

FD-36

F B I

Date: 3/24/65

Transmit the following in
Via A I R T E L

TO: Director, FBI (44-12831)

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (44-887) (P)

SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CIVIL RIGHTS, ELECTION LAWS

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965
INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS)

Re Philadelphia tels, 3/23/65, and San Francisco
tel, 3/23/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are a total of 18 copies of
a self-explanatory LHM, captioned "REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA."

Information copies of the LHM forwarded INTC, OSI,
ONI, and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

Information copies also furnished San Francisco and
Washington Field Office.

- 5 - Bureau (TOTAL ENCLS. 18)
- 1 - 44-12831 (Encls. 8)
- 1 - (Demos. Protesting US Intervention Viet Nam) (Encl. 1)
- 3 - (Student March on Washington, 4/17/65) (Encls. 9)
- 2 - Birmingham (ENCLS. 2)
- 2 - Mobile (ENCLS. 2)
- 4 - San Francisco (ENCLS. 4)
- 4 - Washington Field (ENCLS. 4)
- 4 - Philadelphia
- 1 - 44-887
- 1 - 100-47881 (Demos.)
- 1 - 105-11621 (Student March)
- 1 - 157-1214 (Possible Racial Violence)

67 APR 1 1965

Approved:

Sent

Per

Special Agent in Charge

Handwritten notes:
jgk
Rd
2/24/65

Handwritten notes:
105-138315
67-1100-18



Handwritten note: b7c

Stamp: ENCL

Stamp: REC-15 44-28544-350

Stamp: MAR 26 1965

Vertical stamp: ENCL FILED IN

Handwritten: (21) b7c

PH 44-887

Philadelphia Office indices negative or no identifiable information in indices re individuals mentioned in LHM.

Bureau will be kept advised.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 24, 1965

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication dated
March 23, 1965.

[REDACTED] advised on
March 23, 1965, that he believed the spring vacation of the
University of California at Berkeley, Calif., is the week of
March 28, 1965. He stated his daughter, who is a student at the
school, advised him by telephone that she will be flying home
the 27th or the 28th of March. He said that the demonstration
which she had previously referred to would occur at the end of
the spring vacation of the school. He also stated that he is not
sure whether she meant the demonstration would be held in
Washington, D. C., or Alabama. He stated he feels she was
deliberately vague because she knows he does not approve of
demonstrations. b7c
b7D

The San Francisco Division of the FBI advised by
communication dated March 23, 1965, that the daughter of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is probably [REDACTED] a fifth year student
at the University of California at Berkeley in Comparative
Literature, with a permanent residence of [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] Her residence in California is [REDACTED]
San Francisco, Calif. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Spring vacation
at the University of California at Berkeley begins the week
preceding Easter, April 9, 1965, and ends April 16, 1965.

44-28544-35

ENCLOSURE

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA

Individuals in Berkeley and San Francisco, Calif., familiar with student activities, could furnish no information that any march by students is contemplated in Alabama.

[REDACTED]
Philadelphia, Pa., advised on March 23, 1965, Argonaut Airways of Miami, Fla., scheduled a charter flight for 58 individuals and crew to leave Philadelphia at 4:00 p.m., March 23, 1965, to arrive in Montgomery, Ala., at 6:30 p.m. This chartered flight of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME), Philadelphia, Pa., was scheduled to return to Philadelphia on Thursday evening, March 25, 1965, at 9:10 p.m.

[REDACTED] Federal Aviation Agency, Philadelphia International Airport, advised on March 23, 1965, that the Argonaut Airways aircraft scheduled to leave 4:00 p.m., March 23, 1965, actually left at 5:45 p.m., March 23, 1965.

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GA. [REDACTED] further advised that [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pa., and [REDACTED] took Eastern Airlines flight 525 from Philadelphia, arriving in Atlanta, Ga., 7:15 p.m., March 23, 1965, and they were scheduled to transfer to Eastern Airlines flight 209 to Birmingham, Ala. [REDACTED] also advised that passengers

Ala. P.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on the same flight, were ticketed to Mobile, Ala., and [REDACTED] was ticketed for Montgomery, Ala.

PA
GA

[REDACTED] also advised that all of the above-named individuals indicated they were going to the civil rights march in Alabama; however, he had no information that these individuals going on Eastern Airlines flights were part of the AME Church group going by chartered plane. Prior information, however, shows that Bishop BRIGHT of the AME Church made a public statement offering charter space to interested individuals.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," a daily newspaper, dated March 24, 1965, on Page nine, carries a story headlined, "Tate Appoints 2 To Take Part In Alabama March." The story

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA

PP
AAA
stated that Mayor JAMES H. J. TATE of Philadelphia designated two official representatives of the City of Philadelphia to fly to Alabama on March 23, 1965, to take part in the protest march in Montgomery, Ala. Those appointed for the mission were Mrs. SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER, Chairman of the Philadelphia Human Relations Commission, and Mr. TERRY CHISHOLM, Executive Director of the Commission. They carried with them a replica of the Liberty Bell and a letter from the mayor to be given to Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING, leader of the march. The letter said, "The people of this city and I are walking with you in our hearts and our minds." The Liberty Bell replica was inscribed to Doctor KING and "The courageous Americans of the 1965 freedom march who again proclaim liberty throughout all the land."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 21, 1965

FROM : C. L. McGowan

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH 21, 1965

Bureau clerk [REDACTED] of the Files and Communications Division (a courier) delivered to the White House the up-to-date information on the Selma situation to Mr. Redmond of the President's Assistants Office between 1:15 p.m. and 1:20 p.m. this date.

Assistant Director DeLoach was subsequently in telephonic contact with Mr. Redmond at home and Mr. Redmond advised Mr. DeLoach that he had not received the White House letter which was delivered to him between 1:15 p.m. and 1:20 p.m. on March 21, 1965. SA [REDACTED] accompanied the courier back to the White House and the guard on duty at the desk contacted Mr. Redmond at home. Mr. Redmond advised SA [REDACTED] that he now recalls receiving the White House letter from the courier; however, he thought it was a routine matter and put it on the typewriter of Mr. Marvin Watson's secretary. Mr. Redmond advised that he would immediately return to the White House and relay the information to the President.

ACTION:

For information.

(5) [REDACTED]

REC-117

44-28544-351

16 APR 1 1965

60 APR 1 1965



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chw

[Handwritten signature]

3/29/65

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442539)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48292)

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALA.

**SUBJECT: CIRM 3-21-65
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965**

Re Buairtel 3/24/65.

Enclosed are nine copies of letterhead memorandum for Bureau and one copy of letterhead memorandum for Mobile. Letterhead memorandum summarizes all information obtained concerning communist participation in marches. No detailed information available as to role played by individuals at scene of marches.

NK T-1 is [REDACTED]

NK T-2 is [REDACTED]

NK T-3 is [REDACTED]

b2
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- 1 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
- 1 - Mobile (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Newark
(1 - 100-43721) [REDACTED]

b7c

ENCLOSURE
66 APR 6

1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/85 BY SP7 mac/lan
emp 245589

44-28544-

NOT RECORDED
182 APR 1 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey

March 29, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

MARCHES PROTESTING
VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

[REDACTED] advised on March 20, 1965, that [REDACTED] New Jersey, was among a group from Bergen County, New Jersey, who had gone to Alabama to participate in the demonstration march from Selma to Montgomery commencing March 21, 1965.

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[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

A characterization of the NJCMW appears in the appendix hereto.

On March 22, 1965, [REDACTED] New Jersey, advised that he had learned that [REDACTED] had been designated to represent the commission in Montgomery, Alabama, on March 25, 1965. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] was expected to leave New Jersey on March 25, 1965, with an interfaith group and return the same day.

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[REDACTED]

b7c

ENCLOSURE
44-29540

DATE 10/20/85 BY SP7 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CAMP 243589

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING
VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

[REDACTED]

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On March 23, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] New Jersey, was to leave Bergen County, New Jersey, on March 23, 1965, to join the demonstration march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama.

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[REDACTED]

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b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

**1 COMMITTEE I OFFICE IN RACIAL MATTERS
M. J. P. P. WITH DISCRIMINATION
NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR
THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS**

**NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR
THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The "Newark Evening News", published daily at Newark, New Jersey, in the issue dated December 31, 1964, printed a letter to the editor from NICK KOURAMBIS, Labor and Industry Chairman, New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, in which KOURAMBIS stated that on January 8, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, a statewide campaign would be initiated to raise the social, political, and economic level of migrant workers in New Jersey.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPENDIX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: 131

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
44-28544-NR dated 3/29/65 encl. pg 4

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI

Date: 3/25/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel Air Mail
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SEIMA) (44-1240) P
SUBJECT: MARCH FROM SELMA TO
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
MARCH 21 THROUGH 25, 1965
CR - EL

ReMotel 3/21/65.

Attached hereto are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum pertaining to the bomb threat to blow up Western Railway Special Train between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, March 21, 1965, dated March 25, 1965.

One copy of letterhead memo furnished U. S. Secret Service, Mobile, and INTC, Mobile.

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
2- Mobile (44-1240)

(5)

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ICC CRD
3-31-65
694-F

REG-117

ICC - ONI, OSI, & 2
by 0-14

ICC - U.S. Secret Service
by 0-14

ICC of Airtel to CR Unit

44-28544-352

3 MAR 29 1965

CC - Wick

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
533 Federal Building
P. O. Box 1389
Mobile, Alabama
March 25, 1965

BOMB THREAT TO BLOW UP WESTERN RAILWAY
SPECIAL TRAIN BETWEEN SELMA AND
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH 21, 1965

Attached hereto are copies of recordings of interviews of [redacted] Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Union Station, Montgomery, Alabama, and [redacted] Union Station, Montgomery, Alabama. The interviews concern bomb threat on March 21, 1965, of a Western Railway Special passenger train going to Selma, Alabama, returning civil rights marchers to Selma who had been participating in the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. Information contained here was on same date furnished [redacted] Alabama State Trooper, and [redacted] National Guard Armory, Selma, Alabama, as well as [redacted] Military Intelligence, Montgomery, Alabama, and [redacted] Montgomery Police Department, and [redacted] Montgomery County, Alabama.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44-28544 352
ENCLOSURE

Date 3/23/65

1
 [redacted] Louisville and Nashville
 Railroad, Union Station, Montgomery, Alabama, residence [redacted]
 [redacted] Montgomery, Alabama, furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised that between 4:20 p.m. and 4:55 p.m.
 March 21, 1965, he received a phone call at the Union Station. The caller,
 a man who had no accent, stated "You got a passenger train going to Selma
 and it will be blown up. If you know any of the crew you can let them
 know." [redacted] replied to this caller, "I don't suppose there'd be
 any use in asking your name." The only reply he received was a chuckle,
 then the caller hung up.

[redacted] stated he could not determine if the caller was
 white or negro and that he did not recognize this voice.

[redacted] stated after the call he turned to [redacted]
 and [redacted] and [redacted] and
 told them of the call. [redacted] suggested he call the Yard Master
 of Western Railroad, the company owning this train.

[redacted] stated he called Western and spoke to a [redacted]
 who was to relay the information to the Yard Master. [redacted] stated he
 also attempted to contact Western's [redacted] but
 determined from [redacted] wife that he had left on the Selma train.

[redacted] stated he believes that the Selma train had left before
 the call came in.

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 b7d

On 3/21/65 at Montgomery, Alabama File # MO 44-1240

by SA [redacted] b7c Date dictated 3/22/65

-2-

Date 3/23/65

1

[redacted] Union Station, Montgomery, Alabama, furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that shortly after 4:55 p.m. [redacted] told him that he had just received a bomb threat to the Selma passenger train. [redacted] stated he told [redacted] to call Western Railroad, the owner of that train.

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b7D

On 3/21/65 at Montgomery, Alabama File # MO 44-1240

by SA [redacted] b7c Date dictated 3/22/65

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *Wise*

DATE: March 24, 1965

FROM : A. Rosen *Rosen*

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach *DeLoach*
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan *McGowan*
- 1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: MARCH FROM SELMA TO
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 21 - 25, 1965

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Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Inspector Sullivan has advised that there are 840 people participating in the march as of 11:30 a.m. Washington time. The marchers are nearing Dannelly Field which is the municipal airport for Montgomery, Alabama.

The marchers are being led by Pernel Roberts (who appears in the television show "Bonanza"), Pete Seegar, folk singer, Gary Merrill, television and movie actor, Reverend Andrew Young of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and James Orange of SCLC.

Sullivan advised there had been a report that a woman had been arrested yesterday by the Sheriff of Lowndes County for passing out Klan literature in the vicinity of the marchers. Sullivan stated they had no prior information on this [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who identified himself as being the [REDACTED] between the march's executive committee and [REDACTED] of the march, alleged that he had been beaten by the owner of a service station.

[REDACTED] has been interviewed and stated that he went into a Gulf Service Station on U. S. Highway 80 East and identified himself as being connected with the civil rights marchers. He further [REDACTED]

mz

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b7C
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563

REC-99

44-28544-353

CLM/cac
(8)

EX-101

APR 2 1965
CONTINUED - OVER

69 APR 8 1965

b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: MARCH FROM SELMA TO
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 21 - 25, 1965

alleged that he had been refused service at the station and the wife of the owner had ordered him to leave the property. He further alleged that the owner appeared and had taken the glasses off [redacted] and then had struck him. [redacted] stated he went to a nearby Sinclair station for treatment and while there spoke with a member of the Alabama Highway Patrol.

The State Trooper asked [redacted] if he wanted to make a complaint, and [redacted] stated he did not. [redacted] then endeavored to copy the tag number of the Alabama patrol car and the patrolman removed the paper from [redacted] hand. [redacted] is described as being a white male, born [redacted] and a resident of Chicago. Sullivan is checking into this matter to obtain the full details.

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ACTION

This information is being brought to the attention of the Civil Rights Division. Sullivan is closely following the progress of the march and will keep the Bureau advised.

clm *SPM* *[unclear]* *[unclear]* *[unclear]* *[unclear]*

TRUE COPY

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: ⁰ MARCH FROM SELMA TO
MONTGOMERY ALABAMA

Governor Wallace has suggested that you could
make public the background of some of those prominent in the
Selma-Montgomery march. Governor Wallace claims that there
were several well known Communists involved in the demonstration.

Is this true?

Your answer is awaited with sincere interest.

[Redacted]

New York, N. Y. 10014

b7c

REC-99 44-28544-354

3 APR 2 1965

EX - 109

[Redacted] b7c

NEW YORK N.Y.
MAR 27 1965

1-TC/3-30-65/ [Redacted]
[Redacted] b7c

31

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Governor Wallace has suggested
that you could make public the
background of some of those prominent
in the Selma-Montgomery march.
Governor Wallace claims that there were
several well known Communists involved
in the demonstration.

Is this true?

Your answer is awaited with

Sincere interest.

CORRESPONDENCE

1-T/3-30-65/dea
adl 3-31-65

[Redacted]

b7c

New York, N.Y. 10014

EX - 109

March 31, 1965

REC-99

44-28544-354

[Redacted]
New York, New York 10014

b7c

Dear [Redacted]

I received the letter of March 27th from you and your husband and, while I certainly would like to be of service to you, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

In connection with the matters you have mentioned I am enclosing a copy of the remarks made by Senator Thomas J. Dodd on the Floor of the Senate on February 25, 1965, along with other material I trust will be of assistance to you in learning of the true nature of the FBI's role in civil rights matters.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 80
APR 1 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
Senator Dodd's speech on the Floor of the Senate, 2-25-65.
"Our Heritage of Greatness"
U. S. News & World Report, 12-21-64.
LEE Introduction, 2/65.

NOTE: Correspondents are not identifiable in Bufiles.

on _____
mont _____
r _____
oach _____
er _____
shan _____
ad _____
n _____
an _____
r _____
Room _____
66 APR 8 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

[Redacted] (3)

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[Handwritten signature]

dm

REC'D-READING ROOM
Mar 31 4 33 PM '65

[Redacted]

b7c

[Handwritten checkmark and initials]

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 25 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI BIRMGHAM

9-27 AM CST URGENT 3-25-65 GR

TO BUREAU, AND MOBILE (SELMA)

FROM BIRMINGHAM (157-920)(P)

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALA., MARCH TWENTYONE TO
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS
TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE. CR, EL.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

END

SM ADVIS 82D

WA 25X2C

FBI WASH DC

TUX

SA [REDACTED] was to advise local authorities 3/25

APR 12 1965

REC-111

44-28544-355

6 APR 21 1965

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SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED

March 25, 1965

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Mobile (Selma) being instructed
to insure that local, state and
military authorities are immediately
advised. Civil Rights Division of the
Department is being advised.

lv

b7c

R. J. [unclear]

2231



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr. *DJB*

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH FROM
SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
COMMENCING 3/21/65

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: 3/31/65

- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - C. L. McGowan
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - [REDACTED]

all

Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Loach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Major General Carl Turner, the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army, on 3/29/65, advised that he had just returned from the Selma, Alabama, area where he had spent nine days as the Senior Military Commander of the military forces involved in the civil rights situation there. General Turner said that he was particularly impressed with the splendid cooperation that he received from the FBI during those crucial days and it was readily apparent that Inspector Joseph Sullivan had done considerable planning and had his Agents well organized. He said it was obvious "the FBI knew what it was doing."

The General emphasized that the FBI was "the only source of reliable information he and his staff had." Without the excellent cooperation afforded the military by us and the valuable information disseminated by us, the task of the military, according to General Turner, would have indeed proved much more burdensome. He commented specifically regarding the reliability of the intelligence information we had developed and furnished to him. He said it was apparent that we had done a remarkable job of infiltrating the Ku Klux Klan.

General Turner was particularly impressed with Special Agent [REDACTED] of our Savannah Office who had been assigned to handle Liaison with the military on the scene in the Selma area. He described [REDACTED] as an aggressive, but very personable individual, a tireless worker who had plenty of know-how and whose guidance on matters of importance made his, General Turner's, job much easier. General Turner said the job done by the Bureau in this national crisis was certainly a tribute to Mr. Hoover and the FBI and that he intended to communicate with Mr. Hoover concerning this matter.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Personnel File - Inspector Joseph Sullivan
- 1 - Personnel File - Special Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
(12)

b7c

WCS

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC-34 44-28544-356
1 APR 5 1965

F B I

Date: 3/29/65

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-590) (C)
 RE: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
 DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
 VOTING DISCRIMINATION;
 CIVIL RIGHTS; ELECTION LAWS

W
Encl
March

From Selma to Montgomery Ala 3-21-65
 Re Chicago teletypes 3/19/65, 3/20/65, 3/23/65,
 3/24/65 and 3/25/65.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is the original and seven copies of a LHM setting forth details concerning captioned matter.

Also submitted is one copy of described LHM for the info of both Indianapolis and Mobile Divisions.

In view of the fact that no further inquiry regarding this matter is contemplated by the Chicago Division, this matter is being placed in a closed status.

- 1 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 1 - Indianapolis (Enc. 1) (Info)
- 1 - Mobile (Enc. 1) (Info)
- 1 - Chicago

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-91

44-28544-357
APR 1 1965

1cc - C-2 By 0-14

1 cc CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT
16 APR 2 1965

(6) *b7c*

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ALB WICH

APR 25 15 03

363

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 29, 1965

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CIVIL RIGHTS; ELECTION LAWS

On March 19, 1965, the following individuals furnished the Chicago Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, with information regarding Chicago area residents who had traveled or were planning to travel to the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama, area to participate in the proposed march to Montgomery during the period March 21 through March 25, 1965:

[REDACTED]
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED]
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois.

b7c
b7d

114-28544-57
ENCLOSURE

**REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION**

The above persons advised that based on information available to their respective agencies, they would estimate the number of Chicago area residents in Selma, Alabama, as of March 19, 1965, at approximately 300 to 400 persons. The best estimate as to the number of Chicago area persons who would arrive before the final day to join and complete the march from the Montgomery Airport to the State Capitol Building would be approximately 600 to 700 persons. These figures are based on the belief of the various organizations and agencies concerned in civil rights activities in Chicago that a total of 1,000 Chicago participants will have joined the march on its final day.

The above individuals identified the following as Chicago area organizations participating in the march:

Freedom Democratic Clubs
Congress of Racial Equality
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
Catholic Interracial Council
American Friends Service Committee
North Central College, Naperville, Illinois
University of Chicago
Chicago Urban League
The Woodlawn Organization
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(though perhaps not officially represented)
Church Federation of Greater Chicago

It was pointed out that many representatives of Chicago area churches would be present, however, an accurate estimate of these individuals is unavailable in that many delegates are going to the Selma-Montgomery area without the knowledge of the participating or sponsoring organization.

No information was available to the above persons indicating that individuals were proceeding to the Selma-Montgomery area for disruptive purposes.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

On March 20, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that a bus containing thirty students of the Aurora College, Aurora, Illinois, would depart in the late evening hours of March 20, 1965, or early on March 21, 1965, to participate in the march from Selma, Alabama.

[REDACTED] advised at 5:15 p.m. on March 23, 1965, that a twenty-five-member Negro delegation representing the Church of God, Chicago, Illinois, departed Chicago by train for Montgomery, Alabama, to participate in the scheduled march. The group, departing 3:45 p.m., is expected to arrive in Montgomery on the morning of March 24, 1965. No information was available to [REDACTED] indicating that group's return plans.

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On March 23, 1965, [REDACTED] Greyhound Corporation Bus Contract Service, Chicago, Illinois, advised that records of his office indicate the following are charters contracted for the Montgomery, Alabama, area:

Ecumenical Institute, 3444 West Congress Parkway, Chicago, depart 6:00 p.m., March 23, 1965, to arrive St. Jude's City, Montgomery, March 24, 1965; will return 6:00 p.m., March 25, 1965, for Chicago.

Shrine of Lady Catherine, 25th and Washington Streets, Gary, Indiana, departs noon, March 23, 1965, for Greyhound Depot, 210 South Court Street, Montgomery, Alabama, arrival time unavailable. Will depart terminal, Montgomery, for Gary, 9:00 p.m., March 25, 1965.

Private Party, no organization listed, departs 822 Clinton Place, Evanston, Illinois, noon, March 24, 1965, for Montgomery Airport. Departs Montgomery Bus Terminal for Evanston, 4:00 p.m., March 25, 1965.

Woodmar Methodist Church, 7320 Northcote, Hammond, Indiana, departs 1:00 p.m., March 24, 1965, for Montgomery Airport, departs Greyhound Terminal, Montgomery, for Hammond, 4:00 p.m., March 25, 1965.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

[REDACTED] advised at 3:30 p.m. on March 23, 1965, that a Chicago group composed of approximately fifty persons, including a delegation of Baptist Ministers, were departing at 3:45 p.m. for Montgomery, Alabama. The group would travel via Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad to Evansville, Indiana, where they would change to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The group would arrive March 24, 1965, where they would participate in the scheduled march from Selma to Montgomery. [REDACTED] stated no return information was available for this group. He added that with the exception of the Baptist Ministers, the group was traveling as individuals and organizations, if any, were not identified.

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REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

[REDACTED] American Flyers Airlines, Chicago, Illinois, advised at 5:00 p.m. on March 24, 1965, that approximately 90 individuals representing the 17th Ward, Chicago, Illinois, and sponsored by [REDACTED], would depart at 8:00 a.m. on March 25, 1965, for Montgomery, Alabama, to participate in the scheduled march. The group would depart on their return trip to Chicago between 6:00 and 9:00 p.m., on that same day.

[REDACTED] advised on the afternoon of March 24, 1965, that the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago would send two delegations of approximately fifty persons each to participate in the Montgomery March. The groups were scheduled to depart at 8:30 a.m., on March 25, 1965, one group traveling on Delta Airlines, the other on Eastern Airlines. Both groups would return by the same means on March 25, 1965. The time of their return had not been established.

[REDACTED] Chicago and Eastern Railroad, Chicago, Illinois, advised on March 24, 1965, that the Church Federation of Chicago had requested group accommodations for 200 individuals departing for Montgomery, Alabama, on March 24, 1965. He stated that such accommodations were unavailable. As a result, the group indicated they would travel as regular passengers departing Chicago, Illinois, on the "Georgian Hummingbird" at 3:45 p.m., March 24, 1965, scheduled to arrive in Montgomery, Alabama, at 9:05 a.m., on March 25, 1965. He stated that because of limitation of accommodations, the group would be unable to return to Chicago until March 26, 1965 or later. He added that no means were available to the railroad to determine the number of passengers on the "Georgian Hummingbird" who were actually bound for the Montgomery area.

At 11:05 a.m., March 25, 1965, [REDACTED]

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REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

[REDACTED] Trans-International Airlines, Chicago, Illinois, advised that a group of 102 passengers would depart via that airline at 7:00 a.m., March 25, 1965, for Montgomery, Alabama. He stated the group represents the 17th Ward, Chicago, Illinois, under the sponsorship of [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] They are scheduled to arrive at Montgomery at approximately noon on March 25, 1965. [REDACTED] stated that the group would depart Montgomery at approximately 9:00 p.m. on March 25, 1965, for return to Chicago.

Details concerning the above were furnished upon receipt to the following:

[REDACTED]
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois;

b7c

[REDACTED]
Region I,
113th INTC Group,
Chicago, Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General DATE: 4/1/65
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: MARCH FROM SELMA, ALABAMA
TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
3/21-25/65
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of *the report of Special Agent* a letterhead memorandum dated 3/29/65
at Chicago.

A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. NOTE: One copy has also been furnished to the Department of the Army.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO Mr. Rosen *RW*

DATE: March 21, 1965

FROM C. L. McGowan

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT PROPOSED MARCH FROM
SELMA TO MONTGOMERY
MARCH 21, 1965

At 7:00 a.m. on 3/21/65 Major Pete O. Boyle, Army War Room, Pentagon, advised that Army intelligence heard a rumor early this morning that an automobile with no lights either hit or tried to run down one of the demonstrators. He stated that he had no factual information relative to this matter.

The above information was telephonically furnished to the Selma office and Senior Resident Agent [REDACTED] advised that they had received no information concerning this, however, it was believed that this referred to an incident which occurred outside the Brown's Chapel Church at approximately 8:30 last night at which time an unidentified car drove by church at approximately 50 miles an hour and the light on the license was not working. An Agent who was on foot thought momentarily that the car may have been trying to run him down and the Agent immediately telephonically advised the Resident Agency of this incident. SA [REDACTED] advised that it was nebulous incident and there is no specific information indicating that the car tried to run the Agent down. Local authorities are aware. SA [REDACTED] also advised that due to the influx of people, there was considerable traffic in the streets of Selma.

ACTION:

For information. The Civil Rights Division of the Department is being advised.

REC-6

44-28544-358

11 APR 5 1965

66 APR 14 1965

b7c

Mr. [REDACTED] 3/21/65

b7c

F B I

Date: 4/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (44-12831)
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (44-887) (P)
SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALA. 3-21-65

Re Atlanta airtel to Director, 3/29/65 and Philadelphia airtel to Director 3/22/65.

