgments."

"Richman had brought a proceeding in a state court of Missouri to enjoin picketing by Amalgamated, alleging that it was being conducted in furtherance of a common-law conspiracy. Asserting that the field had been occupied by the Taft-Hartley Act, 29 U.S.C.A. Sec. 141 et seq. so that only the District Court of the United States had jurisdiction. [28 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1337 and cf. Weber v. Anheuser-Busch, Inc. 1955, 348 U.S. 462, 75 S. Ct. 480, 99 L. Ed. 546.] Amalgamated filed action in the federal court to restrain the prosecution of the state court proceeding. The District Court dismissed, the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit affirmed, [811 F. 2d 449.] and the Supreme Court approved their actions, holding that the quoted statute constituted "Legislative policy * * * in a clear-cut prohibition qualified only by specifically defined exceptions." [345 U.S. 511, 75 S. Ct. 455.] Responding to the argument that to permit State courts to entertain jurisdiction which had so manifestly been vested in the
federal courts under Taft-Hartley would bring about a situation where
'should not only undercut the legislative scheme, but opportunity
for effective union activity may be diminished if not lost,' the Supreme
Court said (348 U.S. at pages 518-519, 75 S. Ct. at page 456);

'The assumption upon which the argument proceeds is that
federal rights will not be adequately protected in the state courts,
and the "gap" complained of is insensitivity with the appellate process
if state courts go wrong. But during more than half of our history
Congress, in establishing the jurisdiction of the lower federal
courts, in the main relied on the adequacy of the state judicial
system to enforce federal rights, subject to review by this Court.
With limited exceptions, it was not until 1875 that the lower federal
courts were given general jurisdiction over federal questions. During
that entire period the vindication of federal rights depended upon
the procedure which petitioner attacks as so grossly inadequate that
it could not have been contemplated by Congress. The prohibition of
Sec. 2389 is but continuing evidence of confidence in the state courts,
reinforced by a desire to avoid direct conflicts between the state and
federal courts. ***

"Finally, it is clear that the federal courts should defer
to state courts, because of the long settled principle that a federal
court will intervene in a state's enforcement of its criminal laws
only in extreme cases. One or two Supreme Court decisions will suffice
to show that the principle is deeply-rooted in our jurisprudence.

"The two ordinances under attack here create misdemeanors
only, punishable by maximum fines of $200.00 for each day's violation.
The basic thrust of the Complaint is to procure a federal holding in
appellants' favor to escape being subjected to being fined for showing
the picture without first obtaining a permit. The action of the
Supreme Court in Douglas v. City of Jeannette, 1943, 319 U. S. 157,
3. Ct. 877, 87 L. ed. 1324, illustrates that such a course may not be
followed.

"Jeannette had an ordinance requiring those who solicited
within its borders to procure a license before beginning such solici-
tation. A group of Jeannette's witnesses refused to observe the require-
ments of the ordinance, being convinced that it was inconsistent with
the teachings of their religion. When the city officials asked that
they refrain from approaching the residents of the city, they decided upon a mass infiltration and brought one hundred witnesses into the city to solicit in defiance of the ordinance. It was necessary to call out the fire department to supplement the efforts of the small police force. A score of the witnesses were arrested and some were convicted, and their cases were affirmed by the state appellate court. (Commonwealth v. Hurdock, 149 Pa. Super. 175, 27 A.2d 666.) Taking the case upon certiorari, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the convictions. (Hurdock v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1943, 319 U.S. 105, 63 S. Ct. 870, 87 L. Ed. 1292.) Holding the ordinance unconstitutional.

"Following these convictions some of the witnesses brought proceedings in the United States District Court to restrain the enforcement of the ordinance, which resulted in the entry of an order enjoining its enforcement." (Douglas v. City of Jeannette, D.C. J.D. Pa., 1941, 39 F. Supp. 32, and of, Reid v. Borough of Brookville, Pa. D.C.W.D. Pa. 1941, 39 F. Supp. 30.) The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit reversed, (1942, 150 F. 2d 552.) the Supreme Court granted certiorari (318 U.S. 749, 63 S. Ct. 660, 87 L. Ed. 1125.) and upon hearing affirmed the action of the Court of Appeals (Douglas v. City of Jeannette, 1943, 319 U.S. 157, 63 S. Ct. 977, 87 L. Ed. 1324.) stating, 'We find no ground for supposing that the intervention of a federal court, in order to secure petitioners' constitutional rights, will be either necessary or appropriate.' Here is some of the language of the opinion: (319 U.S. at pages 163-164, 63 S. Ct. at page 980.)

