

PLAIN TEXT

2-24-65

TELETYPE

URGENT

1- W. C. Sullivan

1- [REDACTED]

b7c

TO SAC MOBILE
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, SHOOTING INTO HOUSES OF JOHN LE FLORE
AND MAYOR CHARLES TRIMMIE, TWO TWENTY-THREE SIXTY-FIVE,
POSSIBLE CIVIL RIGHTS DASH ELECTION LAWS.

REURTEL TWO TWENTY-FOUR SIXTY-FIVE ENTITLED, "RACIAL
SITUATION, MOBILE, ALABAMA, RACIAL MATTER.

INFORMATION SET FORTH IN RETEL DISCUSSED WITH DEPARTMENT
NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BUT LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD
BE FOLLOWED. SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM AND FOLLOW RESULTS
OF LOCAL INVESTIGATION. ALSO ADVISE IF LE FLORE ENGAGED IN
VOTER REGISTRATION OR OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES AND THE
EXTENT THEREOF.

b7c

[REDACTED] (4) [REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED] unknown subject
shot into houses of John Le Flore and Mobile Mayor Charles Trimmie

b7c

[REDACTED] No injuries incurred and occupants of residence
unaware shots fired [REDACTED]

b7D

OR 2-24-65,
Mr. Chad Quaintance, CRD, requested SA [REDACTED] that
we follow local developments. This will be confirmed in writing

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

MAR 2 1965

1965

b7c

REC-99

157-6-61-117

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

FEB 24 1965

FEB 25 1965

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

2/24/65

Airtel

1 - [REDACTED]

b7c

To: SAC, ~~Mobile~~ (100-1396)

From: Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTER

ReBuairtel 2/17/65.

You should immediately advise Bureau of the date and caption of your letterhead memorandum submitted in the above matter.

(4)

b7c

NOTE:

Victims Kinnard and Doss were wounded in Mobile, Alabama, on evening of 2/16/65 while in an ice cream parlor. Motel 2/17/65 indicated shooting did not involve racial overtones. Mobile was requested to submit details by LHM in Buairtel of 2/17/65.

MAILED 8
FEB 24 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-139

157-6-61-778

19 FEB 25 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

266

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

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

FEB 24 1965

TELETYPE

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

*Carl Label, atty,
CRD, advised 2/24/65
Switzerland requested
also check Quinians*

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

11:15 AM URGENT 2-24-65 MMA

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-611

FROM MOBILE /100-1396/

RACIAL SITUATION, MOBILE, ALA.

RACIAL MATTER
RM.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TWO TWENTYTHREE INSTANT, UNKNOWN PERSON OR
PERSONS SHOT INTO THE HOUSE OF JOHN LE FLORE, ONE FIVE ZERO
FOUR CHATAGUE ST., WHO IS DIRECTOR OF CASE WORK, CITIZENS
COMMITTEE, A NEGRO ORGANIZATION. AT ABOUT NINE THIRTY P.M.
UNKNOWN PERSON OR PERSONS SHOT TWICE AT MAYOR CHARLES
TRIMMIE/S HOUSE. [REDACTED] 1965

70 MAR 11 1965

67 MAR 7 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

John J. Hoover

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

b7c
b7D

b7c

b7c

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NO INJURIES WERE INCURRED AT EITHER RESIDENCE AND
OCCUPANTS OF BOTH RESIDENCES WERE UNAWARE THAT SHOTS HAD
BEEN FIRED INTO THEIR HOMES [REDACTED]

MAYOR TRIMMIER HAS NOT BEEN INVOLVED IN ANY RACIAL
MATTERS BUT DID RECENTLY MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS IN
CONNECTION WITH PRESENT RACIAL SITUATIONS THAT THE LAWS
WERE ON THE BOOKS AND THEY WOULD BE UPHELD.

[REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

b7c
b7D

PAGE THREE

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS
LETTERHEAD MEMO
AND A LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED.

END

WA SML

FBI WASH DC

TU

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

February 24, 1965

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This is being referred to the
Civil Rights Division.

J

[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

b7c

[Signature]

FBI

Date: 2/25/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)
RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
RM

Handwritten initials/signature

ReBuAirtel 2/24/65.

Reairtel refers to Buairtel of 2/17/65 and requests immediate advice as to the date and caption of Mobile letterhead memorandum "submitted in the above matter."

Bureau is respectfully requested to refer to Molet dated 2/18/65 to the Bureau (157-4-61) captioned as above, which enclosed eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding the shooting of BILLY KINNARD and JAMES LEE "SONNY" DOSS.

3 - Bureau
1 - Mobile
[Redacted]
(4)
1cc: PA UNIT 3/1/65

REC-3

157-6-61-780

FEB 27 1965

b7c

[Redacted signature area]

Approved: [Signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 2/23/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-577)
RE: RACIAL RIOTS
Z MATTERS

Re Mobile airtel to the Bureau, 2/15/65.

b7D

Mobile continues to maintain contacts with racial informants, Negro sources and _____ for information bearing on possibility of racial riots occurring.

The principal activity currently in this Division on the racial situation is at Selma, Ala., and Marion, Ala., where demonstrations have occurred in connection with Negro voter registration drives. Numerous arrests have occurred in these localities and the Bureau is kept informed by teletype daily concerning the activity in both locations in Bureau files 44-12831 and 44-17669.

W

The matter is being closely followed and the Bureau will be kept advised.

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile

(5)

REC 14 / 157-6-61-781

FEB 25 1965

b7c

MR. Wick

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SUBV [Redacted]

66 MAR 4 1965

FBI

Date: 2/24/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)(P)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
RM

097
B. P. H.
[Redacted] b7c
[Redacted]

Re Bureau teletype, 2/24/65, entitled "UNSUBS;
Shooting Into Houses of JOHN LE FLORE and Mayor CHARLES
TRIMMIE, 2/23/65, POSSIBLE CR - EL."

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of
letterhead memorandum containing information re shots
fired into the homes of JOHN LE FLORE and Mayor CHARLES
TRIMMIE on the night of 2/23/65.

The Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent
developments regarding this matter.

Copies have been disseminated to local intelligence
agencies.

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

ENCLOSURE
1cc NM/CRB
3/2/65
6-98-F
[Redacted]

REC-47
157-6-61-782
FEB 27 1965
b7c

1cc CR Unit
Not: Local developments
being followed at request of
Mr. Quarantano 2/24/65.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

WICR



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

February 24, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

on February 23, 1965, an unknown person or persons fired a shot into the home of John LeFlore, 1504 Chatague Street, Mobile, who is the Director of Case Work, The Citizens Committee, a Negro organization.

At about 9:30 p.m. an unknown person or persons fired two shots into the home of Mayor Charles Trimmier, Mobile.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

15 - 1 - 1 - 1782
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

No injuries were incurred at either residence.

The Mobile Press Register recently carried an article in which Mayor Trimmer made a statement to the effect in connection with present racial situations in the state of Alabama that the laws were on the books and they would be upheld.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

LeFlore has not been publicly engaged in voter registration activities up to the present time.

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: 3/1/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-577)
RE: RACIAL RIOTS
MATTEPS
Re Mobile airtel to Bureau 2/23/65.

Continued contact with racial informants, Negro sources and [redacted] is being maintained for information bearing on the possibility of racial riots.

The main activity in this division on the racial situation is in the Selma, Ala., area, where demonstrations have occurred and numerous arrests have been made in connection with voter registration activity. The Bureau has been kept informed on a daily basis in the individual case files.

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile
[redacted]
(5)

b7c

b7D

J

b7c

C. Q. Wick

REC-19
FBI

157-6-61-783

10 MAR 1965

SUB CONTROL

MAR 11 15 02 PM '65

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

70 MAR 10 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE February 26, 1965

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - [redacted]

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	
DeLoach	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

SUBJECT: MEETING AT ST. MATTHEWS
AME CHURCH, GREENSBORO,
ALABAMA, FEBRUARY 26, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

In connection with a request from Mr. Dave Norman, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, a telephone call was made to ASAC Thomas J. Jordan of the Mobile Office regarding the above-captioned matter.

Mr. Norman had previously advised of [redacted]

Mr. Norman advised on February 26, 1965, of information he received indicating a meeting of Negroes allegedly to be held at the St. Matthews AME Church in Greensboro, Alabama. This information was furnished to one of his attorneys by [redacted] Greensboro, Alabama.

The above information was furnished to ASAC Jordan. He advised that no information had yet been developed concerning the allegation that there [redacted]

ASAC Jordan was instructed to pin down the information concerning the two alleged meetings; to alert local authorities to the possible violence if both meetings are held; and to follow prior Bureau instructions if the Negro meeting involved the testing of public facilities or voter registration aspects. ASAC Jordan also was instructed to keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments and to submit letterhead memorandum concerning all details.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[redacted] (b) [redacted]

REC 30

157-6-61-784

MAR 4 1965

NEWS FILE

MAR 11 1965

b7c

b7D

b7c

FBI

Date: 3/2/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)(P)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

REX LHM

Re Mobile teletype to Bureau 3/1/65 at 3:42 P.M.,
Central Standard Time.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of
a letterhead memorandum containing information regarding a

The Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent
developments regarding this matter.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum have been
disseminated to local intelligence agencies.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
2 - Mobile

ENCLOSURE

E. C. Wick

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAR 4 1965 18 MAR 4 1965

How Forw. R-S

By Room 828 RB
ND

EX-117

REC 4

157-6-61-785

SUB

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

70 MAR 11 1965

b7c
b7D

b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 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: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-785 ep 1, 2 + 3

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General

DATE **3-4-65**

FROM : **CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION**
Director, FBI

SUBJECT: **RACIAL SITUATION,
MOBILE, ALABAMA. RM.**

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

There is enclosed one copy of the ~~report of Special Agent~~ ^{memorandum} dated **3-2-65**
at Mobile, Alabama.

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.

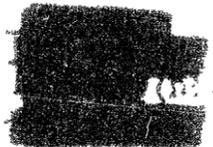
H. This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. **SA [redacted] of this Bureau and Frank C. Cooksey of your Division. Copies have been furnished to G-2, ONI, OSI.**

b7c
file
5

TELETYPE

77-103



TO SAC MOBILE
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

MARCH ON MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FROM SELMA, MARCH, ONE NINE SIX FIVE, PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION; RACIAL MATTER.

INFO FROM CONFIDENTIAL NEW YORK SOURCE REVEALING CLARENCE B. JONES, SPECIAL COUNSEL TO MARTIN LUTHER KING SENT TELEGRAM THIS A.M. TO PRESIDENT AND ATTORNEY GENERAL PROTESTING REPORTED STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR WALLACE INSTRUCTING COLONEL LINGG, ALABAMA STATE POLICE TO TAKE NECESSARY STEPS TO PREVENT MARCH OF KING AND OTHERS FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY. JONES URGES FEDERAL MARSHALS BE DISPATCHED TO LOCATION OF PROPOSED MARCH TO INSURE MAXIMUM PROTECTION FOR KING AND OTHER MARCHERS. BE ALERT FOR ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH MIGHT CREATE VIOLENCE AND KEEP BUREAU ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.



157-6-61-786

19 MAR 8 1965

NOTE:

New York Office telephonically furnished information re above telegram 9:30 a.m., 3/7/65.

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

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 7 1965
2:55pm
ENCIPHERED

NR. 071810
ENC. 4/10
7/10
H.L.



67 MAR 10 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

b7c

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/1/65

Information in attached telephonically disseminated 3/1/65 to Departmental Attorney Frank C. Cooksey, Civil Rights Division.

 *wes*
b7c

F B I

Date: 3/3/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, MOBILE (157-570)(P)

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information previously set forth. This memorandum is being disseminated locally to Intelligence Agencies. Efforts are continuing to develop additional racial informants.

Agency G-2, ONL, OSI, CRD, SS, CRS

Date Forw. MAR 8 1965

How Forw. TR-5

By... [REDACTED]

1 Room 828 RB
ND

REC 5

157-6-61-788

EX - 109 MAR 6 1965

ENCLOSURE
① Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)

1 - (Field Office)
[REDACTED]

(2)

NO 8 5 55 BH.P.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

64 [REDACTED] Special Agent in Charge



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mobile, Alabama
March 3, 1965

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local government officials, [REDACTED] leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public sources of information, and it pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views were expressed. The possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time must be taken into consideration. b7D

There has been no change in any of the categories in Mobile memorandum dated August 14, 1964, except as noted herein.

MOBILE, ALABAMA

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

On February 17, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that at about 10:51 p.m. the previous day two unknown individuals drove by the Dairy Lunch Walk-In, 1151 Texas Street, and fired two shots from a shotgun, injuring two Negroes who were inside the walk-in. The wounded Negroes were aged sixteen and eighteen. He reported that it had been alleged that the unknown subjects were white. [REDACTED] b7C
b7D

157-661-738
ENCLOSURE

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MOBILE DIVISION

On February 24, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that during the previous night, unknown persons fired a shot into the home of Negro Leader John L. LeFlore and also a shot into the home of Mayor Charles Trimmier. [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

No injuries resulted [REDACTED]

SELMA, ALABAMA

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

The Dallas County Board of Registrars held its regularly scheduled registration day on February 15, 1965. A total of 120 persons were processed on that date, 91 of whom were Negroes. The Board of Registrars made available an appearance book February 16 - 19, 1965, and February 22 - 26, 1965, for persons to sign for priority registration the next scheduled registration day, March 1, 1965.

On the night of February 15, 1965, Negro Comedian Dick Gregory appeared at the Holiday Inn Motel shortly before midnight and was told that his reservation had been cancelled when he did not appear earlier in the day. He argued with the manager and at about 1:30 a.m., February 16, 1965, Gregory was arrested at the motel by City Police on charges of disorderly conduct. Arrested with Gregory were two white males, one white female, two Negro males, and two Negro females. Gregory refused to make bond until February 17, 1965.

On February 16, 1965, Negro C. T. Vivian, led a group of 20 or 25 Negroes to the County Courthouse and was informed by Sheriff Clark that they should enter the Lauderdale Street entrance to contact the Board of Registrars in

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MOBILE DIVISION

line with a Federal court order. Vivian insisted upon entering the Alabama Avenue entrance, was abusive to Sheriff Clark who struck Vivian one blow in the mouth with his fist. Vivian was arrested on a charge of criminal provocation and the rest of the group dispersed.

On February 18, 1965, 13 Negroes entered the County Courthouse, ignored the registration book which was available for signatures, and demanded of Sheriff Clark that they be registered as voters. He ordered them to disperse and five of the group refused to do so and were promptly arrested for contempt of court in line with a previous local court order. All five were sentenced the same date to a \$50 fine and five days in the County Jail.

Negro voter registration meetings were held each night from February 15 - 19, 1965, and from February 21 - 23, 1965. [redacted] advised on February 24, 1965, that a Negro group intended to expand the voter activities to surrounding counties and would hold no additional marches or demonstration in Selma until the next regularly scheduled registration day, March 1, 1965.

b7c
b7d

In nearby Perry County, voter registration activities, including demonstrations and meetings, were held at Marion, Alabama. At a demonstration on the night of February 18, 1965, one newsman was assaulted, a State Trooper was struck on the head with a bottle, and a Negro man, Jimmy Jackson, was shot by a State Trooper and died on February 26, 1965.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

The February 28, 1965, issue of The Montgomery Advertiser - Journal, Sunday newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, reported on progress during the past

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MOBILE DIVISION

year in racial relations in Montgomery, citing the work of the City Commissioners Committee on Community Affairs, one representing the Negro community and the other representing the white community. This same paper reported that the Alabama Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights had completed hearings in Montgomery and its report through the United States Commission on Civil Rights did reflect a notable desire of the people of Montgomery to comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which has resulted in a difference in the racial situation of Montgomery from that of nearby Dallas County and Perry County, where trouble has occurred.

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.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-NR dated 3/2/65

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

FBI

Date: 3/8/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-577)
RE: RACIAL RIOTS

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 3/1/65.

Contact has been continued with racial informants, Negro sources, and [redacted] for information bearing on the possibility of racial riots.

The Bureau has been kept advised under separate caption concerning the racial situation in the Selma, Ala. area, where demonstrations and instances of violence have occurred in connection with voter registration activity by Negro groups. The Bureau is being kept advised on those situations on a daily basis.

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile
[redacted]
(5)

REC-44
EX-112 157-6-61-789
16 MAR 10 1965

50 MAR 15 1965

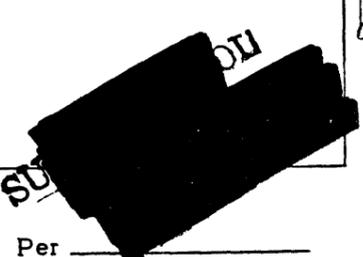
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7D

b7C

b7C



FBI

Date: 3/5/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)(Attn: FBI Laboratory)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1342) (P)
RE: *Matthew* RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF ALABAMA
RM

Re Mobile teletype to Bureau 2/3/65.

Photographic problems encountered in racial situation in Selma, Marion, Ala., et al, predominantly fall into two categories. *b7c*

First, photographs of agitators, civil rights workers, movement leaders, etc., have been successfully obtained with 135 mm. Auto Topcor lenses previously supplied by Laboratory.

The second category involves the need for wide angle lenses. The majority of situations fall into this category. The problems encountered have been in taking interior pictures such as inside Mack's Cafe after the incident where JIMMY LEE JACKSON was shot.

Another common occurrence has been where long lines of Negro demonstrators have been photographed and the depth of field offered by the wide angle lens would have provided more satisfactory pictures. The major problem is that the agents find themselves in direct competition with newsmen who seem to predominantly use 21 through 28 mm. lenses. The agents are so close to the situation that the normal 58 mm. lenses are too long

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile

157-6-61-790
cc - Wick

REC-56

Airtel
3-9-65

EX - 109

12 MAR 8 1965

b7c

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

MO 100-1342

and have often been useless.

The Laboratory is requested to send three 25 mm. Auto Topcon lenses. If these lenses are not available and it does not appear that they will be available in the near future, the Laboratory is requested to send similar lenses for the Beseler Topcon such as the Soligor F 2.8, preset 28 mm. lens since this lens can be obtained with a T-system mount and can probably be adapted to the Topcon.

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
Rm. 5263)

3/9/65

Airtel

EX. - 109

To: SAC, Mobile (100-1342)
From: Director, FBI (157-6-61) — 790

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
RM

Reurairtel 3/5/65.

Three 25mm f3.5 RE Auto Topcor for the Beseler Topcon cameras previously furnished you will be shipped direct to the Mobile Division by the New York distributor 3/9/65.

Advise Laboratory when lenses are received and place on inventory.

1 - Bufile (80-812) (attached copy of incoming)

[redacted] (7)

MAILED 6
MAR - 9 1965
COMM-FBI

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 22 1965

[redacted] b7c
B. B. Gardner
[redacted]

MAR 12 1 38 PM '65
MAR 11 2 10 PM '65
MAR 11 11 55 AM '65
MAR 11 10 45 AM '65
MAR 11 10 45 AM '65
MAR 11 10 45 AM '65

[redacted] b7c

80-812

MR. BELMONT
MR. DE LOACH
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach called and stated he got us all committed to bring some prosecutions. I told him I heard it on the radio last night. He indicated he was trying to calm things down.

He stated my people have done a great job down there and we thought they must have been working twenty-six hours a day. I said I knew they had been working around the clock.

I reminded the Attorney General that I had told him the other day there was great difficulty in identifying individuals because they were wearing gas masks. He agreed and said he thinks sheriff's deputies present better prospects because of Clark's feeling and because they are mostly red necks, rather than Lingo's troopers whom we are going to have to depend on more from now on.

The Attorney General advised that he is trying his best to keep troops out of there and wondered whether an operation like we ran in Washoba County, with a special detail and a fellow like Sullivan to get around some of these Klan members, is possible. I told him that has already been in preparation - this thing broke so suddenly last Sunday that I ordered in additional agents and I have already sent in the Inspector who was in charge of the Washoba County operations, in charge of the location of the bodies and the arrest of the Ku Kluxers in Mississippi. He said, as usual, I was way ahead of him. I advised him the Inspector is on his way to Selma now and will be in charge.

I explained the trouble we have had in Alabama, which we did not have with the Mississippi Highway Patrol, is the Governor a long time ago agreed and Lingo has refused us the opportunity to interview any state troopers and we can't talk to any of them. I stated there is nothing we can do about them unless we can get some of them before

67 MAR 17 1965
JER:PM (10)

MAR 17 1965
W. J. ...