Enclosed for Atlanta is a copy of referenced Philadelphia airtel and LHM setting out on page 5 information re [redacted] Pa. b7c

REC-15

44-28544-359

20 APR 3 1965

- 3 - Bureau (44-12831)
- 1 - Atlanta (Enc. - 2) (Info)
- 1 - Mobile (Info)
- 1 - Philadelphia (44-887)

b7c

(5)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 3/31/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (56-45) (P)

OMARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALA.
REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR - EL

b7c
3-21-65

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION;
CIVIL RIGHTS

44-28472-4
b7c

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS ARRESTED MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA, MARCH 25, 1965;
VICTIM:

- VICTIM:
- COMPLAINANT
CR

44-28500-328
made from 28-472-4

Re Bureau teletype 3/28/65; and Mobile teletype to
Bureau 3/28/65.

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies of
a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination reflecting
results of investigation concerning arrest of five white youths
on 3/26/65, Montgomery County, Ala.

Information had been received that the five white youths
feared they would not receive safe passage from Montgomery, Ala.,
to their homes, and the Bureau was requested to furnish protection.
Attorney for the five white youths, _____ Montgomery,
Ala., was advised on 3/28/65, that the Bureau would not furnish
protection.

ENCLOSURE

ICC CARD 107
4-5-65
694-C
44-28544-360

- 3 - Bureau (Encls-8) (RM)
- 2 - Mobile

b7c

20 APR 3 1965

C C Wick
Approved: _____

APR 7 1965
Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 44-28630-5

b7c

MO 56-45

[REDACTED] Alabama State Patrol,
[REDACTED] Montgomery Police Department, and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Montgomery County, were advised
that the five white youths were apprehensive concerning their
safety once they were released from the custody of police.
They were advised that the Bureau would not afford these
people protective custody.

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[REDACTED]

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b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

March 31, 1965

[REDACTED]

b7c

On March 26, 1965, [REDACTED]
Montgomery County, Montgomery, Alabama, advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had been arrested on the morning of March 26, 1965,
charged with Petty Larceny in connection with the theft of
newspapers.

[REDACTED] advised that all five were white youths who
had participated in the Selma to Montgomery civil rights march.
[REDACTED] stated a switch-blade knife had been found on the
person of [REDACTED] stated that in the auto-
mobile in which the five youths were riding, a flare pistol
and eight live signal flares were located. He advised that
in addition to this a Japanese sheath knife, a Bantam book
entitled "Essential Works of Marxism" and a notebook written
in the form of a diary belonging to [REDACTED] was located in
the vehicle driven by the five white youths. [REDACTED] stated
in [REDACTED] diary written under date of January 24, 1965, was
the following:

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"Having just finished 'Light in August', my plans
for the total destruction of the south and the 'wild life'
therein has been pushed a little closer to realization....
even the U. S. is not perfect, it's way ahead of what ever
is in second place."

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

44-24544-360

ENCLOSURE

RE: [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] stated the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office planned to charge the five youths with Anarchy under Alabama Code 1940, Title 14, Section 20, and charge them with Conspiracy to Commit Anarchy under Title 14, Section 22(1). [REDACTED] stated that in addition to this, each of the five youths would be charged with having a concealed weapon.

On March 27, 1965, [REDACTED] entered a plea of nolo contendere before a Justice of the Peace to the charge of Carrying a Concealed Weapon and received the minimum fine of \$50.00, plus costs. The Justice of the Peace acquitted all five white youths of the Petty Larceny charge of theft of eight newspapers. The five youths were bound over on a charge of Possession of a Concealed Weapon and a bond of \$1,000 for each was set.

On March 28, 1965, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were contacted at the Montgomery County Jail. These individuals stated they had come to Alabama to participate in the Selma to Montgomery civil rights march and that they knew of no one who had been intimidated or mistreated while on the march. They advised that during their time in the Montgomery County Jail, they had been treated well. They stated they were apprehensive about leaving Alabama but were not frightened that anyone would harm them.

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On March 28, 1965, [REDACTED] for the five youths, advised the five youths were charged with having a concealed weapon and a bond of \$1,000 each had been set. [REDACTED] stated that these five individuals were not to be charged with anarchy as he understood no one would sign the complaint.

On March 30, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that on that date [REDACTED] had been found guilty of having a concealed pistol in his automobile and had received a \$300.00 fine and 30 days in jail. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] had been tried before Judge Alex Marks, Court of Common Pleas,

RE: [REDACTED]

b7c

Montgomery County, Montgomery, Alabama. [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] had, through his attorney, appealed this conviction. [REDACTED] stated the cases against the four other youths were nol-prossed.

On March 30, 1965, [REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, advised that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were to return to their homes by airlines, leaving Montgomery at 3:20 PM. He stated that [REDACTED] was leaving Montgomery by Trailways Bus, bus scheduled to depart 3:50 PM; and stated [REDACTED] would return to his home by auto, having been released on \$300 appeal bond.

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On March 30, 1965, [REDACTED] Montgomery Police Department, was advised that the five youths had been released from custody and were apprehensive concerning safe passage from Montgomery, Alabama. [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General DATE: 4/5/65
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS.

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 4/1/65
(your file _____). enclosing a memorandum dated 3/30/65 at New York
City, New York.

There is enclosed one copy of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXX~~ a letterhead memorandum dated 3/31/65
at Mobile (Selma).

A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. NOTE: This will confirm information previously furnished to Mr. Chad Quaintance, CRD, on 3/29/65.

FBI

Date: 4-5-65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267)
SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 21, 1965

ReSEairtel, 3-30-65.
ReBUairtel, 4-2-65.

No individuals with subversive backgrounds were previously reported by the Seattle Office under the caption "Registrars of Voters - Dallas County, Alabama, Selma, Alabama, Voter Discrimination, CR-EL." No information has come to the attention of the Seattle Office disclosing travel to Selma, Alabama from the State of Washington by individuals with subversive backgrounds.

cc: 800RB
2- Bureau (REG.)
1- Seattle

(4)

b7c

44-28544-
NOT RECORDED
198 APR 8 1965

APR 7 1965

b7c

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-101

A

The Attorney General

April 7, 1965

Director, FBI

**FBI COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES ARMY
IN CONNECTION WITH ALABAMA CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS**

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from The Provost
Marshal General which I know will be of interest to you.

March from Selma to Montgomery

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

[Redacted]

(9) b7c

P ✓

gaw

[Redacted] b7c
W

R.B.

- Olson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____

MAILED 2
APR 7 1965
COMM-FBI

EX-114

REC 12

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 7 9 544-361

19 APR 8 1965

52 APR 12 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

AA am

CRA

F B I

Date: 3/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (44-1240)
SUBJECT: MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA, 3/21/65-3/25/65
CR - EL

2
3

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a petition to GEORGE C. WALLACE, Governor of the State of Alabama, setting forth request pertaining to voter registration of Negroes in Alabama. This petition was read by Mrs. AMELIA BOYNTON of Selma, Alabama, during a mass rally held in front of the State Capitol in Montgomery on 3/25/65. Following the completion of this demonstration Rev. J.E. LOWERY, Chairman of a committee organized to present the above petition to Governor WALLACE, was contacted at which time he furnished the following list of committee members:

Chairman
Rev. J.E. LOWERY
1504 North 6th Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama

Rev. JAMES BEVEL
Birmingham, Alabama

ORZELL BILLINGSLEY, Jr.
1630 4th Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dr. JOHN L. CASHIN, Jr.
507 Gallatin Street, S.W.
Huntsville, Alabama

4 ENCLOSURE
COPIES ATTACHED
- Bureau (Encl. 4)
- Mobile
(4)

Alabama (Selma)
3-31-65
REG-344-28544-362
4-6
5 MAR 30 1965
b7c

b7c

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MO 44-1240

VERNON Z. CRAWFORD
Mobile, Alabama

Rev. JESSE L. DOUGLAS
Montgomery, Alabama

Rev. JOSEPH W. ELLWANGER
128 6th Avenue South
Birmingham, Alabama

Dr. ROBERT W. GILLIARD
464-A South Washington Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Attorney FRED D. GRAY
Montgomery, Alabama

Attorney PETER A. HALL
1630 4th Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama

RUFUS A. LEWIS
Montgomery, Alabama

Bishop E.P. MURCHISON
308 10th Avenue West
Birmingham, Alabama

Rev. E.C. MC LEAN
120 Mildred Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Rev. F.D. REESE
1566 Range Street
Selma, Alabama

Rev. T.W. ROBERTS, Jr.
2621 9th Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Rev. F.L. SHUTTLESWORTH
Birmingham, Alabama

MO 44-1240

Rev. N.H. SMITH, Jr
903 6th Avenue, South
Birmingham, Alabama

ALBERT TURNER
Route 1, Box 8
Marion, Alabama

Rev. LOWERY, Chairman of the committee, advised on 3/25/65, that an initial attempt to present the petition to the Governor following the demonstration was unsuccessful. As leader of the committee he was advised by the Executive Secretary for the Governor, inside the State Capitol Building, at approximately 6 p.m., 3/25/65, that the Governor's offices were closed, consequently the Governor would be unable to see the committee at that particular time. Rev. LOWERY stated that a subsequent attempt will be made by the committee to present the petition to the Governor but he was not at the time able to say exactly when.

The following original pages are of poor quality. UPA has made every technical effort to provide the best possible reproduction.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Department of the State of Alabama.

We as citizens of Alabama, at a meeting of May 1955 in our native state, and
citizens of several foreign countries, come praying the blessing of God upon you
as many responsibilities that are yours to discharge.

We come petitioning to join us, in spirit and in truth, in what is history's
America's movement toward "The Great Society": A nation of justice where
all prey upon the weakness of others; a nation of plenty where greed and poverty
all be done easy; a nation of brotherhood where success is founded upon service,
not given for nobleness alone.

We have come to represent the Negro citizens of Alabama and Freedom loving
people from all over the United States and the world. We have come not only five
hundred and fifty miles, but we have come from three centuries of suffering and hardship
we have come to you, the Governor of Alabama, to declare that we must have our
freedom NOW. We must have the Right to Vote; we must have equal protection of the
law and an end to police brutality.

When the course of human events so denies citizens of this nation of the right
to vote, a right to adequate education, an opportunity to earn sufficient income,
and when legal channels for real change are both slow and costly, a people must turn
to the rights provided by the First Amendment to the Constitution. We must appeal
to the seat of government with the only peaceful and non-violent resources at our
command: our physical presence and the moral power of our souls. Thus we present
ourselves with this petition as a living testimony to the fact that we are de-
terminately denied the right to vote and constantly abused and brutalized by so called
police officers in this State.

We are here because for over 100 years now our constitutionally guaranteed
right to vote has been abridged.

We are here because State troopers killed Jimmie Lee Jackson, because the
chaotic climate of this state produced the men who savagely attacked and killed

We call upon you, Governor Wallace to declare your faith in the American
Declaration of Independence; to declare your belief in the words of the declaration of independence, that
"all men are created equal".

We call upon you to establish democracy in Alabama, by taking the steps necessary
to assure the registration of every citizen of voting age and of sound mind, by
eliminating the poll tax in state elections, by opening the registration books at times
and places which are convenient to working people--such as nights and Saturdays, by insuring
the cooperation of county officials in the democratic process, and by insuring
your willingness to handle and agencies of the state in policy making.
We call upon you to put an end to police brutality and to
to stop the Klan and other hate groups.
We call upon you to work to end the climate of
in this State by denouncing all who would use violence in the name of
beliefs, and by avoiding the perpetuation of racism through official state
political addresses.

3-31-65



Airtel

1- [redacted]

b7c

W

To: SAC, Mobile (Selma) (44-1240)

From: Director, FBI

44-28544-362

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, 3/21-25/65 CR - EL

Reurairtel 3-27-65 enclosing copies of a petition to Governor Wallace setting forth requests pertaining to voter registration of Negroes in Alabama.

The copies of the petition furnished to the Bureau were not complete in that words along the left-hand margin were not printed. Furnish additional complete copies to the Bureau by return airtel.

[redacted] (4)

b7c

MAILED 6
MAR 31 1965
COMM-FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

MAR 5 10 25 AM '65

FBI
REC'D - CIV RIGHTS

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

[redacted]

DIVISION OF GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE RECEIVED

39 APR 12 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 4/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (44-1240) (P)
MARCH FROM SELMA, ALABAMA,
TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
MARCH 21, 1965
CR - EL

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 3/22/65.

Enclosed are photographs of the march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., at its various stages of progress.

Three copies each of contact sheets for nine rolls of 35 millimeter film are enclosed. Contact sheets enclosed are as follows:

- 36
- 38
- 40
- 1
- 2
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

*2 sets of photos to
CRD by 6-14-B
4-6-65*

b7c

The name of the Agent who took the photographs, dates, and descriptive data appear on the reverse side of each contact sheet.

Wick None of these photographs have been given to Departmental Attorneys because they have left the scene at Selma, Ala. *today* the Bureau should disseminate a copy of each contact sheet to the Department.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls-27)
- 5 - Mobile
- (1 - 44-557)

ENCLOSURE

44-28544-363

3 APR 5 1965

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

Wick b7c
69 APR 12 1965
Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7c

b7c



Photographs taken by [REDACTED] on 3/21/65.

[REDACTED]-1 b7c

<u>Fig. No.</u>	<u>Areas or persons depicted</u>
4 and 5	Demonstrators in front of Brown Chapel
6 and 10	Groups represented at Brown Chapel
11	Bernard Baruch and accompanying party
12 and 13	Arrival of M. L. KING and company
14	Group shot
15 - 21	Dignitaries speaking
22 - 32	Beginning of march

123'

b7C



Mobile 44-1240

██████-1

b7c

These photographs were taken on 3-25-65 by SA ██████████

Negative No.

Person or area depicted

Date shot 3-25-65

3A

Marchers, demonstrators and
spectators in front of the
Capitol Building, Montgomery,
Alabama

5A - 28A

2331

8

8

NO 44-1140

[REDACTED]

b7c

These photographs were taken by SA [REDACTED]

<u>Negative No.</u>	<u>Person or area depicted</u>
21	Photograph taken on 3-24-65 of scene en route from Salva to Montgomery.
22	Scene shot 3-25-65
41 - End of roll	Scene in Montgomery as the marchers, demonstrators and spectators approach the Capitol through Montgomery and demonstrate at the Capitol building.

223

3/21/65
b7c I



b7c
3/22/65



b7c
5/25/65



6

8

0711 1-1-65

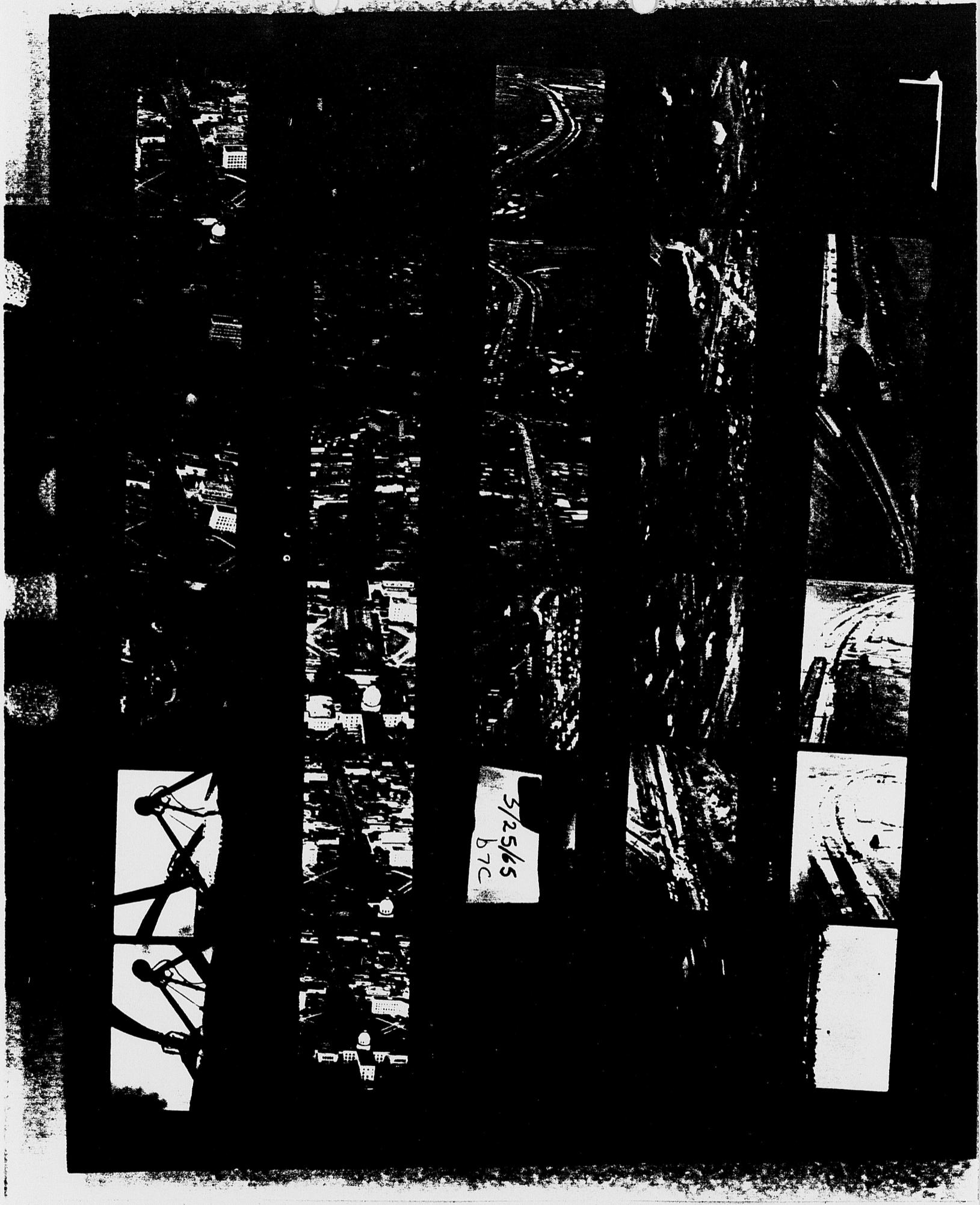
31

b7c

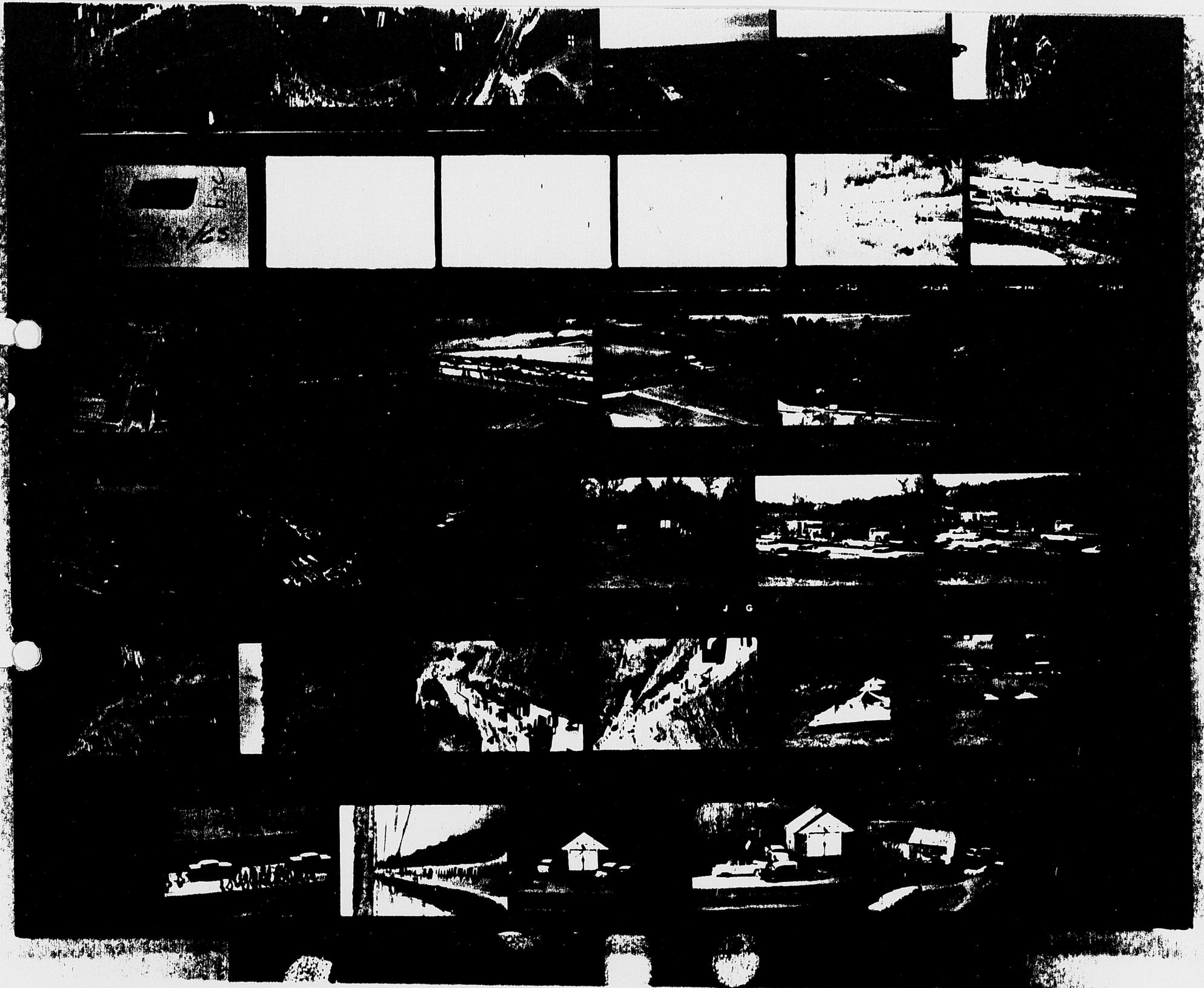
These photographs were taken on 1-21-65 at [redacted]

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Location of each picture</u>
1	Date shot 1-21-65
2	Pro rear of ward, from [redacted] to [redacted] along [redacted]
3	Date shot 1-21-65
11 - 16	Progress of march from [redacted] to [redacted] along [redacted]
14 - 15	[redacted]
18	Date shot 1-21-65 c pictures taken on this date
17	Date shot 2-23-65
19 - 21	<i>213</i> Build-up and crowd at Capitol Building in Montgomery.

The above pictures were taken from an Air Force helicopter using 300 millimeter lens.



5/25/65
b7c



Mobile 44-1240

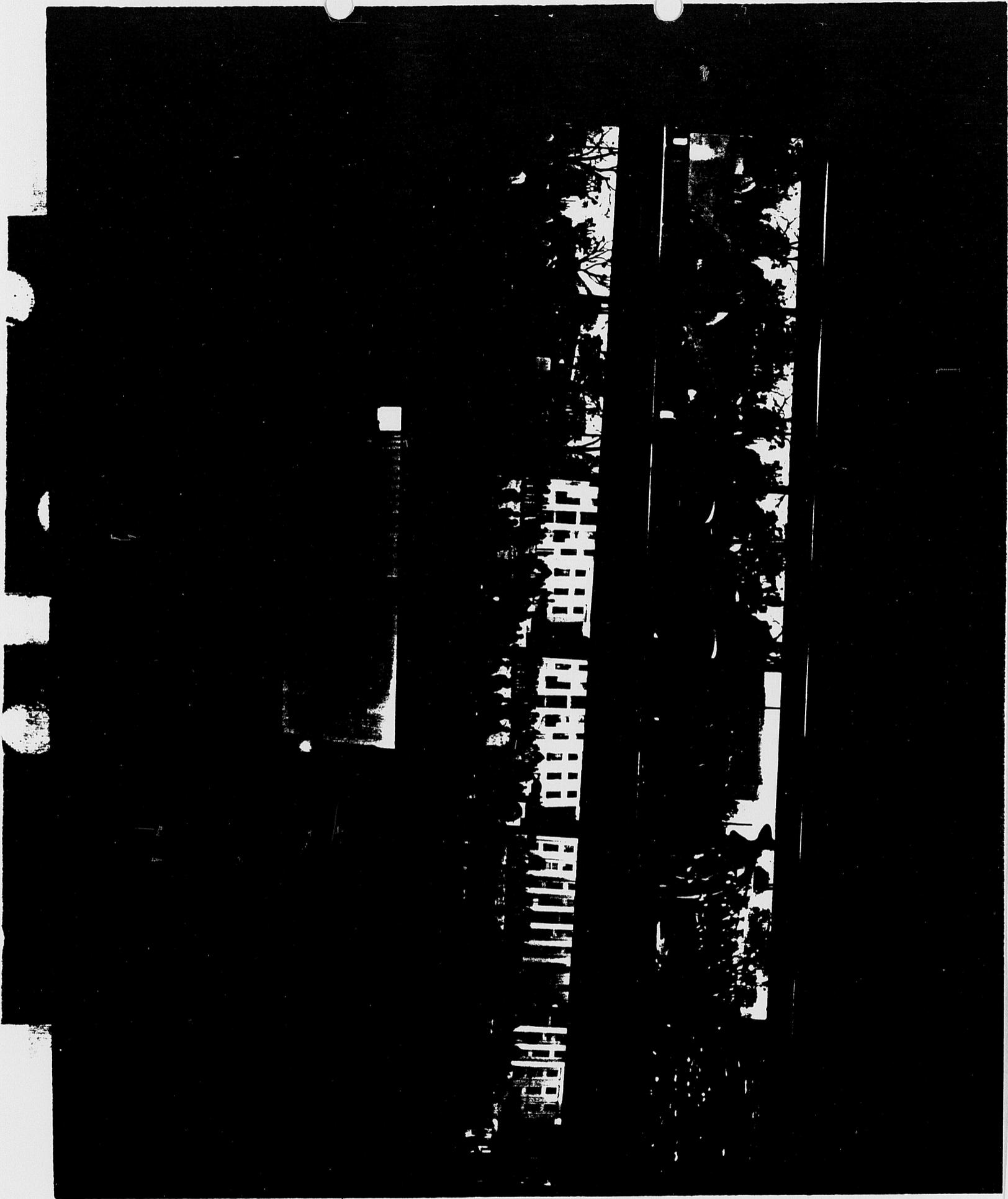
38

b7c

These photographs were taken by SA [REDACTED] on 3-21-65.

<u>Negative No.</u>	<u>Person or area depicted</u>
3 - 8	Progress of march from Selma to Montgomery along Highway 80
9	Date shot 3-22-65
10 - 12	Blank
13 - 18	Progress of the march from Selma to Montgomery along Highway 80
19 - 24	Scenes at the camp site used on the evening of 3-22-65
25 - 26	Progress of march prior to arrival at the point where Highway 80 changes from four lanes to two lanes
27 - 30	Progress of the march along two lane section of Highway 80
31 - 32	Scenes at the camp site used on the evening of 3-22-65
33 - 34	Progress of the march in late afternoon
35 - End	Garage on the route of the marchers where some type of klan meeting was reported to be in progress

The above pictures were taken from an Air Force helicopter using 135 millimeter lens.



07C

6 8
Serial 44-104

██████-2

b7c

These photographs were taken on 3-25-65 by SA ██████████

Reelive No.

