

Executive  
No Florida Negro Voters

Mims, Florida  
November 15, 1945

Dear Co-Workers:

As we go about trying to help organize local units of the Progressive Voters League, this important question arises: "Should Negroes register as Republicans or Democrats?" This question sometimes precipitates heated arguments, because in practically every community you will find some staunch Republican and some loyal Democrats.

In our attempt to clarify this question, we should like to ask a few other questions: Are Negro citizens of Florida suffering more from the discriminatory practices of local officials or of national officials? Who are more directly responsible for the inequalities in our communities, the lynchings, the police brutality, and other injustices suffered by Negroes, our state and county officials or the Administration in Washington? All of these evils can be traced directly to the prejudiced attitude of local officials. Negro teachers are paid less than white teachers with the same qualifications because the county superintendents and school boards have so arranged it. Jesse Payne was lynched on October 13, 1945 because the Madison County Sheriff permitted it. Who controls the election of these state and county officials, the Republicans or the Democrats? Regardless to our party beliefs, we must now face facts, and the fact is that practically every city, county, and state official in Florida is elected in the Democratic Primaries. In order to help select these officials, Negroes must vote in Democratic Primaries. In order to vote in Democratic Primaries, Negroes must register as Democrats.

It is because of the great importance of the Democratic Primaries that the NAACP has spent thousands of dollars to get them opened up for Negro voters in the South. We still are waging a determined fight to win for Negro citizens the right to register as Democrats and vote in the primaries, thus helping to select those who are to have direct control over us. The prospects are bright. The Florida Supreme Court has handed down a unanimous decision that Negroes have a right to vote in Democratic Primaries, and Attorney General Tom Watson has ruled that Negroes can register as Democrats.

If we are to reap the full benefit of these opportunities, we must forget our old party affiliations and register to vote in the election that really counts—the Democratic Primary. Then when the General Election comes, we can vote for the candidates of our choice. Let us remember the words of the poet Lowell:

"New occasions teach new duties  
Time makes ancient good uncouth  
They must upward still and onward  
Who would keep abreast of Truth."

Sincerely yours,

Harry T. Moore, Executive Secretary  
Progressive Voters League of Florida

King, Florida  
November 11, 1944

Mr. [Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

Dear Mr. [Name]:

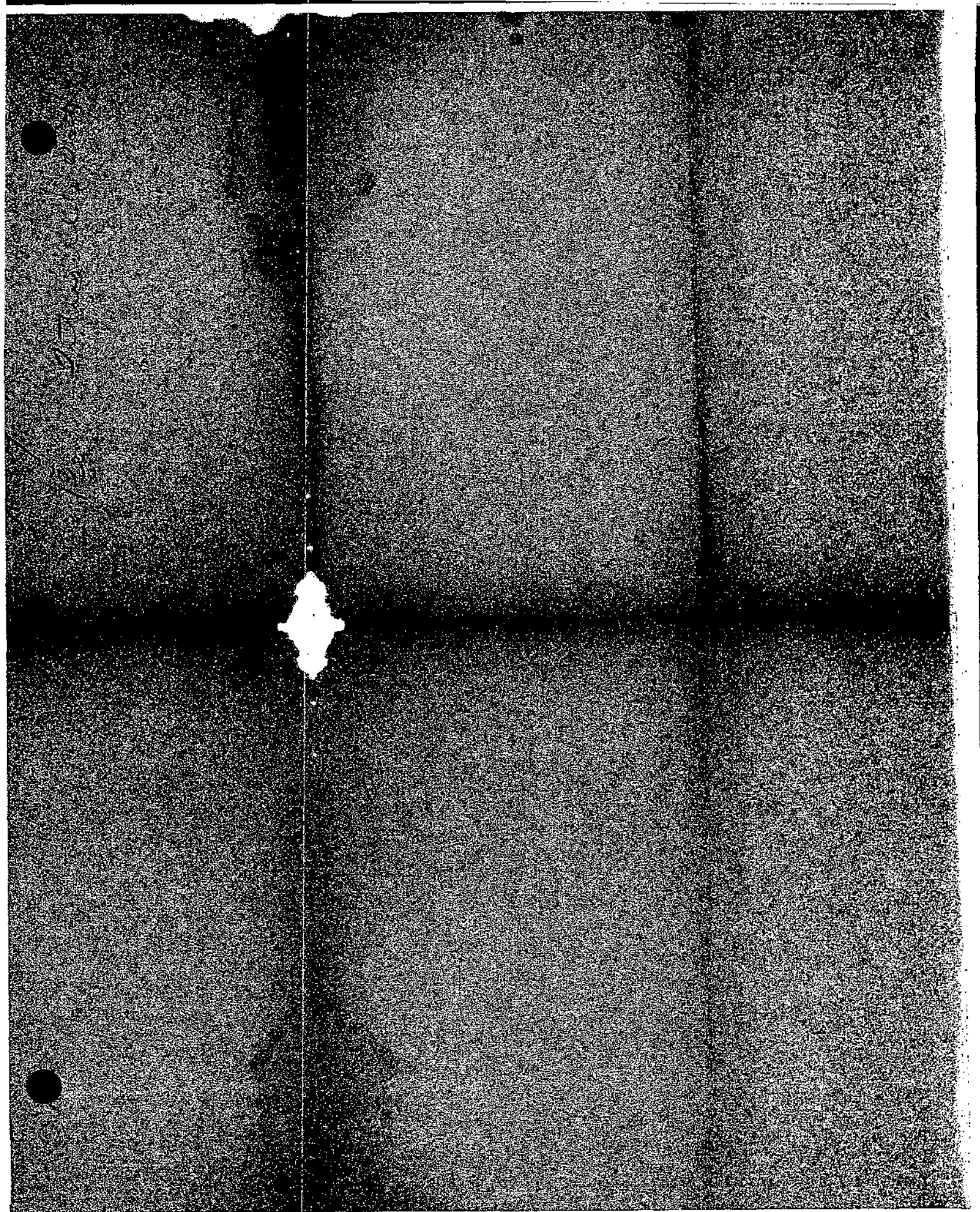
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of November, 1944, regarding the matter of [Subject]. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but the [Subject] is still under consideration.