... Sullivan ...

the Grand Jury. I further stated I was greatly impressed yesterday by
his (Lingo's) complete absence from the area and I would imagine he
won't be there.

I told the Attorney General that today I am afraid he is going
to have crowds down here to see him, the ministers who have gathered
here. He advised that he was going right over to the White House, that
he was always glad to see them, and that the President is going to meet
them.

I pointed out in this crowd today, like down at the White House
yesterday, two are communists; that you have still infiltration now of
communists. I said in this matter of tours going through there it is
almost impossible to screen them.

I mentioned the action of the Federal Judge in Los Angeles
and the Attorney General stated he wants to keep ~~the case~~ charges on
them for the moment; that we have enough evidence to justify that; and
when this cools off, go in and dismiss. He said they will probably ask
for a little more investigation on that for the purpose of cooling them
off. He said he thinks if we just cool the judges and keep our heads,
we will be all right.

I mentioned the interstate travel case which the judge dismissed
because he claimed the jury couldn't get back from the jury room and he
couldn't wait. The Attorney General said it was for no reason at all and
indicated he had taken action to correct the situation in that area. I
remarked there ought to be a school to train some of these Federal Judges
but I didn't know who would teach them. The Attorney General suggested
they would get me to teach them and I replied that I wouldn't want to take
on the job.

I stated I would pass on the order to intensify our efforts of
getting on the Klan - that this war will begin in Jackson but had not been
developed as far as in Mississippi. I advised the Attorney General that
in that night and we already had twenty in there, which brings us up to
thirty-six; that we were bringing in additional stenographers; that we
had installed a teletype line directly from Selma to the office here; and
that I have ordered Sullivan to go there. I stated Sullivan is finished
insofar as the case in Mississippi is concerned and was ordered to
proceed to Birmingham in connection with the murder of the four little
girls; that I told him to cancel that and proceed directly to Selma and
run that investigation there. The Attorney General stated Sullivan
is an excellent man and I agreed.

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont,
DeLoach, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan

March 12, 1965

I advised the Attorney General that the judge and prosecuting attorney - circuit prosecutor - are both red necks at Selma but the chief of police is all right; that we are going to have a bad time in state court because both of these fellows have been involved in cases in the past of civil rights matters and have ruled for the Klan crowd and against law enforcement authorities.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D	PM
TIME	12:15
DATE	3/12/65
BY	JPH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 13, 1965

BY LIAISON

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

b7c

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

Dear Mr. Watson:

The enclosed information is being called to your attention as of possible interest to the President.

The enclosure summarizes demonstrations which occurred in many parts of the United States on March 12, 1965, in protest of action by State and local authorities in the racial situation at Selma, Alabama, and sets forth certain information regarding plans for demonstrations for March 13 and 14, 1965, and during the coming week.

This information has been furnished to the Attorney General.

Upon removal of classified material, this letter becomes unclassified.

REC-11 Sincerely yours

EX - 109

157-6-61-791

Delivered to White House 3:30 PM 3/13/65

19 MAR 15 1965

Enclosure

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" because of enclosure, which contains information from confidential sources of continuing value whose disclosure could be injurious to the national defense.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

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

(9)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

64 MAR 15 1965

O'Roarke Madhys - Mobile

4

W

Wed

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE March 10, 1965

FROM : Mr. A. J. Decker *AJD*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

WCS

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

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING ACTION
BY STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN
SELMA, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS *mobile*

The following summarizes information received during 3-10-65 concerning demonstrations in various cities throughout the United States protesting the racial situation in Selma, Alabama. The demonstrations were under the sponsorship of civil rights organizations, racial groups and pacifist organizations including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Catholic Inter-Racial Council. Some of the demonstrations were under the sponsorship of Ad Hoc groups and certain others consisted of students and religious groups not known to be affiliated with any organizations.

Demonstrations took place on 3-10-65 in/Syracuse, New York; San Diego, California; Columbus, Ohio; San Francisco; Los Angeles; Chicago; Pontiac, Michigan; Buffalo, New York; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Joliet, Illinois; and Kalamazoo, Michigan. Federal Buildings and Federal Courthouses were the targets of the majority of the demonstrations which were protesting the conditions in Selma and demanding Federal intervention. The demonstrations in the main were conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner and there were no arrests or significant incidents except as noted below.

In Buffalo, New York; Pontiac, Michigan; and Syracuse, New York, the demonstrating groups consisted of University students. Demonstrations in Ann Arbor, Michigan; San Diego, California; and Kansas City, Missouri, were conducted by members of the clergy. In Joliet, Illinois, the demonstrators consisted of local high school students supervised by local clergy and led by the mayor. A demonstration of about 500 persons at the Federal Building, San Francisco, was sponsored by the International Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union (ILWU) and one of the principal speakers was Harry Bridges, ILWU President

(8) [REDACTED]

b7c

CONTINUED - OVER

REC-7

157-6-61-792

4 MAR 15 1965

56 MAR 24 1965 MAR 16 1965

4 XEROX

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-3876

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING ACTION
BY STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN
SELMA, ALABAMA

The demonstrations in front of the White House sponsored by NAACP which began on 3-8-65 continued on 3-10-65 with a maximum of 62 individuals participating. There were no arrests or incidents on 3-10-65.

ARRESTS AND INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE

Deputy U.S. Marshals Assaulted, Federal Building, Los Angeles, 3-9-65:

During the evening of 3-9-65, 50 demonstrators conducted a "sit-in" in the Federal Building in Los Angeles. The Deputy U.S. Marshals were instructed by the U.S. Attorney to remove the demonstrators from the Building and two individuals were arrested for attacks on Deputy U.S. Marshals who were engaged in removing the demonstrators. These individuals were identified as [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] a Negro. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] appeared before the U.S. Commissioner, Los Angeles 3-10-65 and posted bond in the amount of \$200. Both were charged with assaulting a Federal Officer.

Demonstration at Federal Building, Los Angeles, 3-10-65 Results in Over 100 Arrests:

Over 400 individuals demonstrated at the Federal Building in Los Angeles 3-10-65. 75-80 of the demonstrators were arrested by U.S. Marshals and charged with Obstructing Justice in that they interfered with the entrance and exit of jurors and officials to the court, which was in session.

During the demonstration outside the Federal Building, numerous demonstrators laid in the driveway impeding the ingress and egress of mail trucks. 19 men and 10 women were arrested and arraigned before a U.S. Commissioner and charged with violation of Title 18, Section 170, U.S. Code, in that they wilfully obstructed a U.S. mail truck. Bail was set at \$500.

About noon three uniformed American Nazi Party members appeared outside the Federal Building carrying placards. They were ordered to picket on the opposite side of the street from the Federal Building and away from the other demonstrators.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING ACTION
BY STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN
SELMA, ALABAMA

In view of the crowd of 600-700 demonstrators and on-lookers at the Federal Building which interfered with normal activities, the building was closed except to authorized persons.

Disposition of Arrests of Demonstrators - Chicago, 3-9-65:

A group of demonstrators in Chicago, engaged in a "sit-down" in the center of a busy intersection 3-9-65 bringing rush hour traffic to a halt. Twenty-five individuals were arrested. Twenty-three adults appeared in court 3-10-65 on charges including disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and criminal damage to property. Their cases were continued until 5-5-65. The remaining two individuals arrested are juveniles and were turned over to the juvenile authorities.

FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations by SNCC are scheduled to be held at the Federal Building in Philadelphia on 3-11-65; by Cleveland civil rights groups in Washington, D.C., on 3-11 and 12-65; by college students at the Federal Building in Springfield, Illinois, 3-11-65; by students of Rutgers Law School, Newark, New Jersey, at the Federal Building, New Jersey, 3-11-65; by the NAACP in Melbourne, Florida, on 3-12 and 14-65; at the Federal Building in New Orleans, Louisiana, on 3-14-65, organization unknown; and by various civil rights and religious groups in Palo Alto, California, 3-14-65.

Clarence Laws, Regional Director, NAACP, Dallas, Texas, announced at a press conference 3-9-65 that demonstrations have been ordered in Dallas and 56 other major cities in the Southwest by the NAACP. The demonstrations are tentatively set for 3-13 and 14-65.

ACTION:

The above is for your information and the details are being furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department.

RAP
RA
WCS
ER
Q

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

The Attorney General

March 16, 1965

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - [REDACTED]

and 5/

**DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN
SELMA, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS** *MOBILE*

b7c

I am enclosing a summary of information concerning demonstrations which occurred on March 15, 1965, in cities throughout the nation protesting the racial situation in Selma, Alabama, as well as plans for future demonstrations.

The attached summary is for your information and a copy has been furnished to the White House.

Enclosure

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. John Doar (Enclosure)
Acting Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Sullivan to Belmont same date and caption, CAP:all. Classified "Confidential" because of enclosure, which contains information from confidential sources of continuing value whose disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

(15) [REDACTED]

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

MAILED 19
MAR 13 1965
COMM-FBI

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-17

157-6-17-61-1793

10 37 AM '65

READING ROOM

UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL, THIS LETTER BECOMES UNCLASSIFIED.

9 MAR 18 1965 *F23*

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 12 1965
TELETYPE

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

FBI MOBILE
10-56 AM CST URGENT 3/12/65 LO
TO DIRECTOR (157-6-61)
FROM MOBILE (100-1396) 2P

RACIAL SITUATION, MOBILE, ALABAMA. ~~RA. RACIAL MATTER~~

ee Racial matters

[REDACTED] ADVISED
TODAY THAT H. C. WILLIAMS, A MEMBER OF NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS,
NON PARTISANS VOTERS LEAGUE AND THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE, MADE
ANNOUNCEMENT TO LOCAL PRESS THIS A.M. THAT A PUBLIC
DEMONSTRATION OR MARCH WOULD BE CONDUCTED IN MOBILE SOMETIME
BEFORE THURSDAY, MARCH EIGHTEEN, NEXT, TO PROTEST KILLING
OF REV. JAMES REEB IN SELMA RACIAL DISTURBANCE.

[REDACTED]
REC-44 157-6-61-794
MAR 16 1965
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A PROTEST WAS DISCUSSED AT A
MEETING LAST NIGHT BUT ONLY A TENTATIVE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED
AND FINAL DECISION IS TO BE MADE AT MEETING OF THE NEGRO

END PAGE ONE 266
58 MAR 23 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

one in the to
W.H. + AG
3-15-65

b7c
b7D
b7c
b7D
b7c
b7D
b7c

PAGE TWO

GROUPS THIS COMING SUNDAY NIGHT. HE SAID THAT WILLIAMS WAS PREMATURE IN MAKING ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PRESS AS PLANS TO PARADE WERE INDEFINITE AS IT WAS CONSIDERED DESIRABLE TO COINCIDE ANY PARADE WITH FUNERAL OF REEB WHICH HAD NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED] STATED IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT THE GROUP WILL DECIDE SUNDAY NEXT NOT TO PARADE OR DEMONSTRATE BUT IF DECISION IS MADE TO DO SO, A REQUEST WILL BE MADE OF MOBILE PD FOR PARADE PERMIT.

POLICE DEPT.

LETTERHEAD MEMO

THIS WILL BE FOLLOWED AND A LHM SUBMITTED.

END AND ACK PLS

WA ...ALS...

FBI WASH DC

P

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

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

MAR 16 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	_____

U
1105 PM CST URGENT 3/15/65 VFP

TO DIRECTOR
FROM MOBILE /44-557/

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

CR EL.

RACIAL MATTERS

REMOTELS EARLIER TODAY.

[REDACTED] SELMA ALA

ADVISED AT SEVEN FIFTEEN PM CST TODAY HE AND WIFE [REDACTED] WERE
WALKING ON SELMA AVE AT ST. ANN-S STREET, SELMA WHEN SHOT AT BY
WHAT HE BELIEVES TO BE A PELLET GUN. [REDACTED] ADVISED THEY DID
NOT SEE ANYONE OR HEAR OF SHOT BUT ADVISED THEY HEARD SOMETHING HIT
A WALL NEAR THEM. HE STATED THEY WERE NOT HIT AND ONLY THING
OBSERVED IN AREA WAS ALABAMA STATE TROOPER CAR. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REC-10
157-6-61-795

MAR 16 1965

END
WA HFL
FBI WASH DC

70 MAR 19 1965

*Lynnet CR 2 advised
3/16/65 - M must
request more information*

cc [REDACTED] b7c
6 [REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

_____ 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) _____ 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).

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Processed in 44-12831-579 (Election laws / Dallas co.)

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-NR dated 3/9/65.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AK*

DATE 3/16/65

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN
SELMA, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS *mobile*

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

WCS
B...

mz

Attached for your information is a summary of information concerning demonstrations which occurred on 3/15/65 in cities throughout the nation protesting the racial situation in Selma, Alabama. The attached summary also includes information concerning plans for future demonstrations. A copy of this summary is being furnished to the White House, the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division, and the Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval are letters to the White House and the Attorney General enclosing copies of the above-mentioned summary.

Enclosures - 3

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - [redacted]

(10)

WCS

[redacted] b7c

REC-1 157-6-61-796

2 MAR 17 1965

2 ENCLOSURE

266
MAR 23 1965



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 16, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE RACIAL
SITUATION IN SELMA, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Demonstrations which have taken place in cities throughout the United States on a wide-scale basis since March 9, 1965, protesting the racial situation in Selma, Alabama, continued on March 15, 1965. The organizations sponsoring the demonstrations yesterday were civil rights organizations, racial groups and pacifist organizations including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Congress of Racial Equality, Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Council of Federated Organizations, Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Rochester Area Council of Churches. Some of the demonstrations were under the sponsorship of Ad Hoc groups and others consisted of students and religious groups not known to be affiliated with any organization. In Richmond, Virginia; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Elkhart, Indiana; Wooster, Ohio, and Rochester, New York, students and members of the clergy had leading roles in the demonstrations.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN 30 CITIES MARCH 15, 1965

Demonstrations took place on March 15, 1965, in Washington, D. C.; Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Lancaster, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Wichita, Kansas; Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia; Chicago, Urbana, and Joliet, Illinois; Atlantic City, New Brunswick, and Woodbury, New Jersey; Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and Merced, California; Akron and Wooster, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Elkhart, Indiana; Jackson, Mississippi; Rochester and New York, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; Decorah, Iowa, and St. Joseph, Hamtramck and Ypsilanti, Michigan.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

157-6-61-776
ENCLOSURE

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

SIT-IN STAGED OUTSIDE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER

Yesterday thirteen individuals entered the reception area immediately outside the House of Representatives Chamber in the United States Capitol Building, Washington, D. C. After gaining entrance to the reception area the individuals began a "sit-in" which continued even after Speaker of the House of Representatives John McCormack talked with them and asked them to leave.

The original thirteen demonstrators plus seven others who had joined them were carried from the building at 6:00 PM. Seventeen were charged with "unlawful entry" and three with "disorderly conduct."

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FEDERAL BUILDING

The demonstrations which started on March 9, 1965, at the Los Angeles, California, Federal Building continued yesterday in defiance of a court order of March 11, 1965, which prohibited "all picketing, parading, demonstrating, singing, cheering, sit-in, lie-in and other unwarranted loitering assembly and unseemly disorderly conduct for any purpose whatsoever" on the Federal reservation and the surrounding streets.

The United States Attorney's office, Los Angeles, contemplates filing a complaint today charging two of the demonstrators in connection with the court order. This action is being taken so there will be a clear opinion handed down by the court concerning the continued defiance of the court order.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, POLICE ARREST THIRTEEN DEMONSTRATORS

A group of ten Negroes and three whites entered the Hinds County Courthouse, Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday morning where they used the rest room facilities and water fountains. The group after about fifteen minutes of this activity departed from the Courthouse and marched to the front of the Jackson Police Department where they walked about in a circle.

After being advised by the Deputy Chief of Police that they would be arrested for disorderly conduct unless they dispersed, they marched back to the Courthouse where they were arrested and charged with breach of peace and disorderly conduct.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

GOVERNOR WILLIAM W. SCRANTON OF PENNSYLVANIA ADDRESSED 800 ON
CAPITOL STEPS, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Governor William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania along with his cabinet members, the Mayor of Harrisburg and the City Council attended a rally on the Pennsylvania State Capitol steps at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, from 12:15 PM to 1:00 PM, March 15, 1965. Governor Scranton addressed the crowd of about 800 demonstrators who were protesting the voter registration situation in Alabama and Mississippi.

After the address the crowd dispersed except for thirty picketers who continued to march in front of the Capitol.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, BOAT SHOW DEMONSTRATION RESULTS IN ADDITIONAL
ARRESTS

Another demonstration was held at the boat show in Chicago, Illinois, during the afternoon of March 15, 1965, sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality. Eleven men, eight women and four juveniles were arrested by Chicago Police and charged with disorderly conduct and criminal trespass for failing to obey orders of the Chicago Police Department. Some of the demonstrators had chained themselves together in the vicinity of the State of Alabama courtesy booth at the boat show.

The arrested demonstrators included

[REDACTED]

b7c

CHARGES AGAINST BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, DEMONSTRATORS DISMISSED

Boston, Massachusetts, Municipal Court Chief Justice Elijah Adlow yesterday dismissed the charges lodged against the demonstrators who were arrested Saturday night. Judge Adlow said there was an element of exhibitionism involved and he did not want to give the defendants another stage. The demonstrators had been arrested Saturday night for remaining in a street in such a manner as to obstruct and endanger travelers. There was no picketing at the Federal Building in Boston yesterday.

- 3 -
~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. McGowan

March 16, 1965

**DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE RACIAL
SITUATION IN SELMA, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS**

1 [REDACTED]

Demonstrations which have taken place in cities throughout the United States on a wide-scale basis since March 9, 1965, protesting the racial situation in Selma, Alabama, continued on March 15, 1965. The organizations sponsoring the demonstrations yesterday were civil rights organizations, racial groups and pacifist organizations including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Congress of Racial Equality, Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Council of Federated Organizations, Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Rochester Area Council of Churches. Some of the demonstrations were under the sponsorship of Ad Hoc groups and others consisted of students and religious groups not known to be affiliated with any organization. In Richmond, Virginia; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Elkhart, Indiana; Wooster, Ohio, and Rochester, New York, students and members of the clergy had leading roles in the demonstrations.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN 30 CITIES MARCH 15, 1965

Demonstrations took place on March 15, 1965, in Washington, D. C.; Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Lancaster, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Wichita, Kansas; Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia; Chicago, Urbana, and Joliet, Illinois; Atlantic City, New Brunswick, and Woodbury, New Jersey; Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and Merced, California; Akron and Wooster, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Elkhart, Indiana; Jackson, Mississippi; Rochester and New York, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; Decorah, Iowa; and St. Joseph, Mantranch and Ypsilanti, Michigan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NOTE:

Original to the White House and copies to the AG, Deputy AG, Acting Assistant AG Doar and Assistant AG Yeagley. See memorandum dated 3/16/65 same caption, [REDACTED] Classified "Confidential" because information obtained from confidential sources of continuing value whose disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b7c

REC'D-READING ROOM
Mar 16 10 37 AM



W

Rep

X ✓

(11)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SIT-IN STAGED OUTSIDE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER

Yesterday thirteen individuals entered the reception area immediately outside the House of Representatives Chamber in the United States Capitol Building, Washington, D. C. After gaining entrance to the reception area the individuals began a "sit-in" which continued even after Speaker of the House of Representatives John McCormack talked with them and asked them to leave.

The original thirteen demonstrators plus seven others who had joined them were carried from the building at 6:00 PM. Seventeen were charged with "unlawful entry" and three with "disorderly conduct."

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FEDERAL BUILDING

The demonstrations which started on March 9, 1965, at the Los Angeles, California, Federal Building continued yesterday in defiance of a court order of March 11, 1965, which prohibited "all picketing, parading, demonstrating, singing, cheering, sit-in, lie-in and other unwarranted loitering assembly and unseemly disorderly conduct for any purpose whatsoever" on the Federal reservation and the surrounding streets.

The United States Attorney's office, Los Angeles, contemplates filing a complaint today charging two of the demonstrators in connection with the court order. This action is being taken so there will be a clear opinion handed down by the court concerning the continued defiance of the court order.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, POLICE ARREST THIRTEEN DEMONSTRATORS

A group of ten Negroes and three whites entered the Hinds County Courthouse, Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday morning where they used the rest room facilities and water fountains. The group after about fifteen minutes of this activity departed from the Courthouse and marched to the front of the Jackson Police Department where they walked about in a circle.