Person or area depicted

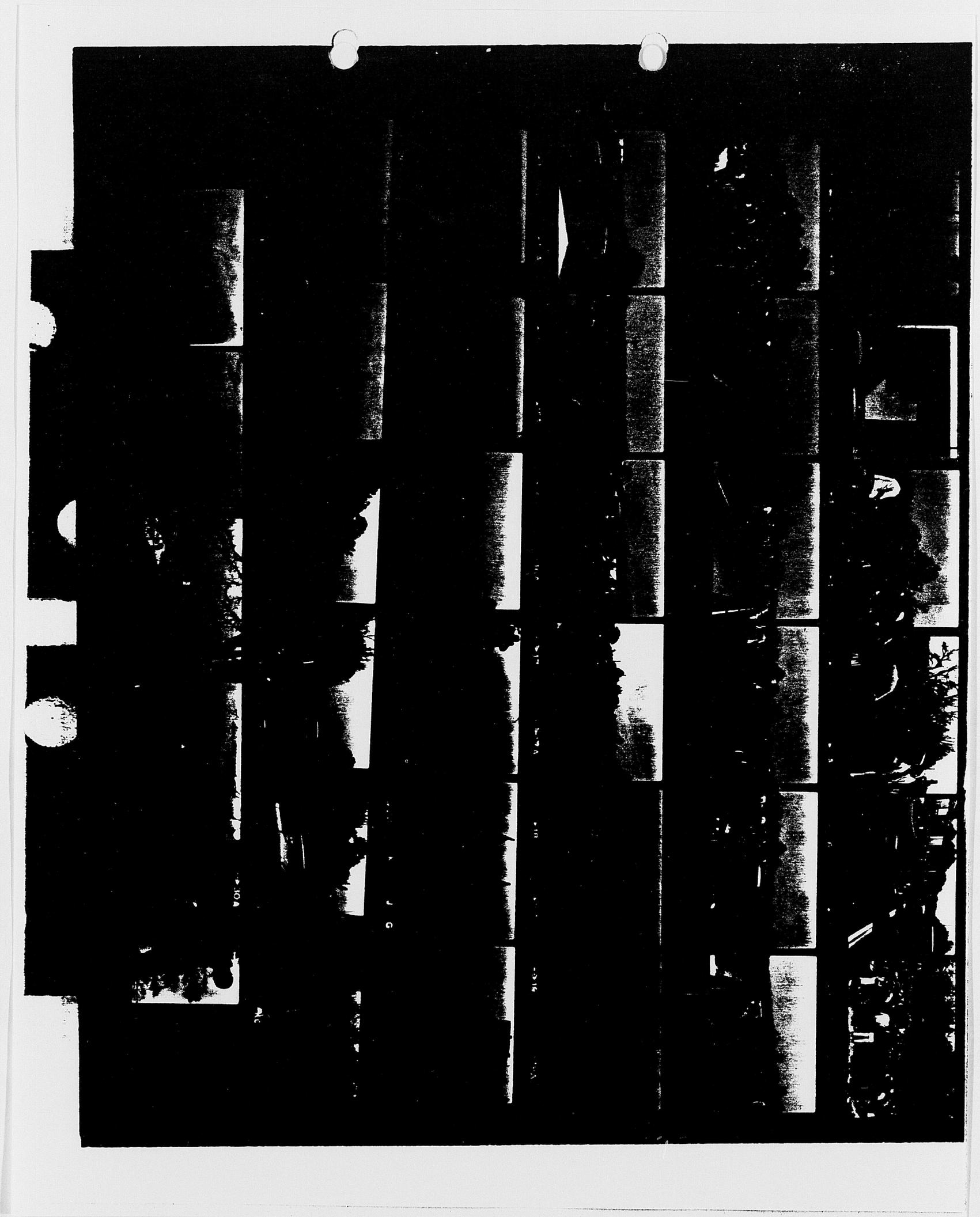
3 - 17

Marchers, demonstrators and
spectators in front of the
Capitol Building, Montgomery,
Alabama

11

Date shot 3-25-65

2731



8

8

Serial 44-1210

[REDACTED]

b7c

These photo maps were taken on 3-23-65, by S. [REDACTED]

Serial No.

Person or area depicted.

0

Area shot 3-23-65

1 - 10

Scenes taken en route of marchers from [REDACTED] to Montgomery

20 - 21

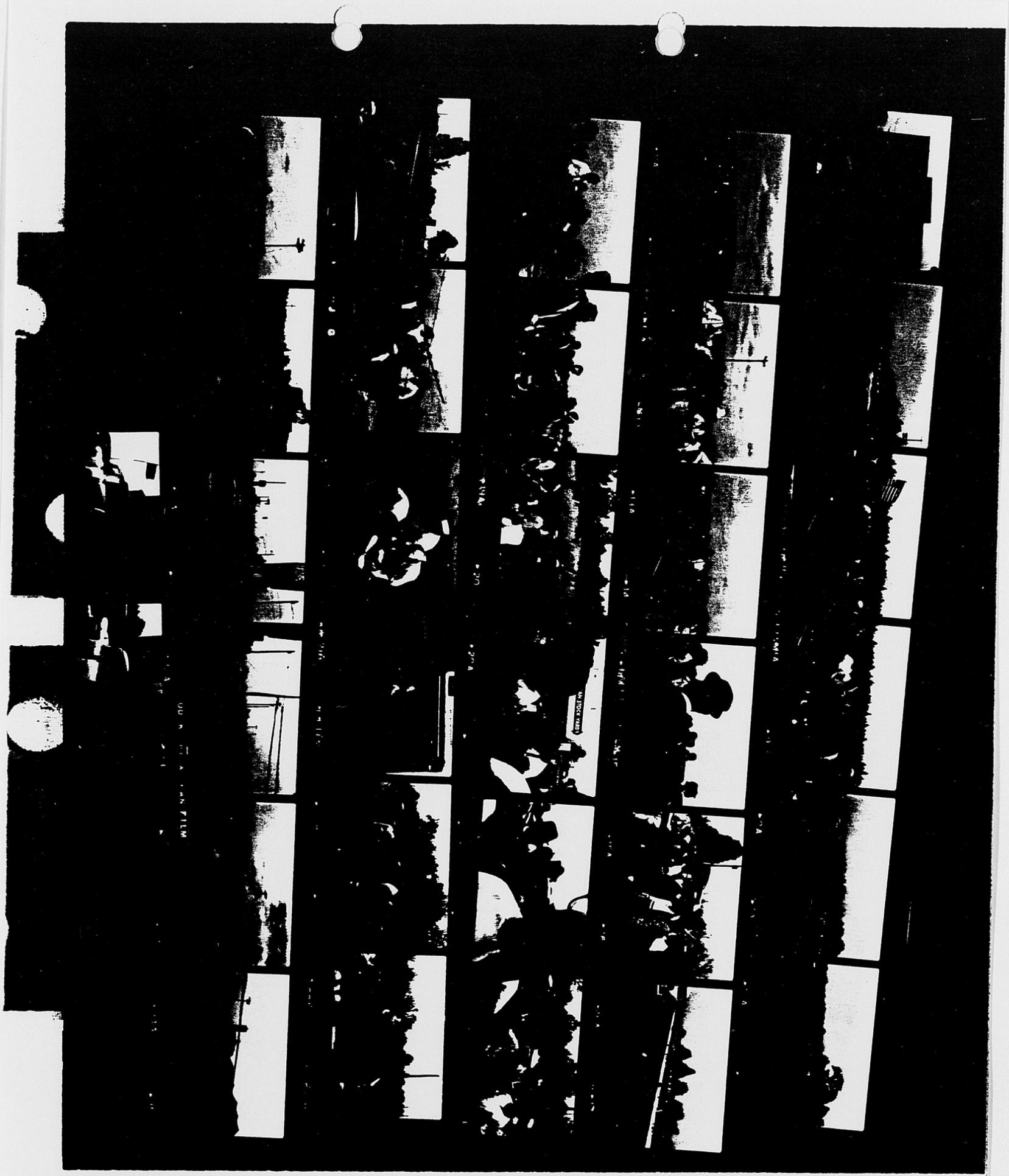
Area shot 3-23-65

22 - 30

Scenes taken en route of marchers from [REDACTED] to Montgomery on 3-23-65.

2731

44-1210-361



b7c

NO 44-124

[REDACTED]-3

b7c

These photographs were taken on 3-24-65 by SA [REDACTED]

Negative No.

Person or area depicted

3

Date shot 3-24-65

7 - End of roll

Scenes taken en route of march
from Selma to Montgomery

2231

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY VIA 3-21-65

Mr. Tolson	/
Mr. Belmont	/
Mr. Mohr	/
Mr. DeLoach	/
Mr. Casper	/
Mr. Callahan	/
Mr. Conrad	/
Mr. Felt	/
Mr. Gale	/
Mr. Rosen	/
Mr. Sullivan	/
Mr. Tavel	/
Mr. Trotter	/
Tele. Room	/
Miss Holmes	/
Miss Gandy	/

April 2, 1965

Gentlemen:

Governor Wallace, appearing on the "Today" show live from Montgomery, Alabama, on March 26, 1965, mentioned specific individuals, members of the "March on Montgomery", and cited their Communist background. He challenged the three major TV networks to invite J. Edgar Hoover to appear on nation-wide TV to reveal the complete Communist background of each of those named.

We request the appearance on CBS-TV of Mr. Hoover to give this vital information. Thank you.

Sincerely,

[Redacted signature]

Highland, Indiana

[Redacted address]

Highland, Indiana

REC-32

44-28544-364

10 APR 5 1965

cc: Governor Wallace
J. Edgar Hoover

58 APR 13 1965

no ack-copy

CORRECT

ENC
UNIT

EX-103
RECORDED COPY FILED IN
39 APR 5 1965

44-4-2437-
62-102939

[Redacted block]

But [Redacted]

9

b7c

b7c

b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

 1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7 D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: 231

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
 44-28544-365 enclosure

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI

Date: April 3, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-1240)

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
MARCH 21, 1965
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

Re Mobile airtel 3-31-65.

As per instructions set forth in reairtel
five complete copies of a petition to Governor WALLACE
setting forth request pertaining to voter registration
of Negroes in Alabama are enclosed for the Bureau.

*1cc of enc. to CRD
6-94-F, 4-7-65
[redacted] b7c* *1cc of petition
to CRD*

REC-131

44-28544-366

3 - Bureau (Enc. - 5)
2 - Mobile
ENCLOSURE 102

21 APR 6 1965

(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

b7c

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge
69 APR 12 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE C. WALLACE, Governor of the State of Alabama.

We as citizens of Alabama, citizens of many states in our United States and as citizens of several foreign countries, come praying the blessing of God upon you and the many responsibilities that are yours to discharge.

We come petitioning to join us, in spirit and in truth, in what is history's and America's movement toward "The Great Society": A nation of justice where none shall prey upon the weakness of others; a nation of plenty where greed and poverty shall be done away; a nation of brotherhood where success is founded upon service, and honor given for nobleness alone.

We have come to represent the Negro citizens of Alabama and Freedom loving people from all over the United States and the world. We have come not only five days and fifty miles, but we have come from three centuries of suffering and hardship. We have come to you, the Governor of Alabama, to declare that we must have our freedom NOW. We must have the Right to Vote; we must have equal protection of the law and an end to police brutality.

When the course of human events so denies citizens of this nation the right to adequate education, an opportunity to earn sufficient income; and when legal channels for real change are both slow and costly, a people must turn to the rights provided by the First Amendment to the Constitution. We must appeal to the seat of government with the only peaceful and non-violent resources at our command; our physical presence and the moral power of our souls. Thus we present our bodies with this petition as a living testimony to the fact that we are deliberately denied the right to vote and constantly abused and brutalized by law officers in this state.

We are here because for over 100 years now our constitutionally guaranteed right to vote has been abridged.

We are here because State troopers killed Jimmie Lee Jackson, because the psychotic climate of this state produced the men who savagely attacked and killed the Rev. James Reeb.

We call upon you, Governor Wallace, to declare your faith in the American creed; to declare your belief in the words of the Declaration of Independence, that "All men are created equal."

We call upon you to establish democracy in Alabama, by taking the steps necessary to assure the registration of every citizen of voting age and of sound mind, by ending the poll tax in state elections, by opening the registration books at times which are convenient to working people -- such as nights and Saturdays, by encouraging the cooperation of county officials in the democratic process, and by appointment of negro citizens to boards and agencies of the state in policy-making positions.

We call upon you to put an end to police brutality and to assure the protection of the law to black and white citizens alike.

We call upon you to work to end the climate of violence and hatred which persists in this State by denouncing all who would use violence in the propagation of their beliefs, and by avoiding the perpetuation of racism through official statements and political addresses.

20

b7c [redacted]

April 1st

Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

2 1965

EXP. PROC.

Mr. G. Edgar Hoover
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D.C. March From Selma

Dear Sir: to Montgomery, Ala, 3-21-65
 One week, The Pine Bluff Commercial has an article concerning the march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. titling it a pack given out to all marchers that stands for immorality and many terrible things among the so called "race". It is rumored that the big int. force a place of immorality and promiscuity during this march.

We all know that the race have been tripping for time immemorable out of the law, and within the law, of several mostly outside the law as far as the Negroes are concerned, but now that they are seeking their civil rights under

the law, I have heard that all your [redacted] friends and it can be a [redacted] painful revolution, one that can be [redacted] as a [redacted] revolution [redacted]

b7c
TC 4-5-65

44-28544-367

TO APR 2 1965

b7c

2

It seems that many people want to
own, report that the F. B. I., the
government of our land, and all those
who are for the civil rights are
communists.

I believe in our country, our President,
and the F. B. I. and our way of life,
and that all Americans should have
their just representation under the law
of our land, and as a sincere patriot
and teacher for 35 years I don't want
anything to happen to our nation and
our way of life. I believe we can all
get along without being filled with
hatred, or without our mixing unless
we so desire as individuals.

I also believe if people do not stand
up for their freedom we would not
be, or would not have now our
independence to become the United
States of America.

In the great revolution of this whole
world things have to change, and I
feel our boys are dying for freedom.

I would like an answer telling me
if it is true that the tents on the
March were used for immorality as its
being told they were, even in our
land about the back rooms.

being published, and that it is not
commercially inspired.

Immorality will always be with
us, and Communism will always
try to infiltrate, but on the whole
what is the truth? Concerning this
march and this situation?

I am a white person who wants
to be fair and stand for Right and
for my country.

Very truly

[Redacted signature]

b7c

Pine Bluff, Ark.

I hope you can reply as soon as
possible. - The article was in the
paper March 31, 1965

TRUE COPY

Pine Bluff, Ark

██████████
April 1st, 1965

b7c

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Our paper, The Pine Bluff Commercial, has an article concerning the March from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. telling of a book given out to all marchers that stands for immorality and many terrible things among the so called "races." It is rumored that the big tent was a place of immorality and promiscuity during this march.

We all know that the races have been mixing for time immemorable out of the law, and within the law, of course mostly outside the law as far as the Negroes are concerned, but now that they are seeking their civil rights under the law, I have hoped that all people can be friends and it can be a peaceful revolution, one that can be as lawful, respectful, and as honorable as any revolution can be.

It seems that many people want to even report that the F. B. I, the government of our land, and all those who are for the civil rights are communists.

I believe in our country, our President, and the F. B. I. and our way of life, and that all Americans should have their just representation under the law of our land, and as a sincere patriot and teacher for 35 years I don't want anything to happen to our nation and our way of life. I believe we can all get along without being filled with hatred, or without even mixing unless we so desire as individuals.

I also believe if people do not stand up for their freedom we would not be, or would not have now our independence to become the United States of America.

17C 4-5-65

was absent from records

████████████████████

b7c

In the great revolution of this whole world things have to change, and I feel our boys are dying for freedom.

I would like an answer telling me if it is true that the tents on this March were used for immorality as it's being told they were, even in our papers and about the book being published, and that it is all communist inspired.

Immorality will always be with us, and Communism will always try to infiltrate, but on the whole what is the truth? Concerning this march and this situation?

I am a white person who wants to be fair and stand for Right and for my country.

Very truly


Pine Bluff, Ark. b7c

I hope you can reply as soon as possible. The article was in the paper March 31, 1965.

44-28544-367 April 6, 1965

REC-1

[Redacted]
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

b7c

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of April 1st was received as Mr. Hoover was preparing to leave the city. He wanted me to advise you that the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why Mr. Hoover cannot comment along the lines of your inquiry.

I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 6
APR 6 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

- Enclosures (5)
- 4-65 Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction
- The FBI's Role in the Field of Civil Rights
- Time for Decision
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation: The Protector of Civil Liberties
- The FBI... Guardian of Civil Rights

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent and due to the nature of her controversial comments concerning the civil rights issue, she is being answered over the signature of Miss Gandy rather than the Director.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

APR 14 1965 (3)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten notes: you, gay, J/a]

[Handwritten circle with 'um']

[Handwritten note: LHP]

[Handwritten note: b7c]

4/2/65

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Tele. Room
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Miss Gandy

b7c

To: SAC, Seattle (100-37267)
From: Director, FBI (100-449529)

**CITIZEN MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965**

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALA., 3-21-65
ReBuairtel 3/24/65 and your airtel 3/20/65.

Your airtel enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date which was completely negative in respect to any subversives going to Alabama during March, 1965, to participate in captioned marches. The LHM need not have been submitted. It is not being disseminated.

Your airtel advised that information concerning individuals traveling to Alabama "who are not the subject of security investigations" had previously been submitted to the Bureau under the caption "Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama, Selma, Alabama, Voter Discrimination, CR - EL." It is not clear to the Bureau, on the basis of reairtel, as to whether or not there were individuals with subversive backgrounds who did go to Alabama but which individuals are not the subject of security investigations. In order to correlate in one place information concerning subversives who went to Alabama in March, 1965, it is necessary that communication with above caption be submitted to provide the desired reporting. This would include all individuals with subversive backgrounds without regard to whether or not they are the subject of security investigations.

Seattle (100-1107)

[Redacted]

b7c

44-21544
NOT RECORDED
MAR 26 6 1965

19 APR 5 1965

APR 13 1965
TELETYPE UNIT

100-449529-1001

Airtel to Seattle
RE: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1955
100-442529

Based on the foregoing, you are instructed to
advise by return airtel whether or not any individuals with
subversive backgrounds were previously reported under the
caption of the CR - H matter. If so, include a current list
with instant caption.

FBI

Date: 4/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (44-12831)
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (44-887) (P)
SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

1CC CRD Classified by SP...
4-6-65 Declassify on: OADR...
694-B

1CC-ONI, OSI, G-2
Reg 0-14
1cc - Int. Sec. Div.
Reg 0-14

0 MARCh. ... Selma To Montgomery ALA, 3-21-65 -

Re Philadelphia airtel and LHM 3/25/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum.

Information copies forwarded OSI, ONI, and INTC and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

The letterhead memorandum is classified confidential inasmuch as information obtained from PH T-1, if disclosed, would tend to identify an informant of continuing value and would thereby adversely affect the internal security of the United States.

ENCLOSURE EX-102

44-28544-368

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. - 8) (44-12831) (RM)
- 2 - Mobile (Enc. - 2) (RM)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (Enc. - 2) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 1 - 44-887
- 1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)

20 APR 3 1965

REC-41

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 APR 12 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 2, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

Handwritten: 27 June 1965
Dated: 12/20/85
243587

Reference is made to communication dated March 25, 1965.

In referenced communication on page 3, information is set out obtained from [redacted]

[redacted] Pa., on March 24, 1965, in which she advised that Diane Lyson of Nazareth, Pa., went to Montgomery, Ala., on March 23, 1965, by an unknown mode of transportation.

b7c
b7d

The "Bethlehem Globe Times," a daily newspaper, Bethlehem, Pa., dated March 29, 1965, carries a story on page 13 headlined "Alabama Marcher Admits She was Frightened." The story states that Mrs. Diane Lyson, a 26-year-old Nazareth woman, who is the wife of a Lehigh University teacher, had returned from the Selma to Montgomery march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

B. Lyson 1939

MRS GARY LYSON

[redacted]

b1
(c)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

44-28544-368
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Assistant Attorney General DATE: 4/6/65
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
FROM : Director, FBI
SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXX~~ a letterhead memorandum dated 4/2/65
at Philadelphia.

- A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.
- B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.
- C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.
- D. Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.
- E. Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.
- F. This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.
- G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.
- H. This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. NOTE: Copies have also been furnished to Department of the Army, Department of Navy, Department of Air Force, and the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRUE COPY

[Redacted]

b7c

Corbin, Kentucky
April 1, 1965

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hoover:

*March From Selma to Montgomery
Alabama*

I would like information concerning the demonstrators in Selma, Alabama. Are you permitted to distinguish any of the demonstrators as communists. I would like this information for my History class.

Yours truly,

[Redacted]

b7c

REC-44

44-28544-369

16 APR 8 1965

[Redacted]

b7c

Corbin, Ky. 40701

ITC 4-6-65

[Redacted]

and
7-7-65

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b7c

b7c [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Corbin, Kentucky
April 1, 1965 b7c

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hoover:
I would like information concerning
the demonstrators in Selma, Alabama.
Are you permitted to distinguish any
of the demonstrators as communists.
I would like this information for
my History class.

Yours truly,
[Redacted] b7c

[Redacted] ITC 4-6-65 [Redacted]
ack
4-7-65 [Redacted] b7c

b7c
CORRECTION [Redacted]

April 7, 1965

REC-44 44-28544-369

[Redacted]

Corbin, Kentucky 40701

nr b7c

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of April 1st has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment along the lines of your inquiry.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
Apr 7 4 42 PM '65

I am enclosing some material I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
APR 7 - 1965
COMM-FBI

- Enclosures (5)
- The FBI's Role In The Field Of Civil Rights
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation: The Protector of Civil Liberties
- Protecting The Innocent - Law Enforcement's Sacred Task
- FBI and Civil Rights
- The FBI... Guardian of Civil Rights

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with this correspondent.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

(3) [Redacted]

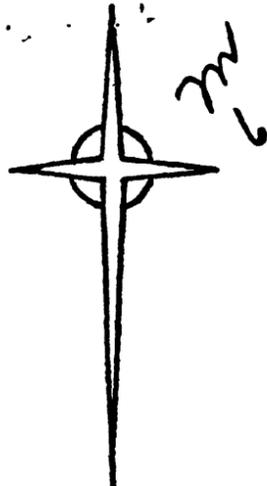
b7c
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Redacted]

b7c

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

6 4 APR 1965
[Handwritten initials]



Mr. Tol
Mr. Be
Mr. M
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.



b7c

April 1, 1965

APR 2 1965
34



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

March 31, 1965 edition of the Valley Evening Monitor
In the March 31, 1965 edition of the Valley Evening Monitor of McAllen, Texas an article entitled, "Bama Congressman Says Orgies Marked March", Rep. William L. Dickinson of Alabama is quoted as having charged that the recent Civil Rights marches in Selma, Alabama were drinking and sex orgies and that they basically were the result of communist plots.

The article quotes Mr. Dickinson as charging: "The Communist party and the Communist apparatus is the undergirding structure for all of the racial troubles in Alabama for the past three months".

Judging from news casts and various reports of recent date, I would guess that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been active in Alabama in recent months. Therefore, would you please comment on Mr. Dickinson's charges. Do you feel that the recent Civil Rights marches in Alabama were basically communist inspired?

Thank you for any insights that you can offer.

Sincerely,

ad. 1-6 to

b7c

REC 27
44-28544-370

6 APR 2 1965



b7c
CORRECTION

PHARR, TEXAS. 78577

April 6, 1965

REC 21
44-28544-370
X

[Redacted]

Pharr, Texas 78577

b7c

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of April 1st has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment along the lines of your inquiry.

I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 6
APR 6 - 1965
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
The FBI's Role in the Field of Civil Rights
Time for Decision
Our Heritage of Greatness
Protecting the Innocent--Law Enforcement's Sacred Task
The FBI--Guardian of Civil Rights

NOTE: Correspondent was not identifiable as of last outgoing, Oct. 24, 1963, at which time he wrote regarding Policy Association of Spanish-speaking organizations. No reprints were sent.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

58 APR 15 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

APR 6 4 28 PM '65
REC'D--READING ROOM
F B I

P. [Handwritten]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

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[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/19/65 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

223'

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *AK*

DATE: March 21, 1965

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PROPOSED MARCH FROM SELMA
TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 21 - 25, 1965

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

AK
AK
AK

The following is a current summary of available information concerning prominent persons participating in the march as well as current information concerning possible disruption.

American Flyers Airline Corporation has chartered a plane to take 92 passengers from Los Angeles to Montgomery, arriving at 6 p. m. 3/25/65. The passenger list includes 25 Episcopalian ministers. A second American Flyers plane is expected to go from Los Angeles to Montgomery with 102 passengers.

Motion picture celebrities who are being invited to join the march include Marlon Brando, Charlton Heston, Burt Lancaster, Shelley Winters, Mahalia Jackson, James Garner and Sammy Davis, Jr. Harry Belafonte is coordinating recruitment in the entertainment field and has reportedly offered to finance necessary expenses in excess of \$5,000 which he is seeking from Clarence Jones. Jones is a frequent adviser to Martin Luther King, Jr., and in the mid-1950's filled a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, an organization designated as subversive pursuant to E. O. 10450. (Information furnished by [REDACTED] classify Secret if disseminated.)

It was previously reported that Governor Nelson Rockefeller was considering going to Selma. It has now been indicated that he will not attend but will be represented in the march by Alexander Aldrich, an executive assistant, and George Fowler, Chairman of the New York State Commission for Human Rights.

REC-1 44-28544-371

EX-102

12 APR 12 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

AK
 [REDACTED]
 5/3 APR 20 1965
 [REDACTED]
b7c

~~SECRET~~
 [REDACTED]
b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PROPOSED MARCH FROM SELMA,
ALABAMA, TO MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA, MARCH 21 - 25, 1965

Mayor Robert Wagner, New York, reportedly sent Martin Luther King, Jr., a telegram expressing support of the march. New York City is represented in Selma by Paul R. Screvene, New York City Council President, Constance B. Motley, Manhattan Borough President, and Stanley H. Lowell, Chairman on the City's Commission on Human Rights.

Charles Evers, brother of Medgar Evers, the Negro leader who was murdered in June, 1963, is heading a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) delegation from Mississippi which will participate in the march.

Walter Reuther, President of UAW-CIO, reportedly will not join the march but is encouraging union members to participate.

A Lancaster, Pennsylvania, group left for Selma on 3/20/65. This group includes Leonard V. Cherry, [REDACTED] presently on the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College, and Charles A. Haynie, also a faculty member.

[REDACTED] advised he is encouraging local SNCC members not to go to Selma as the march is a Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) rather than a SNCC program. No large groups are known to be going from Washington to Alabama prior to Tuesday, 3/23/65, when a chartered train will leave at 2 p. m. for Montgomery. Another train has been chartered to depart the following day.

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b7c
b7D

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PROPOSED MARCH FROM SELMA
TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 21 - 25, 1965

 Montgomery,
advised that SNCC and the SCLC have agreed no demonstrations
will be staged in the Montgomery - Selma area for the duration of
the march. He also stated SNCC does not expect to participate
in the march but has 300 persons in Montgomery to recruit 10,000
people to meet the marchers upon their arrival in that city.

