



# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 25, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: The Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

September 18, 1967 to September 24, 1967 inclusive

1 patrolman vacancy -- widow has received a year's salary  
1 patrolman resigned -- GreenAir Compressor Co.  
3 patrolmen employed

Total vacancies: 12

Total guards: 3

E. O. A. employees - paid by Federal Government: 2



September 22, 1967

Parents of Warren Jackson School  
c/o Mrs. B. Pollock  
4322 Conway Valley Court, N. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Pollock:

This will acknowledge receipt of the petitions from the parents of the children in the Warren Jackson School which you recently forwarded me.

I am attaching a report from both the Traffic Engineer and the Police Department and I hope that this additional action taken will be satisfactory. Please express my appreciation for the petition.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.  
Mayor

IAJr/br

Enclosures



# CITY OF ATLANTA

## DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 21, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

Mr. George Royal  
Mayor's Office  
City Hall  
68 Mitchell Street, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Royal:

In regards to the petition from the mothers at the Warren Jackson School for a School Traffic Police Woman, we are now attempting to fill this position.

Before the school year began I met with Mrs. Marie Smart, principal, and at that time we did not anticipate a need for a police woman.

After learning of this petition and a call from Mrs. Smart, we made another survey and talked to several parents. Some indicated they would let their children walk if there was a Traffic Police Woman on duty. There are about 25 to 30 students walking or riding bicycles to school, using or crossing Mt. Paran Road. Mt. Paran Road in the school area is a very narrow road with many sharp curves. There are no sidewalks in this area.

I have received permission from my superior officers and the comptroller's office to hire a Traffic Police Woman at this school.

The school and the Parent Teacher's Association are now assisting me in finding an applicant for this position.

Respectfully,

Lt. C. V. Forrester







# CITY OF ATLANTA

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

September 19, 1967

KARL A. BEVINS  
Traffic Engineer

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

Dear Mayor Allen:

In answer to your request for information concerning our proposed activities in the area of the Warren Jackson School, we should like to give you the following report.

During the past three weeks, members of our staff have discussed this situation with Mrs. Smart, Principal of the School; Mr. J. Lewis Cook, Safety Director of the Board of Education; and Lieutenant Forrester, of the Atlanta Police Department. As a result of these discussions, we have done a substantial amount of signing in the vicinity of the school. Since the school is located approximately 1000 feet north of Mount Paran Road, we did not feel that it was necessary or desirable to reduce the speed limit to 25 MPH from the presently existing 30 MPH. We have, however, installed signs on Mount Paran Road on each approach to the school driveway which warn drivers with the message SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ROADWAY.

A recent count of the children walking on Mount Paran Road and entering the Warren Jackson School at the Mount Paran Road driveway indicates that a relatively small number of 20 to 30 students are entering the school property at this point.

Although the letter and petitions which accompanied your memorandum to this department referred only to a request that a police officer be assigned to this location, we felt that you would like to know what actions we have taken on requests which have been made directly to us. At the present time, we do not have plans for additional work in the vicinity of this school.

If you desire any additional information concerning this matter, please feel free to call on us.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Earl R. Slider, Jr." in a cursive script.

Earl R. Slider, Jr.  
Assistant City Traffic Engineer

ERSJr/fd



September 18, 1967

Mayor Ivan Allen  
City Hall  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

We are deeply concerned about the fact that a police officer has not been assigned to assist the children in crossing Mt. Paran Road in front of Warren Jackson School.

We have contacted Lt. Pendergrast, who is in charge of the School Police Division of the Atlanta Police Department, regarding this matter. He does not feel the necessity of placing a police woman at Warren Jackson School.

We, as parents, feel that the safety of our children is being neglected. We can not wait until a child is injured or killed to prove the need for a police woman. Although Mt. Paran Road is not a main thoroughfare, it is a heavily traveled road, and because it is a narrow, winding road with no sidewalks, it is very hazardous for young children to cross without supervision.

Many parents have expressed a desire to have their children walk to and from school but they have not allowed them to walk because of this lack of supervision.

As residents of the highest tax paying district in the City, we feel justified in asking the police department to act on our request.

We need your support in this matter and any help you can give us will be deeply appreciated. Enclosed are (300) three-hundred signed petitions, copies of which are being sent to the police department.

Very truly yours,

Parents, Warren Jackson School



334 Auburn Ave., N.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303  
Telephone 522-1420

# Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*

Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer*

Andrew J. Young, *Executive Director*

September 19, 1967

**SPECIAL DELIVERY**

Chief Herbert T. Jenkins  
Chief of Police  
City of Atlanta  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Chief Jenkins:

Last week I requested a parade or "march" permit from your office, and was informed that the request must be made 5 days prior to day of parade.

I am hereby requesting parade permits as follows:

1. Monday, September 25th (PM)
2. Tuesday, September 26th (PM)
3. Wednesday, September 27th (PM)
4. Thursday, September 28th (PM)
5. Friday, September 29th (PM)

Please send permit and any other correspondence to the following address:

Rev. Howard W. Creecy, Sr., President  
Atlanta Chapter Southern Christian Leadership Conference  
Mount Moriah Baptist Church  
200 Ashby Street, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Sincerely yours,

*Howard W. Creecy, Sr.*

Rev. Howard W. Creecy, Sr.  
President, Atlanta Chapter  
Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference

CC: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr  
Dr. A. M. Davis, President NAACP  
Jesse Hill, Jr., Co-Chairman, Atlanta Summit Leadership  
Conference



*mail to*  
*Mayor Juan Allen*

**CITY OF ATLANTA**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**

**ATLANTA, GA.**

9-18-67

*H. G.*

Mass Meeting: Mt. Moriah Baptist Church

We attended a mass meeting at the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, corner of Ashby and Fair St. at 8PM this date.

The following was stated by Rev Boone as being necessary for the Board of Education:

1. That there is not enough Negro members in the Technical Schools
2. That there are not enough text books
3. That schedules must be ready by the first day of school and  
3 and that not too many be enrolled
4. That a re-study of all text books be made, with no proper respect on race.
5. That no rule be issued denying freedom of speech
6. That a Negro Principal be put into the school and not only in Negro schools
7. That by Jan 1, 1968, a Negro superintendant is placed in charge of the schools
8. That departments be directed by Negroes
9. That children be removed from the double sessions

Rev. Boone spoke on the lack of decent housing, in the Negro sections, poverty and the failure on the part of power structure.

A Mrs. Dorothy Bolton came forward, speaking for the parents bringing back to mind that in 1964, the first march to Central High School. She spoke on how the parents must join together in order to take a stand for their children. She further stated that she herself had gone down to Dr. Letson's office and tried to appeal to him but that he only put her off saying that she had to wait until he had time to see her.

Mr. Thomas Harper, representing Youth Town, spoke on how his organization was designed to keep teens in line, meaning that they were trying to keep them from becoming juvenile delinquents. He too talked of the double sessions in the schools and on how he thought the Negroes were being cheated out of an education.

Three points that were brought out were as follows:

Slums must go

Dr. Letson must go

Double sessions in the schools must go

Mr. Hosea Williams came to the platform at this time speaking on the subject of proving ones manhood. He stated that this could only be proven when the black men come together in an organized fashion being on one accord.

# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

ATLANTA, GA.

9-18-67

Dr. Martin Luther King spoke last stating that we are either together or divided but that there was no division in NAACP. He stated that dope victims and alcoholics are only caused by the lack of unemployment. He stated that Atlanta boast of having jobs for everyone but that when the Negro people go down to the city hall annex, they are turned away with the pretense of not being well enough qualified.

He ended by saying that the job of the Negro demanded unity and that we might be separated among ourselves but together against the white people.

At this time it was stated that each person present would march with the leaders down to the Washington High School. Dr. King advised the group to have numerous demonstrations, non-violently. He reminded them of the destruction of the previous riots and indicated by his speech that we did not need a reoccurrence.

Other guests were as follows:

Dr. M.L. King Jr.  
A.M. Davis  
Ralph Abernathy  
Sam Williams  
Joseph Boone  
Hosea Williams  
Leroy Johnson  
Julian Bond

Respectfully



Sgt. L. Goss  
Det JP Arnold  
Mrs. Linda Tucker

P.S. Dr. King stated that he had planned to make a speech, and had already written it out at this time, but that since everybody else had made such good remarks he would not speak, but that he would bring out points on their remarks. These are listed above.



# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

ATLANTA, GA.

9-18-67

In Regards to the Mass Meeting:

Tonight upon completion of the meeting at the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, Hosea Williams asked the entire group to accompany him in a march to Washington High School. He came to the outside at the front steps and again appealed to the group to march with him. He succeeded in getting approximately 300. They marched north on Ashby Street to Hunter St. During the march, approximately one half of these people dropped out along the way. The remainder continued to the front steps of Washington High School, where they sang two songs.

Hosea Williams greeted the group. He told them that we must demonstrate until superintendent Letson knows that we are not playing. We should turn this city upside down, I ~~mean~~ we should fill all the jails with adults and not send our children. He stated we must show the power structure of the school and of the police department that we ~~mean~~ business. He further stated that Chief Jenkins had sent his good guys out to be with them tonight, he knew that there wouldn't be any trouble.

This group remained on the steps of Washington High School for about 30 minutes. They then dispersed and went in different directions. This group at the church consisted of approximately eleven hundred.

Respectfully



Sgt. L. Goss  
Det. JP Arnold

lt

*Come — See — And Hear*  
A GREAT AMERICAN  
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

*President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference*

Monday night, September 18, 1967

8:00 p.m. Sharp

Mount Moriah Baptist Church

Corner West Fair and Ashby Street

---

**DOUBLE SESSIONS AND POOR SCHOOLS MUST GO!**

Did you get a decent education? Are your children on double sessions? Are your children in overcrowded classes?

Help protect your children's future. You may have a job, you may be making a good salary, but what about the 15 black men out of every hundred without a job, while only 2 white men out of every hundred has no job.

**ATLANTA POLICE BRUTALITY.** Maybe policemen have not beaten you yet. Maybe policemen have not beaten your husband, your wife or your children. We must stop police brutality.

