

PLEASE POST

WELCOME HOME RALLY

FOR OUR OWN BERGEN COUNTY FREEDOM RIDERS

Barbara Kay, Byron Baer, Rabbi Herman Stern

TIME:

SAT. OCT. 21, 8 P.M.

PLACE:

UNITARIAN
CHURCH

156 Forest Avenue,
Paramus, near Rt. 4

PROGRAM:

*MEET AND HEAR THE
FREEDOM RIDERS
*SPEAKERS
*ENTERTAINMENT
*SONGS FROM PRISON

ADMISSION FREE

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(Partial List)

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Rev. Mahlon H. Smith, Jr., Paramus

Rev. Walter Taylor, Englewood

Rabbi Andre Ungar, Westwood

Rabbi Judah Washer, Teaneck

Women's Int'l League for Peace & Freedom

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Women's Int'l League for Peace & Freedom

Byron,

I don't feel this is as good as the original, but I'm afraid it's the best I can do...from memory. I hope you'll find it satisfactory for your purposes.

Your fellow rider,

David

"WE SHALL OVERCOME"





to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

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general counsel

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Dear Parent:

CORE is proud of your son or daughter in Mississippi's "Freedom jail." We know you are proud as well - and that you are concerned.

We have corresponded with some of you suggesting a way in which you can help. If you would write a letter to the clergymen on this list and ask them to visit your child it would prove heartening for all the prisoners if he is allowed to visit. If you have already written to one of the ministers, may we urge you to write to the rest of them. As a result of parents writing such letters, Rabbi Nussbaum was permitted to enter Parchman, and visit some of the people. The more clergymen that you contact, the greater the possibility of their being allowed to visit. Please do not feel that you must only write to the man who is of your faith. When any of the clergymen do go to visit the prisoners, they will see as many of them as possible.

We have received inquiries from many of you concerning communications with Freedom Riders during their stay in Jackson. CORE tries to maintain constant contact with them. This is done through the attorney, in coming and released Freedom Riders, and through the ministers. CORE stands ready to post bond money as requested by the prisoners. Once out, we supply money for transportation home.

Unfortunately, while your child is in Parchman he may only write two letters weekly. Oftentimes the mail you send him arrives 14 to 17 days late; many times it never reaches him. CORE has devised a system whereby new Freedom Riders memorize important personal messages for those already in Parchman. This form of communication will help to maintain a high level of morale for those in jail.

Again, let me urge you to contact the men on the enclosed list. Please let us know of any progress made by those you asked to contact your child.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Gordon R. Carey
Field Director

P.S. If the minister or rabbi finds that your son or daughter is in need of some of the basic necessities (towels, toothpaste, toilet paper-no books) ask him to contact Tom Gaither, CORE Field Secretary, at Edward Lee Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi who will supply him with these articles to take into the jail.

GRC:jk

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

2881 COLDWATER CANYON
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

CRESTVIEW 1-8210

November 11, 1961

Mr. Byron Baer
135 Belmont
Englewood, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Baer:

Just been talking with Bob Singleton about raising bail bond money, etc. I have a project started and he suggested that you could help me.

I'm collecting tapes of speeches by King, Abernathy, Shuttlesworth, etc. in an attempt to make an L.P. record for national distribution. I'd like to include songs written and sung by the sit-ins, Freedom Riders, etc. Bob says you have such a collection. Do you and will you lend it to me? I'd like to see anything and everything. We'd be glad to stand any expenses it would cost you for paper, mailing, tapes or typing. The project is just getting organized, so I can't promise anything further in results yet, but I'm really eager.

Bob says you are a genius at invention. I'll be in New York the last part of November on through December helping to get a musical play entitled Fly Blackbird together for off-Broadway. It deals with the kids involved in the movement. If you're in New York, look me up. I'd like to talk with you.

My partner's address is: C. B. Jackson
706 Herkimer Street
Brooklyn 33
Phone: SLocum 6-3449

Please let me know soon about the songs at the California address on the front of the envelope.

Sincerely,

*Jim Hatch -
Altina Carey*

Altina Carey for James Hatch

P. O. Box X
Misenheimer, North Carolina
May 25, 1964

Dear Freedom Rider:

Two years ago, I began a study of "The Freedom Riders." The following is a summary of the findings of that study. May I express my appreciation for your assistance in the project? I trust that this summary will repay, in some measure, your labor in completing the questionnaires which you received.