I am sure that you will understand the need for a thorough review of the [Subject] and the time required to complete this process. I will contact you again as soon as a final decision has been reached.

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Sincerely yours,

Harry E. Moore, Sec.  
[Organization Name]







## Major Loops Open Play on April 16

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The National Football League and American Football League today announced that their respective seasons will start on April 16.

The National Football League will start its season on April 16 at Philadelphia. The New York Giants will play the Boston Redskins at Yankee Stadium. Chicago will play the St. Louis Cardinals at the Municipal Stadium. The American Football League will start its season on April 16 at Detroit. The Detroit Lions will play the New York Yankees at the Polo Grounds.

## FEPC Bill Faces Death Sentence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The FEPC bill faces a death sentence today as the House Judiciary Committee voted to report it unfavorably to the full House.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that the bill would create a permanent Employment Practices Commission. The committee believed that such a commission would be a waste of money and would not be effective in preventing discrimination in the workplace.

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## Two Christian College Officials Reach Japan

Two officials of Christian colleges reached Japan today on a mission to promote Christian education and social work in the country.

The officials, who are from the United States, will be in Japan for several weeks. They will be visiting various Christian institutions and meeting with local church leaders.

## Peace Harbor Survey Is Ordered by Committee

A survey of the peace harbor area was ordered by the committee today. The survey is part of a larger study on the economic and social conditions in the area.

The committee believes that the survey will provide valuable information on the needs of the community and will help to guide future development projects.

## Soldiers Discharged

A group of soldiers was discharged today after completing their service. The soldiers were praised for their bravery and dedication during their time in the military.

The discharge ceremony was held at the local military base. The soldiers and their families were invited to attend the ceremony.

## Yield Will Fight

The yield will fight against the forces of evil. The forces of evil are the forces of darkness and the forces of the devil. The yield will fight against these forces and will bring about the triumph of the forces of light.

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## Sen. Bryant Enters Race For Post in Lower House

Sen. Bryant has entered the race for the post in the lower house. He is running against several other candidates in the upcoming election.

Sen. Bryant is a well-known politician and has a long record of public service. He is expected to be a strong contender in the race.

## Weather Report

The weather report for today shows a high of 65 degrees and a low of 45 degrees. There is a chance of rain in the afternoon.

The weather is expected to be clear and sunny tomorrow. The temperature will be in the 60s and 70s.

## Committee Voted

The committee voted today on the proposed legislation. The vote was 10-5 in favor of the bill.

The committee's decision is based on the merits of the bill and the needs of the community. The bill is expected to be passed by the full House in the near future.

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## Loss Estimated at 1,480,000 Boxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Agriculture Department estimated today the loss of oranges in California as a result of winds from the Pacific.

The loss is estimated to be 1,480,000 boxes. The loss is expected to be significant for the orange industry in California.

## FEPC Bill Faces Threat Of Filibuster

### Dixie Senators Set Plans Galleries Hiss While Lawmakers Argue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—(AP)—Southern Senators began filibustering today against the FEPC bill. The galleries hissed while lawmakers argued the bill's merits.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) led the opposition. He argued that the bill would create a permanent Employment Practices Commission, which would be a waste of money and would not be effective in preventing discrimination in the workplace.

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## Chavez Points to GOP

Chavez reminded his Democratic colleagues that the Republican Party platform supports legislation to prevent racial and religious discrimination in the workplace.

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# Solons Begin Filibuster in FEPC Fight

Byrd Leads Dixie Senate Bloc Promises to Talk 30 Day

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—A filibuster by Southern Democrats in the Senate today against the FEPC bill was expected to last at least 30 days. Byrd, the Senate minority leader, announced the move after a meeting of the Dixie bloc in the Senate chamber. He said the bloc would vote to delay the bill for 30 days. The FEPC bill, which would set up a Federal Energy Planning Commission, is expected to pass the House in the next few days. Southern Democrats are opposed to the bill because they believe it would give the federal government too much power over the energy industry. They also believe the bill would be a step toward nationalization of the energy industry. The FEPC bill was passed by the House in a vote of 308 to 107. It is now in the Senate. The Senate is expected to vote on the bill in the next few days. Southern Democrats are expected to vote against the bill. The FEPC bill is one of the most controversial pieces of legislation in the energy industry. It has been the subject of many debates in Congress. The FEPC bill is expected to be a major test of the Dixie bloc's power in the Senate. The Dixie bloc is a group of Southern Democrats who have been active in opposing federal intervention in the economy. They believe that the FEPC bill would be a step toward nationalization of the energy industry. They also believe that the bill would give the federal government too much power over the energy industry. The FEPC bill is expected to be a major test of the Dixie bloc's power in the Senate. The Dixie bloc is a group of Southern Democrats who have been active in opposing federal intervention in the economy. They believe that the FEPC bill would be a step toward nationalization of the energy industry. They also believe that the bill would give the federal government too much power over the energy industry.

# Southern Governors Brand FEPC Bill As Race Irritant and Urge Its Defeat

Byrd Reads Telegrams from 11 Opposing Passage of Measure by Senate

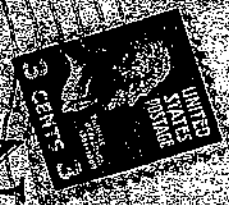
Byrd, the Senate minority leader, today read a telegram from 11 Southern governors opposing the passage of the FEPC bill. The governors, including those from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, urged the Senate to defeat the bill. They argued that the bill would be a step toward nationalization of the energy industry and would give the federal government too much power over the energy industry. They also argued that the bill would be a race irritant. The FEPC bill is expected to pass the House in the next few days. It is now in the Senate. Southern Democrats are expected to vote against the bill. The FEPC bill is one of the most controversial pieces of legislation in the energy industry. It has been the subject of many debates in Congress. The FEPC bill is expected to be a major test of the Dixie bloc's power in the Senate. The Dixie bloc is a group of Southern Democrats who have been active in opposing federal intervention in the economy. They believe that the FEPC bill would be a step toward nationalization of the energy industry. They also believe that the bill would give the federal government too much power over the energy industry.