---

*Sponsored by*

Atlanta Chapter -- National Association for the Advancement  
of Colored People

Dr. Albert M. Davis, President

Atlanta Chapter -- Southern Christian Leadership Conference  
Rev. Howard W. Creecy, President



PLAN #1

Cancel off days of Evening Watch Uniform, Evening Watch Traffic, and Task Force

	PATROLMEN			SUPERIOR OFFICERS		
	Working	Off	Total	Working	Off	Total
<u>MONDAY</u>						
Evening Uniform	94	40	134	5	2	7
Evening Traffic	55	19	74	3	2	5
Task Force	18	10	28	2	1	3
Total	167	69	236	10	5	15
<u>TUESDAY</u>						
Evening Uniform	96	38	134	3	4	7
Evening Traffic	53	21	74	3	2	5
Task Force	17	11	28	2	1	3
Total	166	70	236	8	7	15
<u>WEDNESDAY</u>						
Evening Uniform	95	39	134	3	4	7
Evening Traffic	51	23	74	3	2	5
Task Force	16	12	28	1	2	3
Total	162	74	236	7	8	15
<u>THURSDAY</u>						
Evening Uniform	90	44	134	5	2	7
Evening Traffic	53	21	74	3	2	5
Task Force	17	11	28	2	1	3
Total	160	76	236	10	5	15
<u>FRIDAY</u>						
Evening Uniform	95	39	134	6	1	7
Evening Traffic	65	9	74	5	0	5
Task Force	23	5	28	3	0	3
Total	183	53	236	14	1	15
<u>SATURDAY</u>						
Evening Uniform	105	29	134	7	0	7
Evening Traffic	51	23	74	5	0	5
Task Force	27	1	28	3	0	3
Total	183	53	236	15	0	15
<u>SUNDAY</u>						
Evening Uniform	95	39	134	6	1	7
Evening Traffic	42	32	74	3	2	5
Task Force	22	6	28	2	1	3
Total	159	77	236	11	4	15

PLAN #2

Cancel off days of all Uniform, Traffic, Detention, Detectives and Special Assignments.  
 (Special Assignments are Coroners, School Detectives, Station Personnel and Unincorporated Area)

	PATROLMEN			SUPERIOR OFFICERS		
	Working	Off	Total	Working	Off	Total
<u>MONDAY</u>						
	+					
Uniform & Task	245	105	350	12	8	20
Traffic	117	40	157	10	6	16
Dets. & Crime Prev.	100	43	143	23	2	25
Detention	28	13	41	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>68</b>
SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT	48	15	63	21	2	23
<hr/>						
<u>TUESDAY</u>						
Uniform & Task	239	111	350	11	9	20
Traffic	118	39	157	11	5	16
Dets. & Crime Prev.	123	20	143	25	0	25
Detention	24	17	41	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>68</b>
SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS	57	6	63	21	2	23
<hr/>						
<u>WEDNESDAY</u>						
Uniform & Task	240	110	350	12	8	20
Traffic	116	41	157	12	4	16
Dets. & Crime Prev.	97	46	143	19	6	25
Detention	25	16	41	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>68</b>
SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS	49	14	63	19	4	23
<hr/>						
<u>THURSDAY</u>						
Uniform & Task	232	118	350	13	7	20
Traffic	120	37	157	10	6	16
Dets. & Crime Prev.	105	38	143	17	8	25
Detention	29	12	41	4	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>68</b>
SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS	54	9	63	21	2	23



	PATROLMEN			SUPERIOR OFFICERS		
	Working	Off	Total	Working	Off	Total
<u>FRIDAY</u>						
Uniform & Task	255	95	350	16	4	20
Traffic	125	32	157	13	3	16
Dets. & Crime Prev.	119	24	143	22	3	25
Detention	33	8	41	6	1	7
Total	532	159	691	57	11	68
SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS	48	15	63	23	0	23
<hr/>						
<u>SATURDAY</u>						
Uniform & Task	281	69	350	19	1	20
Traffic	100	57	157	13	3	16
Dets. & Crime Prev.	95	48	143	10	15	25
Detention	32	9	41	6	1	7
Total	508	183	691	48	20	68
SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS	30	33	63	6	17	23
<hr/>						
<u>SUNDAY</u>						
Uniform & Task	258	92	350	17	3	20
Traffic	89	68	157	11	5	16
Dets. & Crime Prev.	76	67	143	9	16	25
Detention	34	7	41	4	3	7
Total	457	234	691	41	27	68
SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS	29	34	63	4	19	23

PLAN #3

All police personnel on 12 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Total police personnel available-----	845
Overtime for each man per week-----	44 hours
Overtime for all personnel per week-----	37,180 hours
Overtime for all personnel per day-----	3,380 hours
Additional Number of man days per day-----	667.9



mail to Mayor Allen -  
N.C.J.

October 25, 1967

Chief H. T. Jenkins  
Atlanta Police Department

RE: Disorders on Magnolia Street  
Sunday - October 22, 1967  
Monday - October 23, 1967

Dear Sir:

On Sunday night, October 22, 1967, at about 9:30 p.m., Captain A. C. Bryant called me and stated that a explosive situation was about to develop at Vine and Magnolia but that he thought everything was under control.

I got ready to go to the area and just as I was leaving, I heard another help call and fire call in this area so proceeded to Vine and Magnolia.

I found that Officer J. B. Phillips and other officers had arrested several persons at that location and had had considerable trouble with the subjects and after the arrest and the persons had been transported to jail, a considerable crowd of disorderly persons gathered on Magnolia Street between Maple and Vine and set several fires. The Fire Department was called several times but the fires were put out mostly before the Fire Department arrived.

Lt. C. J. Perry and Captain Bryant were on the scene and had Car 10-B, 12-B and a wagon patrolling the area. All of these were manned by negro officers. The crowd grew and became more disorderly, setting fires and throwing rocks and bottles. The Task Force headed by Lt. C. B. Dickerson and about eight patrolmen were called into the area with special equipment, helmets, night sticks and shotguns to disperse the crowd. Several other arrests were made, one a known agitator by the name of McGuire, a white female.

In a short while, order was restored. I instructed the two K-9 trucks with drivers and the dogs in the truck to patrol the area the rest of the night. The streets and



sidewalks were littered with debris, rocks and broken bottles.

On Monday, October 23, 1967, a circular was distributed in the area calling for a mass meeting at the play lot at Magnolia and Maple to protest white ownership of stores and houses and police brutality.

Alderman Q. V. Williamson called me and came by my office. He wanted to talk to Officer J. B. Phillips and I had Officer Phillips go by his office on Hunter Street. Alderman Williamson brought one of the circulars to me and stated he was present when they were run off the machine and that he thought that the so called "Rev. Boone" was behind them.

Alderman Williamson was of the opinion that if the officers would lighten up on the defendants, it would help the situation. I did not agree with him but sent Officer Phillips to see him.

I alerted Captain R. E. Little and Lt. C. J. Perry to the situation and instructed them to allow the meeting if it was orderly.

I went to the area and was there until the situation got so unruly, I ordered the Task Force into the area with full equipment to disperse the crowd. They had set fires against the doors of both supermarkets at Vine and Magnolia, across the entire street at Maple and Magnolia and other fires in the street at Magnolia and Walnut. The fires were fed by gasoline. The door at Herman's Supermarket, 544 Magnolia, was forced open and looted of beer and other articles. While the officers were investigating this, The Big Rock Supermarket was broken in the front door but no entrance was made. The rear window of the captain's car was broken out by a brick and as I passed a group of people who were listening to Senator Leroy Johnson who claimed he had the group under control, a person standing near him threw a rock into my front window which was down and struck me on the hand. I talked to Alderman Williamson the second time that night at Magnolia and Vine and informed him that I was going to call in reinforcements and clear the area. He agreed with me. Color pictures were made of all damage.

I had held Lt. C. B. Dickerson and eight members of the Task Force in the building from 8:00 p.m. until that time, and I called for them to come into the area and disperse the unruly crowd. I was with them the entire time and they did an excellent job of clearing the street with no injuries or undue force and no arrests. No shots were fired, although the Task Force was armed with riot guns.



Captain O. W. Jordan and the Crime Prevention Bureau, including Lt. C. Dixon, Sgt. Goss and Detective R. B. Moore, were on the scene and were of invaluable assistance in restoring order and contacting the well meaning people of the community of which there were many.

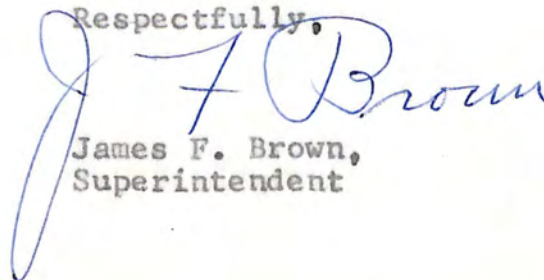
It was found that most of the unruly crowd were from several blocks to several miles away from this immediate area.

The Transit Company rerouted their buses from this area during the worst part of the disorder and automobiles that did not belong in the area were prohibited from traveling the street during the emergency.

On Tuesday night, the Crime Prevention was assigned to the area under the direction of Lt. Dixon and Sgt. Goss and no trouble was reported anywhere in the area.

The Fire Department responded each time they were called. They did ask that we appraise them of the nature of the fire so that they would know which type of equipment to send. This was done and many fire calls were canceled by the police when they could be handled without fire equipment.

Respectfully,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J F Brown'. The signature is written over the typed name and title.

James F. Brown,  
Superintendent

JFB:b

September 20, 1967

Rev. Howard W. Creecy, Sr.,  
President, Atlanta Chapter  
Southern Christian Leadership Conf.  
334 Auburn Ave. N.E.  
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of "Parade Ordinance",  
adopted by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen,  
and also, copies of the application for a parade.

You may file these applications at any  
time you desire.

Yours very truly,

Captain of Police  
Special Investigator

JCM/ep

enc.



334 Auburn Ave., N.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303  
Telephone 522-1420

# Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*

Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer*

Andrew J. Young, *Executive Director*

September 19, 1967

**SPECIAL DELIVERY**

Chief Herbert T. Jenkins  
Chief of Police  
City of Atlanta  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Chief Jenkins:

Last week I requested a parade or "march" permit from your office, and was informed that the request must be made 5 days prior to day of parade.

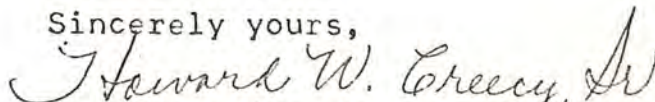
I am hereby requesting parade permits as follows:

1. Monday, September 25th (PM)
2. Tuesday, September 26th (PM)
3. Wednesday, September 27th (PM)
4. Thursday, September 28th (PM)
5. Friday, September 29th (PM)

Please send permit and any other correspondence to the following address:

Rev. Howard W. Creecy, Sr., President  
Atlanta Chapter Southern Christian Leadership Conference  
Mount Moriah Baptist Church  
200 Ashby Street, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Sincerely yours,



Rev. Howard W. Creecy, Sr.  
President, Atlanta Chapter  
Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference

CC: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr  
Dr. A. M. Davis, President NAACP  
Jesse Hill, Jr., Co-Chairman, Atlanta Summit Leadership  
Conference

September 21, 1967

Mr. A. I. Gaulden, Jr.  
LeMans Apartments  
2515 Northeast Expressway  
Apartment G-7  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gaulden:

I am sure you are aware that it is rare to receive a letter of special commendation as yours.

I am most grateful for your comments about Officer Adams and I am sure he will appreciate what you plan to do.

I am forwarding this letter to Chief Jenkins along with my appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.  
Mayor

IAJr/br

CC: Chief Jenkins



*W. M. Teem*

September 21, 1967

Mr. W. M. Teem, Sr.  
566 Martina Drive, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Teem:

Thank you for your letter of September 20th.  
I will be happy to ask the Police Department  
to have this truck removed.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.  
Mayor

IAJr/br

September 19, 1967

Mr. Joe W. Jones  
The Coca Cola Company  
P. O. Drawer 1734  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

My dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you very much for the wonderful help that Trebor Foundation, Inc. is giving law enforcement.

I received a copy of the letter this morning from Mr. T. A. Jackson, stating that a check for \$9,000.00 had been forwarded to Georgia State College.

This is a very fine long range program that perhaps will do more to upgrade the educational level of law enforcement in Georgia, than any of the other programs.

With deepest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

  
Chief of Police

HTJ:gp

c. c.

Mr. Ovid Davis  
Mr. T. A. Jackson  
Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. ✓



TRAFFIC FATALITIES TO DATE

#57. 5:50 A.M.

August 24, 1967

N.W. Freeway and Howell Mill Rd.

W.M. ?? Victim, driver of vehicle, which was struck by vehicle #2, which crossed median and overturned.