1. The questionnaires were mailed to 301 "Freedom Riders" (FRs). Included in the total of 301 were those FRs whose names were on file in the New York City office of CORE during the period of May 1-4, 1962, and who were arrested in connection with the Freedom Rides which focused on the inter-state transportation facilities in Jackson, Mississippi; and those persons who were a part of the Freedom Ride which left Washington, D.C., on May 4, 1961.
2. This report focuses upon 260 of the above noted 301. (Forty-one FRs are excluded from this report. Included in the 41 are the 33 FRs whose permanent address at the time of the Freedom Rides was Jackson, Miss., and 8 FRs who did not receive the questionnaires which had been mailed to them.)
3. The distribution of the 260 FRs, in terms of geographic division, age, sex and race may be seen in the following table.

Geographic Division*		AGE				Total
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35 & Older	
Negro Males (N=93)	West	2	14	8	2	26
	North	3	15	8	4	30
	South	12	14	6	5	37
		<u>17</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>93</u>
Negro Females (N=33)	West	3	2	2	0	7
	North	2	4	1	0	7
	South	9	9	0	0	19
	(S., 1, age unknown)	14	15	3	0	33
Caucasian Males (N=90)	West	3	15	9	10	37
	North	9	22	14	7	52
	South	1	0	0	0	1
		<u>13</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>90</u>
Caucasian Females (N=44)	West	4	5	3	4	16
	North	6	8	8	4	26
	South	2	0	0	0	2
		<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>44</u>

* In this study, the geographic divisions were defined as follows: South, the 11 states which were united in the Confederacy; North, the District of Columbia, and the states to the north of Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia; and to the east of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, S. Dakota and N. Dakota; West, the remaining states.

As these figures show, there were about as many Negroes (126; 48.5%) as Caucasians (134; 51.5%) in the total of 260. However, there were more than twice as many males (183; 70.4%) as females (77; 29.6%). Further, the Negro FRs came from the several geographic divisions, although the Caucasian FRs, almost without exception, came from outside the geographic division, "South." In terms of age, the ratio of those under 25 to those 25 and over is approximately 7 to 4 (164 to 95).

4. A total of 159 (out of the above noted 260) FRs returned questionnaires which could be included in the tabulations which follow. (It is to be noted that 22 of the 159 either did not return or returned in an inadequately completed form, the Study of Values questionnaire. These 22 are included in the following tabulations, at those points where their replies are applicable.) An analysis of the respondents by geographic division, age, sex and race is contained in the following table. (The percentages are number of respondents + by number of FRs in the 260 total.)

Geo. Division		AGE				Total
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35 & Older	
N.M. (48) (52%)	West	1 (50%)	5 (36%)	4 (50%)	1 (50%)	11 (42%)
	North	3 (100%)	9 (60%)	6 (75%)	1 (25%)	19 (63%)
	South	7 (58%)	5 (36%)	4 (67%)	2 (40%)	18 (49%)
N.F. (17) (52%)	West	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	-	3
	North	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	-	1 (100%)	4
	South	5 (56%)	5 (50%)*	-	-	10
C.M. (61) (67%)	West	3 (100%)	12 (80%)	7 (78%)	9 (90%)	31 (84%)
	North	5 (56%)	12 (55%)	9 (54%)	4 (57%)	30 (58%)
	South	0 (0%)	-	-	-	1 (0%)
C.F. (33) (75%)	West	4 (100%)	4 (80%)	1 (33%)	4 (100%)	13 (81%)
	North	5 (83%)	6 (75%)	5 (63%)	3 (75%)	19 (73%)
	South	1 (50%)	-	-	-	1 (50%)

5. "I Became a Freedom Rider. . . ." Twelve alternatives were provided in the list of stated possibilities, as well as two "Other, please specify" possibilities. The following table indicates the percentage of the respondents listing the various alternatives as "the most important" influence upon their decision to become a Freedom Rider. Where a respondent indicated more than one alternative as "the most important," the several alternatives so designated were proportionately weighted.

Reason Reported	N.M.	N.F.	C.M.	C.F.
a. to change stereotype of the Negro	5.1%	5.9%	-	.4%
b. to put into action my convictions	23.8	25.5	35.1	26.0
c. to find out if I could take difficult situations without becoming a "hater"	.3	2.9	.3	-
d. best use of my time during that period	.5	-	.4	.4

*The age of one Negro female from the South is unknown; she has been assigned arbitrarily to the age 20-24 group.

*N.M., N.F., C.M., C.F., refer to Negro males, Negro females, etc.

