

Why They Cry Black Power Outbreaks in Atlanta

sense of belonging to one human family can alone save this planet. But the time is short before hate shuts the doors. The time is coming when we will regret the billions wasted in Vietnam. The time is coming when we may regret the number of Negroes we have trained there in guerrilla war. There is hardly a city where the Negroes do not already dominate the strategic areas through which the affluent commuter passes on his way to the inner core. SNCC's hostility to the war is not disloyalty but wisdom. We cannot rebuild that sense of community so essential to our beloved country's future by engaging in a white man's war in Asia while a black man's revolt rises at home.

SNCC'S VERSION OF WHAT HAPPENED IN ATLANTA

We thought our readers would like to see SNCC's version of what sparked the Atlanta riots. Marion Barry of SNCC's Washington office gave the following account to the press Sept. 8 on his return from Atlanta where he was attending a SNCC workshop when the first outbreak occurred Sept. 6:

At approximately 1:15 p.m. two white policemen stopped a car driven by Harold Prather, a 25 year old Negro, who lived $\frac{1}{4}$ of a block away. The cops stopped Prather at Capitol Avenue and Ormond St. According to 15 or 20 persons who witnessed the incident, Prather jumped from the car and ran and was shot three times by one of the white officers. "Prather kept moving at a very slow speed and was fired upon again as he tried to get to his home $\frac{1}{4}$ of a block away," said one witness. He finally made it and fell on the porch.

Immediately after the shooting, a crowd of 150 to 200 persons gathered at Prather's house to protest the shooting. There were no SNCC people present. Stokeley Carmichael, SNCC chairman, returning from a radio interview heard about the incident over the radio and went to the scene. The people there were very angry. The local people wanted Carmichael to come back and help organize a peaceful protest demonstration. It was called for 4 p.m.

Witnesses Asked to Speak

At approximately 3:30 p.m. two SNCC people arrived at Capitol Ave. and Ormond St., the scene of the demonstration; 200 people were there. The local people had made their own signs and gone around in the various neighborhoods informing their friends as to what had happened. At 3:45 p.m. Bill Ware, project director for SNCC's Atlanta Project, and three other SNCC people arrived with a sound truck. Ware asked the assembled people what had happened and they began to tell him. Ware said the whole group should know what had happened and asked if witnesses would tell about the incident over the public address system.

Several persons began telling what they had seen. Police officers immediately moved in and told Ware to turn off the P.A. system. Ware informed the policemen that he wanted to stop rumors and make sure that everyone knew what had happened. The policemen immediately arrested Ware. Another SNCC worker asked if people still wanted to talk. The local people said "yes." The talking continued and police arrested the SNCC person. This made the crowd angrier. They demanded that police release the two SNCC people. The local people said that they would sit in the streets until the two persons were released and the Mayor suspended the policeman who shot Prather.

The policemen tried to remove people and arrested some who lived in the neighborhood. The arrests were immediately protested by the crowd, but to no avail. The people really got angry and started pushing some of the officers and several bottles were thrown. Mayor Ivan Allen arrived on the scene and brought with him 150-200 white policemen and an armored truck loaded with white cops, machine guns and other riot equipment. White officers with shotguns were stationed all along the street.

At that time Mayor Allen tried to lead the crowd to the Atlanta stadium some 4 or 5 blocks away. The crowd refused to leave their neighborhood. The crowd was also angry because all of the white officers had machine guns and shotguns, but the Negro officers had only their pistols. This really set the crowd off. Bottles, bricks and other objects were thrown at the white officers.

What the Protesters Wanted

Allen tried to talk to the people from atop a police car but they would not listen because the crowd wanted one of their leaders to talk and not Allen. The block leader who got on top of the car demanded that 1) white cops get out of there with machine guns and shotguns, 2) the release of all those illegally and unjustly arrested, and 3) the cops be fired who shot the young Negro. The crowd cheered the demands but Allen refused to answer. He refused to address himself to their grievances, at which time he was toppled from the police car. Then 50 to 60 cops rushed into the crowd and started hitting and pushing people. Mayor Allen then directed that tear gas be used to disperse the 1500 people who were on the scene. "Tear gas them or tear those houses down," Allen shouted.

All 400 to 500 officers began firing their pistols and shotguns without warning, both in the air and at the crowd. It was a terrify-

ATLANTA RACE RIOTS - THE "OTHER"

SIDE PRESENTED...

cont. from P. 2

ing experience. Unarmed people were assaulted by officers armed with tear gas, pistols, machine guns and shotguns. Never seen anything like it. Little kids, 7 or 8 years old were hit with tear gas canisters. Black women were clubbed to the ground. Anyone who was not fast enough was immediately arrested and thrown head first in the paddy wagon. Cops fired tear gas indiscriminately into the homes of Black people who were not even on the street. Little kids came out gasping for air. Cops went onto Black people's porches to beat and arrest them. During this period, several police cars were stoned, and several policemen were injured. During all of this, the attack was directed by Ivan Allen. He ordered little kids tear-gassed. He ordered white cops to beat and arrest black people.

SNCC's Role in the Outbreak

Now as to SNCC's role: 1) SNCC has only one project in Atlanta and that is in an area called Vine City which is on the other side of the town from the disorders. 2) SNCC has never worked in the neighborhood where the disorders took place. 3) It was the shooting of the young Negro by the white cops, then subsequent arrests of SNCC people that made people angry. 4) The local people themselves made the signs and got their friends together. 5) Stokeley Carmichael drove through the area only after the disorders began. 6) Most of the SNCC people arrived on the scene after the crowd had gathered and police were beating people. 7) The focus should be on Mayor Allen and his racist cops and not SNCC. At 11 a.m. that day SNCC members had gone to the Mayor's office with a complaint concerning police officials. At this time Mayor Allen refused to speak with the group and dismissed them by stating, "You're out of line in Atlanta which is known for its fair and equal treatment of all citizens."

October 17, 1966

Mayor Ivan Allen
Atlanta City Hall
Atlanta, Ga.

SMCC

Dear Mayor Allen:

I have for some time wanted to express my thanks to you for speaking forthrightly concerning so many issues, including this gubernatorial race. While your views have not been popular in many quarters, you nonetheless had the political courage to speak what was right. Your courage in the racial tensions of recent days were also to be admired.

I wish you success in the coming days of this administration.

Sincerely,

Alan Wexler

Alan Wexler
905 Rome St.
Carrollton, Ga.

7315 Beyer Street
Phila. Pa. 19119
October 18, 1966

Dear Mayor Allen,

Someday soon I hope to get to Atlanta and see the wonderful progress you are bringing to your city.

I note with pride the fine article in the New York Times this Sunday on your attempts to deal with the forces of Black Power and White Racism in Atlanta.

I am a teacher in a racially mixed neighborhood in Philadelphia. Daily my students point to articles in our local papers stressing strife and discord between the races. Philadelphia has seen its share of racial unrest, as has Atlanta. What can I tell my students - where do we start beginning to build harmony between all races? I expect no all-inclusive answer but what would you recommend, what advice might I give my students from you?

- 2 -

We have studied conflict in both Philadelphia, Watts, Atlanta and Chicago. I have encouraged the students to seek answers to this first "step" from social welfare and business leaders in Philadelphia. I told my pupils I would write to you in the hopes you could lend some light on the subject.

Please, I hope you will answer us.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Christy Saunders

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Donald Williams

Dear Major Allen,

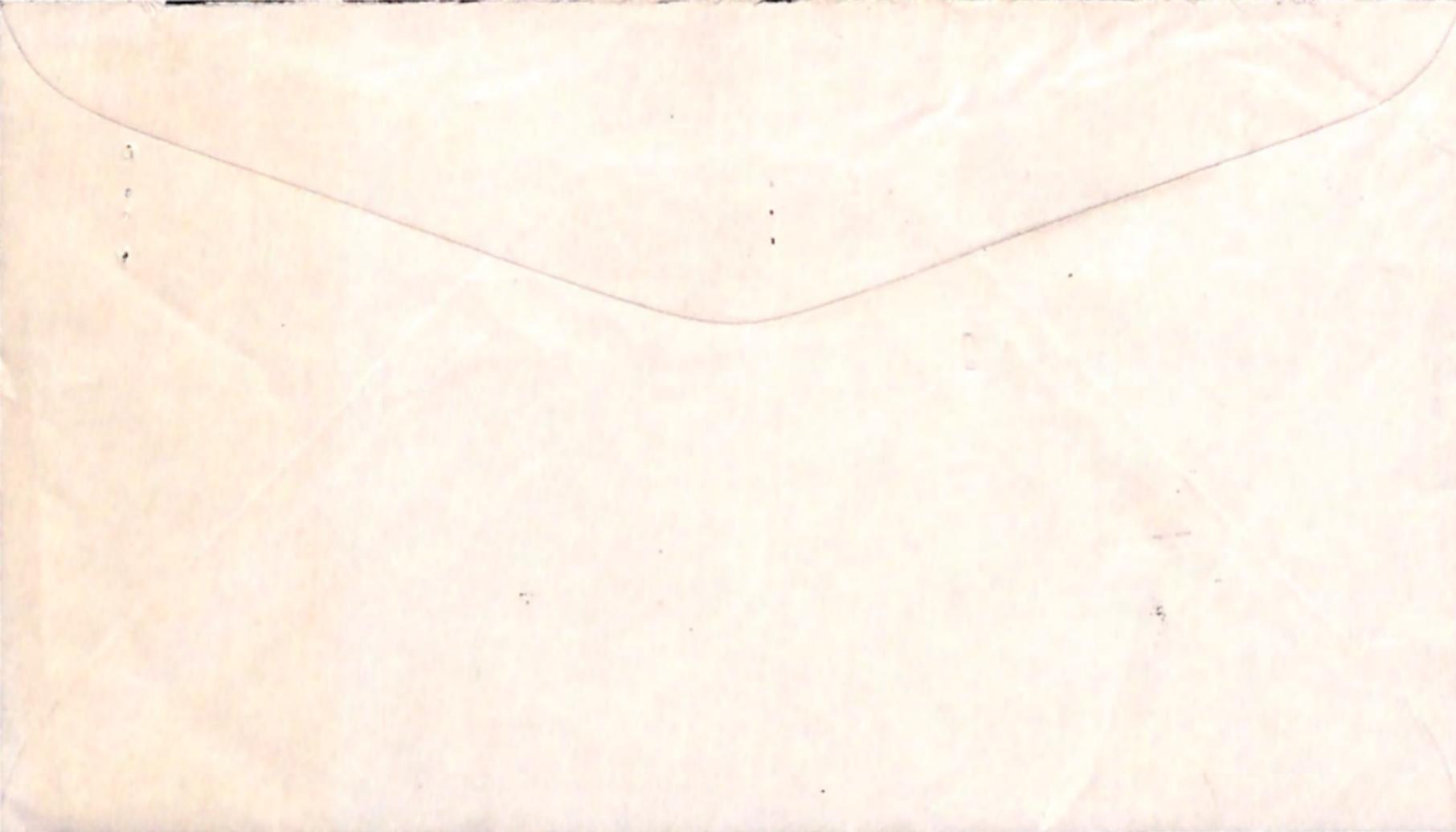
You're our kind of
Major! We had deep
pride in your courage
during the riots. And
thanks so much for having
the guts to say just exactly
what we think of
Aster. Keep up the
good work!

Sincerely, Mrs. P. D. Williams

SNCC



Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta Georgia



Office of the Mayor

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PHONE 522-4463

From Mrs. Ann M. Moses

L. B.

show this to
rel before you
put it in our disturbance
file -
a.

Memo

DATE October 7, 1966

From CHARLES L. DAVIS

To Mrs. Ann Moses

Dobbs House will not bill for the coffee we received from them on September 6 for the Police Department.

Party to contact or write Mr. B. F. Buttrey, Vice President, Dobbs House, Atlanta Airport.

C.L.D.

Bill

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

935P EST OCT 11 66 AA649 BA884
B AHC589 NL PD AH NEW YORK NY 11
MAYOR IVAN ALLEN
CITY HALL ATLA

STRONGLY URGE YOU INTERCEDE TO HAVE BLACK ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATORS
RELEASED FROM PRISON WHILE AWAITING APPEAL. THIS UNWARRANTED
AND DEPLORABLE CONFINEMENT VIOLATES CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION
AND MUST BE STOPPED
LROBERT L ALLEN JR CHAIRMAN AFRO-AMERICAN FOR SURVIVAL.

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax



114P EST OCT 12 66 AA400
SSG157 A NA236 PD 8 EXTRA NEW YORK NY 12 1250P EDT
MAYOR IVAN ALLEN

DIVA
Riot

ATLA

SHOCKED THAT YOU CONTINUE TO STIFLE LEGAL PROTEST AGAINST A
WAR WHICH HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS " MOST UNPOPULAR WAR AMERICANS
HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN". PROTEST AGAINST THAT WAR HAS BEEN STEADILY
MOUNTING. ACROSS THE COUNTRY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMPELLED
TO LISTEN TO THE JUST GRIEVANCES OF PEOPLE OPPOSING WAR, ESPECIALLY
BLACK PEOPLE WHO FIND THEMSELVES CAUGHT IN ANOTHER PHASE OF
VICIOUS CYCLE TYPIFYING THEIR CONDITION IN THIS COUNTRY IN
NO OTHER CITY HAVE OFFICIALS ACTED IN MANNER OF ATLANTIC OFFICIALS.
THE TEN PERSONS ARRESTED EARLY LAST MONTH AND STILL HELD WITHOUT
PERMISSION TO PUT UP BAIL CONSTITUTE AN ATTEMPT BY CITY OF
ATLANTA TO CRUSH PROTEST BY BLACK PEOPLE WHO REJECT PARTICIPATION
IN ACTS OF GENOCIDE AGAINST VIETNAM. THE VIETNAMESE ARE BEING

1438

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax



NA236/2

DENIED CONTROL OF THEIR DESTINIES AS BLACK PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY
ARE DENIED CONTROL OF THEIRS. WE DEMAND THAT THE TEN BE GIVEN
THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS BY ALLOWING THEM TO BE BONDED OUT.
URGE YOUR IMMEDIATE ACTION

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE 100 FIFTH AVENUE
SUITE 603 NEW YORK NY

JLM

FORM 100

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	BUREAU, OFFICE OR ROOM NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL
1 Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.		<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE
2		<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT
3		<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME
4		<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
5		<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> READ AND RETURN
		<input type="checkbox"/> READ AND FILE
		<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE
		<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY

FROM:	GWC	EXTENSION
DATE	10-7-66	ROOM NO.

REMARKS:

Thought you would like to see this;
as information only.

LAW OFFICES
WARD, MOORE & ALEXANDER
859½ HUNTER STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314



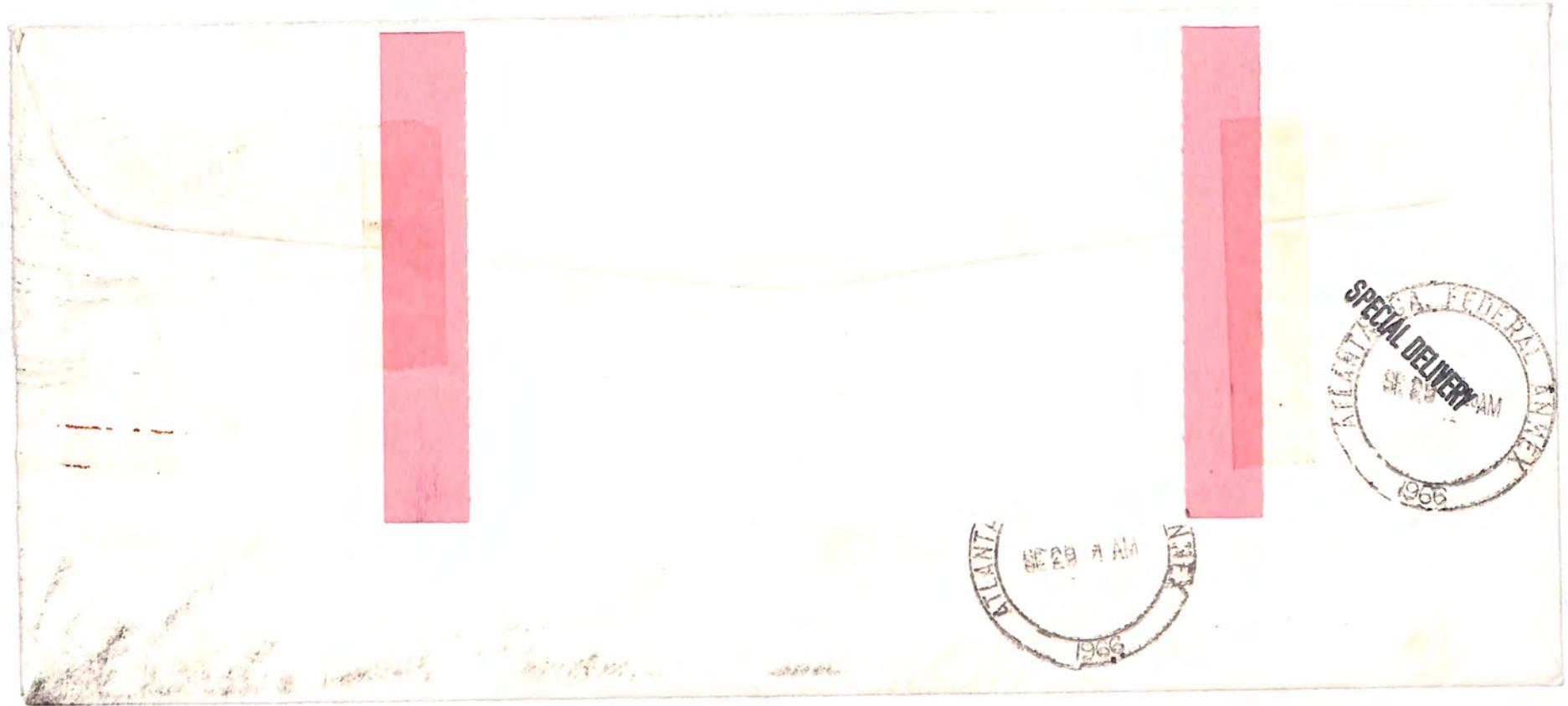
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Hon. Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor, City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

CERTIFIED
No. 847849
MAIL



POSTAGE DUE 10¢



ATLANTA, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SPECIAL DELIVERY
FEB 23 1966

ATLANTA
FEB 23 1966
NEW

Atlanta and LA

There are mayors and there are mayors.

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta has been lately in the news, his city having been the scene of racial rioting even though it is the most advanced of major Southern cities in the enlightened handling of its racial problems. Mayor Allen not only acknowledges the problems but concedes that his city has not progressed as fast as desirable in eliminating them.

In stark contrast to most Southern politicians, he testified in favor of the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, saying Federal law in this area was necessary; he has favored the open occupancy section of the civil rights bill which passed the House of Representatives.

Throughout the rioting in his city, Mayor Allen was on the scene, in the thick of it, literally risking life and limb.

He didn't remember a speech he had to give in another part of the state, excuse himself from duty and take off.

He didn't limit his efforts to the obvious cries for support of the police in the face of violence. He worked closely and constantly with Negroes and whites trying to restore order.

One has the feeling that if Mayor Allen of Atlanta were appearing before a Senate committee there would be no need for questioning concerning his leadership abilities, but that if such questions were asked, and no matter how severely phrased, he would have meaningful answers, for his city and for himself. He wouldn't plead helplessness.

There are mayors and there are mayors.

JOHN G. VANCIL
3422 E. 56TH PLACE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA



Air Mail

HONORABLE IVAN ALLEN
MAYOR CITY OF ATLANTA
CITY HALL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Sept 22, 1966

Dear Mayor Allen,

I write this note to you because, I feel a desire to tell you how much I admire you.

I am referring to the article in Newsweek of September 19, 1966.

I wanted to tell you I think it takes real courage to wade through an angry crowd and keep yourself under control and make them realize that violence and destruction is senseless.

Keep up the good leadership.

Sincerely
Mrs. Margaret McLaughlin
5742 Thelma St
La Palma, Calif

Marriott-HOT SHOPPES

5161 RIVER ROAD

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

J. WILLARD MARRIOTT
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

September 19, 1966

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

*and
Hunt*

Dear Ivan:

I thought the enclosed editorial from the Washington Star was a very good one and that you would like to see it. Many of us are proud of the stand that you have taken on Civil Rights. In my opinion it is the right stand.