#58. 8:00P.M.

September 1, 1967

N.W. Freeway and Mt Paran Rd.

W.F. 23. Victim, passenger in vehicle which was struck by vehicle changing lanes.

#59. 10:25A.M.

September 9, 1967

2544 Peachtree Rd., N.W.

W.M. 48. Victim, driver of vehicle which struck power pole.

TUITION GRANTS  
ATLANTA POLICE OFFICERS

COST OF COURSE PER QUARTER

\$35.00 Per Subject Per Quarter

\$10.00 Per Subject Per Quarter for Books

\$ 6.00 Per Quarter for Students Activity Fee

1. All Officers will be allowed to take up two subjects Per Quarter.
2. Tuition will be paid to all participating Officers up to, but not to exceed \$100.00 Per Quarter.
3. The tuition will be paid to the Officer after he has successfully completed each quarter.
4. Reimbursement will be paid only to those Officers participating in Police Administration Course.

METHOD OF SELECTION FOR REIMBURSEMENT

1. Entrance Examination Scores.
2. Length of service with the Department.
3. The Police Officers performance rating and upon approval of Chief of Police.



September 19 1967

W. K.

Mr. B. M. Doster  
1414 Boulevard Lorraine, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Don:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your letter to Chief Jenkins. It would be needless for me to say that we regret the incident to which you refer, and that every effort will be made by the Police Department to determine who the persons were and prevent any other incidents of this type in the future.

As to whether you may wish to obtain a permit to carry a protective weapon; this is a decision you will have to make. Personally, I think the Police Department is adequate for the protection of all citizens.

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.

IAJr:am

B. McDONALD DOSTER  
1414 BOULEVARD LORRAINE, S. W.  
ATLANTA 11, GA.

September 14, 1967

Chief Herbert Jenkins  
Atlanta Police Department  
175 Decatur Street, S. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

I want to report an incident that happened Wednesday night about 9:00 p.m., September 13, which occurred on Gordon Road at the railroad underpass just west of the intersection of Lynhurst in the event you wish to alert your patrolmen to events of this kind.

My wife and I and friends had dinner at the Plantation Restaurant in Marietta and were proceeding homeward through Access Highway, Bolton Road by Fulton County Airport, Gordon Road, Lynhurst, and Sewell to Cascade Heights.

When we approached the underpass west of Lynhurst, but still some distance away, I saw five or so young Negroes sixteen to eighteen years old, or thereabouts, standing on the right hand side of the street at the abutment to the railroad bridge. They were doing nothing that appeared to be out of the ordinary, but were apparently were talking and having fun. Just as I became even with them, we were startled by a terrific report which sounded as though a gun had been fired inside the car. I had seen no one make any move and no flash from an explosion was seen so assumed that the boys had thrown a giant firecracker under the car where it exploded. There appearing nothing more serious at that time, I did not stop but proceeded on homeward.

After visiting with our friends for an hour or two, my wife and I went on home where we then examined the car because someone had expressed an opinion that something struck the car, which we did not immediately confirm.

Upon examination under light it is clear now that the explosion was the discharge of a gun, and the car was actually struck by the bullet and that from the trajectory the bullet came



B. McDONALD DOSTER  
1414 BOULEVARD LORRAINE, S. W.  
ATLANTA 11, GA.

from overhead on the railroad bridge, from which someone must have fired the gun.

The bullet, from directly overhead, was fired at about a 40 degree angle, and it struck the left rear door window just above the center. Being struck from overhead, the bullet merely glanced off the glass and struck a curved portion of the metal door at the base of the glass where the curve caused the bullet to ricochet outward. The glass was not broken, but was scarred by the impact and the metal was not pierced, but was scored by the ricochet.

It is obvious that someone was making an attempt on the life of some unsuspecting person who would drive under the bridge. That person could have been me if the gun had been fired a split second sooner and six inches to my right, where it would have pierced the windshield directly in front of my face.

I saw no one on the bridge above, and having proceeded as far forward as I had, I saw no flash, but the circumstances were easy to read.

Very truly yours,

B. M. Doster

cc: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.  
City Hall  
Atlanta, Georgia

September 12, 1967

*file*

Supt. C. Chafin  
Capt. O. Jordan  
Lt. J.R Shattles

Sirs:

This date at 4:30 pm I took a photographer to the Board of Education, 224 Central Ave. He made pictures of individuals occupying Supt. Letson's office. I returned to 224 Central Ave, and remained until 11:45 pm, at which time these persons were told to leave the building by Det. J.D Hudson on orders from Lt. Nash. They refused, and were arrested for violating city ordinance 20-27a (Loitering). Case set 2:30 pm, Sept. 13th. Arrested subjects were as follows.

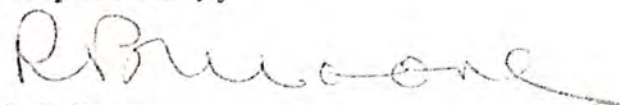
Jessica Holland, wf20, 334 Auburn Ave.  
James Gibson, wm21, 334 Auburn Ave.  
Irma Jean Jackson, cf21, 334 Auburn.  
Marge Manderson, wf39, 711 Wilson Rd. N.W.  
Rev. Joseph E. Boone, cm44, 4520 Clairmont Dr. S.W.  
Rev. Howard W. Creecy, cm39, 192 Ashby St. S.W.  
Rev. J.C Ward, cm38, 1471 Eason St. N.W.  
Wilson Brown, cm34, 360 Nelson St. S.W.  
Albert Henry, wm41, 342 6th. N.E.  
William Lockett, cm35, 246 Mathiewson Pl. S.W.

Supt. Letson had refused to meet this group earlier, but did so at 6:30 pm. in his office. He wanted to meet this group in the large meeting room, but this group refused to do so. They bought up twelve points for discussion but finally decided on one, that being Dr. Letson call an emergency meeting of the board, for no later than tomorrow. Dr. Letson made an attempt to call Dr. Cook, but could not reach him. Dr. Letson left the building at 10:45 pm, and returned at 11:30 at this time he told the group they would have to leave. He then turned the matter over to Lt. Nash and left.

The arrest was orderly and was carried out by the school detectives, Lt. Copeland, Lt. Sheppard. There was several other officers on the scene.

When asked to leave a colored female and colored male (John Boone) left. Charles A. Webster remained on the scene, but was allowed to go, when he stated he would be glad to go. He came on to the station and witnessed the booking of the prisoners. He later came to the Det. Office and questioned Capt. Duncan on the ~~identity~~ identity of the officers participating in the arrest. Stating ~~that~~ that he had to make a report to Mr. Richard Freeman.

Respectfully,



R.B Moore  
Squad Security Squad, Crime Prevention

rlm





# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 18, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: The Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

September 11, 1967 to September 17, 1967 inclusive

4 patrolmen resigned - another job  
or discharged discharged  
moving back to West, Va.  
discharged

3 patrolmen employed

Total vacancies: 13

Total guards: 3

E. O. A. employees - paid by Federal Government: 2



September 15, 1967

Mr. B. McDonald Doster  
1414 Boulevard Lorraine S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30311

My dear Mr. Doster:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 14th and the information contained therein.

The police patrol in the Adamsville neighborhood has recently been strengthened.

I have forwarded your letter on to Supt. Clinton Chafin of the Detective Division and Capt. O. W. Jordan of the Crime Prevention Bureau with instructions to make a complete investigation and a report of this incident, and to give the matter their personal attention and best efforts.

Sincerely yours,

  
Chief of Police

HTJ:gp

c. c.

Supt. Clinton Chafin &

Capt. O. W. Jordan

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. ✓



September 20, 1967

Chief Herbert Jenkins  
Atlanta Police Department  
175 Decatur Street, S. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Chief:

Mayor Allen has referred to me for comment and filing your letter of September 18, 1967 pertaining to your serving on the National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders.

There is nothing in the City Code that prevents your serving on the commission nor your receiving compensation for such service. We are filing your letter just as a matter of record and suggest that similar letters be written periodically so that the record will be complete.

Please accept my belated congratulations on this appointment. It is just another recognition of your efficient and dedicated service in the field of law enforcement.

Sincerely yours,

R. Earl Landers  
Administrative Assistant

REL:lp



# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 18, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.  
City Hall  
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mayor:

On July 27, 1967, President Lyndon Johnson appointed me to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

The Commission has been meeting about two days per week in Washington and visiting some of the cities that were damaged by recent disorders.

It is the Commission's plan to meet every other week in the future.

I have been reimbursed by the U. S. Treasury for all of my traveling expense, and have received the following compensation checks to date -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Deductions</u>		<u>Net</u>
		<u>FICA</u>	<u>Fed. Tax</u>	
8/12/67	\$500.00	\$22.00	\$99.50	\$378.50
8/26/67	\$400.00	\$17.60	\$69.00	<u>\$313.40</u>
Total				\$691.90

This is furnished as a matter of information and my future action will be guided by your suggestions.

Respectfully,



*Herbert T. Jenkins*  
Chief of Police

HTJ:gp



September 14, 1967

Mr. Aaron I. Alembik  
Shulman and Alembik  
503 National Bank of Georgia Building  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Alembik:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the school crossing on Mt. Paran Road.

I am forwarding this request to the Police Department for consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.  
Mayor

IAJr/br

CC: Police Department



# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 11, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: The Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

September 4, 1967 to September 10, 1967 inclusive

4 patrolmen employed

1 patrolman resigned (accepted job with more pay - been with  
department one week)

Total vacancies: 12

Total guards: 3

E. O. A. employees - paid by Federal Government: 2





**SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE  
REPORT**

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
175 DECATUR ST., S. E.  
ATLANTA, GA.

OFFENSE Mass Meeting *file* SERIAL NO. 9-7-67  
COMPLAINANT \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS West Hunter Baptist Church, Hunter &  
Chestnut Sts.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.

Persons who addressed the audience:

1. Rev. A. B. Boone - Local Minister
2. Rev. J. D. Ward - Spokesman for Operation Bread Basket
3. Rev. Clyde Williams - Metropolitan Grass Roots Council
4. Mr. Smith - Summer Hill Youth Council
5. Hosea Williams - Southern Christian Leadership Council

The meeting was opened by the Rev. Clyde Williams and Rev. J.D. Ward.  
At that time there were about 50 people present and about 50% of these people  
were Local Ministers and various Community Leaders. Rev. Ward recognized  
the presence of Police and asked that we leave without him having to point us  
out, but we did not leave. He pointed us out and asked us to leave the build-  
ing because they had no need for Police Protection. After we did not leave  
they decided to continue the meeting but to hold all plans for a Committee  
Meeting which was to follow the Mass Meeting. The speakers were called upon  
as follows:

Rev. A.B. Boone related his convictions to the members concerning the  
Education Problem in Atlanta. "I am tired of seeing of seeing our children  
get up at dawn in order to get to school". "We are going to have to turn  
Atlanta upside down if it is not corrected". Rev. Boone's entire talk was  
along these lines. He also referred to the Program on Urban Renewal that was

THIS OFFENSE IS DECLARED:

UNFOUNDED . . . . .  SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 CLEARED BY ARREST . . . . .  INVESTIGATING OFFICER  
 EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED . . . . .   
 INACTIVE (NOT CLEARED) . . . . .  SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 CHIEF OR COMMANDING OFFICER

THIS FORM IS USED BY OFFICER ASSIGNED TO A CASE TO REPORT  
PROGRESS AFTER THREE AND SEVEN DAYS AND WEEKLY THERE-  
AFTER ALSO TO REPORT SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.



SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE REPORT

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT 175 DECATUR ST., S. E. ATLANTA, GA.

OFFENSE Mass Meeting SERIAL NO. 9-7-67

COMPLAINANT

ADDRESS Hunter and Chestnut

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.

pushing negroes out of slums and not replacing them. He offered a challenge to city officials, that if schools are not opened "we will use force to open them".

Next speaker was Mr. Hosea Williams:

Mr. Williams target was the police Aldermatic Committee, and the Chief of Police. He proposed that telegrams be sent to President Johnson, demanding that Chief Jenkins be evicted from the Riot Committee. And that each member of the Police Committee, not be allowed to forget that "Al Capone Marshall, and other policemen, have been given a license to beat people, because of their vote, on last night". He then imphasized the Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee riots, and how the demands of the negroes in those communities, had to be resolved. "I hope that Atlanta would not have to go through what Detroit and other cities did, but if this the way it must be done, it must be done". Mr. Williams continues to lash away at the Police Committee, Chief Jenkins, and Mayor Allen. He criticised the Mayor, for not having control of the departments, under his command. Such as putting Negroes in responsible jobs, within the water department, board of education and etc..

Next speaker Rev. J.D. Ward:

THIS OFFENSE IS DECLARED:

UNFOUNDED . . . . . [ ] SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_
CLEARED BY ARREST . . . . . [ ] INVESTIGATING OFFICER
EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED . . . . . [ ]
INACTIVE (NOT CLEARED) . . . . . [ ] SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_
CHIEF OR COMMANDING OFFICER



SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE REPORT

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
175 DECATUR ST., S. E.  
ATLANTA, GA.

OFFENSE Mass Meeting SERIAL NO. 9-7-67

COMPLAINANT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS Hunter and Chestnut

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.

~~Rev. Ward stated that he would attack the board of education, Dr. Ietson and others, along two main lines. One through demonstrations, and Two, through the ballot box. He told the meeting that the Atlanta Board of Education and Dr. Ietson, had agreed to meet with a committee on Monday night at Six P.M. He urged the members to go back into their community and get everyone possible, to attend the meeting. Stating that "We will overrun the meeting on Monday night and if we don't get what we want there, we will fill every Board Members office on Tuesday morning. I will personally be in the Mayor's office, on Tuesday, if we don't get what we want."~~

~~After about one hundred people arrived, it was put to a vote, that a proposal be submitted to President Johnson, in the form of a telegram, asking him to evict Chief Jenkins from his appointment. At that time they voted unanimously to send the telegram. At that time they asked that news paper reporters and police to leave. We then left.~~

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- UNFOUNDED . . . . .
- CLEARED BY ARREST . . . . .
- EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED . . . . .
- INACTIVE (NOT CLEARED) . . . . .

SIGNED E.A. Bell and J.P. Arnold DATE 9-7-67  
INVESTIGATING OFFICER

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
CHIEF OR COMMANDING OFFICER

SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE REPORT

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
175 DECATUR ST., S. E.  
ATLANTA, GA.

OFFENSE Press Conference SERIAL NO. 9-7-67  
COMPLAINANT Ebeneza Baptist Church  
ADDRESS Auburn Avenue at Jackson Street

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.

1. Dr. Albert Davis - President Local Chapter NAACP.
2. Mr. Jessie Hill - Coordinator Atlanta Summit Council.
3. Rev. J. D. Ward - Spokesman Operation Bread Basket.
4. Rev. Clyde Williams - Metropolitan Grass Root's Council.

Dr. Davis opened the news conference at 2:35 P.M. with a statement, "We the various organization leaders since the Labor Day weekend have been in close conference among ourselves and with Dr. Martin Luther King, concerning the problems in Atlanta. We have urged Dr. King in view of these problems to come to Atlanta and assist us in non-violent actions to alleviate them." Dr. Davis cited in series the problems that he felt was facing negro communities:

1. He stated that the Atlanta Board of Education is now holding double sessions in five negro schools and none in white schools. Further that office employment in the central office for negros in supervisory positions lagged.
2. Unemployment: Negros still remain in the larger percentile among the unemployed. According to Dr. Davis of the ten percent unemployed in a given group only two percent were white.
3. Housing: The Atlanta Housing Authorities are still practicing segregation and also maintaining separate office operation according to Dr. Davis.
4. Justice and the Police: Dr. Davis stated he feels sure that there was evidence of police brutality in the Dixie Hills area and a laxity of city officials in

THIS OFFENSE IS DECLARED:

UNFOUNDED . . . . .  SIGNED E. A. Bell - 74-179 DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
INVESTIGATING OFFICER

CLEARED BY ARREST . . . . .

EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED . . . . .

INACTIVE (NOT CLEARED) . . . . .  SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
CHIEF OR COMMANDING OFFICER

THIS FORM IS USED BY OFFICER ASSIGNED TO A CASE TO REPORT PROGRESS AFTER THREE AND SEVEN DAYS AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER ALSO TO REPORT SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.

continued.



SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE REPORT

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
175 DECATUR ST., S. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

OFFENSE Press Conference SERIAL NO. 9-7-67
COMPLAINANT Ebeneza Baptist Church
ADDRESS Auburn Avenue at Jackson Street.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.

giving service to that community. Two recent decisions rendered by the Aldermanic police committee has shown that the committee was not represented. He further charged that the altercation between Officer Marshall and Mr. Hosea Williams added to the attention that Atlanta will get, but it is not a prime factor in their grevance against the police department. Oftentimes Dr. Davis would elude questions propounded by reporters concerning the Williams case. He did however relate that Williams had conferred with Dr. King and was still conferring with him about the matter.

Rev. Clyde Williams stated that a mass meeting would be slated at the West Hunter Baptist Church at the corner of Chestnut and Hunter Streets tonight, September 7, 1967, and the problems of inadequate housing, police injustice and other subjects would be discussed.

Mr. Jessie Hill when ask by reporters about the Marshall and Williams altercation stated that he had had a conference with Dr. King September 7, 1967, and he ask Dr. King to consider Atlanta the target for SCLA(Southern Christian Leadership Conference) action. Further that Dr. King revealed that he had been under pressure by several members of this congregation to come to Atlanta. " I do not feel that the Marshall incident hurt Atlanta as far as pressure is concerned and is not an outstanding factor but it helps to show the need for assistance."

THIS OFFENSE IS DECLARED:

- UNFOUNDED
CLEARED BY ARREST
EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED
INACTIVE (NOT CLEARED)

SIGNED E. A. Bell - 74-179 DATE 9-7-67
INVESTIGATING OFFICER
SIGNED CHIEF OR COMMANDING OFFICER DATE

THIS FORM IS USED BY OFFICER ASSIGNED TO A CASE TO REPORT PROGRESS AFTER THREE AND SEVEN DAYS AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER ALSO TO REPORT SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.

continued.

**SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE  
REPORT**

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
175 DECATUR ST., S. E.  
ATLANTA, GA.

OFFENSE Press Conference SERIAL NO. 9-7-67  
COMPLAINANT Ebeneza Baptist Church  
ADDRESS Auburn Avenue at Jackson Street.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.

As far as what course would be taken by Dr King it would be his own decision according to Dr. Davis. Dr. Davis further stated that Atlanta is a city that will listen but fail to act. " We have detected an end to progressive action." Dr. Davis stated that if it was necessary to move the head of the Board of Education, Chief of Police or any other office it must be done so that progressive action might exist.

I talked with Dr. Davis after the conference and he stated that he expected some word from Dr. King within a few hours. Further that Dr. King could be reached in Cleveland, Ohio, at 851-4300, that he felt sure that some action would be taken by Dr. King determined from their conversation. No reason was given as to why Mr. Hosea Williams failed to attend the conference.

The conference ended at 3:05 PM.

THIS OFFENSE IS DECLARED:

- UNFOUNDED . . . . .
- CLEARED BY ARREST . . . . .
- EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED . . . . .
- INACTIVE (NOT CLEARED) . . . . .

SIGNED E. A. Bell - 74-179 DATE 9-7-67  
INVESTIGATING OFFICER  
SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
CHIEF OR COMMANDING OFFICER



September 11, 1967

Mr. Douglas B. Fincannon  
Calhoun Company, Inc.  
121 Forrest Avenue, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Fincannon:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the video tape equipment which your company handles.

I am forwarding this information to Chief Herbert T. Jenkins for further consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.  
Mayor

IAJr/br

CC: Chief Herbert T. Jenkins



# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 4, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: The Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

August 28, 1967 to September 3, 1967 inclusive

3 patrolmen employed

10 patrolmen resigned -or  
on leave

2 resignations requested  
1 on military leave  
1 service station  
1 due to family reasons  
1 return to college  
1 partnership in trucking company  
1 security division of Kressge Co.  
1 going in contracting business  
1 U. S. Govt. Food and Drug Dept.

Total vacancies: 15

Total guards: 3

E. O. A. employees (paid by Federal Government) 2





August 28, 1967

W

MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Dan Sweat

Subject: Police Science Degree Program

This is just to let you know that I am working with the National Council of Christians and Jews through Don McAvoy in an attempt to obtain some tuition funds for policemen to participate in the Police Science Degree Program at Georgia State. The National Council in some instances provides some assistance for courses in police-community relations and Don seems to think there is a chance that we might obtain some help for this program.

I am also working with the Community Relations Service here and in Washington and with Jim McGovern of the Metropolitan Crime Commission who is assisting us in determining where other funds might be available locally.

As soon as Lt. Bob Lane in the Police Department gets back from leave this week, we will attempt to draft a suggested procedure for granting tuition aid to members of the Atlanta Police Department.

I would hope that the City might be able to put up funds the first year for twenty grants to be matched by outside grants for twenty additional officers. I feel that if we can obtain outside assistance where the City share would be around 50% that we can reduce objections which might arise from other employee groups in City Government.

I will keep you informed.

DS:fy

cc: Mr. Earl Landers



WILLIAM R. FISHER, M.D.  
JAMES E. PRUETT, M.D.  
SUITE 265-C, DOCTORS BUILDING  
490 Peachtree Street, N. E.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308

JA 4-2666

August 29, 1967

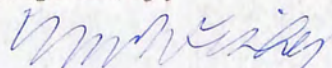
Chief Herbert T. Jenkins  
Atlanta Police Department  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Chief Jenkins:

After a letter from Mr. Edmund W. Hughes of July 7, 1967, of which you have a copy, and my letter to you of July 17, 1967, I felt that the matter of using the taxi lane to pick up private passengers at the Atlanta Stadium after stadium events had been settled. However, I was again prevented from doing so after a baseball game a few days ago. As I stated in my last letter to you, I appreciated your consideration of my request and your help in making it possible for us to use this lane, but apparently your patrolmen have not received instructions to allow this.

Since I am told on the one hand that such a thing is now permissible and am told on the other hand that it is not permissible, I can certainly see why the patrolmen are confused. Since it apparently has already been decided that this lane should be and is available to private vehicles to use after stadium events for picking up private passengers, I would certainly appreciate your informing your officers of this fact or else giving me something in writing which I may show them. It is embarrassing to be stopped in the middle of the street repeatedly after being given assurance that what I am doing is legal. I would appreciate your consideration and help in this matter.

Respectfully,



William R. Fisher, M.D.