After being advised by the Deputy Chief of Police that they would be arrested for disorderly conduct unless they dispersed, they marched back to the Courthouse where they were arrested and charged with breach of peace and disorderly conduct.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GOVERNOR WILLIAM W. SCRANTON OF PENNSYLVANIA ADDRESSED 800 ON
CAPITOL STEPS, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Governor William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania along with his cabinet members, the Mayor of Harrisburg and the City Council attended a rally on the Pennsylvania State Capitol steps at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, from 12:15 PM to 1:00 PM, March 15, 1965. Governor Scranton addressed the crowd of about 800 demonstrators who were protesting the voter registration situation in Alabama and Mississippi.

After the address the crowd dispersed except for thirty picketers who continued to march in front of the Capitol.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, BOAT SHOW DEMONSTRATION RESULTS IN ADDITIONAL
ARRESTS

Another demonstration was held at the boat show in Chicago, Illinois, during the afternoon of March 15, 1965, sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality. Eleven men, eight women and four juveniles were arrested by Chicago Police and charged with disorderly conduct and criminal trespass for failing to obey orders of the Chicago Police Department. Some of the demonstrators had chained themselves together in the vicinity of the State of Alabama courtesy booth at the boat show.

The arrested demonstrators included

[REDACTED]

b7c

CHARGES AGAINST BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, DEMONSTRATORS DISMISSED

Boston, Massachusetts, Municipal Court Chief Justice, Elijah Adlow yesterday dismissed the charges lodged against the demonstrators who were arrested Saturday night. Judge Adlow said there was an element of exhibitionism involved and he did not want to give the defendants another stage. The demonstrators had been arrested Saturday night for remaining in a street in such a manner as to obstruct and endanger travelers. There was no picketing at the Federal Building in Boston yesterday.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

9

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

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: March 15, 1965

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
SITUATION AT SELMA, ALABAMA
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re. of Matters Mobile

At 5:15 p. m. today a girl in Lee White's office at the White House called and talked to Wick in my office. She said the President received a Western Union wire this morning at about 11:00 a. m. from captioned person. The wire is rambling in nature and states [REDACTED] just returned from Selma and left his heart, his spirit and his mind there. He intends to go back to Selma on the 9:06 p. m. plane from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, today and is prepared to die in Selma unless the President permits the demonstrators to march to the courthouse. Throughout the wire he says, "I will die in Selma if the march is not made."

Indices at the Bureau contain no identifiable reference to [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Investigative Division so that both our Philadelphia Office and the FBI people at Selma may be apprised of this individual's contemplated action.

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

REW:amr
(6)

REC-9 157-6-61-797

MAR 17 1965

66 MAR 23 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 9, 1965

FROM : J. F. Bland

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

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

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Mobile

In view of the rising racial tensions throughout the nation as a result of recent activities in Selma, Alabama, involving the forceful routing and treatment of voter registration marchers and demonstrators by Alabama authorities, it is felt that we should reiterate the instructions to the field with regard to the continuing survey being conducted by all continental offices to determine in advance the potential for outbreaks of mob violence and riots in the major urban areas. Initial instructions for the survey were issued by airtel to all continental offices dated 8/3/64 in view of mob violence and riots breaking out in several large cities at that time.

To obtain the necessary information the field was instructed that it must maintain a constant and effective check on existing racial conditions and developments through racial, criminal and security informants and other contacts and through logical sources and sources of information.

At this time the field is also being instructed to immediately contact sources and informants best equipped to know and obtain from them their best evaluation and assessment of the potential for mob violence or riots occurring in their areas in the next six months. Further, to secure from them statements as to existing or impending incidents or situations of which they have knowledge which might trigger mob violence or riots.

These instructions are being issued and the previous instructions reiterated so that the Bureau is assured of having a current over-all picture of the racial situation and potential trouble spots and is kept advised in this regard on a continuing basis.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached airtel be approved for transmittal to all continental offices. Original on Plastiplate.

Encl. [REDACTED]
 MAR 31 1965
 MAR 9 1965

Wes
 [REDACTED]

12 MAR 16 1965

b7c

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

MAR 13 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	_____
Mr. Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW YORK

11-58 PM URGENT 3-13-65 PW

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-34/ -11- ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, CHARLOTTE, MOBILE,
NEWARK, PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON FIELD
/WASHINGTON FIELD VIA WASHINGTON/
FROM NEW YORK /157-892/

RACIAL SITUATION, NEW YORK DIVISION, RACIAL MATTERS.

See ON THREE THIRTEEN SIXTY FIVE [REDACTED] b7c b7D 5

[REDACTED] NYC TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THE NYO THAT [REDACTED] b7c b7D 6

[REDACTED] WERE DRIVING A TRUCK FROM SNCC HEADQUARTERS, TO SNCC HEADQUARTERS IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE BENMOREHOTEL, MONTGOMERY. THE TRUCK WILL CONTAIN CRASH HELMETS, AIR MATTRESSES AND CANTEENS. THE TRUCK IS A QUOTE RED BODY TRUCK UNQUOTE WITH THE WORD QUOTE ALABAMA UNQUOTE WRITTEN ON BOTH SIDES AND BEARING NY LICENSE TWO ONE TWO ZERO THREE SIX. [REDACTED] IS TO LEAVE NYC AT ABOUT SIX P.M. THREE THIRTEEN SIXTY FIVE. TIME OF ARRIVAL AT MONTGOMERY IS NOT KNOWN BY [REDACTED] b7c b7D

COPIES ARE BEING SENT TO DESIGNATED OFFICES FOR INFORMATION.

END
WA HFL FOR RELAY

REC-16 157-6-61-799

MAR 18 1965

FBI WASH DC

Auto. no. 200. My 3/15/65

114

b7c

3/16/65

1 [REDACTED]
1 [REDACTED]

b7c

Airtel

REC-16/57-6-61-799

To: SAC, Mobile

From: Director, FBI

**TRANSPORTATION OF CRASH HELMETS
AND OTHER EQUIPMENT BY THE STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA;
RACIAL MATTERS**

ReNYtel 3/13/65 captioned "RACIAL SITUATION, NEW YORK DIVISION, RACIAL MATTERS."

If not already done, Mobile should advise local police authorities.

New York should immediately discontinue use of caption "RACIAL SITUATION, NEW YORK DIVISION, RACIAL MATTERS" and use appropriate descriptive caption in future communications on racial matters in accordance with instructions in FBI Handbook.

2 - New York (Information) (157-892)

MAILED 6
MAR 16 1965
COMM-FBI

b7c

NOTE:

New York advised that two individuals from Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) headquarters in New York City are taking a truck load of crash helmets, air mattresses and canteens to Montgomery, Alabama. Since this indicates possible activity by SNCC in Montgomery in which they anticipate violent resistance, local authorities should be advised of above. The Civil Rights Division and G-2, Washington have been advised.

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

MAR 23 1965

wesps [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

b7c

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

MAR 16 1965

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

1041AM CST URGENT 3/16/65 MCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /157-384/

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	_____

wegs

RACIAL SITUATION, AUBURN, ALA. RM.

Blubb

b7c
b7D

b7c

P [REDACTED] ADVISED GROUP OF [REDACTED] ABOUT FIFTY NEGROES AND THREE WHITES ARE TO STAGE A PROTEST MARCH SOMETIME DURING MORNING OF MARCH SIXTEEN, INSTANT AT AUBURN, ALA. THEY ARE TO MARCH FROM FOSTER ST. CHURCH, A DISTANCE OF ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES TO CITY HALL WHERE THEY ARE TO READ PROCLAMATION PROTESTING SELMA, ALA. SITUATION AND THEN RETURN TO CHURCH. THEY ARE TO MARCH TWO ABREAST IN GROUPS NO LARGER THAN EIGHT.

H

TOM MILLICAN, WHITE MALE, AUBURN UNIV. JUNIOR, IS LEADER OF DEMONSTRATION.

[REDACTED] STATED NO TROUBLE CONTEMPLATED. MARCH TO BE OBSERVED BY BUREAU AGENT AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED BY TELETYPE IF DIFFICULTY OCCURS. OTHERWISE LHM BEING SUBMITTED AFTER CONCLUSION OF ACTIVITY.

b7c
b7D

END

WA BJH

EX - 100

REC-19

157-6-61-800

MAR 18 1965

64 MAR 20 1965
FBI WASH DC *266*

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, 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

Serial *801* pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

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	_____

[REDACTED]

b7c

Manchester, Missouri

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

RACIAL MATTERS. MOBILE March 8, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover—

The newspapers report that the
 "FBI agents were making a complete inquiry
 today to determine whether unnecessary force
 was used by law officers and others" to
 break up a Negro demonstration yesterday. Is
 there any doubt about it? Surely not!

Millions of Americans were witnesses, thanks to
 television coverage, to the most "unnecessary"

34 MAR 11 1965
 EXP. PROC.

REC-131 157-6-61-802

2 MAR 11 1965

b7c

[REDACTED]

CORRESPONDENCE

[REDACTED]

1

brutality we have seen against a dignified and orderly group of marchers who offered resistance and no retaliation. Your agent Daniel D. Doyle who was attacked and his camera smashed can surely testify to "unnecessary force."

The question is, why was the march stopped in the first place, and what the Federal Government do about Wallace's henchmen and Sheriff Clark's "deputy-civilian posse?" Probably very little, but millions of Americans who are outraged at what we saw, wish it could be more.

Very Sincerely,
10 19 AM '65
RECEIVED
F. B. I.
MEMPHIS

[REDACTED]

b7c

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

March 8, 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	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Mr. Hoover

The newspapers report that the "FBI agents were making a complete inquiry today to determine whether unnecessary force was used by law officers and others" to break up a Negro demonstration yesterday. Is there any doubt about it? Surely not! Millions of Americans were witnesses, thanks to television coverage, to the most "unnecessary" brutality we have seen against a dignified and orderly group of marchers who offered no resistance and no retaliation. Your agent Daniel D. Doyle who was attacked and had his camera smashed can surely testify to "unnecessary force."

The question is, why was the march stopped in the first place, and what can the Federal Government do about Wallace's henchmen and Sheriff Clark's "deputized civilian posse?" Probably very little, but millions of Americans who are outraged at what we say, wish it could be more.

Very sincerely,

[Redacted signature]

b7c

COPY:crt

ack: 3/15/65
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

71
15

REC-131 157-6-61-802 March 15, 1965

EX-112

DN

[Redacted]

Manchester, Missouri

b7c

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of March 8th has been received, and it was indeed thoughtful of you to bring your views to my attention. You may be assured this Bureau will continue to do everything within its power to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of dispatch and thoroughness.

In connection with the matters you 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 19
MAR 13 1965
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 13 4 43 PM '65

[Redacted]

b7c

Enclosures (3)

"Our Heritage of Greatness"
U. S. News & World Report, 12-21-64

NOTE: [Redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. Special Agent Daniel D. Doyle is presently on special assignment in Mobile. He is regularly assigned to the Resident Agency at Forrest City, Arkansas, of the Little Rock Office.

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

[Redacted] (3)

58 MAR 30 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Reginald Jones
new
DAW
guy

b7c

PL

March 17, 1965

DUNBARTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

ala
A11
b7c

[REDACTED] of Dunbarton, New Hampshire, telephonically contacted the Bureau the late evening of March 12, 1965, and described himself as a Johnson - Humphrey Elector in New Hampshire in 1964.

He stated that he is a "displaced rebel," as his grandparents came from Louisiana and Alabama. He advised that in 1963, Governor George Wallace of Alabama spoke at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire after which he, [REDACTED] addressed an open letter to Mr. Wallace concerning his attitude toward the Negro race. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] he received a long personal letter from Governor Wallace in reply thereto.

Due to his prior correspondence with Governor Wallace, it was his intention to send a wire on March 12, 1965, to Governor Wallace asking for an appointment to see him on the morning of March 15, 1965, concerning the current situation in Selma, Alabama. He stated that on March 12, 1965, [REDACTED]

New Hampshire, who was in Mississippi during the summer of 1964 and Selma, Alabama, last week, cautioned him to notify the FBI of his intention or he would end up like Reverend Reeb.

[REDACTED] stated that in view of this he had attempted to contact Vice President Humphrey on March 12, 1965, because of their personal acquaintance, but had been unable to reach the Vice President and for this reason was contacting the FBI in light of [REDACTED] advice. [REDACTED] was specifically advised that the FBI cannot provide protection to him. He expressed appreciation for this information.

The files of the FBI contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED]

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

(3)
ORIGINAL TO CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
66 MAR 23 1965

Property of FBI
This report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

REC-1 157-6-61-803

MAR 18 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Racial Matters - New Hampshire

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BT TO The Director

DATE 3/17/65

FROM N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT The Congressional Record *Racial MATTER - 11.06 'e*

Pages 5037-5038. Senator Dodd, (D) Connecticut, spoke concerning the situation in Selma, Alabama. He pointed out that "The Justice Department, the FBI, and representatives of the President are present in Selma, and they are working day and night to prevent a recurrence of the violence, to protect the rights of the demonstrators, and to create a situation in which no man, because of his race or color, can be denied the right to vote by bigoted local officials." Mr. Dodd advised that it is a dangerous

oversimplification to believe that the President can solve everything by dispatching troops or Federal marshals. The Federal Government must work within the frame of the law.

Original filed in: 11-2-65

157-6-61-
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 1 1965

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3/17/65 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.

58 APR 8 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

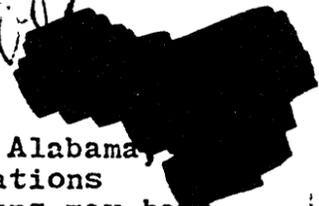
Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont *W.C.S.*

DATE: 3-17-65

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE KLAN AND HATE-TYPE GROUPS PARTICIPATION IN THE SELMA, ALABAMA, RACIAL SITUATION
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN) (ORGANIZATIONS)
MOBILE

B. G. B. m. b7c


In view of the tense racial situation in Selma, Alabama, we alerted the 17 field offices which handle Klan investigations to make certain they were aware of any plans the Klan groups may have to inject themselves into the Selma situation.

Inasmuch as there has been no diminution in the tensions in Selma, I believe interviews with Klan and other hate-type group leaders by Special Agents might act as a deterrent for any possible future action these groups may be planning.

The interviews of Klansmen proved quite effective during the investigation of the murder of the three civil rights workers in Mississippi, and it is felt the same tactics in Selma may prevent the Klan and other hate-type groups from engaging in violence there. During the interviews, the individuals would be advised of the Bureau's responsibilities in civil rights matters.

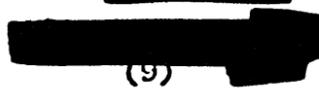
ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to the Mobile Office instructing Inspector Sullivan to go ahead with the interviews.

Enclosure *sent 3-18-65*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - 

W.C.S.

157-6-61-
NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 24 1965

b7c
~~4 MAR 23 1965~~

70 MAR 29 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-61-

The Attorney General

~~SECRET~~

March 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]

**PROPOSED MARCH FROM
SELMA TO MONTGOMERY
ON MARCH 21, 1965**

Racial Matters Mobile

I am enclosing a memorandum setting forth information concerning the number of people expected to participate in the proposed march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, March 21, 1965, along with information concerning the activities of groups involved in the march and groups which may attempt to interfere with the march.

This information has been furnished to the White House.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this memorandum becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. John Dear
Acting Assistant Attorney General (Enclosure)

MAILED 10
MAR 20 1965
COMM-FBI

(13) [REDACTED]

NOTE:

Information in enclosed memorandum is classified Secret because it contains information from a highly confidential source whose disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

- Tolson _____
- Felmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- elt _____
- ale _____
- oren _____
- ullivan _____
- avel _____
- trotter _____
- ele Foom _____
- olmes _____
- andy _____

79 MAR 23 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

~~SECRET~~

REC-56 157-6-61-804

MAR 23 1965



[Handwritten signature]
b7c

F B I

Date: 3/16/65

*Reg
CRB*

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: *Eumbl*
QMM SAC, MOBILE (157-570)(P)

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information previously set forth. This memorandum is being disseminated locally to Intelligence Agencies. Efforts are continuing to develop additional racial informants.

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD, *SS, CRS*

Date Forw. *3/19/65*

How Forw. *R/S*

By [Redacted]

1 LAM → Room 828 RB

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) *(RM)*

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

REC-130

H
157-6-61-805

MAR 19 1965

b7c

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 MAR 26 1965

[Redacted]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
March 16, 1965

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local government officials, [redacted] leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public sources of information, and it pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views were expressed. The possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time must be taken into consideration. b7D

There has been no change in any of the categories in Mobile memorandum dated August 14, 1964, except as noted herein.

MOBILE, ALABAMA

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

B. APPROX. 1942

[redacted]

[redacted]

On March 12, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that a member of the Non-Partisan Voters League had announced to the local press that a public demonstration would occur on or before March 18, 1965, in protest of the racial situation in Selma, Alabama. [redacted]

[redacted] advised on March 12, 1965, that the

157-6-61-805

ENCLOSURE

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

announcement to the press had been premature, and that only a tentative agreement concerning a protest march had been made, and it was to be decided on March 14, 1965, whether or not a march would be held.

On March 15, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] he did not know whether or not any further efforts would be made by this group to parade.

b7c
b7d

According to the March 15, 1965 issue of The Mobile Register, daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, white and Negro clergymen joined in a memorial service at the True Vine Baptist Church in Mobile, sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the service being for Reverend James J. Reeb of Boston, Massachusetts, who had been fatally injured in the racial disturbances at Selma, Alabama, recently.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

On the morning of March 10, 1965, a large number of Negroes, mostly students, were observed to gather at the First Baptist Church in Montgomery, from which point a parade began about 1:00 p.m. that date, en route to the State Capitol building in Montgomery. An estimated 900 Negroes and approximately 12 white persons participated in the march, which was stopped about a block away from the Capitol building by State Troopers, who refused to allow the marchers onto the Capitol grounds. The Negroes in dwindling numbers remained in the area in front of the State Capitol building throughout the afternoon of March 10, 1965, and until 1:20 a.m., March 11, 1965, when all of the remaining Negroes, estimated at 50, left the Capitol grounds in the rain and went back to the First Baptist Church.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

On the morning of March 11, 1965, several hundred Negroes were in the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, where they remained throughout the day. They remained in the church overnight and finally the last group left the church at 6:20 p.m., March 12, 1965. During the day of March 11, 1965, seven Negroes were arrested by the Police Department on charges of disorderly conduct.

No racial demonstrations or racial type activity occurred at Montgomery on March 13, 1965.

SELMA, ALABAMA

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

On March 1, 1965, the Dallas County Board of Registrars held a regular voter registration day during which day 266 applicants for voter registration were processed, consisting of 189 Negroes and 77 white persons. One [REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED] was arrested by the Sheriff's Office during the day, based on the complaint by [REDACTED] charging threats. The Board of Registrars has maintained during each weekday an appearance book which can be signed by prospective voter applicants for priority on the next regular voter registration day.

On the night of February 25, 1965, a meeting of the National Great Society for White People was held in Selma. The attendance was about 77 white persons, and it was announced that the group would be a non-violent group. The meeting was police patrolled.

Negro mass meetings were held almost every night in Selma from February 26 through March 9, 1965, and a voter registration rally was held during the day of March 10, 1965.

On March 1, 1965, Martin Luther King led a group of about 350 Negroes from a local church to the County Courthouse

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

in Selma. King and this group were not allowed by the Sheriff's Office to enter the courthouse where regular voter registration was being conducted that day.

On March 6, 1965, a Reverend Joseph Ellwanger led about 65 white businessmen and ministers on a protest march to the County Courthouse about 2:00 p.m., where he read a statement, the group sang songs, and then left. Local white people who were on the scene also sang songs and heckled Ellwanger's group.

On March 3, 1965, funeral services were held in Selma at 11:00 a.m. and again in nearby Marion, Alabama, at 2:00 p.m., for Negro Jimmy Lee Jackson, who died February 26, 1965, from injuries received in a racial disturbance at Marion, Alabama.