I hope you get everything straightened out there for I know it is difficult. Next time I am in Atlanta I will give you a call.

Best wishes always.

Sincerely,

Willard

J. Willard Marriott

Enclosure

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 11, 1966

Dead End Awaits the Black Power Road

EDITORIAL

The arrest of Stokely Carmichael and two of his SNCC lieutenants on charges of inciting last week's riot in Atlanta may mark a turning point in what appears to be a struggle for supremacy between the moderate and the extremist elements in the civil rights movement.

The importance of the decision by Atlanta's Mayor Allen, who has taken a strong lead in behalf of Negro rights, lies in one simple fact. Public officials, assuming that the requisite proof is in hand, must be willing to prosecute a Carmichael or anyone else where a serious offense is involved. If for a political reason or some other reason they will not take firm action against a leader, how can they expect those in the lower echelons to respect and obey the law? And, of at least equal importance, why should anyone suppose that the moderate civil rights leaders will speak out and act against violence if the civil authorities are unwilling to do so?

This is a testing year, a year in which events may determine whether good sense or "black power" in its extreme manifestations will carry the day. It will be tragic if, because of weak knees in city hall, it should be made to appear that the rock-thrower and the Molotov cocktail are the wave of the future.

There is risk of oversimplification in discussing the moderate as opposed to the extremist wings. There is good reason to believe that a very large majority of Negroes do not support and are even opposed to the extremist tactics. This does not necessarily mean, however, that all moderates will condemn the extremists out of hand. Some of them may even derive a certain vicarious satisfaction from the excesses of a Carmichael or an Adam Clayton Powell, even though they know in their hearts that an appeal to black power, for example, can eventually lead only to a dead-end street as far as any perma-



'Trouble I got, man—what I want is progress!'

nent advancement of civil rights is concerned.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the results of a recent survey conducted by a respected polling agency in Watts, Harlem, Chicago and Baltimore. The questions were asked by trained Negro pollsters. And the responses revealed that most Negroes, even in the ghettos, want pretty much

the same things that most white people want. They want better housing. Not surprisingly, since they are the principal victims, they are worried about crime, and they are more interested in adequate police protection than in talk about police brutality. They want their children to have a sound, disciplined education. In Harlem only 2 percent of those interviewed said that school integration was their greatest problem. The real educational problem, in the majority opinion, is the pressing need for better neighborhood schools.

Again, a cautionary note is in order. It does not necessarily follow from the survey findings that most of the people in the ghettos are against violence in pursuit of their reasonable objectives. In Watts, for example, 48.4 percent of those interviewed think the rioting there helped their chances for equality in jobs, schools and housing. Only 23.8 percent believe the rioting was harmful to attainment of this objective.

The obvious inference from this is that the demagogue, the racist-in-reverse, will find his best opportunity in the ghettos and that this is why he makes his major pitch there. It should be borne in mind, however, that the ghetto is not synonymous with the Negro community in the United States. Many

gation of last month's trouble in the Anacostia area is a case in point.

That affair, involving a clash between Negroes and police, has been under study by a group of prominent citizens appointed by Commissioner Tobriner. Its co-chairman is Sterling Tucker, a respected Negro leader.

The study group has reached no conclusions. In fact, it is just beginning the job of drafting its report. Yet Adam Clayton Powell, whose position in Congress entitles one to expect something better from him, has charged into print with the accusation that the investigation is a "whitewash" and that the committee has too many "mild-mannered Negroes." Following this lead, Julius Hobson, who heads the group known as ACT, paid his respects to "pasteurized Negroes" on the committee who, he said, would sell other Negroes short "for a few pieces of silver." To the extent that anyone in Washington takes Powell and Hobson seriously, this sort of demagogic prejudgment is as harmful as it is outrageous. And it should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

Although not aimed specifically at the Powell-Hobson combination, the executive board of the District chapter of the NAACP has just approved a resolution which is a reflection of responsible thinking by moderate leadership.

The resolution, offered by H. Carl Moultrie, president of the local branch, said that the NAACP "must condemn with equal vigor the gathering of crowds to protest the arrest of an individual, or individuals, as it does any form of police brutality." If witnesses think the police are guilty of brutality in making an arrest, the resolution continued, there are appropriate avenues, including the NAACP, through which corrective action can be sought. But "violence on the part of a person, or persons, or groups of persons, must be unequivocally condemned." The resolution ended with an expression of hope that "all other organizations do the same as we in calling for law and order."

So far the call from other organizations has been considerably less than deafening. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, however, has just denounced "black power" in any context of violence. As the struggle within the civil rights movement shapes up, and if public authorities follow Atlanta's example in cracking down on violence and incitement to violence, the country should hear before long from other moderate voices.

For if one thing is clear, it is that future progress in civil rights depends upon co-operation within the framework of law by whites and Negroes whose dedication to equal treatment and equal opportunity is genuine rather than opportunistic. If anyone doubts this, let him look at what is happening to the 1966 civil rights bill in the Senate.

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The obvious inference from this is that the demagogue, the racist-in-reverse, will find his best opportunity in the ghettos and that this is why he makes his major pitch there. It should be borne in mind, however, that the ghetto is not synonymous with the Negro community in the United States. Many Negroes do not live in ghettos. The moderate Negro leader, however, has a responsibility to help alleviate the conditions in the ghetto. And he also has a responsibility to stand up and be counted in opposition to those who seek to exploit the distress in the ghettos for purposes of their own—from motives which are at best dubious and which in the long run can only retard the drive of the Negro for his equal and rightful place in the American society.

Here in Washington, the investi-

ample in cracking down on violence and incitement to violence, the country should hear before long from other moderate voices.

For if one thing is clear, it is that future progress in civil rights depends upon co-operation within the framework of law by whites and Negroes whose dedication to equal treatment and equal opportunity is genuine rather than opportunistic. If anyone doubts this, let him look at what is happening to the 1966 civil rights bill in the Senate.

There certainly is nothing to be gained in the future by following those who think or who pretend to think of progress in terms of black power, and who talk nonsense about burning down the city to get what they want.

An important thing for everyone to remember is that gains can be lost. And one way to reverse the national mood which has produced so many very substantial civil rights gains is to enlist an army under the racist banner of hot-heads who want the Negro to go it alone.

LLOYD W. TAGGART
BOX 560
CODY, WYOMING

September 12, 1966

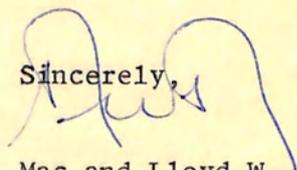
The Honorable Ivan Allen
Mayor
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

We are disturbed to read in the news of the rioting and unrest in Atlanta. We are proud of your courage in the face of the mob but we are also concerned with your safety. You have waged an enlightenment campaign to better the plight of the negro in Atlanta. You have been recognized nationally for the job done. We are convinced your strong vigorous approach to violence is proper.

We can't vote for the Mayor of Atlanta but we sure support you.

Sincerely,


Lloyd, Mac and Lloyd W.

MEMORANDUM

September 13, 1966

From PAUL QUENEAU

To Ivan Allen

Dear Ivan:

I read in "The New York Times" about your many achievements and your recent "Civil Rights" troubles. Congratulations on your record to date.

Have you noticed the odd slant this newspaper (see enclosures) gives to "student committee". Surely it should always be "Student Committee" so as not to convey a wrong impression to the reader. Elsewhere in their columns capitals are judiciously used or not used, i.e., "Black Panther" and "Panther"; "police force" and "police brutality".

Best regards,

*note - Mr. Allen
wrote note to
him -*



ATLANTA NEGROES RIOT AFTER POLICE WOUND A SUSPECT

Tear Gas and Gunfire Curt
Angry Crowd—Mayor Is
Topped From Auto

By GENE ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Sept. 6—Rioting Negroes fought the police with bricks and bottles today and toppled the city's Mayor from the roof of a car when he attempted to calm them.

The police quelled the violence by tossing canisters of tear gas and repeatedly firing pistols and riot guns above the heads of the Negroes.

At least a dozen Negroes, two of them members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the militant civil rights organization, were taken into custody by the police.

The disturbance was touched off in midafternoon after the police shot and seriously wounded a Negro who was suspected of car theft.

Cry for 'Black Power'

Within three hours of the shooting more than 400 Negroes, including several members of the student committee, were rushing through the streets, shouting "Black power—police brutality."

One police car was overturned and windows were smashed in several others.

When Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. rushed to the scene and climbed upon a police car to talk to the rioters, they surged toward him and rocked the car again and again until the Mayor, shaken but unharmed, tumbled to the street.

The 55-year-old Mayor scrambled to his feet and then raced about the riot area, which is only two blocks from the new \$18-million Atlanta Stadium.

"Go home," he pleaded. "Please go home."

"Don't go—stay here and protest police brutality," said members of the student committee, who walked behind the Mayor.

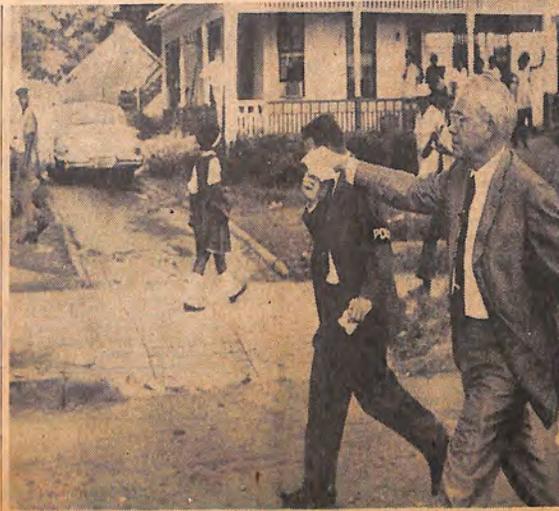
The police said Stokely Carmichael, the committee's 25-year-old chairman, had reached tree-lined Capitol Avenue soon after the shooting and told Negroes that "we're going to be back at 4 P.M. and tear this place up."

Two members of the student committee, Willie Ware and Bob Walton, were taken into custody by the police while touring the area in a sound truck, urging Negroes to gather to protest the shooting.

"They were bringing different people into the area," Sgt. D. J. Perry, a Negro police officer, told newsmen, "and they were saying that the man had been shot while handcuffed and that he was murdered by white police."

The police denied the accusations. The wounded man, Harold Louis Prather, was reported by a spokesman at Grady Memo-

Continued on Page 38, Column 2



ATLANTA MAYOR AT RIOT SCENE: Mayor Ivan Allen Jr., right, holding handkerchief after police used tear gas, gestures to Negro residents to enter their homes. Earlier, he had been toppled from a patrol car after he had mounted it to address an angry crowd.

ATLANTA NEGROES BATTLE POLICEMEN

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

rial Hospital to be in "poor condition."

'An Explosive Area'

"This is an explosive area and they [the police] come down here and shoot a Negro. Good God almighty," said Cleveland Sellers, the student committee's project and program director. "People here are just reacting to police brutality."

Other S.N.C.C. officials on Capitol Avenue during the rioting were Mrs. Ruby Doris Robinson, executive secretary of the committee, and Ivanhoe Donaldson, head of the organization's New York office.

In the beginning, the missile-throwing was sporadic. But after the police used tear gas to rout a group of bottle throwers, Negroes hurled volley after volley of bricks and bottles.

At one point, the police threw tear gas into a home, which they said had been a center of bottle throwing. A mother, her five small children and her grandmother were forced into the street.

The nearly hysterical mother, Mrs. Imogene Lindley, 22 years old, and the rest of her family, were taken to Grady Memorial Hospital in an ambulance.

Across the street from her house, a white sedan had been overturned and its windows smashed. A resident of the Negro district said that "some white fellows" had been in the car.

Three Negro men stood on the curb nearby and watched two white men walk past. The Negroes chant:

"It's gonna get dark after awhile."

The violence surprised Mayor Allen, one of the few Southern officials who has advocated civil rights legislation.

Except for tension in recent weeks between the police and advocates of the black power philosophy espoused by the student committee, Atlanta has fewer of the "police brutality" complaints that have heightened tension in other cities.

Atlanta desegregated its schools without incident five years ago under a Federal court order. Since then it has become known as one of the South's model cities in race relations. Atlanta Negroes hold nine seats in the state Legislature and freely patronize most of the city's restaurants, movies and nightclubs.

The rioting also stunned many of the city's Negro leaders. The Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., father of the civil rights leader, and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, an aide to the younger Dr. King, toured the area after dark to help head off any recurrence of the afternoon rioting.

BLACK PANTHERS PICKET A SCHOOL

Anti-Integration Party Would
Boycott P.S. 139 in Harlem

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Harlem's recently formed Black Panther party, an anti-integration group of articulate young militants, staged its first direct-action demonstration yesterday—picketing a local school. Twelve of its members were promptly arrested. The charges included disorderly conduct.

Representing what appears to be one of the most enthusiastic of Harlem's youth-oriented "black power" organizations, the Black Panther members are attempting to organize a boycott of the old and decrepit Public School 139, on 139th Street between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

"Many of the brothers [party members] went to this school," a party official said as he watched a picket line of 15 in the afternoon that replaced the demonstrators arrested during the morning.

Officials said 80 per cent of the school's 1,200 pupils attended, and said most of the absences were normal for the first day of school.

Their boycott demands include the placing of more Negro educators in supervisory positions, the teaching of African and Negro history and the promotion of the neighborhood-school concept so that "the administrative structure reflects the ethnic composition" of the neighborhood.

Parents' Position

The local Parents Association has long advocated similar reforms, but it does not back the Black Panthers, although some parents do. Also, pro-integration parents who are in a dispute with the Board of Education at Intermediate School 201 nearby do not want the new party's support.

Black Panther officers refuse to discuss the number of members, but observers estimate their hard-core enthusiasts at about 30, with almost 100 members in all. They say the group is popular among Harlem's young ultra-militants.

An amalgamation of convenience with the New York Congress of Racial Equality was broken recently when a Panther member got into a fist fight with a white CORE worker during a joint demonstration.

The party does, however, have the backing of the black nationalist Harlem People's Parliament, made up mostly of the African-robed Yoruba Temple. The People's Parliament interprets the Panther position on education as the first step toward the eventual total Africanization of all Harlem schools.

With basement offices at 2409 Seventh Avenue, the party got off to a running start with a series of mass rallies and fundraising affairs; the publication of highly detailed position papers; the inauguration of the Malcolm X Liberation School (for members only) and the boycott.

They look to the chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 25-year-old Stokely Carmichael, as their "elder statesman." They took their name from the black panther symbol of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization that Mr. Carmichael founded in Alabama in 1965.

The party is governed by a 15-member committee with an average age of 24, and plans elections of permanent officers

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The party is governed by a 15-member committee with an average age of 24, and plans elections of permanent officers in November. At present Eddie Ellis, 25, a former Haryou organizer, speaks for the group.

Leaders Write for Magazines

Like several of the party's leaders, Mr. Ellis is a freelance writer. He and Ted Wilson, 24, and Larry Neal, 27, also party leaders, have contributed to such organs of militant Negro thought as *The Liberator* and they plan to write for a similar magazine now in preparation called *Pride*.

Other leaders include Donald Washington, 30, a former aide to the late Malcolm X, and Walter Ricks, 27, an organizer for Haryou's Neighborhood Boards.

The party organizers sought to put together a visible entity "that will get something done in Harlem," one official said. It plans to run candidates for elections "eventually, and to influence all local elections from now on," he said.

The leaders declare that "organization brings strength, strength brings unity, unity brings power and power brings freedom."

The party gives tacit support to the Black Panther Corps, a black-shirted paramilitary unit that wears the shoulder insignia of a leaping panther.

S.N.C.C. ASSAILED ON ATLANTA RIOT

City Officials Show Anger,
but Criticism by Negro
Leaders Is Tempered

By ROY REED

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Sept. 7 — The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, chief advocate of black power, encountered mounting hostility today as a result of the Negro riot here yesterday.

White officials and state politicians placed all the blame for the riot on the student committee. A few Negro leaders added cautiously worded criticism, but others said a potential for racial explosion had existed in the riot area for some time.

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins promised stern official action to keep the student committee from inciting trouble.

"It is now the Nonstudent Violent Committee," Chief Jenkins said as he announced that the police force was strengthening its riot control organization. "We must and will deal with it accordingly," he said.

Several candidates for the

Continued on Page 36, Column 1

S.N.C.C. ASSAILED ON ATLANTA RIOT

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

Democratic nomination for Governor in next Wednesday's primary joined in the condemnation.

Ellis Arnall, the most liberal of the candidates and the election favorite, said the student committee was "shameful."

"I denounce black power, racial violence, insurrection and civil anarchy," he declared.

Stokely Carmichael, the 25-year-old chairman of the committee, who made famous the cry of black power, was singled out for severe denunciation.

Mayor Allen, clearly angered, said:

"If Stokely Carmichael is looking for a battleground, he created one last night, and he'll be met in whatever situation he cares to create."

However, some disputed whether Mr. Carmichael had created the battleground.

Dr. King Comments

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who was in Chicago today, issued a statement through his Atlanta office.

It said:

"It is still my firm conviction that a riot is socially destructive and self-defeating. On the other hand, while condemning riots it is just as important to condemn the conditions which bring riots into being.

"A riot is the desperate language of the unheard. What has America failed to hear? It has failed to hear that the economic plight of the Negro poor has worsened and that the promises of equality have not been met."

The Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc., recently studied the area where the rioting occurred and reported that the chances of an outbreak were "good."

It cited poor housing, dislike of the police, few recreation facilities and skepticism toward the city's promises of help.

Some residents of Summerhill, the scene of the disturbance, met today to draft a list of grievances to present to the city. Committees will go from door to door to gather complaints.

The Rev. Roy Williams, vice president of the Summerhill Civic League, contended that the student committee had "whipped them up with hate" yesterday. But he added:

"I have told our city politicians we were sitting on a powder keg. Conditions here are some of the worst in Atlanta."

The scene of the riot is a deteriorating neighborhood that has almost completed a transition from white to Negro. The student committee reportedly has worked there several months.

Yesterday afternoon, a city detective shot and wounded a fleeing Negro he was trying to arrest as a suspected car thief. Several hundred angry Negroes gathered and soon were joined by leaders of the student committee.

Ignoring the pleas of Mayor Allen, some Negroes attacked the police with stones, sticks and bottles. The police broke up the mob with tear gas and by firing guns into the air.

William Ware, the student committee's Atlanta project director, was charged with inciting to riot and creating a disturbance. He had entered the neighborhood in a sound truck and denounced the police. His bond was set at \$10,050 and he remained in jail today.

Sixteen persons were injured, several cars were damaged and between 60 and 70 persons were arrested during the rioting, which occurred on Capitol Avenue two blocks from Atlanta's

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Sixteen persons were injured, several cars were damaged and between 60 and 70 persons were arrested during the rioting, which occurred on Capitol Avenue two blocks from Atlanta's new \$18-million stadium.

About 750 city policemen were in the area and 300 state police troopers stood by.

A large police force patrolled the area today, but only a few incidents were reported. About 10 persons were arrested this afternoon when they refused to break up a street-corner "black power" rally.

Fire Bomb Thrown

A Molotov cocktail was thrown into a building at another Negro area about two miles away early this morning. The building, housing a tire company, was heavily damaged.

Four other less serious fires that officials considered possible case of arson were reported. Fire fighting was hindered because about 500 firemen are on strike.