WRF/lp

Copies: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.  
William C. Bartholomay  
Edmund W. Hughes





# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 28, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasl y)

August 21 to August 27, 1967 inclusive

4 patrolmen employed  
1 patrolman on military leave  
2 patrolmen resigned -- one to U. S. Treas. - other res. for personal reasons  
2 patrolmen pensioned

Total vacancies: 8

Total guards: 11

E. O. A. employees (paid by Federal Government): 2



*Police*

August 23, 1967

Mr. Geoffrey A. Heard  
Mr. Henry Phipps  
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.  
Price Neighborhood Service Center  
1127 Capitol Avenue, S. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

Dear Mr. Heard and Mr. Phipps:

I certainly appreciate your letter and your high commendation of Officer E. H. Lyons.

I am forwarding this letter to Chief Jenkins along with my appreciation for Officer Lyons' outstanding performance.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.  
Mayor

IAJr/br

CC: Chief Herbert Jenkins



TRAFFIC FATALITIES TO DATE

*Police Dept.*

#46 11:45AM

July 10, 1967

1892 Marietta Blvd., N.W.,

WM, 17. Victim, driver of vehicle which crossed median and was struck in side by vehicle #2.

#47. 9:30P.M.

July 25, 1967

E. Freeway and Boulevard S.E.

C.F. 23. Victim, driver of vehicle which crossed median, into opposite lane was struck by Greyhound Bus.

#48. 1:20 P.M.

July 28, 1967

W. Freeway and South Freeway

WM, 41. Victim, driver of vehicle traveling west on W Freeway struck bridge.

#49&#51

July 29, 1967

Luckie and Simpson

W.F. 4 yr. Victims, passengers in vehicle traveling west on Luckie St.,  
W.M. 15 mo. left roadway and struck pole.

#50. 5:20P.M.

July 31, 1967

399 Ashby St.

CM. 6 Victim, pedestrian ran from sidewalk into path of vehicle.

#52. 12:55AM

August 5, 1967

Cornell Blvd. and Bakers Ferry Rd.

CM. 47. Victim, passenger in vehicle which left roadway and struck pole.

#53. 6:55PM

August 9, 1967

Crumley and Pulliam St.

CM, 12. Victim, pedestrian on bicycle was struck by vehicle traveling south on Pulliam St.

#54 12:46PM

August 9, 1967

Juniper and Ponce de Leon Ave.

W.F. 22 Victim, passenger in vehicle traveling west on Ponce de Leon Ave. was struck by vehicle traveling south on Juniper.

#55. 9:30A.M.

August 10, 1967

1248 Bankhead Ave.

C.F.6. Victim, passenger in vehicle traveling on wrong side of roadway, struck vehicle traveling east on Bankhead.

#56. 8:30PM

August 11, 1967

Simpson and Chestnut

CM. 6, Victim, pedestrian struck by vehicle traveling east on Simpson St.



July 31, 1967

Mr. Moss H. Kendrix  
1826 - 11th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear Mr. Kendrix:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding your interest in the Presidential Commission to which Chief Jenkins has been appointed.

I have forwarded to him this information and I am sure he will give it every consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.  
Mayor

IAJr/br

July 18, 1967

Mr. Sidney T. Schell  
1726 Fulton National Bank Building  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Schell:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 14th concerning the Joel Chandler Harris memorial Association. I agree with you that it is disgraceful that any threats have been made against the staff of the Wren's Nest.

I am having a check made to see if it was reported to the Police Department, and, if not, I will ask the Police Department to offer its services to the Wren's Nest and assist the staff with any threats of this type.

If there is any further information you would like concerning the city's action, I will be glad to furnish it.

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.

IAJr:am

cc: Chief H. T. Jenkins  
Mr. Irving Kaler



times in the past twenty-five years. Without a doubt, the Presidential Panel, on which Chief Jenkins is serving, could use the sort of knowledge that I feel I have at the level of major Negro-population centers--Negro Press, thought-leaders, opinion-makers and leaders of national and local organizations and institutions.

With regard to programming, I have some ideas which would involve the cooperation of the Negro Press and important organizations, with whom I have worked for more than a quarter of a century.

I would be grateful to you if you would transmit copies of this communication and attachments to Chief Jenkins and Mayor Allen. I am sharing a copy with Mr. Jones.

Very truly yours,

Moss H. Kendrix  
Director

cc: Mayor Allen  
Chief Jenkins  
Mr. Jones



HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 17, 1967

Memorandum

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

August 14, 1967 to August 20, 1967

1 patrolman on pension

Total vacancies: 7

Total guards: 12

E. O. A. employees (paid by Federal Government): 2







# CITY OF ATLANTA

## DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 14, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.  
City Hall  
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mayor:

This department is receiving more and more demands for additional police services in public housing projects because the very nature of the project requires a large number of people, of various social standards, to live together in a very small area.

We feel that the housing authorities, both private and public, should share in the expense of this security by employing one full time security officer for each project.

The most frequent problems are petty larceny, breaking of windows and screens, and other vandalism by juveniles.

A full time security guard is needed on the premises at all times to help protect the property and the occupants. If the housing authorities could employ such a guard, this department could swear them in as special officers, to protect the property of the owners and to notify the police if any assistance is needed.

The housing projects that are most urgently in need of such security at this time are:

Bowen Homes  
Capitol Homes  
Carver Homes  
John J. Eagen Homes  
Henry Grady Homes

Joel Chandler Harris Homes  
Alonzo F. Herndon Homes  
Techwood Homes  
Perry Homes  
University John Hope Homes

If you approve of this proposal, please pass it along to the proper authorities with a request that it be done.

HTJ:gp



Sincerely yours,

*H. T. Jenkins*  
Chief of Police



*Police*

*mail to Mayor Allen:*

August 17, 1967

Honorable David Ginsburg, Executive Director  
The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders  
1016 - 16th Street  
Washington, D. C. 20036

My dear Mr. Ginsburg:

Congratulations on the very excellent way that you are helping the Commission to get organized, and the very fine selections that you are making in organizing a staff. The Commission is extremely fortunate in having your services.

The recommendations regarding the National Guard were excellent and very timely. I am confident that the Defense Department will follow through on these recommendations.

I believe that the Commission must make similar recommendations for the police.

The only way to control a riot, is to prevent it. This responsibility rests almost exclusively with the city government, and the city police department. The state police, and the National Guard are seldom, if ever, called until the riot is out of control.

Every city police department is a separate and independent organization and most police departments have a good training program, but there is no uniformity and obviously, there are some departments that are badly in need of up-grading.

I believe that the greatest need is for the adoption of national police standards, police recruitment, police training, police pay, police supervision, and especially, police community relations. Once such standards are adopted, the cities must have considerable financial assistance to meet these standards.



Page 2

The preparation of such standards and the enforcement of them will be a most difficult task. It might be desirable to ask the International Association of Chiefs of Police to prepare the standards.

The Commission might not want to accept this responsibility at this time, but I believe it is the most pressing need to keep riots from happening again and again.

I only make this suggestion for discussion, and I will see you next Tuesday.

With deepest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

  
Chief of Police

HTJ:gp

*Police*

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE  
33 Gilmer Street, S. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

August 11, 1967

Memorandum To: Law Enforcement Officers  
From: W. J. Mathias, Coordinator of Police Science,  
Georgia State College  
Subject: Associate of Arts Degree in Police Administration

1. Many of you have expressed deep concern over the entrance examinations required by Georgia State College. We have been assured by our President and Dean of Admissions that these tests will be used more for guidance and counseling than as "screening out" devices. Therefore, this test should not cause you any unnecessary anxiety or worry.

2. We are in the process of changing our math requirement to make it more practical and useful to law enforcement officers. We will not require anyone to take math until this matter has been resolved.

3. For anyone who feels the need, remedial courses are available in English, math and reading comprehension. These courses are offered through the School of Special Studies.

4. We have received special permission to accept application for this program beyond the stated August 9 deadline. Applications must be received by August 20 for those persons who must take the College Entrance Examination Board test (new students and transfer students with less than 30 quarter hours of transferable credit). The deadline for transfer students with 30 or more quarter hours of transferable credit must submit their applications no later than September 11. However, everyone is urged to submit their applications at the earliest possible time to avoid any delay in processing.



August 15, 1967

Mr. L. W. Marshall  
Division General Manager  
Tenneco Oil Company  
P. O. Box 29187  
4 Executive Park East, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30329

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of August 7th and your generous commendation of the Atlanta Police Department and particularly Officers Marshall and Adams.

I am sending this letter to Chief Jenkins along with my appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.  
Mayor

IAJr/br

CC: Chief Herbert Jenkins



# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 11, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

August 7, 1967 to August 13, 1967 inclusive

12 patrolmen employed

Total vacancies: 6

Total guards: 12

E. O. A. employees (paid by Federal Government): 2





August 7, 1967

Mr. George Blau  
Lay Theological Foundation  
1757 Angelique Drive  
Decatur, Georgia 30033

Dear Mr. Blau:

Thank you very much for your letter of  
August 4th.

I regret the unpleasant experience you had  
with a member of this department and offer my apologies.

I have forwarded your letter on to  
Capt. E. O. Mullen for a complete investigation and I wish  
to assure you that we are making every effort to eliminate  
such complaints and will give this case our best efforts.

Sincerely yours,

  
Chief of Police

HTJ:gp  
c.c.  
Capt. E. O. Mullen

*W. K.*

August 4, 1967.

Hon. Herbert T. Jenkins,  
Chief of Police,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Chief:-

We are receiving from merchants in the downtown shopping area complaints about the ever-increasing activities of criminals, both inside and outside the stores. Some of these merchants have told us they feel that the presence of uniformed police patrolling these areas would act as a deterrent in the activities of shoplifters, flim flam artists, till tappers, etc.

At a meeting of our Executive Committee on yesterday we were requested to write you to ask if it would be possible to put some uniformed men on patrol in the downtown shopping areas.

Our Committee feels this would be most helpful against the continued advance of law violators, and any assistance your Department can render along this line will be most appreciated by our members.

Cordially yours,  
ATLANTA RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

H. Eston Reagan, Executive Vice-President.

Copy to:  
Hon. Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor,  
City of Atlanta,  
Atlanta, Georgia.





# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 7, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

July 31, 1967 to August 6, 1967 inclusive

1 patrolman pensioned  
1 patrolman - resignation requested  
2 patrolmen resigned (go with U. S. Treas. Dept.  
one with 20 year service, left to write)

Total vacancies: 20

Total guards: 18

E. O. A. employees (paid by Federal Government): 2





# AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION of Georgia

52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W. ■ TELEPHONE 404/523-5398 ■ ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

July 31, 1967

## OFFICERS

E. T. KEHRER  
PRESIDENT

WILLIAM ALEXANDER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. LEON GOLDBERG  
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. JOHN MORRIS  
SECRETARY

JOHN GLUSTROM  
TREASURER

Chief Herbert Jenkins  
Atlanta Police Department  
175 Decatur Street, S. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Chief Jenkins:

Congratulations on your appointment to the President's Special Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. We are confident that your broad experience in this field can be brought to bear on the national crisis.

It is our sincere hope that the findings of the Commission and any hard programmatic recommendations put forth by the Commission will be implemented by you in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

*E. T. K.*

E. T. Kehrер  
President

ETK:sjs  
opeiu #21  
afl-cio

cc: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. ✓  
Alderman Richard C. Freeman

## ADVISORY BOARD

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REV. MILNER BALL

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WILLIAM J. STROUD

MRS. A. M. KITFIELD  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR





*Mayor Allen*

July 30, 1967

Office of the Mayor  
City of Atlanta  
City Hall  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Moses:

Attached are some references which I would appreciate your sharing with Mayor Allen and Chief Jenkins in support of our telephone conversation of the other day.

