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Those racist incidents were not necessary synonymous with Alabama and Mississippi, although they were in the forefront, but Georgia was also a hotbed of numerous Lynching, one I vividly remember. On July 25, 1946, two black couples, Mae and George Dorsey and Dorothy and Roger Malcolm were kidnapped on a back road in Monroe, Ga. By 20 white men, tied up and taken to Moore's Ford Bridge where they were all shot numerous times. According to an article in The Atlanta Daily World, Malcolm was targeted because he had allegedly stabbed his white employer, Mr. Lester after a heated argument because Mr. Lester was alleged to have been intimate with Malcolm's wife. In 1946, Walton County Sheriff said he was doing nothing and planned to do nothing with the case.

President Truman ordered the federal government to Walton County. Later the FBI and the GBI claimed to have some Leads but nothing came of it. Walter White of the NAACP said that U.S. Attorney General Tom Clark Knew the names of at least 6 of the 20 mobsters and he (Walter White) called for pressure to be applied against Tom Clark and the FBI, all to no avail. Now almost 60 years later, no one has been prosecuted for the 4 murders because that Racist Dept. of Justice is justice for "whites".

I can most certainly relate to the action by the FBI and the U.S. Attorneys office in the Monroe Lynching, because my wife and I were victims of that same form of justice. But, in our case the FBI (Barbara Brown & others) and the U.S. Attorney (Joe D. Whitley & Allen Moye) did not just stand idly by and refuse to investigate or indict anyone but they were actually full fledged participants in the lynching of George and Virginia High and they also entered into a signed contract to pay a white boy, Kyle Henry a million + Dollars after the government unjustly seized One Million Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand from the Highs. The framing of George and Virginia High, as it was with all of the aforementioned racial incidents, all had roots in slavery and all three branches of government, the Executive, the Legislature and Judicial sanctioned slavery and equal but separate which in essence led to two distinct societies, one white and the other black, separate and totally unequal. In Plessey v. Furgeson, the Supreme Court furthered the policy of segregation, under the guise of, equal but separate accommodations and in Dred Scott v. Sanford, they put their stamp of approval on Slavery and Jim Crow which was an expression of the sentient of white America.

"The cornerstone of the confederacy rest upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man, that slavery, subornation to the superior race, is his natural and moral condition." Alexander Hamilton Stephenson, Georgia, Vice President of the Confederacy, 1861