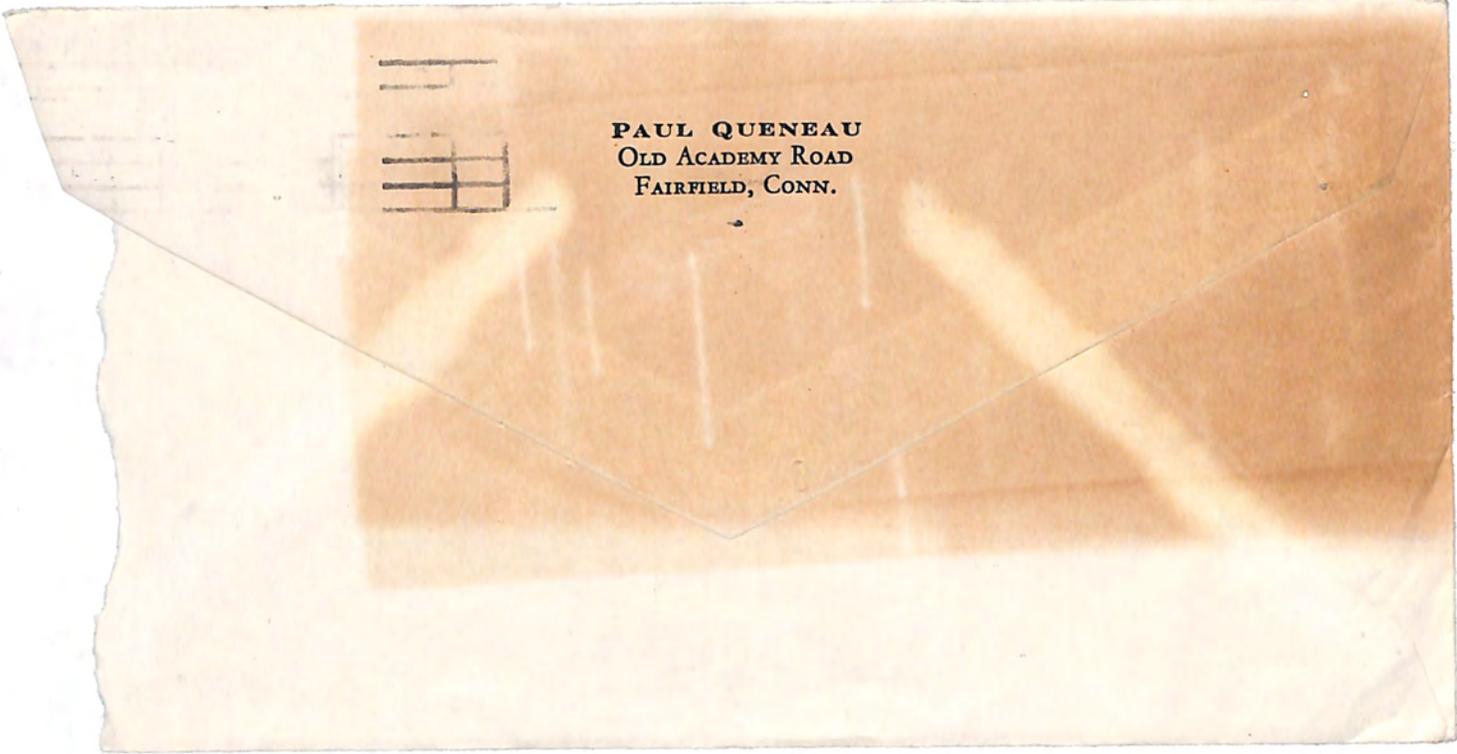
Atlanta officials never have been friendly toward the student committee, which has had its headquarters here since it was organized in 1960. But the attitude has become more hostile in recent months as the organization has turned toward black power and way from non-violence.

The student committee has been involved in at least two other disturbances in Atlanta in the last month.

First, a Negro crowd tried to free a committee worker who was being arrested on a traffic charge. A few days later, several committee members were among a group of anti-war demonstrators who tried to force their way into an Army induction center.



Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
3700 Northside Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia



PAUL QUENEAU
OLD ACADEMY ROAD
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

17 Sept 66
A²/_e J. R. HARRIS
S. E. A.

Most Honorable Sir,

I'm writing you with
the highest hope of you
understanding this letter.

While I sit here in my
tent writing this letter, I
"know" that I'm not only
reflecting "my" feelings, but
the feelings of hundreds of
guys serving over here, that
are from Atlanta.

These hundreds of guys
from Atlanta that are serving
here, not only for the "U.S.",
but for Atlanta, too.

There are very ^② few, if any
that sympathize with the actions
of Atlanta citizens.

At times when we aren't in
the field, we sit around and
have very strong arguments
about whose particular home-
town is the best, as it stands
Atlanta, is slowly losing its
very well situated image.

I am a "Negro", and very
proud to be away from such
a wonderful city as Atlanta.
Over here both Negroes and
"whites" have grown to love each
other, because "we" need each
other, everyday.

③
I'm married to a wonderful girl, whom I love dearly. My mother is a retired teacher, my father is a business man. And we all live in the area of Georgia Baptist Hospital. On East Ave.

Over here "we" fight for a "cause". What are they fighting for back home?

I'm a combat photographer in the Air Force, and I've seen many "young" fellows get wounded, a many more killed. They die for a reason. What's the reason back home? Is it pure ignorance.

(4)
When I left my wife, and family in July to come over here. I said "Pray for me," but it seems we (G.I.'s) are praying for them.

The news media is great. We read about the incident involving Patrolman Strickland and Mrs. Aason, and we also read about the outcome which was a good thing.

As for Mr. Stokely Carmichael we know about him to, ^{but} ~~but~~ what we feel about him, can't be written because of "postal laws" but put a stop to him and your troubles are over for ever.

3
Ask the people to give us some-
thing too come home to. Not a riot-
turn city.

I got an article from the home-
town paper (Constitution I think),
showing you in the middle of
a crowd. Six it took great guts
to do that.

As a leader I can and will
class you with greats like Gen.
Westmoreland, Capt. Carpenter,
and my great commander Lt.
Eric Anderson. I'm a member
of the 600 Photo Sq., headquarters
Tan San Nhut, AB, Viet-Nam.
And we all think you're doing
a swell job, Six.

so I can ask is that you
keep up the good work, put
faith in God. And this tragic
situation will cease.

I must go now my candle
is burning low, and I know you
have much more to do than
read my letters. So goodnight
Sir, and we're with you 100%.

Most Honorably Yours
A7e James R. Darris
AF 14904511
Det. 2, ComDoc AAUS
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96273

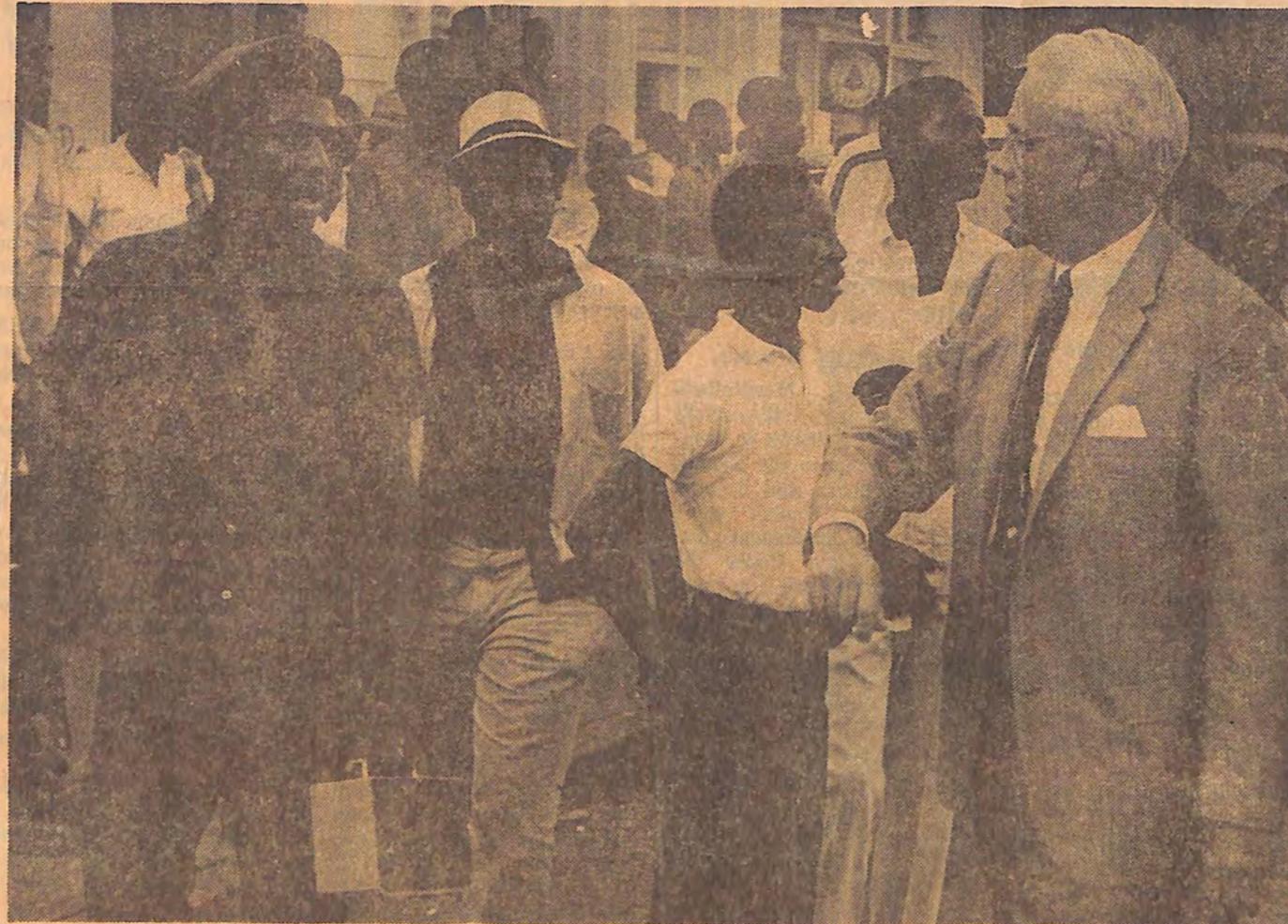
P.S.

As long as you're going to
be in office, you can always
count one vote, and that's mine,
Sir.

Larris

Please excuse such an informal
letter, but it's the best I could
do, Sir.

15 Injured as Hundreds of Negroes Riot, Toss Rocks at Police, Smash Cars Here



Staff Photo—Robert Connell

Defy Allen, Repulsed by Tear Gas

At least 15 persons — including four policemen — were injured Tuesday afternoon when hundreds of Negroes rioted near the Atlanta Stadium after being egged on by members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in the wake of the police shooting of a Negro auto theft suspect.

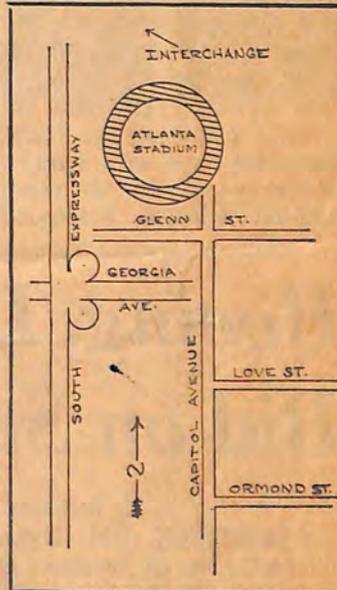
Sixty-three persons were arrested before the riot was quelled.

The rioters ignored pleas of reason from Mayor Ivan Allen Jr., who braved thrown bricks in his efforts to restore peace, and were halted only when city police fired warning shots in the air and discharged tear gas about two hours later.

As police reinforcements arrived in the neighborhood, centered on Capitol Avenue and Ormond Street SW, the officers broke out shotguns — which appeared to incense the crowd.

WHY THE GUNS?

“Why the shotguns? Why the shotguns?” the crowd shouted.



SCENE OF TROUBLE

In Middle Of Mob— The Mayor

By DICK HEBERT

A grim-faced Mayor Ivan Allen walked into the middle of jeering, angry throng of rioters Tuesday afternoon.

fect you.”
A number of Negro youths shouted in answer, “Kill the white bastards, kill the white cops.”

Some of the youths carried large clubs. Others rained rocks

Constitution reporters covering this story were Dick Hebert, Keeler McCartney, Michael Davis, Bill Shipp and Charles Moore.

and bottles at the officers, hitting some.

The mob started to break up only when the officers began firing shots over their heads and firing tear gas.

CARS OVERTURNED

At the peak of the riot, one police car and a civilian's car were overturned and members of the mob tried to overturn two paddy wagons. Police and the vehicles of white people were stoned as they drove through the area, and several windshield shields were shattered.

Shortly before midnight Mayor Allen surveyed the scene and said, “I think the people who live here have gone to their

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

this thing over peaceably.”

Standing shoulder to shoulder in the center of a chanting crowd of hundreds, Allen said through a portable megaphone:

‘LET’S GO’

“How about listening to me a minute now? How about letting me speak? I’m going to walk up Capitol Avenue to the stadium — and if you want to come, let’s go.”

Negroes repeatedly asked the mayor, “Why are there only white people with shotguns?”

The mayor answered, “In the first place we don’t need any shotguns, and I’m not here with anything. Ain’t nobody going to get killed and you know that.”

ROCK CAR

After the crowd refused to follow him to the steps of Atlanta Stadium and refused to hear him as he stood above them on the roof of a police car, the Negroes rocked the car and almost turned it over.

Allen was pulled down but he landed on his knees and climbed back onto the car.

At one point, a Negro in a red shirt climbed on top of the car with Allen and pointed a finger into Allen’s face, spitting out the words, “Black power!”

REPEAT CRY

The crowd took up the chant as its leader brandished his fists in the air. Allen stood watching grimly.

A few minutes later the Capitol Avenue area was torn by gunfire, exploding tear gas bombs and flying bricks, sticks and soda bottles. Allen still was in the midst of it, caught in a crossfire.

As newsmen and police scampered from the rain of bricks and bottles, Allen ducked behind the armored police riot trucks but minutes later was again approaching Negro groups to disperse them.

LIFE ENDANGERED

Later he scoffed at the idea that he had placed his life in danger.

“The only thing you think of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

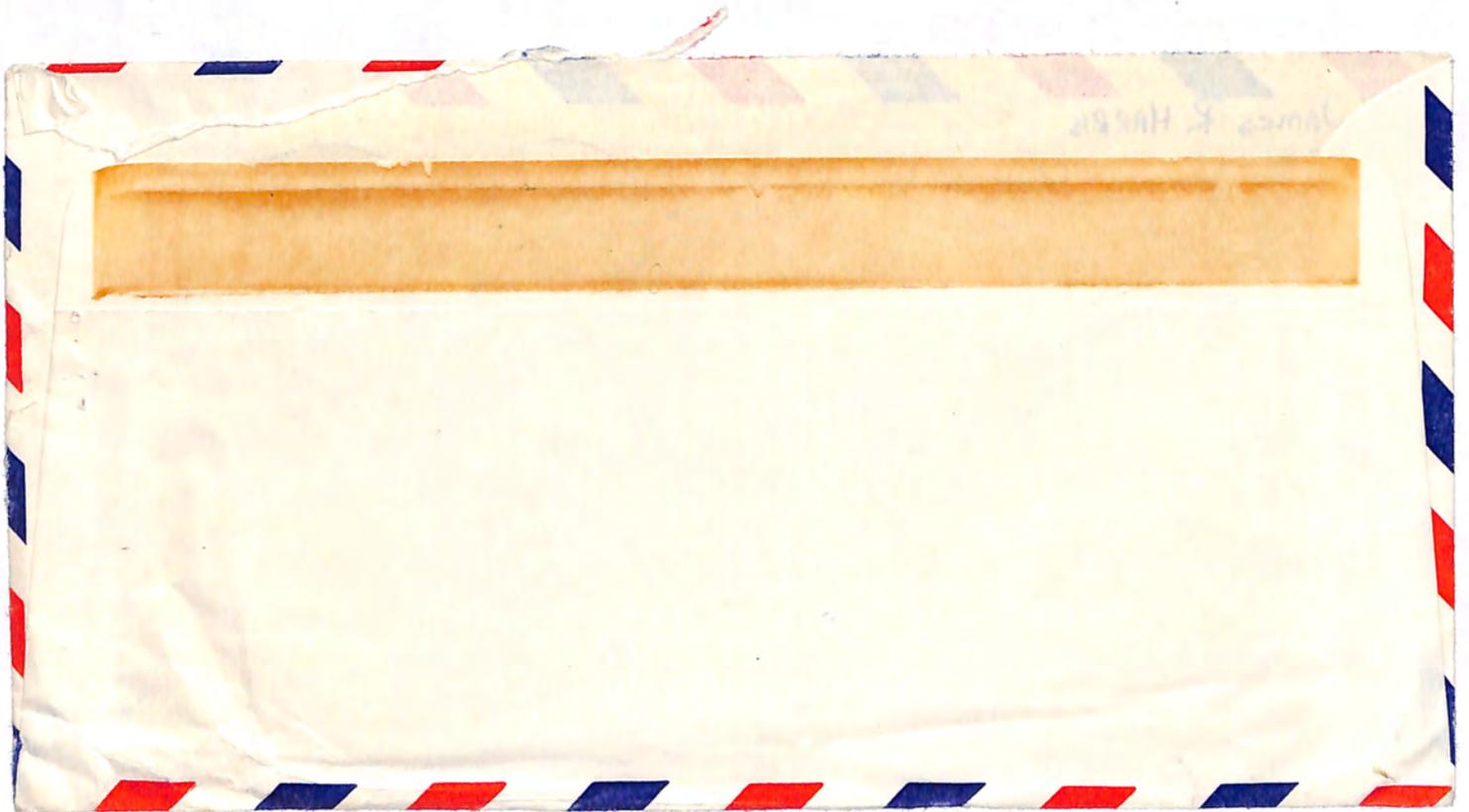
A/c James R. HARRIS
AF14904511
Box 998
Det. 2, Com Doc AAUS
A.P.O. SAN FRANCISCO
96273

96273
SEP 18
1966
AFO



VIA AIR MAIL

Office of Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
c/o Mayor Allen
Georgia State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia U.S.A.



James K. Harris

Office of the Mayor

TELEPHONE MESSAGE

To _____

Name _____

Telephone No. _____

- Wants you to call Is here to see you
 Returned your call Came by to see you
 Left the following message:

Rev C. H. Tracey
Secy
Dickinson

Rev. D. W. Jacobs
244 0663

Date: _____ Time _____ a. m. / p. m.

By _____

O.K. - here -
Dr. SAM WILLIAMS + MV 8-0206
PL 5-2352

on his way 5:25 P.M.
here Rev. Bickers -

Rev. R. T. Bussey -

here will ~~call~~ on his way -

here - Rev. Borders -

~~here~~ Ralph Abernathy - 755-9603
524-1464

ON his way 5:30 PM

~~Bishop Ernest L. Hickman
AME Meth. Church 522-7406
758-1693
OUT OF TOWN~~

here Dr. King, Sr. 799-3306
~~NO ANSWER~~ - on his way

here Rev. R. F. Foley - 622-0677
on his way

here ~~Mr. L. Gilliano~~ - 523-2079
on his way

here W. C. Williams - 755 0962
on his way

Please read, don't throw this
away without looking it over

Mr Allen

This is word for word that
was on the paper one had
on a bus. I short handed it down
and decided to let you know
how this is. If they had sense
They would clean their self
up and be deasant they might
get some where and be some
body. The police would not
have to arrest them if they
would be - have and act deasant.
not tear up property. The
white would be arrested if
they acted like crazy people
with riots. I did put the
word you when they put he
meaning you.

Signed

a Citizen of Atlanta
and Tax payer

Atlanta Ga
Sept. 13, 1966

Dear Mr Allen

I am white but I seen a page
of paper given out on whitehall
St. To colored people only

What All Atlanta Negroes should
know,

That what it headed off with.

- ① They think you are force them
to live in bad + segregated houses.
- ② Their children go to poor equipped
schools and our crouded schools.
- ③ They are discriminated against in
employment.
- ④ They think you have allowed a police
to shoot an innocent negro in the
back.
- ⑤ They say you have forced frustrated
negroes to resort to anger and
violence because you would do nothing
to end the police brutality in the
negro community.
- ⑥ you allow police to brutally beat
and illegally arrest women + children
who rebelled against this racism.
- ⑦ you have blamed S NCC a Civil
Rights Organization, for the

anger and violence that followed
when you would not listen to the
angry cries of suffering
negroes. (They still say)

But this is not all. Now you
have moved to silence the
Civil Rights group which spoke
up against his evil by illegally
arresting its chairman Stokely
Carmichael.

We cannot allow this to happen
to our people !!!!! (They say)

Here's what we must do:

Call the Mayor at 522-4463
and demand the release of all
negroes since Tuesday

Contribute money to see that all
arrested have proper defence.