**WE MOVED**  
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 CALL US AT  
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*Food Brothers*  
 Now located at  
 815 FLAGLER AVE.

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**FILL YOUR** *nest*  
**CUT-PRICE**   
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STAPLES

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM





# WESTERN UNION

1201

| SYMBOLS |                      |
|---------|----------------------|
| DL      | = Day Letter         |
| NL      | = Night Letter       |
| LC      | = Deferred Cable     |
| NLT     | = Cable Night Letter |
|         | Ship Radiogram       |

(108)

1915 DEC 29 AM 10 00

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

The figure time shown in the date line on all telegrams is the time at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

JNAA38 8=ORLANDO FLO 29 929A

HARRY T MOORE=

=MIMS FLO=

TITUSVILLE FLO.

WE DEFEATED THE POOL BY THIRTY THREE VOTES=

C T WILLIAMS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE RECEPTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

STATE TAXES FROM FLORIDA BRANCHES

(July-December, 1945)

|                      | <u>Members</u> | <u>Tax</u><br><u>(From Branches)</u> | <u>N. O. Paid</u> |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Alachua County       | 52             | 2.50                                 | 2.50              |
| Bay County           | 54             | 2.70                                 | 2.70              |
| Brevard County       | 350            | 17.50                                | 17.50             |
| Brevard County Y. C. | 11             | .30                                  | .30               |
| Clearwater           | 19             | .95                                  | .95               |
| Dixie County         | 32             | 1.60                                 | 1.60              |
| Ft. Lauderdale       | 50             | 2.50                                 | 2.50              |
| Ft. Pierce           | 43             | 2.15                                 | 2.15              |
| Lake County          | 88             | 10.35                                | 4.40              |
| Lake Wales           | 20             | .85                                  | .85               |
| New Smyrna           | 101            | 3.95                                 | 3.95              |
| Oksechobee           | 65             | 3.25                                 | 3.25              |
| Orange County        | 8              | .40                                  | .40               |
| Pompano              | 46             | 2.25                                 | 2.25              |
| Seminole County      | 52             | 5.20                                 | 2.60              |
| St. Petersburg       | 144            | 7.20                                 | 7.20              |
| Suwannee County      | 161            | 1.75                                 | 1.75              |
| Tampa                | 662            | 24.20                                | 24.20             |
| Tarpon Springs       | 27             | 1.25                                 | 1.25              |
| Tri-City             | 33             | 1.65                                 | 1.65              |
| Volusia County       | 99             | 4.95                                 | 4.95              |
| West Palm Beach      | 130            | 4.45                                 | 4.45              |
| Winter Park          | 57             | 2.85                                 | 2.85              |
| TOTALS               |                | <u>\$104.75</u><br>96.20             | <u>\$96.20</u>    |
| TOTAL AMOUNT PAID    |                | <u>\$200.95</u>                      |                   |

Note: National Office is remitting 5¢ per member wherever the branch has paid the equivalent.

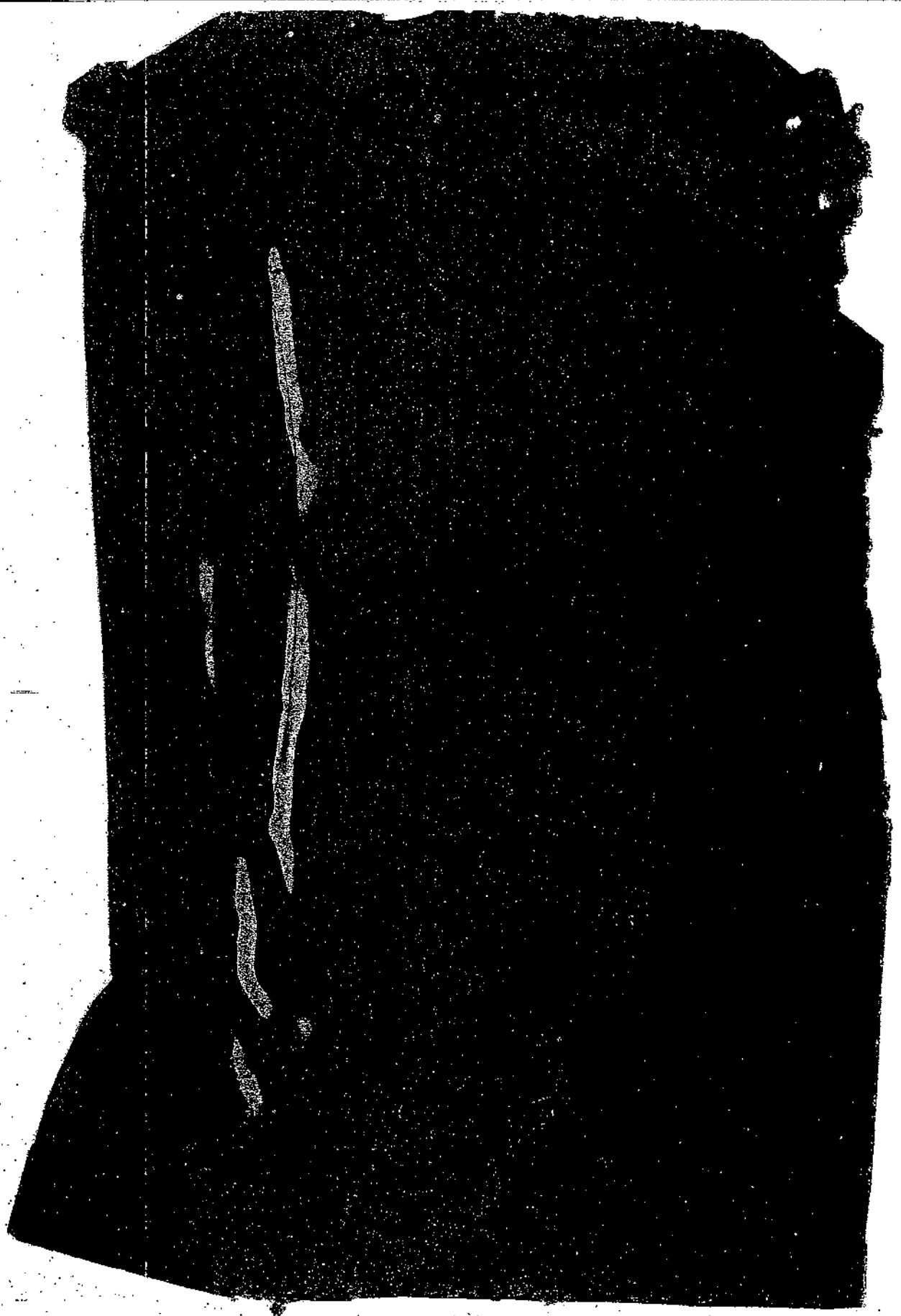
The Florida State Conference has two principal sources of revenue:

1. Each Branch is asked to pay 5¢ for each membership that it collects. Send this in with your regular membership reports to New York. The National Office will match this amount and forward same to our Conference treasury.
2. Each Branch is asked to pay \$2.00 per month to the Conference treasury. Make money order or check to K. S. Johnson, Sanford. Mail it to my address, so that I can check same.

The activities and responsibilities of the State Conference are steadily increasing. There is much more that should be done. We shall be very grateful, therefore, if every Branch will try to make the contributions mentioned above.

Sincerely yours,

Harry T. Moore, President  
Mims, Florida



Henry J. Strickland, 56, Box 101, Mims, Fla.

Lived in Mims since 1914.

Has been registered consistently since almost 1914.

Always Republican because he wanted to.

In Feb. of 1946, at Mims precinct headquarters, in charge of Mrs. Duff. Tried to change his registration from Republican to Democrat. She said didn't have no instructions to change and therefore she

she did say she would see Bailey and find out. Saw her after that and she said Bailey had instructed her to make no change. Has never had or been given a registration receipt or certificate. Never voted or tried to vote in primaries of 1946 because there wasn't any use.

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Randall J. Warren, 64, Box 213, Mims, Fla.

Lived at Mims for 39 years last past.

Has been registered as a voter for 15 years. (Registered first when he was 21 years old.) Always as a Republican because he wanted to.

In \_\_\_\_\_, 1946, while books were in precinct at post office in Mims, in charge of Mrs. Duff, asked to change registration to Democratic. She said she had no authority. Nothing else.

Never been given a registration certificate.

The next day after the books left the precinct - date given in paper - saw Bailey in Titusville on street and told him when he'd be in his office. I want to change registration. Told him the

books were not in yet and when they were back, he'd let Warren know. Warren went back 2 or 3 times to office and he never was there. He is sure it wasn't after 5 P.M. Another time just before noon.

Harry Moore )  
Eugene Abrams of Miss ) Witnesses to last time Warren  
went to Registration Office

THESE BOOKS WERE NOT IN YET AND WHEN THEY WERE BACK, HE'D LET WARREN KNOW.

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Re: Warren. Harry Moore says when he learned that Bailey had told Warren that books had not been returned yet, he went to Mrs. Duff and asked her and she said books had been returned previous Saturday. Believes first time Warren saw Bailey was on Tuesday, March 5th.

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Jake Rogers, barber, 52, 401 South Street, Titusville, Fla.  
Been registered as a Republican since 12 years.

*no interest*  
In 1946 saw Bailey on street on South Street near Dummit and asked Bailey "How about changing my registration to Democrat?" and Bailey said Rogers said that ain't right, and we'll have to get it straightened out. I've written several letters and if I hear of anything I'll let you know. Never heard.

Saw him after suit was filed and he said, "Rogers, I've heard some bad things about you."

When I was in Wilson's office and I was having papers drawn about my broken arm, he shoved papers at me and said he couldn't handle my case, etc.

-----  
J. W. Burne, 59, 217 Dummit St., Titusville

In Titusville and county for 5 years. Registered in Polk County, Florida in 1929 as a Republican.

In 1946 went to Bailey's office while books were in office, but never able to catch Bailey there. Tried 4 or 5 times at different times.

Did talk to him - just coming out of his office. Told him I asked when it would be possible to change my registration.

and he said "Rev. I haven't got that thing straight yet. I've written 3 or 4 letters and I haven't got any reply not from 1 yet." No further effort. *In Intervill Barley Field as also present fire*

Nick Ford, 51, 326 Magnolia Street, Cocoa, Florida.

Lived in Cocoa 22 years, continuously 33 years in Brevard County.

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*Handwritten note:* 1/10/50

Registered first in 1920 as a Republican and continued right on, except for precinct change.

In 1946, while books were in Cocoa precinct, in charge of H. Y. Brinson, asked him if any possible chance of changing party registration and he said "he didn't have time".

Elmer Sling, Cocoa, Florida, witness.  
(Really, Elmer was the spokesman)

Went back second time next week and in the meantime he had the letter from the State Attorney General and showed it to him. He said he had that information all the time and "I ain't got time."

*Brinson* said: Here's a couple boys, I know what they want.

They want to register, too *when they first entered*

-----  
Isiah Graves, 35, 259 Lemon Street, Cocoa.

Lived in Cocoa 1955 same in Brevard Co.

Registered about 3 years ago (while he was in service - through the service) registered as a Republican.

When he got out service - had lost his registration certificate or card. Went to City Hall in Cocoa and Brinson told me I'd have to come to Titusville. So I went to Titusville, went to Bailey's office, which was open, and he wasn't there. So later I went back down to Brinson and he told me the books were there and I can't find your registrations, but I told Bailey I won't register this year; <sup>he said</sup> also "if a bunch of you fellows want to register, <sup>Bailey will</sup> he'll have to come down and do it. I don't have time to fool with it. He did register me, and did give me a registration certificate. *Maomed*

While he was registering me he didn't ask me whether Democrat or Republican and so I told him I wanted to register Democrat and he



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Dennis Sawyer, 72, Merritt's Island, Route 2, Cocoa, Florida.  
Merritt's Precinct #11

Lived at Merritt's Island for 44 years - continuous.

Been registered as voter for 55 years as a Republican.

When high court said colored people could change to Democrat, I went to Ira Headley's home. That's where books were. Used to have books in a garage. He came to door. Said, "Come in Dennis. You're here to register." I said, "Yes, sir, but it's been told to me that we can change our registration." He said, "I know that but we haven't had any authority to change to Democrat."