"The power reserved to the states under the Constitution to provide for the determination of controversies in their courts may be restricted by federal district courts only in obedience to Congressional legislation in conformity to the Judiciary Articles of the Constitution. Congress, by its legislation, has adopted the policy, with certain well defined statutory exceptions, of leaving generally to the state courts the trial of criminal cases arising under state laws, subject to review by this Court of any federal questions involved. * * *"

* * * No person is immune from prosecution in good faith for his alleged criminal acts. Its immunity, even though alleged
to be in violation of constitutional guarantees, is not a ground for equity relief since the unlawfulness or constitutionality of the statute or ordinance on which the prosecution is based may be determined as readily in the criminal case as in a suit for injunction. • • •

Where the threatened prosecution is by state officers for alleged violations of a state law, the state courts are the final arbiters of its meaning and application, subject only to review by this Court on federal grounds appropriately asserted. Hence the arrests by the federal courts of the processes of the criminal law within the states, and the determination of questions of criminal liability under state law by a federal court of equity, are to be supported only on a showing of danger of irreparable injury 'both great and immediate'. • • •

"• • • It does not appear from the record that petitioners have been threatened with any injury other than that incidental to every criminal proceeding brought lawfully and in good faith, or that a federal court of equity by withdrawing the determination of guilt from the state courts could rightly afford petitioners any protection which they could not secure by prompt trial and appeal pursued to this Court."

"The principles enunciated in Jeannette have had wide application. One case is worthy of note where the right sought to be safeguarded in the federal court arose, as did that in Jeannette, under a Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C.A. Secs. 1981-1983. (Stefanelli v. Minnard, 1951, 342 U.S. 117, 72 S. Ct. 118, 96 L. Ed. 138.) Stefanelli, et al sought federal relief by injunction from threatened use in a state criminal proceeding of evidence admittedly obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment. Both the District Court and the Court of Appeals declined to intervene, dismissing the complaints. The Supreme Court affirmed, using this language: " (342 U. S. at pages 123-125, 72 S. Ct. at page 120.)

"• • • The main that equity will not enjoin a criminal prosecution summarizes centuries of weighty experience in Anglo-American law. It is impressively reinforced when not merely the relations between coordinate courts but between coordinate political authorities are in issue. The special delicacy of the adjustment to be preserved between federal equitable power and state administration of its own law, has been an historic concern of congressional enactment, see, e.g., 28 U.S.C. Secs. 1341, 1347, 2283, 2284(5), 26 U.S.C.A. Secs. 1341, 1342, 2283, 2284(5). This concern has been reflected in decisions of this Court,
not governed by explicit congressional requirement, bearing on a state's enforcement of its criminal law. (Citing several cases.) It has received striking confirmation even where an important countervailing federal interest was involved. **

"These considerations have informed our construction of the Civil Rights Act. Regardless of differences in particular cases, however, the Court's indication of adjudication has been that the statute should be construed so as to respect the proper balance between the states and the federal government in law enforcement." **

"If these considerations limit federal courts in restraining state prosecutions merely threatened, how much more cogent are they to prevent federal interference with proceedings once begun. **

"The consequences of exercising the equitable power here invoked are not the concern of a merely doctrinaire allegiance to protect the proper sphere of the states in enforcing their criminal law. If we were to sanction this intervention, we would expose every state criminal prosecution to insupportable disruption. Every question of procedural due process of law -- with its far-flung and undefined range -- would invite a flooding movement against the system of state courts by resort to the Federal Form, with review if need be to this Court, to determine the issue. **

"** A proper respect for those relations requires that the judgment below be affirmed."

To these decisions quoted from by the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit I would add: [citations]. While acknowledging always that the controlling opinion of Mr. Chief Justice Stone in the Jeannette case remains the landmark upon which the other cases are chiefly based.

I am not unmindful of the fact that the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in [citations] expressed the idea that Jeannette had been modified. The later case of [citations] amply expressed no doubt about the binding force of Jeannette. Also it is worthy of note that the only appellate court referring to Jeannette v. Davis does so with disapproval, [citations]. Moreover, in the instant case no before the court the petitioner is being prosecuted, which was not the case in Jeannette supra.