6. Political Preference The overwhelming majority of respondents who indicated a political preference, rather than leaving the question blank or indicating "none," reported either Democratic or Socialist. However, differences emerge when the respondents are grouped in terms of race and sex.

	Repub- lican	Demo- cratic	Social- ist	None	Blank- Other
Negro Males (N=48)	4.2%	45.8%	8.3%	22.9%	18.8%
Negro Females (N=17)	-	52.9	11.8	23.5	11.8
Caucasian Males (N=61)	-	32.8	50.8	13.1	3.3
Caucasian Females (N=33)	3.0	30.3	48.5	15.2	3.0

7. Non-Violent Direct-Action: Tactic or Way of Life? The FRs were committed to the employment of non-violent direct-action during the Freedom Ride. On the basis of our study, it may be reported that less than half of the respondents are committed to non-violence as a way of life. In analyzing the responses by race and sex groupings, we noted differences which may be seen in the following table.

	Committed		Not Committed	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All Respondents	68	42.8%	91	57.2%
Negro Males	22	45.8	26	54.2
Negro Females	9	52.9	8	47.1
Caucasian Males	28	45.9	33	54.1
Caucasian Females	9	27.3	24	72.7

8. Religious Identification What is the religious identification of the respondents? In an effort to distinguish among the 159 respondents, four groups were established. These groups are characterized as follows:

Group I: Composed of respondents who identified themselves as members of a religious body, rated the importance of religious convictions in their lives as relatively high, attend worship services 31 or more times a year or attend worship services 21-30 times a year and also attend religious activities other than worship services at least 21-30 times a year.

Group II: Composed of respondents who identified themselves as members of a religious body, rated the importance of religious convictions in their lives as relatively high, and (a) attend worship services 21-30 times a year and religious activities other than worship services 0-10 times a year or (b) attend worship services at least one but not more than 20 times a year and religious activities other than worship services at least one but not more than 20 times a year or (c) attend worship services 1-10 times a year and religious services other than worship not at all.

Group III: A residual group, composed of respondents who did not meet the criteria of the other three groupings.

Group IV: Composed of respondents who indicated their faith position as atheistic, agnostic, or "none" and who rated the importance of religious convictions in their lives as relatively low; and respondents who, while they indicated their faith position as Protestant, Roman Catholic or Jewish, indicated that they partici-

Reason Reported	N.M.	N.F.	C.M.	C.F.
e. to "settle score" with segregationists	-	-	-	-
f. to be part of an important moral struggle	1.9	5.9	7.3	13.5
g. to change prejudice by non-violent approach	6.9	-	3.0	2.6
h. to help enforce Constitution and Supreme Court decisions	12.1	3.9	9.6	13.2
i. I am committed to non-violence as a way of life	1.0	-	.6	1.0
j. I have strong feelings against segregation	24.6	36.2	22.1	23.1
k. urgings of friends and/or family	-	-	-	-
l. felt it was the right time for Rides to have favorable result	5.4	-	4.5	4.2
m. and n.: Other	18.3	19.6	17.0	15.5
1. to keep Rides going after original one	{ 4.2 }	{ 11.8 }	{ - }	{ - }
2. miscellaneous	{ 14.1 }	{ 7.8 }	{ 17.0 }	{ 15.5 }

It is helpful to recognize that many FRs responded with the indication that a number of reasons (as listed above and below) were "very important" or "important" in their decision to become a Freedom Rider. The following table contains the combined percentage of respondents indicating "very important" or "important."

	N.M.	N.F.	C.M.	C.F.
a. to change stereotype of the Negro	72.9%	82.4%	27.9%	24.2%
b. to put into action my convictions	85.4	94.1	85.2	93.9
c. to find out if I could take difficult situations without becoming a "hater"	42.7	29.4	21.3	9.1
d. best use of my time during that period	22.9	17.6	27.9	51.5
e. to "settle score" with segregationists	14.6	5.9	6.6	6.1
f. to be part of an important moral struggle	83.3	76.5	78.7	87.9
g. to change prejudice by non-violent approach	85.4	88.2	57.4	66.7
h. to help enforce Constitution and Supreme Court decisions	87.5	100.0	75.4	84.8
i. I am committed to non-violence as a way of life	47.9	41.2	32.8	24.2
j. I have strong feelings against segregation	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
k. urgings of friends and/or family	2.1	11.8	-	-
l. felt it was the right time for Rides to have favorable effect	60.4	47.1	59.0	66.7
m. and n.: Other	50.0	52.9	44.3	51.5

pated in no worship services and no more than 10 religious activities other than worship services a year. In addition, one respondent who indicated membership in a religious body, but a "0" rating of importance of religious convictions and no participation in worship or other activities was included in this group as were two respondents who indicated a designation of religious faith but a "0" rating of importance of religious convictions and no participation in worship or other religious activities.

