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RACIAL MATTERS - AIRBILC

Research and Reference Service

WORLD PRESS REACTION TO SELMA

EX 110

REC-44

157-6-61-843

NOT RECORDED

21 APR 15 1965

R-35-65

March 29, 1965

Handwritten notes and signatures, including a large blacked-out area.

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This is a research report, not a statement of Agency policy

64 APR 22 1965

WORLD PRESS REACTION TO SELMA

Current world press comment on Selma has been more calm and restrained than the treatment accorded earlier U.S. racial conflicts, ranging from Little Rock in 1957 to Birmingham in 1963. The underlying difference today is the wide editorial recognition that in one short year the country has moved rapidly forward into an entirely new phase of race relations, marked by Congress' passage of the Civil Rights Bill, President Johnson's uncompromising address to the American conscience, and the unprecedented demonstrations and marches by thousands of Negroes and their white supporters. President Johnson's voting rights address on March 15 was given particularly wide coverage and high praise.

Newspapers in most parts of the world (excepting the Communist press) have covered the events at Selma with moderate to light news treatment and relatively sparse editorial comment. While pictures and news reports have given wide prominence to the uglier scenes in Selma, editorials have expressed increased understanding of the complexities of the situation. They see the course of events as leaving little room for doubt that the Negro American is winning his struggle with the strong support of the Federal Government and the great majority of the American people.

Editorials condemn police brutality in Selma but point out that it is not representative of the country and merely the rearguard action of white supremacists doomed to defeat. Seen in this light, the events at Selma were often relegated to inside pages with little or no comment, overshadowed by other events of more immediate concern such as Vietnam, the Bonn-Cairo-Israel dispute, U.S. and Soviet achievements in space, and matters of strictly local interest.

While a great many prominent newspapers refrained from making any editorial comment on Selma, those which did speak out generally took the line that the U.S. is now coping successfully with its race problem.

The Free Press Journal of Bombay said: "Selma may well go down in American history as the last great barrier to civilization and freedom in the United States." For the steps taken by the Federal Government with wide popular support represent "a great victory for all Americans and for human decency."

Further belief in the success of the American civil rights movement is expressed in the Ethiopian Herald: "The Government is doing its best to make all Americans equal before the law and the freedom fighters are winning the battle by nonviolent means.... President Johnson is leading the Negro revolution from the top as Dr. Martin Luther King is leading it from below. White Americans have joined hands with their Negro brothers in the protest marches... All America is waging a war against a minority of its citizens who want to turn the clock back. Americans of different creeds and colors have now created a common front to fight against injustice.... Victory is in sight and the 'Great Society' is being insured for a better tomorrow."

This view that there is no longer much need for alarm about race relations in the U.S. has been expressed in many free world countries. In the past, editorials condemned brutality and condemned the U.S. for permitting it. Today, they condemn the brutality but not the U.S.

On balance, it would seem that the bulk of the press comment gives less weight to the tragic events at Selma than to the sweeping response of the national government and the American people. This is shown by the world press reaction immediately after the first black day at Selma on March 7 as compared with the reaction a week later when President Johnson held a press conference and went on to address the Congress in powerful support of the Negro's struggle for full civil rights.

Between March 7 and March 13, news coverage was given to the police charge at the Selma demonstrators with pictures showing the Negroes being beaten with clubs. Few editorials appeared, but those that did expressed shock at such barbarity. The Guardian of Britain said that the "indiscriminate" use of clubs "by forces of law and order against inoffensive demonstrators is a major blemish on the face of American society." But the tight-lipped editorial silence of most big newspapers seemed to indicate they were waiting to see what Washington would do.

Editorial response was immediate after the President's address to Congress on March 15. Glowing tributes came from most parts of Western Europe and scattered areas elsewhere in the world.

Switzerland's sober Neue Zurcher Zeitung, one of Europe's most influential papers, said that no other American President had ever spoken of Negro needs like this or engaged himself with the same inner strength, compassion and energy.

The London Times carried the full text and spoke of "a very definite and recent revolution in the American conscience" to which the President had given expression in one of "the great moments of American history." British papers likened the speech to Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in its historical importance.

The London Evening Standard called it "one of the finest and most moving statements of faith in the American ideal" and even the French Government-controlled radio said it "will rank President Johnson as one of the great American Presidents."

German observers felt that the battle for voting rights was largely won and that the movement was now entering a new and tougher phase involving a broad range of social and economic problems.

The Times of India said: "President Johnson has risen to the occasion with a measure of forthrightness and courage which seems to augur well for the future... A growing segment of white Americans in the South is rallying around the civil rights banner."

In Malaysia, the Straits Times said that President Johnson's address "left no doubt that the Federal government will use every weapon to eliminate discrimination from the American scene."