As I pointed out on the phone, Chief Jenkins would quite likely not remember me, although I have had the privilege of chatting briefly with him on two occasions--once in the mid-fifties when the NAACP was meeting in Atlanta and again on the occasion of the Martin Luther King, Jr., testimonial at the Dinkler a couple of years ago. I have had the good fortune of a more intimate contact with Mayor Allen due to his and my association in the activities of the 100% Wrong Club.

Possibly the people in Atlanta who know me best are Mr. E. D. Sledge, retired Vice President and Director of Advertising, The Coca-Cola Company, with whom I worked for more than fifteen years, and Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones, head of the Woodruff Foundation. Mr. Jones and I were associated for a number of years in the program of the National Youth Administration, which I joined in 1939, immediately following my graduation from Morehouse College.

As will be seen from the attached, most of my experience has been in the areas of race relations and communications. I feel that I know the trouble-spot centers of the Nation extremely well, having been in and out of them possibly hundreds of

TRAFFIC FATALITIES TO DATE

#32. 7:56 A.M.

May 24, 1967

Merrill Ave. and Oakland Dr.

C.F. 11. Victim, pedestrian was struck by vehicle traveling south on Oakland Dr.

#33,34,35  
2:55 P.M.

June 2, 1967

Fairburn Rd. and Sewell Rd.

C.M. 17, Victims, passengers in vehicle which left roadway and struck tree.  
C.M. 14, Victims thrown from vehicle.  
C.M. 18.

#36&#37  
3:55 P.M.

June 10, 1967

N.E.Freeway and Rail Road Bdge.

W.M.16,  
W.F.15. Victims, driver and passenger of vehicle which crossed from one side of road to other, then struck bridge abutment.

#38 & #40.  
11:07 P.M.

June 24, 1967

899 E. Rock Springs Road.

W.M.30.  
W.F.81. Victim, driver of vehicle #1 which struck vehicle #2, head on.  
Victim, passenger in vehicle #2 D.O.A.

#39 2:58P.M.

June 25, 1967

2176 Bankhead Hwy.

W.F. 72. Victim, driver of vehicle, crossed center line and struck vehicle #2 head on.

#41. 11:00P.M.

June 20, 1967

1145 Peachtree St. N.E.

W.M.53. Victim, pedestrian, was struck by vehicle traveling north on Peachtree St.



#42. 7:30 A.M.

July 7, 1967

500 Ponce de Leon Ave.

W.F. 66. Victim, pedestrian, walking on sidewalk was struck by vehicle which left roadway.

#43. 5:30 P.M.

July 9, 1967

3200 block Collier Dr., N.W.,

C.M.6. Victim, passenger in vehicle traveling west which was struck by vehicle traveling east on Collier Dr.

#44. 12:15 P.M.

July 14, 1967

1532 McPherson Ave., S.E.

W.F.#. Victim, pedestrian, who ran in front of vehicle traveling east on McPherson Ave.

#45. 6:30 A.M.

July 19, 1967

76 Whitehall St. S.W.

W.M.??? Victim, pedestrian who fell from curb into side of Bus which was passing.

SIDNEY T. SCHELL  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
1726 FULTON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

523-6001

July 14, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter that I have written on behalf of the Executive Board of the Joel Chandler Harris Memorial Association to Eliza K. Paschall.

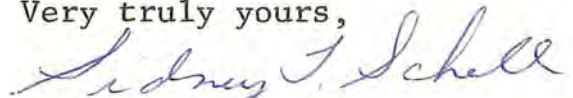
One of the salient reasons for the enclosed reply to the letter of Mrs. Paschall has been the receipt of threats by several members of the staff at the Wren's Nest that it would be stoned or burned unless its visitation policies were changed. I think it rather disgraceful that these dedicated ladies, who are attempting to maintain a memorial to one of the South's outstanding literary figures, should be subjected to such threats and abuse.

Acts and conduct of this kind and character do more to promote friction between the races in Southwest Atlanta than can be counteracted by various organizations that are attempting to peacefully integrate the area.

On behalf of these good ladies, I call on you, as Mayor of the City of Atlanta, for such police protection as may be necessary to maintain the dignity of their person and property. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Honorable Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Police.

Kindest personal regards.

Very truly yours,

  
Sidney T. Schell

STS:ebk✓

cc: Hon. Herbert Jenkins



SIDNEY T. SCHELL  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
1726 FULTON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303  
523-6001

July 14, 1967

Mrs. Eliza K. Paschall  
Executive Director  
Community Relations Commission  
1203 City Hall  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Madam:

Your letter of June 28, 1967, addressed to the President of the George Chandler Harris Memorial Association, 1050 Gordon Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, has been handed to me for reply.

In answer to the first paragraph, please be advised that the Joel Chandler Harris Memorial Association has no intention of changing its present admission policies, since, in the opinion of its Executive Board, it is not presently equipped with staff or personnel to handle any other additional traffic on the premises.

Please also be advised that the Joel Chandler Harris Memorial Association is composed of dedicated women who maintain this memorial to Joel Chandler Harris as a purely private enterprise. The Association accepts no contributions for its support and maintenance from any public funds -- either Federal, State or Municipal, and reserves the right to determine its own policy with reference to visitors.

We note with interest your improper designation of our Association as the GEORGE Chandler Harris Memorial Association.

Respectfully yours,

*Sidney T. Schell*

Sidney T. Schell, Attorney  
for the Executive Board of  
the Joel Chandler Harris  
Memorial Association

STS:ebk

cc: Irving K. Kaler; Sam Massell; Ivan Allen; Herbert Jenkins

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

August 1, 1967

THE POLICE CHALLENGES AND CHANGES IN ATLANTA

by

H. T. Jenkins

Since the beginning of modern day local government, as we know it, the

police power has been the vehicle that enforces the wishes

of local officials.

The police power is a two-edge sword and when it is misused, it causes

local governments to fail to furnish the service that it was

designed to furnish all of its citizens.

Originally police services were furnished by volunteers and local citizens

under the supervision of a Justice of the Peace.

This was known as the "hue and cry" system that depended upon the friends

and relatives of the victims of crime, to apprehend and

prosecute the perpetrators.



In 1829 Sir Robert Peale organized the Metropolitan London Police

Department and laid the foundation on what is based

all metropolitan police systems of the free world today.

This was the first time that a local government employed a full time uniform

police force and accepted all of the responsibility to

prevent crime and to arrest and prosecute all law

violators.

This system provided for a division of uniform officers, or constables

as they were called at that time, to patrol and to furnish

a day watch and a night watch, also a plain clothes or

detective division.

The duties and responsibilities of the police has changed very little since

that time and are designed to maintain the peace and good

order, to prevent crime, to protect life and property, to

enforce the law and to guarantee the freedom of the individual.

The American cop that you see working his beat today, gets his nickname  
from the abbreviation of "Constable of Police".

This system has been changed and expanded continuously by adding  
specialized sections, such as police training, traffic  
control, fingerprinting, crime laboratories, community  
relations, crime commissions and many others.

The greatest deterrent to crime and the most effective crime prevention  
program remains the Night Watch and the Day Watch  
by qualified uniform police officers.

The most important function of a police department to successfully meet  
changing conditions today, are police recruitment and  
police training.

Theodore Roosevelt recognized this in 1895 when he was Police Commissioner  
of New York City and organized the first police academy,  
or the first police training program for a local city police  
department.



The police department that has been most successful in meeting the challenge of today, are those departments that have the best training program, and are best prepared to meet changing conditions from day to day.

The Atlanta Police Department has not been up to full authorized strength for many years, for the simple reason that a young man, who is qualified to meet the high standards of the police department is not willing to subject himself to the dangers and the hazards of the job, or subjecting himself and his family constantly to investigations, ridicule and criticism.

He can earn a better living for he and his family and enjoy a better and more pleasant life by following some other vocation.

To fill these vacancies and to provide the necessary coverage and patrol, the Atlanta Police Department has adopted one-man patrol cars.

This is a highly controversial subject and has brought great criticism to the chief of police.

This is a subject that is quite often misunderstood and often emotionally controlled.

When a police officer is injured or killed in line of duty, it gets lots of publicity and there are those who sincerely believe the incident would have been prevented by two-man patrol cars, but the facts do not support this belief.

We adopted the one-man patrol cars for the following reasons:

1. The records, both locally and nationally, will show that more police officers are killed in two-man patrol cars than in one-man patrol cars.
2. A majority of the calls answered by the police, do not require any action by the police, only require counseling and giving of advice.



3. When a police officer needs to call for assistance, he has twice the number of units to call on, and he can get more help quicker than he could otherwise.
  
4. It is good sound police management that requires an officer to do his own thinking, to use his initiative and imagination, and to develop a higher degree of performance.
  
5. For the Atlanta Police Department to arbitrarily adopt the two-man patrol, would cause the number of patrol units and the police service to be cut in half, or it would require all police personnel to work seven days per week, instead of five days.

To overcome these and other handicaps, the city is constantly striving to increase police compensation and fringe benefits, which make police services extremely expensive for the taxpayer.

This requires complete cooperation and understanding between the business community and the city officials.

The needs and increased demands for additional city services has confronted our city with a large financial problem.

This is complicated by the refusal of the state government to allow the city to broaden its tax base.

The main source of income for the city is from ad valorem taxes.

It is believed by most tax experts that real estate and personal property is already being taxed to its limit.

A recent survey by the National League of Cities predicted that American cities will experience a revenue deficiency of 262 billion dollars in the next ten years.

Crime against property and crime against the person continues to increase year by year, while the protection of life and property becomes more complicated and expensive.



There is no common cause for crime, therefore there is no common cure,  
but a combination of many things.

The records will show that most crimes are committed by repeaters,  
persons who have already been tried and convicted  
of a similar crime.

They have escaped or they are out on bond, or they are on probation or  
parole.

I had an opportunity recently to testify before a Congressional Committee  
that was holding hearings on "The Safe Street and  
Crime Control Act".

The City of Atlanta supported this act 100%, but I went even further.

I looked forward to the day when the U. S. Justice Department and the  
U. S. Congress will say to every city police department,  
regardless of its size -

If your department meets all the professional standards in police recruitment, police pay, police training, and police supervision, the Federal Government will contribute a percentage of your annual budget -- it should be about 50%.

The greatest objections to this is the fear of central or federal control.

I was asked recently in Washington if I was advocating a national police force.

Well, I am not advocating a national police force, but the thought of it does not frighten me any more.

The Atlanta Police Department devotes most of its time and effort in enforcing state and federal laws, rather than city ordinances.

To enforce federal laws, it is necessary to accept a certain amount of federal control and to follow federal procedures.



We have no choice in these matters now, and personally I have no objections.

The time has come when the best efforts and resources of the federal, state and local government are required to meet the high cost of law enforcement and to check and reverse the trend of increasing crime that we have been experiencing in recent years.

We read and hear a lot of criticism directed to the courts, especially to the U. S. Supreme Court.

I am not one of those who join in this criticism.

Personally I have no criticism of the courts or any of their decisions, for the simple reason that the objectives and the ultimate goals of the courts, and the police, are identical -- which is -

To maintain the peace and good order --

To prevent crime --

To protect life and property --

To enforce the law--

And, to guarantee the freedom of the individual.