The following table indicates the distribution of respondents into the four groupings.

	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
All Respondents	57	15	23	64
Negro Males	29	5	7	7
Negro Females	10	3	1	3
Caucasian Males	16	4	11	30
Caucasian Females	2	3	4	24

It is to be noted that although the majority of the Freedom Riders who responded to our questionnaires are not actively related to the life of a church or synagogue, pronounced differences exist among the four race-sex groups in terms of this characteristic. It appears that religious identification is a more significant factor for the Negro respondents than for the Caucasian respondents.

9. Intolerance and Dogmatism: Characteristics of the Freedom Riders? It may be assumed that the Freedom Riders are tolerant toward persons with racial characteristics different from their own. However, are they intolerant towards those whom they consider to be intolerant? In seeking an answer to this question, we employed a slightly revised version of a 40 item psychological test known as Rokeach's "Dogmatism Scale." (For information on this scale, see Milton Rokeach, The Open and Closed Mind /New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1960/.)

On the basis of the scores of the respondents and comparisons with other studies, it is our appraisal that although there is a significant difference in the level of dogmatism between the Negro and the Caucasian respondents (the Negroes scoring higher, more dogmatic), the respondents are probably similar to non-Freedom Riders in terms of level of dogmatism, when race, sex, age, and level of education are held constant. (We shall be happy to supply the actual scores of the several race-sex groups upon request.)

10. Dominant Interests -- Value Orientation The Allport, Vernon, Lindzey "A Study of Values" (3d ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1960) was employed in the present study to measure the value orientation of the FRs. This test is scored in terms of six scales which reflect the relative importance of the following six interest or value dimensions. These six are: the theoretical, the economic, the aesthetic, the social (defined in terms of the altruistic aspect of love), the political (especially, concern with power), and the religious.

Two facts emerge from an analysis of the "Study of Values" profiles for the four race-sex groups: (1) social values are prominent in the value-orientation of the respondents; (2) economic values are relatively unimportant in the value-orientation of the respondents. In each of the four race-sex groups, the mean score on the economic scale is the lowest; in each of the race-sex groups, except the Caucasian females, the mean score on the social scale is the highest. (We shall be happy to supply the actual scores of the several race-sex groups upon request.)

*** **

AGAIN, THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION WITH THE STUDY!

Sincerely yours,

H. L. G.

Henry L. Gerner

FILLMORE-CALIFORNIA OFFICE • 2100 FILLMORE STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

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[9]

April 30th
1962
Negro Men
James Farmer

Parchman
Great Rec
Negro Woman

Jackson Mississippi
Miss Ox Young

White Woman

Carol Silver
Hines County Jail

White Men
Tom Rollin
Parchman
State Penitentiary

FREEDOM RIDERS-legal defense fund
BENEFIT
HUNGRY!

Sunday Nov. 5
STAN WILSON

Folk BALLADEER
LENIN CASTRO

Charlie Manna
Comedian

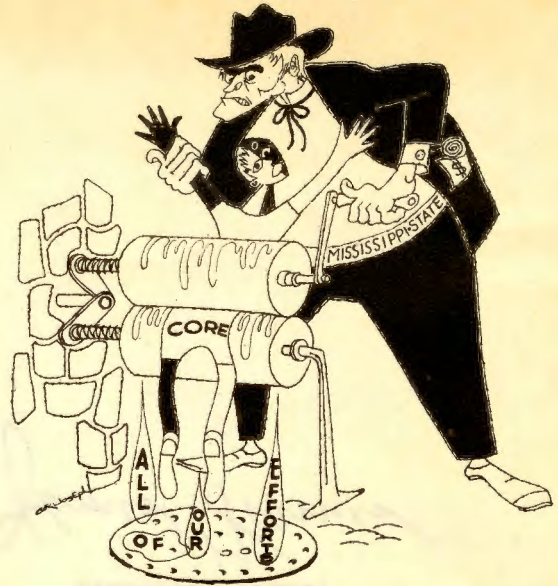
Olga SBRAGIA
ITALIAN Song Stylist

EXHIBITION

PARCHMAN FARM-MISSISSIPPI
Graphics Sculpture Painting
ONE MAN SHOW

"... trying to speak the language of the South, an un-
spoken language, of the broken spirit, feeling, and now
in the jails of the South, we sing of hope..."