On March 7, 1965, a large group of Negroes began a march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama, and were confronted by State Troopers at the edge of Selma and ordered to disperse. They refused to disperse, and State Troopers armed with nightsticks and wearing gas masks, advanced on the marchers pushing them backwards, and striking several with their sticks. When the marchers started sitting in the highway, the Troopers used tear gas to disperse the crowd. Contact with local hospitals reflected that at Good Samaritan Hospital, 38 Negroes were treated for minor injuries and released, and 12 had been admitted to the hospital with injuries such as skull fracture, lacerations, and fractured ribs. Eight persons were treated at Burwell Infirmary and released, and four tear gas victims were admitted to the infirmary for treatment.

[REDACTED] on March 8, 1965, reported that white ministers throughout the country were arriving in Selma to take part in a march from Selma to Montgomery, scheduled for March 9, 1965, to be led by Martin Luther King. Negro attorney Fred Gray on March 8, 1965, asked U. S. District Court, Montgomery, to prohibit state and local authorities from interfering with a proposed march from Selma to Montgomery, March 9, 1965. On March 9, 1965, Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., issued an order prohibiting the scheduled march until the court had an opportunity to conduct a hearing on the matter, which was set for

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

March 11, 1965.

On the afternoon of March 9, 1965, between 1,000 and 1,100 Negroes and whites started a march from Browns Chapel Church towards Montgomery. They were read a proclamation by a United States Marshal, that the Federal Court had prohibited the march, but they continued marching over the Edmund Pettus Bridge at Selma. Beyond this point, the group was numbering about 2,500, when they were stopped by State Troopers. At 3:09 p.m., the group was requested by Martin Luther King to return to the church, which it did.

During the afternoon of March 7, 1965, while the marchers were being dispersed by State Troopers, Special Agent Daniel D. Doyle, who was observing activity, was assaulted by three white males, who attempted to strike him with what appeared to be a rubber hose. The three assailants were arrested the same date and identified as Jimmy George Robinson, Thomas Kendall Kendrick, and Noel D. Cooper. Special Agent Doyle was not injured.

On the night of March 9, 1965, three white ministers, including Reverend James J. Reeb, age 38, of Boston, Massachusetts, were assaulted in the area of 118 Washington Street, Selma, by four or five white males, as they walked the streets. Reeb died in a Birmingham hospital the night of March 11, 1965. Four men have been arrested in connection with this assault, and federal charges, as well as Assault With Intent to Murder charges have been placed against R. B. Kelley, Elmer L. Cook, William Stanley Hoggle, and Namon O'Neal Hoggle.

On the afternoon of March 10, 1965, about 400 persons attempted to march from Browns Chapel Church to the County Courthouse, but were stopped by Mayor Joseph Smitherman about a hundred yards from the church, and thereafter returned to the church. On the night of March 10, 1965, about 50 Negroes and whites attempted to march from Browns Chapel Church to the downtown area, and were stopped by Director of Public Safety J. Wilson Baker. Negroes and whites conducted a vigil at the

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

Browns Chapel Church the night of March 10, 1965, throughout the night. On March 12, 1965, it was announced that an agreement had been made for a march from Browns Chapel Church to the County Courthouse at 10:00 a.m., March 12, 1965, where the marchers were to stay for 15 minutes, and then return to the church. [REDACTED] however reported that this march was stopped by Mayor Smitherman, and the march was not allowed. b7D

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.

~~SECRET~~

March 19, 1965

BY LIAISON

- 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:

In connection with the current demonstrations in Montgomery, Alabama, there is enclosed herewith a memorandum setting forth information indicating a possible potential for violence which you may wish to bring to the attention of the President.

This information is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

*Delivered to Payne Robinson
 3-19-65*

b7c

Enclosure

(10) [REDACTED]
 SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

~~SECRET~~

REC-9

157-61-801

19 MAR 22 1965

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

58 MAR 24 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Special Thru Mobile



hbk

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

NOTE:

Information in enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained from informants [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Classified Secret because enclosure contains information from a highly confidential source whose disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

b2
b7D

~~SECRET~~

March 19, 1965

BY LIAISON

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

Dear Mr. Watson:

A check has been made with a number of our key field offices to secure an estimate as to the number of persons who have already proceeded to Selma and Montgomery, Alabama in connection with the current demonstrations and the forthcoming march from Selma to Montgomery.

I thought the President would be interested in the attached memorandum containing the results of this check. The Attorney General has been advised.

Sincerely yours,

Classified SECRET because disclosure would tend to reveal valuable Bureau sources.

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (7)

9
0/Kennel BIA & TSM - 7110 Bole

*Delivered to Hayes Robinson
3-19-65
b7c*

A

RAM

~~SECRET~~

EX-11A

REC-19

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

157-6-61807

19 MAR 22 1965

MAR 28 1965

157-6-61-808
CHANGED TO
44-28544-147X

MAY 1 1965

Paul - DCC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. McGowan

March 20, 1965

BY LIAISON

1 - [REDACTED]

old

b7c

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

Dear Mr. Watson:

I am enclosing information which is being called to your attention as of possible interest to the President.

The enclosure summarizes developments which occurred in various parts of the country on March 19, 1965, regarding the racial situation in Alabama.

This information has been furnished to the Attorney General.

Upon removal of the classified material, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

REC-130

Enclosure

157-6-61-809

NOTE See memorandum from Sullivan to Belmont same date and captioned "Demonstrations Protesting the Racial Situation in Alabama, Racial Matters," [REDACTED] Classified "Confidential" because of enclosure, which contains information from a confidential source of continuing value whose disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

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

(11) 55 4322

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

19 MAR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

64 MAR 20 1965

Part to [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] Spec. Comm. 3/20/65



RACIAL MATTERS - MOBILE

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

MAR 21 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 SELMA ALA

5:32

PM CST 3/21/65 URGENT TAT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI RACIAL MATTERS

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (44-1240)

PROPOSED MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALA., MARCH TWENTY-ONE DASH TWENTY-FIVE, NINETEENSIXTYFIVE, CR - EL.

REMOTELS TODAY.

A KLAM MOTORCADE LED BY ROBERT SHELTON, IMPERIAL WIZARD, UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA IN CAR NUMBER ONE AND BOB CREEEL, GRAND DRAGON OF ALABAMA IN CAR NUMBER TWO, CONSISTING OF TWO FOUR ZERO PEOPLE IN EIGHT THREE CARS, DECORATED WITH CONFEDERATE FLAGS, DEPARTED PATTERSON FIELD, MADISON AVE., MONTGOMERY, ALA. TWO:FORTY PM TODAY. MOST CARS OCCUPIED BY FAMILY GROUPS, WELL DRESSED. A FEW OLD CARS OCCUPIED BY MEN DRESSED IN OVERALLS. LEAD CARS ARE CARRYING SIGNS SUCH AS QUOTE VOTING RIGHTS DASH YES, SPECIAL

ATTENTION DASH NO END QUOTE; QUOTE BE A MAN DASH JOIN THE KLAN END QUOTE, AND QUOTE KKK FOREVER END QUOTE. J. B.

STONER, ATTORNEY, ATLANTA, GA., WHO PRESENTED HIMSELF AT

END PAGE ONE

70 MAR 29 1965

ALA

ALA M

J. Aug. dep. advised 12:30pm 3/22/65

REC 12 157-6-61-810

5 MAR 22 1965

6 [redacted]

b7c

3 3

PAGE TWO

RACIALLY INCITED AREAS, PRESENT IN PARADE. PRESENT PLANS ARE FOR MOTORCADE TO DISBAND DOWNTOWN MONTGOMERY, VICINITY OF COURT SQUARE.

[REDACTED]

ALA

b7c
b7D

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY FRANK DUNBAUGH, SELMA, BEING ADVISED.

END WA

NHH

FBI WASH DC

TU

2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE 3/22/65

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA
ORACIAL MATTERS - mobile

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

Attached is a summary of information concerning demonstrations which occurred in many parts of the country on 3/20-21/65 protesting the racial situation in Alabama. A copy of this summary is being furnished to the White House, the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division, and the Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval are letters to the White House and the Attorney General enclosing copies of the above-mentioned summary.

- Enclosures - 3
sent 3-22-65
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Rosen
 - 1 - Mr. Sizoo
 - 1 - Mr. McGowan
 - 1 - Mr. Bland
 - 1 - [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

JFB ✓
WCS ✓
REC-1
157-6-61-811

4 MAR 23 1965

70 MAR 29 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 22, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Demonstrations protesting the racial situation in Alabama took place in a number of cities throughout the country during the weekend March 20 and 21, 1965. The organizations sponsoring the demonstrations included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Congress of Racial Equality; and the Council of Federated Organizations. Demonstrations were also sponsored by college and university student and faculty groups and religious groups not known to be affiliated with any civil rights organizations.

WEEKEND DEMONSTRATIONS MARCH 20 AND 21, 1965

On Saturday, March 20, and Sunday, March 21, 1965, demonstrations occurred in more than 35 cities throughout the nation. The demonstrations took the form of memorial services for Reverend James Reeb and marches and rallies many of which culminated with speeches by civil rights and civic leaders at courthouses and city halls. The demonstrations generally were peaceful and orderly.

WHITE HOUSE VIGIL ENDS

The vigil at the White House which had been conducted by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality since March 8, 1965, ended yesterday when approximately 400 demonstrators left the White House and marched to Judiciary Square, 5th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

157-6-61-811

ENCLOSURE

At Judiciary Square the demonstrators heard speeches by James L. Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and other Congress of Racial Equality representatives. After the talks the group marched to the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Chapel, 1701 11th Street, N.W., where they dispersed.

COUNTERDEMONSTRATIONS

On March 21, 1965, a former member of the American Nazi Party led a group of 31 white persons on a six-block parade to the Federal Building in Jacksonville, Florida. They carried signs praising Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama and protesting the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. They also carried flags of the Confederate States of America and a United States flag upside down. The demonstrators dispersed after about two hours.

In Bradshaw, Maryland, about 50 persons representing the Baltimore Citizens Committee staged a counterdemonstration of a civil rights rally and in Savannah, Georgia, several small groups of white individuals, who were observing a march and rally sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, jeered the marchers.

FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations are scheduled at Santa Monica, California, and Manhattan, Kansas, for March 22, 1965.

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

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. Hand
- 1 - Mr. McGowan

b7c

March 23, 1965

**DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Demonstrations protesting the racial situation in Alabama took place in a number of cities throughout the country during the weekend March 20 and 21, 1965. The organizations sponsoring the demonstrations included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Congress of Racial Equality; and the Council of Federated Organizations. Demonstrations were also sponsored by college and university student and faculty groups and religious groups not known to be affiliated with any civil rights organizations.

MAJOR DEMONSTRATIONS MARCH 20 AND 21, 1965

On Saturday, March 20, and Sunday, March 21, 1965, demonstrations occurred in more than 25 cities throughout the South. The demonstrations took the form of funeral services for Reverend James Ray and marches and rallies, many of which culminated with speeches by civil rights and civic leaders at courthouses and city halls. The demonstrations generally were peaceful and orderly.

WHITE HOUSE VISIT

The staff of the White House which had been contacted by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality since March 8, 1965, ended protesting when approximately 200 demonstrators left the White House and marched to Washington Square, NW, at 11:00 AM, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Original in the White House and copies to the AG, Deputy AG, and the Assistant Attorney General at Washington, D. C.

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b7c

At Judiciary Square the demonstrators heard speeches by James L. Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and other Congress of Racial Equality representatives. After the talks the group marched to the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Chapel, 1701 14th Street, N.W., where they dispersed.

COUNTERDEMONSTRATION

On March 21, 1965, a former member of the American Nazi Party led a group of 21 white persons on a six-block parade to the Federal Building in Jacksonville, Florida. They carried signs praising Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama and protesting the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. They also carried flags of the Confederate States of America and a United States flag upside down. The demonstrators dispersed after about two hours.

In Bradshaw, Maryland, about 25 persons representing the Baltimore Citizens Committee staged a counterdemonstration of a civil rights rally and in Savannah, Georgia, several small groups of white individuals, who were observing a march and rally sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, jeered the marchers.

FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations are scheduled at Santa Monica, California, and Manhattan, Kansas, for March 22, 1965.

F B I

Date: 3/17/65

Key

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, MOBILE (157-384)(c)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION, AUBURN, ALABAMA,
MARCH 3/16/65 PROTESTING SELMA, ALABAMA
RACIAL ACTIVITY

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

w

Encl
Encl

wcs per
134

[Redacted]

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, which memo is also being disseminated to local intelligence agencies.

b7c

Agent observing activity was SA [Redacted]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SS

Date Forw. *3/23/65*

How Forw. *R/S*

By [Redacted]

2 LHM Room 828RB

ENCLOSURE

REC-130

157-6-61-812

5 MAR 20 1965

b7c

① Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

[Redacted] *Control*

Approved: *334*
64 MAR 30 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
March 17, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION,
AUBURN, ALABAMA
MARCH ON MARCH 16, 1965,
PROTESTING SELMA, ALABAMA
RACIAL ACTIVITY

AT AUBURN, ALABAMA

On the morning of March 16, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that information had been received that about 50 Negroes and approximately three whites were to stage a protest march that morning at Auburn, marching from a church on Foster Street to the City Hall, a distance of a mile and a half. When the group reached City Hall, a proclamation protesting the racial activity in Selma, Alabama, was to be read, and the group would return to the church. He said that Tom Millican, a white male, who is a junior at Auburn University, is the leader of the demonstration.

At about 10:00 a.m., a group of about 100 marchers were observed to leave the Bell Baptist Church on Foster Street, and march, two abreast, a distance of about a mile and a half to the Auburn City Hall. The only white person observed in the group was Tom Millican, the leader. At the City Hall, there were about 20 spectators, including several newsmen. The group stayed at the City Hall for 10 or 15 minutes, during which time Doris Torbert, Negro female, age 15, [REDACTED] Auburn, read a tribute to Reverend James Reeb, who had been killed during the racial disturbances in Selma, Alabama. The group thereafter marched back to the church.

The marchers were observed to carry a number of signs, including the following: "We want peace, not murder." "Auburn Freshman League." "We want freedom." "We don't want Wallace." "Freedom now."

Upon arriving back at the church, Millican spoke to the group for a few minutes, and praised the Auburn Police

157-6-61-812
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
AUBURN, ALABAMA

Department for its activity in preserving law and order. The group sang a song and then dispersed.

 on the afternoon of March 16, 1965, advised that he and Mayor George H. Wright, Sr., were at the City Hall when the group arrived, and spoke with them briefly.

b7c
b7D

It was noted that Auburn Police Department officers were on duty along the march route, and no disturbances were observed or reported in connection with this march.

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.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

March 23, 1965

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - [REDACTED]

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

Dear Mr. Watson:

I am enclosing information which is being called to your attention as of possible interest to the President.

The enclosure summarizes information concerning marches and demonstrations that took place on March 22, 1965, regarding the racial situation in Alabama.

This information has been furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

See memorandum from Sullivan to Belmont same date and captioned, "Demonstrations Protesting the Racial Situation in Alabama, Racial Matters," [REDACTED]

(12)

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
9 46 AM '65

REC-41

157-6-61817

19 MAR 23 1965

RACIAL MATTERS. MOBILE

b7c

Delivered to [REDACTED]

b7c

FBI

Date: 3/18/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Key
James [unclear]
Reed [unclear]
det

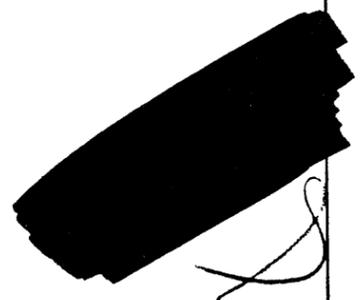
To: Director, FBI ¹⁵⁷⁻⁶⁻⁶¹⁻ (157-4-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396) (P)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION, MOBILE, ALABAMA
REPORTED PLANS FOR MARCH TO PROTEST KILLING
OF REV. JAMES REEB, SELMA, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, copies of which are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies.



Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD, SS

Date Forw. 3/23/65

How Forw. RC/S

By [Redacted] 244M Room 828RB
1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
1 - (Field Office)
[Redacted]
(2)

REC-44

EO 1.28

157-6-61-814

MAR 22 1965

CONTROL

b7c

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
March 18, 1965

Racial Situation,
Mobile, Alabama,
Reported Plans for March
to Protest Killing of
Reverend James Reeb,
Selma, Alabama

On March 12, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that on that date H. C. Williams, a member of a local Negro organization, Non-Partisans Voters League, made an announcement to the local press that a public demonstration would be conducted in Mobile to protest the killing of Reverend James Reeb at Selma, Alabama. The time of the demonstration or march was not given, but it was indicated that it would occur on or before March 18, 1965.

[REDACTED] advised on March 12, 1965, that the two Negro organizations had discussed a protest march at a meeting the night of March 11, 1965. A tentative agreement was made to conduct a march in Mobile to register a protest over the killing of Reverend Reeb, but no definite plans were made, and no definite decision was made to hold a parade. He said that the announcement by Williams was premature, and it is entirely possible that the groups in their next joint meeting, Sunday, March 14, 1965, might decide not to hold a parade.

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b7d

On March 15, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said the Negro group wanted to parade on Thursday, March 18, 1965, in downtown Mobile.

100-814
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

On March 17, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that information had been received by [REDACTED] from H. C. Williams that the boards of the two Negro organizations met on the night of March 16, 1965, and had decided to challenge in court the constitutionality of the city ordinance requiring that a request for a parade be made 15 days in advance. He stated it appeared that the parade would not be staged.

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b7d

On March 17, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that the Board of Directors of the two Negro organizations met the night of March 16, 1965, and decided definitely not to have any parade or demonstration without a city permit. He said that the relationship between the Negro organizations and the city administration had been good, and they did not wish to do anything to jeopardize that situation. He said it was first decided to file a suit challenging the constitutionality of the city ordinance, but it was decided later in the meeting merely to refer the matter to an attorney to study the constitutionality of the ordinance.

The March 15, 1965 issue of The Mobile Register, reported that white and Negro clergymen joined in a memorial service for Reverend James J. Reeb, Sunday afternoon, at the True Vine Baptist Church, Mobile, under the sponsorship of the Mobile Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He estimated 500 people were in attendance.

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.

F B I

Date: 3/22/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-577) O
RE: RACIAL RIOTS R, m.

Contact has continued with racial informants, Negro sources, and [redacted] for information bearing on possibility of the occurrence of racial riots. The Bureau is aware of the racial demonstrations which have been occurring in the Selma, Ala., area and the Montgomery, Ala., area in connection with voter registration activity, including the highly publicized march from Selma, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala. Some violence in connection with the demonstrations has occurred and the Bureau is being kept informed on a daily basis in the individual case files.

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile
[redacted]
(5)

REC-16

157-6-61-815

EX - 109

16 MAR 24 1965

[redacted]

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge
60 MAR 29 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

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

MAR 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	

2:18 AM CST 3/20/65 URGENT CCM
TO DIRECTOR
FROM MOBILE (44-557) (SELMA) 5 PAGES

Racial matters

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA. VOTING
DISCRIMINATION. Civil Rights Election Laws
DRS BK.

RE MOBILE TELETYPES EARLIER THIS DATE.

OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY INDIVIDUALS TAKING INTO PROTECTIVE
CUSTODY BY PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR J. WILSON BAKER, SELMA.
ALL BUT FOUR INDIVIDUALS REMAINED IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER
ADJACENT TO SELMA POLICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING AT SIX P.M. THIS
DATE. AT FOUR THIRTYSEVEN P.M. THESE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD BEEN
TAKEN INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AND WERE MAINTAINED IN A PARKING
LOT ADJACENT TO CITY HALL FILED INTO CITY COURTROOM LED BY
BAKER. [REDACTED] THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE MOVED INTO
BUILDING FOR THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOUR FIFTYONE P.M.,
STATE TROOPERS AND THREE MUNICIPAL POLICEMEN GUARDING
THESE INDIVIDUALS LEFT SCENE

END PAGE ONE

77 APR 1 1965

REC-104/57-6-61-816

MAR 24 1965

*D. Lynch CPD
Advised 3:30
3-20-65*

W

BTR

[REDACTED]

b7c
e

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

PAGE TWO

AT FIVE ELEVEN P.M, BAKER ANNOUNCED TO GROUP THEY WERE
FREE TO LEAVE. [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] TWO WHITE MALES
AND TWO WHITE FEMALES LEFT GROUP AND WERE TAKEN TO BROWN CHAPEL
CHURCH IN BAKER'S PERSONAL CAR. OTHERS OF THIS GROUP REMAINED
AT COMMUNITY CENTER.