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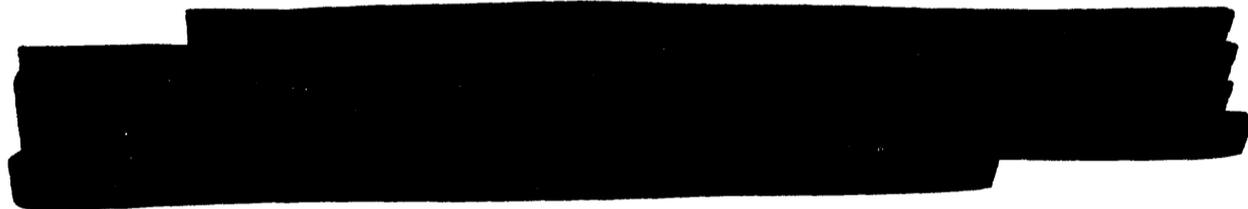






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b7D





Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PROPOSED MARCH FROM SELMA
TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 21 - 25, 1965

Approximately 200 white people, representing the Organization for Better Government, peacefully marched in Montgomery yesterday. There was no violence.

ACTION

Local authorities, local military authorities, the Department and the Army's War Room in the Pentagon are being appropriately advised of pertinent developments on a current basis.

cha *R. J. [unclear]*

[Handwritten mark]

✓

[Redacted area]

b7c

F B I

Date: 4/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel Air Mail
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SEIMA) (44-1240)
SUBJECT: MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 21 THROUGH 25, 1965
CR - EL

Re Mobile airtels to Bureau, 3/22/65 and 4/3/65.

Enclosed are photographs of the march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama, at its various stages of progress.

Three copies of each 8X10 contact sheets for 12 rolls of film are enclosed. Contact sheets enclosed are as follows:

1	2	5	8
2	3	6	4
3	4	7	5

b7c

The name of the Agent that took the photographs, dates, and descriptive data appear on the reverse side of these contact sheets.

The Bureau should disseminate a copy of each different contact sheet to the Department.

3- Bureau (Enc. 36)
4- Mobile (2-44-1240)
(1-44-557) (1-56-45)

Note: Enclosed are photographs of the march from Selma to Montgomery in its various stages.

APR 12 1965

b7c 36- ENCLOSURE

C C - Wick

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

34 GC RD 4/10/65

b7c



[REDACTED]

3/21/65

[REDACTED]-2

MO 44-1240

The following photographs were taken by SA [REDACTED] on 3/21/65, at Montgomery, Alabama.

b7c

NEGATIVE #

PRISONS OR AREA DEPICTED

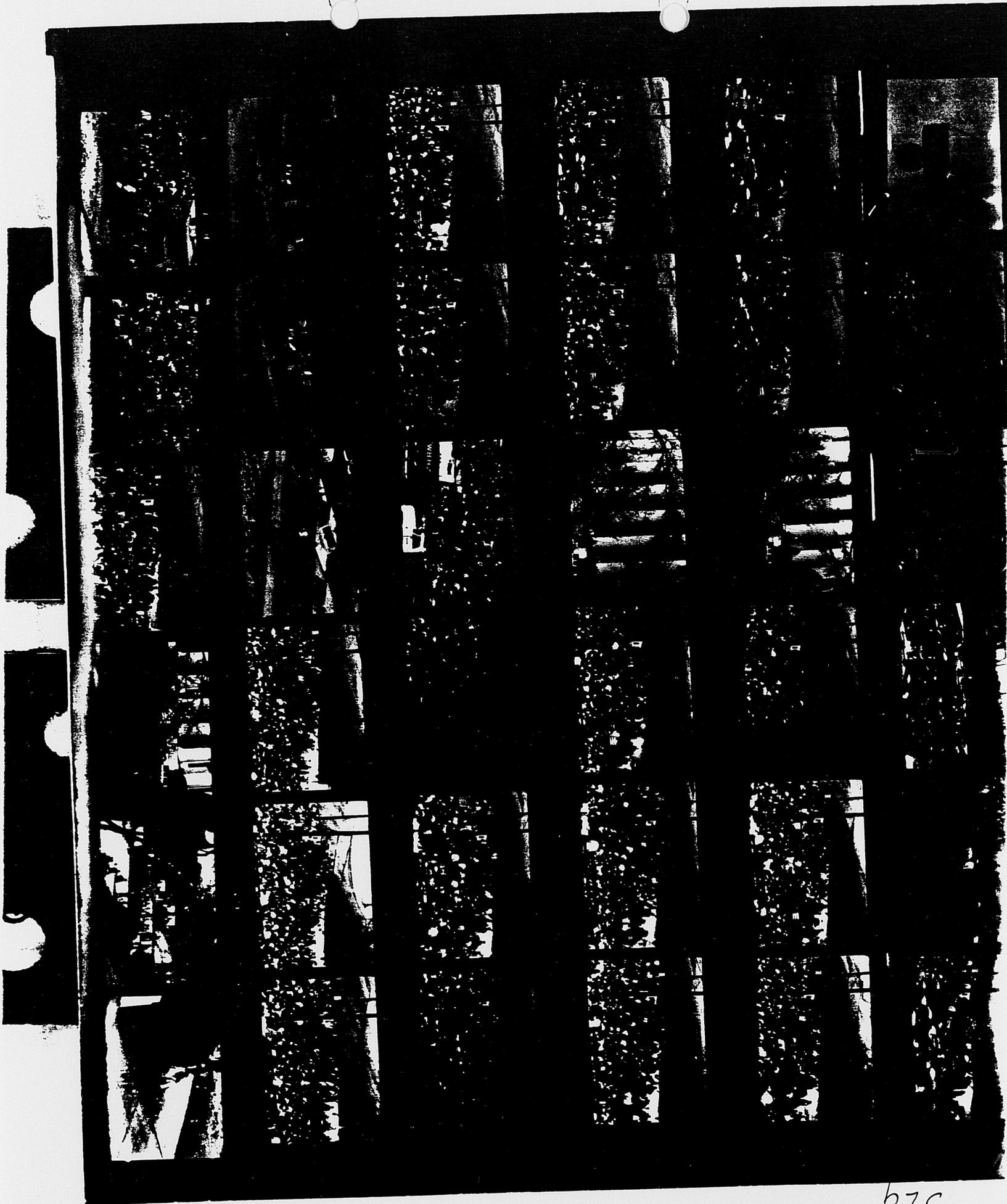
1

3/21/65 [REDACTED]

2 - 36

Selma - Montgomery March, 3/21/65, scenes near Selma

1231



b7c

Roll # 8 Alpha

3/25/65

MOBILE 44-1240

█ #8

b7c

The following photographs were taken by SA █
on 3/25/65, at Montgomery, Alabama:

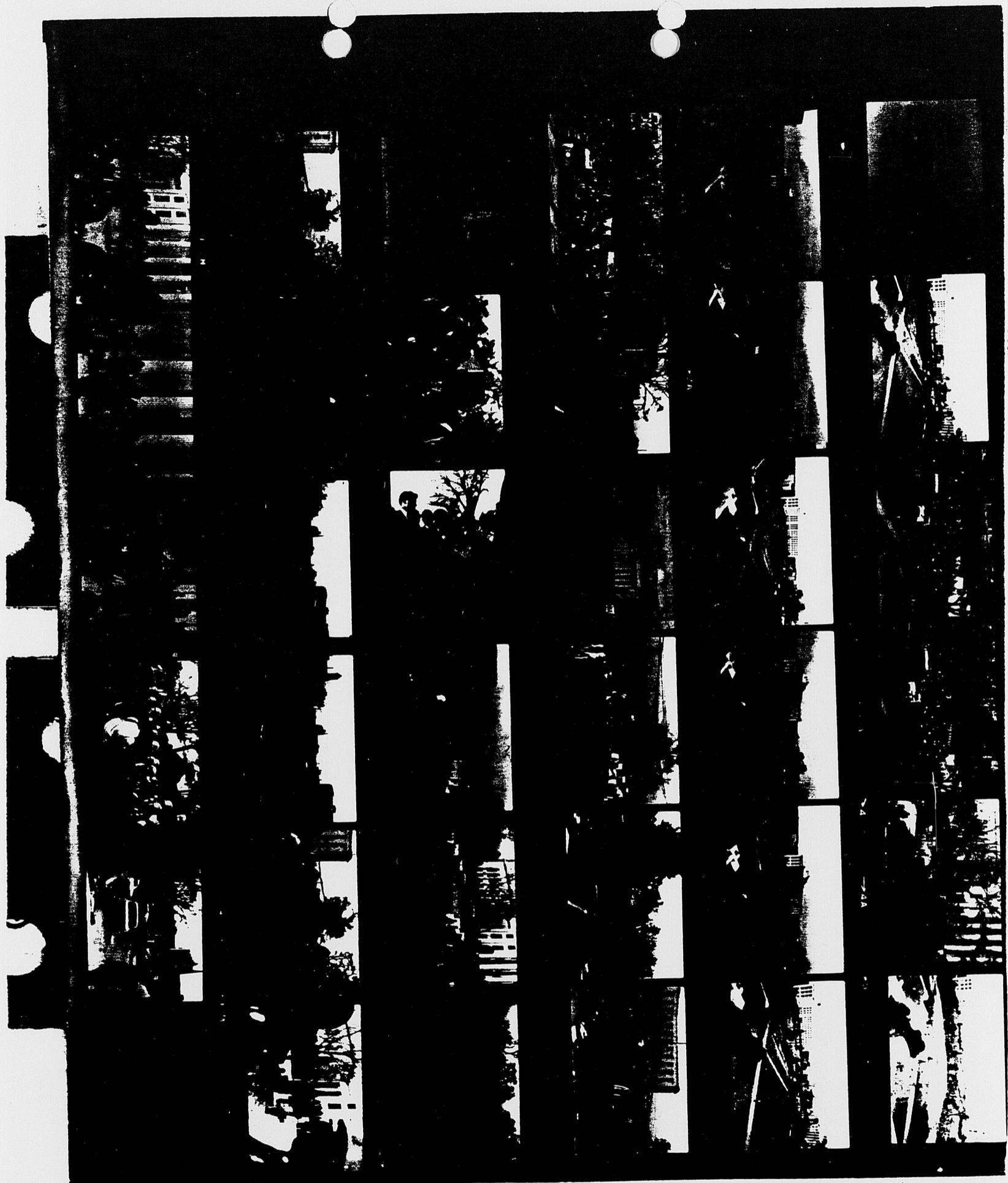
Negative #

Persons or Area Depicted

Roll # 8 Alpha, 3/25/65, all shots using 300 mm. lens. All taken
from third floor of Public Safety Building across street from Capitol
Bldg.

#24 and #25 are photographs of four white males on corner of Main-
bridge and First, south of Capitol.

2231



b7c

Roll # 7 Top can
3/25/65

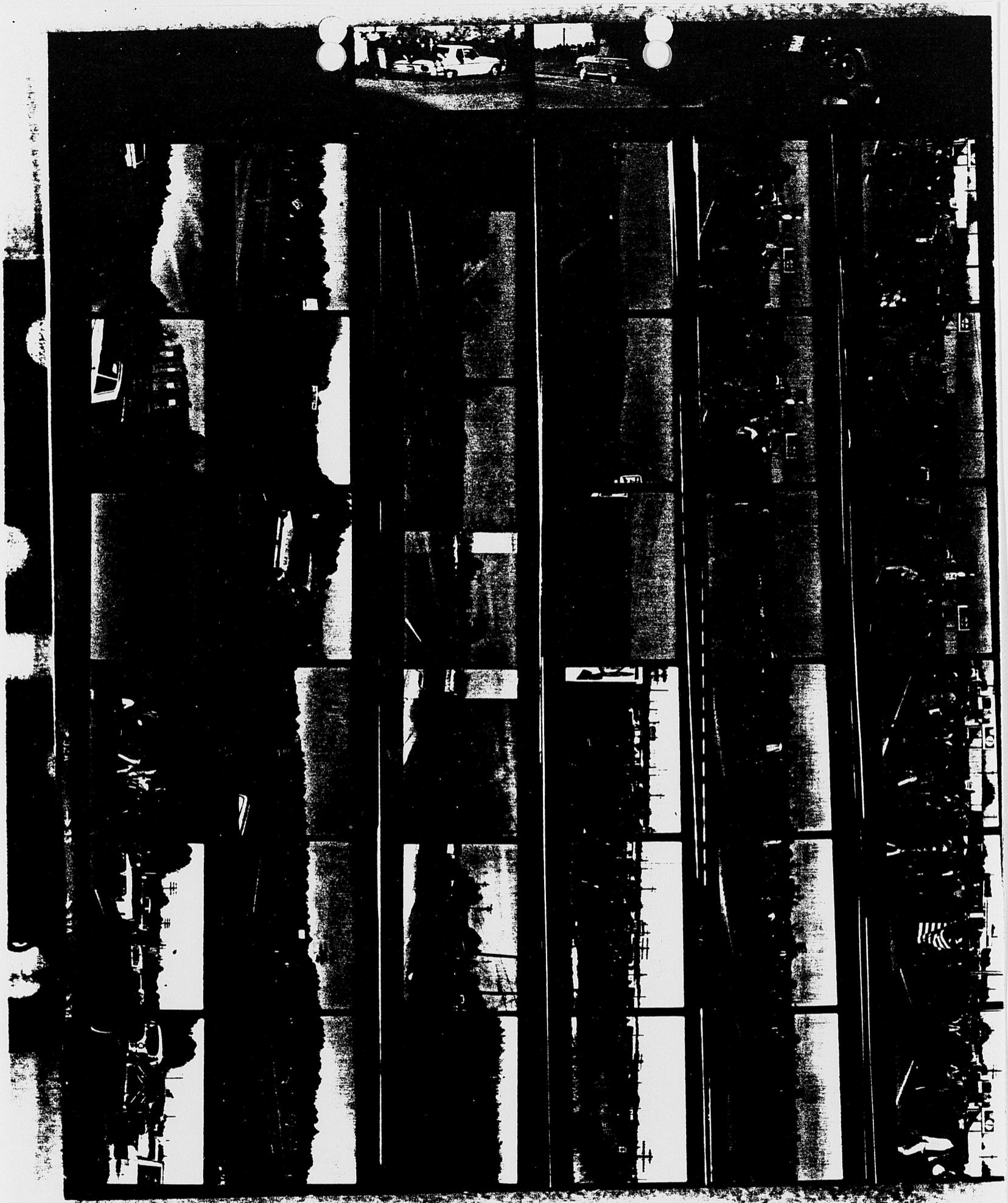
Mo 44-1240

Photographs taken by Special Agent [REDACTED]
on 3/25/65, at Montgomery, Alabama.

b7c

<u>Negative #</u>	<u>Area or Persons Depicted</u>
Roll #2	Final day of Selma-Montgomery March. All shots taken from 3rd floor of Public Safety Building across from State Capitol Building.
12 - 34	Taken on Dexter Avenue in front of State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

233



[REDACTED]
3/21/65

b7c

[REDACTED] #3

BO 44-1240

The following photographs were taken by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on 3/21/65, at Montgomery, Alabama.

NEGATIVE #

PERSONS OR AREA DEPICTED

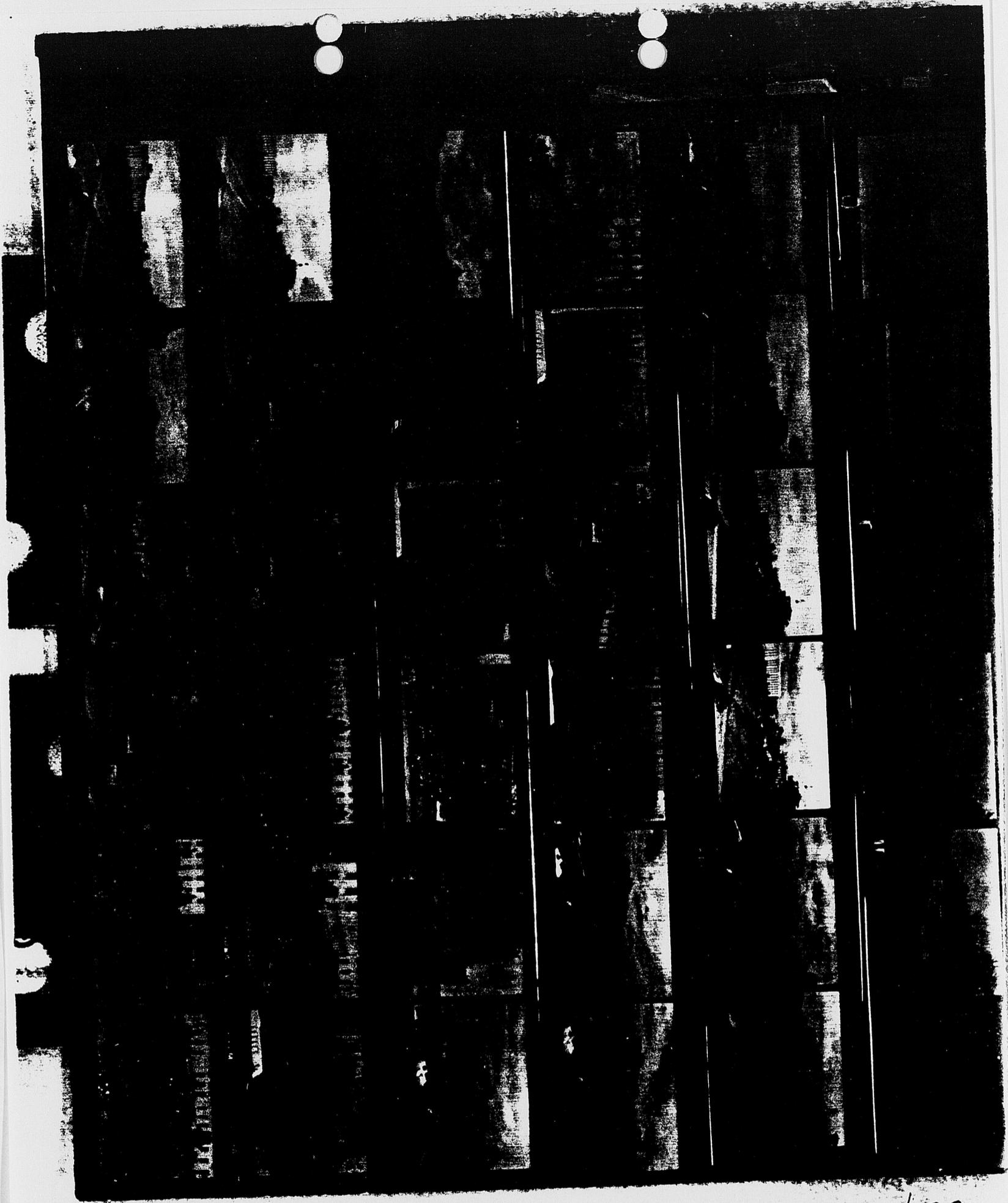
1 - 34

Selma - Montgomery March 3/21/65

18 - 19

Camp Site #1

331



b7c

[Redacted]

[Redacted] 5

3/22, 23, ~~24~~ / 65

Mo 44-1240

+ #1 on 3/25/65

b7c

70 pages

Photographs taken by Special Agent [Redacted] on 3/22, 23 and 25/65, at Montgomery, Alabama.

<u>Negative #</u>	<u>Area or Persons Depicted</u>
0	Title - 3/22/65.
1	Sign showing MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. at school.
2	Title - 3/23/65.
3	March Scene morning of 3rd day.
4	March scene morning of 3rd day.
5	Title - 3/25/65.
6 - 18	Scenes prior to and during rally at end of Selma - Montgomery, Alabama, March - before State Capitol.
19	Blank.
20 - 35	Scenes prior to and during rally at end of Selma - Montgomery, Alabama, March - before State Capitol.

125'

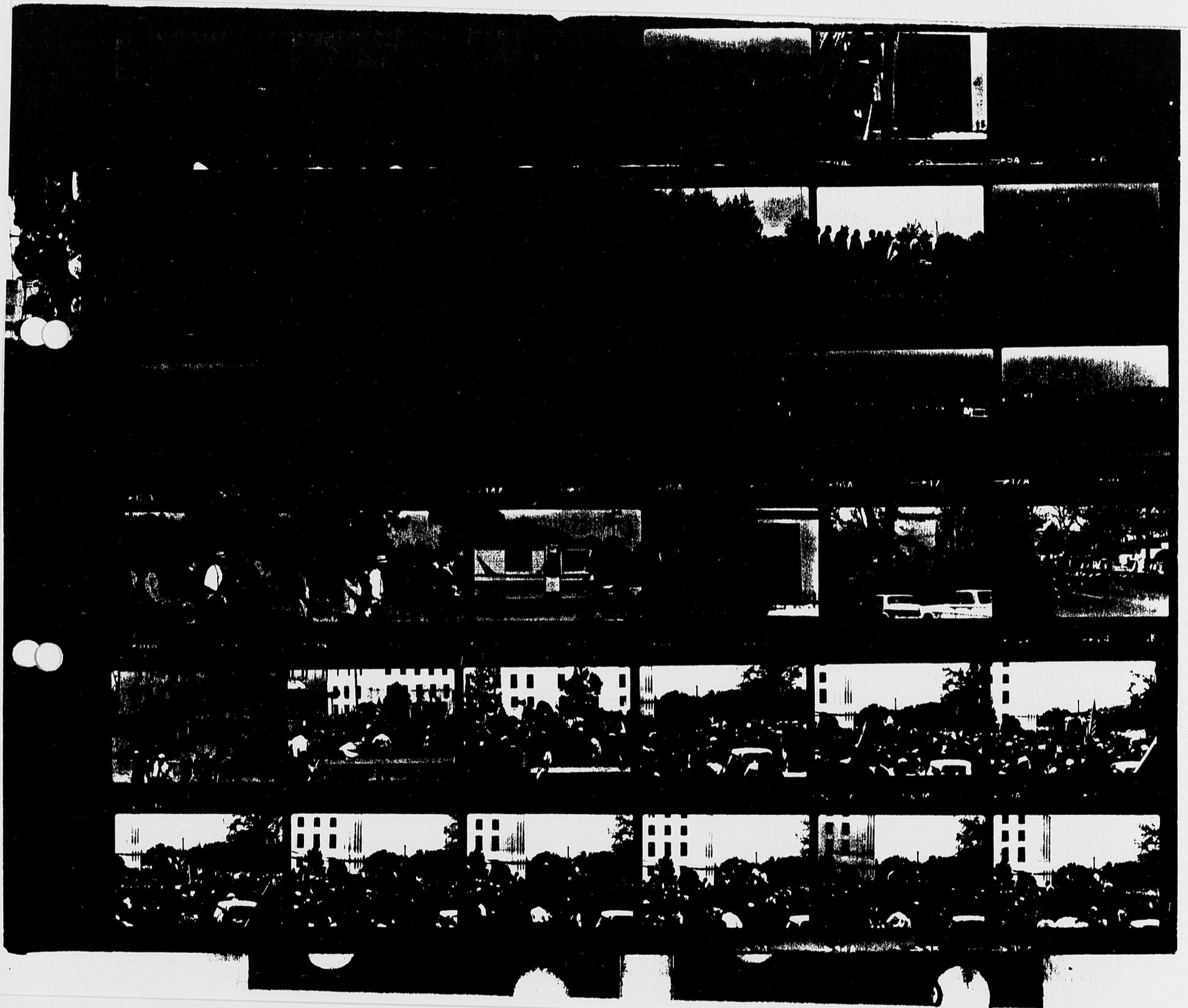
Mo 44-1240

[REDACTED] 1

b7c

Photographs taken by Special Agent [REDACTED]
on 3/25/65, at Montgomery, Alabama.

<u>Negative #</u>	<u>Area or Persons Depicted</u>
3	Date shot 3/25/65
1	Assembly of Marchers at Capitol and individuals present.
4 - 11	Assembly of Marchers at Capitol and individuals present.
12	Committee to see Governor WALLACE.
13, 15 & 17	Guards blocking Committee.
18, 19 & 20	Attempt of Committee to enter Capitol.
21, 22 & 23	Committee leaving & returning.
24 - 36	Committee being allowed to enter Capitol and returning.



██████-3

NO 44-1240

b7c

The following photographs were taken by SA ██████████
██████████ on 3/22/65, at Camp Site #1, between Selma and Montgomery, Ala.