Alan Williams



Gandhi's Birthday, October 2, 1961

Dear Friend:

Above you see the present situation of CORE - The Congress of Racial Equality. Are we to go through the wringer? Will Mississippi succeed in so weakening the organization financially that we cannot test the new Interstate Commerce Regulations? CORE is in the wringer right now, and Mississippi is tightening down the screws.

We must not fail. The firm new regulations of the ICC are a mortal blow to segregation in bus terminals as well as on buses. But these regulations, to go into effect November 1st, eliminate segregation on paper. Actual compliance with the regulations, as in so many other cases, may well rest on CORE testers, especially in that bastion of segregation, Mississippi. To plan and carry out a testing program to insure compliance, CORE must have enormous and sustained financial help.

Remember, the ICC victory does not extricate us from Mississippi's wringer. The Freedom Rides brought about the regulations, but they have also involved the organization in unforeseen and skyrocketing expenses.

After we were burned out of a bus in Anniston, beaten in Birmingham, surrounded in terror overnight in Montgomery, hundreds of volunteers -- giving deeply of their personal lives -- assaulted segregation in Mississippi. They were speedily jailed in Jackson. When bail and court procedures for them began, CORE had no idea of the financial burden that was to develop. Gradually, the picture became alarmingly clear:

Item: Each Rider who wished to appeal could do so only on \$500.00 cash bond.

Item: More than two hundred Riders who had returned home were demanded back in Jackson for arraignment on pain of forfeiture of bond. Arraignment can normally be handled by the attorney's appearance alone. Result: mounting travel costs.

OVER PLEASE

Item: Individual trials, rather than a mass trial or trials of typical cases, were set and are held at two a day. So, after arraignment, most Riders must be sent home and then returned to Mississippi again as trials come up. Result: heavily increased travel costs.

Item: After going through all this process, conviction is a foregone conclusion. And, on appeal, bond is raised from \$500.00 to \$1,500.00 -- requiring another \$1,000.00 cash per Rider.

Under this kind of financial assault, CORE has had to take steps to reduce the number of trials. But we must keep faith with those Freedom Riders who cannot afford a criminal record: we must sustain their appeals unless some other group takes over this task.

Can we carry these obligations and, at the same time, prepare to insure realization of desegregated bus and terminal facilities everywhere - even in Mississippi? That is the question. I am sure you will agree with us that the forward thrust of CORE must not be muffled by financial weakness. CORE must have support to the point of pain: we must step up our attacks on segregation not only in the blatantly repressive South but also in the more subtly discriminatory sections of our land. CORE must and will...if --

IF it has the money to push its program forward. If its financial life blood is not squeezed out in Mississippi's legal wringer. We have been operating on borrowed money: within a few days, \$25,000 must be repaid.

Most of our members and supporters have given generously and frequently. I am therefore sorry to have to ask again -- and to ask for more than ever before.

CORE's program is in your hands. Please use the enclosed envelope to send us a bit of CORE's future today.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer

P.S. This emergency appeal is being sent instead of the usual CORE Budget Appeal.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1961

CORE - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
CORTLANDT 7-6270

TO: CORE GROUP LEADERS, NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FROM: JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR

BELOW ARE LISTED SOME OF THE FORMS OF LEGAL AND EXTRA-LEGAL HARRASSMENT OF CORE AND THE FREEDOM RIDERS BY MISSISSIPPI OFFICIALS.