Send to Atlanta Defence Committee

360 Nelson St. S.W.

Atlanta Ga 30313

Make your personal witness by
attending their trials on Sept 15
For more information call 688-0331

PERSPECTIVE

Photo: Rufus Hinton

ON THE ATLANTA REBELLION





"Business is business. I work with white men every day and I get along. But when they start fooling around with my brothers, that's it. I don't care anymore. Long as his skin's the same as mine, he's my brother."

—Atlanta Journal, Sept. 7, 1966

Photo: Julius Lester

PERSPECTIVE on THE ATLANTA REBELLION

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Text by Julius Lester
Photos by Rufus Hinton
Julius Lester
Jimmy Lytle

I.

In seeking to determine the cause of the recent rebellions* in Atlanta, Georgia, the mayor, city officials and the press looked no further than to the presence in the city of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and then closed their investigation. By attacking SNCC they joined the increasing number of government officials and newspapers who claim that the rebellions of this past summer have not been acts against a system that offers a living death to black men, but have been only the result of agitation by Communists and/or black nationalist groups. No evidence has ever been put forward to substantiate these claims. Yet they are repeated over and over again in the face of much evidence to the contrary. The refusal to accept the meaning of the rebellions of this past summer will only result in more disturbances of the same nature.

*We use the word "rebellion" instead of riot, because it conveys a truer meaning of what has been occurring. In none of the incidents of the summer of '66 did black people go into white neighborhoods. Their first target was always the police. Their second has been white-owned businesses in the ghetto. These targets have been chosen deliberately, because they are the most visible signs of oppression in the ghetto. These rebellions have been conscious political acts, just as the sit-ins and picket lines were conscious political acts. Demonstrations in the ghetto do not tend to comply with the acceptable means of protest. To use the word riot gives rise to images of black men running amok, without cause or reason. This image does the black man no harm, because he knows why he's throwing bricks at policemen. It does do a disservice to whites, though, who are not given the opportunity to understand.

II.

Atlanta had many warnings of something to come. In June 1966 there were street demonstrations in Mechanicsville, a black ghetto that is adjacent to Summerhill, the rebellion area. These demonstrations were organized by local residents to protest inadequate facilities. The police managed to quiet the residents and some temporary measures were taken to provide adequate playground facilities. In August there were two consecutive nights of incidents outside the Palladium, a black club, in southwest Atlanta, when black people felt that the police were unjustly arresting patrons of the club. In both instances they tried to free the arrested parties and run the police from the area. In one instance they succeeded.

The most direct warning to the city of Atlanta came in a report presented to the mayor in February, 1966. This report was prepared by the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc., under a Federal grant from the Urban Renewal Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Redevelopment. It was called "Social Blight and its Causes (with special reference to the blighted areas surrounding Atlanta Stadium.)" This area, in part, is Summerhill—the area where the rebellion occurred, the rebellion for which the Mayor can find no other cause than Stokely Carmichael and SNCC.

**"No grievances
justify
mob action and
insurrection."**

—Congressman
Charles Weltner,
Sept. 7, 1966

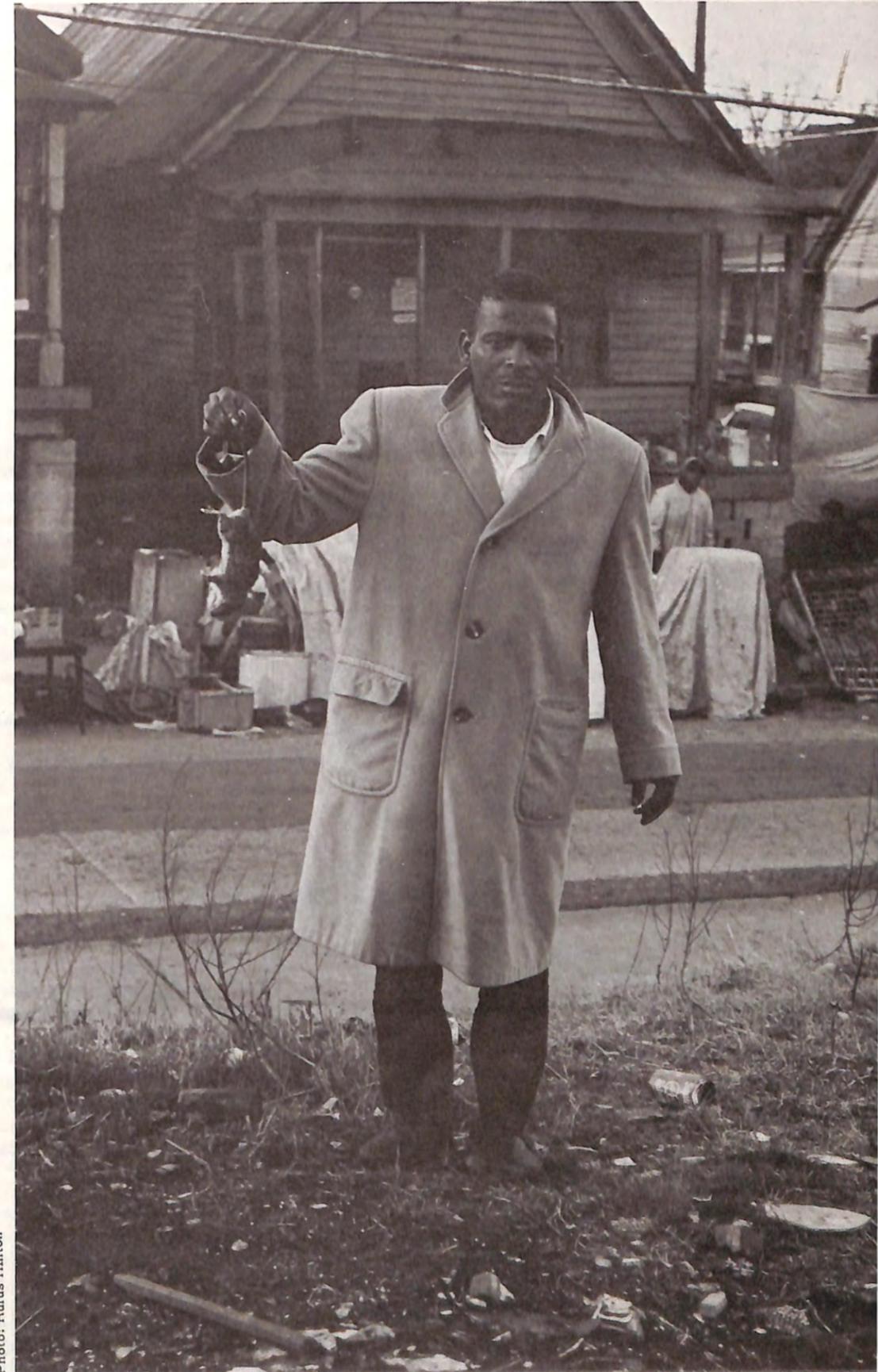


Photo: Rufus Hinton

III.

Atlanta, Georgia is hailed by many as the most progressive city in the South. The New York Times of September 7, 1966 says:

The city has been widely praised as a model for the South in its peaceful acceptance of school desegregation, and its two daily newspapers—*The Constitution* and *The Journal*—are among the most liberal in the region in racial matters.

Perhaps Atlanta is the most progressive city in the South because it, more than any other Southern city, resembles the cities of the North. It has its industry, its imposing skyline, an air of affluence, a symphony orchestra, an annual arts festival, a major league baseball team, a professional football team, and air pollution. If these credentials are not enough to qualify Atlanta as a metropolis of the sixties, it also has urban renewal.

As it has been exercised in most cities, including Atlanta, urban renewal is nothing more than evicting poor black people from their homes, razing the area and “renewing” it with high cost apartments, hotels, motels, and expressways. In Atlanta the Marriot Hotel, a deluxe accommodation for those who can afford to be deluxely accommodated, stands in the heart of what used to be a black slum area, Buttermilk Bottom.

Black slums are never anything to brag about...shacks, rats, roaches, garbage that spills out of the cans and into the streets because the Sanitation Department seems to collect more on a whim than a schedule. The shacks and apartments in the slums that black people dignify by calling home are usually rented from landlords who pocket the rent and refuse to make repairs. If he is ever carried to court for refusing to maintain his property according to the building and health codes, the resultant fine is so low as to encourage him to continue to do nothing. Eventually, these “homes” are condemned as unfit; the city pays the slumlord a healthy sum for the property (which he has intentionally allowed to deteriorate so it would be condemned and bought by the city) and the residents, poor, black powerless, are told they must move. The area is to be “renewed”.

This “renewal” is hailed almost as loudly as would be an announcement that Jesus was going to preach at First Baptist on the third Sunday. The newspapers proclaim the news far and wide. The Chamber of Commerce prepares a new publicity brochure. The mayor is interviewed on his way to the bank with his latest haul of graft from this “boon to the city.” The victims of this “boon”, black people, receive the heartfelt sympathy of city officials and are known throughout history as the “inevitable victims of progress.” (After all, didn't Jesus Himself lay the cornerstone for capitalism when he said, ‘And the poor ye shall always have with you.’?) But a few can't be allowed to hold back what is good for all, we are told, so they pack up their clothes and belongings and move into an already overcrowded part of the city. This is the urban renewal blueprint from city to city across America. Atlanta has followed it conscientiously.



Photo: Julius Lester

**"I don't care
how many buildings
they put up.
They ain't for us."**

—Resident of street in photo to author.



Photo: Julius Lester

**"I'm running this city...
There're a lot of people in it who're not very good,
but I'm running it."**

—Mayor Ivan Allen, Atlanta Constitution, Sept. 7, 1966

IV.

There was much excitement in the halls of the Chamber of Commerce when talk began about the possibility of Atlanta acquiring a major league baseball team. You can't be a big league city without a ball team and Atlanta wanted to be "big league". An 18-million-dollar stadium was built so that Atlanta could be. The black victims of this step toward progress were forced to move without any housing being provided for that which was to be destroyed. Like refugees from the conflagration of a war they didn't understand, they moved into Summerhill and Mechanicsville.

Prior to the erection of this house of progress, Summerhill was not considered a slum, although the trend had begun due to the changing employment opportunities and the aging of the houses. According to the Community Council's report:

This deterioration has been accentuated through clearance by reducing the available low-income housing units. This increased demand for housing has resulted in a further division of old houses into several apartments and in a more widespread doubling up of families. One of the most common remarks to our interviewers by long-term residents concerned how rapidly the areas nearest the stadium have changed since the clearance. The doubling up and increased pressure for housing caused "a good many of the stable people to move away." During the four months that we have been talking with people in the area closest to the stadium, the interviewers have observed an extremely high turnover among renters and a loss of homeowners... Many of the areas surrounding clearance seem to become little more than temporary quarters for people who are constantly forced to move. Thus, clearance and relocation, without careful consideration of the effect on neighborhoods, has a snowballing effect in the destruction of the surrounding areas.

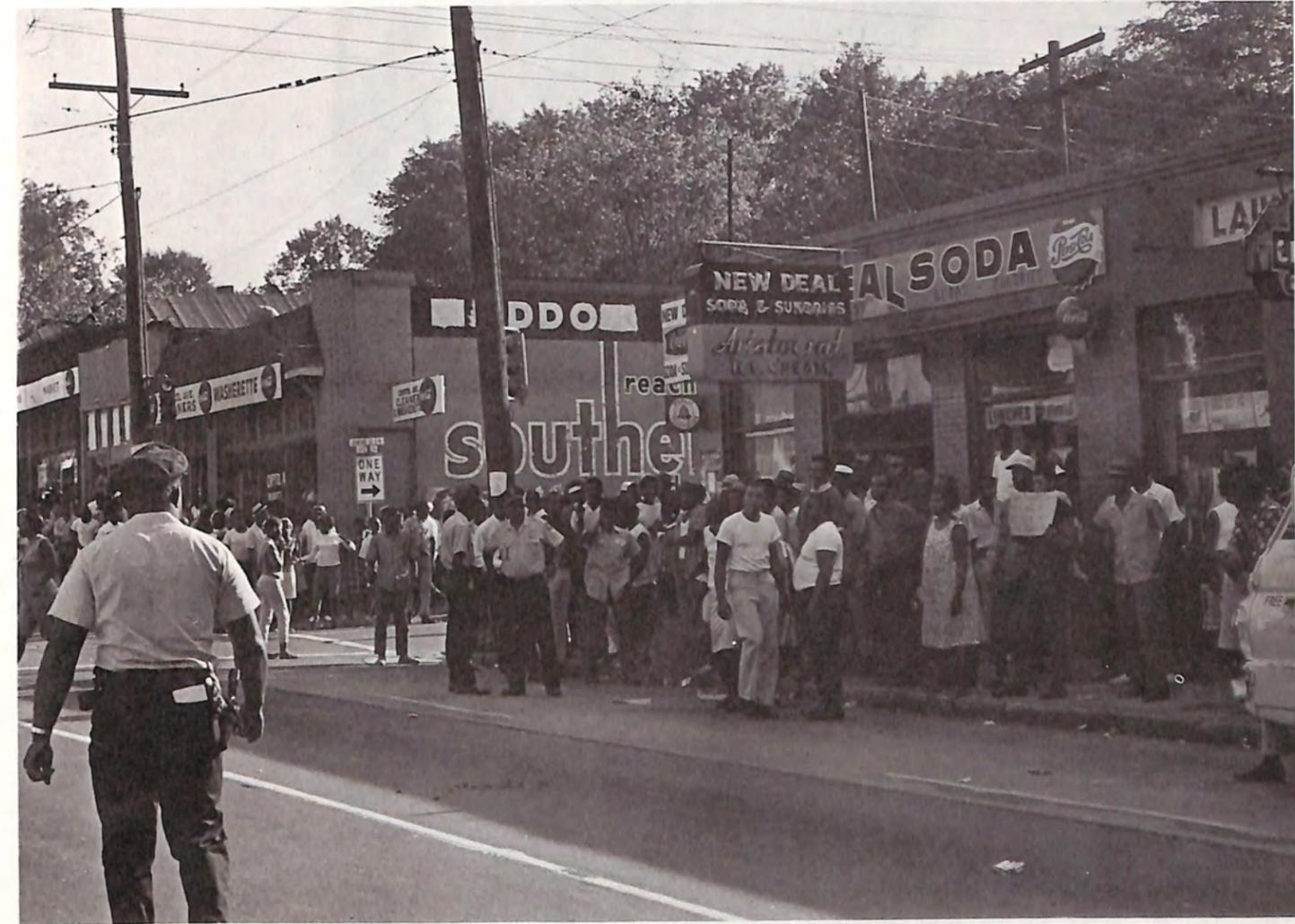
That is Summerhill, expendable, as black people have always been.

V.

To many, including Mayor Ivan Allen and Mr. Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, it is possible for someone to enter an area with a soundtruck, shout "Black Power!" several times and people will knock each other over getting out to the streets with bricks and bottles in their hands. If the Mayor and the press are to be believed, this is actually what happened. A rebellion, however, cannot be induced by some witch doctor named Stokely from the stone-age SNICK tribe. Rebellions happen because people know no other way in which to make themselves heard. Those who demonstrate with Molotov cocktails are not people who can go to city planning commission hearings and hear themselves discussed as an item in the budget. A rebellion is the language of those who must talk to the deaf.

The report by the Community Council was prepared in language that the Mayor could hear and understand.

In the area around the stadium 8 to 12% of the families have annual incomes of less than \$1,000. Another 15-25% have incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000. Education shows a similar pattern: 5-10% of the adults have never been in school. Another 20-30% have had less than 5 years of education. About one-fourth to one-third of the children live with only one parent. The infant mortality rate is between 40 and 50 deaths per 1,000 live births, twice as high as middle class areas. Their streets are unpaved; the schools are much more crowded; the enforcement of sanitation, housing and other standards is much less stringent; in many neighborhoods street lights are virtually non-existent...Coupled with the absence of services have been many unfulfilled promises to improve conditions. Bond issues have been sold on the promises of improved schools or streets or parks, but these services have not materialized. Public officials have stated their desires to improve this or that situation, but conditions remain essentially unchanged. It should be no surprise that most people simply do not believe the benign expressions of good intent made by local officials.



**"... our summers of riots are caused
by America's winters of delays."**

—Martin Luther King, Jr. Atlanta Journal, Sept. 10, 1966

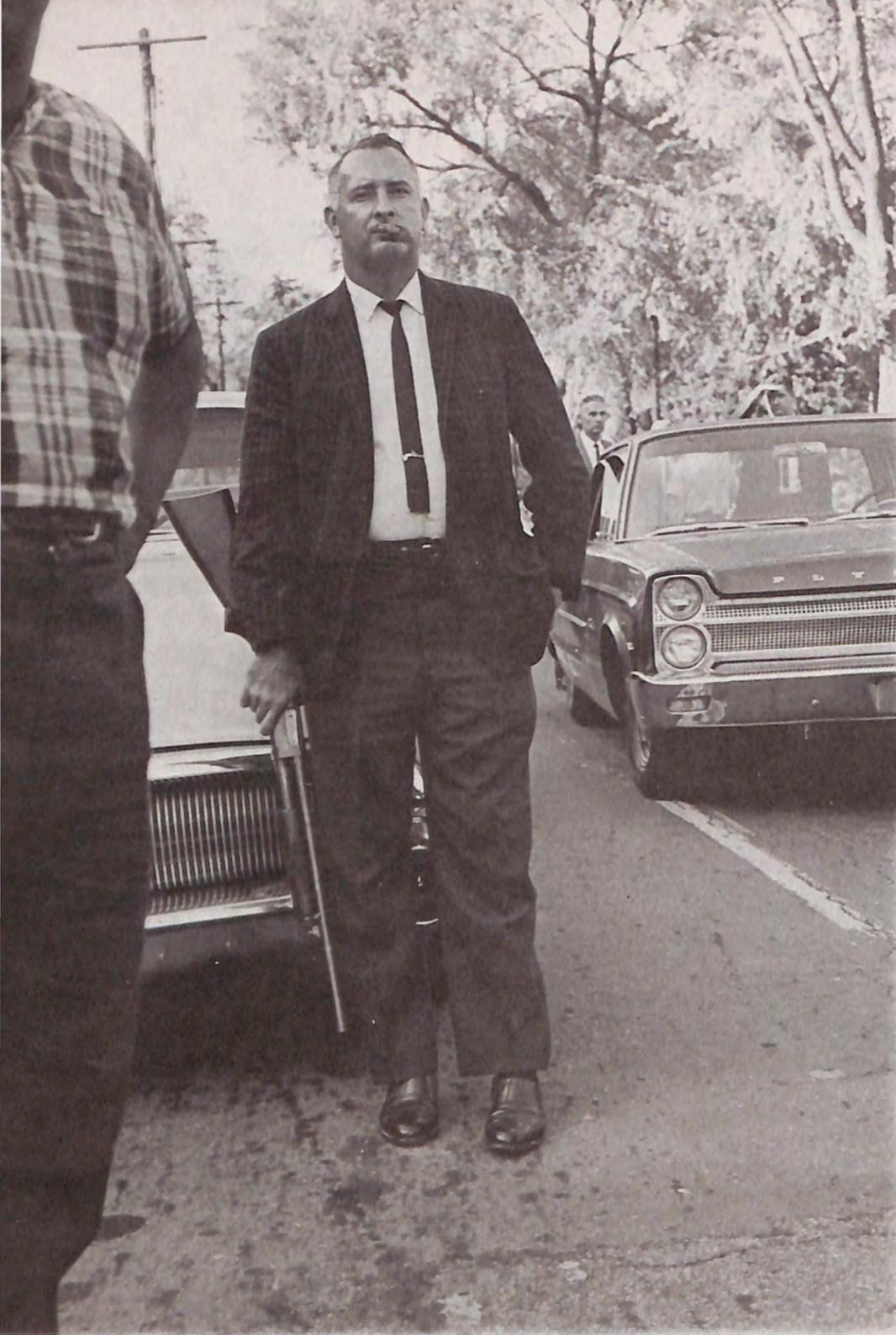


Photo: Rufus Hinton

"The Atlanta Community—Negro and white—will be making a sad mistake if it writes off Tuesday's disturbances in the South Side as a plot of outside agitators, to be dealt with by replenishing the police department's supply of tear gas."