<u>NEGATIVE #</u>	<u>PERSONS OR AREA DEPICTED</u>
1 - 4	3/22/65 morning at Camp Site #1 of start of day's march
9A - 11	3/23/65 March entering on 2 lane pavement after Camp Site #2
11A - 12A	Signs on 4 lane near Airport
14A - 21	3/24/65 marchers on 4 lane near beginning after third Camp Site
22A - 36	3/25/65 scenes of assembly at Capitol by marchers and entertainers

231



b7c

[REDACTED]
MAR 2 1 1965

b7c

8 contact sheets
4 for neg. #0-16 (56-45)
4 for neg. #18-37 (44-1240)

[REDACTED]-2

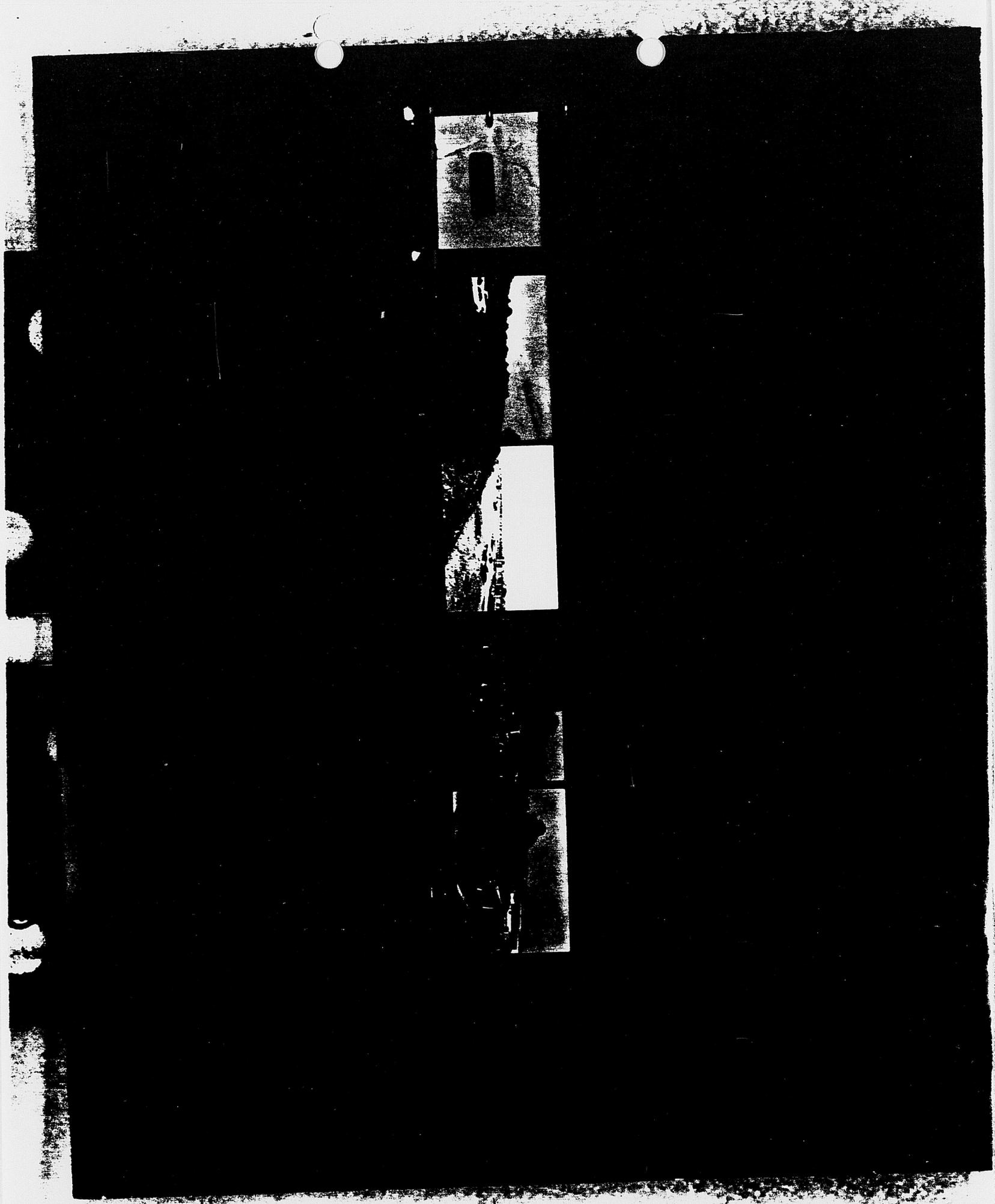
MOBILE 56-45 and 44-1240

The following photographs were taken by
Special Agent [REDACTED] on 3/21 and 3/20/65, at
Montgomery, Alabama:

b7c

<u>Negative #</u>	<u>Persons or Area Depicted</u>
1	3/20/65, [REDACTED]
2 - 16	"ORGANIZATION FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT IN ALABAMA"
17	Blank
18	3/21/65, [REDACTED]
19	Blank
20 - 35	3/21/65, march campground, first night

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b7c



5

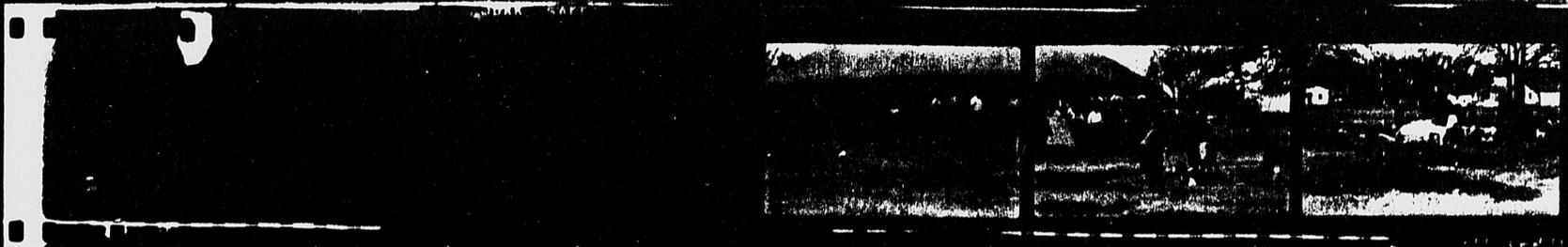
Neg. #0-16 - NO 56-45
Neg. #18-37 - NO 44-1240

b7c

The following photographs were taken by SA [REDACTED]
3/24/65 - 3/25/65, at Montgomery, Alabama:

<u>Negative #</u>	<u>Persons or Area Depicted</u>
1	"ORGANIZATION FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT IN ALABAMA" parade, 3/24/65, approaching Capitol
2 - 3	Preparing for speeches at Capitol
4	J. B. STONER (talking)
5 - 7	SICC picketers between STONER group and Capitol
8	STONER group
9	FRED BRASSELL
10	MAYBERRY
11 - 12	STONER group
13 - 14	Member (unknown) of STONER group
15	Pickers
16	BRASSELL and others
17 - 19	Pickers
20 - 21	Unknown female who appeared at above rally, etc.
22 - 24	Crowd at St. Judes prior to march to Capitol, 3/25/65

The following original pages are of poor quality. UPA has made every technical effort to provide the best possible reproduction.



b7c

3 contacts --
for neg #3-6 44-1240
for neg #7-33 55-45
MOBILE

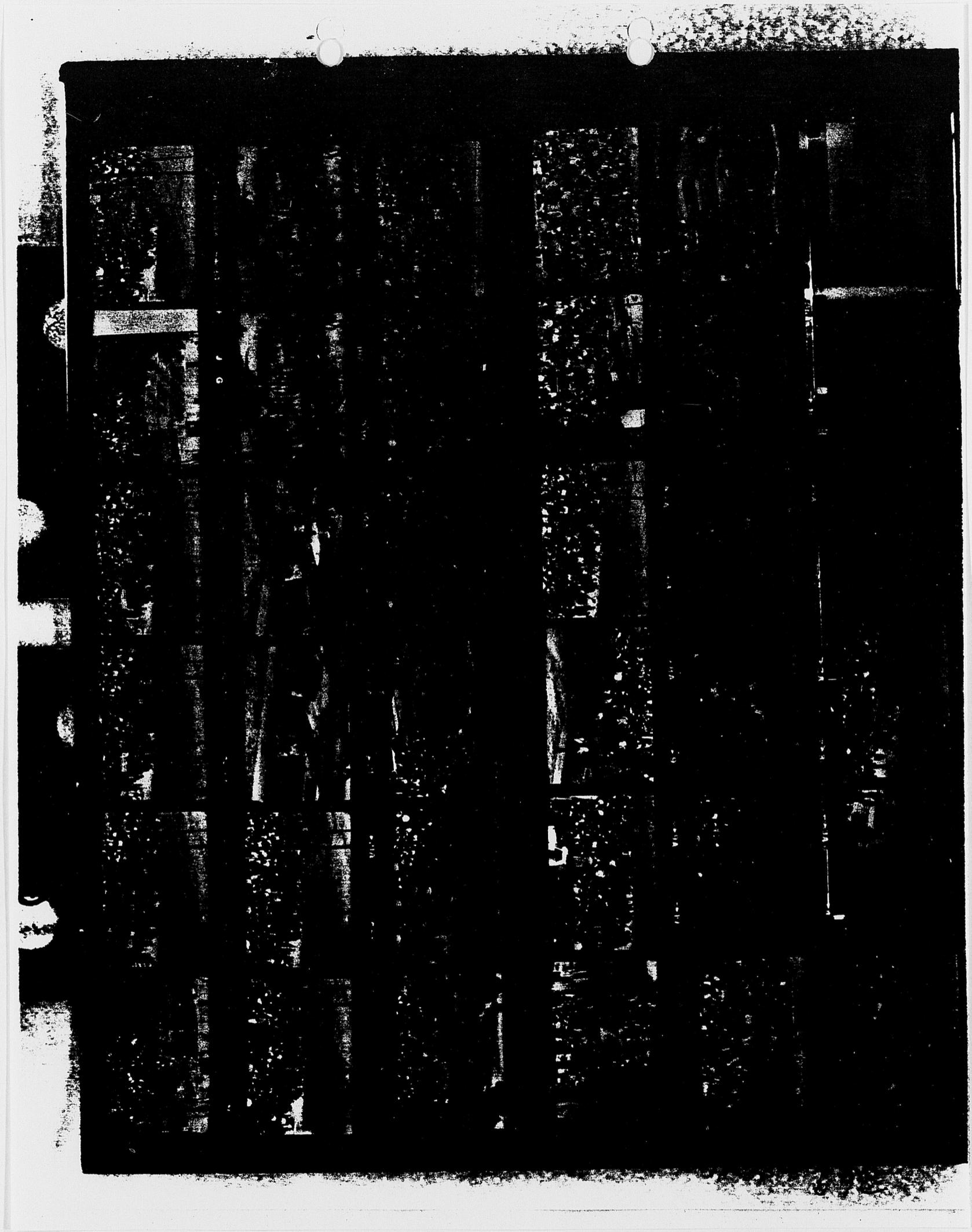
-4

b7c

The following photographs were taken on 3/24/65, by SA [redacted] at Montgomery, Alabama:

<u>Negative #</u>	<u>Persons or Area Depicted</u>
1 - 2	Blank
3 - 6	Preparations at St. Jude's for arrival of marchers
7	3/24/65, [redacted] b7c
8	J. B. STONER
10	Police escort for BRASSELL's parade
9 and 11 - 33	J. B. STONER, FRED BRASSELL and assoc. attempting to assemble crowd for parade

2251



#1 Alpha
3/25/65

6
Mo 44-1240
b7c

Photographs taken by Special Agent [REDACTED]
on 3/25/65, at Montgomery, Alabama.

<u>Negative #</u>	<u>Area or Persons Depicted</u>
0	Title - 3/25/65
1	Blank
2	Blank
3 - 25	Rally at end of Selma - Montgomery, Alabama, March in front of Capitol Building.
26 - 27	Entertainers leaving.
28 - 35	Rally at end of Selma - Montgomery, Alabama, March in front of Capitol Building.

1000

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 3/29/65

FROM : A. Rosen *RM*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan

SUBJECT: GREENBOMB AND RELATED CASES
STATE OF ALABAMA

WCM

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ST

Department Attorney St. John Barrett called at approximately 1:00 p. m. 3/27/65. He advised the Department was seriously considering calling a grand jury in Alabama to consider the entire general picture of situations affecting the Federal Government in Alabama. He stated the Department was particularly interested in the killing of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo on 3/25/65, the placing of bombing devices in the city of Birmingham on 3/21 & 22/65, and also the general activities of the Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups, with special reference to any information tying in the Klan or hate groups with the march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery from 3/21-25/65.

ALABAMA

Mr. Barrett stated he would appreciate being advised of any situations wherein difficulty had been encountered in obtaining information from any sources that we believed to be in a position to furnish data if they were called before a grand jury. He also made reference to the possibility of obtaining records which might have been refused to Bureau personnel. Mr. Barrett commented that he was fully aware that voluminous reports had been made available to the Department concerning Klan activities, as well as hate groups, which were being fully checked by Departmental attorneys. He stated the Department did desire current data relating to the Klan throughout the State of Alabama as well as other hate groups.

Mr. Barrett subsequently called and advised he was departing for Montgomery, Alabama, Sunday evening and would appreciate copies of any current reports that might be prepared being made available to him when they were completed at Montgomery. In this connection, no reports will be turned over to Mr. Barrett or other Departmental attorneys until they have been approved by the Seat of Government.

21 APR 15 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

44-28544-
NOT RECORDED

102 APR 1 1965

b7c

PH, MR, MS (S) 3/29/65

b7c

174-35-275

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Greenbomb and Related Cases

ACTION TAKEN:

The information concerning the possibility of an early grand jury was made available to Inspector Sullivan at Selma, Alabama, and also to Inspector McGovern at Birmingham. They were requested to make available to the Bureau any situations in which difficulty had been encountered as far as developing information was concerned and were requested to furnish the names of any individuals who might be called before a grand jury for specific purposes, and to outline any reasons why such individuals should be called if they had any recommendations.

Mr. Barrett's request concerning Klan and hate groups was made available to the Domestic Intelligence Division for their handling of this request, it being noted that this request deals strictly with bringing up to date Klan and hate-group activities in Alabama.

J.S. *Rosen* ✓
This requires special attention.

Received 11:30 p.m.
[Redacted] *b7c*

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-29-65

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (62-0) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7c
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALA
On 3-25-65

[REDACTED] Tuscaloosa, Alabama, telephonically
requested SA [REDACTED] to contact him concerning a
matter he desired to discuss. During the contact with

[REDACTED] appeared and participated in the matter under
discussion. [REDACTED] advised that he and [REDACTED] were
very much concerned regarding the activities of

[REDACTED] Tuscaloosa, Alabama

[REDACTED] Tuscaloosa, Alabama; and

[REDACTED] Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
[REDACTED] stated these individuals had apparently formed
themselves into a group titling themselves "Concerned
White Citizens of Alabama." He stated that information
had been received by [REDACTED] concerning
these above-named individuals participating in the march
headed by Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING from Selma to
Montgomery, Alabama.

[REDACTED] advised that on 3-22-65, [REDACTED]
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, with seven or eight of his followers,
had been invited to a meeting [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and stated that approximately
130 to 180 individuals, largely students, were present
at this meeting. [REDACTED] advised that a partial listing
of those in attendance had been obtained.

[REDACTED] advised also that an individual by
the name of [REDACTED] a white male, about 30 years

2-Bureau
1-Birmingham

(3)

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13 APR 1965

[REDACTED] b7c

94-1-1440-42
ORIGINAL FILED IN

BM 62-0

of age, a reported follower of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, had been visiting [REDACTED] and that it was believed that the purpose of his visits [REDACTED] would be questionable.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] inquired as to the possibilities of investigation being conducted on the background of the above-named three individuals, stating that it appeared desirable to learn more fully their background. [REDACTED] advised that in interviews with these individuals, they had appeared courteous and polite, but would lie and entirely change their tactics on assurances previously given in interviews had with them.

[REDACTED] stated he was going to Washington on April 7, 1965, but was hesitant in discussing this matter with Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH, whom he indicated he knows personally, stating that he believed Mr. KATZENBACH to possess a liberal background.

[REDACTED] was advised that in the absence of any specific allegation concerning these individuals, no investigation could be conducted. Furthermore, the results of any investigation that might be authorized could not be made available to them. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised, however, that this matter was considered highly confidential and that this had not been discussed with [REDACTED]

It is not known whether [REDACTED] will contact any Bureau official on his trip to Washington, D. C., on April 7, 1965, or whether he will contact Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH.

During this interview, [REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED] had not attempted to dictate to any of its personnel whether they could or could not participate in marches such as the recent one directed by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, indicating at the same time that [REDACTED] had participated in a recent march headed by [REDACTED] Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

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b7d

62-0

[REDACTED] stated, however, that the interest [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was certainly needful of consideration.

b7c
b7D

No further action is contemplated at this time
by the Birmingham Division UACB. [REDACTED] has requested
that this matter be kept most confidential.

UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

331



HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

1 April 1965

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Handwritten: Dear Mr. Hoover: *Montgomery 3-21-65 - [Redacted]*

During the period 19 through 28 March 1965, I was on duty in the Selma/Montgomery, Alabama, area as the representative of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, in connection with Army support of the Department of Justice and in implementation of the President's Executive Order concerning the civil rights march. This highly sophisticated operation posed a challenge of substantial dimension to all the Federal agencies involved. The accurate and timely intelligence provided me by Inspector Joseph Sullivan and his staff made a substantial contribution to the accomplishment of the critically sensitive Army mission. The Bureau's effective penetration of the Ku Klux Klan precipitated an abundance of vitally important intelligence that could not have been gained from other sources. It was of inestimable value. The cooperative, responsive and knowledgeable assistance provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was totally consistent with the Bureau's enviable reputation for outstanding public service.

Special Agent [Redacted] on temporary duty in the Selma/Montgomery area from your Savannah, Georgia, office was particularly helpful to me. His service as a liaison officer between our agencies was characterized by vigor, a high degree of professional acumen, selfless devotion to the demands of the task at hand, keen insight into the more complex aspects of the problem and commendable initiative. His signally professional assistance, coupled with his winning personality earned him the respect and admiration of the senior Army officers present and their staffs.

I am deeply grateful for the generous assistance rendered by Inspector Sullivan and Special Agent [Redacted] and the many other members of the Bureau whose efforts contributed to the overall success of our mission.

Sincerely,

Handwritten Signature: Carl C. Turner
CARL C. TURNER
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

21 APR 5 1965

REC-11 44-28544-373

30- APR 5 1965
EXP. PROC.

Vertical handwritten notes:
4-2-65
4-7-65
[Redacted]

CORRESPONDENCE

Date: 3/26/65

The following is:

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-2831) (44-14106)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (44-557) (56-45) (P)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
Mobile file 44-557

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-8-85 BY [signature]

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
Mobile file 44-14106

945/18

Reference is made to Mobile airtel of 3/19/65,
transmitting letterhead memoranda, pertaining to Dallas
County and Montgomery County.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 20 copies
of supplemental memorandum through 3/25/65; and five copies
of letterhead memorandum being furnished Atlanta.

[Redacted block]

1 - Bureau (Encs. 20) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Encs. 5) (RM)
1 - Montgomery (Encs. 5) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (Encs. 5) (RM)
1 - [unclear] (Encs. 5) (RM)
1 - [unclear] (Encs. 5) (RM)

[Redacted block]

69 APR 1 1965

NO 44-577
NO 44-17

During the Selma demonstrations, there were
several alleged threats, some innocuous and otherwise,
against Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and Governor GEORGE C.
WALLACE of Alabama. Notification orally given to appropriate
agencies for receipt.

The Agents participating in the surveillance at
Selma, Alabama, were SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] AND SA [REDACTED]

Agents who participated in the observations
during the course of the march were SA [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] and

SA [REDACTED]

All Agents assigned to the Selma Special partici-
pated in observation at the climax of the march in Montgomery,
Ala., 3/25/65. During the course of the demonstration,
the information was currently provided or was known to
Acting AAG JOHN DOAR, and Departmental Attorneys FRANK
DEYBAUGH and WALKER JOHNSON.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
March 19, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-18-85 BY *blb/Ba/gh*

Re: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

The information set forth herein will supplement information set forth in previous letterhead memorandum dated March 19, 1965.

AT SELMA, ALABAMA

No activity was observed during the early morning hours of March 19, 1965, at Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama.

At 10:59 a.m., March 19, 1965, a group of approximately 575 individuals left the Brown Chapel AME Church, three abreast, and walked to the City Hall, Selma, Alabama, at Alabama and Franklin Streets. They were led by James Orange, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); an unknown white Rabbi; and an unidentified Negro. Captain J. Wilson Baker, Director of Public Safety, Selma, Alabama, led the demonstrators in a police car and afforded protection. Three Alabama State Troopers were also observed.

At 11:07 a.m., this group was led up on the City Hall steps and sang freedom songs.

At 11:16 a.m., an unidentified Negro minister addressed the group. A prayer was offered and short speeches were given by unknown Negroes and whites. The group was approximately 50 per cent white. The speakers were heard to thank Captain Baker for the "privilege of walking to City Hall." The group was addressed by one Milton Reed, a Negro male, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), who gave the principal address and prayed "for strength to continue on in the movement."

44-28544-314
ENCLOSURE

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS
COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

At 11:31 a.m. the group locked arms, singing "We Shall Overcome." Thereafter the group formed in lines of three's and returned to Brown Chapel over the same route. The demonstration was peaceful and orderly and no incidents occurred.

At 1:17 p.m., March 19, 1965, [redacted] Selma, Alabama, advised that a group of demonstrators planned to march that afternoon on Mayor Joseph Smitherman's home at 603 Sixth Avenue, Selma.

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At 1:51 p.m., CST, March 19, 1965, Bureau Agents observed a continuous flow of people arriving in the general vicinity of Mayor Smitherman's home. Throughout the next few minutes, numerous individuals began to arrive in the vicinity of the Mayor's home; most were young students and 90 per cent of these individuals were white. [redacted] advised that a minister had stated at the Brown Chapel AME Church that they were attempting to send approximately four hundred people to the Mayor's home to engage in this picketing.

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[redacted] also advised that this was the demonstrators' plan and [redacted] was observed in the vicinity of the Brown Chapel AME Church loading individuals into numerous cars as quickly as possible.

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There was an incident at 2:08 p.m., CST, when a local resident was observed to strike a minister in the vicinity of Mayor Smitherman's home. This individual was taken into custody by the Selma Police Department and was identified to be one [redacted]

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[redacted] Selma, Alabama.
The victim was one [redacted] Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

[REDACTED]

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At 4:37 p.m., these demonstrators were filed into the City Courtroom, led by Captain J. Wilson Baker.

[REDACTED]

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At 11:55 p.m., Captain Baker announced to the group that they were free to leave. He said he had telephonically contacted Reverend James Bevel, SCLC staff, and Bevel had told him if these persons were allowed to return to the Brown Chapel AME Church, he, Bevel, would keep them at the church. Two white males and two white females left the group and were taken to the Brown Chapel AME Church in Captain Baker's personal car. Others of this group remained at the Community Center. Of the 250 individuals taken into protective custody all but four remained in the Negro Community Center adjacent to the Selma Police Department.

As of 5:30 p.m., approximately thirty individuals, mostly children, were in the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma; twenty-five persons were in the church parsonage; and approximately forty were on the outside of the church. Most of these individuals were Negroes.

Reverend James Bevel announced that a mass meeting would be held at the Brown Chapel AME Church in Selma at 7:30 p.m. that date.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

At 7:30 p.m., March 19, 1965, the mass meeting at the Brown Chapel AME Church commenced. As the individuals entered the church, they were given a slip of paper stating to the effect that all residents of Dallas County over twenty-one years of age who desired to make the entire march should report to the First Baptist Church at 9 a.m., March 20, 1965. The mass meeting ended at 10:31 p.m. No incidents were reported and there was no further action.

The "Voter Registration Appearance Book" was maintained at the Dallas County Courthouse during the day of March 19, 1965. The County Courthouse closed at 4:30 p.m., March 19, 1965. The following numbers were issued to individuals signing the book on the dates indicated:

March 15, 1965; first number issued 2610,
last number issued 2696,
total - 85 Negroes
2 whites

March 16, 1965; first number issued 2697,
last number issued 2711,
all Negroes

March 17, 1965; first number issued 2712,
last number issued 2717,
total - 4 Negroes
2 whites

March 18, 1965; first number issued 2718,
last number issued 2719,
both Negroes.

March 19, 1965; no numbers issued.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

Observation of the area in the vicinity of the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama, on the morning of March 20, 1965, revealed no activity and no build-up of racial demonstrations.

At 8:15 a.m., CST, twenty people were observed inside the church and there were no other people in the immediate area.

At 9:24 a.m., CST, approximately 250 persons arrived at Brown Chapel AME Church.

[REDACTED] advised that a press conference would be held regarding the Selma-Montgomery March at 11 a.m. at the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama.

At 12:10 p.m., this news conference terminated.

[REDACTED] California, advised that the three hundred people that would march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, had not been selected as of this time. A meeting would be held, according to [REDACTED] at 1 p.m. on that date at the Brown Chapel AME Church to make this decision. [REDACTED] also stated that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Reverend James Bevel; and Reverend Andrew Young, all of the SCLC staff, would hold a press conference at 5 p.m. on the night of March 20, 1965, and a final press conference would be held at 11 p.m. at the Brown Chapel AME Church.

[REDACTED] stated that a church service would be held at 7:30 a.m., March 21, 1965, at the Brown Chapel AME Church. Marchers would then organize at the church and embark on the proposed march at 9 a.m., CST. He furnished the following agenda for this march:

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

Sunday,
March 21, 1965

Leave Brown Chapel AME Church
9 a.m.; first stop is Watkins
Field approximately eleven
miles out of Selma; a mass
meeting to be held that night.

Monday,
March 22, 1965

Marchers will march approxi-
mately twelve miles to Steele's
Field.

Tuesday,
March 23, 1965

Demonstrators will march to
the Baptist Church located on
the North side of U. S. Highway
80 (exact mileage was not known
by Mesher).

Wednesday,
March 24, 1965

Demonstrators will march eight
miles to a point of encampment
not yet decided on; mass
meeting to be held that evening.

Thursday,
March 25, 1965

March at 9 a.m. to reach the
Capitol Building in Montgomery,
Alabama, by 12 noon. A rally
is scheduled at 1 p.m. on the
Capitol grounds and the demonstra-
tors will disperse at 3 p.m.

██████████ also advised that the communications center
for this march in Montgomery area is to be at the Dexter
Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery. Two telephones have
been installed in Selma, Alabama, for individuals seeking
information regarding the march. These numbers would be
872-4506 and 872-4485.

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At 1:05 p.m., March 20, 1965, ██████████
██████████ advised that the demonstrators contemplated
a march on that date to the St. Paul Episcopal Church,
Selma, Alabama. ██████████ said a service would be held at
this church at 1:30 p.m. and if not admitted to the
church, the service would be conducted in the street
directly in front of the church.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

At 1:20 p.m. a group of approximately two hundred individuals left the Brown Chapel AME Church and marched south on Sylvan Street. These individuals were confronted by Captain J. Wilson Baker, Director of Public Safety, approximately one block from the church. Captain Baker explained that he could not guarantee protection and for their own safety he advised them to disperse.

At 1:29 p.m. the group left the confrontation and returned to the Brown Chapel AME Church. As of 1:45 p.m. the group was congregated in front of the church singing freedom songs.

[REDACTED] advised that Gary Merrill, Hollywood actor, would be on the scene in Selma and would participate in the march on March 21, 1965. b7D

At 5:11 p.m., Bureau Agents observed a large quantity of foodstuffs and other supplies being stored in the basement of the First Baptist Church at the corner of Sylvan Street and Jeff Davis Avenue for the benefit of the marchers; however, the origin of these goods had not been established.

A mass meeting started at 7:30 p.m., CST, at the Brown Chapel AME Church with approximately 650 individuals in attendance. The meeting was very informal and no civil rights leaders were present. Three Negro clergymen and one white clergyman were the speakers. Plans for the march to Montgomery, Alabama, were discussed and the group sang freedom songs. The meeting ended at 11:20 p.m.

During the course of the evening an incident occurred wherein information was received at 8:19 p.m. that one [REDACTED] had been attacked near the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama. Records of the Good b7C

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
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Samaritan Hospital at Selma, Alabama, revealed [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] Massachusetts. He is a student at
the Boston College. He was treated at 9 p.m. and
released. He advised that he was attacked about
8:15 p.m. and described his assailants as two white
males.

It is to be noted in case entitled "HOSEA
WILLIAMS, ET AL., Plaintiffs, vs. HONORABLE GEORGE C.
WALLACE, as Governor of the State of Alabama, ET AL.,
Defendants," Civil Action No. 2181-N, that the plaintiffs
asked for a writ of injunction against the defendants
and submitted a proposed plan for march from Selma,
Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. The plan, as filed in
U. S. District Court, Montgomery, Alabama, is as follows:

"1. The march will commence on Friday, March 19,
1965 at 10:30 A.M. or any day thereafter provided that
Plaintiffs will provide at least 48 hours advance notice
of the march to Defendants, the United States, and the
Court.

"2. The number of persons marching will be as
follows:

"A. There will be no limitation on the
number of marchers within the cities of
Selma and Montgomery and along the 4-lane
portions of Route 80-East between Selma
and Montgomery.

"B. The number of marchers will not exceed 300
persons on the 2-lane portion of Route 80.

"3. The following are the approximate distances
to be covered each day:

"A. First day-march approximately 11 miles
stopping at a designated private field
with permission of owner which has already
been granted;

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

- "B. Second day-march approximately 11 miles stopping at a designated field with permission of the owner which already has been granted;
- "C. Third day-march approximately 17 miles stopping at a designated building and adjoining field with permission of owners which has already been granted;
- "D. Fourth day-march 9 miles to the western part of Montgomery stopping at an area tentatively selected and to be designated.
- "E. Fifth day-march from western part of Montgomery to the Capitol.
- "F. Large tents will be erected at the campsites by professionals. Meetings and song festivals may be held at campsites.