The treatment given Jeannette by the Supreme Court in the last few
years, in my opinion, destroys all doubt concerning the continued authority of *Jaeger v. Mervin*.

I find that the Supreme Court has cited *Jaeger v. Mervin*, three times since *Mervin v. Levy*, and has affirmed in a per curiam opinion a decision of the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit which cited *Jaeger v. Mervin* twice.

In *Joyce v. Fendenbarg*, 347 U.S. 533, *Jaeger v. Mervin* was cited in a concurring opinion by Mr. Justice Black in support of a different point from that under consideration. *Jaeger v. Mervin* was also cited in support of another point by the majority opinion in *Mervin v. Joyce*, 1961, 363 U.S. 167, 171, and by the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Frankfurter, ib. at page 205.

Some of the language of the Court in its opinion in *Mervin v. Joyce* makes a short discussion of that case desirable. At page 183 of 363 U.S. this statement is made: 'It is no answer that the state has a law which if enforced would give relief. The federal remedy is supplementary to the state remedy, and the latter need not be first sought and refused before the federal one is invoked. Hence the fact that Illinois by its constitution and laws outlawed searches and seizures is no bar to the present suit in the federal court."

It has long been recognized that where a plaintiff is vouchsafed rights in a federal forum or in a state forum, he has the right to choose which forum he will select for the vindication of his rights. Cf. a case which went up from this Court, *Wholey, et al v. Teamster's Union, Inc.*, 9 Cir., 1949, 175 F. 2d 977; same case in State Court of Mississippi, *Jimmie Teamster, Inc. v. Gillis, et al.*, 52 Miss., 41 So. 2d 5. But the quoted holding is not contrary in any way with the principles of *Jaeger v. Mervin* and *Stefanelli*. In each of those cases the effort was to induce the federal court to intervene in state court action before that action had been brought to a conclusion. As long as *Jaeger v. Mervin* and *Stefanelli* stand such a course may not be followed.

Thus *Jaeger v. Mervin* and *Stefanelli* do still stand and is clearly demonstrated in the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court a week after *Mervin v. Joyce*, *Wilson v. Schmittler, et al.*, Feb. 27, 1961, 365 U.S. 311; *Schmittler, et al v. Federal Narcotic Agency* who had arrested Wilson under circumstances which made them apprehensive that the evidence seized by them incident to the arrest would not be usable in a federal prosecution. They delivered Wilson, therefore, to the authorities of Cook County, Illinois, where Wilson was indicted. After the state court had denied Wilson's motion for suppression of the evidence he brought action in the United States District
Court to enjoin the use of the evidence and the federal officers from testifying at the criminal trial in the state court. The District Court granted the motion to dismiss the action and on appeal the Court of the Seventh Circuit affirmed, 275 F. 2d 932. The Court of Appeals cited Jeannette as authority for this statement: "Congress and the federal judiciary generally have refrained from interfering with the internal affairs of the states in the administration of justice, subject to review by federal courts of any federal questions involved. (P. 934.) It further cited Jeannette as authority for the statement: The imminence of a trial on a narcotics charge is not such irreparable injury as demands injunctive relief under principles of judicial supervision.

The Supreme Court affirmed, citing both Jeannette and Stefanelli, using this language at pp. 331-336:

... that court (the Illinois State Court) whose jurisdiction first attached, retains jurisdiction over this matter to the exclusion of all other courts — certainly to the exclusion of the federal District Court — until its duty has been fully performed, Pena v. Peck, 172 U.S. 148, 150; Puck v. Jeannette, 173 U.S. 612, 624-625, and it can determine this matter as well as, if not better than, the federal court. If, at the original trial, the Illinois court adheres to its interlocutory order on the suppression issue to petitioner's prejudice, he has an appeal to the Supreme Court of that state, and a right, if need be, to petition for review by this Court for any federal questions involved. Inwood v. City of Jeannette, 319 U.S. 157, 159. It is therefore clear that petitioner has a plain and adequate remedy at law in the criminal case pending against him in the Illinois court.