1. MASS ARRAIGNMENT: OUR ATTORNEYS BELIEVED THEY HAD WORKED OUT AN UNDERSTANDING WITH MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITIES THAT ONLY FOUR OR FIVE OF THE DEFENDANTS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO APPEAR IN PERSON. ON AUGUST 4TH THE STATE DEMANDED THAT ALL OF THE 196 DEFENDANTS THEN OUT ON APPEAL BOND RETURN ON AUGUST 14TH FOR ARRAIGNMENT AND SCHEDULING OF TRIALS. THIS GAVE CORE 10 DAYS IN WHICH TO CONTACT 196 PEOPLE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, TRANSPORT THEM TO JACKSON, MAINTAIN THEM WHILE THERE, AND RETURN THEM HOME. AT THE MASS ARRAIGNMENT EACH INDIVIDUAL WAS REQUIRED MERELY TO ANSWER AS HIS NAME WAS CALLED AND STAND WHILE HIS ATTORNEY ENTERED THE PLEA AND WHILE THE COURT ASSIGNED A DATE FOR HIS TRIAL.
2. INDIVIDUAL TRIALS: A SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL TRIALS, TWO PER DAY, FIVE DAYS PER WEEK, WAS ESTABLISHED, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO RETURN EACH OF THE BONDED DEFENDANTS TO JACKSON ON THE SCHEDULED DATE FOR A ROUTINE TRIAL. WE ARE TRYING TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF TRIALS THROUGH THE USE OF THE NOLO CONTENDRE PLEA. THIS INVOLVES A REFUSAL TO CONTEST THE FACTS, THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE VERDICT OF THE COURT WITHOUT APPEAL. IT MEANS A PERMANENT CONVICTION, ALBEIT FOR A MISDEMEANOR. MANY OF THE FREEDOM RIDERS WILL CHOOSE NOT TO USE THIS PLEA AND WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR APPEALS.
3. MAXIMUM SENTENCES AND INCREASED BOND: REGARDLESS OF THE SENTENCE RECEIVED IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT, WHICH IS A COURT OF NO RECORD, EACH DEFENDANT IN HIS TRIAL DE NOVO IN THE COUNTY RECORDER'S COURT RECEIVES THE MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR THE CHARGE. IN OTHER WORDS, SOME FOUND THEIR SENTENCES INCREASED FROM TWO MONTHS SUSPENDED PLUS \$200.00 FINE TO FOUR MONTHS, NOTHING SUSPENDED, PLUS \$200.00 FINE. IN ADDITION, THE BOND ORIGINALLY SET AT \$500.00 PER PERSON, HAS BEEN INCREASED FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL TRIED IN THE COUNTY COURT TO AT LEAST \$1500.00.
4. WITHDRAWING OF APPEALS FORBIDDEN: AFTER FOUR OF THE DEFENDANTS HAD ALREADY WITHDRAWN THEIR APPEALS, TWO RETURNING TO JAIL FOR THE REMAINDER OF THEIR SENTENCES AND THE OTHER TWO PAYING THE REMAINDER OF THEIR FINES, PLANS WERE MADE FOR MANY OF THE FREEDOM RIDERS TO WITHDRAW THEIR APPEALS AND SERVE OUT THE REMAINDER OF THEIR SENTENCES. UPON HEARING OF THESE PLANS, THE MISSISSIPPI ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCOVERED A COURT CASE IN THE YEAR 1914 IN WHICH THE STATE SUPREME COURT HAD RULED THAT ONCE A PERSON HAS SERVED NOTICE OF APPEAL HE MAY NOT THEN WITHDRAW HIS APPEAL. THUS, AFTER FOUR WITHDRAWALS HAD ALREADY BEEN PERMITTED, WITHDRAWALS FOR OTHERS WERE THEN PREVENTED.

(OVER)

9/25/61

5. NOLO CONTENDRE PLEAS: Two defendants chose to plead NOLO CONTENDRE and were given suspended sentences plus \$200.00 fine. When the word reached Mississippi that a large number of others were planning similar pleas in the county court, Mississippi authorities announced that anyone pleading NOLO CONTENDRE must notify them 10 days in advance of his scheduled trial date of his intention so to plead, and must secure an additional defendant whose appeal trial is pending to change his date and appear for trial on the same date as the defendant who plans to plead NOLO.
6. ATTORNEYS FOR FREEDOM RIDERS: In order to reduce the burden on our attorneys in trying these routine cases AD INFINITUM, and in order to reduce the financial burden on the organization, we appealed to a large number of distinguished attorneys throughout the country to volunteer their services in trying one or more of the Freedom Rider cases, for expenses only. Many of these distinguished attorneys gladly volunteered their services and we began preparing a schedule to make best use of their offers. At this point, Mississippi announced that only those six attorneys who had already appeared before the court in trials of the Freedom Riders would be recognized by the County Records Court. Thus, those six must now give practically full time to the litigations.
7. BONDING COMPANIES: Because of the exorbitant bonds being set after the appeal trials, we began negotiations with a bonding company in Mississippi for their services. They made the initial contact and stated that they were willing to accept the account for a 10% fee plus one third collateral. This was acceptable to us, and we so advised them. The bonding company then informed our attorney that the Mississippi officials had told them that if they wrote bond for even one Freedom Rider, their license would be revoked.