—The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.
Atlanta Constitution, September 9, 1966

VI.

The summer was almost over and Atlanta was about to relax, because "niggers ain't never been known to riot in the winter." The day after Labor Day a white policeman shot a black man suspected of auto theft. (Given a chance he could have proven he had borrowed the car he was driving.) "The ambulance come to take him off and he lay down there," said Mrs. Marjorie Prather, mother of the victim. "My other son and this other police was about to get into it out there. He was saying, 'I know you didn't have to shoot him. You didn't have to cause this. You could have caught him cause he wasn't running that fast.' And some of the people told me that when the policeman shot him once, he said, 'Lord, let me make it back to the house. Let me make it back to the house.' I told the policeman 'You didn't have to do anything except take a long step to catch him, but you didn't even try. You were too busy shooting at him.'"

Thus, it began. How many other times had white policemen shot black men? How many other times had white policemen beaten black men and taken them off to jail? How many other times? But this time was the one time too many. In Cleveland it was not being able to get a glass of water in a bar run by a white man. In Watts it was the simple arrest of two men on a traffic violation. It's always something that has happened an infinite number of times before, but on one occasion it becomes the proverbial straw breaking the camel's back.

**"You go home and eat a big steak with mushrooms,
while we has to go home and eat sardines.
Let us go home with you."**

—Atlanta Constitution, Sept. 12, 1966



Photo: Julius Lester

VII.

No matter how many times the city of Atlanta and the press scream that SNCC was responsible for the rebellion, the black people of Atlanta know that SNCC did not destroy homes for hotels, motels, expressways and a ball stadium. They know that SNCC did not force these people to move into Summerhill, Mechanicsville and other already crowded areas of the city. They know that SNCC does not set the exorbitant prices black people are forced to pay for groceries in the ghetto stores owned by whites. Yet, Ivan Allen says SNCC is responsible for the rebellions. Those black men he has bought off with tea and cookies can say, as did the Rev. Otis Smith, "Our main concern is Stokely Carmichael. Whether or not we have a riot is up to him." The Rev. William Holmes Borders can say, "We've got to stop him before he stops us." Dr. O. W. Davis can say, "Mr. Carmichael is an albatross around our necks."

Like Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, Ivan Allen and the city of Atlanta are in a fiery furnace, but they do not feel the heat. It is not, however, the grace of God that keeps them from feeling the flames. It is their own inability or unwillingness to respond to desperation and despair. Rather than recognize this, which would be no shame, they launch a vendetta against SNCC.

Whether SNCC lives or dies is not important, because the black community will continue to fight until a society is created in which the black man will be able to fulfill himself. In that society there will be no place for the Ivan Allens, who think a city's image and progress can be separated from the people of that city.

Photo: Jimmy Lytle





Photo: Julius Lester

LAST MONTH							1966 AUGUST 1966							NEXT MONTH							
JULY														SEPTEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
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WED. **17** AUG.

Handwritten notes on lined paper, including the name "Henry Borden" and other illegible text.

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax



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MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR

CITY HALL

ATLA

WE PROTEST 1) ILLEGAL ARREST OF STOKLEY CARMICHAEL 2) ATTEMPT TO SHIFT PUBLIC BLAME FOR RECENT RIOTS FROM ESTABLISHED POWER STRUCTURE TO SNCC WHICH IS DOING MOST RELEVANT WORK TO CREATE NEW AND GOOD SOCIETY 3) ATTEMPT TO DESTROY SNCC BECAUSE OF ACTIVE AND STRONG DISSENT FROM ESTABLISHMENT

U OF M FO SNCC VOICE-SDS

875

*This was discussed
527367
Johnston*

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax



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THE HONORABLE IVAN ALLEN
CITY HALL ATLA

I AM GRATEFUL FOR YOUR COURTESY AND HOSPITALITY HOWEVER AFTER MEETING TODAY WITH YOUR FINE POLICE CHIEF JENKINS AND AFTER SPENDING THE DAY INVESTIGATING JUSTICE DEPARTMENT THAT SOME DIGOTED MEMBERS OF THE ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT ARE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRISES IN YOUR CITY. I AM DISMAYED AND SHOCKED AT THE VILE RACIST TYPE SUPERINTENDENT CARROLL AT THE FULTON COUNTY JAIL WHO WOULD NOT ALLOW ME TO VSIT THOSE PRISONERS. CONFINED THERE AS A RESULT OF THE REBELLION

THE REV A KENDALL SMITH CHAIRMAN HAPLEN CITIZENS
FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRESSIVE NEW YORK STATE BAPTIST CONVENTION
THE HOWELL HOUSE HOTEL ATLANTA.

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GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
AND CONSTABLES, INC.

P. O. ADDRESS
BOX 1813, ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30301

A Resolution

We, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables from every part of the State, in meeting assembled at the State Capitol, hereby express our deep concern over the disturbances in our Capitol City in recent days by persons not really concerned with the welfare of all our citizens.

As Judges and Law Enforcement Officers, we deplore any violent rupture in the peaceful life of all people within our State.

Particularly, we wish to commend the Honorable IVAN ALLEN, JR., as Mayor of the City of Atlanta, for his forthright and courageous stand in this matter, and for his outstanding leadership and personal command of the situation.

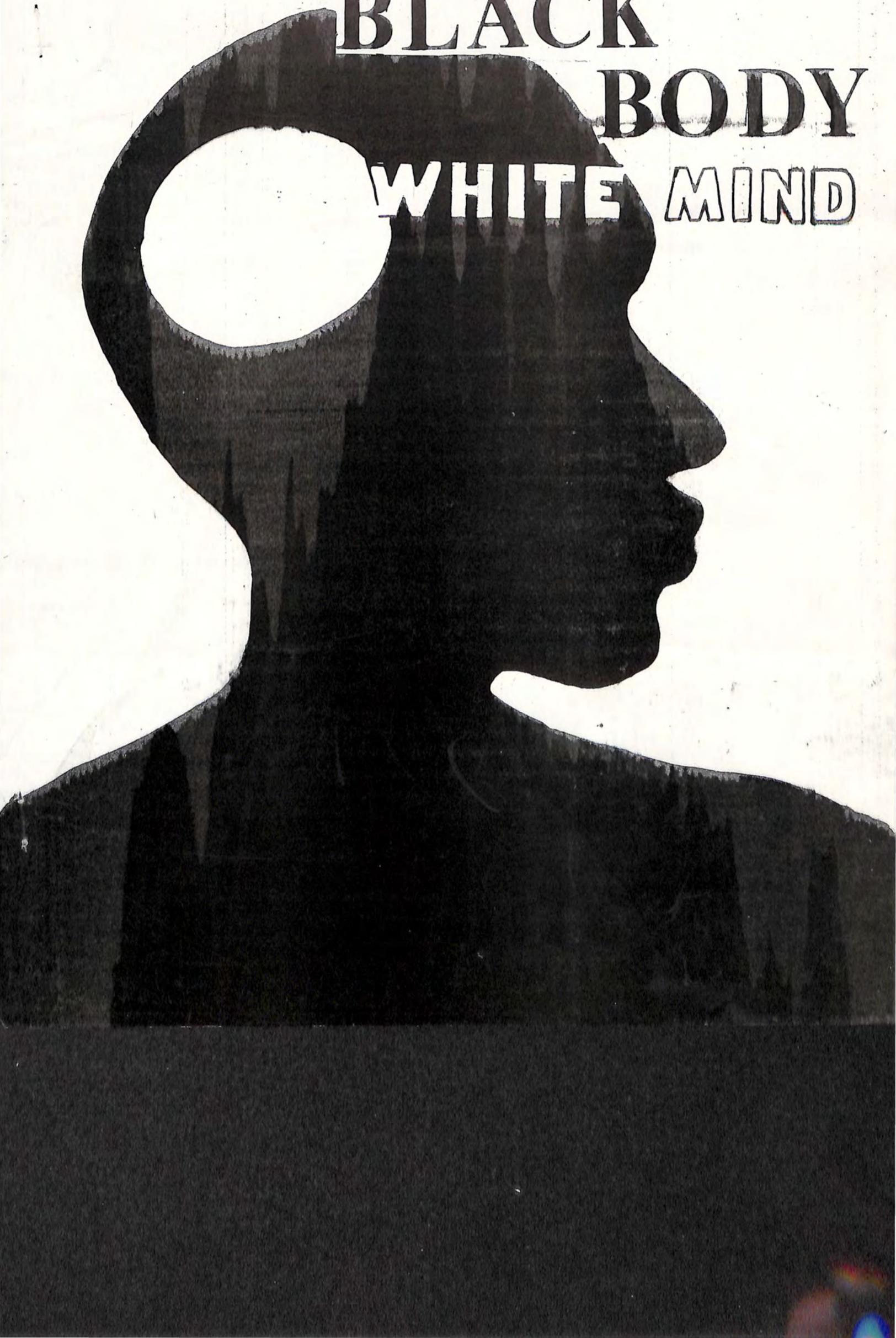
Let a copy be furnished to Hon. Ivan Allen, Jr.
AND to the news media.

ADOPTED, this 19th day of September, 1966, at
the House of Representatives, State Capitol, Georgia.

Georgia Association of Justices of the Peace
and Constables, Inc.

H. Cameron Keal

**BLACK
BODY
WHITE MIND**



"COOPERATION-NOT COMPETITION:
COMMUNITY - NOT THE INDIVIDUAL."

From Poolhall Address
Delivered at It, Mississippi
(February 2, 1960)

"Keep your cue-stick chalked."
-Junebug Jabbo Jones-

Education, as it is now constituted, is a disruptive force to the needs of Afro-Americans and the Afro-American community. To focus on this thesis, it is necessary to discuss the beginnings and history of Negro education.

The first schools black people attended, were slave breaking schools, where black men, women and children, would have their spirits broken in order to make them into obedient servants of their white masters. The history of our education in the United States cannot be separated from this fact.

In Africa, Asia, etc., education grew out of what people had to do in order to survive and the need for one generation to pass on to the next the knowledge acquired through experience. But in America, where white men and black men met, this was not the case. In America, some men were taught to be masters, and others were taught to be slaves.

Mass education in the United States grew out of the need to rationalize racism and exploitation in the United States. It is important to understand this if we are to begin to effectively deal with the problems of education we face today.

The first Negro colleges were set up for the half-breed or "illegitimate" children of white slave owners. The white man understood then, as he does now, the necessity of splintering the Afro-American community. The most effective mechanism for affecting this has been the taught and bred-in orientation towards a white culture projected as superior.

There are many historical examples of how Negro educational institutions have abdicated their responsibilities to the Afro-American community, and embraced the concept of white supremacy. During it's early days, Howard University required you to submit a picture of yourself before you were admitted. Of course, the picture established your color credentials. "If white, all right; if black, get back;" along with the "palm test"--the palm of your hand had to come damn close to the color of your face in order for you to get in.

At Fisk University, the Fisk Jubilee Singers were "happy and satisfied," educated darkies, in the finest of white cultural tradition; and to this day are acclaimed for establishing much of the prominence and validity of Fisk University. They sang before Queen Victoria of Britian (which at that time was the major colonial force oppressing our colonial brothers and sisters around the world---"the sun never sets on the British Empire," "take up the white mans burden" and that sort of rot)--- and were acclaimed great because they sang by white standards (four part harmonies, rounded tones, and proper diction), and didn't pat their feet, shout, and get happy--ya'll know, embarrass the race.

Booker T. Washington and his policy of accommodation is another example of Negro education. Tuskegee Institute was attempting to provide Negroes with "industrial education". At the beginning of the 20th Century, the industrialists who financed Booker T. knew industrial education was not going to do the black

man any good. It was outdated and could only keep the black man in tasks of menial, servile, labor. Today, there is a statue of Booker T. on Tuskegee's campus, in which he is supposedly raising the veil from over the head of a young Negro who is kneeling. At least some people say that he is raising the veil; probably he is lowering it. But, supposing for the moment that he is raising it, that statue stands as a symbol of the fact of Booker T.'s acceptance of the concept of Afro-Americans' inferiority--that Afro-Americans had to be raised and uplifted to the level of whites. In other words, Booker T. was a white supremacist (an insidious example of the white war to annihilate feelings of blackness is found in the number of Negro schools named Booker T. Washington).

At every level, the history of our education has been motion towards white standards of culture, or a white posture, which was somehow supposed to be superior. Educated Negroes were set up as a separate class, the model toward which the community should aspire in order to be considered "civilized," or on the way to progress. Negro progress is measured by its closeness to total imitation of the white model.

Another example of the orientation towards whiteness is reflected in the orientation of freshman males at Howard University. On the first night of residence, freshman males are gathered on top of Drew Hall and warned of the dangers of the surrounding community of northwest Washington. "Block boys" beat up Howard men, rape girls and steal, the students are told. They are further told, that

if they have to go out at night (to be avoided if possible), try not to go out alone. Avoid community parties. Always, the posture of the university is how to defend yourself from that savage, wild, uncivilized community. They are saying in fact, "you're better than those niggers. You might get your picture in Ebony Magazine."

This is a double tragedy, because 1) Howard University students are subject to all the above dangers. Howard is an alien in what could be a responsive community; and 2) given what it is oriented to, it seems impossible for Howard to change itself in order to become relevant to the needs of the Afro-Americans community around it. Therefore, it stands as a source of frustration in the eyes of the Afro-American community that surrounds it, subject to the hostility that flows from what it (Howard) denies.

Howard is typical of Negro schools. To describe them in terms of what they really are is to call them islands of whiteness in a sea of blackness. These schools relate to the white community, and feed individual Negroes into the white community, that is they teach these individuals how to step on the backs of their black brothers, "up" towards whitey, and/or act as a buffer and transmit the white message and culture into the Afro-American communities. In a real and profound sense, Negro schools are only important as they relate to the white community. They tell the Afro-American people that you are inferior; that you have nothing to offer; that you are not worth giving anything to. Negro educational institutions are very much vulnerable to questions from Afro-Americans as to why they should be allowed to exist if they continue to play such a destructive role in our community.

If we accept the proposition that Negro schools are white-oriented, and geared not to the need of Afro-Americans, but to the needs of white supremacy, then to examine Negro education is also to examine in part the nature of education in this country. The idea of education as a magic key that unlocks the door, that gives you entrance into the chamber, that has the buttons, that runs things, is a myth. The education that we get is designed to keep us in our place. For instance, in October, when Stokely Carmichael was invited to speak at Fisk as a guest lecturer by students involved in the honors program; the white people of Nashville put pressure on acting Fisk President James Lawson to cancel the engagement. Knuckling under to pressure, Lawson cancelled the engagement on the supposition that Carmichael's presence would be disruptive to the campus and the city of Nashville.

We have to understand that education is exclusive. The persons who are educated, or the children of the persons who are educated, have the best chance of being educated. That circle does not expand very much. In white society, class is important to this exclusiveness. In the Negro community, caste and class are key to this exclusiveness. And, as you know, those closest to white are of the highest caste.

Education is a key to running things in the country is also a myth. The country is run informally and the first requirement is not a college degree, but a white skin. How many presidents of major corporations have you seen advertised for? They are bred.

They meet certain social, as well as educational requirements. If they have a college degree, it is because socially, it's required these days. And us scuffling niggers is just out here, believing all the stuff the man says about 'get a degree and work your way up', like the brother in Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man who on seeing the contents of an envelope given him by the President of what might be Tuskegee, saw: "Keep this nigger running."

The motion of the so-called civil rights movement around the question of education has been on the assumption that Negro schools were inferior in this society. The facilities were poor for the teachers. The teachers were poor for the students. The students were culturally inferior. Finally, in 1954, the U. S. Supreme Court decided that us poor cullud folks could go to the superior white folks schools. They did it for us, they say, however, in many respects the 1954 Supreme Court decision marks a new stage in the United States program of International Pacification. Faced with a world-wide struggle against western imperialism, the U. S. had to project an appearance of resolving the contradiction between it's claims as a representative of "democracy", and "freedom", and it's domestic policy of racial exploitation. Needless to say, the hypocrisy of that move is reflected today in both the Vietnam war and the situation of Afro-Americans.

The white schools decided to integrate with "all deliberate speed". That is, about 4 or 5 years apart. We were supposed to be most appreciative of this opportunity opened up to us through the "good" graces of white society. Halleluah, we could all go to white schools.

We began to feel as if we had to push as many Negroes as we could into these schools, in order that they get the information that we felt whites were getting. This was vitally necessary to functioning in the white society. The whole Afro-American community was kept in motion, directing our energies towards the responsibilities necessary to allow individuals from our community to function in the white mans society.

Several things happened in regards to this integration effort. There was massive resistance, especially in the south and in the north when we came in great masses. Formerly all-white schools became all black. We began to realize that if we ever wanted to integrate with whites, we would have to chase them all over the country. The south in many instances put up physical resistance. In order to make it easier on the whites, in some northern areas it was proposed that a few black students be bussed out of the ghetto before dark. Sort of a daytime whiteness attempt. And in the south, we were asked to ignore spit in our faces, mobs around our children and bombs thrown at our homes.

On the college level, the effort of Negro colleges is to become as "good" as white and, therefore, schools like Harvard, Yale, etc. are being used to evaluate the needs of Negro education. One result of these kinds of evaluations is that the President of Howard University has recommended that within five to ten years, Howard become 60% white in order to be able to compete with white schools. In essence he was saying that it was impossible for a Negro school--that is a school for those of African descent, a black

school--to measure up to white schools; therefore, these schools must be flooded with whites, who's presence by definition would bring superiority.

Another development in regards to Negro colleges is the concept of pairing. Princeton takes responsibility for Miles, the University of Michigan for Tuskegee, Brown for Tougaloo. These schools would correct standards, design a better curriculum in terms of national educational standards. Whiten them. Brothers and Sisters "First there is a tragedy, then there is a farce".

The deep crisis in education that we face today flows from a much broader and profound political problem that pervades every segment of the black community. In a phrase, we, blacks, control none of the resources and institutions in our communities. And, until we can begin to move to exercise this control over our lives, anything else is an exercise in futility.

Education consists mainly of two factors: indoctrination to a certain point of view (e.g. the slaves were civilized by being brought here; the Indians were savages and destroying them was taming the west); and the accumulation of factual information (e.g. the sun is in the sky - water is wet). However, our indoctrination in many respects determines what is factual. For example, you would laugh if we said that England wasn't discovered until the first time Sekou Toure, President of the African country of Guinea, first set foot there, but we accept the idea of Columbus' discovery of America, despite the fact that people were here to meet him.

Columbus, a poor navigator at best, accidentally got here trying to get to India and he died thinking he had made it to India.

We are only educated in our schools, but the white attitude also breaks into the Afro-American community through television, radio, movies and magazines (both white and white aspiring-dig Ebony); through advertising such as Nadinola, Silky Straight and the white knight that drives out dirt. In fact, we are overwhelmed.

It is safe to say that every device for indoctrination including institutional education is used to lock us mentally within the white prison of western civilization.

If we are to survive, we must break the chains that bind our minds and bodies within the prison of western civilization. We must, therefore, build within our communities, educational insitutions that allow us to locate and utilize in our own interests, the resources that we have as a people. This effort, which we must all commit ourselves to, will be resisted, as it has been historically by this country and her sister countries of the West, who's committment to the protection of white supremacy prevents an understanding of human rights and needs.

We want to begin now, to braak out of a very negative concept of ourselves and of our possibilities taught us as a result of our American captivity. We should understand that while there world wide oppression and exploitation along color lines, there is strength for us in the struggle against the oppression. For we, the oppressed, represent 87% of the worlds population.

We have outlined a d̄iscription of white cultural and educational domination and many of you must be asking by now, how do we deal with this?

How do we move as Afro-Americans to meet our educational needs? Let us begin to think of a school, international in it's scope, yet parochial in that it's aimed at the needs of Afro-Americans colonized within the United States.

The thrust of such a school would be to break out of the mental barriers posed by western (the U.S. in particular) education. There would be a positive and a direct effort to relate to Africa, Asia and Latin America. Language as a basic communications tool, would be very important; emphasis would be put on these languages: Swahili and French in terms of Africa; Spanish in terms of Latin America; Chinese and Japanese in terms of Asia. Coupled with this language learning process would be to travel to countries in these areas to begin to break through the overwhelming mental effect of a life within the American society whose every function is controlled by whites.