I asked him if we were in accord with U. S. and he said "not just now we're not". "It's not me doing this, Dennis. I have orders from Titusville not to allow any colored man to register Democrat. However, the thing ain't settled and when it is we'll let you know." Then he advised me, that since I was first to come here, you can tell rest of your colored friends so they won't lose any time. We then had a friendly chat.

-----  
J. L. Joe, 41, Barber, Titusville, 314 South Street.

Been registered as a voter since 1952, as a Republican.

Went to Bailey's office and he was out; the office was open.

Then while books were in precinct met him uptown same day and asked him when it would be time to register and he gave him no answer and went on in his restaurant.

Joe was with Burno and Rogers in attempting registration.

Florida, State 2, 3000, Florida.

Florida's President will

lived at Florida's Island for 40 years - continuous.

been registered as voter for 20 years as a Republican.

then right could be colored people could change to Democrat.

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Florida's President will

Florida's President will

Florida's President will

Florida's President will

Florida's President will

Florida's President will

Mrs. Kirtie Hill is

Mrs. H. L. Vernon is P. P. Wilson's sister

Katherine Campbell, 25, Mims, Florida, Box 191.

In 1946 1st registered. No trouble registering in precinct - Mrs. Duff. Mrs. Harry Moore with me. Registered as a Democrat. At least I told her so and I saw her write "D" after my name. Then I went to vote on May 7th. At first they said polls hadn't opened. Went away and went back and she looked at books and they had me listed as a Republican - so Mrs. Wesley Jones. <sup>said</sup> So I went to Mrs. Duff and she said I did register as a Democrat and we went to Bailey's office but couldn't find him in.

Mrs. Fred Massey, Mims, Fla. was a witness

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Rev. W. C. Stafford, 53, Melbourne, P. O. Box 351

Lived there since January 1945. When books in precinct went to register and lady was very nice about it but said it just was not possible to register as a Democrat but could register as a Republican. That we'd have to go to Titusville. So I told her books weren't there. She said, anyway, we couldn't register as Democrats because we couldn't take the oath. She offered to register me as a Republican but I wouldn't accept.

-----  
G. H. McClain, 65, Melbourne, 314 Church Street.

Lived there since 1924.

Registered a while back as Republican.

In 1946 wouldn't let us register at all.

Lady in charge of registration books said she had no authority to register as a Democrat, but would have to go to Titusville to

*Note oath is unsworn, but no Florida ruling*



James Haines, 47, 325 Church Street, Melbourne, Fla.

Lived there 21 years.

Been registered as a Republican. In 1946, went to Titusville and the fellow in the registration office, and little old gentleman, told me books were in Melbourne and when I got back there next day I told the lady in Chamber of Commerce, I wanted to register and she asked me how I wanted to register. "I said lady, I want to go Democrat" and she said you'll have to go to Titusville. The books were in Titusville. I didn't do anything more.

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Harry T. Moore, Box 4, Mims, Fla.

Lived here 1955

Registered Republican.

In 1946, went to Mrs. Duff after books came into precincts. She said she didn't know, but she thought that he would have to wait until books got back in Registration Office. I then wrote Tom Watson and he said I could change. Went back to Mrs. Duff but she said although she understood it she thought it best to take it up with Bailey. We went to Bailey's office but office was closed, so went to his office, his wife came out and said Bailey just gone to sleep and she hated to disturb him. Then I asked as to his office hours and she said from 2 to 5 that afternoon. So went back to his office at 4 o'clock and it was still closed. Then wrote him letter, enclosing copy of letter from Tom Watson and asked him to get it straightened out so we could re-register in precincts. Never got any reply and went to his office another



AFFIDAVIT

State of Florida  
County of Broward

My name is Mary Bradwell. I own a home and about 15 acres of land at Midway, in Gadsden County, Florida. I have lived in that county practically all of my life. I have a daughter (Roginer Hendley) and two sons (Leroy Bradwell and Levenocia Bradwell), both of whom have served in the armed forces of the United States. Levenocia is still in service.

My son, Leroy Bradwell, was born at Midway, Gadsden County, Florida, November 3, 1920. He was inducted into the army November 21, 1942, at Camp Blanding, Florida. He went overseas November 3, 1943, and saw service in the Battle of France and the Rhineland. He was awarded the following decorations: (1) Good Conduct Medal, (2) EMBLEM Medal, and (3) World War II Victory Medal. Leroy returned to the United States December 21, 1945, and he was given an honorable discharge at Camp Blanding, Florida, on December 28, 1945. The following description is on his discharge paper: "LEROY BRADWELL \$4 \$31 688 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS 4229TH QUARTERMASTER SPECIALIZING COMPANY".

Leroy came home December 28, 1945. On the afternoon of January 7, 1946, Sheriff Otha Edwards and Deputy Maple of Gadsden County came to our house and asked for Leroy, but Leroy was not at home then. When I asked why he wanted Leroy, the Sheriff said: "I just want to see him about cutting some pulp wood". That same night Sheriff Edwards and Deputy Maple came back to our house and found Leroy home. At home also were my daughter, Roginer Hendley, and my son-in-law, Arthur Hendley. Sheriff Edwards arrested Leroy in the house. He took Leroy's wallet and discharge paper out of his pocket and threw them on the shelf. Then they started out with Leroy without explaining anything. I then asked the officers why they were arresting my son. Sheriff Edwards answered: "I am fixing to tell you now. He did some writing". Arthur Hendley followed them into the yard and tried to get more information about the arrest. The sheriff said: "He wrote to a white girl, and we are going to carry him out of the county before something happens to him".

The next morning, January 8th, I went to the Sheriff's office in Quincy and asked about Leroy. The Sheriff said: "He is not in jail. I put him off at the foot of the bridge and told him to get going and not to be caught in the county again". Arthur Hendley and Roginer Hendley were in the Sheriff's outer office when this was said. We went to the Sheriff's office several times, but we could not find out where Leroy was.