More tributes came from Latin America where El Panama-America said that President Johnson had "spoken with exceptional nobility."

In general, it seems clear, the free world press sees Seima as an ugly but minor pothole on the road of the civil rights movement now gathering impressive momentum from Federal and popular support.

A closer view of the reactions of the various geographic areas appears on the following pages.

WESTERN EUROPE

Media devoted extensive news and photo coverage to the Selma story during the week preceding the President's address to Congress on March 15 but editorial comment was very light. Heaviest news coverage was in Britain, Scandinavia, the Benelux countries and Canada, with slightly less in France and Italy and still less in Germany.

In some instances, media graphically played up the more sensational aspects. Headlines and cartoons reflected condemnation of the brutality of the Selma police. On balance, however, the press reported the story objectively with frequent stress on the Federal Government's efforts in the field of civil rights. Considerable attention was given to reports of widespread shock and indignation throughout the U.S. over the tactics of the Selma police.

In contrast with the initial sparseness of editorial comment, the President's speech to Congress on voting rights evoked an overwhelming response. Italy was the one exception where comment was scant. In most of Western Europe, it was considered President Johnson's greatest speech. Some commentators cautioned, however, that implementation of the proposed voting rights legislation might be difficult.

In several instances, Rev. Martin Luther King was singled out for special praise. Britain's intellectual-left weekly New Statesman had this statement from its correspondent in the U.S.: "What has been happening in Alabama has eloquently confirmed the passive resistance tactics of the Rev. Martin Luther King. It is not only that Governor Wallace's state police turned on peaceful demonstrators with a ferocity that recalled Peterloo. It is not only that a singularly gentle Unitarian Pastor, the Rev. James Reeb, was fatally thrashed by local thugs. These touched the country's emotions; what touched the conscience was the resolve and restraint of the Negroes whose rightful claim could neither be ignored nor denied."

Along the same line, Sweden's Dagens Nyheter observed that American democracy is still functioning: "Violence and aggression cannot go in silence. Television, radio and press communicate to a whole continent the painful things that are happening and are still allowed to happen in the South."

In France, influential Depeche du Midi of Toulouse declared that "in numerous cities, whites and Negroes are united in common horror of Governor Wallace and his state troopers."

Several commentators doubted that the racial problem was close to a solution. Independent-socialist Het Parool of Amsterdam warned that the voting bill "must be followed by many other steps" before equality is achieved. "There is still a long way to go in a U.S. where a Governor Wallace can be elected for such a high office," declared Denmark's independent Kristeligt Dagblad.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Throughout this area, news and comment on Selma have been light and restrained with the exception of a few countries, notably Pakistan. A New Delhi word-count analysis shows a steady falling off both in news and editorial coverage of racial incidents in the United States since the Little Rock crisis in 1957.

President Johnson's message to Congress on voting rights elicited some favorable comment, but it was not extensive. Criticism of developments at Selma tapered off after the President's speech.

Throughout the area, press comment has stressed the Federal Government's role in attempting to prevent violence as well as its determination to end racial discrimination. Newspapers have also emphasized that the vast majority of "enlightened" white Americans sympathize with the Negro movement toward full equality.

There has been a general acceptance of the view that Selma is part of an evolutionary process, the successful outcome of which, backed by a "determined President," is assured.

Selma coincided with a highly tense period in Arab affairs. The critical pictorial coverage reflects Arab disgruntlement with the West and with their own ineffectual, disunited response to Bonn and "its sponsor," the U.S. At the same time, this very lack of unity has made all Arabs cautious, lest they be forced to fall back on the U.S. for support. For this reason, many editorials have been cautiously favorable.

4 3

In the UAR, for instance, a sharp distinction has been drawn this time between the actions of the U.S. and those of "racial bigots," in marked contrast to past treatment of racial incidents. Previously, the blame was laid at the door of "America" as a whole.

Parallels are drawn in India between Martin Luther King's doctrine of nonviolence and Gandhi's. Several Indian commentators say this approach must obviously succeed in America as it did in India.

FAR EAST

Light to moderate news coverage of Selma consisted almost entirely of wire service stories. Very little editorial comment appeared until after President Johnson's address to Congress which was generally applauded. In the meantime, news coverage ranged from light in most countries to moderate in Japan and the Philippines. Although sometimes front-paged, wire service stories and photos frequently were relegated to inside pages throughout most of the area. Cambodia was an exception, the officially influenced press giving distorted headlines to slanted AFP dispatches.