AS OF FIVE THIRTY PM, APPROXIMATELY THIRTY INDIVIDUALS,
MOSTLY CHILDREN, WERE IN BROWN CHAPEL CHURCH. TWENTYFIVE
INDIVIDUALS AT CHURCH PARSONAGE, AND APPROXIMATELY FORTY
INDIVIDUALS REMAINING ON OUTSIDE OF CHURCH. MOST OF THESE
INDIVIDUALS WERE NEGRO.

REV. JAMES BEVEL ANNOUNCED THAT A MASS MEETING WOULD BE
HELD AT BROWN CHAPEL CHURCH, SELMA, SEVEN THIRTY PM, THIS DATE.

b7c
b7D

END PAGETWO

PAGE THREE

[REDACTED] b7c
b7d

GOVERNOR GEORGE C. WALLACE WAS CONSIDERING CALLING OUT NATIONAL GUARD TO AFFORD PROTECTION FOR THESE INDIVIDUALS IN MARCH TO MONTGOMERY.

VOTER REGISTRATION APPEARANCE BOOK MAINTAINED DALLAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE CLOSED FOUR THIRTY PM, ^{Central Standard Time} ~~CST~~, THIS DATE. FOLLOWING NUMBERS ISSUED TO INDIVIDUALS SIGNING BOOK ON DATES INDICATED/ MARCH FIFTEEN, FIRST NUMBER ISSUED TWO SIX ONE ZERO, LAST NUMBER ISSUED TWO SIX NINE SIX, TOTALING EIGHTYFIVE NEGRO AND TWO WHITES.

MARCH SIXTEEN, LAST, FIRST NUMBER ISSUED TWO SIX NINE SEVEN, LAST NUMBER ISSUED TWO SEVEN ONE ONE, ALL NEGRO.

MARCH SEVENTEEN, LAST, FIRST NUMBER ISSUED TWO SEVEN ONE TWO, LAST NUMBER ISSUED TWO SEVEN ONE SEVEN, FOUR NEGRO, TWO WHITE.

MARCH EIGHTEEN, LAST, NUMBERS TWO SEVEN ONE EIGHT AND TWO SEVEN ONE NINE ISSUED, BOTH TO NEGROES.

MARCH NINETEEN INSTANT, NO NUMBERS ISSUED. LAST NUMBER ISSUED DURING WEEK TWO SEVEN ONE NINE.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

BUREAU AGENTS REMAINED ON SCENE NEAR BROWN CHAPEL CHURCH THROUGHOUT DAY AND WILL COVER MASS MEETING TONIGHT.

MASS MEETING HELD SEVEN THIRTY PM, CST, TONIGHT AT BROWN CHAPEL AME CHURCH, SELMA, WITH APPROXIMATELY SIX HUNDRED IN ATTENDANCE. UPON ENTERING CHURCH, ATTENDING PERSONS WERE GIVEN FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT/

QUOTE "ALL PERSONS, RESIDENTS OF DALLAS COUNTY, OVER TWENTYONE YEARS OF AGE, DESIRING TO MARCH ALL THE WAY FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALA., MEET AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, NINE AM, SATURDAY" UNQUOTE.

PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS AT MEETING WERE REV. FREDERICK DOUGLAS REESE, PRESIDENT, DALLAS COUNTY VOTERS LEAGUE, REV. END BROWN,
REV. JAMES BEVEL, SCLC AND OTHER UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS.
TOPIC OF DISCUSSION WAS THE FREEDOM MARCH AND IN PARTICULAR PROBLEMS OF PROPOSED MARCH TO MONTGOMERY. MEETING COVERED BY ONE SELMA POLICE DEPARTMENT CAR WITH J. WILSON BAKER, PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR, SELMA, AND FOUR ALABAMA STATE TROOPER CARS.

ADVISED HE RECEIVED LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE DANIEL H. THOMAS, SDA, ADVISING HE ISSUED AN ORDER STATING
END PAGE FOUR

b7c
b7D

PAGE FIVE

PERSONS CAN PEACEFULLY DEMONSTRATE AND EXPRESS GRIEVANCES ONLY
IN DOWNTOWN AREA OF SELMA. ORDER SETS BOUNDARIES FOR DEMONSTRATIONS
OBVIOUSLY TO KEEP DEMONSTRATIONS OUT OF SELMA RESIDENTIAL AREAS
AS MAYOR JOE SMITHERMAN'S HOME WAS PICKETED FOR PAST TWO DAYS.

U. S. Marshal

LSM WILL BE IN SELMA TOMORROW TO SERVE ORDER.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ESTIMATES FIVE THOUSAND MARCHERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN MARCH.

THEY WILL ATTEMPT TO LEAVE SELMA ELEVEN THIRTY AM, ^{Central Standard Time} ~~EST~~, THREE
TWENTYONE, NEXT, AND HE ANTICIPATES IT WILL TAKE THREE TO FOUR
HOURS TO GET THIS GROUP ON ROAD.

MASS MEETING TERMINATED TONIGHT TEN THIRTY PM. NO INCIDENTS
OCCURRED. BUREAU AGENTS OBSERVING. DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY
FRANK DUNBAUGH BEING ADVISED.

END

WA HOLD LRA

FBI WASH DC

b7c
b7d

March 20, 1965

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Information received earlier on 3/19/65 indicated a group of demonstrators planned a demonstration on the afternoon of 3/19/65 at the residence of Selma Mayor Smitherman and as of 1:50 P.M. a continuous flow of people were arriving in vicinity of the residence. One local white citizen was arrested by the Selma Police Department for assault upon a minister [redacted] of Chicago, Ill. The 250 persons mentioned in attached teletype taken into custody by Baker were the demonstrators at Mayor Smitherman's residence. The Department is being advised.

b7c

(5)

*chp
ls
Rabin*

[Signature]

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE 3/20/65

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS - mobile

Attached is a summary of information concerning demonstrations which occurred on 3/19/65 protesting the racial situation in Alabama. A copy of this summary is being furnished to the White House, the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division, and the Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval are letters to the White House and the Attorney General enclosing copies of the above-mentioned summary.

Enclosures - 3

- 1 - Mr. Belmont *1747*
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - [Redacted]

[Redacted]
(10)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

2- ENCLOSURE

REC 611

EX-112

157-6-61-817

1 MAR 24 1965

~~33~~
MAR 30 1965

Black
McGowan

B.P.

b7c

JAB

every

Q *McGowan*



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 20, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Demonstrations protesting the racial situation in Alabama continued yesterday. The organizations sponsoring the demonstrations included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and college students not known to be affiliated with any particular civil rights organization.

DEMONSTRATIONS MARCH 19, 1965

The number of demonstrations continued to decline yesterday. Among the cities where demonstrations occurred were Los Angeles, California; Madison, Wisconsin; and Washington, D. C.

DEMONSTRATORS CONTINUE VIGIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE

During the day March 19, 1965, demonstrators continued their vigil at the White House. The number of demonstrators present on the sidewalk in front of the White House varied in size from twenty to sixty individuals. A small number remained throughout the night and were still present this morning.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D. C., BY GROUP OF CANADIAN CITIZENS

On March 19, 1965, two automobiles carrying eleven Canadians left Toronto, Canada, enroute to Washington, D. C.. The group which includes several ministers will attempt to gain an audience today with President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey or Congressmen who were not identified. These individuals are connected with the civil rights movement in Canada. One of the ministers, [REDACTED] will continue on to Montgomery, Alabama, and the others will return to Canada within a few days.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

b7c

157-6-61-17
ENCLOSURE

~~C~~ O N F I D E N T I A L ~~3~~

100 STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., YESTERDAY

Approximately 100 students, who attended various schools of social work, split into smaller groups at the United States Capitol about noon, March 19, 1965, and visited various Congressmen urging them to support civil rights legislation. About 3:00 p.m. the group marched from the United States Capitol to the Department of Justice Building and conducted a one-hour picketing demonstration near the 9th Street and Pennsylvania, N.W., entrance to the Justice Building. The group carried placards identifying them with the "Boston University - School of Social Work," Boston, Massachusetts; the "Howard University," Washington, D. C.; the "University of Connecticut - School of Social Workers," Storrs, Connecticut; and the "Boston College - School of Social Workers," Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

TWO DEMONSTRATORS EJECTED FROM DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING YESTERDAY

A small group of from twelve to fifteen demonstrators appeared at the 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., entrance to the United States Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., at about 3:00 p.m. yesterday where they staged a sit-in demonstration. At about 5:00 p.m. two of the Negro male demonstrators entered the Department of Justice Building and attempted a sit-in in the lobby but were immediately forcibly ejected by General Services Administration guards. The demonstrators then continued their sit-in with their backs against the 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., door to the building until 6:45 p.m. when they departed.

2,000 STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY SCHEDULED TO DEMONSTRATE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 21, 1965

Joseph Henry Garnean, a self-described Congress of Racial Equality representative, Washington, D. C., allegedly stated on March 19, 1965, that he was making arrangements for a demonstration to be held on March 21, 1965, at Washington, D. C., in which 2,000 student representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality will participate. James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality will lead this demonstration and he plans to contact President Johnson. The students will come from New York, New York; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Newark, New Jersey.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

NEW YORK GROUP TO JOIN DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE, MARCH 20, 1965

Approximately fifty persons are leaving New York, New York, March 20, 1965, for Washington, D. C., where they will join the demonstration at the White House being conducted by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. They plan to meet in Washington with demonstrators from other areas before going to the White House. A Congress of Racial Equality group from New York will also participate in the demonstration at the White House today. They will remain until midnight and then return to New York.

LARGE RALLY SCHEDULED FOR DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH 21, 1965

A rally is scheduled for Detroit, Michigan, on March 21, 1965, with an estimated 5,000 to 8,000 individuals in attendance. There will be an admission fee of \$1.50. This rally is sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Congress of Racial Equality; the Detroit Council of Churches; and other civil rights organizations in the Detroit area.

CANADIAN STUDENTS TO DEMONSTRATE IN MINNESOTA, MARCH 21, 1965

Approximately eighty students from Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, plan to enter the United States at Grand Portage, Minnesota, Sunday and stage a demonstration at the United States Immigration and Customs Station there. The demonstration is to be a protest of racial conditions in Selma, Alabama. Information has been received that Immigration officials are considering a plan to refuse the students permission to enter the United States.

FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Memorial services and marches for Reverend James Reeb and others who have recently died in the South are scheduled for today and tomorrow. Today services are planned at Elizabeth, New Jersey; Somerville, Tennessee; Elmhurst, Illinois; and Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Those scheduled for March 21, 1965, will be in Newport News, Virginia; New Iberia, Louisiana; Lynchburg, Virginia; Morgantown, West Virginia; Meadville, Pennsylvania; Georgetown, Kentucky; and Moss Point, Mississippi.

A demonstration in sympathy with the racial situation in Alabama is scheduled for today in New York, New York, sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality and the W.E.B. DuBois Club, a communist inspired Marxist youth organization, will participate. Other demonstrations scheduled for today are in Palo Alto, California; Kenosha, Wisconsin; Chicago, Illinois; and Aliquippa, Pennsylvania.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

**DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING:
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA,
RACIAL MATTERS**

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NOTE: Original to the White House and copies to the AG, Deputy AG, Acting Assistant AG Doar and Assistant AG Yeagley.

Classified "Confidential" because information obtained from confidential source of continuing value whose disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

(11)

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
[redacted]

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE 3/23/65

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

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

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS - *Mobile*

Belmont


Attached is a summary of information concerning the demonstrations which occurred on 3/22/65 protesting the racial situation in Alabama. A copy of this summary is being furnished to the White House, the Attorney General, the Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division, and the Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division.

b7c

ACTION:

Attached for your approval are letters to the White House and the Attorney General enclosing copies of the above-mentioned summary.

Enclosures - *3 sent 3-23-65*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - 

J.F.B.
W.C.S.
W.C.S.

REC-22
157-6-61-818

b7c

MAR 24 1965

WCS
36 MAR 31 1965



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 23, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

The number of demonstrations protesting the racial situation in Alabama declined on March 22, 1965.

DEMONSTRATIONS MARCH 22, 1965

On March 22, 1965, approximately sixty individuals marched from a Santa Monica, California, church to the Santa Monica Post Office. At the Post Office the marchers heard three speakers all of whom were sympathetic with the civil rights and voter registration movement in Alabama.

Yesterday afternoon students from the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas, staged a parade from the campus to the county courthouse in downtown Manhattan where they held a brief period of silent prayer for the civil rights marchers in Alabama.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sponsored a freedom rally during the evening of March 22, 1965, at Jacksonville, Florida. Approximately twenty Negroes participated.

The above demonstrations were peaceful.

FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS

Mayor Ellis B. Arnold of Decatur, Illinois, has reportedly agreed to lead a Selma, Alabama, civil rights sympathy march in Decatur on March 23, 1965. The march is expected to last approximately one and one-half hours. Members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee from Millikin University, Decatur, have requested permission to join the march.

Students at Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, and members of the clergy plan a march and demonstration March 25, 1965, in support of the Alabama racial situation.

157-6-61-817

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Mohr
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Rosen
 1 - Mr. Sizoo
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Bland
 1 - Mr. McGowan
 March 23, 1965
 1 - [REDACTED]

**DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
 THE RACIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA
 RACIAL MATTERS**

b7c

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Students at Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, and members of the clergy plan a march and demonstration March 25, 1965, in support of the Alabama racial situation.

NOTE: Original to the White House and copies to the AG, Deputy AG, Acting Assistant AG Doar and Assistant AG Yeagley. See memorandum dated 3/23/65 same caption.

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

(12)
 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D - READING ROOM
 FBI
 MAR 23 9 46 AM '65

wc
 b7c

FBI

Date: 3/5/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)
Attention: FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1342) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
RM

Under separate cover for the Bureau is one Beseler Topcon Super D 35 mm. camera, camera body SN 4613657, lens SN 99002612.

Checking this camera against Gossen Lunasix Exposure Meter and other Topcons, it appears to overexpose by 1 1/2 to 2 F Stops. It is realized that the asa dial can be set to 800 to compensate for the Tri x exposure but we are frequently using an asa rating of 800 for Tri x. The Laboratory is advised to correct meter and return camera to Mobile.

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Package (RM)
- 2 - Mobile

(6)

CC - Wick

REC-114

157-6-61-819

12 MAR 8 1965

Handwritten initials and date: 3/18/65

Handwritten: b7c

Handwritten: Letter 3-23-65

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

1 - [redacted] Room 5263
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted] b7c

SAC, Mobile (100-1342)

March 23, 1965

REC-114

Director, FBI (157-6461)-819

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
RM

Reurairtel 3/5/65.

It has been necessary to send Beseler Topcon Super D 35 mm camera, SN 4613657, with RE Auto Topcor 58 mm f 1.8 lens, SN 99002612, to the distributor for repair. Therefore, this camera is being replaced with Beseler Topcon Super D 35 mm camera, SN 4617373, with RE Auto Topcor 58 mm f 1.8 lens, SN 9901293. This camera and lens are being sent to you separately.

Appropriate inventory changes should be made.

1 - Bufile (80-812)

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

[redacted] (7)

MAILED 8
MAR 23 1965
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED COPY FILED IN 80-812-

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

MAR 24 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 SELMA ALA

8:47PM CST URGENT 3-24-65 MFH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE (SELMA) (44-1237)

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

UNSUBS; ASSAULT ON DEMONSTRATORS BY POLICE OFFICERS, MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA, THREE SIXTEEN SIXTYFIVE, GR DASH EE.
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

RACIAL MATTERS

MOBILE TELETYPE
REMO TEL MARCH TWENTYTHREE LAST.

EIGHT WITNESSES INCLUDING THREE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
AGENTS AND ACCOUNTANT, THREE HOUSEWIVES AND ONE RETIRED
ENGINEER INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED CONFRONTATION WAS OBSERVED
BY THEM. ALL EXCEPT ACCOUNTANT DENIED SEEING MOUNTED PERSONS
OR OTHER OFFICERS IN AREA STRIKE ANY DEMONSTRATORS. ACCOUNTANT
SAW ONE OF HORSEMEN STRIKE A DEMONSTRATOR WITH A BILLY CLUB.
CANNOT IDENTIFY OFFICER OR VICTIM.

END.

WA...BJH

FBI WASH DC

CLRP

REC-41

MAR 26 1965

6
b7c

157-6-61-820
D. Lynch adv.
12:30 PM - 3-25-65

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This matter concerns the forced dispersal of two groups of demonstrators in Montgomery, Alabama, on 3/16/65 by mounted officers of the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office and Alabama State Troopers.

[REDACTED]

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

b7c
b7d

2/28/65

[REDACTED]

b7c

FBI WASH DC

FBI SELMA ALA

6:01 PM CST 3/23/65 URGENT TAT
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (157-367)

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

MAR 23 1965

TELETYPE

172

*Frank @ Cooper advised
with CD no action requested*

Bald b7c

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	

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, SELMA, ALABAMA.

REMO AIRTEL NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

AND LETTERHEAD MEMO SAME DATE.

RACIAL MATTER

Mobile

Racial Matter

[REDACTED]

TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SELMA

RE TODAY AND REQUESTED INFORMATION RELATIVE TO ~~QUOTE~~ "DISAPPEARANCE" ~~UNQUOTE~~ OF A ~~NEGRO FEMALE~~.

THEY WERE ADVISED SHE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE LOCATED AT SEARCY MENTAL HOSPITAL, MT. VERNON, ALA., ACCORDING TO COURT RECORDS, SELMA,

ALA. THEY EXPRESSED AN OPINION THAT ~~QUOTE~~ "RECORDS" HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO DISAPPEAR IN THIS COUNTRY UNQUOTE AND THAT THEY HAD DOUBTS

WAS ACTUALLY AT THE HOSPITAL SINCE NO RELATIVE HAS

SEEN HER. THEY DID STATE THE DOCTOR AT THE HOSPITAL HAD INFORMED

END PAGE ONE

77 APR 1 1965

cc: Sullivan

Subv [REDACTED] b7c

REC-56

157-6-61-821

EX-102

MAR 26 1965

b7c b7D

b7c

b7c

b7c

PAGE TWO

THEM THAT SHE WAS IN THE HOSPITAL AT PRESENT BUT THEY DID NOT BELIEVE THE DOCTOR.

THEY REQUESTED A COMPLETE REPORT FROM FBI FILES REGARDING [REDACTED] ARREST AND SUBSEQUENT INCARCERATION. THEY WERE INFORMED THIS INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AS FBI HAS NO AUTHORITY TO FURNISH RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION TO ANYONE BUT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. THEY WERE REFERRED TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR ANY FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THE ARREST, AND INCARCERATION OF [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] THEN COMPLAINED THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
BOTH OF SELMA, SUSPECTED THEIR PHONES WERE QUOTE "BUGGED." UNQUOTE.

*Indian Branch
Crim. Div.
advised
3/26/65
[REDACTED]*

b7c

ABOVE SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AS BOTH [REDACTED] STATED THEY MIGHT SEND TELEGRAM TO DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

b7c
b7D

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY FRANK DUNBAUGH ADVISED AT SELMA.

END WA

BJH

FBI WASH DC

TU DICS

5-113 (1-10-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3-23-65 b7c

[REDACTED] a Negro female, on 11-14-64 in Selma, Alabama, was involved in an incident with a white male concerning an overdue bill which resulted in near riot [REDACTED] was arrested and had to be restrained by use of straight jacket. On 11-16-64 she was sent to Searcy Mental Hospital for Negroes, Mount Vernon, Alabama, by court order. This was her second commitment to this institution in two-year period.

We are advising the Department of pertinent information in attached teletype.

[REDACTED] *Dweds* *GA* b7c

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

MAR 28 1965

TELETYPE

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

FBI MOBILE

10-50 PM CST URGENT

3/28/65

VFP

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /44-730/

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, LOWNDES COUNTY ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION
Civil Rights Section Laws

CR EL.

O.R.M.