We need to begin to conceive of our community in a different light. Instead of a place to escape from, we must now see our life, work, labor and love, in terms of that community. With this different attitude towards our community in terms of our life work, we must begin to get specific technical skills directly relevant to the Afro-American community. Specific technical skills gotten by individuals should be seen as community resources rather than individual profit; for true profit for the individual flows from the profit of his community. Medical care and health for example, would be organized as community programs, not as lucrative private practices. Technicians would see as a part of their work, the organizing and encouragement of their communities to tap it's own resources in it's own interests.

For in the final analysis, education is not a gathering of intellectual skills, but a preparation for participation in living; and life is lived with people and community.

Integral to the purpose of this kind of school, is the shedding of our inability to understand in anything other than western cultural standards. The west is not the culture, but a culture; one of many and in many ways more primitive than most.

We, as Afro-Americans, must choose on which side of the color line we stand. We have, in fact, only one choice. The choice is made by the color of our skins.

LET US NOW PREPARE.

Copyright 1967

Student Voice
360 Nelson Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

file SNEC
166

STATEMENT BY IVAN ALLEN, JR.
Sentencing of William James to Life
February 9, 1967

The conviction of William Haywood James for the murder of Hulet Varner, Jr. is proof certain that all persons are equal before the law and subject to the demands of the law in the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

On September 11, a few hours after the shooting of the youth, I reminded the people of this city that Atlanta's efforts which have been unexcelled by any other American city, to eliminate racial prejudice and insure the Negro citizen of equal rights and opportunity. This cannot be accomplished or carried out except under the authority of law and order; and that these two are inseparable, and neither can succeed without the other.

This belief was put to its highest test in this case.

As a result, all citizens of Atlanta can stand a little straighter and sleep a little easier tonight.

I am instructing the City Attorney to confer with Chief Jenkins regarding the disbursement of the \$10,000. reward which led to the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

December 8, 1966

SAC

Mr. Clive S. Koonz
Pacific Alaskan Land and Livestock Co.
P. O. Box 963
North Pole, Alaska

Dear Mr. Koonz:

In reply to your letter of December 2nd regarding the racial disturbance of September 8th, I am enclosing a copy of the New York Times magazine.

If you will read the article on page 32, I can assure you that this is a factual accounting of what happened.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

PACIFIC ALASKAN LAND AND LIVESTOCK CO., INC.

An Alaskan Corporation

P. O. Box 963 — North Pole, Alaska

Dec 29 1966

To The Mayor or
Chief of Police
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen, I read the enclosed item with much suspicion that it is simply propoganda of the "far left".

I would greatly appreciate a report of the incident from you people. ie - Prothers record - reason for running etc.

A northerner in sympathy with your problem. It is becoming all our problem.

Yours truly

Gene S. Hooy

File - Capitol Ave Riots

PROPOSAL FOR AN AFRO-AMERICAN EDUCATION
AND CULTURAL CENTER

Introduction:

Key to the struggle for human rights that Afro-americans are engaged in, is the development of internal strength. Throughout the history of the struggle this need for internal strength has been phrased in many ways: Identity, Dignity, Pride, Black Consciousness. The question then, is how is fulfillment of this need structured and programmed?

The culture of a people -- what defines a people internally, is not seen and is constantly in flux. Music, art works, recorded history are all cultural expressions but not culture itself. A positive awareness of the expressions of culture as clues to the nature of what one is is necessary to the vitality of any people. Perhaps the most tragic effect of the racism directed against Afro-americans has been the systematic destruction of our cultural identity. A concerted effort must be made to search out programs that can deal with this denial.

Any program which seeks to rectify close to 400 years of cultural denial must of necessity be long ranged. Using their history, Afro-americans must define themselves in terms of their aspirations as a community for the future.

The Idea:

The Afro-american Cultural and Education Center would serve two specific functions. During the day, it would operate for the benefit of pre-school children. Through programs in dance, music, reading and recreation, it would seek to instill at an early age a positive self-awareness.

Page Two

Part of this pre-school program would be designed to involve the parents of these children as much as possible. Community support from financial to participation, would be solicited and hopefully, this program will be self-supporting in one year.

In the evening, the center would be run as an Afro-american coffee house. The evening program would feature folk music and jazz musicians, poets, movies, lectures, discussions and debates. Coffee, tea, sandwiches and pastries would be sold and a small admission fee would be charged. The concept of the coffee house is to provide entertainment for the community while at the same time engaging in a social program with the community. Whatever funds are gained from this effort, will be turned into the development of another such center in a different section of the city community.

Implementation:

In December of 1965, a small coffee shop was opened up in Atlanta on Hunter Street called the "Lovin' Spoonful." It sought to provide the ghetto community of Northwest Atlanta with the opportunity to go to a place where both enjoyment of the Afro-american's contribution in many areas of art could be appreciated and discussions of various social issues could be pursued in a relaxed and informal atmosphere. The high overhead and the unwillingness of the managers to be prohibitive in terms of money, made it impossible to sustain the coffee house. Rent plus the cost of living even minimally, eventually forced the closing of the "Lovin' Spoonful." Since closing of the Lovin' Spoonful, several persons from the Atlanta community

Page Three

have been discussing the reopening of a similar coffee house. One person has committed himself to the full time operation of it if funds can be found to guarantee one year's existence without the worry of rent and feed costs. Several other persons have volunteered part time help if ever the coffee house is reopened. Lecturers and entertainers can be gotten for the cost of transportation at most. Location of the center will be on Hunter Street, the main street of the Northwest Atlanta ghetto.

There is a group of young parents and students who have expressed interest in the pre-school program. Volunteer help can be gotten from this group and at least two full time staff personnel. The main cost in operating this program is material, much of which will have to be developed. The Student Voice, Incorporated, an Afro-american publishing house in Atlanta, is now laying plans for publishing children's material and it will be available at low cost. Other effective material will have to be searched into through institutions such as the Ban Street School in New York and individual educators.

BUDGET FOR THE AFRO-AMERICAN EDUCATION
AND CULTURAL CENTER (1 Year)

Rent \$1800 at \$150 / month
Food for Coffee House \$ 600 at \$ 50 / month
Subsistence salaries \$1440
 A. manager of coffee house at \$40 per week
 B. two persons for pre-school program at \$40 per week
Materials for Pre-school program \$2000

TOTAL \$5840.00

Submitted by:

Charles Cobb
360 Nelson Street S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

360 Nelson Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

688-0331

Education Committee
Program Department

Dear Torres Strait Islanders

THE Education Committee of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating committee met February 4th, to the 6th, in Atlanta Ga.

Since Kingston Springs where Stokley Carmichael was elected chairman, The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee has been working to develop new and meaningful programs around the slogan "BLACK POWER"

These steps were necessary when it became apparent that the nature of the struggle must change. Let's not forget that the economic, political, housing, education and cultural conditions of white racism still exist.

Your support and cooperation is needed now, more than ever. Demonstrate your continuing commitment: (1) by letting us know what you think of these changes; (2) by devoting a small portion of your time doing something for SNCC (3) Pass this letter on to some of your friends; (4) And by sending a contribution to SNCC's EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Yours in the Struggle

Fred Meely
Education Coordinator

"One Man, One Vote"

SNICC

November 18, 1966

Mr. Joe Walburn
Area Supervisor
Atlanta District
Howard Johnson's
3113 Main Street
East Point, Georgia 30044

Dear Mr. Walburn:

I am returning the check for \$67.57 which was sent in payment of the statement you mailed to the Georgia State Patrol. In my previous letter I enclosed the statement.

We appreciate your generous assistance in this matter but certainly intend to pay for the meals.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ann Moses,
Executive Secretary

AM/br

Enclosure

SOUTHERN
DIVISION



HOWARD JOHNSON'S

"host of the highways"

3113 MAIN STREET

EAST POINT, GEORGIA 30044

November 17, 1966

Mrs. Ann Moses
Executive Secretary
City of Atlanta
City Hall, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Moses:

In response to your letter of November 15, with attached check in the amount of \$67.57, we are returning your check in accordance with our letter to Mayor Ivan Allen, dated November 10, a copy of which is attached.

If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Joe Walburn".

Joe Walburn
Area Supervisor
Atlanta District

JW:awn

Enc.

November 10, 1966

Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor
City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

Please find enclosed the check that you forwarded to us for payment of meals consumed in our restaurant at 735 Washington Street, S.W., by special Georgia State Patrol detail on September 6 and 7.

We certainly feel that the protection offered us, and the outstanding performance of this detail warrants our paying for their meals.

Yours very truly,

Joe Walburn
Area Supervisor
Atlanta District

JW:awn

Enc.



Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box 1456
Atlanta 1

COLONEL H. LOWELL CONNER
DIRECTOR

November 16, 1966

Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor:

Thank you for your kind words and we will duplicate your letter and send it to those who assisted.

If we can be of service at any time, please let us know.

With warm personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Lewell
H.L. CONNER

HLC:ee

*file
nots*

November 15, 1966

Mr. Joe Walburn
Area Supervisor
Atlanta District
Howard Johnson's
3113 Main Street
East Point, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walburn:

Attached is the city's check in payment of the statement sent
to the Georgia State Patrol.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ann Moses
Executive Secretary

AM/br

Enclosure

SOUTHERN
DIVISION



HOWARD JOHNSON'S

"host of the highways"

3113 MAIN STREET EAST POINT, GEORGIA 30044

November 10, 1966

Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor
City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

Please find enclosed the check that you forwarded to us for payment of meals consumed in our restaurant at 735 Washington Street, S.W., by special Georgia State Patrol detail on September 6 and 7.

We certainly feel that the protection offered us, and the outstanding performance of this detail warrants our paying for their meals.

Yours very truly,

Joe Walburn

Joe Walburn
Area Supervisor
Atlanta District

JW:awn

Enc.

Cur & Hank



Department of Public Safety
Georgia State Patrol Driver License Division
Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 1456
Atlanta 1, Georgia

COLONEL H. LOWELL CONNER
DIRECTOR

LT. COL. E. B. HARBIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

November 14, 1966

*True
Ray*

Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

In compliance with your telephone request this date, we are enclosing the Howard Johnson bill that was incurred by Members of this Department during the Vine City incident in September.

If we can be of service at any time, please let us know.

With warm personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

E. B. Harbin

E. B. HARBIN

Lieutenant-Colonel - Deputy Director

EBH:ee
encl.

SMCC

November 14, 1966

Colonel Lowell Conner
Director of State Patrol
959 Confederate Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lowell:

I would like to thank you again for all you did to assist the City during the disturbances the first part of September.

It is most gratifying to me to know I had your complete cooperation and support. I would be most grateful if you would express my appreciation to your fine men.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

SMCC

October 25, 1966

Mr. Kiliaen Townsend
120 North Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Kiliaen:

We are enclosing City of Atlanta check in the amount of \$67.57 covering meals furnished the special detail of the Georgia State Patrol on September 6th and 7th.

We certainly appreciate your assistance and are particularly grateful for your not billing us for the rooms used by the State Patrol.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr:lp

Enclosure



LILLER NEAL BATTLE & LINDSEY INC

Advertising

ATLANTA RICHMOND TAMPA NEW YORK

1371 PEACHTREE STREET NE ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309

October 17, 1966

SMCC

Mr. Ivan Allen
Mayor of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I've been meaning to write you for several weeks to express my pride and that of my family and associates in the job you are doing as mayor.

Your physical courage during the recent racial problems, and your political courage at the time of the election returns have strengthened more than ever our support of you and the job you are doing.

The months ahead conceivably could be difficult for those who see Georgia in terms of the future rather than the past. Nevertheless, please be assured that there are still many of us who feel as you do and welcome the chance to be of whatever services we may be to aid you in assuring an even brighter future for Atlanta.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Rich Hodges
Richard E. Hodges, Jr.
Vice President

REH:dp

October 21, 1966

SAC

Miss Christy Saunders
7315 Boyer Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119

Dear Miss Saunders:

I certainly appreciate your letter of October 18th
and your generous comments about the article
in the New York Times magazine.

There is no one who would like to have the answers
to your question better than I. I can only say that
harmony comes from understanding, and understanding
comes from learning.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.

IAJr:am

SACC

October 19, 1966

Reverend B. M. Weaver
First Baptist Church
of Chattahoochee
1950 Bolton Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Dear Reverend Weaver:

May I express my humble appreciation for the letter from the First Baptist Church of Chattahoochee regarding the City's position during the recent racial disturbance.

It is through support such as yours that we have courage to continue our efforts in what we know is right.

With appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

First Baptist Church

OF CHATTAHOOCHEE
1950 BOLTON ROAD, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30318

CHURCH: SY 4-4922
HOME: SY 9-1213

B. M. WEAVER
PASTOR

October 14, 1966

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

Our church wishes to express thanks and appreciation for your courageous and wise leadership during our recent racial disturbances.

We want you to know of our interest and prayers as you continue to give the kind of leadership that will rid our City of prejudice, hate and violence. We want our City to be characterized by understanding, love and good-will.

May you know wisdom that comes from above as you guide our City.

Sincerely yours,

First Baptist Church of Chattahoochee

B. M. Weaver

B. M. Weaver, Pastor

BMW:SE

reply -

SACC File
Qu

PRESS STATEMENT
VINE CITY COUNCIL
560 Magnolia Street
Atlanta, Georgia

October 11, 1966

We, the members of the Vine City Council are outraged at the shocking and inhuman treatment of the 10 young people being held in the Atlanta Stockade.

These people have been held since August 18, 1966 on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to Insurrection. Their arrests came as a result of their participation in an anti-war demonstration at the Army Induction Center.

On the 16th of September, Att. Howard Moore filed an appeal in the Fulton County Superior Court and on the 21st of September, Appeal Bond was posted for the 10. Judge T.C. Little has refused to sign the release papers for the 10 young people.

We feel that this is an outrage and a denial of these people's constitutional right to APPEAL.

We are also outraged that the Atlanta Stockade after the passage of the 1964 and 1965 Civil Rights Bills is still racially segregated.

We are further outraged by the inhuman treatment of these young people by guards and officials at the Atlanta Stockade because of their political beliefs and because they are Black.

We DEMAND the immediate release of these 10 young people on Bond!

We feel that it is ironic that Black men who are so rigidly segregated and denied their constitutional rights here at "home" are expected to fight in the Jungles of Viet Nam, all to preserve the Lester Maddox - Atlanta (American) style of segregation.

Signed,

The Vine City Council

October 26, 1966

SNEC

Mr. A. O. Cochran
Justice Court of Fulton County
1332nd G.M. District
2856 Church Street
East Point, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cochran:

I am most grateful for the Resolution passed by the
Georgia Association of Justices of the Peace and
Constables, Inc.

It is most gratifying to have your support and I wish
to assure you that my efforts will be dedicated to
the continuance of a peaceful life for all our people.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

STATE OF GEORGIA

OFFICE 767-8244
RESIDENCE 761-6367



Justice Court of Fulton County

1332nd G.M. DISTRICT

1332nd G.M. DISTRICT
2856 CHURCH ST. — EAST POINT, GA.

A. O. "ANDY" COCHRAN

Judge

October 25, 1966

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor, City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We feel highly honored to have been asked to pass on to you the enclosed resolution adopted by The Georgia Association of Justices of the Peace and Constables, Inc. at their meeting recently.

Respectfully yours,

A. O. Cochran

AOC:LAS
Enc.

*Watts and
Hubb*

JOHN C. BAKER
200 EAST 66TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021

October 11, 1966

SNICC

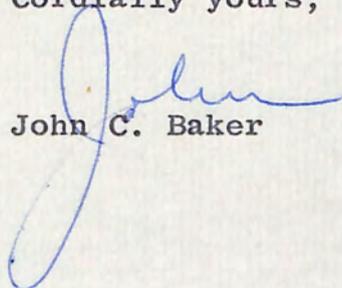
The Honorable Ivan Allen
Mayor of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ivan:

Just a brief and belated note of most sincere congratulations. Your handling of the tough situation you faced some weeks ago warmed the hearts of everyone who sympathized with you in your present problems. Your courageous, dispassionate and firm stand was admired by everyone.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Cordially yours,


John C. Baker

October 7, 1966

Mr. B. F. Buttrey
Vice President
Dobbs House
Atlanta Airport
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bill:

We have always considered the people of the Dobbs House our good friends, but we are now more grateful because of your generous assistance during the recent disturbances when you provided coffee for our police personnel.

Many, many thanks.

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.

IAJr:am

Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

SMCO / 32

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

October 11, 1966

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor, City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

*ance
Stuart
E*

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I have no idea how many crank letters you receive, or how many people attempt to tell you how the Mayor's office could be run more effectively.

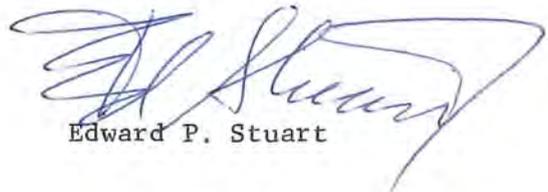
This is not one of those letters. As a resident and an enthusiastic supporter of everything that is good for Atlanta and Georgia, I want to commend you for your forthright and courageous position in the current political quagmire.

Your leadership in dealing with the problems existing in the Fire Department further demonstrated to me that the offices of the Mayor were in very sound hands.

As I sat, comfortable and secure, watching you on television being violently shaken from the rooftop of the automobile in the recent civil rights demonstrations, I couldn't help but wonder how many of your critics would have the "guts" as Mayor, to go directly into the fray in an effort to use the power of your office to restore logic and order to the city. I only hope that a situation of this kind making demands on your bravery may never recur.

My sincere respect and appreciation for the good job you are doing as the Mayor of Atlanta.

Sincerely,


Edward P. Stuart

EPS:mb

136 Ford Circle
Glastonbury Conn

SNCC

Dear Mayor Evan Allen

Will you please release immediately the eleven SNCC workers who are being held unjustly in jail in Atlanta. Their bail of \$33,000 was paid 21 Sept 1966

Please allow the Medical Doctor from SNCC to enter the jail.

Also please change the segregated conditions of the jail. It is not Christian or humanitarian or loving (agapē) of your neighbor to allow anyone Negro or ^{Caucasian} ~~white~~ to constantly handle chemicals which say "avoid constant contact". The Negro men work at jobs daily handling these chemicals. Nor is it 'agapē' loving or Christian to have Negro women working as servants to the guards. The segregation in your jail in eating TV meals must be ended now. It is since the civil rights bill illegal to segregate anywhere. Please immediately remove the 11 SNCC workers from the hole where the slop bucket has not been emptied ever. They are only being fed bread and water. The students were beaten by police guards and they have been threatened with guns. Will you remove them instantly from the jail.

Sincerely
Jane Herold

The Eleven are

Robert Moore	Rogina Pleasant
Larry Fox	Flora Goodlowe
Mike Simmons	Samuel Shutz
Johnny Wilson	Bright Williams
Robert Smith	
Donald Howard	
Donald Stone	

THE TRUTH

At approximately 1:15 PM Tuesday, September 6, 1966 in Atlanta, Ga. two white cops shot a young 25 year old Negro several times in the back as he was running to his home $\frac{3}{4}$ blocks away. The cops were supposed to have had a warrant for his arrest.

A crowd of some 200 Black people gathered outside the home of Harold Prather, the 25 year old Black man who had been shot. They were angry because a white cop had shot their friend. **THERE WERE NO SNCC PEOPLE PRESENT.**

WOULDN'T YOU BE MAD IF A WHITE COP HAD UNJUSTLY SHOT YOUR FRIEND OR YOUR NEIGHBOR?

The 1,000 local people demanded that the white cop who had shot their friend be dismissed from the force. The mayor refused to listen.

He brought with him 300 white policemen armed with submachine guns, teargas, shotguns and pistols. **THEY BROUGHT ALL OF THIS TO SEND UNARMED BLACK PEOPLE HOME.**

The local people didn't like all the white cops coming into their neighborhood with all that hardware.

Wouldn't you be mad if 300 white cops came into your neighborhood and beat you?

THE WHITE COPS PUSHED AND BEAT BLACK WOMEN. THE WHITE COPS THREW TEAR GAS (IT BURNS YOUR EYES AND SKIN) IN THE EYES OF 6 AND 7 YEAR OLD CHILDREN.