I think that the above facts fairly document our belief that the sovereign state of Mississippi is going all out in an effort to bankrupt a voluntary organization of American citizens which has dared challenge the policy of segregation in interstate terminal facilities.

September 28, 1961

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
Cortlandt 7-6270

TO: CORE Groups and Friends
FROM: A.D. Moore, Treasurer
SUBJECT: Freedom Ride Costs

CORE has already spent over \$256,900 on the direct and immediate costs of the Freedom Rides. This is a staggering amount for an organization that raised less than \$240,000 in all of last year. The Freedom Rides represent a major continuing obligation for CORE. The appeal trials have begun: in each case the Hinds County Court has convicted the Freedom Rider and raised the appeal bond by at least \$1,000. There are more than 300 Riders. If these increases in bond are continued we shall have to provide \$300,000 additional for that purpose alone.

Freedom Ride Costs

Bail (Jackson, Tallahassee, Ocala, Shreveport).....	\$148,500
Legal Fees.....	12,150
Legal Expenses.....	7,250
Travel To Stand Trial.....	27,150
Travel For Riders.....	36,650
Training For Riders.....	14,000
Hospital Bills.....	1,100
Phones, Telegrams.....	7,700
Printing, Mimeo.....	2,400
TOTAL	\$256,900

Freedom Ride Income

Unions.....	\$17,301
Student Groups.....	1,950
Churches.....	6,500
Civic & Fraternal.....	4,135
Civil Rights Organizations.	1,550
Telethon.....	26,493
Miscellaneous (includes Core Chapters, rallies parties, benefits and personal contributions)...	54,615
CORE National List.....	16,417
New York Times Ad.....	3,760
	<u>\$132,720</u>

The listing of Freedom Ride costs does not include overhead, office expenses, or fund-raising costs. Nor does it include the expense of other activities such as the Housing Workshop and the Virginia Interracial Action Institute. Not all bills have been received for expenses that have been incurred. 322 Freedom Riders have been arrested in Jackson, 18 in Houston, 8 in Tallahassee, 6 in Shreveport and 3 in Ocala, Florida.

The listing of Freedom Ride income does not include the more than \$75,000 borrowed for the bail fund. Nor does it include contributions received for the general CORE program.

The difference between Freedom Ride Income and Expense has had to come from the CORE operating account. Every dollar that CORE groups and friends can raise from rallies, churches, unions, etc., to meet this emergency situation will be most helpful in the ongoing struggle.

September 7, 1961

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
Cortlandt 7-6270

TO: CORE Groups and Friends
FROM: A. D. Moore, Treasurer
SUBJECT: Freedom Ride Costs

CORE has already spent over \$232,525 on the direct and immediate costs of the Freedom Rides. This is a staggering amount for an organization that raised less than \$240,000 in all of last year. The Freedom Rides represent a major continuing obligation for CORE. The appeal trials have begun: in each case the Hinds County Court has convicted the Freedom Rider and raised the appeal bond by at least \$1,000. There are more than 300 Riders. If these increases in bond are continued we shall have to provide \$300,000 additional for that purpose alone.

Freedom Ride Costs

Bail (Jackson, Tallahassee, Ocala and Shreveport)	\$135,500
Legal Fees	10,650
Legal Expenses	5,575
Travel To Stand Trial	20,100
Travel For Riders	36,000
Training For Riders	14,000
Hospital Bills	1,100
Phones, Telegrams	7,700
Printing, Mimeo	<u>1,900</u>
TOTAL	\$232,525

This does not include overhead, office expenses, or fund-raising costs. Nor does it include the expense of other activities such as the Housing Workshop and the Virginia Interracial Action Institute. Not all bills have been received for expenses that have been incurred. 305 Freedom Riders have been arrested in Jackson, 18 in Houston, 8 in Tallahassee, 6 in Shreveport and 3 in Ocala, Florida.

Most of the bond has had to come from the CORE operating account. This means that we face a period of real stringency just as our opportunities for constructive action increase. Every dollar that CORE groups and friends can raise from rallies, churches, unions, etc. to meet this emergency situation will be most helpful in the struggle against segregation.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
Cortlandt 7-6270

August 4, 1961

TO: CORE groups and Friends

FROM: Lula Farmer, National Treasurer

SUBJECT: Freedom Ride Costs

CORE has already spent \$154,200 on the Freedom Rides. In addition we have assumed obligations that involve our paying out at least \$162,000 between now and Labor Day. Most CORE groups throughout the country are doing all that they can to help in this gigantic task. Friends of CORE have also done a great deal to provide the wheels for the Freedom Rides. They all deserve an explanation of where their funds have gone.