NEGRO MASS MEETING HELD TONIGHT AT MT. GILLARD BAPTIST CHURCH
 BEGINING AT SEVEN PM AND ENDED NINE FIFTYFIVE PM. ESTIMATED
 ATTENDENCE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE. PINCIPAL SPEAKER, BERNARD
 LAFAYETTE WHO URGED NEGROES TO REGISTER AND VOTE. LOCAL MINISTER
 REV. LENZO HARRIS ADVISED GROUP THAT A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MRS ALP
 LIUZZO WAS SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY NINE AM UNTIL TWVEVE AM AT THE
 SCENE OF MURDER ON HWY EIGHTY.

SIX BUREAU AGENTS ON SCENE .

NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED.

DEPT ATTORNEY JAMES GUNN ON SCENE IN SELMA ADVISED.

END

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

P

REC-1

157-6-61-822

*Chad Quarantone
advised 3/29/65*

18 MAR 29 1965

b7c

64 APR 2 1965

March 29, 1965

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The Civil Rights Division of the
Department is being advised.

(5)

b7c

R. J. [unclear]

FBI

Date: 3/24/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(157-461)~~
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)(P)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau O-1 Form dated 3/22/65.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding the alleged [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

This letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

This matter is being followed by the Mobile Office, and any pertinent information developed, or received, will be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

③ - Bureau (RM)(Encs. 8) ENCLOSURE
2 - Mobile
[REDACTED]

(5)

REC-98

157-6-61-823

b7C

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

2 MAR 26 1965

Date Forw. MAR 29 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [REDACTED]

SUB CONTROL

Room 828 RB

1 destroyed

C.C. Wick

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

6 APR 2 1965

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: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

157-6-61-823 encl.

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

FBI

Date: 3/27/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (157-³⁶⁷~~637~~) - P -
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
SELMA, ALABAMA
RM

Remotel, 3/23/65.

Re: [REDACTED]

Attached hereto are eight (8) copies of self explanatory letterhead memorandum.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - Mobile ³⁶⁷
- (1 - 157-~~637~~)
- (1 - 44-557)

[REDACTED]
(5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAR 31 1965

How Forw. 73-5

By [REDACTED]

8 ENCLOSURE

1cc sent CSC
3-9-66

REC-1

157-6-61-824 ^{Form 828 RB} 2 destroyed

18 MAR 30 1965

EX-102

SUP CONTROL [REDACTED]

G. Wick

50 APR 5 1965

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

March 27, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
SELMA, ALABAMA

Re: [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Selma, Alabama Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on March 23, 1965, and requested information relative to the "disappearance" of a [REDACTED] Negro female. They were advised that according to court records at Selma, Alabama, she was supposed to be located at the Searcy Mental Hospital, Mt. Vernon, Alabama.

They expressed an opinion that "people have been known to disappear in the country" and that they had doubts that [REDACTED] was actually at the hospital since no relative has seen her. They did state the doctor at the hospital had informed them that she was in the hospital at the present time, but that they did not believe the doctor. They requested a complete report from FBI files regarding [REDACTED] arrest and subsequent incarceration. They were informed this information is not available as the FBI had no authority to furnish results of investigation to anyone but the Department of Justice. They were referred to local authorities for any further details concerning the arrest and incarceration of [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] then complained that [REDACTED] both of Selma, Alabama, suspected their telephones were "bugged."

b7c
b7D

157-6-61-824

ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
SELMA, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

Departmental Attorney Frank Dunbaugh was advised
at Selma, Alabama.

This confirms telephone call 3/24/65 from Special Agent
[REDACTED] of this Bureau and Mr. Frank C. Cooksey
of the Civil Rights Division.

b7c

This document contains neither recommenda-
tions 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.

N/A 10:16 3/26/65 [redacted] b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 26 1965
TELETYPE

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	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

5:35 PM CST 3/26/65 URGENT TAT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, CHICAGO (157-0)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (157-NEW)

B. Ag... 1948 Mc [redacted]

THREAT TO DO BODILY HARM TO [redacted] MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
MARCH TWENTY-SIX, NINETEENSIXTYFIVE, ORM,

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE THIS DATE. NR

AT APPROXIMATELY ONE:FORTY-FIVE TODAY, A [redacted]

[redacted] ILL., TELEPHONICALLY
CONTACTED MONTGOMERY, ALA. RA, STATING [redacted]

[redacted] CHICAGO, ADVISED
HER SON, [redacted] AGE SEVENTEEN, ENTICED INTO CAR WITH
SOME WHITE PEOPLE WHO PRETENDED TO BE SYMPATHETIC WITH CIVIL
RIGHTS CAUSE AND MADE UNKNOWN TYPE THREAT TO HIM, WHEREUPON
HE JUMPED OUT OF THE CAR, WENT TO HIS ROOM, [redacted]

[redacted] MONTGOMERY. [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY

ADVISED MOTHER FEARED TO LEAVE TO CATCH FOUR PM TRAIN TO
CHICAGO THIS DATE AS HAD SEEN SAME PERSONS IN VICINITY OF
HOTEL [redacted]

[redacted] SUBSEQUENTLY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED
MONTGOMERY RA WITH SAME INFORMATION. [redacted] STATED HAD

END PAGE ONE
64 APR 5 1965
149

cc: [redacted]

REC-15 157-6-61-825

21 MAR 31 1965

b7c

PAGE TWO

CALLED [REDACTED] ABOUT TWO:THIRTY PM AND WAS TOLD [REDACTED] HAD CHECKED OUT, STATING HE WAS GOING TO SNCC HEADQUARTERS; STATED THEN CALLED SNCC HEADQUARTERS AND WAS TOLD [REDACTED] HAD NOT ARRIVED.

[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY PD, ADVISED OF ABOVE AND STATED WOULD PERSONALLY ESCORT YOUNG [REDACTED] TO TRAIN. SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED WHEN ARRIVED AT [REDACTED] HOTEL ROOM FOUND HE HAD CHECKED OUT. CAPTAIN SHOWS STATES WILL CAUSE POLICE IN VICINITY OF MONTGOMERY UNION STATION TO BE PARTICULARLY ALERT FOR ANY TROUBLE THIS DATE.

SUBSEQUENTLY, [REDACTED] MONTGOMERY PD, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HE PERSONALLY ESCORTED [REDACTED] AND A GROUP OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS ONTO THE TRAIN FOR CHICAGO AT APPROXIMATELY FOUR PM.

CHICAGO ADVISED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RUC.

END

WA

CORR SECOND LAST LINE SECOND WORD (ADVISE)

WA SML

FBI WASH DC

CG AAA

FBI CHICAGO

CLR

b7c



157-6-61-826, 827
CHANGED TO

44-14106-299, 298

¹²³
APR 20 1963

Ps | Coker

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ 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) _____ 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).

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Processed in 100-438794-279

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-NR dated 4/2/65

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/1/65

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-0)

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY SPONSORED
BY CHESTER CIVIL RIGHTS
COUNCIL (CCRC), CHESTER, PA.
3/26/65 *0 Racial Matters*
RM

Reference is made to Philadelphia airtel to the Bureau, 3/26/65, transmitting letterhead memorandum. Reference is also made to Philadelphia teletype 3/26/65 with airmail copy to Mobile.

Philadelphia furnished this information to Mobile since Reverend FRED SHUTTLESWORTH was reported as being from Montgomery, Ala. *Ohio Pa.*

Mobile copy of Philadelphia teletype, 3/26/65 and Philadelphia airtel, 3/26/65 with letterhead memo are enclosed herewith for Cincinnati inasmuch as Reverend FRED SHUTTLESWORTH, who formerly resided in Birmingham, Ala., is now a resident of Cincinnati. *K*

Information copy to Philadelphia in view of their interest in this matter.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 3 - Cincinnati (Enc. 3)(RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Info.)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile

[Redacted]

REC-33 / 57-6-61-828 b7c

6 APR 15 1965

EX - 109

APR 8 15 24 64

SUBV [Redacted]

60 APR 12 1965 297

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

MAR 31 1965
TELETYPE

X

FBI WASH DC

FBI SELMA ALA

HOLD FOR THREE MESS PLS

8:04 PM URGENT 3-31-65 MMAA

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE/ SELMA/ 44-557/

RACIAL MATTERS

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION,
Civil Rights Election Laws

~~CR-ELY~~

SUMMARY TELETYPE

RE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MRS. LIUZZO IN FRONT OF STATE CAPITOL,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

AT APPROXIMATELY FIVE PM, MARCH THIRTY LAST, MAJORITY OF PERSONS
GATHERED IN FRONT OF STATE CAPITOL BUILDING FOR MEMORIAL SERVICE
DEPARTED LEAVING SOME THIRTY TO FORTY WHITE AND NEGRO PALL BEARERS,
THESE PALL BEARERS DEPARTED SCENE APPROX FIVE FIFTYFIVE AND
WALKED TO DEXTER AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH. AFTER LAST PALL BEARER
LEFT SCENE, FIVE NEGROES WHO,

PICKED UP THE TEN CASKETS WHICH WERE LEFT BY THE PALL BEARERS IN
FRONT OF CAPITOL, PLACED THEM IN TRUCKS, AND REMOVED THEM FROM SCENE.

Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee

RE. ACTIVITIES OF SNCC AND OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS.

ON MARCH THIRTYONE INSTANT,

Quarantine CRW 4/1/65

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	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

3-T-
2

V.

[Redacted]

b7c

REC 12 157-6-61-829

16 APR 5 1965

b7c
b7D

337
6

b7c

PAGE TWO

ADVISED CIRCULARS ARE BEING HANDED OUT AMONG NEGROES IN MONTGOMERY ASKING FOR A NATIONWIDE BOYCOTT OF ALL ALA^{MA} MADE PRODUCTS IN SUPPORT OF MOVEMENT BY DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND ALSO ASKING NEGROES NOT TO MAKE ANY PURCHASES IN DOWNTOWN AREAS IN ANY ALA. CITY.

[REDACTED] ALSO MADE AVAILABLE A MEMORANDUM DATED MONTGOMERY, b7c b7D

ALA. MARCH TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYFIVE, REPORTEDLY TO VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF SNCC ON SUBJECT OF BETTER JOBS FROM JAMES FOREMAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, SNCC. THIS MEMORANDUM STATES QUOTE THE TIME HAS COME FOR WHITE COMPANIES TO EMPLOY NEGROES BEYOND A MENIAL STAGE. YOU HAVE HEARD THESE LYING WHITE FOLKS SAY THAT NEGROES ARE NOT QUALIFIED. WE KNOW BETTER. IT IS NECESSARY THAT WE TAKE DIRECT ACTION. YOUR COMMITTEE IS TO CONTACT THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES IN YOUR AREA. THERE MUST BE NO PASSING OF THE BUCK. THEY MUST COOPERATE WITH THE PROGRAM AS OUTLINED. UNQUOTE. THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES ARE THEREAFTER NAMED.

BRUNO STORES, INDEPENDENT GROCERY STORES, SOUTHWAY SUPERMARKETS, DELCHAMP STORES, BIG BEAR STORES, WISE SUPERMARKETS, HOLSUM BAKING

PAGE THREE

COMPANY, MERITA BAKING COMPANY, NATIONAL BAKING CO., FROSTY MORN
PACKING CO., STAR PROVISION CO., SWIFT PACKING CO., HORMEL PACKING CO.,
R. C. COLA BOTTLING CO., FOREMOST DAIRIES., SEALTEST MILK CO., HALL
BROTHERS DAIRIES, ALAGA SYRUP CO., WHITFIELD PICKLE CO., BAMA FOOD
PRODUCTS CO.,

END

WA

WA...ALXXXXX ALS

FBI WASH DC

TUCLR

April 1, 1965

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

On 3/30/65 demonstrator placed 10 empty coffins on steps of Alabama State Capitol Building to dramatize the death of civil rights workers in Alabama which the demonstrators claimed Governor Wallace was responsible for.

At the conclusion of the Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, march on 3/25/65, Martin Luther King announced that his organization would sponsor a nationwide boycott of Alabama products.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department is being advised.

b7c

FBI

Date: 3/30/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-4-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

This letterhead memo pertains to petitions which have been filed by Negroes in Mobile to integrate the Mobile Infirmary and Providence Hospital.

This memo is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. APR 5 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [Redacted]

Room 828 RB
ND

REC-44

157-6-61-830

5 APR 2 1965

- 1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (AMRM)
- 1 - (Field Office)
- [Redacted]
- (2)

ENCLOSURE

LINE SEC

Solra [Redacted]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

64 APR 11 1965

Blaford

encl

H

b7c



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
March 30, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

On March 26, 1965, a copy of the hospital
petition was received by the Mobile FBI Office

[REDACTED]

The petition requested that the
hospital eliminate within the next 60 days all racial
discrimination which deny persons or citizens of color
equal services, rights and privileges. Specifically,
the petition included request for desegregation of all
facilities and accommodations, acceptance of properly
qualified Negro doctors, nurses and other hospital employees,
and admission of qualified Negro females to nursing
schools.

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.

157-6-61 931
ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 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: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-831

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

FBI

Date: 4/2/65

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 AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SS, IS

Date Forw. APR 9 1965

How Forw. A-5

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1759)(RUC) / Room 828 RB

RE: APPROX CHANGED 1918-1919 [redacted] aka [redacted]
[redacted] RM.

Title changed to reflect true name of [redacted] which is [redacted] as previously determined by the Mobile Office. Title formerly carried as [redacted] RM."

Re Detroit airtel to Bureau dated 3/25/65. 157-6-15-1099

Enclosed to Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum for dissemination purposes. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are enclosed to Detroit for dissemination to local G-2 and Secret Service.

It is to be noted the name of [redacted] previously came to the attention of the Mobile Office and it was determined that [redacted] is a pen name of [redacted] Ala., a known prolific letter writer whose emotional stability is questionable.

Mobile is furnishing copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum, as well as copies of the letterhead memorandum dated March 25, 1965, prepared by the Detroit Office,

- 3 - Bureau (Encs 8)
- 2 - Detroit (Encs 4)
- 1 - Mobile

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per 21 APR 9 1965

REC-102 157-6-61-832

Sec RC

b7c

MO 100-1759

to G-2, Third Army, and Secret Service, Mobile, Ala.

No further action being taken by Mobile.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
April 2, 1965

[REDACTED] also known as
[REDACTED] Alabama

[REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]
Alabama, with his mother, [REDACTED] He uses
the name of [REDACTED] as a pen name.

b7c

[REDACTED] is a prolific letter writer who is
constantly writing letters to editors of newspapers, etc.

[REDACTED] reportedly is [REDACTED]
[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.

157-6-61-3-5
ENCLOSURE

FBI 4/7/65

Date:

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (44-557)
RE: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR, EL

RACIAL MATTERS

Re Chicago teletype to the Bureau, SAC, Mobile (Selma), and Mobile, dated 4/5/65, captioned "REPORTED SHIPMENT OF SLINGSHOTS TO CLEVELAND TABLE COMPANY, SELMA, ALABAMA, FROM CHICAGO, RACIAL MATTERS."

Transmitted herewith is the original and seven copies of a Letterhead Memorandum pertaining to investigation conducted relative alleged shipment of slingshots to Cleveland Table Company at Selma, Alabama.

The investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] b7c

Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Selma Police Department, and OSI at Craig Air Force Base, Selma, have been apprised of the information received relative to the slingshots and requested to report any information coming to their attention that might indicate there is any substantiation of the information furnished in referenced teletype.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8) *1cc of LHM to ORD*
2 - Mobile (Selma) *4-12-65*
10-94-44 REC-24/57-6-61-833

(5) ENCLOSURE

18 APR 9 1965

ST-116

66 APR 21 1965

Approved: 137 Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
April 7, 1965

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

65-5016

Re: Reported Shipment of Slingshots to Cleveland Table Company, Selma, Alabama, from Chicago.

Complainant

On April 5, 1965, information was received that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised she had learned from an individual in Selma, Alabama, telephonically, that slingshots are being forwarded to the Cleveland Table Company in Selma, by the Parent Company in Chicago, Illinois, Western Table Company, for use by the Ku Klux Klan in Dallas County and surrounding areas. [REDACTED] would not identify the source of her information.

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b7D

She further reported that a \$100.00 reward was offered by the Cleveland Table Company on any information of a leak by their employees regarding this shipment.

The following investigation was conducted at Selma, Alabama, relative to the above information:

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.

157-6-61-833
ENCLOSURE

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

On the evening of April 4, 1965, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Selma, Alabama, advised that she had
received information [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] that the Cleveland Table Company was
manufacturing slingshots. [REDACTED] had told her he had seen slingshots that were
about a foot long in the plant and thought they were distributed throughout the
surrounding countries.

On April 5, 1965, the information with reference to the slingshots
was furnished to [REDACTED] Cleveland Table
Company, Selma, Alabama. [REDACTED] advised he had no idea or information
pertaining to the manufacturing of slingshots by his company and that he would
immediately investigate the matter.

On April 5, 1965, [REDACTED] was recontacted and he advised he had
been unable to confirm the information supplied to him. He stated he had
developed no information that slingshots had been made by his company.

On April 6, 1965, [REDACTED]
Selma, Alabama, advised he is an employee of the Cleveland Table Company and
that he had personally found several broken slingshots in the boiler room of the
company. He advised that he had not seen slingshots made by anyone at the
company but that he had understood that a Negro male named [REDACTED] and a
Negro male who is called [REDACTED] had knowledge that slingshots were being
made by the company. *ALC*

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On April 6, 1965, [REDACTED] was recontacted and
furnished the information regarding employee [REDACTED] was reinterviewed
in the presence of [REDACTED] and furnished the information to [REDACTED] in reference
to the slingshots.

[REDACTED] talked to employees [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and was
unable to verify the information furnished by [REDACTED] *ALC*

R EGIS TRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

On April 7, 1965, [REDACTED] Selma, Alabama, was interviewed at the Cleveland Table Company and he advised he had seen four slingshots that had been made by employee [REDACTED]. He stated [REDACTED] is a white male and employed as [REDACTED] and had advised him that the slingshots were being made for his boys.

[REDACTED] stated he had not witnessed anyone making billy sticks or clubs and had not seen any slingshots other than the four mentioned. He stated he had no information that slingshots or billy sticks were being produced on a large scale by the company.

The information furnished by [REDACTED] was given to [REDACTED] and he advised he would immediately notify all of his employees that no billy sticks or slingshots were to be made by the employees for any reason.

On April 7, 1965, the above results of investigation were discussed with Departmental Attorney John Nixon, on scene at Selma, Alabama, and he stated that he felt no further investigative attention should be afforded this matter at this time.

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F B I

Date: 4/7/65

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

Via Airtel Air Mail
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SEIMA) (44-1233)
SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR- EL

RACIAL MATTERS

Transmitted herewith are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum referring to information pertaining to [redacted] 17 year old Negro boy who was run over by a school bus. Agent receiving the initial information telephonically from [redacted] was SA [redacted]

Agents who conducted the investigation at the Good Samaritan Hospital and interviews with [redacted] and the doctors, were SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

ENC. 8

(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-24 157-6-61-834

18 APR 9 1965

E C Wick

139

EX-102

58 APR 19 1965

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

b7c
b7d
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
533 Federal Building
P. O. Box 1389
Mobile, Alabama
April 7, 1965

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

RE: ACCIDENT INVOLVING [REDACTED] NEGRO MALE, AGE 17

On the evening of April 5, 1965, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Selma, Alabama,
Resident Agency, and reported that the hospital had just admitted a
Negro male, age 17, named [REDACTED]. She stated [REDACTED] had at
time of admittance claimed he was purposely run over by a white school
bus driver. She stated that the Alabama State Troopers were at
present time making an investigation in reference to this incident.
However, she felt this should be reported to the FBI. She advised
that [REDACTED] would remain in hospital until next date.

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b7D

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contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157661-834
FBI

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

The following investigation was conducted on April 6, 1965.

[REDACTED] advised that the victim, [REDACTED] was brought to the hospital on April 5, 1965, by the Williams and Son ambulance. She advised that her records reflected that the mother of the victim had complained that a white male driving a school bus had deliberately run into her son with the bus.

[REDACTED] advised that the accident occurred somewhere near Potter Station and that the victim was possibly a student of Keith High School, Orrville, Alabama.

[REDACTED] advised that the entire incident had been reported to the Alabama State Police.

NEG 910 B. APPROX. 1447 [REDACTED] was interviewed at the [REDACTED] and he stated that all he could remember was that on April 5, 1965, he got off School Bus Number 6 on Route 80 near Potter Circle and started walking down a gravel road heading east toward his home. He advised that he was unable to recall specifically what had happened to him. He stated the only thing he could remember was awakening in the [REDACTED] the evening of April 5, 1965.