This we can all agree on.

Then, the only disagreement between the courts and the police are --

how we achieve these goals.

When the courts and the police disagree, this is an indication to me, that

the police are in error and must change their actions

accordingly.

It is not, however, possible to furnish 100% security and 100% freedom

to all citizens of this nation at the same time.

Judge Thurgood Marshall recently replied to a question from Senator John

McClellan that the crime rate in this nation was critical,



but it must be fought within the framework of the  
Constitution, and it must not be reduced at the  
expense of the freedom of the individual.

It appears to me that the courts in some cases might have given freedom  
of the individual regardless of his conduct, top priority  
over all other rights and considerations.

I would respectfully suggest that we might take another look at this  
proposition.

The cases that are most frequently discussed are -

The Mallory case

The Escobedo case

The Mapp case

and, the Miranda case.

There have been many documents and articles written on these cases  
and a great many speeches made, both pro and con,  
but briefly this is what happened in these cases.

MALLORY VERSUS UNITED STATES

Mallory was arrested in Washington, D. C. on April 7, 1954.

He was detained in Washington jail and charged with rape.

After considerable questioning, he admitted the charge.

He was later tried and convicted.

In 1957, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction and stated that

"A suspect must be taken before a Magistrate without  
delay.

"Any unnecessary delay will invalidate a confession obtained from the  
accused person prior to his appearance before a  
Magistrate."

ESCOBEDO VERSUS ILLINOIS

Escobedo was arrested in Chicago, Illinois, on January 19, 1960, and  
was charged with murder.



He asked for an attorney and his attorney asked to see him.

Both were denied.

Later he confessed and was tried and convicted.

In 1964, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction and stated

"A person has a right to an attorney and the right to remain silent."

MAPP VERSUS OHIO

Mrs. Mapp was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 23, 1957, after

officers forced their way into her home without a warrant, and found obscene material.

The officers denied her attorney entry during the search, nor would

they permit Mrs. Mapp to see him.

She was later tried and convicted.

In 1961, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction and stated  
that evidence cannot be used in any court if collected  
in a search and seizure that is unreasonable or illegal.

MIRANDA VERSUS ARIZONA

Miranda was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, on March 3, 1963.

He was detained in the Phoenix jail and charged with kidnapping and rape.

After considerable questioning, he admitted the charge.

He was tried and convicted.

In 1966, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction on the grounds  
that he was not advised of his right to counsel, and the  
right to remain silent.

I cannot agree that these cases have legally handicapped the police in any way.

But, I believe we can agree that the changes that these cases required

in police procedure has made police work more complicated  
and much more expensive, because they put severe restrictions  
on custodial interrogation.



To completely investigate a case and determine all of the facts prior to the arrest of the suspect, requires more investigators and a great deal more time and effort, but this is legal and necessary to protect the rights of the individual, and in these cases the perpetrator is the individual.

The question that disturbs me, and has not been answered up to this point,

is, "what about the rights of the victim?"

They also are entitled to protection under the law.

It is very easy to forget a victim after the first "splash" of publicity, and after the perpetrator has been identified and taken into custody.

All of these are routine police problems that address themselves to good police management.

The greatest challenge that has faced a city or a police department

especially in the South, has been the social and racial

revolution that we have experienced in the last twenty years.....

where custom and tradition versus the law, and in most

cases where the federal law and the state law were in

conflict or contradicted each other.

For many years the American Negro was segregated and discriminated

against because of the color of his skin, and kept in

a position of secondary citizenship.

Segregation was never designed to separate the races, but to keep the Negro

in his inferior place.

It was written in the law, and it was the law.

During these years the principle function of the police was to keep the

Negro in his place.



The President of the United States, the Mayor of the City of Atlanta, Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and many others said this was wrong and must be changed.

The U. S. Supreme Court held in many cases that this was unconstitutional and the American Negro was entitled to all the rights and privileges that goes with first class citizenship.

In 1945 the courts gave the Negroes the ballot.

This was the first time that the American Negro could actually participate in the management of his government.

In 1954 the courts held segregated schools to be unlawful and unconstitutional.

Perhaps these two decisions effected more people, brought about a greater change in attitude, habits, customs and action, than any other decisions.

Between the years of 1958 and 1963 the City of Atlanta received court orders to desegregate --

buses

golf courses

schools

air terminals

swimming pools

and other public facilities

The City of Atlanta never hesitated or discontinued any public facility in an effort to avoid these changes.

Former Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

provided superior leadership with fine cooperation and assistance from both the white community leaders and the Negro community leaders.

All of these changes were accomplished with a minimum of disturbances.

The City of Atlanta began employing Negro police in 1948 and today 14% of our total personnel is Negro.



During the desegregation of public facilities, public officials were under great pressure to desegregate private property and private facilities, over which they had no control.

One of the most effective civil rights organizations in these activities was the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee known as SNCC.

Originally SNCC was composed of respectable and decent law abiding students from the universities, that was committed to and practiced non-violence.

We enjoyed fine communications and cooperation from them.

They were just against segregation, otherwise they were good law abiding citizens.

By 1964 SNCC had fallen into the hands of irresponsible leaders, and their followers included criminals of all kind.

After our experience with SNCC is and around some Atlanta restaurants  
in 1964, I made the statement that SNCC had become a  
Non-student Violent Committee and time has proven  
that statement to be true.

The U. S. Congress had been extremely slow in accepting changes and  
in helping the courts and the cities with their problems.

But the U. S. Congress gave the Civil Rights Movement its greatest  
assistance in adopting the Civil Rights Act of 1964  
and 1965.

These Acts in my opinion, satisfy all the legitimate complaints of the  
Civil Rights Movement in the field of public accommodations  
and voting rights.

There were many other things that needed attention, like employment,  
housing, recreation and law enforcement.

And, again the City of Atlanta never hesitated.



They moved right into these activities with all the vigor and resources available.

In 1965 Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. appointed the Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency.

U. S. Judge Griffin Bell was appointed Chairman, along with 26 other very distinguished and able citizens.

Judge Bell appointed a very able attorney, Francis Shackelford, as general counsel, and eight other young attorneys, to act as staff for the Commission.

Judge Bell then divided the Commission into six sub-committees -

Juvenile Delinquency

Rehabilitation

Crime and Health

Crime and Poverty

Law and Order

Organized Crime.

The committee members were selected and appointed on the basis of their interest and abilities in their specialized field.

The Commission made an in-depth study of all the causes and cures of crime in Atlanta.

Judge Bell held weekly meetings with the Commission and prepared their report under the Title of "Opportunity for Urban Excellence".

Among other things the Commission found that crime and poverty were twins that could not be separated.

One could not be improved without improving both.

They recommended that the Atlanta Police Department employ police-community counsellors to work in high poverty and high crime communities, to help improve living conditions and to also improve the police image.



This was a completely new approach to crime prevention and law enforcement.

In the past the police have made every effort to keep the line between social welfare service and police service separated.

But, under these recommendations, the services would be combined and put additional duties and responsibilities on the police.

There were two courses we could have followed at that point:

1. To accept the change immediately and activate the program with present employees and equipment, or
2. To oppose the change with delayed tactics and wait for additional appropriations and personnel before taking any action.

Because of the great admiration and respect that we had for the ability and integrity of the Crime Commission, we accepted the recommendations immediately.

I was personally prepared to yield to their judgment.

We recognized that there was a need for such services because when a

social worker was confronted with hostility and  
resistance, they simply backed off and called the police  
for assistance.

We also recognized that to provide this service that the police must be

especially selected and trained to wear two hats.

First to act and serve as a social worker --

And, second, when conditions require it, to arrest and prosecute law

violators.

In January, 1966, we organized a Crime Prevention Bureau as part of the

Detective Division and detailed sixteen police personnel,  
that included both Negro and white uniform officers and  
detectives.



These officers were assigned to Economic Opportunity Centers in poverty communities with special instructions to act as guides and counsellors in getting jobs, in getting drop-outs back in school, and furnishing other welfare services.

To act as advisors on good citizenship and to make friends and supporters for the police department.

Vehicles used by the Crime Prevention officers had special equipment, such as loud speakers, record players and sprinkler heads.

They could close a street to vehicular traffic and hold street meetings with some entertainment, or if it was a hot sunny afternoon, they could hook up the sprinkler heads to a fire plug, and turn on a shower.

On Many occasions they have had all the children from a housing project playing under the sprinkler in one block.

The Crime prevention officers handle all of the following complaints in

their district -

Malicious mischief

Petty larceny

Missing persons

Stolen bicycles

and, all juvenile cases.

Their job is to find a solution to these problems without making an

arrest if possible.

We have tried to adopt a page from the Juvenile Court's manual by making

this a correctional organization, rather than a punitive one.

The Crime Prevention officers have earned the respect of most of the people

living in their district.

They have also earned the respect of other members of the department.

We have some requests from other members of the department to be

transferred to the Crime Prevention Bureau.



The patrol officers are quick to call the bureau for assistance when they see problems developing.

We believe that we are moving in the right direction.

We expect to see the bureau grow and expand, and certainly that will be expensive.

We now have 29 police personnel assigned to the bureau, which includes a captain and three lieutenants.

The Crime Prevention Bureau officers must always wear two hats, and when they find a group that cannot be persuaded with their help and counselling, to obey the law, they must be arrested and prosecuted.

The highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace.

In March of this year we organized a Task Force of about thirty specially trained and equipped officers, who can be moved into any community on short notice, to use whatever force that is necessary to enforce the law and maintain the peace.

We are convinced that the action of the Crime Prevention Bureau has prevented the crime record from rising as rapidly as it might have.

We are also convinced that when street fighting does occur, the bureau's action kept it from being as severe as it might have been otherwise.

We have had more than our share of street fighting or riots as they are sometimes called.

On September 6, 1966, two detectives attempted to arrest Harold Prather for auto larceny at Capitol Avenue and Ormond Street.



Prather resisted and was shot by the detectives.

This caused a large and angry crowd to gather in the street.

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. elbowed his way to the center of the crowd and

did a great job in talking to and quieting the crowd

until SNCC arrived on the scene and incited the crowd to

start throwing bricks and bottles.

The police moved in, in force, and cleared the streets.

It was necessary to call in off-duty police and to put the department on

twelve hour per day duty.

73 persons were arrested; several of which were indicted by the Grand

Jury for inciting to riot, including Stokely Carmichael.

On September 10, 1966, a white motorist, while driving through a Negro

community on North Boulevard, shot and killed a

Negro youth.

Again an angry mob gathered in the street and again Mayor Allen moved

right into their midst to urge peace and quiet.

This was a great demonstration of "Come and let us reason together".

But, the mob was in no mood to listen to the voice of reason.

They on ly shouted threats of insults and violence, and started throwing

bricks and fire bombs.

Ten store windows were broken and several buildings were set on fire.

But, the police were there in force.

The fires were promptly extinguished and there was no looting.

The streets were cleared, and 65 persons were arrested on the first night,

and 14 adults and 15 juveniles arrested on the second night.

In reporting this to the Chief's convention in Philadelphia last October,

I suggested that perhaps the best way for the police to handle

a situation after it reached this point, was for the police

to always speak very kindly,



walk very slowly,

and carry a sawed off shot gun.

Bricks and bottles can be a deadly weapon and must be recognized as such.

The City of Atlanta did not wait until there was street disturbances to

improve living conditions in the low income communities.