The only editorial comment reported previous to President Johnson's address appeared in the pro-Peking Ludu in Mandalay and the leftist Vietnamese daily Trung Lap. The latter accused the U.S. of hypocrisy in stating that, "The U.S. specializes in exporting 'democracy' and 'liberty' to underdeveloped countries while in the U.S. these two things are lacking."

The President's speech stimulated increased but still scattered comment. Most commentaries were clearly sympathetic to the President's position. The Sarawak Tribune said "none doubts the sincerity of President Johnson and his administration in upholding the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy."

But this paper was in agreement with Japan's Asahi and several other papers in the area in believing that legislative action would have to be supplemented by force to rout the deeply entrenched white racists. The Straits Times of Malaysia disagreed, saying "there is no doubt that opposition will largely evaporate the moment President Johnson's bill looks like it will succeed in its passage through Congress."

In general, Far East press interest in America's racial problem has declined steadily in the past year, especially the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

LATIN AMERICA

Selma has been played down throughout the area. News coverage has been handled in a routine way with most papers carrying the reports on inside pages accompanied by dramatic photos.

Very limited editorial space has been devoted to the Selma situation, probably as a result of two feelings: 1) that Selma is only one of the continuing series of events in the Negro's struggle for civil rights and, as such, ceases to be a news item of primary interest, and 2) that the attitude of the President, the Congress and the great majority of the American people makes it a certainty that the cause of civil rights will triumph.

The little editorial reaction that has appeared has tended to confirm previous judgment that the work begun by Lincoln, revitalized by Kennedy, and advanced by Johnson demonstrates, in the long view, the ultimate and inevitable justice that is the essence of the democratic system. Harsh words have been reserved for Governor Wallace and the minority of Americans, northern and southern, who are vainly attempting to hold back the future.

President Johnson's address inspired more editorials on the race question but it did not put Selma ahead of local issues on the list of editorial topics in Latin America.

In Mexico, for example, the moderately conservative Excelsior said: "President Johnson's energetic decision has a conclusive aspect which will probably be the beginning of the end for segregation ... And this is what has attracted the attention of the world."

In Colombia, the liberal El Espectador said: Today's events reflect "the unforgettable vigor and extraordinary decision of President John F. Kennedy" whose work is now being directed by "one who, born in the midst of these prejudices, has surmounted them fully to place himself in a position historically correct for the president of the most powerful democracy in the world: Lyndon Johnson."

AFRICA

In the first week after March 7, news coverage on Selma was limited to nine countries and comment was very sparse throughout most of the area.

Editorials in Tunisia, Nigeria and Kenya expressed confidence that the Federal Government would take the necessary steps to ensure "application of the civil rights law." It is described in Tunisia's Petit Matin as an "expression of the will of the American people."

A Nigerian Outlook editorial expressed confidence in the President's "sincere desire to stamp out racial bigotry," urged him not to relax his efforts, and urged Congress to give him the "necessary support."

The fact that reaction to Selma was limited and restrained suggests that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 convinced Africans of Federal responsibility for decisive action in advancing civil rights. Furthermore, news stories in Chad, Guinea, Kenya, Niger, Senegal and Tanzania reported the active participation of many white clergymen in the demonstrations in support of Negro voting rights.

Since the President's speech, news coverage has been moderate in volume in at least twelve African countries while comment has increased -- most of it enthusiastic. Editors now seem to feel that the Federal Government has placed itself squarely behind the civil rights cause.

A Tanganyika Standard editorial incorporated Dr. King's description of the President's message to Congress as "one of the most eloquent, unequivocal, and passionate pleas for human rights ever made by a President of the U.S."

SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

Overall Soviet media reportage of Selma has been thorough and critical, but far less extensive than previous coverage of such disturbances. The initial delayed Soviet Reaction was low-level in tone. Later, the momentum picked up and the media habitually referred to "the bloody pogrom" in Selma and described the U.S. racial situation in general as "America's shame."

The Soviet press has given Selma almost daily derogatory treatment. The "outrages in Selma" frequently were illustrated by cartoons -- original as well as reproduced from Western press sources -- and by photos of demonstrations and victims of "police brutality."

Beyond pointing out shortcomings, Soviet media gave little publicity to the President's measures following the Selma events. His proposed legislation was called a "half measures," and he was accused of merely trying to salvage America's waning prestige.

The standard Soviet claim was voiced that voting rights are not a matter of more legislation but of "resolute action" to translate existing laws into practice.

Moscow media picked up USIA Director Carl Rowan's admission at Manila that "The events in Alabama give me a headache." "One can sympathize with Rowan," the report concludes, for "obviously his headaches will not cease. It is difficult to neutralize with honeyed words that which has been imprinted in people's consciousness with the cudgels of the Alabama Ku Klux Klanites"

From none of the East European countries, except Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, has any evidence of reaction to the President's speech yet become available. Yugoslavia gave the President's speech a very good reception. Tanjug's domestic service carried almost the full text of his press conference as well as the text of his speech to Congress. Both were taken from the USIA wire service.