	<u>Already Spent</u>	<u>To Be Spent Before Labor Day</u>
Bail (Jackson, Tallahassee, and Ocala)	85,200	82,000
Legal Fees	7,200	?
Lawyer's Expense	4,000	?
Travel to Stand Trial	3,000	45,000
Travel for Riders	33,500	27,000
Training for Riders	13,000	5,000
Hospital Bills	1,100	--
Phones, Telegrams	5,200	3,000
Printing, Mimeo	<u>1,900</u>	<u>--</u>
	154,200	162,000

This does not include overhead, office expenses, or fund-raising costs. Nor does it include the expense of other activities. Many costs are approximate as not all bills have been received as yet. 296 Freedom Riders have already been arrested in Jackson.

The decision of Mississippi authorities to require all Freedom Riders now bonded out means that CORE must pay almost half of the \$45.00 allocated to Travel to Stand Trial before August 14. CORE must also supply food and housing in Jackson for the Freedom Riders for as long as the trials last. We don't have the money in hand. Any help that you can secure immediately, by appeal to your church, union, club etc., will be greatly appreciated.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality -- April 10, 1961
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

Cities where Lunch Counters of Drug, Variety, Department Store or Bus Terminals
have opened since February 1, 1960.

Arkansas

Fort Smith

Florida

Barton
Bradenton
Cocoa
Coral City
Coral Gables
Daytona Beach
Fort Lauderdale
Fort Myers
Hialeah
Homestead
Lakeland
Lantana
Largo
Key West
Melbourne
Miami
Miami Beach
North Hollywood
North Miami
North Miami Beach
Orlando
Pompano Beach
St. Petersburg
Sarasota
Tampa
Vero Beach
West Hollywood
West Palm Beach
Ybor City

Kentucky

Ashland
Bradley Park
Covington
Frankfort
Lexington

Maryland

Annapolis
Baltimore
Brooklyn Park
Salisbury

Missouri

Chillicothe
Clayton
Columbia
Independence
Jefferson City

Missouri-cont'd

Kansas City
Marysville
Mexico
North Kansas City
Poplar Bluff
Saint Charles
Saint Joseph
Sedalia
Sikeston

Oklahoma

Ada
Bartletttsville
Durant
Enid
Miami
Oklahoma City
Shawnee
Tulsa

West Virginia

Bluefield
Charleston

North Carolina

Asheville
Chapel Hill
Charlotte
Concord
Durham
Elizabeth City
Fayetteville
Gastonia
Goldsboro
High Point
Kannapolis
New Bern
Salisbury
Raleigh
Winston Salem
Wilmington
Wilson

Tennessee

Bristol
Chattanooga
Elizabethton
Kingsport
Knoxville
Johnson City
Madison
Nashville

Tennessee--cont'd

Oak Ridge

Texas

Abilene
Amarillo
Austin
Beaumont
Brownsville
Bryan
Corpus Christi
Dallas
Galveston
Houston
Huntsville
Hurst
La Marque
Laredo
McKinney
Pasadena
Port Arthur
Richardson
Rosenburg
San Angelo
San Antonio
Temple
Texas City
Victoria
Waco

Virginia

Alexandria
Annandale
Arlington
Charlottesville
Charlottesville
Falls Church
Fairfax
Fredericksburg
Hampton
Harrisonburg
Hopewell
Manassas
Middleburg
Newport News
Norfolk
Petersburg
Portsmouth
Richmond
Roanoke
Staunton
Suffolk
Warrenton
Williamsburg, & Winchester

Total: 139

April 10, 1961

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

In the following cities there have been demonstrations against lunch counter segregation in variety, drug, or department stores and there has not yet been any change in policy by the management of these facilities. In New Orleans lunch counters have been opened at the Bus Terminal.

Alabama

Birmingham
Huntsville
Montgomery
Tuskegee

North Carolina

Henderson
Lenoir
Monroe
Shelby
Statesville

Arkansas

Little Rock
Pine Bluff

South Carolina

Charleston
Columbia
Denmark
Florence
Greenville
Orangeburg
Rock Hill
Sumter

Florida

Deland
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Sanford
Tallahassee

Tennessee

Jackson
Memphis

Georgia

Atlanta
Augusta
Savannah

Texas

Marshall

Louisiana

Baton Rouge
New Orleans

Virginia

Danville
Lynchburg

Total: 34