The City of Atlanta, in cooperation with the Federal Government, has spent

millions of dollars in the last five years to improve job

opportunities, housing conditions and educational

facilities for the citizens of these communities.

All city departments, especially the Planning and Inspection Department --

the Construction Department -- the Sanitary Department --

the Parks Department -- and all other departments have

put forth their best efforts in the last five years, under

the personal direction of Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., to make

life more liveable for the citizens of high crime and

poverty communities in our city.

On June 19th of this year, a private uniform guard for a merchant in

Dixie Hills, attempted to arrest a young boy for larceny.

His sister interfered and resisted.

The police were called to assist the guard.

A crowd gathered and started throwing bricks and bottles, as more police

cars arrived, they were met with a shower of bricks.

Several police officers were injured.

Eight police cars were damaged, and five windshields were broken in

police cars.

Three persons were injured and one died from gun shot wounds.

After two nights of disturbances, 33 persons were arrested, including

Stokely Carmichael.

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. issued an Emergency Proclamation that placed

a curfew on the community.

But, it was never necessary to enforce it.



The Community Relations Commission, Alderman Q. V. Williamson,

Senator Leroy Johnson and other Negro leaders

started holding community meetings, giving assurance

that every complaint would be investigated and acted upon.

Dixie Hills is not slums.

It is a comparatively new housing project, with good streets, good

equipment and good apartment houses occupied by

middle class Negroes.

Three weeks later about 200 residents appeared before the Police Committee

of the Aldermanic Board at Police Headquarters and

demanding an immediate public hearing of their grievances

and complaints.

After the committee had completed its regular agenda, they very patiently

and understandingly listened to everything they had to

say, for about three hours.

Their complaints against Negro police officers were just as strong, or stronger, than the complaints against the white officers.

One witness stated that the real problem in Dixie Hills was residents moving further out in the suburbs and their apartments being occupied by families from the slum communities.

The Committee assured them their reports would be given every consideration.

I suggested that they help me find two qualified applicants in their community for the police department -- and we would assign them to patrol their neighborhood.

On the 3rd of July of this year, a Negro man walked into a shirt shop on Broad Street, operated by a white woman.

They got involved in an argument about the use of a rest room.

The man returned to the street and threw a bottle through the front plate glass window.



Again SNCC leaders were present and quite a few bottles were thrown,  
injuring several police officers.

Nine persons were arrested, including some of SNCC's leaders and  
organizers.

I am reporting these incidents briefly, but it is not my intention to deal  
with them lightly, for this is a real serious challenge.

At times it is almost a case of life and death.

On July 6th, Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. stated in very clear and firm language  
the goals, the policies and the responsibilities of the  
City of Atlanta and the Atlanta Police Department.

I am in complete agreement with that statement -- I repeat and expand it.

The City of Atlanta will not slow down in providing equal services for all  
citizens.

There are opportunities for dissent and demonstration by dissatisfied citizens.

The city welcomes this, but it must be within the confines of the law, and  
there can be no exceptions.

The city will not be intimidated by the threat of violence, and lawlessness  
will not be tolerated.

The burning and looting of property will not be tolerated.

There will be no hesitancy whatsoever, to use necessary efforts to enforce  
law and order in a law abiding community.

The Atlanta Police have been drilled and trained to avoid what has been  
termed police brutality, and to provide equal  
protection and service for all citizens and visitors.

The police have the authority, under the law, to protect themselves while  
enforcing the law.



The police will not be subjected to being shot at, having bottles and bricks thrown at them, and being spit upon, without taking appropriate action.

The Atlanta Police Department has furnished a very fine service and they have operated under great restraint.

The Atlanta police do not push anyone around, nor will they be pushed around, and will not hesitate to request the assistance of the National Guard if events indicate it necessary to provide the protection and services that law abiding citizens of our city have every right to expect.



# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 17, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

July 10, 1967 to July 16, 1967, inclusive

4 patrolmen employed

2 guards promoted to patrolmen

1 patrol resigned -- going back home

1 patrolman asked to resign

Total vacancies: 22

Total guards: 22

E. O. A. employees (paid by Federal Government): 2





July 19, 1967

Chief Herbert Jenkins  
Atlanta Police Department  
175 Decatur Street  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Chief Jenkins:

I have discussed your letter of June 27 regarding the Crime Prevention Bureau need for six additional station wagons with the Mayor and Mr. Landers as well as Vice President Humphrey's office and the Community Relations Service in the Justice Department.

Hope for financing these station wagons this year seems very slim although the Community Relations Service is making an attempt to locate available funds for this purpose.

Mayor Allen, Mr. Landers and I feel that since the summer is almost two-thirds over and since the City is unable to provide funding for such a project that we should concentrate on next summer's program and try to utilize existing vehicles or facilities wherever possible. It was suggested that maybe the pickup trucks which you have could be used in a pinch.

It was also pointed out that many private groups are looking for projects and the supply of station wagons for the Crime Prevention Bureau during the summer period when school is out might be a good project for certain groups around town.

I would like to suggest that we work on this angle for development of our next summer program which we hope to get into immediately.

Chief Jenkins  
Page Two  
July 19, 1967

I would certainly like to work with Captain Redding or any other designated official from your department in attempting to develop such a program for next summer.

I will let you know if I get any hopeful information from the Community Relations Service or any other group so far as the immediate need is concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Sweat

DS:fy

cc: Mr. Earl Landers ✓





# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 10, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

July 3, 1967 to July 9, 1967 inclusive

5 patrolmen employed

2 patrolmen pensioned

Total vacancies: 26

Total guards: 28

E. O. A. employees (paid by Federal Government): 2



July 3, 1967

Dr. William R. Fisher  
265-C Doctors Building  
490 Peachtree Street N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Doctor Fisher:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 28th.

The Atlanta Traffic and Safety Council determined that during special events at the stadium, the curb lane should be reserved for buses and taxis because of the large number of people that these vehicles transport. The effectiveness of the system depends on the enforcement of the regulations, and the police department has the responsibility. The indications are that the over-all results is very good, for the simple reason that a larger number of people move into and out of the Atlanta stadium area as quick, or quicker, than any other stadium in the nation.

I am in sympathy with your problem, but I am sure that you realize that for a system to work successfully, private vehicles cannot be permitted to use the curb lane.

I have forwarded your letter on to Mr. Ed. Hughes, the Director of the Atlanta Traffic and Safety Council, with a request that they take another look at this operation and see if they have any further suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

HTJ:gp

c. c.

Mr. Ed. Hughes  
Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. ✓  
Mr. Wm. C. Bartholomay

  
Chief of Police





# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 2, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Atlanta Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

June 26, 1967 to July 2, 1967 inclusive

6 patrolmen employed

2 patrolmen resigned - (one requested and other  
returned home to Tenn.)

Total vacancies: 29

Total guards: 29

E. O. A. employees (paid by Federal Government): 2





# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 27, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

Mayor 'Ivan Allen, Jr.  
City Hall  
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mayor:

Attached hereto is a report of the meeting that was held last Sunday night.

Linda Tucker is a Negro Typist Clerk in this department, whom I appointed to make notes and report on the meeting. She is also the wife of a Negro patrolman.

Respectfully,

HTJ:gp  
attach

Chief of Police





6-25-67

On June 25, 1967 at 7:30pm, this date, a meeting was held in the conference room of the Chief's office. In attendance was Chief H.T. Jenkins, Lieutenants Dixon, Shattles and Wright; Reverands J.E. Boone, J.C. Ward, Robert Robinson, M.L. King Sr., others were Malcolm J. Dean, of the Atlanta University, Fred C. Burnette of the SCLC, W.Z. Miller, Robert Lee Baynes, Harcourt Klinefelter, W. Harris Jr., T.L. Smith, Esberry Fields and Attorney Hollowell.

The meeting began with Rev. Boone requesting that the following be looked into:

1. That police brutality and discourteousness be ended
2. That a minimum of 50 Negroes be hired to the department
3. That an up-grading of policemen be brought into being (Negro policeman)
4. That Negroes be included in the interviewing staff
5. That the police department be integrated
6. That both Negro and White men be sent to the Athens police academy
7. That a panel be selected to determine the fitness of an applicant
8. That trained men be placed on a riot squad

Rev Boone stated that he represented the concerned citizens of Atlanta and felt that he thought the officers should be more diciplined and also felt that there was a lack of restraint on their part. He stated if something was done about police brutality, no riots would ensue.

Rev Ward made comments on this and raised a question of what would be done if it was known that a group of officers had brutally beat and threatened a person. The chief stated that if he found out of such, the officer would be released from the force immediately.

Attorney Hollowell pointed out that only qualified men should be appointed to serve on the police department. He wanted to know the training and the qualifications of an officer, which he was told by the Chief.

Rev Ward again spoke on why one white officer and one colored officer couldn't ride in the car together. The Chief stated he was not against such an idea and that it was happening everyday.



The Rev. M.L. King Sr. spoke at this time stating that he had very seldom saw any Negro policemen riding a 3-wheel motorcycle. He stated that the Negro people wanted to see this and would not stop until they did.

At this point, a discussion was lead by Rev. Ward. The whole conversation was centered around integration of the police department. The Chief stated he would look into the matter, and for them to send him a copy of the 8 points.

The meeting was drawn to a close at 10PM.

Respectfully

Mrs. Linda Tucker





# CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 26, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS  
Chief

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: The Police Department  
(Gertrude Pasley)

June 19, 1967 to June 25, 1967 inclusive

Total patrolman employed: 5

Total vacancies: 33

Total guards: 34

E. O. A. employees (paid by Federal Government): 2



*Liquor*

June 20, 1967

Pastor James L. Welden  
Park Street Methodist Church  
793 Park Street, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30310

Dear Pastor Weldon:

May I acknowledge receipt of your letter concerning  
the beer and wine license of Whitley's Market.

Chief Jenkins informs me that he is having a complete  
investigation made of Whitley's Market operation. If  
anyone in your congregation has any evidence of such  
Sunday sales, I would appreciate it if you would turn  
it over to the Police Department.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.  
Mayor

IAJr/br





## Park Street Methodist Church

793 PARK STREET, S. W.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30310

MINISTERS  
JAMES L. WELDEN  
D. C. STARNES  
CARROLL TINSLEY

June 16, 1967

TO:           The Police Committee:  
              Mr. Richard C. Freeman  
              Mr. Charles Leftwich  
              Mr. Q. V. Williamson  
              Mr. Jack Summers

              Mr. Herbert T. Jenkins, Chief of Police

✓              Mr. Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor, City of Atlanta

              Mr. Milton Farris, Alderman, 7th Ward

              Mr. Jack Summers, Alderman, 7th Ward


FROM:       Park Street Methodist Church's Official Board

SUBJECT:    Transfer of Beer and Wine license of Whitley's Market,  
              398 Lee St., S.W.

We, the Official Board of Park Street Methodist Church, urge and insist that Whitley's Market, 398 Lee St., S.W., not be allowed to transfer his license for beer and wine across the street from his present location.

We have positive proof that he sells both beer and wine on Sunday. We are also informed that he sells not only beer and wine, but also "bootleg" whiskey in the house next door to the store. If necessary, we can furnish witnesses of those who have bought it from him on Sunday. He accepts personal property as security for the alcoholic beverages.

PASSED BY THE OFFICIAL BOARD OF PARK STREET METHODIST CHURCH  
IN OFFICIAL SESSION JUNE 14, 1967.

  
James L. Welden, Pastor