"4. Route of march in the City of Selma: Starting at Brown's Chapel A.M.E. Church on Sylvan Street proceeding south on Sylvan to Alabama, then West on Alabama to Broad (Highway 80-East), then South on Broad Street across Edmund Pettus Bridge along Highway 80-East to Montgomery. The march in the City will be conducted in the streets.

"5. Route in the City of Montgomery: Marchers will enter the City following Route 80 until it becomes Fairview Avenue and continue on Fairview to Oak Street turning north on Oak Street to Jeff Davis Avenue; then East on Jeff Davis to Holt Street; then North on Holt to Mobile Street; then on Mobile to Montgomery; then Northeast on Montgomery to Court Square then up Dexter Avenue to Capitol. The March in the city will be in the streets.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
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"6. On the highway, the marchers will proceed on shoulders of the road walking on the left side facing automobile traffic. They will march along road shoulders two abreast and employ single files at places where the shoulder is narrow and on bridges without sidewalks. The marchers will be organized in separate groups of approximately 50 persons (or less) and each group will be under the supervision of a designated group leader.

"7. The following supporting services will be provided:

- "A. Food;
- "B. Truck-borne washing and toilet facilities;
- "C. Litter and garbage pickup by truck along route and at campsites.
- "D. Ambulance and first aid service;
- "E. Transportation for return to Selma of those marchers in excess of the 300 (or fewer) persons who will continue on the march after the first day. Transportation will also be available for some persons who will join the group on the last day to complete march by entry into Montgomery.
- "F. Lines of communication among the marchers and leaders and certain supporting services will be established by walkie-talkie radios and other means.

"8. Liason will be established between designated leaders of the march and such state and local officials as the agencies concerned shall designate.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
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marching along U. S. Highway 80 from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama, as the proposed march filed by the Plaintiffs.

The order further indicated that the Defendants were restrained and enjoined from failing to provide police protection for the Plaintiffs and others who may join with them in their march.

During the morning of March 21, 1965, Bureau Agents observed the situation at the Brown Chapel AME Church and at the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama, where it was noted preparations were being made for the march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. Physical examinations were provided to a number of the individuals who wanted to participate in the march at the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama.

Information was received that all of the marchers leaving Selma, Alabama, were not to continue on the trip to Montgomery. Ten buses had been chartered to transport those not wishing to continue on to Montgomery from the camp site back to Selma, Alabama. The National Guard had been assigned supervision of loading, transporting, and unloading of marchers returning to Selma, Alabama.

CONFIDENTIAL
The march started at 12:46 p.m., CST, March 21, 1965, with approximately 2900 civil rights demonstrators participating at the origin. The march was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Reverend Douglas Reese; Reverend Ralph Abernathy, all of SCLC; John Robert Lewis, Chairman of SNCC; Reverend Richard Millard, Diocese Bishop of the California Episcopal Church; and Rabbi Abraham Hirsch of New York City. Cager Lee, grandfather of Jimmy Lee Jackson, Negro male, who was shot in the civil rights demonstration at Marion, Alabama, February 18, 1965, was also observed in the front ranks of the march.

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The marching line was approximately one-half mile long. The marchers were followed by military jeeps and four military trucks, all manned by military personnel.

The marchers stopped to allow news coverage to photograph the marchers immediately on the eastern side of the Edmund Pettus Bridge. Two Negro males participating in the march were carrying American and United Nations flags.

At 1:45 p.m. the civil rights demonstrators stopped for a "rest break" adjacent to the Flamingo Trailer Sales, approximately one and eight-tenths miles out of the Selma City Limits. Three large tents were observed being erected on Camp Site No. 1, approximately seven miles on the outskirts of Selma.

Numerous marchers were observed during the afternoon to drop out of the march. These marchers were picked up by private automobiles and rental trucks and transported back to the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama, where the march originated.

During the afternoon hours numerous cars were observed along the march route with anti-integration signs, some of which were as follows:

"Johnson Imported Beatniks to our City";
"No Trespassing";
"No Commies";
"No Niggers."

Other vehicles were observed with Confederate flags.

At 3:11 p.m., Bureau Agents at the Brown Chapel AME Church observed a lone white male arrive in the area on foot and walk into the Brown Chapel AME Church. This individual had been observed earlier on Highway 80 East hurling insults at the passing marchers. He was identified

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[REDACTED]

At 5:07 p.m. the marching group, numbering at this time between 1500 and 1800, entered Camp Site No. 1 approximately seven miles east of Selma, Alabama, off Route 80 East. There was no further activity at the tent site during the night.

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As of 8 p.m., CST, March 21, 1965, all of the marchers except three hundred who would continue the march to Montgomery were being removed from the camp site by buses. They were taken by buses and trucks to approximately four miles from Selma where they boarded a train that took them to Selma, Alabama, and where they would thereafter march to the Brown Chapel AME Church, Sylvan Street, and disperse from there.

The marchers were detained at Selma, Alabama, without incident at approximately 8:45 p.m. A short meeting was held at the Brown Chapel Church after their return to Selma. The crowd dispersed at approximately 9:45 p.m.

Racial demonstrators spent the night at Camp Site No. 1 approximately seven miles east of Selma, Alabama, off Highway 80 East.

At 5:42 a.m., March 22, 1965, the demonstrators started camp activity, food being brought in by truck.

At 8:04 a.m., the demonstrators formed eight abreast, and marched to Highway 80 East, where they turned en route to Montgomery, Alabama. Approximately three hundred to four hundred demonstrators made up this group, marching eight abreast in the west-bound lane of Highway 80 East. The east-bound lane remained open for traffic. The group was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Reverend Andrew Young; Reverend James Bevel; and Reverend Ralph Abernathy, all of SCLC; and James Lewis of SNCC. These leaders had spent the night at the

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camp site with the demonstrators.

As the group moved on to the highway, it was observed that 95 per cent of these individuals were young people in their late teens or early twenties. The group was 75 per cent Negro. A number of them were carrying American flags and United Nations flags. At the head of the column were an Avis Rental truck carrying newsmen, a truck being used as a medical unit, and also an ambulance and a large truck carrying a portable latrine.

At 8:47 a.m., March 20, 1965, this group took a "break" near the Southside High School on Highway 80 East.

As of 9:07 a.m., March 22, 1965, the group continued their march toward Montgomery, Alabama, eight abreast, on Highway 80 East. Their location at this time was nine and one-tenth miles east of Selma.

At 9:37 a.m. the column of marchers was joined by U. S. Army bomb demolition unit. This unit took a position at the head of the line.

Carloads and truckloads of civil rights workers from the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama, left the church periodically and joined the march and at 10:27 a.m., the march consisted of 451 civil rights workers plus an additional 150 civil rights workers in staff automobiles and trucks with about 100 newsmen covering the march.

At 10:55 a.m., civil rights workers stopped for a break. This break was taken immediately in front of a white residence occupied by one [redacted] at Tyler, Alabama. During this break, Reverend Andrew Young, SCLC staff, was observed giving instructions to the civil rights workers. Young stated when the march reached the two-lane highway approximately four and one-tenth miles from the rest point the marchers would be cut down to three hundred. The Negro marchers complained, stating they

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REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
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wanted to walk the entire distance and that if anyone was to be cut from the march, it should be the white people present, as this was "a Negro march." Reverend Young, however, disagreed for the first reason that the white people "mean protection for us," as the military and United States Government employees would give better protection with the white people present and further that the whites have been in the civil rights movement since the beginning and it would be unfair to delete them from the march.

It was also noted that Camp Site No. 2 was located approximately twenty-three miles from Selma, Alabama, at Steel's field. This particular piece of property is owned by Rosa Steele, a Negro female, and consists of approximately fifteen acres located on Highway 80 East.

At 11:30 a.m., the civil rights workers were preparing the site for the camp. The mobile health center donated by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union was also observed to be under construction on this site.

At 12:10 p.m., the civil rights marchers were approaching the two-lane pavement of Highway 80 East. The civil rights demonstrators were some thirteen miles east of Selma, Alabama, near the Dallas County Road 19. The group continued to be led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Reverend Ralph Abernathy. Also in the front ranks of this march were Reverend Andrew Young and two unidentified white ministers. Major General Carl C. Turner was observed walking near the head of the column of marchers.

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At 12:45 p.m., Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., completed a press conference held during the time that the racial demonstrators were taking rest breaks. He said, "The finding of six bombs (recently) in Birmingham, Alabama, is a ghastly manifestation of force in Alabama. Alabama has developed into an island of terror. Violence is aided and abetted by officers in Alabama." King was also heard to state that on Thursday, March 25, 1965, at noon on the Capitol grounds at Montgomery, Alabama, a milestone in democracy will be reached.

At 1:46 p.m., it was observed that racial demonstrators were lined up, three abreast, on the left lane of Highway 80 East facing traffic. The civil rights vehicles accompanying the march were using the right lane of Highway 80 East.

At 2:03 p.m. the march was temporarily halted at the Old Creek Bridge to direct traffic, which ultimately resulted in thirty-one cars being immobile.

At 2:18 p.m. a detachment of Military Police (MP) conducted a "head count" of the marchers. It was determined that at that time there were 308 civil rights marchers and of this number 22 were white.

At 5:36 p.m., CST, the head of the column of racial demonstrators arrived at Camp Site No. 2.

At 5:40 p.m., all of the marchers in the civil rights demonstration were at the camp site.

There was no mass meeting held at the camp site on the night of March 22, 1965.

[REDACTED] advised that Camp Site No. 3 was to be at the 32-mile mark, making it eleven miles that the marchers would march on March 23, 1965. The camp site would be a pasture on

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REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
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the property owned by A. S. Gaston, a wealthy motel owner, Birmingham, Alabama.

It was learned through observation that 250 of the marchers were treated on March 22, 1965, by doctors on the scene for chapped lips, blisters, and other minor irritations.

It was learned from [redacted] that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., left the camp site early on the night of March 22, 1965, for a policy meeting in Selma, Alabama, at the home of [redacted] Selma, Alabama. Dr. King left the [redacted] home later on the evening of March 22, 1965, and spent the night at the camp site. He was scheduled to fly to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend a testimonial dinner and would return on March 24, 1965.

The racial demonstration marchers got under way at 8:23 a.m., CST, March 23, 1965. Reverend Andrew Young, SCLC Staff, was leading the march in the absence of Dr. King. Other notables in the march were as follow:

John Robert Lewis, Chairman, SNCC;
James Orange, SNCC;
George Fowler, Chairman, New York State Commission on Human Rights;
Theodore Gill, San Francisco Theological Seminary;
Dr. J. Alfred Cannon, Professor of Psychology, University of Los Angeles Medical School;
Robert Gist, Screen Directors Guild, Hollywood, California;
Jeremiah Gutman, Lawyers Constitution Defense Committee;
Reverend Rodney Shaw, Economic Life Board, Christian Social Conference, Methodist Church;
Henry D. Ginigini, Special Assistant to Senator Dan Inoyi.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
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At 9:35 a.m., March 23, 1965, the marchers took their first break at a point near a dirt road, twenty-five miles from Selma, Alabama.

At 9:37 a.m., Reverend James Bevel, SCLC, joined the march.

[REDACTED]

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At 10 a.m., March 23, 1965, the marchers continued their march toward Montgomery in a heavy down-pour of rain. Reverend Andrew Young made a request of military authorities to camp the night of March 23, 1965, on Highway 80 East, the reason for the request being that the extremely heavy rain had made a quagmire out of Camp Site No. 3.

By individual count of 11:12 a.m., March 23, 1965, there were 291 civil rights workers actively engaged in this march.

At 11:31 a.m., the marchers stopped near Lowndesboro, Alabama, for a rest break.

The marchers stopped for the noonday lunch at 12:08 p.m., at a point twenty-nine and four tenths miles east of Selma, Alabama, on Highway 80 East.

At 12:30 p.m., Acting Assistant Attorney General John Doar, advised that the marchers would maintain Camp Site No. 3 as previously scheduled and would not camp directly on Highway 80 East.

REGISTRARS OF VCTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

At 2:11 p.m., the civil rights marchers turned into Camp Site No. 3. The camp site is located at the intersection of a dirt road and Highway 80 East, thirty-two and seven tenths miles east of Selma, Alabama. Due to the extreme heavy rainfall during the day, this camp site was a "sea of mud."

[REDACTED] advised that there would be no planned activity for the night of March 23, 1965, at Camp Site No. 3. He said there would be a community sing, this being done in an effort to "keep the marchers' spirit up."

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[REDACTED] advised that Camp Site No. 4 for the evening of March 24, 1965, would be on the back part of St. Jude Complex, in St. Jude, Alabama. This area is encircled by a cyclone fence.

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During the evening hours of March 23, 1965, there was noted a meeting of leaders at the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama, to discuss details regarding the march.

At approximately 7:00 p.m., approximately three hundred people appeared outside the Brown Chapel AME Church; this group sang songs and started to disperse at about 10:30 p.m.

There was an incident noted at 10:05 p.m., when two white males, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] upon interview stated he had dropped by the Brown Chapel AME Church on his way home merely out of curiosity. A sign on the front of his truck reading "Stand up for Wallace" caused a verbal exchange between himself and several Negroes standing in front of the church. [REDACTED] "lost

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REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

his temper" and got out of his truck. Before he could say anything or take any action, he was quickly arrested by the Selma Police Department. [redacted] admitted he was a former member of the Ku Klux Klan but claims to have been inactive for the past five or six years.

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On March 24, 1965, at 6:48 a.m., the civil rights marchers moved out of Camp Site No. 3 on to Highway 80 East en route to Montgomery, Alabama.

At 7:13 a.m., CST, March 24, 1965, Bureau Agents observing in the area of the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama, observed individuals in cars and buses leaving this vicinity en route to the march.

[redacted] advised that the activity in Montgomery and Selma, Alabama, would continue and he expected that approximately five thousand individuals would join the march from Selma, Alabama, during March 24, 1965, and March 25, 1965. [redacted] also stated that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was expected to join the march prior to noon March 24, 1965. He mentioned the civil rights workers planned to continue to build up this march and that mass meetings would be held in Selma, Alabama, until legislation was passed regarding the voter registration irregularities.

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At 8:51 a.m., Robert [redacted] who stated he was presently acting [redacted] between the marchers executive committee and [redacted] with the march, claimed he drove into a Gulf Station on Highway 80 East and after identifying himself as a civil rights worker was refused service. He also inquired as to the station owner's name and identity but was ordered off the private property. [redacted] stated the owner of the service station then grabbed his sunglasses, knocked them to the floor of the car, and "scratched my nose." While attempting to retrieve the sunglasses, [redacted] claims he was struck twice on the forehead by the owner of the gas station. The blows were struck with the fist.

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REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

The racial demonstrators continued their march to Montgomery, Alabama, from Selma, Alabama. At 9:25 a.m. [REDACTED], dressed in an American Legion uniform, joined the march. He is reportedly from Huntington, West Virginia. b7c

At 9:28 a.m., March 24, 1965, forty-four students, accompanied by other individuals from Newark State College, Union, New Jersey, arrived at the Brown Chapel AME Church and announced their plans to join the march. Travel to Selma was by bus. H

Information was received that Harry Belafonte, at the request of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was leading a delegation of performing musical and literary artists to Montgomery, Alabama, arriving at 11:32 a.m., March 24, 1965, and Leonard Bernstein, James Baldwin, Julie Belafonte, Shellie Winters, and others, would also arrive in Montgomery on the evening of March 24, 1965, and proceed to St. Jude Complex that evening to meet Dr. Martin Luther King's march into Montgomery. H

At 10:25 a.m., the civil rights demonstrators reached a point near Dannelly Field approach lights, which is forty and three-tenths miles from Selma, Alabama, on Route 80 East. Actors Cary Merrill and Purnell Roberts were observed in the march line, along with folk singer Pete Seeger. At this time there were 840 civil rights marchers engaged in the march.

At 11:16 a.m., the marchers took a rest break near the Alabama National Guard Base, which is located forty-one and seven-tenths miles from Selma, Alabama. The marching group at that time numbered 1100 individuals.

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At this break, Dr. Martin Luther King joined the marchers and immediately held a press conference. Nothing of significance was learned from this press conference with the exception of the theme song of civil rights workers has been changed from "We Shall Overcome" to "We Have Overcome."

It was determined through contact with transportation media at Montgomery, Alabama, that approximately 3,679 individuals would join the march in Montgomery.

[REDACTED] advised he estimates 20,000 participants at the completion of the march from Selma to Montgomery. He had no basis for this figure and this figure is merely an estimate. Staff leaders of SCLC have set a target of 10,000 participants that will actually march to the State Capitol at Montgomery, Alabama. The march resumed at 12:45 p.m., after the lunch break across from Dannelly Field, Montgomery, Alabama. The march was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., his wife; Tony Perkins, his wife; and Tony Bennett.

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At 1:30 p.m., heavy showers drenched the marchers. The group was estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500 at that time; some were carrying American flags and others were carrying flags of states they represent.

At 2:55 p.m., the marchers commenced entering the camp site, located near St. Jude's Church, Montgomery, Alabama.

The march terminated at 3:14 p.m. Plans for the night included a speech by Dr. Martin Luther King, singing, and entertainment by Bobby Darin, Dick Gregory, Harry Belafonte, Peter, Paul and Mary, and others.

As of 4 p.m., March 24, 1965, no incidents had occurred.

There were no demonstrations at Selma, Alabama, on March 24, 1965.

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VOTING DISCRIMINATION

AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

A mass meeting of Negro demonstrators was held at the Beulah Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, on the night of March 18, 1965, which ended at 10:30 PM. No incidents were observed and no arrests were made.

During the morning of March 19, 1965, no activities were observed at Montgomery in connection with instant matter.

At 4:00 PM, March 19, 1965, 68 pickets, mostly Negroes, marched to the State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama, carrying signs. State Troopers at the Capitol refused to allow the pickets to walk on the sidewalks in front of the Capitol. The group marched completely around the block of the Capitol grounds led by [REDACTED] b7c

At 5:20 PM, 40 pickets from this group were ordered by Captain K. W. Jones, Montgomery Police Department, to disperse. When they failed to disperse after three minutes, the pickets were arrested by the Montgomery Police Department.

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, advised that [REDACTED] obtained a parade permit valid during the hours of 1:00 PM - 6:00 PM, March 20, 1965, for Organization for Better Government in Alabama to stage a parade from Crampton Ball Park parking lot to the western most boundary of Lee Street, which is the front of the United States Post Office. b7c b7D

On March 20, 1965, at 1:30 PM, a group of white people known as the Organization for Better Government in Alabama commenced a march from the Crampton Ball Park area to the Post Office Building, Montgomery, Alabama. Police on the scene estimated 200 individuals marched in an orderly fashion to their destination, arriving 1:55 PM and carrying posters urging segregation. The group was headed by Fred Braswell and Robert McCormick. A talk was

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
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made to the group by McCormick. The group dispersed at 2:30 PM at the request of leaders with no incidents occurring. No violence was advocated.

Literature announcing a public meeting of the American States Rights Parties, (a characterization of which is attached hereto in the Appendix), in the Civic Room of the Whitley Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama, at 8 PM, March 20, 1965, was passed out to the crowd. The pamphlets stated the meeting was being sponsored by the Alabama States Rights Parties, Post Office Box 8399 Ensley Station, Birmingham, Alabama, and would deal with with the proposed march of whites from Montgomery to Selma, Alabama, on March 21, 1965. The literature listed James P. McDaniel as National Chairman and Jetty Dutton as Information Director.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

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[REDACTED]

b7c
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At 9:45 AM, March 21, 1965, it was observed that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of Atlanta, Georgia, departed from the center of Chester's Cafe, 3500 Mobile Highway, Montgomery, Alabama, with the express purpose of walking to Selma, Alabama. Both were dressed in white shirts, black britches, black shoes, wearing armbands with "Thunderbolt" insignia and carrying bedrolls. Their expressed intention was walking to Selma, Alabama in two days. [REDACTED] was carrying a sign inscribed on one side, "The American States Rights Party - Keep America White", and on the other side inscribed, "Race Mixing is Communist". [REDACTED] carried a sign inscribed on one side, "Keep America White", and on the other side inscribed, "Mixing is not Christian".

b7c

[REDACTED]

At 11:05 AM, Bureau Agents observed Alabama State Troopers stop and thereafter arrest [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] near Dannelly Field, Montgomery Municipal Airport, at a point four miles from the beginning of their walk. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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File: 31-110.
It was observed that a klan motorcade led by Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, United Klans of America, in Car #1, and Bob Creel, Grand Dragon of Alabama in Car #2, consisting of 240 people in 83 cars decorated with Confederate flags, departed Patterson Field, Madison Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama, at 2:40 PM, March 21, 1965. Most of the cars were occupied by family groups, well dressed. A few old cars were occupied by men dressed in overalls. Lead cars were carrying signs such as "Voting Rights - Yes; Special Attention - No". "Be A Man - Join the Klan", "Your KKK Chief".

J. B. Stoner, an attorney from Atlanta, Georgia, who presents himself at racially incited areas, was present in the parade.

b7d

The 83-car motorcade of the United Klans of America, rather than disband in the court square at Montgomery, continued on past the court square and in the same motorcade proceeded to the City Limits of Prattville, Alabama, where members got out of their cars. They took the Confederate flags off the cars and disbanded completely, going away in different directions. No speech was made at the disbanding spot. The entire group was disbanded at 3:32 PM, March 21, 1965.

There were no civil rights demonstrations observed in Montgomery, Alabama, on March 21, 1965.

At 11:55 AM, March 21, 1965, [REDACTED] telephonically advised that a parade permit request was received by the Montgomery City Commission from Director Bobby Shelton, signed by F. M. Vann,

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dated March 20, 1965, representing the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. The reason for the parade was listed as "protest the order issued by the Federal Courts allowing a five-day demonstration march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama, by the Negro demonstrators." [REDACTED] advised that the City Commission had on March 21, 1965, issued a permit authorizing a parade beginning at 2:00 PM.

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Boundaries were set forth and all were ordered to conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and no one in the parade would be allowed to wear masks. The permit expired at 6:00 PM, that date. From observation by Bureau Agents on March 21, 1965, this parade did not take place.

During the morning hours of March 22, 1965, no demonstrations were observed in Montgomery, Alabama.

Five individuals left the Watts Street Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, 3:50 PM, March 22, 1965, en route to [REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, carrying posters to picket the store because one [REDACTED] was reportedly a member of the [REDACTED].

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They arrived at 4:05 PM. There was police coverage at the scene.

Fourteen individuals, four of whom were Negroes, departed the same church at approximately 4:00 PM en route to the State Capitol to picket. Both groups were organized by [REDACTED] who did not participate in either of the demonstrations. This latter group arrived at the State Capitol at 4:30 PM and were met by State Troopers on the sidewalk in front of the Capitol. Members of the Montgomery Police Department were also at the scene led by Captain K. W. Jones. Alabama State Troopers denied the group access to the sidewalks in front of the Capitol and the group commenced to march in a circle in the street in front of the Capitol. At 4:45 PM, six individuals of the group in front of the Capitol left the area and moved to a nearby State Department of Public

b7c

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Safety Building. The remainder of the group in front of the Capitol were then advised by Captain Jones that they were blocking traffic and were given two minutes to disperse. Two additional members of the group then left and joined the other group in front of the State Department of Public Safety Building. The group composed of six members then sat in the street in front of the Capitol. At 4:50 PM these six were placed under arrest by Captain Jones. Those arrested entered the police van at the scene voluntarily with no incidents involved, and no attempt was made to arrest the group in front of the State Department of Public Safety Building. This group dispersed from the area at 5:20 PM with no arrests made and no incidents occurring.

The group at [REDACTED] dispersed voluntarily at 5:15 PM with no arrests made and no incidents occurring. b7c

No demonstrations were observed during the morning of March 23, 1965.

At 3.00 PM, March 23, 1965, twelve individuals carrying posters left the area of the Ben Moore Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama, and marched to the State Capitol Building, arriving at approximately 3:10 PM. The group was organized by [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] who did not participate in the march. The group was met by State Troopers who denied them access to the sidewalk in front of the Capitol. Montgomery Police Department officers were also on the scene. The group formed in an oval in the street in front of the Capitol and commenced a picket march. Captain McGee, Montgomery Police Department, ordered the group to disperse. All but one marched away and walked over to the Alabama Department of Public Safety Building located near the Capitol, where they remained for a brief period of time. They then marched in the street completely around the Capitol block and voluntarily left the area at 3:30 PM.

The lone picket remaining in the street in front of the State Capitol Building was ordered to leave by

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Captain McGee but immediately lay down in the street. He was placed under arrest at 3:18 PM by Captain McGee and was bodily removed from the street by police officers and placed in a police car and taken to jail.

At 5:30 PM, March 23, 1965, a "Youth Street Meeting" commenced, being held in front of the Montgomery Improvement Association Building, Dorsey Street, Montgomery, Alabama, which organization is cooperating with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Program in connection with the march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery. The Montgomery Police Department permitted the street to be blocked off until 7:00 PM, March 23, 1965, at which time the meeting was scheduled to disperse. Members of the Montgomery Police Department were affording traffic supervision. The meeting did disperse at 7:00 PM.

Approximately 300 persons met at the Beulah Baptist Church at 8:00 PM, March 23, 1965, for the purpose of creating enthusiasm for the Selma-Montgomery march into Montgomery March 24, 1965. The meeting concluded at 10:50 PM without incident.

During the morning hours of March 24, 1965, there were no organized demonstrations in Montgomery, Alabama.

At 2:55 PM, March 24, 1965, the Selma-Montgomery marchers commenced entering the campsite located in the rear of St. Jude Church, Montgomery, Alabama. The march terminated at 3:14 PM, March 24, 1965. Plans for the night included speeches by Martin Luther King, singing and entertainment by Bobby Darin, Dick Gregory, Harry Belafonte, Peter, Paul and Mary, and others. As of 4:00 PM no incidents had occurred.

A parade permit was issued March 24, 1965, to Fred Brassell, Organization for Better Government in Alabama, for parade from the Court Square to the State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama, commencing at 2:30 PM, March 24, 1965. The parade actually commenced at 4:15 PM with only nine participating, all white. The group was led by

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J. B. Stoner, an attorney, and Fred Brassell A police escort was on the scene. The group arrived at the State Capitol at 4:35 PM. At approximately the same time five pickets organized by [REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED] composed of three Negroes and two whites, arrived at the State Capitol. Stoner and Brassell made speeches to their group while the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee pickets marched in the street nearby. The Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee pickets dispersed at 5:00 PM at the request of the Montgomery Police Department. The Organization for Better Government in Alabama group dispersed at 5:10 PM with no arrests or incidents occurring.

During the evening and the night of March 24, 1965, approximately 10,000 individuals assembled at St. Jude Complex, Alabama, for the program climaxing the Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, march. The muddy condition and large concentration of individuals and the influx of spectators to the march created a considerable amount of confusion at St. Jude Complex, however, the evening's program was rated by the organizers as successful.

During the early morning hours of March 25, 1965, individuals who were camped in the field and parade participants from Montgomery itself began to gather in little clusters and by march time the numbers had grown to substantial proportions. At approximately 10:10 AM, one hour and ten minutes behind schedule, the marchers began to move out onto the parade route. It required one hour and 40 minutes to pass a starting point and a head count tallied approximately 12,000 marchers.