[REDACTED] advised he thought possibly his brother, [REDACTED] may have been with him or his cousin, [REDACTED] but that he really could not be sure at this time.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were interviewed at the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that the patient had told him on one occasion that he was hit by a school bus and then again on another occasion that he could not recall what had happened.

[REDACTED] stated that the victim has received a minor concussion and bruises and that he may have been hit by a vehicle, but under the present circumstances, the victim would be unable to furnish any reliable information.

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b7D

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

This matter was discussed with Departmental Attorney JOHN NIXON at Selma, Alabama, on April 6, 1965, and he stated he saw no need for any further investigation in this matter as it appeared to be a traffic case being handled by State authorities.

157-6-61-835
CHANGED TO
157-1648-17

149
MAY 14 1965
Bur / agh

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

APR 12 1965

NFBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI MOBILE

1-59 PM CST URGENT

4/12/65

TEB

TO: DIRECTOR (157-6-61)

FROM: MOBILE (44-439)

2P

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RM.

PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. APRIL TEN THROUGH TWELVE, SIXTY FIVE.

RE MOBILE TELETYPE, APRIL NINE, LAST.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT ON APRIL ELEVEN, LAST, SMALL GROUPS OF NEGROES AND WHITES, NUMBERING BETWEEN FIVE AND TEN, ATTEMPTED TO GAIN ADMISSION TO EIGHT MONTGOMERY CHURCHES FOR SUNDAY WORSHIP. THEY WERE ADMITTED AT THE FOLLOWING FOUR CHURCHES: ST. JOHNS EPISCOPAL, DEXTER AVENUE METHODIST, FIRST METHODIST, AND MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN.

THEY WERE DENIED ADMISSION AT THE FOLLOWING FOUR: FRAZIER MEMORIAL, ST. MARKS METHODIST, FIRST BAPTIST, AND ST. JAMES METHODIST

NO INCIDENTS OR HARRASSMENT TOOK PLACE IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE, AND MONTGOMERY PD AFFORDING COVERAGE.

GROUPS LED BY ROBERT KEYTON PAREN TRUE NAME PAREN, AKA. BOB KAY, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

END PAGE ONE

ALA, CALIF.

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	_____

*Jonathan Scott
4/13/65
no action requested
b7c*

Wey

B. [Signature]
b7c

APR 13 1965
APR 13 1965
b7c
b7D

EX 109
REC 40

157-6-61-836
APR 13 1965

58 APR 10 1965

[REDACTED]
b7c

PAGE TWO

MO 44-439

SOLC REPRESENTATIVE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AND BY GOLDEN

~~FRINKS.~~ *ALR.*

GROUP PLANS TO PICKET ABOVE FOUR CHURCHES WHERE THEY WERE DENIED ADMISSION, TODAY AT ONE P.M.

THIS GROUP ALSO PICKETED PREVIOUSLY ON SATURDAY, APRIL TEN, LAST, AT FIRST BAPTIST AND ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCHES, WITHOUT INCIDENT. P.

END

WA.....OBMS

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 4/8/65

3

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Handwritten: B. [unclear]

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, relating to petitions filed in Mobile to integrate the hospitals of Mobile and concerning a possible attempt to burn the house of [redacted] Mobile.

This letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Handwritten: 0-17 to MO
4/13/65 7.a.
[redacted]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. APR 13 1965

How Forw. R-S

By [redacted]

1 Room 828 RB
2 DS

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (AM RM)

1 - (Field Office)
[redacted]

(2)

ENCLOSURE

REC-120

157-6-61-837

EX-105

APR 10 1965

58 APR 13 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M [unclear]

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b7c

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
April 8, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

At Mobile, Alabama.

In letterhead memorandum dated March 30, 1965, information was set forth concerning petitions filed with the Mobile Infirmary and the Providence Hospital.

On April 7, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mobile, advised that a petition had been mailed on April 5, 1965, to Mobile General Hospital calling for it to desegregate. [REDACTED]

Since filing of these petitions [REDACTED] that two Negroes have been admitted to Providence Hospital, a Catholic institution, for medical treatment and are currently patients at that hospital on the sixth floor. He said that if no word is heard from the Mobile Infirmary within the allotted 60-day period, a suit will be filed to integrate that hospital.

Also on April 7, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that on the night of April 6, 1965, [REDACTED] had called him saying that a man believed to be white, had entered her driveway about 9:00 PM and was observed to be holding a lighted cloth as if he were trying

b7c
b7d

157-6-61-831
ENCLOSURE

Racial Situation
Mobile, Alabama

to start a fire at the house. Before her husband could go outside her two dogs started barking and the man dropped the burning cloth and ran. She called the police who came and investigated. [REDACTED] said that the street on which the [REDACTED] live is a mixed street with 16 white families and 10 Negro families. The [REDACTED] have not been active in any racial activity according to [REDACTED]

On April 7, 1965. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he knew of no race activity in which the [REDACTED] had been involved other than living in a mixed neighborhood and thus he did not consider this incident racial in nature.

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.

b7c
b7d

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC-12 HM

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-570)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
APR 8 1965

Date Forw. _____

How Forw. RLS

By _____
/ Room 828 BB

SS, CRD

b7c

Re Bureau airtel, 3/10/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum, which will supplement letterhead memorandum submitted under date of 8/14/64. Cities covered in the attached letterhead memorandum are Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Ala.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Close liaison is being maintained with racial informants and sources, _____ for any indication of possible outbreak of racial violence in this division. The Bureau will be promptly advised of any pertinent information received.

[REDACTED]

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
4 - Mobile

EX-100

REC-13 157-6-61-838

1 APR 5 1965

Wick
ved:
9 APR 29 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

CONTROL

b7c

MO 157-570

Informant Coverage in
Localities Involved

[REDACTED] b2
[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

An intensive program is presently being conducted to interview leaders of klan groups in the Mobile Division with a view [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] in slowing up klan activity.

SA WOODSON E. DRAUT, who handled racial matters exclusively in the Montgomery Resident Agency, died 3/17/65. At the present time racial informant matters in the Montgomery Resident Agency are being handled by SA [REDACTED] b7C and assisted by SA's who are currently in Montgomery, Ala., on the racial special. Another agent will be assigned fulltime to racial matters in the Montgomery Resident Agency to work with SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b2
[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

At Mobile, Ala., no klan group is active at the present time. [REDACTED]

MO 157-570

In Mobile, Montgomery and Selma liaison is maintained with Negro sources who are active in the integration movement in order to obtain information which would bear on the possibility of racial disturbances.

[REDACTED]

b7D

The importance of the program is fully appreciated by me and is being given close personal supervision.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
April 1, 1965

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local government officials, [redacted] leaders of various racial groups, established sources and public source information and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views were expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time must be taken into consideration. b7D

MOBILE, ALABAMA

The Mobile City Chamber of Commerce reports that the current population of metropolitan Mobile is 232,000, of which 32.36 per cent are Negro.

General Racial Conditions

On August 24, 1964, [redacted]

[redacted] b7C
b7D
he advised that the Non-Partisan Voters League, a Negro organization, had sponsored a series of tests of public accommodations. About 50 restaurants in Mobile voluntarily desegregated, as had motion picture theaters, but approximately 22 local restaurants failed to serve Negroes and would be complained against.

The August 21, 1964, issue of The Mobile Press, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the Mobile County School Board had approved 5 more Negroes to attend white schools in Mobile, making a total of 7 Negroes attending previously all white schools in Mobile for the school year 1964-1965.

157-6-61 - 1
ENCLOSURE

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Negro students attending Murphy High School, Toulminville Junior High School and Woodcock Elementary School, during the period September 9 - 11, 1964, and observed no incidents of violence or disorders in connection therewith. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] developed that no trouble had occurred at these 3 schools in connection with the attendance of the Negro students. In addition, a number of parochial elementary and high schools were integrated in Mobile during the 1964-65 term without incident.

On October 29, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that Reverend Daniel Harrell who was then Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Staff Worker in Mobile, was trying to organize a boycott of Negro high schools in Mobile for Election Day, November 3, 1964, to protest the inability of Negroes to vote for President Johnson. [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] Negro leaders were not cooperating with Harrell on this project and did not feel it would be successful.

On November 3, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that the boycott called for by Harrell did not materialize and only 12 Negro youths reported as directed by Harrell and thus the boycott was a failure. b7C
b7D

On November 30, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that the National State Rights Party (NSRP) held its national convention at the Admiral Semmes Hotel in Mobile on Saturday November 29, 1964. The attendance was only about 25 and he stated the meeting was considered somewhat of a flop. [REDACTED] said that no information had been received which would reflect that the NSRP had any active chapter in Mobile.

The December 14, 1964, issue of The Mobile Register, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was being reactivated in Alabama and that branches had been organized in Mobile with approximately 1500 members. A branch was reported in Mobile, one in

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

Prichard, Alabama, and one in Mount Vernon, Alabama.

[REDACTED]

On February 17, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that on the previous night two unknown individuals drove by the Dairy Lunch Walk-In, 1151 Texas Street and fired two shots from a shotgun, injuring 2 Negro boys, age 16 and 18.

On February 24, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that on the previous night unknown person fired a shot into the home of Negro leader John L. LeFlore and also a shot into the home of Mayor Charles Trimmier.

[REDACTED] No injuries resulted.

On March 1, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that about 1:00 AM that date a Negro male, Perry Ruffin, 23-year-old bus driver, had been shot by two unknown white males while driving on Highway 45 in Mobile. He was struck by one pellet from a shotgun.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

On March 12, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that a member of the Non-Partisan Voters League had announced to the local press that a public demonstration would occur, possibly March 18, 1965, in protest of the racial situation in Selma, Alabama. [REDACTED] on March 17, 1965, advised that the boards of directors of the Citizens Committee and Non-Partisans Voters League

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

had met the previous night and decided not to hold any parade or demonstration in Mobile. He said that a group had wanted to get a permit for a parade but had been told by the City Commission that the city ordinance requires that a permit be requested 15 days in advance. The groups then decided not to hold any demonstration. He advised that the relationship between Negro leaders and the City Commission in Mobile is excellent and accordingly no effort would be made to hold any parade without approval by the City. He stated that the group may decide to investigate the constitutionality of the city ordinance.

Current Evaluation of Violence Potential

On March 24, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the relationship of Negroes and whites in Mobile continues to be good and the Negroes have good liaison with the City Commission, especially through the Special Advisory Committee on which 4 Negroes serve. He advised that while there have been several incidents of a racial nature in Mobile, they did not feel there was any indication that mob violence or racial riots would occur in Mobile.

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On March 24, 1965, [REDACTED] and on March 26, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that Negro leaders have good relationship with the city policemen, business and religious leaders and accordingly they do not feel that there is any probability of mob violence or riotous situation occurring in Mobile.

Identities of Organizations Involved
In Local Racial Situations

The following organizations are active in the Mobile area:

1. The Citizens Committee
2. Non-Partisan Voters League.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

These two Negro organizations have approximately the same membership consisting of persons who formerly were active in the NAACP, when it was active in Mobile several years ago. The Non-Partisan Voters League is political in nature, and The Citizens Committee concerns itself primarily with Civil Rights matters concerning Negroes. Both groups favor personal contact with city and business leaders in effort to better the Negro position, and oppose any direct action, such as demonstrations or sit-ins.

3. Civic Affairs Association
4. Mobile County Coordinating Committee for Voter Registration

These two organizations have almost identical membership and are also considered as responsible and legitimate Negro organizations. The Civic Affairs Association is a local group dealing with problems of the Negro people in general. The Coordinating Committee for Voter Registration is part of a statewide voter registration group which has its headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, and as the name indicates, is concerned primarily with voter registration.

5. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

This group is not active in the Mobile area, but has one representative, a staff member, Reverend Arthur R. Ray, who is a minister and insurance agent.

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6. Mobile County Citizens Council (MCCC)

This group was organized in August 1963 and its stated purpose was the defence of the south and the purity and integrity of the races by adequate political action.

7. Mobile County White Citizens Council (MCWCC), Prichard, Alabama

This group was formed in October 1963 in a break-away of some members from the MCCC. Its stated purpose was

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to promote harmony and peace among the citizens of Mobile County and to improve the physical and moral conditions of mankind.

Identity of Leaders and Individuals Involved

No Communist Party or other subversive activity has been reported concerning any of the officers of the groups as listed below.

1. The Citizens Committee

Reverend Charles A. Tunstall, Pastor of the Stone Street Baptist Church is chairman of this group.

John L. ~~de~~ Fibre, a city mail carrier, is director of case work for The Citizens Committee and admittedly is the driving force behind this group.

2. Non-Partisan Voters League

Conrad Deane, retired, is chairman of the board.

Raymond Scott, operator of Scott's Cleaners, is president of this group.

3. Civic Affairs Association

The Reverend L. A. Chastang, Pastor of the Warren Street Methodist Church, is president.

Clarence H. Montgomery, who operates a barber shop at 1403 Davis Avenue, is chairman of the board.

Eddie L. Lynch, a civilian employee at Brookley Air Force Base, is executive secretary of this group.

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4. Mobile County Coordinating Committee for
Voter Registration

Clarence H. Montgomery, barber, 1403 Davis Avenue, is chairman of this group, and its principal officer.

5. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

Reverend Arthur R. Ray is the only representative of SCLC in Mobile County. His position is staff member. He is pastor of the Ruth Chapel AME Church, Prichard, Alabama, and is agent manager of Unity Burial and Life Insurance Company of Mobile.

6. Mobile County Citizens Council

Presently has its headquarters at 2055 Senator Street, and its chairman is Arthur Benjamin, an electrical contractor. *all*

7. Mobile County White Citizens Council,
Prichard, Alabama

Lucious J. ~~Keen~~, an electrical contractor, 310 Blount Drive, is chairman of this group, having been elected to this position in November or December 1963.

Existence of Channels of Communication Between
Minority Leaders and Local Officials

The Mobile Special Advisory Commission consisting of seven white leaders and four Negro leaders, was organized in 1962 and serves to aid the Mobile City Commission. This group has a special advisory committee of about 35 members, both white and Negro, to investigate and report on any racial problem needing study. Negro liaison for the most part with the City Commission goes through the Advisory Commission, although local Negro leaders also have close association with the three members of the City Commission on an individual basis.

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Objectives Sought by Minority Community
and Possible Points of Contention

Negro groups continue to stress voter registration on the part of Negroes who are registered by the Board of Registrars without substantial prejudice.

[REDACTED] has advised that Negroes are substantially treated the same as white persons by the Board of Registrars. Negroes are accepted at local hotels and restaurants, on city buses and in city parks, including the Municipal Golf Course. Mobile Public Schools are integrated and recently a petition has been filed to integrate local hospitals.

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Reaction of Leaders and Members of the
Community to Minority Demands

Negro leaders in the past in Mobile have presented their demands for employment and other consideration directly to the management of the facilities involved. They were well received and the result was desegregation of the numerous facilities as enumerated above. The Negro complaints as presented to the Mobile Special Advisory Commission are considered and then presented to the Mobile City Commission, which has followed the practice of giving consideration to any valid requests.

[REDACTED] has advised that the functioning of this Special Advisory Commission has resulted in a political climate favoring law and order, inasmuch as the Negroes know that they have leaders who can talk to the Mobile City Commission and present their grievances and that these grievances will be afforded consideration.

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MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Montgomery, Alabama, has an estimated urban area population of 153,880, according to the current Polk's Montgomery City Directory. The current Chamber of Commerce of Montgomery figure pertaining to the percentage of non-white residents of Montgomery is 35.3 per cent of the total population.

General Racial Conditions

On August 27, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that 29 Negroes had applied for transfer to previously all white schools in Montgomery. Eight of these Negroes were accepted for the school term beginning in September, 1964. Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the operation of the Robert E. Lee High School, Sidney Lanier High School, and William R. Harrison Elementary School for the period September 3-11, 1964, these three schools being the three to accept Negro students for the first time. No serious incidents or violence were observed in connection with the integration of these three schools.

On November 2, 1964, [REDACTED] a Negro organization in Montgomery, advised that a small group of Negroes would picket the State Capitol Building on November 2 or 3, 1964, to protest the unfair methods of preventing Negroes from voting, and the inability of Alabama citizens to vote for President Johnson. On the afternoon of November 2, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed approximately 50 Negroes demonstrating in front of the State Capitol Building from 1:20 p.m. to 1:30 p.m., carrying signs critical of Governor Wallace. Montgomery Police Department officers were on the scene and arrested 8 adults and 31 juveniles, all Negro, the adults being charged with parading without a permit, and the juveniles charged with truancy. The juveniles were released on the same date to their parents.

At 11:39 p.m., November 29, 1964, according to [REDACTED] the home of [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] was damaged by an explosion. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had not been connected with any racial type activity, but was engaged in the jewelry business. [REDACTED]

On December 13, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that that morning three white men, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had detonated a plastic or rubber gas balloon in front of a Negro church at 347 North Ripley Street, causing a loud noise, but doing no damage. The three men were arrested, and on January 7, 1965, all three pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing a religious meeting, and were fined in City Court each \$200, and each sentenced to serve six months in the County Jail. Judge ordered that after paying the fine, and serving ten days, all three could be released on probation for the remainder of the six months period.

[REDACTED] advised on December 28, 1964, that Reverend Martin Luther King met with Negro leaders of the State of Alabama at Montgomery on that date, to outline a program of voter registration activity. 64/11

On January 30, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that the MIA was planning a voter registration drive in Montgomery for February 8 and 9, 1965, to create publicity to inspire Negroes to register to vote. A mass rally was held by Negro groups at Montgomery the night of February 8, 1965, with Martin Luther King as the principal speaker. On the following day, King led approximately 190 Negroes from the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church to the County Courthouse in Montgomery, where they went inside to apply for registration without any incident.

The February 28, 1965, issue of The Montgomery Advertiser-Journal, a Sunday newspaper published at Montgomery, reported on progress during the past year in race relations in Montgomery, citing the work of the City Commissioner's Committees on Community Affairs, one representing the Negro community, and the other representing the white community. The article reported a notable

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desire of the people of Montgomery to comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

On March 10, 1965, a large number of Negroes, mostly students, paraded around the State Capitol Building, but were refused entrance to the State Capitol grounds. The Negroes remained in the area until early the next morning, when they retreated to a nearby church in a heavy rain. They remained in the church, The First Baptist Church, throughout the day of March 11, 1965, and during the day, seven were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. Only 25 Negroes remained in the church as of 4:40 p.m., March 12, 1965, and all had left the church by 6:20 p.m., March 12, 1965.

On March 15, 1965, a large group of Negroes were demonstrating near the State Capitol Building. The demonstrators were blocking the street behind the Capitol Building. Police drove an ambulance through the area with red lights showing and sirens scounding. The demonstrators split apart, and the police came in and moved the demonstrators from the street. The demonstrators threw rocks, brickbats and bottles at the police.

On March 16, 1965, a large group of demonstrators were stopped by the Police Department about two blocks from the State Capitol Building. At about 1:15 p.m., that date, Alabama State Troopers and Deputies of the County Sheriff's Office, on horseback, moved into the front of the marchers, on which occasion a number of persons were injured and a number of persons arrested. Thereafter on the same date, a parade permit was obtained by a group of Negroes, and they were allowed to march to the State Capitol Building, where they dispersed at 3:45 p.m. without being allowed on the Capitol grounds.

On March 17, 1965, at 11:35 a.m., about 2,000 people assembled in front of the Jackson Street Baptist Church. The group with a parade permit marched to the County Courthouse, being led by Martin Luther King, with a desire to protest to Sheriff Mac Sims Butler the brutality inflicted upon the group the previous day. The marchers left the area of the courthouse

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at about 5:20 p.m., and that night King conferred with Sheriff Butler. The Sheriff's Office agreed not to use mounted posse and King agreed that no marches would be sponsored by the SCLC without a parade permit.

On March 19, 1965, at about 4:00 p.m., a number of pickets were at the State Capitol Building, but were refused permission to walk on the sidewalks in front of the Capitol. At 5:20 p.m., 40 pickets were ordered by police to disperse, and when they failed to do so, were arrested by the Police Department.

On March 20, 1965, at 1:30 p.m., a group of white people calling themselves the Organization for Better Government in Alabama, armed with a permit, marched from Crampton Bowl Park area to the Post Office Building in downtown Montgomery. There were about 200 people in the march, and the group dispersed at about 2:30 p.m. without any incident.