THE WHITE COPS SHOT AT BLACK PEOPLE. THE BLACK PEOPLE HAD NO GUNS TO DEFEND THEMSELVES, SO THEY THREW BRICKS AND BOTTLES.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE BEING BEATEN?

SNCC STOOD UP FOR YOU. WILL YOU NOW STAND UP FOR SNCC?

BLACK PEOPLE ARE NOW IN JAIL. THEY NEED YOUR HELP. THEY NEED \$20,000 FOR BONDS.

\$20,000 IS NEEDED TO GET PEOPLE OUT OF JAIL IN ATLANTA WHAT CAN YOU DO?

1. SEND A DOLLAR FOR FREEDOM NOW!
2. SEND PROTEST TELEGRAMS TO 1) MAYOR IVAN ALLEN—ATLANTA, GA.
2) CHIEF OF POLICE HERBERT JENKINS

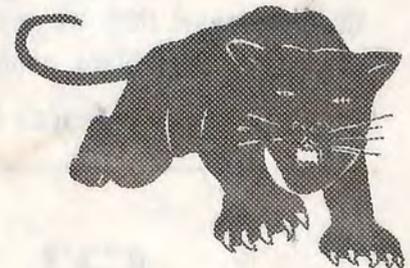
I would like to contribute to the SNCC Defense Fund.

I want to pledge \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

Make checks payable to SNCC Defense Fund
107 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
387-7445



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

107 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
387-7445

STOKELY CARMICHAEL JAILED IN ATLANTA, GA.!

WHITE RACISTS ARE TRYING TO FRAME SNCC AGAIN

STOKELY CARMICHAEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE WAS ARRESTED FOR SAYING THINGS A LOT OF US BLACK PEOPLE FEEL AND WANT TO SAY, things we are afraid to say because we know white people are always listening. Stokely Carmichael has been talking to his Black Brothers all over the nation, in Watts, Harlem, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C.

Here are some of the things he has been saying:

“Black power means organizing to fight fear and the development of “Black consciousness,” self-respect, pride in the history of Black people, our culture and our institutions.

“If you work real hard, if you sweat, if you are ambitious, then you will be successful. I’m here to tell you that if that was true, Black people would own this country, because we sweat more than anybody else in this country.

“They oppress us because we are Black and we are going to use that Blackness to get out of the trick bag they put us in. Don’t be ashamed of your color.

“We have to talk about nonviolence **among us**, so that we don’t cut each other on Friday nights and don’t destroy each other but move to a point where we appreciate and love each other. That’s the nonviolence that has to be talked about. The psychology the man has used on us has turned us against each other. He says nothing about the cutting that goes on Friday night **but** talk about raising one finger-tip towards him and that’s when he jumps up. We have to talk about **nonviolence among us first**.

“We don’t have to be ashamed of James Brown; we don’t have to wait for the Beatles to legitimize our culture.

“We’ve been worrying too long about what white people are saying and thinking. Black power doesn’t mean that we are anti-white, it means that we are too busy tending to our real work, organizing poor black people, to worry about white people.

“Black power is a search for a sense of home, for something we can call our own.”

BLACK POWER

(PLEASE TURN OVER)

116 Oak Street

Summerville, Georgia

September 28, 1966

Mayor Ivan Allen

City Hall

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

I, A teacher with seventeen years' experience, would like to congratulate you on your part in trying to solve the riots in Atlanta. In my opinion, the arresting of Carmichael is the most constructive effort to stop rioting that any city has made. People do not riot and plunder in their own identity. Unless they are caught in the mob spirit, they will not loot and plunder as a mob does. To arrest the person who incites others to lose their identity and be caught in the mob spirit seems to be a reasonable method in curbing such actions. Justice suffered a severe blow when the charge against Carmichael was lessened.

Yours truly,

Walter Rich

Mrs. Walter Rich

United States District Court

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

ATLANTA DIVISION

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL, et al., vs. Plaintiffs, No. 10421
IVAN ALLEN, JR., et al., Defendants.

To HON. IVAN ALLEN, JR. MAYOR, CITY OF ATLANTA CITY HALL ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

Rec 10:55 AM 9-29-66 [Signature]

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia Room 318 at Old Post Office Bldg. in the city of Atlanta on the 29th day of September, 19 66 at 2:00 o'clock P. M. to testify on behalf of plaintiffs

in the above entitled action and bring with you any and all statements, speeches, memoranda, orders, directions, and other written reports or documents in your possession or under your control, or issued at your order, relating in any manner to the alleged "riot" in the Summerhill Section of Atlanta, Georgia, on September 6, 1966.

September 28, 1966

[Signature] Attorney for Plaintiffs 859 1/2 Hunter St., N. W. Address Atlanta, Georgia

Claude L. Goza, Clerk By [Signature] Deputy Clerk.

RETURN ON SERVICE

Received this subpoena at _____ on _____ at _____ on _____ served it on the within named _____ by delivering a copy to h _____ and tendering to h _____ the fee for one day's attendance and the mileage allowed by law.1

Dated: _____, 19____ By _____

Service Fees Travel _____\$ Services _____ Total _____\$

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a _____ this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

1 Fees and mileage need not be tendered to the witness upon service of a subpoena issued in behalf of the United States or an officer or agency thereof. 28 USC 1825.

NOTE.—Affidavit required only if service is made by a person other than a United States Marshal or his deputy.

SWCC

September 28, 1966

Mr. Edward D. Smith
The First National Bank of Atlanta
Post Office Box 4148
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

Dear Ed:

I am most grateful for your letter of September 26th telling me of the many favorable comments which you heard in New York.

I am most grateful for the support received for our stand in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA

POST OFFICE BOX 4148

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30302

September 26, 1966

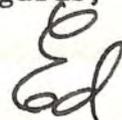
EDWARD D. SMITH
PRESIDENT

Dear Ivan:

I have just returned to Atlanta from a week in New York City. I was up there to attend the 50th Anniversary World Convocation of the National Industrial Conference Board. This meeting was attended by officials of a great many of the major corporations of the country, some of whom I have gotten to know fairly well through the other activities of the Conference Board.

I can't tell you how many people came up to me and told me what a fine job they thought Atlanta had done in the face of the difficulties created by Stokely Carmichael and his "Snick" associates. Most of these men knew you by name, and many of them knew you as "Ivan Allen," not just "Mayor Allen." You would have been gratified if you had heard what these men had to say about you and what they felt you had contributed to Atlanta and our city's posture in the country.

Best regards,



Edward D. Smith

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

2/11/66

September 28, 1966

Mrs. G. F. Andrews
767 Courtenay Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

I am most grateful for your letter of September 27th and the clipping from the Daily Enterprise in Riverside, California.

I appreciate your support of our position in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

Atlanta, Ga.
September 27, 1966.

Hon. Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor,
City of Atlanta,
City Hall,
Atlanta, Ga.

*Ann
Hunt*

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of attaching an item shown in the Daily Enterprise, Riverside, California 9/20/66, this article having been sent to me by my cousin Roy Butler of Desert Hot Springs, California.

Mr. Butler is himself a former Atlanta boy and is very understandably proud of our great city and its Mayor.

It may be someone else has sent you this article, however, it was so good the writer did not want you to miss it.

May the writer also add that she is also proud of our great city and its very courageous Mayor.

Yours very truly

Mrs G. F. Andrews

Mrs. G. F. Andrews
#767 Courtenay Dr. N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga. 30306

GFA/s

SAMCC

September 26, 1966

Mr. R. L. Galloway
1557 Fama Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30329

Dear Mr. Galloway:

I am most grateful for your kind letter of
September 24th and wish to thank you for
your very generous comments.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

Sept. 24, 1966

Hon. Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor
City Hall
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

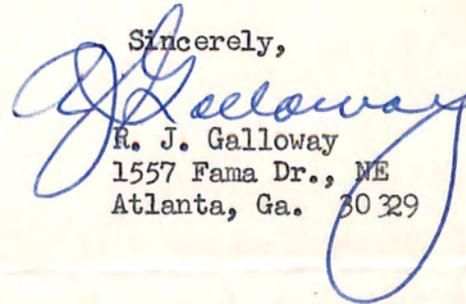
Many letters must surely have come to you since the recent explosion of unrest in this great city. Most of them must have been complimentary. People respect courage.

Churchill said, "Never before have so many owed so much to so few." He was speaking of the entire Royal Air Force!

I think Atlanta can say, "Seldom have so many owed so much to just one man."

Having had the privilege of growing up with you during a part of your earlier years, I am not surprised-- but I am, indeed, grateful to you!

Sincerely,



R. J. Galloway
1557 Fama Dr., NE
Atlanta, Ga. 30329

Tulsa, Oklahoma
September 19, 1966

Honorable Ivan Allen
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen;

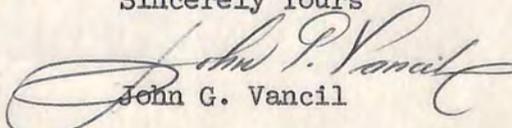
With all the criticism being levelled and all the news media play being given to your recent racial situation, I would like to take this means of expressing my approval (for what little it is worth) of the manner you and your city have handled yourselves.

Presently living in Oklahoma, moving there from 4 years in Alabama prior to which I lived for 3 years in Chicago, I have a relatively objective viewpoint regarding the racial issue geographically speaking. I have no feelings one way or the other regarding colors or races as such.

However, I have learned to harbor very strong feelings with regard to rights v. s. responsibilities and so have very little regard for those groups, regardless of color, who would prefer to demonstrate and protest, rather than work for their objectives. While I feel there many people who symphatize with this view, I certainly had not seen it exemplified by many of our public office holders and political aspirants. For the most part they had capitulated to whatever radical demands that came along and actually allowed themselves be "shook down" or blackmailed into giving in to demands just to quiet the noise and minimize any political repurcussions. It was then, especially refreshing to see you exercise restraint while giving the radical elements a chance to quiet the waters on their own initiative, refusing to talk until the waters were quieted, and then taking firm action when it was proper and driving home the fact that your city was above all else a city of law and order.

I'm sure that the great majority of the citizens of Atlanta admired and respected your course of action. My only purpose in writing this letter is to let you know that there^{are} some of us in other sections of the U. S. who do too. When we have enough men of conviction in all the various public offices, rights and responsibilities will come in the same package and earned, not rioted for.

Sincerely Yours


John G. Vancil

Boonville, North Carolina
September 20, 1966

SNICC

Mayor Ivan Allen
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mayor:

I deeply regret the outbreak of racial riots in Atlanta a few days ago. Although Atlanta may seem far away from North Carolina, I feel that we are all involved in the struggle for human rights.

I just want you to know that your actions in dealing with the situation in your city showed great courage and great dedication. The fact that Atlanta has had such a good record in race relations ^{in the past} is due, to a very great extent, to efforts of men like you who have such vision and such deep understanding of existing problems.

With you as leader and with Ralph McGill as editor ^{and publisher} of your great paper, I am ^{continued} sure that Atlanta will be able to set the pace for other cities to follow.

Very sincerely yours,
Mrs. Albert Martin

September 21, 1966

Succ

Mr. George Page
Correspondent - Saigon Bureau
NBC News
P. O. Box N 7
Saigon, Viet Nam

Dear George:

I certainly was thrilled to hear from you and did not realize that you had been shipped out to the Saigon Bureau. I know this must be a very stimulating assignment and wish you God Speed to return safely.

I am most grateful for your comments about the manner in which the racial disturbances were handled in Atlanta. Now that things are all quiet, we can look back in retrospect and see where our efforts of the past saved us from what could have been a terrible situation.

Take care of yourself and let us know of your whereabouts.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

NBC NEWS

A DIVISION OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
104 - 106 NGUYEN HUE, SAIGON, VIETNAM, TEL. 21069

SAIGON BUREAU

MAIL: P. O. BOX N 7

CABLE: NATBROCAST SAIGON

September 15, 1966

Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia
USA

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I have been distressed to hear about Atlanta's racial disorders. I had hoped Atlanta would be spared such hooliganism in view of the city's sensible and progressive approach to the race problem.

However, when it did happen, no one could have asked for more direct and courageous leadership than yours.

I am sure most Atlantans, including us "expatriates," are very proud of you.

Warm regards,

George Page

George Page,
Correspondent
SAIGON BUREAU

GP/suu

September 21, 1966

Mr. J. Willard Marriott
MARRIOTT
5161 River Road
Washington, D. C. 20016

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for the editorial from the Washington Star. I believe everything is in good order in Atlanta and we are working hard to keep it that way.

Looking forward to seeing you when you come to Atlanta, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

September 21, 1966

Mr. Robert Ward
318 Lindbergh Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ward:

I appreciate your kind letter of September 19th, but you have asked me some questions which I cannot answer, as I do not know the motivations which create compassion and sympathy in people.

The \$10,000 reward was offered by public spirited citizens who wanted to express their sympathy and understanding. This is of a personal nature to those individuals who came forward and specified the reward.

It is a great personal sorrow to me when any citizen of Atlanta is injured or is caused to lose his life.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr:am

September 19, 1966

Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mayor Allen:

After reading the article in the Atlanta Journal on Tuesday, September 13 concerning the policeman who was shot in the disturbance on Boulevard while attempting to help the two colored boys who had been wounded, I would appreciate the answer to a few questions that confront us all.

Why was it seven days after the disturbance before the public was given the details of what happened to the officer?

I am one hundred per cent for the reward of \$10,000 that has been offered for the apprehension of the ones guilty of the murder of the young colored boy. This is just and is as it should be. This was one of the worst crimes ever committed in our city. But why was there not a reward offered for the capture of the person or persons who wounded the policeman, and why was there no reward for the ones who injured the newspaper reporter, or the soldier who was critically hurt by a flying brick while traveling down Ponce de Leon on his way home on furlow?

My father Henry A. Ward owned a small store at 208 Georgia Avenue directly across from Cheney Stadium. A few years ago he was murdered in cold blood at high noon on a clear sunny day while trying to earn an honest, meager, living. He was bludgeoned over the head by a robber in his store and the murderer was never even close to being apprehended.

My question is this: Why was there no reward for this awful crime? If a reward had been offered maybe a few tongues in that neighborhood would have been loosened. My family never received even a letter of regret from the President of the United States, the Mayor's Office or any word on the lack of progress from Chief Jenkins' office. This does not seem consistent with the way other families have been treated in our city, or did my family just happen not to belong to a minority group?

Mayor Ivan Allen
September 19, 1966
Page 2

I want to say Mr. Mayor that I admire your courage in dealing with the riots that have hit our city in recent weeks. Every law-abiding citizen in our city should thank you for standing for what we all believe and trust as the democratic way of life.

In closing, I would only say that as far as protection by the law is concerned it seems to me that we definitely lean toward a double standard. I hope this is not true in the majority of cases but has happened only in my experience. My sincere thanks for your time.

Sincerely,

Robert Ward

Robert Ward
318 Lindbergh Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

CC: Chief Herbert T. Jenkins

CITY OF ATLANTA
OFFICE OF CITY COMPTROLLER
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 7, 1966

TO: Mrs. Ann Moses

FROM: Howard R. Green

SUBJECT:

The following members of the C. H. M. C. worked Tuesday night and Wednesday morning at the Stadium:

Jerry Kerlin - <i>Water</i>	Frank Crick - <i>Purchasing</i>
Lucius Waters - <i>Water</i>	Earl Slider - <i>Traffic</i>
P. A. Turner - <i>Water</i>	Gene Cheek - <i>Traffic</i>
Billy Hester - <i>Water</i>	Ben Bradley - <i>Comptroller</i>
John Waits - <i>Water</i>	Walter Hendrix - <i>Land</i>
G. C. Haynes - <i>Water</i>	Joe M. Thomas - <i>Traffic</i>
Wendell Campbell - <i>Water</i>	Don Gaines - <i>Traffic</i>
Jack Jackson - <i>Const</i>	Keith Crawford - <i>Traffic</i>
Ed Vaughn - <i>Comptroller</i>	George Timbert - <i>Traffic</i>
J. L. Dean - <i>Comptroller</i>	Gerald McClelland - <i>Land</i>
Roy Smith - <i>Comptroller</i>	Carlton McAlvin - <i>Land</i>
	Howard R. Green - <i>Comptroller</i>

CITY OF ATLANTA
OFFICE OF CITY COMPTROLLER
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

8 September 1966

TO: Mrs. Ann Moses
FROM: Howard R. Green
SUBJECT:

Please include the following names on the list of City Hall Men's Club members who worked at the Stadium in connection with the riot incident:

301 Jim L. Callaway Water
Horace H. E. Barnett - Water
E. A. Hardwick Water

These men attended the food concession all night Wednesday night and until 9:00 A.M. this morning.

Since there apparently is no further need for this service, we will not send any additional volunteers to the area.

You are certainly to be commended for your devoted assistance during the entire incident and I am sure that everyone, and especially Mayor Allen, is most appreciative.

Pat Soyka
Construction

HRG/rf

September 15, 1966

Mr. Lloyd W. Taggart
Box 560
Cody, Wyoming

Dear Lloyd:

How thoughtful of you to write me such a nice note, and particularly when my feelings needed all the support I could get.

Frankly, we got by without any major problems in Atlanta, and have had excellent support of 98% of the Negro leadership in the city. I think we have now ended Mr. Carmichael forever.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Woodruff will give me an opportunity to come back to Cody some day, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.

IAJr:am

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

80 BUTLER STREET, S. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

SNICC

J. W. PINKSTON, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT
ROBERT E. SLEIGHT
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT
WILLIAM L. SHEPHERD
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT
FRED M. WALKER
CONSULTANT

September 12, 1966

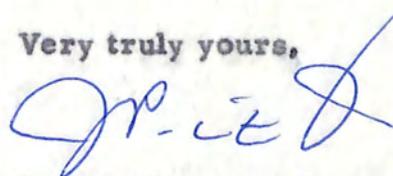
Williams Funeral Home
Tucker, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

During the night of September 6th when we had an emergency situation in our city, we called on you to provide an ambulance to stand by at the Atlanta Stadium in the event that one would be required. You responded immediately to the call of our night Administrator, Mr. Horace Bearden, at 7:00 P.M. and remained far after midnight.

We are grateful to you for providing this special service to our community.

Very truly yours,



J. W. Pinkston, Jr.
Superintendent

:mk

c: ✓ Honorable Ivan Allen
Chief Herbert Jenkins
Mr. Edgar J. Forio

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
80 BUTLER STREET, S. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

J. W. PINKSTON, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT
ROBERT E. SLEIGHT
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FRED M. WALKER
CONSULTANT

September 12, 1966

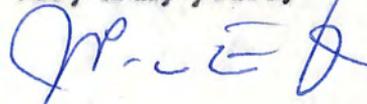
Cox Brothers Funeral Home
380 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

During the night of September 6th when we had an emergency situation in our city, we called on you to provide an ambulance to stand by at the Atlanta Stadium in the event that one would be required. You responded immediately to the call of our night Administrator, Mr. Horace Bearden, at 7:00 P.M. and remained far after midnight.

We are grateful to you for providing this special service to our community.

Very truly yours,



J. W. Pinkston, Jr.
Superintendent

:mk

cc: ✓ Honorable Ivan Allen
Chief Herbert Jenkins
Mr. Edgar J. Forio

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

80 BUTLER STREET, S. E.
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FRED M. WALKER
CONSULTANT

September 12, 1966

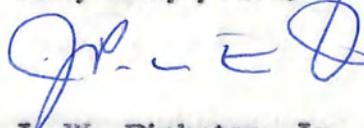
Paul T. Donehoo Funeral Home
736 N. Central Avenue
Hapeville, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

During the night of September 6th when we had an emergency situation in our city, we called on you to provide an ambulance to stand by at the Atlanta Stadium in the event that one would be required. You responded immediately to the call of our night Administrator, Mr. Horace Bearden, at 7:00 P.M. and remained far after midnight.

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Very truly yours,



J. W. Pinkston, Jr.
Superintendent

:mk

cc: ✓ Honorable Ivan Allen
Chief Herbert Jenkins
Mr. Edgar J. Forio

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

80 BUTLER STREET, S. E.
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FRED M. WALKER
CONSULTANT

September 12, 1966

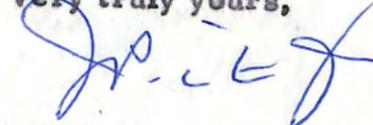
Alfonso Dawson Funeral Home
3000 Gordon Road, S. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

During the night of September 6th when we had an emergency situation in our city, we called on you to provide an ambulance to stand by at the Atlanta Stadium in the event that one would be required. You responded immediately to the call of our night Administrator, Mr. Horace Bearden, at 7:00 P. M. and remained far after midnight.