No unusual circumstances developed during the preparations for the march except for the interruption by the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office who served papers on Martin Luther King, Ralph Abernathy, John Robert Lewis, and others, which arose out of civil suits filed in Dallas County Court in Selma, Alabama. The suit was filed by the City of Selma and the Selma Bus Lines.

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Andrew Young furnished the following information concerning the program to be held at the Capitol steps in Montgomery following the arrival of the parade during the afternoon of March 25, 1965:

- 11:30 AM - Entertainment
- 12:30 PM - Presentation of Marchers. Introduction of March Chairman by Andrew Young
- 12:40 PM - Remarks by the Reverend Ralph Abernathy
- 12:45 PM - Invocation by Dr. Theodore Gill
- 12:50 PM - Reading from Old Testament
- 12:55 PM - Reading from New Testament
- 1:00 PM - Greetings from Hosea Williams, March Director
- 1:10 PM - Report from Tuscaloosa from Reverend T. Y. Rogers
- 1:15 PM - Report from Marion from Albert Turner
- 1:20 PM - Report from Birmingham by Dr. Fred L. Shuttleworth
- 1:25 PM - Report from Selma by Reverend Frederick S. Reese, Chairman, Dallas County Voters League
- 1:30 PM - Response of the Movement, Reverend James Bevel
- 1:40 PM - The World Looks at Alabama by Ralph Bunche
- 1:45 PM - Petition to Governor Wallace, Reverend Andrew Young
- 1:50 PM - Expression of Support, Dr. A Phillip Randolph, American Federation of Labor

RE: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
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Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkinson,
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People; James Farmer, Congress
of Racial Equality; John Lewis, Students
Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; John Robert Lewis,
Whitney J. Young, National Urban League

115
2:30 PM - Address by Reverend Martin Luther King,
Jr.

As the march proceeded at approximately 12:18 PM, pamphlets were dropped out of the windows of a building on Montgomery Street at Lee Street. The pamphlets contained a picture of Martin Luther King seated in what purports to be a classroom in a communist school. It actually depicts him attending class at Highlander Folk School at Mott Eagle.

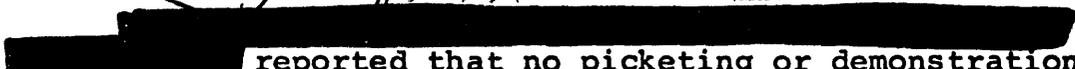
The head of the march reached the square in front of the Capitol at 12:40 PM. It was estimated that it would take approximately one hour and 40 minutes for the remainder of the marchers to assemble in the square before the program could begin.

The march program in front of the State Capitol commenced at 1:35 PM, March 25, 1965, and lasted until approximately 4:10 PM. The crowd dispersed generally at the conclusion in all directions at the request of Reverend Abernathy, who served as master of ceremonies.

Following the dispersal of the demonstrators upon completion of the rally, the 20 delegates designated to contact Governor George Wallace attempted to go to his office at the Capitol Building. They were denied access to the premises by State Officers who were assembled on the steps and advised that it would be necessary for them to have permission before they could enter the Capitol Building. The group departed the premises shortly after this; however, they were advised that they would be permitted to enter the building, and they returned. Upon arriving at the Governor's Office, they were informed that the Governor's Offices were closed and he would not receive

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them on March 25, 1965. The delegates advised they would return as often as necessary in order to convey their message to the Governor.

 reported that no picketing or demonstrations were planned in the Montgomery area but that picketing in front of the State Capitol would resume March 26, 1965, and continue until they are allowed in the Capitol.

ANDREW YOUNG advised that MARTIN LUTHER KING would be leaving Montgomery shortly after the demonstration and would fly back to Atlanta, Georgia, on the night of March 25, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County,
Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a
corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia,
under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of
America, Inc.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

1

ALABAMA STATES RIGHTS PARTY (ASRP)

Originally formed in 1961 as a Montgomery, Alabama, Chapter of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), the ASRP became independent from the NSRP and separately incorporated under the laws of Alabama in June, 1963, after a basic policy disagreement with NSRP leaders, particularly EDWARD R. FIELDS of Birmingham, Alabama. The stated purpose of the ASRP is to "re-establish States Sovereignty" and "resist communism and racial amalgamation" and to function as a political party. (Source 1).

ROBERT M. SHELTON, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA) addressed a public rally of ASRP, August 5, 1963. (Source 1).

A characterization of the UKA is attached.

The members of ASRP have not been all identified, but it is estimated that of the active personnel of ASRP, a large majority are present or recent members of UKA. (Source 2).

APPENDIX

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(NSRP)

[REDACTED]

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An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party, to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP), reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

[REDACTED]

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Issue Number 19, dated June 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue Number 54, dated November 1963, "The Thunderbolt," reflects the mailing address of the NSRP is still Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

[REDACTED]

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"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
March 26, 1965

Title REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
 DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
 VOTING DISCRIMINATION

 REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA
 VOTING DISCRIMINATION

Character CIVIL RIGHTS; ELECTION LAWS

Reference Memorandum prepared at Mobile,
Alabama, dated March 26, 1965, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication
have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to
be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 4/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Birmingham (157-920) (P)
SUBJECT: MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
March 21 - 25, 1965
CR; EL

Enclosed herewith is original and seven copies of letterhead memorandum concerning [redacted]

Two copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Mobile.

SA(A) [redacted] interviewed [redacted] in the Birmingham Office on April 1, 1965.

[redacted] Birmingham, telephone [redacted] had called United States Attorney MACON L. WEAVER, at Birmingham, on March 31, 1965, concerning [redacted] who had participated in the last day in the Selma to Montgomery march. She alleged to United States Attorney WEAVER that [redacted] had been receiving threatening telephone calls. She further alleged that the [redacted] where [redacted] attended had told him that he was in no position to protect him, and that he would just as well that he quit school.

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Enc
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3-Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE REC-3 44-28544-375
2-Mobile (Enc. 8) 1cc of LHM to CRD
2-Birmingham: 4-13-65-6-94-F
EC. WIP? b7c 1cc of LHM to H-2, EX-102
ONI, OSI, Luf
12-14-4-13-65.

APR 5 1965

85
Approved: EJI Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per b7c

BH 157-920

[redacted] was contacted telephonically by SA [redacted] and she said that she had not been able to locate [redacted] on that date, but that she would continue trying, since he is not staying at home with his parents, and have him come in for interview. Shortly thereafter, on March 31, 1965, [redacted] telephoned SA [redacted] and stated he would appear at the Birmingham Office on the next date in order to furnish information that he has.

Inasmuch as the information available indicates that [redacted] is receiving the taunts and cat calls from fellow school mates, who perhaps are making it miserable for him through threats to "get him", this is construed to be a matter of police protection. Furthermore, through interview with [redacted] it is shown that he has not been denied the right to go to school, and furthermore the Principal is working out something whereby his education will be continued. It was suggested that [redacted] should return to his parents, and that they work together with the school principal in order to effect a satisfactory arrangement for his return to school. b7c b7D

[redacted] Homewood, Alabama, Police Department, was notified on April 1, 1965, of the fact that [redacted] has an art studio in Homewood, and of implied threats to "get [redacted]" [redacted] at Fairfield, Alabama, [redacted] was not available on April 1, but was contacted on April 2, 1965, concerning this matter. He said he was already aware of it, but the information was discussed with him, so that he was fully aware of the situation. He said that [redacted] had already reported to a detective of his department that he wanted someone to watch his parents' home, although he would not be there.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the INTC, ONI, and OSI, Birmingham.

No further action is being taken by Birmingham.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1400 - 2121 Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

April 3, 1965

RE: MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
March 21 - 25, 1965

RE: [REDACTED]

at Fairfield, Ala.

[REDACTED] residence address
[REDACTED] Fairfield, Alabama, telephone [REDACTED]
appeared at the Birmingham Office on April 1, 1965. He
stated that the previous week, Wednesday, March 24, 1965,
he dropped out of [REDACTED] where he is a
student, without permission, and went to Montgomery, Alabama,
to participate in the Selma to Montgomery march. He said
he was trying to find a way to go to Montgomery, and someone
got him in touch with three faculty members at Miles College
in Birmingham. They are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] They were going to Montgomery to participate in the
march also. He rode with these three faculty members, and
the four of them stayed at a hotel in Montgomery Wednesday
night, and Thursday, March 25, 1965, participated in the
march. On Thursday after the march, they left and came back
to Birmingham, and he arrived home about 9:30 P.M. On Friday,
March 26, 1965, he did not return to school, claiming he did
not feel like going.

He stated that Wednesday afternoon, March 24,
1965, the word was out in school that he was going to
participate in the march.

On Saturday afternoon, March 27, 1965, a girl
made a telephone call to his home and asked for him, but
he was not there, and the girl talked to [REDACTED] mother.
She told his mother that [REDACTED] had better watch out, that
he was going to get himself in trouble and might be killed,
that the Ku Klux Klan was after him. [REDACTED] stated that
he thinks Ku Klux Klan was added just to spice it up; that
there was no Ku Klux Klan connection; and that the girl who
called was giving him a warning that there must be some talk
of trying to hurt him because of his participation in the
march. The identity of the girl caller was not known to
[REDACTED] mother.

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44-25544-375
ENCLOSURE

RE: [REDACTED]

He stated that his mother called the Fairfield Police Department, and then a [REDACTED] called [REDACTED]. The Detective wanted him to come by the Police Department on Monday, March 29, 1965, after school.

[REDACTED] stated that he did go to school on Monday, and the first period he noticed looks and stares at him. Nothing was noticable during the second period, but during the third period, a group of boys asked him if he went and participated in the march, and [REDACTED] told them he did not think it was any of their business. One of the boys then said twice, "There is going to be trouble."

Another boy threw something in the air to attract [REDACTED] attention, and then stated that he and another boy were going to beat him up.

Later in the day, Monday, he went to the Principal's Office, the Principal having sent for him, and the Principal, who is [REDACTED], told [REDACTED] he was going to suspend him for leaving school the previous week without permission, that this is the regular procedure of discipline followed at that school. At this time, he and the Principal talked together, and both agreed that they could not go through with the atmosphere that then existed in that school because of [REDACTED] participation in the march, and then [REDACTED] went on home.

He stated that on Wednesday, March 31, 1965, he learned that his best girl friend, [REDACTED] is being blackballed or ostracized, that she is getting nasty notes from others in the school, juvenile in nature, and some of which have KKK written on them.

He stated that he had been dating [REDACTED] and that she went to her locker at school and found KKK written all over her books.

He stated that two boys went to [REDACTED] house, March 31, 1965, and told her to leave him alone or she would be in trouble. He identified the two as [REDACTED] and his brother, [REDACTED] told her when he found [REDACTED] there would be no words said, he would try to kill him. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] is "hot headed" and goes out of his way to do things as if it is his job.

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RE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and his friend, [REDACTED] are supposed to be watching [REDACTED] studio in Homewood, Alabama. [REDACTED] stated that he had an artist's studio in Homewood, where he does painting. He is sharing the studio with [REDACTED]. She is a professional painter. The studio is located at [REDACTED] Homewood, Alabama, upstairs.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] is dating [REDACTED] and he is "playing it up", trying to be very big.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] know where his studio is in Homewood, as they had visited it several weeks ago, under friendly conditions.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] called him on March 31, 1965, to say that he will employ a tutor for [REDACTED] and allow him to graduate, but stated that he needed a note from his doctor saying that it would be emotionally bad for him to continue in school under the circumstances. He stated that upon leaving the Birmingham Office, he was proceeding to the principal's office the afternoon of April 1, 1965.

He advised that on Monday night, March 29, 1965, he called the Fairfield Police Department, and asked them to watch his parents' house. [REDACTED] is the person with whom he talked, and [REDACTED] asked him what it was all about. [REDACTED] told him that the students at school think he is "a Negro lover." [REDACTED] asked him, "Are you?" [REDACTED] answered, "Yes." [REDACTED] stated that it seemed the attitude of [REDACTED] changed after he told him this. [REDACTED] of the Homewood, Alabama, Police Department was telephoned in the presence of [REDACTED], and told of the possibility of trouble makers or someone trying to assault or hurt [REDACTED] at or near the studio at the above address in Homewood. He was furnished a description of [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] of the Fairfield Police Department was also furnished the information, although he stated he had already been informed and was aware of the situation.

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RE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that his father has been rough on all the children, and that his attitude has been one of trying to keep the children out of school, it seemed; that his father did not seem to understand him. He stated, though, that he would consider going back to his parents and working with them and the school principal the problem of his continuing education and graduation from high school, which would be in seven weeks.

[REDACTED] U. S. Army Intelligence Corps, Birmingham, Alabama, was advised on April 1, 1965, at 5:31 P.M., information concerning the above.

The following is a description of [REDACTED] obtained through observation and questioning:

Name:
Age:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Race:
Sex:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:

Eyes:
Relatives:
Parents:

Sister:

[REDACTED]

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b7D

RE: [REDACTED]

Brother:

[REDACTED]

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b7D

Sister:

[REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

231

FBI

Date: 4/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580)

RE: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 3/21/65
MARCH, 1965

ReBUairtel to Atlanta and other offices, 3/24/65.

Through contact with sources mentioned in referenced airtel to Atlanta and public sources no individuals with subversive backgrounds known to have traveled from Oregon to Alabama during March, 1965, for demonstration and similar activities. No further communication being submitted in connection with instant matter.

3-Bureau
1-Mobile
1-Portland

(5)
b7c

44-28544-
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 14 1965

APR 12 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-900

April 20, 1965

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - [REDACTED]

b7c

Honorable Marvin Watson
 Special Assistant to the President
 The White House
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Enclosed is a memorandum relating to an inquiry received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Congressman William L. Dickinson which may be of interest to the President.

The Attorney General has been advised of the inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

*March From Selma to Montgomery
 Alabama, 3-21-65*

Enclosure

b7c

(10)

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

60 APR 26 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI

*Apr 21 5 02 PM '65
 Belmont 4-21-65
 Michael Step 11-5/65*

PS

Adm'tk

REC-44

EX-102

44-28544-376

19 APR 21 1965

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 20 1965
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI MOBILE

10-06AM CST URGENT 4/20/65 MCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /44-1240/

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH TWENTYONE DASH TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFIVE.

REMOTEL APRIL NINETEEN INSTANT.

b7D

CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED

TODAY HE WAS IN CONTACT WITH OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. DICKINSSON IN MONTGOMERY, ALA. AND THAT A JIM THRUST OF THIS OFFICE ADVISED HIM THAT CONGRESSMAN DICKINSON HAS REQUESTED TIME TO SPEAK ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE ON APRIL TWENTYSEVEN NEXT RATHER THAN TODAY, AT WHICH TIME DICKINSON WILL SPEAK FURTHER ON THIS MATTER AND EXHIBIT PHOTOS TAKEN ON THE MARCH WHICH ALLEGEDLY INCLUDE ACTS OF FORNICATION. THRUSH FURTHER ADVISED THAT A QUOTE "CLEANED UP" UNQUOTE MOVIE WILL BE SHOWN TONIGHT IN MONTGOMERY IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AUDITORIUM AT SEVEN PM OF THE CAMP SITES, WHICH APPARENTLY SHOWS EVIDENCE OF IMMORAL ACTIVITY ON THE MARCH.

THIS MATTER WILL BE FOLLOWED AND THE BUREAU ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS.

END

WA BMS
CC-MR. ROSEN
FBI WASH DC

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

W/ [Handwritten initials]
b7C

APR 21 11 15 AM '65

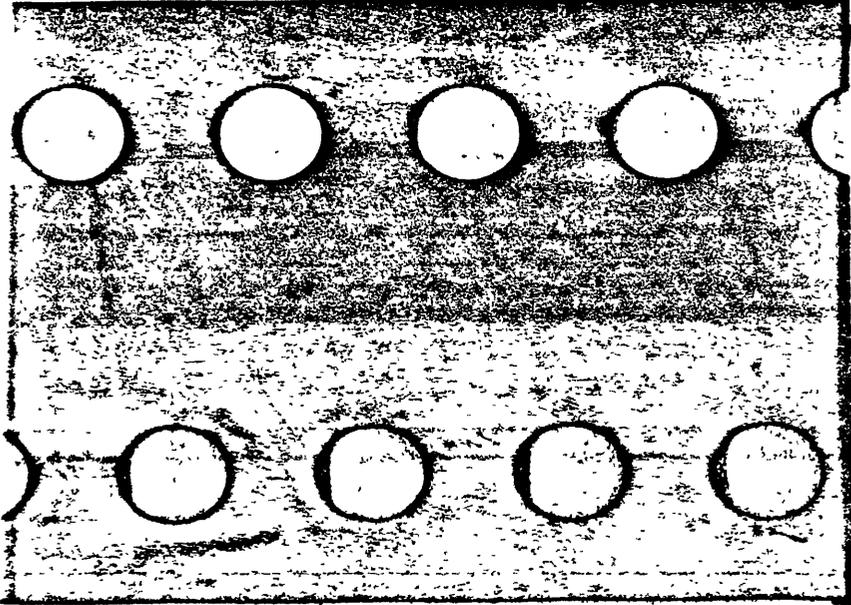
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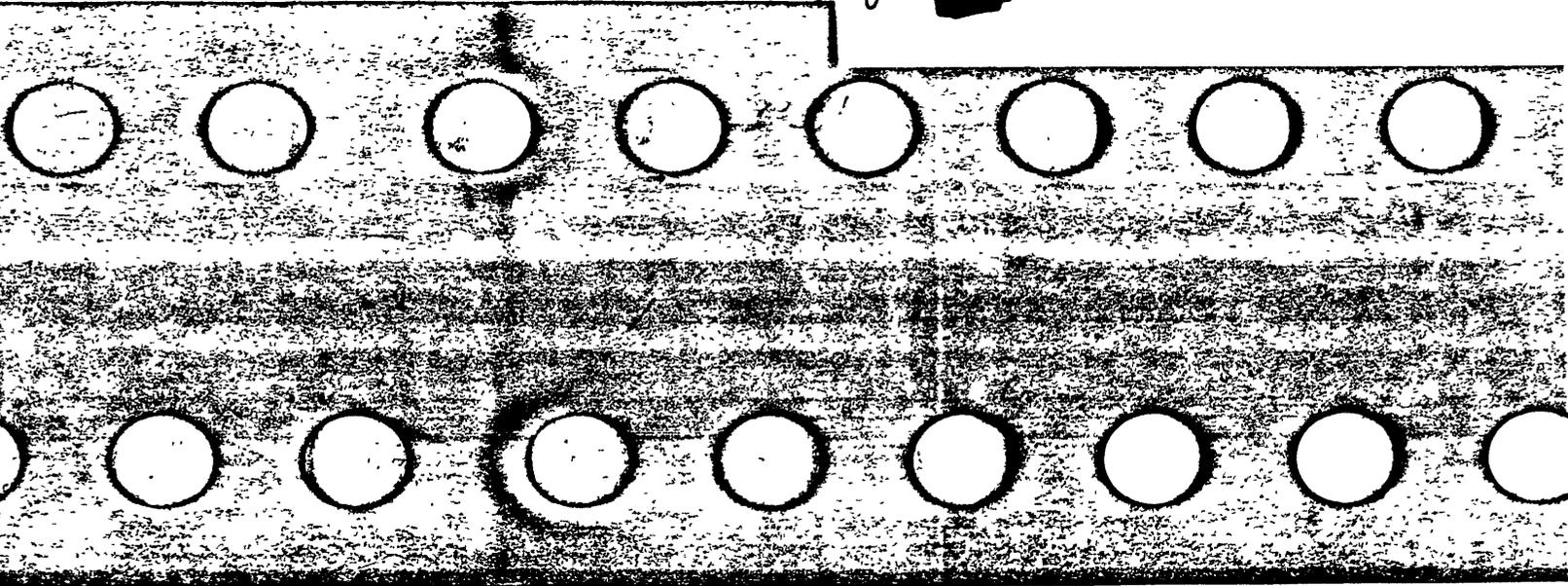
FBI [Redacted] b7C

April 20, 1965
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Congressman Dickinson of Alabama entered in the Congressional record allegations that the press coverage of the marchers from Selma to Montgomery did not reflect immoral activities engaged in by the marchers and requested time on 4/20/65 to speak on the House floor at which time he would produce photographs and affidavits to substantiate his allegations. Dickinson has made inquiry of the Bureau and has been advised of the confidential nature of our files. Our investigation concerning the march developed no factual data regarding such immoral incidents but we have received numerous reports from unverified sources that some immoral acts did occur in connection with the march.



Jan [redacted] b7c



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-16-65

FROM : D. C. Morrell *pen/gan*

SUBJECT: LETTERS FROM RUSTBURG HIGH SCHOOL,
RUSTBURG, VIRGINIA
CORRESPONDENCE MATTER

As of noon today the Bureau has received 25 letters from students of the 4th period and 6th period American History and Sociology classes of the Rustburg High School, Rustburg, Virginia, inquiring about matters mentioned by Congressman William L. Dickinson of Alabama in his speech on the Floor of the House of Representatives on 3-30-65. A copy of his remarks as printed in the Congressional Record is attached.

Have me any information re immoral acts of the marchers?

Briefly, Congressman Dickinson spoke concerning the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, and alleged that the press failed to report immoral activities engaged in by the marchers. He called attention to communist sympathizers associated with the march and identified them as Carl Braden, ~~Abner~~ Berry, James Peck, Bayard Rustin and Martin Luther King. He also referred to others ^{who} have a security-risk background. In this regard he stated that the U. S. Government knows all these facts; that the FBI has a file on "King, Martin Luther," and on the others he mentioned and said "the Government helped promote the occurrences in Alabama." He alleged that Government officials participated in such activities and that the Justice Department assisted in their promotion, all with the knowledge and consent of the President. Also included is an affidavit of Karl Prussion, signed 9-28-63, which sets forth information regarding communist activities in connection with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (NAACP) ^{Prussion 1965} is a former San Francisco informant ^{who} assisted the FBI in security matters.

REC-44 44-28544-378

Based on a review of the 25 letters received, it is apparent that the history teacher has assigned his or her students to write to Mr. Hoover or the FBI to obtain information to verify the statements made by Congressman Dickinson and/or to obtain information regarding possible communist background of Martin Luther King and his associates involved in the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. The students raise such questions as: Is it true King has been associated with 60 different communist-front organizations? Did the Federal Government give money to support the march to Montgomery? If so, how did they justify it? Is there any truth to the comments and accusations made by Congressman Dickinson? Can you substantiate

- ~~1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure~~
- 1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: LETTERS FROM RUSTBURG HIGH SCHOOL
RUSTBURG, VIRGINIA

or disprove Congressman Dickinson's charges? What are the facts about the Selma to Montgomery march? What is being done to prevent immoral acts between Negroes and whites during the march to Montgomery, Alabama, from happening again? If King is a communist, why does our Government back such a person? If King is not a communist, prove it by having an investigation of him.

OBSERVATIONS:

The contents of the students' letters indicate they are convinced of the accuracy of Congressman Dickinson's comments and now seek verification to comply with an assignment made by their history teacher. The questions are such that they must, in accordance with current policy, be answered with a "files confidential" reply. It is most presumptuous on the part of the teacher for him or her to instruct ~~the~~ students to send individual letters with the same type questions when one letter written in behalf of the class would have been more logical and would certainly have served the purpose. It seems pointless to send 25 "files confidential" replies to one school; rather, it is believed advisable to send one communication to the principal of this school advising him that the FBI has received these letters and that while the FBI would like to be of service, the confidential nature of our files pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice precludes the Director's answering the numerous questions raised by the students of the 4th and 6th period American History and the Sociology classes.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter be approved and sent and that no individual acknowledgements be afforded to students of this school regarding this matter.

OK.
H

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The following original pages are of poor quality. UPA has made every technical effort to provide the best possible reproduction.

Save the taxpayers billions of dollars. Well, if they used, they probably could.

MARCH ON MONTGOMERY—THE UNTOLD STORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Dickinson] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, last week Alabama witnessed the climax to weeks of civil rights activities in my State. It was a week which brought literally thousands of men and women of many races, colors, and creeds to participate in what has been widely considered as a kind of holy crusade for human rights. During this period there were scores of confrontations between demonstrators and law enforcement agencies—resulting in many arrests. There was discord, there was violence, there was death, all of which we deplore. From all of this a completely distorted picture of the State of Alabama has been painted. It is a picture of a place peopled by vicious, racist bigots whose only joy is found in the suppression of the Negro race; in the denial of the Negro's right to vote and to participate as a first-class citizen of his State and his Nation; a place where the Negro's search for simple human dignity must go forever unrewarded; a place where the Negro must live out his days in constant terror of police brutality and bombs that explode in the night.

Mr. Speaker, this is an image of Alabama widely accepted as accurate by many people in this Nation and the rest of the world today. It is, however, an image which has been deliberately, knowingly, and purposefully contrived. I have pointed this out before on this floor. It is, in short, but a part of an effort to divide and to conquer this Nation—and if this effort goes unchallenged, it may well accomplish its purpose.

There is a story here, however, that has been untold and, for the most part, is unknown. While I have but one small voice and what I say here may go unheeded, I would be remiss in my duties if I did not speak the facts for all of America to know—and the facts which I am about to relate are true and I can substantiate every fact. Mr. Speaker, if you think these facts are vile and obscene and are unpleasant to hear, I agree. But think what it is like to have witnessed them and had them occur in your community.

First and foremost there was not one big group of moralists and Negro sympathizers that invaded Selma and marched on Montgomery. There were four distinct and usually identifiable groups intermingled and participating in a common effort but each for its own motives.

This has been characterized by some and depicted as a type of holy crusade. Let me read you a circular actually handed out to the marchers by some of those participating in the march:

WELCOME FREEDOM MARCHERS TO HOLLYWOOD BURLESQUE

(Produced by Paul Moscowitz and Peggy Anne)

GIRLS—GIRLS—GIRLS—GIRLS—GIRLS—GIRLS

Entertainment and refreshments furnished free to all freedom marchers by the Hollywood 10 Committee in cooperation with the Coed Committee To End Bigotry and Censorship.

(Note to ministers: We appreciate the cooperation given this spectacular, modern adventure in person-to-person entertainment by some of you who have cast off the chains of the past. Several of you, including perhaps the leader himself, are trying to make you look too pious and too old-fashioned. Please prevail upon the holdbacks to let the show go on in all of its unrestricted glory, fun, frolic, and warmth.)

TENT 9 NIGHTLY

Tent 9 will be pitched each evening ahead of the march, and the gala burlesque review will begin when the crowd arrives. Let every good man arrive.

(Note to southern girls: Come join in the fun if you can cast off the old-fashioned ideas, whether of racial bigotry or medieval moronic morality. Hollywood's greatest tradition beckons you. Come, meet Paul and the boys.)

Is this circular out of character with the rest of the march? Look at the participants.

One group was the Alabama Negro who participated to help secure rights and privileges which he felt had been withdrawn from him illegally. And there are many instances where this has been so—especially historically. This is not universally so in Alabama, however—only in isolated areas and none of these areas recently.