The U. S. District Court, Montgomery, issued an order permitting Negro groups to stage a march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama, March 21-25, 1965.

On the morning of March 21, 1965, Alabama State Troopers arrested two white men, [redacted] and [redacted] both of Atlanta, Georgia, walking on Mobile Highway, Montgomery, with the stated purpose of walking to Selma, Alabama. They were charged with disobeying an officer. b7c

On March 21, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a klan motorcade led by Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and consisting of 240 people in 83 cars, depart from Patterson Field in Montgomery at 2:40 p.m. The motorcade continued on past the court square section of Montgomery to Prattville, Alabama, where they disbanded at about 3:30 p.m.

On March 22, 1965, at about 4:00 p.m., 10 white persons and 4 Negroes were picketing the State Capitol Building. They were ordered about 4:45 p.m. by Captain K. W. Jones, Montgomery Police Department, to leave the front of the Capitol Building. All but 6 moved, and these 6 sat in the street in

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front of the Capitol, and were then placed under arrest by Captain Jones.

At 3:00 p.m., March 23, 1965, 12 persons marched on the State Capitol Building, arriving at 3:10 p.m. They walked around the Capitol Building, and voluntarily left at about 3:30 p.m., with the exception of one picket, who lay in the street and was arrested by the Police Department.

On March 24, 1965, at about 2:55 p.m., the Selma to Montgomery marchers began entering the camp site located at St. Jude's Church inside the city limits of Montgomery. Plans for the night included speeches by Martin Luther King, and a number of entertainers. During the evening and night of March 24, 1965, approximately 10,000 persons assembled at St. Jude's and in the early morning hours of March 25, 1965, they began to gather for a march to the State Capitol Building. They began to move out at 10:10 a.m., and the first group of marchers arrived at the State Capitol Building at 12:40 p.m. A demonstration and program of speeches were conducted from 1:35 p.m. to 4:10 p.m., when the group dispersed. A group of 20 delegates were selected to contact Governor George Wallace, who did not see the group on March 25, 1965. Governor Wallace did see this group of 20 persons on Tuesday, March 30, 1965, and heard their grievances.

Current Evaluation of Violence Potential

[REDACTED] on March 31, 1965, advised that he has close liaison with the leadership personnel of the Negro organizations in Montgomery, and he feels that the non-violent approach has the overwhelming support of the Negro citizens of Montgomery. He stated that except for the possibility of isolated instances of violence in connection with mass demonstrations, the potential for violence arising from the Negro community in Montgomery is extremely limited, and almost non-existent.

Identities of Organizations Involved
In Local Racial Situations

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1. Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA)

MIA is a principal Negro organization at Montgomery, and has been in existence since 1955. It is located at 712 Dorsey Street. The organization has not shown itself to be militant.

2. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

This group is headquartered at Atlanta, Georgia, under the leadership of Martin Luther King. Its Montgomery office is maintained at 712 Dorsey Street with the MIA, and the group works very closely with the MIA.

3. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

This is another national organization which has its Montgomery office at 908 High Street. The organization has been reported as more militant than the other Negro organizations at Montgomery.

4. United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA)

This group has its headquarters at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and has two klaverns at Montgomery, Alabama, Den 11 and Lodge 610.

The organization has publicly stated its opposition to violent activity, but its members in the Montgomery area in the past have participated in some racial violence and harrassing tactics.

in the absence of adequate law enforcement which exists in Montgomery, it is felt that they would be a very dangerous group.

Identities of Leaders and Individuals Involved

1. MIA

The principal officers of the MIA are Reverend Jesse L. Douglas, President, Mrs. Johnnie R. Carr, First Vice President, Mrs. Odessa Williams, Voter Registration Chairman, Mrs. Hazel

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Montgomery Improvement Association

Gregory, Office Secretary, Reverend H. J. Palmer, Secretary, and Mrs. Erna A. Dungee, Financial Secretary and Treasurer. *Ala.*

2. SCIC

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
According to [REDACTED]

Ala. Golden Frinks is Project Director of SCIC, and Benjamin Van Clark is Assistant Project Director, both Montgomery. SCIC has three Staff Members, Lester Hankerson, Henry Bromlee, and John Wenger, in Montgomery. *b7c b7D*

3. SNCC

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
According to [REDACTED] the principal offi-

Ala. cers of SNCC in Montgomery are James Foreman, Executive Secretary, Jesse Harrison, Field Secretary, and Willie Hicks, Field Representative.

4. UKA

United Klans of America Inc
[REDACTED]

Ala. [REDACTED] *b7c b7D*

Existence of Channels of Communication Between
Minority Leaders and Local Officials

[REDACTED] advised that the Negro groups of Montgomery have close liaison with city officials of Montgomery, including the Montgomery Police Department. It is noted that the Montgomery City Commission has two committees to advise the Commission on racial matters, one committee being composed of 45 white persons, and the other composed of 45 Negroes. *b7c b7D*

Objectives Sought by Minority Community
And Possible Points of Contention

The principal objective voiced publicly by Negroes in the Montgomery area concerns voter registration. The other

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objectives, including public accommodations integration, school integration and public parks integration, have been accomplished. According to [REDACTED] SNCC Executive Secretary James Foreman has sent a letter to all SNCC Field Representatives in the State of Alabama, urging them to call upon officials of all large companies in an effort to secure better job opportunities for Negroes.

Reaction of Leaders and Members of the
Community to Minority Demands

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[REDACTED] advised that there had been no serious problem experienced in the integration of the city parks, schools, buses and public accommodations facilities. He said that some objection had been made by Klan personnel, but such activity had been kept under control, and violence prohibited, as a result of a sincere desire on the part of the Montgomery Police Department to maintain law and order. He said that the Montgomery city leaders and the responsible people of Montgomery have accepted these facts of integration, and that the local white people resent principally "outside agitators" coming in and interfering with Montgomery internal problems.

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SELMA, ALABAMA

Metropolitan Selma, as of the last census, had a population of 32,544. The percentage breakdown, according to source in Selma, is 48 per cent white and 52 per cent Negro.

General Racial Conditions

On September 29, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He said that the trouble in Selma in the past had resulted from lack of communication between the races, and he was going to attempt to re-establish lines of communication between the races to prevent further trouble.

On October 4, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that on that morning, six Negro teenagers had attended a white Catholic church in Selma, and had been assaulted by a white man on leaving the church. It was reported that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had seen three white men assaulting two Negro teenagers near the church that morning, and had injected himself into the altercation, and the Negroes fled. [REDACTED] was not armed. Information obtained from [REDACTED] on October 22, 1964, reflected that [REDACTED] had been receiving anonymous threatening telephone calls at his residence. b7c b7D

On the night of December 19, 1964, [REDACTED] was attacked in front of his residence by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] white males. Two other white men and a woman were in the car while the attack took place. [REDACTED] 16 year old son shot [REDACTED] with a .22 caliber rifle, and he was taken to a hospital. All five were arrested by the Police Department in connection with the assault.

In November of 1964, information was received that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) of Atlanta, Georgia, had selected Selma for a struggle between whites and Negroes, inasmuch as it was believed that the white persons were

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unwilling to negotiate with Negroes.

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On December 29, 1964, [REDACTED] said that Reverend Martin Luther King would speak in Selma on January 2, 1965. King spoke in Selma on the night of January 2, 1965, at Browns Chapel AME Church to about 500 Negroes, and left Selma shortly thereafter without incident. The previous night, two white men had been arrested in Selma by the Police Department for throwing a gas grenade, admitting having done so for the purpose of "stirring up Negroes."

On the night of January 14, 1965, Martin Luther King again spoke in Selma, saying that Monday, January 18, 1965, would be a great freedom day in Selma, and on that day, they would test public accommodations and try to register to vote.

On January 18, 1965, King led a large group of Negroes to the County Courthouse, where voter registration was taking place. During that day, King was assaulted by Jimmy George Robinson, but was not hurt badly. Robinson was arrested by the Police Department on the spot, and the following day fined \$100 and sentenced to serve 60 days in jail. He appealed and was released on bond.

On January 19, 1965, and on following days, a number of Negroes were arrested in Selma by the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and the city Police Department on charges of unlawful assembly and parading without a permit.

On January 23, 1965, U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas issued a temporary restraining order directing Selma officials to refrain from intimidating and harrassing citizens of the county who were trying to vote or trying to aid others in registering to vote. On January 30, 1965, Judge Thomas amended this order and directed that persons interested in encouraging others to register had the right to peacefully assemble outside the County Courthouse.

Large numbers of Negroes were arrested in Selma on January 26 and 27, 1965, in connection with voter registration demonstrations.

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Frequent voter registration rallies have been held in Selma during January, February and March, 1965, in connection with voter registration activities.

George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party was in Selma, Alabama, January 16-20, 1965, and was arrested trying to get into one of the Negro voting rally meetings. He was released by the Police Department and left Selma.

During voter registration activity at Selma on January 25, 1965, a Negro woman, Annie Lee ~~Cooper~~ ^{Alb}, left the registration line and assaulted Sheriff James G. Clark. She was promptly arrested by Sheriff Clark.

U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas on February 14, 1965, ordered that the Dallas County authorities process at least 100 voter registration applications each registration day, as the voting registration was proceeding too slowly.

In connection with the voter registration rallies January to March, 1965, a number of demonstrations were held in Selma, including marches to the County Courthouse.

In nearby Perry County, voter registration activity included demonstrations at Marion, Alabama. At Marion on February 18, 1965 during a demonstration, one newsman was assaulted, a state trooper was struck on the head with a bottle, and a Negro man, Jimmy Lee Jackson, was shot by a state trooper and died on February 26, 1965.

On March 7, 1965, a large number of Negroes began a march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, but were stopped by state troopers at the edge of Selma. They refused to disperse and the group was broken up by state troopers using nightsticks and tear gas. A number of Negroes were treated at local hospitals for minor injuries and released, and several were admitted for such injuries as skull fractures, lacerations, and fractured ribs.

On March 8, 1965, [redacted] reported that large numbers of white ministers were arriving in Selma from different ^{b7D}

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parts of the United States to take part in a march from Selma to Montgomery, scheduled to be led on March 9, 1965, by Martin Luther King. On March 9, 1965, U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., Montgomery, Alabama, issued an order prohibiting the scheduled march until after a hearing on the matter. However, on the afternoon of March 9, 1965, between 1,000 and 1,100 Negroes and whites started to march from Selma to Montgomery. At the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, the group which then numbered about 2500, was stopped by state troopers. They were directed to return to the church, which they did.

During the demonstrations on March 7, 1965, while the marchers were being dispersed by state troopers, Special Agent Daniel D. Doyle was attacked by three assailants in Selma, but not injured. The three were promptly arrested and identified as Jimmy George Robinson, Thomas Kendall Kendrick, and Noel B. Cooper.

On the night of March 9, 1965, three white ministers were attacked on a street in Selma, and one, Reverend James J. Reeb of Boston, Massachusetts, died on the night of March 11, 1965, as a result of the beatings. The four white men were arrested and charged with murder, they being R. B. Kelley, Elmer L. Cook, William Stanley Hoggle, and Namon O'Neal Hoggle.

A large number of Negroes and whites conducted a vigil at Browns Chapel Church in Selma from March 10 to 13, 1965, in protest of the assault on Reeb.

On the afternoon of March 13, 1965, a group of clergymen led about 250 other marchers, Negroes and whites, in a march from a local church to the Dallas County Courthouse. They were refused admittance to the courthouse and left an hour or two later, returning to the church area. Additional demonstrations occurred on March 13 and 14, 1965.

On March 15, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that an agreement had been reached for a memorial service in memory of Reverend Reeb, to be held during that day between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Demonstrators however on this date tried to march

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to the County Courthouse, but were stopped by local officers, but later in the day were allowed to march to the County Courthouse where a memorial service was held, and the group left the Courthouse for the church area. Additional demonstrations occurred in Selma on March 16 and 17, 1965, and on the 17th, 36 persons, including ministers, were arrested for picketing the residence of Mayor Joseph Smitherman, being charged with picketing in a residential area.

On March 19, 1965, a large number of people were gathering around the residence of Mayor Smitherman, during which time one [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois, was struck by local residents in the vicinity of the Mayor's home. That afternoon, Public Safety Director Baker arrested about 250 demonstrators taking them into protective custody, and later that date released them. b7c

On March 17, 1965, U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., Montgomery, issued an order directing state and local authorities not to interfere with a march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, and enjoining the officers from failing to protect the marchers, the march being approved for March 21-25, 1965.

The National Guard was called to duty in connection with maintaining law and order during the march.

The march began at 12:46 p.m., March 21, 1965, with about 2,900 persons participating. They marched for about seven miles the first day, and all but 300 were brought back into Selma at the end of the day. The 300 camped at a camp site just off the highway for the night. The 300 continued to march on the following days, and on March 24, 1965, the group began arriving at St. Jude's Church area inside the city limits of Montgomery around 3:00 p.m. A large number of people gathered with the marchers at St. Jude's for the night of March 24, 1965, and on the morning of March 25, 1965, began to march the rest of the way into downtown Montgomery and to the State Capitol Building. The group arrived at the State Capitol Building where demonstrations and speeches were made between 1:35 p.m.

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and 4:10 p.m., when the crowd dispersed. A delegation of 20 of the civil rights workers tried to see Governor Wallace, who refused to see them that day, but he did see them on March 30, 1965, at the State Capitol Building, at which time they presented their grievances to Governor Wallace.

On the night of March 25, 1965, Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo of Detroit, Michigan, who was driving between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, with a Negro youth in the car, was shot and killed. The following morning, Eugene Thomas and three others identified as Ku Klux Klansmen from Birmingham, Alabama, were arrested by the FBI and charged in connection with the killing of Mrs. Liuzzo.

Current Evaluation of Violence Potential

[REDACTED] report that the situation in Selma, Alabama is still very tense in view of the violence which has occurred recently. They advised that the question of further violence depends for the most part on the Negroes led chiefly by Martin Luther King. They stated that if the Negroes get off the streets and take their matters into court, the violence will die out, but as long as the Negroes insist upon demonstrating in the street, the potential for violence will remain strong.

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Identities of Organizations Involved
In Local Racial Situations

1. Dallas County Voters League (DCVL)

This is a local Negro group in Selma, organized primarily to engage in voter registration activity.

2. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
3. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

These two organizations are both national organizations which currently have representatives in Selma, and

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which have been active in the recent racial demonstrations there.

4. National States Rights Party (NSRP)

This group is headquartered in Birmingham, Alabama, and has no active chapter in Selma [REDACTED] b7D

Identities of Leaders and Individuals Involved

1. DCVL.

Principal leaders are Reverend Frederick C. Reese, a minister, James E. Gildersleeve, a teacher, and Mrs. Amelia P. Boynton, an insurance agent.

2. SNCC.

Principal officer of SNCC in Selma at the current time is Silas Norman, Project Director.

3. SCLC.

Principal officers of this group in Selma at the present time are Reverend James Bevel, Staff Worker, and James Orange, Staff Worker.

4. NSRP.

[REDACTED] In addition, Jimmy George Robinson of Birmingham, Alabama, has been active in the Selma racial disturbances, and is currently in jail in Selma. b7c b7D

Existence of Channels of Communication Between
Minority Leaders and Local Officials

Since October of 1964 when J. Wilson Baker took over as Director of Public Safety, communications have been good

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between the local Negro groups and the city law enforcement officials. The communication has also been good with Mayor Joseph Smitherman. Liaison between Negro groups and the county officials has been more limited.

Objectives Sought by Minority Community
And Possible Points of Contention

The main objective concerns efforts to register to vote. Negroes also have been concerned with securing jobs from the city on the police force and as firemen, and in general securing equal job opportunities.

Reaction of Leaders and Members of the
Community to Minority Demands

The city authorities of Selma since October of 1964, have attempted to enforce the law and treat all persons fairly and establish contact with leaders of the Negro groups. The Police Department, under J. Wilson Baker, has succeeded in keeping the white element prone to violence under control, with the exception of incidents occurring during large racial demonstrations. [REDACTED] the people of Selma for the most part have indicated a willingness to accept integration of public accommodations, but strongly resent the "outside agitators" who have been in Selma participating in the racial disturbances.

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI WASH DC

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

APR 12 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

523 PM CST URGENT

4/12/65

VFP

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /44-439/

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

RACIAL MATTER

PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

REMOTEL, FOUR TWELVE INSTANT.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THIS AFTERNOON

A GROUP OF FOURTEEN NEGROES LED BY SCLC REPRESENTATIVE BOB KAY PICKETED THE FOLLOWING FOUR CHURCHES IN DOWNTOWN MONTGOMERY/ FIRST BAPTIST, ST. MARKS METHODIST, FRAZIER MEMORIAL AND ST. JAMES METHODIST.

GROUP PICKETED BRIEFLY AT EACH CHURCH AND NO INCIDENTS OR HARASSMENT OBSERVED. [REDACTED]

END

WA WBS

FBI WASH DC

FBI

66 APR 21 1965

cc: Sullivan

FBI
APR 12 1965

REC-10

57-6-61-840

APR 14 1965

EX-114

Jonathan Sartin
4/13/65
no action requested

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b7D

b7c

W

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

APR 13 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 MOBILE

3-02 PM CST

URGENT 4/13/65 FLK

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /44-439/ 1P

*for
S.T.*

Red



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RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA. RM.

PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

REMOTEL FOUR TWELVE INSTANT.



ADVISED THAT

*b7c
b7D*

GROUP OF SIXTEEN NEGROES LED BY GOLDEN FRINKS TODAY
PICKETED BRIEFLY AT THE FOLLOWING FIVE CHURCHES IN
MONTGOMERY/ FIRST BAPTIST, ST. MARKS METIODIST, TRINITY
PRESBYTERIAN, ST. JAMES METHODIST AND FRAZIER MEMORIAL.

d

NO INCIDENTS OR HARASSMENT OBSERVED IN CONNECTION
WITH PICKETING

b7D



P.

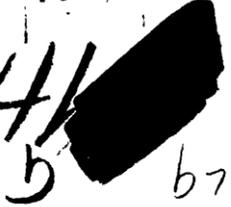
END

WA SML

FBI WASH DC

REC-18

157-6-61-841



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21 APR 15 1965

142
56 APR 22 1965

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/12/65

Civil Rights Division of the
Department being advised.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WLS

b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

V. J. [unclear]

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE April 9, 1965

FROM : [REDACTED]

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Leavitt
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
 MONROEVILLE, ALABAMA
 RACIAL MATTER - *Mobile*

At 5:49 p.m., Frank Dunbaugh, Attorney, Civil Rights Division, furnished the following information to Supervisor [REDACTED] General Investigative Division:

Departmental attorneys who are presently in Monroeville, Alabama, checking voter's registration records have heard a rumor that there will be a march in Monroeville on 4-10-65 and that Martin Luther King will participate in this march. Dunbaugh had no additional details.

It is to be noted that our Atlanta Office advised on 4-7-65 that King was departing on that date for Miami and that he would leave Miami for Nassau, Bahamas, 4-11-65 where he would remain at least through 4-14-65.

I telephonically contacted SAC Earl Dalness, Mobile, 4-9-65 and advised him of the information received from Dunbaugh; instructed him to check out this information; and to advise the Bureau. Mr. Dalness stated that they have received no information indicating that there would be a march in Monroeville on 4-10-65 and that he would check out this rumor and advise the Bureau.

Mobile, by teletype, advised that [REDACTED] Monroeville, advised that a rumor was received today that a Negro march or demonstration was planned for 4-10-65 in Monroeville. [REDACTED] the sources have no knowledge or information of any planned activity of this nature. [REDACTED] was unable to determine the origin of the rumor. A meeting was held evening of 4-9-65 between the mayor and city counsel and Negro leaders in Monroeville. The Negro leaders advised that no march or demonstration was planned and that Martin Luther King has not been in contact with Monroeville Negro leaders and they have no plans for King to come to this area.

(8) [REDACTED]
 APR 21 1965
 139

REC-47/57-6-61-842
 CONTINUED - OVER
 5 APR 13 1965
 COPY SENT [REDACTED]
 INT. SEC.

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MONROEVILLE, ALABAMA

The results of our inquiry furnished to Departmental
Attorney Dunbaugh, 4-9-65.

ACTION:

For your information.

web

Keyne

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AS