Arthur and Roginer Hendley finally went to Tallahassee and paid Atty. Clyde Atkins \$50.00 to help us on this case. Atty. Atkins notified us to be in Quincy the next week for the trial. On that day Arthur and Roginer Hendley and I went to the Sheriff's office. We then started up to the court room where the trial was to be held, but Sheriff Edwards made us stay in his office. The Sheriff finally came back down and told us that Leroy was not guilty. I then asked why they would not turn Leroy loose and let him go home. Sheriff Edwards said: "No, we can't turn him loose now. The judge says R. T. Parker (a Negro living in Midway) must have written that letter because he left town". Sheriff Edwards came to our house several times after this and asked if we had heard from Leroy.

R. T. Parker liked the same colored girl that Leroy had been courting. Before Leroy got home from the army, Parker warned us that Leroy was not to go to this girl's home, but Leroy was going to see her anyway. Leroy told us that Parker shot at him



once and tried to run a car over him once. Maggie Lee Thomas, a colored teacher who lives in Midway, told us that Parker came to her and asked her to spell the name of this white girl (Caroline Blakely). The Sheriff talked with Parker the Sunday after Leroy was arrested, and Parker left that same night.

We have neither seen nor heard from Leroy since he was carried off by Sheriff Edwards and Deputy Maple on the night of January 7, 1946.

Signed :

AFFIDAVIT

State of Florida  
County of Broward

My name is Mary Bradwell. I own a home and about 15 acres of land at Midway, in Gadsden County, Florida. I have lived in that county practically all of my life. I have a daughter (Reginer Hendley) and two sons (Leroy Bradwell and Lovencia Bradwell), both of whom have served in the armed forces of the United States. Lovencia is still in service.

My son, Leroy Bradwell, was born at Midway, Gadsden County, Florida, November 2, 1920. He was inducted into the Army November 21, 1942, at Camp Blanding, Florida. He went overseas November 3, 1943, and saw service in the Battle of France and the Rhineland. He was awarded the following decorations: (1) Good Conduct Medal, (2) BANGSO Medal, and (3) World War II Victory Medal. Leroy returned to the United States December 21, 1945, and he was given an honorable discharge at Camp Blanding, Florida, on December 28, 1945. The following description is on his discharge paper: "LEROY BRADWELL 34 531 699 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS 429TH QUARTERMASTER STERILIZING COMPANY".

Leroy came home December 28, 1945. On the afternoon of January 7, 1946, Sheriff Otha Edwards and Deputy Maple of Gadsden County came to our house and asked for Leroy, but Leroy was not at home then. When I asked why he wanted Leroy, the Sheriff said: "I just want to see him about cutting some pulp wood". That same night Sheriff Edwards and Deputy Maple came back to our house and found Leroy home. At home also were my daughter, Reginer Hendley, and my son-in-law, Arthur Hendley. Sheriff Edwards arrested Leroy in the house. He took Leroy's wallet and discharge paper out of his pocket and threw them on the shelf. Then they started out with Leroy without explaining anything. I then asked the officers why they were arresting my son. Sheriff Edwards answered: "I am fixing to tell you now. He did some writing". Arthur Hendley followed them into the yard and tried to get more information about the arrest. The sheriff said: "He wrote to a white girl, and we are going to carry him out of the county before something happens to him".

The next morning, January 8th, I went to the Sheriff's office in Quincy and asked about Leroy. The Sheriff said "He is not in jail. I put him off at the foot of the bridge and told him to get going and not to be caught in the county again". Arthur Hendley and Reginer Hendley were in the Sheriff's outer office when this was said. We went to the Sheriff's office several times, but we could not find out where Leroy was.

Arthur and Reginer Hendley finally went to Tallahassee and paid Atty. Clyde Atkins \$50.00 to help us on this case. Atty. Atkins notified us to be in Quincy the next week for the trial. On that day Arthur and Reginer Hendley and I went to the Sheriff's office. We then started up to the court room where the trial was to be held, but Sheriff Edwards made us stay in his office. The Sheriff finally came back down and told us that Leroy was not guilty. I then asked why they would not turn Leroy loose and let him go home. Sheriff Edwards said: "No, we can't turn him loose now. The judge says R. T. Parker (a Negro living in Midway) must have written that letter because he left town". Sheriff Edwards came to our home several times after this and asked if we had heard from Leroy.

R. T. Parker liked the same colored girl that Leroy had been courting. Before Leroy got home from the army, Parker warned us that Leroy was not to go to this girl's home, but Leroy was going to see her anyway. Leroy told us that Parker shot at him

see and tried to run a car over him once. Maggie Lee Thomas, a colored teacher who lives in Midway, told us that Parker came to her and asked her to spell the name of this white girl (Caroline Blakely). The Sheriff talked with Parker the Sunday after Lorey was arrested, and Parker left that same night.

We have neither seen nor heard from Lorey since he was carried off by Sheriff Edwards and Deputy Maple on the night of January 7, 1946.

Signed :

Affidavit  
County of ... State of Florida

State of Florida

County of ...

My name is Wray Bradwell. I own a home and about 15 acres of land at Highway, in Goddard County, Fla. I have lived <sup>in that county</sup> practically all of my life. I have a daughter (Rogina Hendley) and two sons (Leroy Bradwell and Lenucia Bradwell), both of whom have served in the armed forces <sup>of the United States</sup>. Lenucia is still in ~~the service~~ <sup>the service</sup>.

My son Leroy Bradwell, was born at Highway, Goddard County, Fla. Nov 3, 1920.

He was inducted into the army Nov 27, 1942 at Camp Blanding, Fla. He went overseas Nov 3, 1943, and saw service in the battle of Iwo Jima and the Philippines. He was awarded the following decorations: (1) Good Conduct Medal, (2) A.M.E.T.O. Medal, and (3) World War II Victory Medal.

Leroy returned to the United States Dec 21, 1945 and he was given an honorable discharge at Camp Blanding, Fla. on Dec. 28, 1945. The following description is on his discharge paper:

Leroy Bradwell 34 531 679 Private First Class  
Quartermaster Sterilizing Company  
Leroy came home Dec 29, 1945.

On the afternoon of Jan. 7, 1946, Sheriff Otha Edwards and Deputy Wopple of Goddard County came to our house and asked for Leroy, but Leroy was not at home then. When I asked why he wanted Leroy, the Sheriff said he just want to see him about cutting some pulp wood.