We are grateful to you for providing this special service to our community.

Very truly yours,



J. W. Pinkston, Jr.
Superintendent

:mk

cc: ✓ Honorable Ivan Allen
Chief Herbert Jenkins
Mr. Edgar J. Forio

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

80 BUTLER STREET, S. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

J. W. PINKSTON, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT

ROBERT E. SLEIGHT
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

WILLIAM L. SHEPHERD
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

FRED M. WALKER
CONSULTANT

September 12, 1966

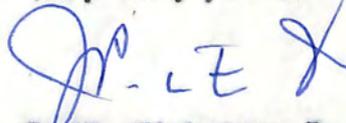
H. M. Patterson Funeral Home
1020 Spring Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

During the night of September 6th when we had an emergency situation in our city, we called on you to provide an ambulance to stand by at the Atlanta Stadium in the event that one would be required. You responded immediately to the call of our night Administrator, Mr. Horace Bearden, at 7:00 P.M. and remained far after midnight.

We are grateful to you for providing this special service to our community.

Very truly yours,



J. W. Pinkston, Jr.
Superintendent

:mk

cc: ✓ Honorable Ivan Allen
Chief Herbert Jenkins
Mr. Edgar J. Forio

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

80 BUTLER STREET, S. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

J. W. PINKSTON, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT
ROBERT E. SLEIGHT
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WILLIAM L. SHEPHERD
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CONSULTANT

September 12, 1966

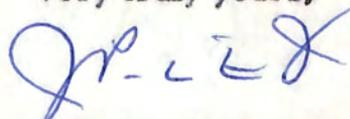
Hines Funeral Home
1258 Bankhead Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

During the night of September 6th when we had an emergency situation in our city, we called on you to provide an ambulance to stand by at the Atlanta Stadium in the event that one would be required. You responded immediately to the call of our night Administrator, Mr. Horace Bearden, at 7:00 P.M. and remained far after midnight.

We are grateful to you for providing this special service to our community.

Very truly yours,



J. W. Pinkston, Jr.
Superintendent

:mk

cc: ✓ Honorable Ivan Allen
Chief Herbert Jenkins
Mr. Edgar J. Forio

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

80 BUTLER STREET, S. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

J. W. PINKSTON, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT
ROBERT E. SLEIGHT
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT
WILLIAM L. SHEPHERD
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT
FRED M. WALKER
CONSULTANT

September 12, 1966

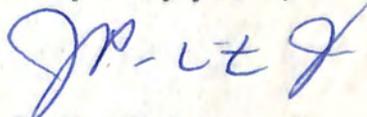
Bishop & Poe Funeral Home
Fairburn, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

During the night of September 6th when we had an emergency situation in our city, we called on you to provide an ambulance to stand by at the Atlanta Stadium in the event that one would be required. You responded immediately to the call of our night Administrator, Mr. Horace Bearden, at 7:00 P.M. and remained far after midnight.

We are grateful to you for providing this special service to our community.

Very truly yours,



J. W. Pinkston, Jr.
Superintendent

:mk

cc: ✓ Honorable Ivan Allen
Chief Herbert Jenkins
Mr. Edgar J. Forio

September 21, 1966

A 2/c James R. Darris
AF 14904511
Det. 2, Com Doc AAUS
APO San Francisco 96273

Dear Airman Harris:

I am most grateful for your taking the time to write me your letter of September 17th and I would like to add that it was most heartwarming to know that our men in Viet Nam have such a fine insight into our problems both internationally and locally.

Since you are an Atlantan, I know you will agree with me that the reason we have not had this problem before is because of the progress we have made in Atlanta. I sincerely believe had it not been for an outsider who cared nothing about the lives and property of our people, this would have never happened.

I wish you God Speed in coming home safely.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

CITY OF ATLANTA



CITY HALL ATLANTA, GA. 30303

Tel. 522-4463 Area Code 404

May 12, 1966

IVAN ALLEN, JR., MAYOR

R. EARL LANDERS, Administrative Assistant
MRS. ANN M. MOSES, Executive Secretary
DAN E. SWEAT, JR., Director of Governmental Liaison

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Duane Beck, Executive Director, Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc.
Mr. Karl Bevins, Traffic Engineer
Mr. Henry Bowden, City Attorney
Mr. Charles L. Davis, Comptroller
Mr. Jack Delius, Parks General Manager
Mr. C. O. Emmerich, Administrator, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
Mr. Collier Gladin, Chief Planner
Mr. Stafford Graydon, Sanitary Engineer
Chief C. H. Hildebrand, Jr., Fire Chief
Mr. John Hall Jacobs, Library Director
Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, Police Chief
Mr. R. Earl Landers, Administrative Assistant
Mr. Ray Nixon, Chief of Construction
Mr. M. B. Satterfield, Executive Director, Atlanta Housing Authority
Mr. Robert Sommerville, Chairman, Citizens Advisory Committee for Urban Renewal
Mr. Dan E. Sweat, Director of Governmental Liaison
Mr. Paul Weir, Water Department General Manager
Mr. William Wofford, Building Inspector

From: Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor

Subject: Services to Slum Areas

Several areas of our city continue to deteriorate in physical condition and in human blight. These areas generally are encompassed in an East-West swath through central Atlanta and are within 1 - 3 miles of City Hall.

Urban Renewal has alleviated some of the worst slum areas nearer downtown and several UR and Public Housing Projects underway at

Page Two
May 12, 1966

present will provide some relief for additional citizens. But these past and current projects have but scratched the surface when considered in the light of total needs.

Realistically, we can expect to move only as fast as financial resources are available to cope with slum clearance and rehabilitation. With the completion of the Community Improvement Program study, we hope to have a city-wide priority established and the basis for adopting a total program and schedule of action in these blighted neighborhoods.

Present conditions in many of these neighborhoods are intolerable. The citizens who have the misfortune of economic failure or lack of social status and are trapped in this environment must be given relief at the earliest moment.

Therefore, and with full awareness of the City's lack of adequate financial resources, shortage of labor and equipment, and ever burdensome daily work load, I am requesting a cooperative and coordinated attack on the conditions which exist in these slum areas.

In order to test the City's ability to increase and advance services in these neighborhoods I am directing the Department of Planning to immediately prepare a map for each departmental use listing a priority of implementation, with initial action in neighborhoods of greatest need.

The following actions are minimum requirements which must be met by individual departments and/or city-related agencies:

1. Sanitation Department

Trash pick up twice a week,
Garbage pick up twice a week or three times if necessary.
Clean streets once a week.
Remove abandoned automobiles.
Coordinate with EOA to clean up vacant property and the elimination of hazards to children at play.

2. Construction Department

Clean out storm drainage.

Clean right of way of debris,
Grade and gravel unpaved streets,
Patch paved streets,
Pave streets on petition basis,

3. Building Inspector

- A. The Building Inspector, according to the policy established in the Housing Code Compliance Program, will in proposed Urban Renewal areas:
 - a. Placard where warranted and seek demolition.
 - b. Correct hazards and coordinate with the Health Department any unsanitary conditions (Example: water standing in basements).
 - c. Reduce overcrowding - Liaison with Housing Authority for relocation help.
 - d. Vacate unfit units.
 - e. Clean up premises.
- B. In the remaining areas as designated on the Planning map, step up housing code enforcement to the greatest extent possible without deviating from the established policy.
- C. Enforcement of Zoning Ordinance.

4. Parks Department

- A. Equip and staff a massive recreation program using all park and school properties and other land secured under short-term lease. This should be coordinated with EOA to secure funds and community support.
- B. Maximum development of properly supervised day and evening social activities and recreational programs (Example: evening movies and possibly street activities).
- C. Coordinate with Traffic Engineer the possible blocking off of streets for recreational activities.

5. Police Department

Improve police protection to residents and homes.
An expanded crime prevention program.
Increase traffic speed control efforts.

6. Fire Department

- A. An expanded fire prevention program.
- B. Investigate the possibilities of street showers for children using fire hydrants on a weekday basis, weather permitting -- coordinate with the Water Department.

7. Traffic Department

Install speed control signs.
Survey area and provide stepped up street light maintenance activities.

8. Planning Department

- A. Inform Planning and Development Committee of Services to Slum Areas Program in order to begin implementation of a survey and planning application for the following areas: Vine City, Blue Heaven, Cooper-Glenn and Plunkettown.

9. Law Department

- A. Determine accelerated legal methods of disposing of junked cars, both on public and private properties.
- B. Determine legal methods of forcing property owners to clean up their vacant lots.

10. Library

- A. The bookmobile schedule be increased and expanded in the affected area.
- B. Branch libraries located within this area be given maximum support and attention.

- C. Library coordination with such activities as Projects Uplift and Headstart to promote and encourage maximum use of library facilities.

11. Atlanta Youth Council

- A. Coordinate the Summer Youth Opportunity Campaign to provide the maximum number of jobs for young people in private industry and the public agencies.
- B. Cooperation with the City Parks and Recreation Department, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., and the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc. to monitor and recommend adequate playground and recreation facilities in the target neighborhoods.

12. Mayor's Office

- A. Coordinate public relations through Citizens Advisory Committee for Urban Renewal, EOA, and the Community Council giving weekly progress and status. (Bill Howland)
- B. Coordinate activities of non-departmental agencies (EOA, Housing Authority, utility companies, private groups, Federal and State and County agencies involved, Youth Council, etc.). (Dan Sweat)
- C. Coordination of total effort and City departmental activities. (Earl Landers)

In order for maximum desired results to be achieved, we must all work together. The Aldermen representing the Wards affected must monitor the activities of their Ward, evaluate the effectiveness of services and make prompt recommendations for changes or improvements.

It is recommended that non-departmental agencies designate a coordinator who can devote full time to their coordinated program.

It is recommended that each department head appoint a department coordinator to work directly in this area.

Implementation of this project in initial target neighborhoods will begin immediately.

September 21, 1966

Mr. Bob Lynn
Extension Area Manager
East Central Neighborhood Center
486 Decatur Street, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bob:

When you and the group from the Boulevard section were in my office one of the problems discussed was traffic on the residential streets in that area.

I am advised by the Traffic Engineering Department of the City that the City Ordinance now prohibits tractor trailer trucks from using any of the streets which cross Boulevard except Ponce de Leon Avenue, North Avenue, Forrest Avenue, Highland Avenue, Irwin Street and Edgewood Avenue.

Special Trucks Prohibited signs are currently placed on Morgan Street and Wabash Avenue. The Traffic Engineering Department is now checking the physical conditions of the signs on Morgan Street and on Wabash Avenue and will arrange to install additional signs on the other east-west residential streets which cross Boulevard in this area and from which tractor trailers are prohibited in the Ordinance. As soon as the signs are replaced, the Traffic Engineering Department will advise the Atlanta Police Department and I am sure the Police Department will take appropriate action.

The Sanitary Department and the Health Department are cooperating in the rat baiting program which was one of the big problems discussed. I hope that the Neighborhood Center can take some action on the suggestions in my letter to George Dodd on September 15.

September 6, 1966

We are here to protest the latest outrage in a series against the twelve Black people now held captive in the Atlanta Stockade for protesting the dying of Black men in the racist illegal War in Vietnam.

First of all, the twelve were seized illegally by the Atlanta Police as they demonstrated at the Induction Center in protest of the dying of Black men in the racist illegal War in Vietnam.

They were subjected to a "KANGAROO Court Trial" under racist Judge T.C. Little who prejudiced himself by saying that because he had a son in Vietnam who is fighting to defend the principles of this country he had to give the protestors maximum sentences.

Thirdly, Dwight Williams was brutally beaten under the orders of Captain Redding inside the jail. Part of this beastiality was witnessed by William's attorney, Attorney Howard Moore.

In keeping with this country's scheme to emasculate Black men, the ten men were forced to shave their beards and mustaches. We know of no law that Black men wearing beards violate.

We protest the holding of Donald Stone and Simuel Shutz in the County Jail five days after their bond had been paid. We demand that the five days be credited to their sentences at the Atlanta Stockade.

On Sunday August 4, we were not permitted to see Robert Moore and Larry Fox because they were in the hole. Both Moore and Fox suffer from Hay Fever. Both had been assigned to work in a dusty area which would only heighten their hay fever miseries. They asked to be transferred to a less dusty detail. Instead, they were thrown in the hole. This was on Thursday. Fox, who refuses to cooperate with the bestial and unjust penal system, has been on a hunger strike since incarceration, August 18.

The stockade physician ^{is} a racist bigot who cannot deal with Black Men. Therefore if any of the group gets sick, there is no one to treat them.

The group is completely isolated from the rest of the prisoners. We charge that this is a form of political harassment just as the illegal arrest and sadistic beating of one of our workers, Robert Weaver.

We also note that the City Jail, Atlanta Stockade, and the Fulton County Jail are blatantly segregated in spite of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

If these conditions are not corrected and we continue to get reports of cruel bestial treatment of prisoners, then we will have to return to earlier forms of demonstrations, including sitting in at the Mayor's office.

September 13, 1966

Mrs. Alice Nixon
703 Cooper Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Nixon:

I appreciate your coming by Monday morning to personally deliver the petition to me from the residents of the Summerhill and Mechanicsville neighborhoods.

I think you are doing a splendid job with your committee and I am asking Mr. Dan Sweat of my office to be available to discuss these matters with you at any time.

With appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

CC: Mr. Dan Sweat

September 16, 1966

Mr. Howard M. Norton, Special Editor,
U. S. News and World Report
United States News Building
2300 N Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

Dear Mr. Norton:

Both officially and personally I wish to express wholehearted appreciation of the fair, impartial and objective report of Atlanta's troubles on September 6, which you presented in the September 19 edition of U. S. News and World Report.

Your terse story had the sense of objectivity and the ring of authenticity which can only be provided by first hand observation tempered by the judgement of experience.

I feel sure that your story has done much to widen public understanding of what actually happened in our city during the afternoon and evening of that tumultuous Tuesday.

My warm congratulations on a super job of reporting and writing,

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

cc... Mr. Carson F. Lyman
Managing Editor

September 7, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: R. E. Landers

FROM: Ann Moses

Dear Earl:

Attached are the two tickets for the food last evening for the policemen from the Varsity in the amount of \$296.84. You said you would get Charles Davis to pay this. I would like to have the check in order that I can write a thank-you letter to Frank Gordy.

So far I still have two more bills coming -- one from Yohannan's for 25 gallons of coffee and some food and the Lowe and Stephens advertising bill which we will send to Sutherland.

STATEMENT BY IVAN ALLEN, JR.
MAYOR OF ATLANTA

On Civil Disorder in Atlanta, Tuesday, September 6, 1966

10
The disorders in the Sommerhill neighborhood in Southeast Atlanta last evening were the result of a deliberate attempt by certain members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (Snick) to create an incident of this very nature.

11
The spark of violence ignited by a few reckless and irresponsible individuals touched off an explosion of civil disorder that shattered Atlanta's long record of racial amity.

12
Only through the courageous and forceful action of our police officers was this shameful outbreak contained and law and order restored.

13
Atlanta's only consolation is that although property damage was light heavy, the explosion was snuffed out without any loss of life.

14
I am not taking from hearsay when I say that every citizen of Atlanta owes a debt of whole hearted gratitude to our dedicated police officers, for I was personally in the thick of the disturbance throughout those frightful hours of mob hysteria.

15
No one need make charges to me about police brutality during this disorder, I saw plenty of brutality, but it was being used against the police officers, not by them.

16
From what I heard with my own ears and saw with my own eyes in the center of this melee, I feel certain that hundreds of normally good citizens were inflamed out of their normal senses. They were victimized by those who sought

to incite violence.

16 It is a tragedy that a few irresponsible and misdirected youths have such utter disregard and contempt for their fellow man that they place the lives and property of innocent citizens in serious jeopardy.

STATEMENT BY IVAN ALLEN, JR.

THE DISORDERS IN THE SUMMERHILL-MECHANICSVILLE
AREA LAST EVENING WERE SERIOUS AND REGRETTABLE.

WE CAN BE THANKFUL THERE WERE NO SERIOUS
INJURIES. SOME 10 POLICE OFFICERS RECEIVED MINOR
INJURIES, MOSTLY AS A RESULT OF TEAR GAS.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE HAS NOT BEEN
COMPLETED, BUT IT DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE TOO SEVERE.

FIVE CITY POLICE CARS WERE DAMAGED AS A
RESULT OF BRICKS OR BOTTLES THROWN THROUGH WINDOWS.

SEVENTY-TWO ARRESTS WERE MADE BY THE POLICE
DEPARTMENT.

CONDITIONS AT THIS TIME INDICATE THAT THE VIOLENCE
HAS ENDED AND CALM EXISTS THROUGHOUT THE AREA.

THE ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT IS NOW WORKING
TWO TWELVE HOUR SHIFTS UNTIL FURTHER NOTIFICATION
BY CHIEF JENKINS.

ALL OFF-DUTY FIREMEN HAVE BEEN PLACED ON ALERT.

PAGE TWO

9
THE FIREMEN ON DUTY DURING THE NIGHT RESPONDED
PROMPTLY AND EFFICIENTLY TO SEVERAL CALLS IN THE AREA.

11
I MUST AGAIN COMMEND THE MEMBERS OF THE ATLANTA
POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THEIR PROMPT RESPONSE AND
HANDLING OF THIS SITUATION. THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA,
AND ESPECIALLY THE GOOD CITIZENS OF SUMMERHILL-
MECHANICSVILLE, CAN BE JUSTLY PROUD OF THEIR POLICE
OFFICERS THIS MORNING.

15
WE SINCERELY APPRECIATE THE ACTION OF
GOV. CARL SANDERS AND THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY FOR THE BACKUP MEN AND EQUIPMENT
PROVIDED TO US.



CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

1114 WILLIAM-OLIVER BUILDING
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

September 14, 1966

HENRY L. BOWDEN
CITY ATTORNEY

LEWIS R. SLATON
ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY

ROBERT S. WIGGINS
MARTIN MCFARLAND
EDWIN L. STERNE
RALPH C. JENKINS
JOHN E. DOUGHERTY
FERRIN Y. MATHEWS
CHARLES M. LOKEY
THOMAS F. CHOYCE

ASSOCIATE CITY ATTORNEYS

ROBERT A. HARRIS
HENRY M. MURFF

CLAIMS ATTORNEYS

Mr. Mills B. Lane, Jr., President
The Citizens and Southern National Bank
P. O. Box 4899
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

Dear Mills:

You can't imagine how much I appreciate your note of September 12 and your offer of financial help in the case of need.

I thoroughly agree with you that this matter of SNCC and Stokely Carmichael are problems that Atlanta must meet successfully. We are using every bit of investigative ability that the Atlanta Police Department has in an effort to obtain evidence to insure the conviction of Carmichael, and Lewis Slaton, Solicitor General, has assured us that he will prosecute the case vigorously.

We shall see what happens.

Yours, with kindest regards,

HLB/lmw

Henry L. Bowden

September 12, 1966

MEMORANDUM

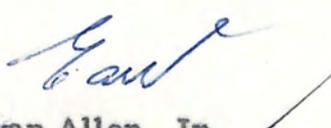
To: Chief Herbert Jenkins

From: R. Earl Landers

Ray Nixon, Chief of the Construction Department, will have twenty men alerted at all times to guard the inactive fire stations. These men will be prepared to work twelve-hour shifts just as the policemen are now working.

He prefers not to submit a list because of possible changes from day to day. However, he assures us that the men will be available upon call.

REL:lp


CC: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. ✓
Chief Ray A. Nixon

STATEMENT BY MAYOR IVAN ALLEN, JR.
Thursday, September 8, 1966
5:00 P. M.

I have directed City Attorney Henry Bowden and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins to initiate immediate action against any and all persons responsible for the disorders which took place in South Atlanta Tuesday evening.

They are directed to use every facility and legal authority of the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia necessary to apprehend, arrest and prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any person involved in the unlawful creation of this incident.

Let there be no misunderstanding about our intentions in the apprehension of these lawbreakers.