A second group are the do-gooders—those from outside our State who have no personal interest or involvement but who, out of compassion for those whom they are convinced need help and, although misinformed and misguided as to both the full facts and how those whom they seek to help can best be helped, come and participate in the marches, demonstrations and even serious civil disturbances. This group, for the most part are serious, sincere, educated people such as the clergy, nuns, teachers and other professional people. While their purpose may be noble, to a large extent they defeat their own aims because they worsen the condition they seek to improve. Let me hasten to add, however, that not all men who profess to be men of God and who don the clerical garb participate for altruistic reasons. Many are the type Jesus had in mind when he said:

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: For they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward. But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to the Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

We of our State do not condemn the first group. Perhaps we would react similarly in like circumstances. We can recognize the good intentions of the sec-

ond group even though we know their method is wrong.

These two groups, however, make up only a small part of the total effort. Both of these groups are in fact being victimized and used as unknowing tools of the other two groups involved. In the final analysis the Alabama Negro will not achieve what he seeks by the means he now employs, nor will the do-gooders have helped him permanently.

The third group, also a tool being used by the fourth group, are human flotsam: adventurers, beatniks, prostitutes, and similar rabble. They flock to the standard of civil rights because this clothes them with a morality and a purpose which they otherwise lack. The fact is that they are recruited to be full-time demonstrators. They are promised \$10 per day, free room and board and all of the sex they want from opposite members of either race. Free love among this group is not only condoned; it is encouraged. It is a fact and their way of life. Only by the ultimate sex act with one of another color can they demonstrate they have no prejudice.

Do I exaggerate? The pamphlet I have read at the beginning of my talk was distributed among the marchers from Selma to Montgomery. Drunkenness and sex orgies were the order of the day in Selma, on the road to Montgomery, and in Montgomery. There were many—not just a few—instances of sexual intercourse in public between Negro and white. News reporters saw this—law enforcement officials saw this, and Mr. Speaker, photographs were taken of this. I am told. I have not seen the actual photographs, but they are being processed and compiled.

Negro and white freedom marchers invaded a Negro church in Montgomery and engaged in an all-night session of debauchery within the church itself. The leadership of the church had to get help to have these freedom marchers put out of their church and even had to have the telephone disconnected because of the long-distance calls. Urinating in the street was not uncommon during demonstrations and more than one of these freedom marchers was arrested for indecent exposure in a public place.

Has anyone stopped to ask what sort of people can leave home, family and job—if they have one—and live indefinitely in a foreign place demonstrating? This is no religious group of sympathizers trying to help the Negro out of a sense of right and morality—this is a bunch of godless riffraff out for kicks and self-gratification that have left every campsite between Selma and Montgomery littered with whisky bottles, beer cans, and used contraceptives. I am prepared to prove these facts.

If you wonder why the Reverend Norman C. Turesdell, of Wubuque, Iowa, Rabbi Richard Rubenstein, chaplain of the University of Pittsburgh, and many other ministers and religious leaders left the so-called freedom march in disgust, this is the reason.

44-28541 371

ENCLOSURE

March 30, 1965

Who then, is the one or group that welds these groups together—that gives them strength, money, and direction? Who or what can weld this diverse group together into a formidable force that can—and has—overcome? The answer is this: the Communist Party.

There are those that make a living out of seeing a Communist behind every bush or tree—or some Communist conspiracy or plot in every action of the State Department or foreign diplomacy. Let me assure you that such is not the case with me. I have not wanted to believe it—but I have been convinced. There are some in the Congress that do not want to believe it—and will not listen to the facts.

A few weeks ago a group of 14 Members from this House made themselves a committee to go to Selma to look into the situation there. In the course of the testimony that was given there, Judge Bernard Reynolds, probate judge of Dallas County, started mentioning the fact that there were Communist influences at work in the streets of Selma. He was interrupted by one of the visiting gentlemen with the remark:

We don't care anything about that. Let's leave the Communists out of this.

I was later impressed with the evident truth of this statement when a vote of the Congress was taken to give or deny an appropriation to the House Un-American Activities Committee. Thirteen of these same fourteen Members voted against the House Un-American Activities Committee—the very committee of this body whose job it is to find out about communism in the U.S.A.

I am sure there are others here and elsewhere that "don't want to hear about Communists." But the facts are here for anyone that has eyes to see. The Communist Party and the Communist apparatus is the underlying structure for all of the racial troubles in Alabama for the past 3 months.

Look at the speakers on the platform in front of the capitol in Montgomery or participating prominently in the march and demonstrations.

First, Carl Braden: A well-known Communist who has been active in civil rights activities for several years. Carl Braden has been active in so-called civil rights efforts for several years in the South. He was once convicted for conspiring with Negroes in Kentucky to bomb other Negroes' houses.

Second, Abner Berry: One of the directors of the Communist Party in the United States was in and out of the Selma-Montgomery area—and was photographed, I am told. I have not seen the photograph.

Third, James Peck: Field secretary for CORE. He has a Federal criminal record. Mr. Peck and a group of demonstrators once tried to prevent the launching of our first nuclear submarine. Later, he was forcibly removed from a nuclear test area in the Pacific when he had sided with another group of demonstrators in an attempt to halt our Government's nuclear test program. Does anyone honestly believe that Mr.

Peck is interested in Alabama Negroes' civil rights?

Fourth, Bayard Rustin: Rustin heads an organization known as the War Resisters League—which is the U.S. branch of an international organization known as War Resisters International. The purpose of this organization, in other words Mr. Bayard Rustin's chief business, is to persuade and to aid young men to avoid compulsory military service to their country. As recently as 2 years ago, Bayard Rustin's War Resisters League shared offices in New York City with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Council—otherwise known as SNCC. SNCC was cosponsor, along with Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference of the Montgomery march. Bayard Rustin, by his own admission in the Saturday Evening Post, was a Communist Party organizer for 12 years.

Fifth, And what about the king himself—King Martin Luther. The only man in America that can announce when he will see the President—and it becomes a fact. Martin Luther King himself has amassed the staggering total of more than 60 Communist-front affiliations since 1955. In spite of which Dr. King has been quoted as saying last summer in Greenwood, Miss., that "there are no more Communists in the Mississippi summer project than there are Eskimos in Florida." With King at the time he made this statement was Bayard Rustin, who served as King's executive secretary for 3 years. King has also said that there are no Communists in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Hunter Pitts O'Dell, who took the fifth amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and who was identified by witnesses as a Communist Party member, worked for more than a year with King's SCLC movement. King repeatedly denied that O'Dell was connected with his organization until the facts were proven otherwise, then he admitted that O'Dell had been employed by the SCLC. When King promoted the demonstrations in Birmingham in the summer of 1963, police identified and photographed a number of known Communist and suspected Communist sympathizers in King's supporting groups. His chief of staff at that time was Wyatt T. Walker. Mr. Walker is today editorial advisor to the Progressive Labor Movement, which has been described by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover as a Marxist-Leninist group following the more violent Chinese Communist line. The fact is that Martin Luther King has been virtually surrounded by Communists or Communist-frontiers since 1955. No man in America has received more praise or more space coverage in such Communist newspapers as The Worker and People's World as Martin Luther King.

The logical question follows, why would the Communists want to do this? What will they gain? The answer is that years ago a systematic plan was started by the Communists to divide the Deep South from the rest of the Nation by the very tactics they are now using. Divide and conquer. They are being eminently successful. The most disturb-

ing about it is that the U.S. Government knows all these facts. That the FBI has a file on King Martin Luther and all the others I have mentioned. Yet the Government helped promoted the occurrences in Alabama and even had an Under Secretary of State participate on the program with known Communists. Leroy Collins, Director, Community Relations Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, participated in the march. Government officials participate in such activities, and the Justice Department assists in their promotion, all with knowledge and consent of the President.

Mr. Speaker, I implore this body to cast aside all prejudice by color—pro or con. Forget race and look at all the facts objectively. Recently the American public has been made colorblind to the point that black makes red white. America must substitute reason and fact for emotion. We must wake up before it is too late. It may be too late now.

AFFIDAVIT

I, Karl Prussion, a former counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1947 to 1960, do hereby swear under oath and under penalty of perjury, that from the years 1954 through 1958 I attended five county committee meetings of the Communist Party of Santa Clara County, Calif. (A county committee meeting of the Communist Party consists of one delegate representing each Communist cell in a county.) The meetings were held during the aforementioned period in the following locations: The residence of Robert Lindsay, Communist, in San Jose, Calif., 1954; the residence of Mary Field, Communist section organizer, Palo Alto, Calif., 1955; the residence of Isobel and Edwin Cerney, both Communists, Menlo Park, Calif., 1956; the residence of Gertrude Adler, Communist, Palo Alto, Calif., 1957; the residence of Karl Prussion, counterspy for the FBI, Los Altos, Calif., 1958; the residence of Myra White, Communist, Mountain View, Calif., 1959.

I hereby further solemnly state that at each and every meeting as set forth above, one Ed Beck, Communist, who is presently secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of San Mateo County, Calif., and a member of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), presented the directive from the district office of the Communist Party in San Francisco to the effect that: "All Communists working within the framework of the NAACP are instructed to work for a change of the passive attitude of the NAACP toward a more militant, demonstrative, class struggle policy to be expressed by sit-ins, demonstrations, marches, and protests, for the purpose of transforming the NAACP into an organization for the achievement of Communist objectives."

I further swear and attest that at each and every one of the aforementioned meetings, one Rev. Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues.

I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations, which give aid to or espouse Communist causes.

KARL PRUSSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of September 1963.

GEORGE E. SEARLES,
Notary Public.

My commission expires September 17, 1966.

4/19/65

PLAIN TEXT

EX 105

TELETYPE

REC-44

44-28544-378

URGENT

1 - Mr. Kelly

b7c

1 - [REDACTED]

TO SAC MOBILE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH TWENTYONE DASH TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFIVE.

7-
PN

INQUIRIES BEING RECEIVED AT BUREAU RE ALLEGATIONS BY REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM L. DICKINSON OF ALABAMA TO EFFECT IMMORAL ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN BY PARTICIPANTS IN CAPTIONED MARCH. ALLEGATIONS OF REP. DICKINSON ENTERED IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD INCLUDE ALLEGATIONS THAT SEX ORGIES AND DRUNKENNESS WERE ORDER OF DAY; THERE WERE MANY INSTANCES OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN PUBLIC BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITES AND THAT NEGRO AND WHITE FREEDOM MARCHERS ENGAGED IN ALL NIGHT SESSION OF DEBAUCHERY IN NEGRO CHURCH IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, RESULTING IN LEADERSHIP OF CHURCH HAVING TO PUT MARCHERS OUT. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY SUMMARY OF ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATING IMMORAL ACTIVITIES ON PART OF MARCH PARTICIPANTS.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

79 APR 27 1965

TYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 19 1965

TELETYPE

b7c

NOTE:

On memorandum Morrell to DeLoach 4/16/64 reflecting inquiries being received at Bureau re Rep. Dickinson's allegations, Director inquired, "Have we any information re immoral acts of the marchers?"

231

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 19 1965

TELETYPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO The Director

DATE: 3-31-65

FROM N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT The Congressional Record

Pages 6113-6114. Congressman Dickinson, (R) Alabama, spoke concerning the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. He pointed out that the press failed to report some of the activities engaged in by the marchers. Dickinson discusses these activities. He also commented on the Communist influence in civil rights movement and stated "Look at the speakers on the platform in front of the capitol in Montgomery or participating prominently in the march and demonstrations. First. Carl Braden - - - Second. Abner Berry - - - Third. James Peck - - - Fourth. Bayard Rustin - - - Fifth. And what about the king himself—King Martin Luther. The only man in America that can announce when he will see the President—and it becomes a fact." Dickinson makes reference to past activities of Martin Luther King and states "When King promoted the demonstrations in Birmingham in the summer of 1963, police identified and photographed a number of known Communist and suspected Communist sympathizers in King's supporting groups. His chief of staff at that time was Wyatt T. Walker. Mr. Walker is today editorial advisor to the Progressive Labor Movement, which has been described by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover as a Marxist-Leninist group following the more violent Chinese Communist line. - - - The most disturbing thing about it is that the U. S. Government knows all these facts. That the FBI has a file on King Martin Luther and all the others I

have mentioned. Yet the Government helped promote the occurrences in Alabama. - - - Government officials participate in such activities, and the Justice Department assists in their promotion, all with knowledge and consent of the President." Dickinson included an affidavit of Karl Prussion signed September 28, 1963, in which he identifies himself as a former counterspy for the FBI (Prussion is a former San Francisco informant for the FBI per call to the Domestic Intelligence Division.) This affidavit sets forth information regarding Communist activities in connection with the NAACP.

44-28544-

NOT RECORDED

167 APR 15 1965

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 4-1-65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4/20/65

MR. ROSEN: *Rosen*

6-1p1

Relative to the attached teletype from Mobile concerning the alleged sex orgies which took place during demonstrations in Alabama, I discussed with the Director the fact that we had a letter from Congressman Dickinson asking for a report from the Bureau concerning these incidents, and that we are replying by advising the Congressman that our files are confidential.

I discussed with the Director whether Mr. DeLoach should deliver this letter to Congressman Dickinson and find out what photographs the Congressman has, and perhaps get copies of them. The Director felt it was undesirable to talk to Congressman Dickinson because he would immediately announce that he was interviewed by the FBI and that the FBI is checking into this situation; rather, the letter to Congressman Dickinson should be sent by messenger.

It is desired that a letter be prepared to the AG and the White House, showing the inquiry by Congressman Dickinson and our reply, and also setting forth the information we have, as reflected in the attached teletype. It should show that, of course, we cannot vouch for the accuracy of this information, and as the FBI was not policing these demonstrations and marches, we have no personal information concerning the alleged incidents.

A. E. Belmont

Enclosure

AHB:CSH

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen

ENCLOSURE

REC-41

44-28544-379

APR 30 1965

letter to U.H. & R.A. 4/20/65

[Redacted]

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FILE

5/1/65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 20 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI MOBILE

1102 PM CST URGENT

4/19/65

VFP

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /44-1240/

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH

TWENTYONE DASH TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFIVE.

^{Teletype}
REBUTEL APRIL NINETEENTH.

[REDACTED] SELMA, WHO
WORKS EXTRA AT [REDACTED] ADVISED SA [REDACTED] SELMA,

HE DID NOT HAVE ANY PHOTOS OF SEX ORGIES BUT TOOK FILM
OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN NEGRO MEN AND WHITE WOMEN
WHICH FILM DID NOT DEVELOP. HE SAID HE HAD OTHER FILM
BEING PROCESSED BUT DOES NOT KNOW RESULTS AS OF THIS DATE.

[REDACTED] SAID HE PERSONALLY WITNESSED NEGRO MEN AND WHITE

WOMEN HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE AT NIGHT DURING THE VIGIL
FOR REV. REEB. THESE HAPPENINGS OCCURRED IN FRONT OF

AND NEAR BROWN CHAPEL AME CHURCH, SELMA, AND WERE COMMITTED APR 20 1965

ON GRASS LAWN AND NEAR STREET WHILE PARTICIPANTS WERE UNDER

BLANKETS. HE STATED HE SAW SEVERAL SUCH INCIDENTS AND

RECALLED ONE WHITE GIRL BY NAME HE WITNESSED HAVING SEXUAL

RELATIONS WITH UNKNOWN NEGRO MALE. HE IDENTIFIED THIS

END PAGE ONE 1965...

Hand memo to F.G. of White
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b7D
b7c
b7D

ENCLOSURE
REC-41
44-28544-379

PAGE TWO ...

GIRL AS [REDACTED]

N.Y.

ALA

[REDACTED] WHO HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN SELMA ^{AND} DNA WHOSE FATHER IS

[REDACTED] SEE MILWAUKEE LETTER TO DIRECTOR, ^{Bureau} BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH ONE SIX SEVEN SIX, DATED FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE LAST, ENTITLED MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, ^{Racial Matter} RM, AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FILES

REFLECT [REDACTED] WAS WITH [REDACTED] WHEN ^{CENTRAL STANDARD TIME} ARRESTED SELMA ONE THIRTY AM GST FEBRUARY SIXTEENTH LAST FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT HOLIDAY INN, SELMA. [REDACTED] SAID HE HAS HEARD STORIES THERE IS FILM OF SEXUAL RELATIONS DURING MARCH BUT HE HASN-T SEEN ANY SUCH FILM AND DOES NOT KNOW WHO HAS SAME. [REDACTED] RELIABILTIY IS UNKNOWN, HOWEVER BASED ON CONTACT WITH HIM THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE HE WOULD PURPOSELY FURNISH FALSE INFORMATION.

IT IS NOTED THAT THE DEXTER AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MONTGOMERY WAS USED THE NIGHT OF MARCH ELEVENTH LAST BY ^{Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee} SNCC WORKERS AS A PLACE TO SLEEP AND REFUSED TO LEAVE AT

END PAGE TWO ...

b7c
b7d

2

PAGE THREE ...

THE REQUEST OF THE DEACONS. MOBILE HAS RECEIVED NO INFORMATION CONCERNING SEX ORGIES OR SESSIONS OF DEBAUCHERY IN NEGRO CHURCH, MONTGOMERY, HOWEVER. MOBILE HAS NO FACTUAL DATA REGARDING SUCH INCIDENTS IN SELMA DURING MARCH HOWEVER STORIES ARE CIRCULATING AND BEING REPEATED OF THE EXISTENCE OF PHOTOS OF SEXUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE PERSONS AND THAT SUCH PHOTOS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC SHOWING AT LATER DATE, PLACE NOT INDICATED. AP CORRESPONDENT KELSO STUGREON FILED AP RELEASE APPROXIMATELY MARCH TWELVE LAST CONCERNING VIGIL AT SELMA WHEREIN HE NOTED THAT WHILE PRAYERS OFFERED AT FRONT OF LINE DEMONSTRATORS WERE NOTED AT REAR OF LINE UNDER TARPAULINS IN ~~QUOTE~~ " VARIOUS STAGES OF LOVE MAKING " UNQUOTE. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] THIS STORY APPEARED IN THE ATLANTA JOURNAL.

ALA

670

[REDACTED] HAS ADVISED SOME PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWN RECENTLY TO NEWSMEN IN MONTGOMERY OF CAMPSITES ON SELMA TO MONTGOMERY MARCH WHERE NUMEROUS CONTRACEPTIVES PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER MARCHERS MOVED OUT. IN ADDITION, THAT OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS

END PAGE THREE.....

PAGE FOUR

TAKEN BY TWO PRIVATE NEGRO DETECTIVES FROM TEXAS WITH
INFRA RED PHOTO EQUIPMENT ALLEGEDLY GIVEN TO CONGRESSMAN
DICKINSON. INVESTIGATORS, ACCORDING TO SOURCE^R, HIRED BY
COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE THE PEACE, A GROUP OF ALBAMA STATE
LEGISLATORS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY COMMISSION
HEADED BY ED STRICKLAND, FORMER ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF ALBAMA. SOURCE STATES CONGRESSMAN DICKINSON HAS
ANNOUNCED HE WILL EXHIBIT PHOTOS OF IMMORAL CONDUCT ON
MARCH TO NEWSMAN AND INTERESTED CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON
APRIL TWENTIETH BUT WILL NOT RELEASE PHOTOS TO PUBLIC.

MOBILE FILES FAIL TO REFLECT ANY INCIDENTS REPORTED
WHERE AGENTS OBSERVED IMMORAL ACTIVITY.

END

VA LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

4/20/65

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This concerns the allegations regarding immoral acts on the part of marchers during the Selma to Montgomery march made by Congressman William L. Dickinson of Alabama in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives on 3/30/65.

b7c

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE 4-20-65

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT : CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. DICKINSON (R. -ALA.)
REQUEST FOR DATA FROM FBI FILES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b7c
Bishop

By letter dated 4/16/65 Congressman William L. Dickinson, Republican from Alabama, elected to Congress in November, 1964, requested that the Director send him whatever information the FBI has in its files on Dr. Martin Luther King and particularly any information pertaining to Dr. King's affiliations with communists and communist-front groups. Also, he desires data on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Southern Conference Education Fund. Also he indicates he would be very much interested in seeing the reports of FBI Agents which concern the demonstrations and the march from Selma to Montgomery. He states that Alabama papers stated there were about 100 FBI Agents in Alabama in this connection. Also he refers to his recent speech on the Floor of the House of Representatives on the connection between recent civil rights demonstrations in Alabama and the Communist Party.

A copy of the remarks by Congressman Dickinson on the Floor of the House of Representatives on 3-30-65 is attached.

Briefly, Congressman Dickinson spoke concerning the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, and alleged that the press failed to report immoral activities engaged in by the marchers. He called attention to communist sympathizers associated with the march and identified them as Carl Braden, Abner Berry, James Peck, Bayard Rustin and Martin Luther King. He also referred to others who have a security-risk background. In this regard he stated that the U. S. Government knows all these facts; that the FBI has a file on "King Martin Luther," and on the others he mentioned and said "the Government helped promote the occurrences in Alabama." He alleged that Government officials participated in such activities and that the Justice Department assisted in their promotion, all with the knowledge and consent of the President. Also included is an affidavit of Karl Prussion, signed 9-28-63, which sets forth information regarding communist activities in connection with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (NAACP) Prussion is a former San Francisco informant who assisted the FBI in security matters.

Congressman Dickinson, aged 35 at the time of his election to Congress, is a former railway executive and former circuit judge in Montgomery, Alabama. In

Enclosures *sent 4-21-65*
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)

16 MAY 3 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

4)
b7c
MAY 12 1965
b7c

CORRECTION
b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

line with the Director's policy of having new members of Congress contacted where advisable, Special Hobson H. Adcock of your (Mr. DeLoach) office visited Congressman Dickinson on 2-24-65. Dickinson was very cordial, was most appreciative of the contact, indicated he knew very little about FBI jurisdiction and asked a number of questions in connection with FBI responsibilities in civil rights. He indicated he would be most willing to cooperate with the Bureau in matters of mutual interest and that he was most grateful for the contact.

OBSERVATIONS:

Martin Luther King, of course, has had his name linked with numerous communist-front groups and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as well as the Southern Conference Education Fund. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is headed by Martin Luther King, Jr. It is currently under investigation to determine the extent of its communist infiltration, domination and control. The Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) is the successor organization to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, cited in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" as a communist front by the HCUA in 1947. The SCEF is the subject of a current Bureau security investigation.

It is believed in accordance with existing policy, that it would be advisable to inform the Congressman that the confidential nature of FBI files pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice precludes the Director's responding favorably to the request of Congressman Dickinson.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter advising the Congressman of the confidential nature of FBI files be approved and thereafter ~~personally~~ delivered by special messenger.

CK
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AM

T
✓

The Attorney General

April 20, 1965

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - [REDACTED]

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BP

**MARCH FROM SELMA TO
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 21 - 25, 1965
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS**

Enclosed is a memorandum relating to an inquiry received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Congressman William L. Dickinson.

This information has also been furnished to the White House.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. John Doar (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI
APR 20 5 09 PM '65

(13) [REDACTED] b7c

MAILED 6
6:52 PM
APR 20 1965
COMM-FBI

Redz

ENCLOSURE

Q

44-28544-380

REC-41

APR 30 1965

on _____
to _____
by _____
pach _____
ver _____
phan _____
lad _____

52 MAY 3 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

EX-112

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
April 20, 1965

1 - [REDACTED]

b7c

**MARCH FROM SELMA
TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 21 - 25, 1965**

By letter dated April 16, 1965, Congressman William L. Dickinson requested that the FBI send him whatever information the FBI has in its files on Dr. Martin Luther King and particularly any information pertaining to Dr. King's affiliations with communist and communist-front groups. Congressman Dickinson also indicated he would be very much interested in seeing reports of FBI Agents which concern the recent demonstrations in Selma and the march from Selma to Montgomery. In his letter, Congressman Dickinson made reference to remarks made by him on the floor of the House of Representatives on March 30, 1965, concerning the march from Selma to Montgomery at which time he alleged that the press had failed to report immoral activities engaged in by marchers. He also called attention to communist sympathizers associated with the march. Congressman Dickinson is being advised by letter dated April 20, 1965, of the confidential nature of FBI files and that the FBI is not at liberty to furnish him the information which he requested.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 21 3 09 PM '65

It is noted that Congressman Dickinson has announced that he will exhibit photographs of immoral conduct on the march to newsmen and interested Congressmen in Washington, D. C., on April 20, 1965. A confidential source, however, has advised this Bureau that Congressman Dickinson has requested time to speak on the floor of the House of Representatives on April 27, 1965, rather than April 20, 1965, at which time he will speak further on the matter of immorality in connection with the march and exhibit photographs taken on the march which allegedly include acts of fornication. This source also advised that a "cleaned-up" movie will be shown on the night of April 20, 1965, in Montgomery, Alabama, in the State Administration Building auditorium depicting the campsites used by the marchers and showing evidence of immoral activity on the march.

[REDACTED] (13)

b7c
[REDACTED]

44-285114-320
ENCLOSURE
MAY 11 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

The FBI did not police the demonstrations in Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, or the march from Selma to Montgomery beginning March 21, 1965, and this Bureau has no direct factual information concerning the alleged incidents of immorality. Reports have been received from sources whose reliability is not known indicating some incidents of immorality did occur but the FBI cannot vouch for the accuracy of this information.

[REDACTED] Selma, Alabama, who works [REDACTED] has advised that he took film of sexual intercourse between Negro men and white women which film did not develop. He said that he had other film being processed but he does not know whether or not this film will develop. [REDACTED] stated that he personally witnessed Negro men and white women having sexual intercourse during the all-night vigil held for Reverend Mr. James J. Reeb in Selma on the night of March 10, 1965. He said these incidents occurred in front of and near the Brown Chapel A. M. E. Church and were committed on the grass lawn near the street while participants were under blankets.

[REDACTED] said he saw several such incidents and recalled one white girl by name that he witnessed having sexual relations with an unknown Negro male. He identified this girl as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who has been active in the civil rights activities in the Selma area. [REDACTED] said that he has also heard stories that there is a film of sexual relations during the march from Selma to Montgomery but that he has not seen any such film.

Associated Press Correspondent Kelso Sturgeon filed a release on about March 12, 1965, concerning the vigil for Reverend Mr. Reeb in Selma, Alabama. He noted in the release that prayers were offered at the front of the line of demonstrators while those demonstrators at the rear under tarpaulins were observed in various stages of love-making.

Congressman Dickinson also referred to an incident alleging that Negro and white freedom marchers engaged in an all-night session of debauchery in a Negro church in Montgomery, Alabama, resulting in the leadership of the church having to put the marchers out. In this regard,

MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

this Bureau has received information that the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, was used on the night of March 11, 1965, by Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee workers as a place to sleep and the workers refused to leave the church at the request of the deacons. No information has been received by the FBI concerning sex orgies or sessions of debauchery in a Negro church in Montgomery.

A confidential source has advised that some photographs were shown recently to newsmen in Montgomery, Alabama, of campsites used in the Selma to Montgomery march depicting numerous contraceptive devices left after the marchers moved out. This source also advised that other photographs taken by two private Negro detectives from Texas with infrared photographic equipment were allegedly given to Congressman Dickinson. The private detectives were reportedly hired by the Committee to Preserve Peace which is also known as the State Sovereignty Commission and is composed of a group of Alabama State Legislators headed by Mr. Ed Strickland, former Assistant Attorney General of Alabama.