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 FOR THE  
 Advancement of Colored People

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 DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES

Mims, Florida  
 July 24, 1945

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 ATTY. S. D. MCGILL  
 ATTY. L. E. THOMAS  
 EDWARD D. DAVIS

Dear Co-workers:

Although there has been remarkable

(2)

that some night Sheriff Edwards and Deputy Waple  
~~came to our house~~  
 came back to our house and found Leroy home.  
 At home also were my daughter, Rogina, Pearl May,  
 and my son-in-law, Arthur Handley. Sheriff  
 Edwards arrested Leroy in the house. He took  
 Leroy's wallet and discharge paper out of his  
 pocket and threw them on the shelf. Then they  
 started out with Leroy without explaining anything.  
 I then asked the officers why they were arresting my  
 son. Sheriff Edwards answered: "I am fixing to  
 help you now. He did some writing." Arthur  
 Handley followed them into the yard and  
 tried to get more information about the arrest.  
 The Sheriff said: "He wants to 'white girl' and we  
 are going to carry him out of the county before  
 something happens to him."  
 The next morning, Jan. 8th, I went to the  
 Sheriff's office in Quincy and asked about Leroy.  
 The Sheriff said: "He is not in jail. I put him off  
 at the foot of the bridge and told him to get going."

and that he caught in the county again". Arthur Hendley and Roginer Hendley were in the Sheriff's outer office when this was said. We went to the Sheriff's office several times, but we could not find out where Leroy was.

Arthur and Roginer Hendley finally went to Tallahassee and paid Atty. Clyde Atkins \$50.00 to help us <sup>in this case</sup> with the case. Atty. Atkins notified us to be in Quincy the next week for the trial. On that day Arthur and Roginer Hendley and I went to the Sheriff's office. We then started up to the court room where the trial was to be held, but Sheriff Edwards made us stay in his office. The Sheriff finally came back down and told us that Leroy was not guilty. I then asked why they would not turn Leroy loose and let him go home. Sheriff Edwards said; "no, we can't turn him loose now. The judge says he will have to get more true evidence against Leroy. The judge says R. T. Parker (a Negro living in Midway) must have written that letter because he left town."

Sheriff Edwards came to our home several times after that and asked if we had heard from Leroy. R. T. Parker lived with the same colored girl that Leroy had been courting. Before Leroy got home from the army, Parker told us that Leroy was ~~not~~ to go to this girl's house but Leroy was going to see her anyway. ~~Parker~~ Leroy told us that Parker shot at him once and tried to run a car over him once. Maggie Lu Shewas, a colored teacher who lives in Midway, told us that Parker came to her and

and asked how to spell the name of this white  
 girl (Caroline Blakely), the sheriff talked with  
 Parker the Sunday after Leroy was arrested, and  
 Parker left that same night.

We have neither seen nor heard from Leroy  
 since he was carried off by Sheriff Edwards and  
 Deputy Maple on the night of Jan. 7, 1946.  
 Signed:

EDWARD D. BAKER  
 ALVA E. BAKER  
 ALVA S. D. BAKER  
 LEGAL COMMITTEE  
 REV. E. J. JACKSON  
 WEST PALM BEACH  
 C. M. HARRIS  
 ALLEN L. ALTMAN  
 WEST PALM BEACH  
 REV. J. M. WILLIAMS  
 WEST PALM BEACH  
 M. E. JAMES  
 LARSON SPRING  
 ELDER M. C. STRACHAN  
 EARL E. BROUGHTON  
 ARLY  
 J. BEEDICK  
 SUMNER COUNTY  
 EARL E. WILLIAMS  
 JAMES  
 BENNETT COUNTY  
 DENN  
 J. F. BARNES  
 JAMES H. GREEN  
 J. S. BROWN  
 BOSTON BROOKING  
 C. E. BROWN  
 GEORGE COUNTY  
 REV. R. H. JOHNSON  
 ORANGE COUNTY  
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 NEW SMYRNA BEACH  
 J. M. KING  
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 EDWARD D. DAVIS  
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 LAKE WATERS  
 D. DAVIS  
 LAKE COUNTY  
 C. M. VAUGHN  
 JACKSONVILLE  
 HORATIO CHERRY  
 K. MENGE  
 E. L. BRANT  
 DIXIE COUNTY  
 REV. E. H. JOHNSON  
 DESOTO COUNTY  
 L. S. JOHNSON  
 DELRAY BEACH  
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 DEERWATER  
 ELMER SILMS  
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 ROY A. KING  
 HARRY T. MOORE, PRESIDENT

Although there are some remarkable  
 Dept. Co-workers:

Mims, Florida  
 July 24, 1946

# Advancement of Colored People

## National Association

FLORIDA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE

NATIONAL OFFICERS  
 ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, PRESIDENT  
 WALTER WHITE, VICE PRESIDENT  
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 ROY WILKINS, CLERK  
 EDITOR, THE CRISIS  
 THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPECIAL COUNSEL  
 ELLA BAKER, DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES

FOR THE

AFFIDAVIT

State of Florida  
County of Broward

My name is Mary Bradwell. I own a home and about 15 acres of land at Midway, in Gadsden County, Florida. I have lived in that county practically all of my life. I have a daughter (Regina Headley) and two sons (Leroy Bradwell and Levenia Bradwell), both of whom have served in the armed forces of the United States. Levenia is still in service.

My son, Leroy Bradwell, was born at Midway, Gadsden County, Florida, November 3, 1920. He was inducted into the army November 21, 1942, at Camp Blanding, Florida. He went overseas November 7, 1943, and saw service in the Battle of France and the Rhineland. He was awarded the following decorations: (1) Good Conduct Medal, (2) SAMO Medal, and (3) World War II Victory Medal. Leroy returned to the United States December 21, 1945, and he was given an honorable discharge at Camp Blanding, Florida, on December 18, 1945. The following description is on his discharge paper: "LEROY BRADWELL 24 551 699 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS 4295TH QUARTERMASTER BSTERILIZING COMPANY".