There is still another cardinal reason why it was proper for the District Court to dismiss the complaint: a live in the jurisdiction of two sovereignties. Each has its own system of courts to interpret and enforce its law, although in common territory. These courts could not perform their respective functions without embarrassing conflicts unless rules were adopted to avoid them. Such rules have been adopted. One of them is that an accused 'should not be permitted to use the machinery of one sovereignty to obstruct his trial in the courts of the other, unless the necessary operation of such machinery presents his having a fair trial.' Ponsi v. Pease, 256 U.S. 254, 260. Another is that federal courts should not exercise their discretionary power 'to interfere with or embarrass threatened
proceedings in state courts save in those exceptional cases which call for the interposition of a court of equity to prevent irreparable injury which is clear and imminent. ... * * * 

... if we were to sanction this intervention, we would expose every state criminal prosecution to insupportable disruption. ... Every question of procedural due process of law -- with its far-flung and undefined range -- would invite a flanking movement against the system of state courts by resort to the federal forum, with review if need be by this Court, to determine the issue. Asserted unconstitutionality in the impanelling and selection of the grand and petit juries, in the failure to appoint counsel, in the admission of a confession, in the creation of an unfair trial atmosphere, in the misconduct of the trial court (and, we may add, in the ruling of motions to suppress evidence, and in ruling the competency of witnesses and their testimony) -- all would provide ready opportunities, which conscientious counsel might be bound to employ, to subvert the orderly effective prosecution of local crime in local courts. To suggest these difficulties is to recognize their solution. * * * 

Mr. Justice Stewart concurred specially in the decision, using these words:


*Rusche v. Tallinow*, Feb. 27, 1951, 365 U.S. 460, was not unlike *Wilson v. Rehnquist*, et al., supra, in its facts, the use of evidence obtained by wire tapping in a prosecution in a State court. The District Judge to which the two cases had been presented refused to grant injunctive relief, and the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit affirmed, 277 F. 2d 730. In that case the Court relied on both *Rehnquist* and *Stefanelli* as binding authority, and the Supreme Court affirmed in a per curiam opinion reading: "The judgment is affirmed on the authority of *Rehnquist v. Jesse*, 344 U.S. 199, and *Stefanelli v. Sigard*, 342 U.S. 117.

From these most recent decisions of the Supreme Court I conclude that, without doubt, *Jeannette* and *Stefanelli* correctly state the law which has through the years been considered binding upon the Supreme Court in dealing with efforts to induce the federal courts to interfere in state
prosecutions except under the most unusual circumstances. By holding with respect to the quoted statute governing habeas corpus is buttressed by those time honored principles governing State-Federal relationships.

For these reasons an order will be entered denying the writ, but retaining jurisdiction of the case for any matters that might arise in it in the future.

This, the 1st day of July, 1961.

S. C. MIZE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
URGENT 7-7-61 9-45 PM MST JWC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S LOS ANGELES AND NEW ORLEANS

FROM SAC, PHOENIX (157-24/1) 1-P

FREEDOM RIDERS NISEI
FREEBUS, RM, CR. RELATE SEVEN SIX, LAST, AND NO TEL SEVEN SEVEN
INSTANT. INFORMATION TODAY LEARNED

LEFT TUCSON, ARIZONA ALONE VIA PLANE AT ONE FIFTY-FIVE PM SEVEN
SIX, LAST, FOR LOS ANGELES WHERE SHE WILL JOIN GROUP WHO WILL FLY
TO UNDETERMINED POINT IN SOUTH. HER TRIP FIANCED BY UNKNOWN

MEMBER OF CORE, TUCSON.

AGE BORN

RESIDES

FATHER AND MOTHER

SHE IS CLOSE FRIEND TO

WHO IS NOW IN JAIL AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. PHOENIX INDICIES
NEGATIVE CONCERNING AND IMMEDIATE FAMILY. AM COPY
TO SAN FRANCISCO FOR INFORMATION.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 12-49 AM OK FBI WA-HFL
LA OK FBI LA SS
NO OK FBI NO JO