Leroy came home December 28, 1945. On the afternoon of January 7, 1946, Sheriff Otha Edwards and Deputy Maple of Gadsden County came to our house and asked for Leroy, but Leroy was not at home then. When I asked why he wanted Leroy, the Sheriff said: "I just want to see him about cutting some pulp wood". That same night Sheriff Edwards and Deputy Maple came back to our house and found Leroy home. At home also were my daughter, Regina Headley, and my son-in-law, Arthur Headley. Sheriff Edwards arrested Leroy in the house. He took Leroy's wallet and discharge paper out of his pocket and threw them on the shelf. Then they started out with Leroy without explaining anything. I then asked the officers why they were arresting my son. Sheriff Edwards answered: "I am fixing to tell you now. He did some writing". Arthur Headley followed them into the yard and tried to get more information about the arrest. The sheriff said: "He wrote to a white girl, and we are going to carry him out of the county before something happens to him".

The next morning, January 8th, I went to the Sheriff's office in Quincy and asked about Leroy. The Sheriff said: "He is not in jail. I put him off at the foot of the bridge and told him to get going and not to be caught in the county again". Arthur Headley and Regina Headley were in the Sheriff's outer office when this was said. We went to the Sheriff's office several times, but we could not find out where Leroy was.

Arthur and Regina Headley finally went to Tallahassee and paid Atty. Clyde Atkins \$50.00 to help us on this case. Atty. Atkins notified us to be in Quincy the next week for the trial. On that day Arthur and Regina Headley and I went to the Sheriff's office. We then started up to the court room where the trial was to be held, but Sheriff Edwards made us stay in his office. The Sheriff finally came back down and told us that Leroy was not guilty. I then asked why they would not turn Leroy loose and let him go home. Sheriff Edwards said: "No, we can't turn him loose now. The judge says R. T. Parker (a Negro living in Midway) must have written that letter because he left town". Sheriff Edwards came to our home several times after this and asked if we had heard from Leroy.

R. T. Parker liked the same colored girl that Leroy had been courting. Before Leroy got home from the army, Parker warned us that Leroy was not to go to this girl's home, but Leroy was going to see her anyway. Leroy told us that Parker shot at him



and tried to run a car over him once. Maggie Lee Thomas, a colored teacher who lives in Midway, told us that Parker came to her and asked how to spell the name of this white girl (Caroline Blakely). The Sheriff talked with Parker the Sunday after Leroy was arrested, and Parker left that same night.

We have neither seen nor heard from Leroy since he was carried off by Sheriff Edwards and Deputy Maple on the night of January 7, 1946.

Signed :

AFFIDAVIT

State of Florida  
County of Broward

My name is Mary Bradwell. I own a home and about 15 acres of land at Midway, in Gadsden County, Florida. I have lived in that county practically all of my life. I have a daughter (Reginer Headley) and two sons (Leroy Bradwell and Levenela Bradwell), both of whom have served in the armed forces of the United States. Levenela is still in service.

My son, Leroy Bradwell, was born at Midway, Gadsden County, Florida, November 2, 1920. He was inducted into the army November 21, 1942, at Camp Blanding, Florida. He went overseas November 3, 1943, and saw service in the Battle of France and the Rhineland. He was awarded the following decorations: (1) Good Conduct Medal, (2) EMBROIDERED Medal, and (3) World War II Victory Medal. Leroy returned to the United States December 21, 1945, and he was given an honorable discharge at Camp Blanding, Florida, on December 28, 1945. The following description is on his discharge paper: "LEROY BRADWELL 34 581 439 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS 4220271 QUARTERMASTER STEELING DISSENT".

Leroy came home December 28, 1945. On the afternoon of January 7, 1946, Sheriff Otha Edwards and Deputy Maple of Gadsden County came to our house and asked for Leroy, but Leroy was not at home then. When I asked why he wanted Leroy, the Sheriff said: "I just want to see him about cutting some pulp wood". That same night Sheriff Edwards and Deputy Maple came back to our house and found Leroy home. At home also were my daughter, Reginer Headley, and my son-in-law, Arthur Headley. Sheriff Edwards arrested Leroy in the house. He took Leroy's wallet and discharge paper out of his pocket and threw them on the shelf. Then they started out with Leroy without explaining anything. I then asked the officers why they were arresting my son. Sheriff Edwards answered: "I am fixing to tell you now. He did some writing". Arthur Headley followed them into the yard and tried to get more information about the arrest. The sheriff said: "He wrote to a white girl, and we are going to carry him out of the county before something happens to him".

The next morning, January 8th, I went to the Sheriff's office in Quincy and asked about Leroy. The Sheriff said: "He is not in jail. I put him off at the foot of the bridge and told him to get going and not to be caught in the county again". Arthur Headley and Reginer Headley were in the Sheriff's outer office when this was said. We went to the Sheriff's office several times, but we could not find out where Leroy was.

Arthur and Reginer Headley finally went to Tallahassee and paid Atty. Clyde Atkins \$50.00 to help us on this case. Atty. Atkins notified us to be in Quincy the next week for the trial. On that day Arthur and Reginer Headley and I went to the Sheriff's office. We then started up to the court room where the trial was to be held, but Sheriff Edwards made us stay in his office. The Sheriff finally came back down and told us that Leroy was not guilty. I then asked why they would not turn Leroy loose and let him go home. Sheriff Edwards said: "No, we can't turn him loose now. The judge says W. T. Parker (a Negro living in Midway) must have written that letter because he left town". Sheriff Edwards came to our home several times after this and asked if we had heard from Leroy.

W. T. Parker liked the same colored girl that Leroy had been courting. Before Leroy got home from the army, Parker warned us that Leroy was not to go to this girl's home, but Leroy was going to see her anyway. Leroy told us that Parker shot at him

and tried to run a car over him once. Maggie Lee Thomas, a colored teacher who lives in Midway, told us that Parker came to her and asked her to spell the name of this white girl (Caroline Blakeley). The Sheriff talked with Parker the Sunday after Leroy was arrested, and Parker left that same night.

We have neither seen nor heard from Leroy since he was carried off by Sheriff Edwards and Deputy Maple on the night of January 7, 1946.

Signed :