TU DISC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 17-70 BY 291839
URGENT 7/17/61 3:58 PM CST TEK
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-264/)
FROM SAC MOBILE (157-96/ 1 P
FREEDOM RIDERS, 2/16/64.
FREEBUS, CR, RM. CHIEF OF POLICE RUPPENTHAL, MONTGOMERY,
AL., ADVISED FIVE FREEDOM RIDERS FROM RALEIGH, N. C.
ARRIVING IN MONTGOMERY APPROXIMATELY THREE P.M. TODAY.
NO FURTHER IDENTITY KNOWN. [REDACTED] OF CORE, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED AFTER TELEPHONE-CALL TO
NEW YORK CITY, THAT THERE WERE FIVE FREEDOM RIDERS WHO HAD
ARRIVED MONTGOMERY THIS AFTERNOON FROM RALEIGH WHO WERE
PROCEEDING TO JACKSON, HOWEVER, THEIR IDENTITIES NOT YET
KNOWN AND ITINERARIES NOT YET KNOWN. NEW ORLEANS AND
BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.
AND ACK IN ORDER PLS
6-00 PM OK FBI WA RAC
c- OK FBI NO MBK
DID

3 JUL 12 1961

Rec'd 7/17/61 3:58 PM
[Signature]

[Redacted]
URGENT 7-7-61 11-14 PM CST WLM

TO DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC NEW ORLEANS /157-264/

FROM SAC MOBILE /157-96/ 1P

FREEBUS, CR, RM. REMYTEL TODAY. COP MONTGOMERY, ALA., PERSONALLY
CHECKED BUS ARRIVING FROM RALEIGH, N.C., WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

OF CORE, ADVISED TONIGHT ORIGINAL INFO
IN ERROR AND NO FREEDOM RIDERS PRESENTLY IN MONTGOMERY ENROUTE
TO JACKSON BUT WILL KEEP MONTGOMERY RA ADVISED OF FURTHER RIDERS.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 1-15 AM OK FBI WA NH

NO OK FBI NO JC.

TU DISCO

(JUL 17 79)
FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS 127-264

FREEBUS. REMYEL JULY SEVEN. TOTAL OF TWENTY FR WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY ARRESTED JACOBSON JULY FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN TRIED JACKSON MUNICIPAL COURT THREE PM JULY SEVEN FOR VIOLATION SECTION TWO ZERO EIGHT

SEVEN POINT FIVE MISS. CODE, ALL CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS AND FINE TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. NO INCIDENTS AT TRIAL. AS APPEAL

AGE [missing] FR ARRESTED WITH GROUP AT GREYHOUND TERMINAL, JACKSON JULY SEVEN WAS NOT TRIED WITH OTHER AS WAS TURNED OVER TO HINDS COUNTY JUVENILE AUTHORITIES WHO HAVE HIM IN CUSTODY. HE WILL BE HANDLED IN YOUTH COURT NEXT WEEK.

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY AS OF EIGHT PM JULY SEVEN - TOTAL ARRESTED ONE NINE EIGHT. OUT ON BOND SIX SIX. PAID FINES FOUR. RELEASED TO ATTORNEY ONE, NET IN CUSTODY ONE TWO SEVEN. ALL FR PRISONERS EATING AT JACKSON CITY JAIL AND HINDS COUNTY JAIL.

WA 40 AM OK FBI WA HFL

TU DIS...
URGENT 7-7-61 6-37 PM CST LM
TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS (157-331) 1P

OFFICER: Freebus. Eight P.M. consisting of three WM, four NM, and one WF

ARRESTED TRIWAYS BUS TERMINAL, JACKSON, MISS., SIX TEN PM, CST

JULY SEVEN. ALL ARRIVED BUS FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA., WALKED INTO

WHITE WAITING ROOM AS GROUP, WERE ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF PEACE

WHEN FAILED TO MOVE ON AFTER BEING ORDERED BY PD. NO INCIDENTS.

NAMES WILL FOLLOW BY TELE.

END AND ACK PLS

WA: 8-37 PM OK FBI WA RAC

TU DISC (20) JUL 12 1961
URGENT 7-7-61 5-13 PM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW ORLEANS 157-264

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 157-367

FREEBIE, KH, CR. RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPING DATED JULY SEVEN

INSTANT. LOS ANGELES INDICES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION

IDENTIFIABLE WITH

LATTER TWO ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO DEPART LOS ANGELES WITH

GROUP ON JULY TWELVE NEXT. LOS ANGELES SUBMITTING AIRTLEG

AND LETTERHEAD MEMO TO BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS TODAY LISTING

INDIVIDUALS SCHEDULED TO DEPART FROM LOS ANGELES ON JULY TWELVE

UNDER CAPTION QUOTE PROPOSED FREEDOM RIDERS TRIP

TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI LEAVING LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

JULY TWELVE SIXTY ONE.

NO TO BE ADVISED

HOLD PLS