Borba subsequently acclaimed the President's speech as the best he ever delivered and declared that "the speech and the new proposed law mark the end of official US indifference, hypocrisy and passivity toward the position of Negroes." "It is a fact" Borba declared, "that in the last few years, America has done more toward securing equality for its Negro citizens than it did during the whole past century."

The Czechoslovak Communist Party paper Rude Pravo reported the President's speech briefly and expressed some skepticism regarding his proposed voting bill. The paper said, "The final form of the proposed voting bill is at present not entirely clear because it will probably be altered substantially during the Congressional debates." The article was accompanied by a cartoon showing a Ku Klux Klanner against the background of the Capitol.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Peking propaganda has seized upon Selma as an opportunity to attack the efficacy of last year's civil rights law and the sincerity of President Johnson. "More Negroes and their white sympathizers have been killed or injured since the civil rights bill came into being than before," states one Peking broadcast. The President, is accused of resorting to "counterrevolutionary dual tactics" -- on the one hand expressing sympathy and on the other presenting still another "bill" designed to "paralyze the fighting will of the Negroes."

The Party paper People's Daily underscores the alleged failure of civil rights laws, declaring that "the broad masses of the Negroes are still groaning under the injustices of racial discrimination and are plagued by unemployment and poverty."

The President's appeal to return the struggle "from the streets to the court room" is ridiculed in classic Marxist fashion as a capitalist trick, for, argues People's Daily, "the law and the court are but an instrument of the ruling class for the oppression of the American people..."

Peking concludes by advising Negro Americans that freedom can be gained only by struggle, and urges them to link their struggle with "the people of the world who are fighting US imperialism's policies of war and aggression."

FBI

Date: 4/10/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Detroit

RACIAL MATTERS - MOBILE

~~Information Concerning Truckload
of Drugs, Hospital Equipment and
Supplies which departed Detroit,
Michigan, 4/9/65, and due to arrive
Selma, Alabama, 4/12/65~~

[REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan, telephonically advised 4/10/65, that a moving van loaded with drugs, hospital equipment and supplies valued at considerably in excess of \$25,000, departed Detroit, 4/9/65, at 3:30 p.m., for Selma, Alabama, due to arrive at Good Samaritan Hospital, Selma, Alabama, 8:00 a.m., 4/12/65.

Supplies being transported by North American Van #2665-19, color red, white and blue, 40 footer, agent, Palmer Moving and Storage, 7740 Gratiot, Detroit.

[REDACTED] stated plans concerning this project previously discussed with representative of Vice President HUMPHREY's office, but no publicity given the matter.

[REDACTED] further advised that she had not been able to reach anyone in Mr. HUMPHREY's office today and accordingly had called the FBI. She stated her reason for calling was that she hoped the load of supplies would arrive safely in Selma and wanted to advise someone in the Government that the truck load of supplies was on its way.

The above is being furnished the Bureau and Mobile for information and in the event an inquiry is made of the Bureau concerning this matter.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Mobile
- 1 - Detroit

REC-6

157-6-61-844

18 APR 12 1965

(8)
Wick

60 APR 21 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

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b7c

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

APR 15 1965

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

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

550 PM CST URGENT

4/15/65

VFP

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/

FROM MOBILE /44-439/

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA. ~~RM~~ RACIAL MATTER

REMOTE: FOUR FOURTEEN INSTANT.

PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

ADVISED

TODAY NO PICKET ACTIVITY TOOK PLACE AT ANY MONTGOMERY CHURCHES.

EX-116

REC-56

157-6-61-8455

PICKETING OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

6 APR 19 1965

ADVISED THAT A GROUP OF NINE NEGROES LED BY GOLDEN FRINKS, ~~SOLE~~ SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), PICKETED IN FRONT OF OFFICE OF

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION ON THIS DATE. PICKETING

WAS CARRIED ON IN PROTEST OF THE FACT THAT ALL MEMBERS OF

END PAGE ONE

6-142 1965

cc: Sullivan

Frank Conkey
CED advised
4-18-65

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Redacted area]

[Handwritten 'W' and 'b7c b7D']

[Redacted area]

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - JUSTICE
APR 15 5 51 PM '65

[Redacted area]

PAGE TWO

THE BOARD ARE WHITE, THE BOARD MEMBERS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE UNCONCERNED ABOUT THE WELFARE OF NEGRO STUDENTS AND NEGRO TEACHERS ARE UNABLE TO INFLUENCE THE BOARD WITH REGARD TO THEIR DECISIONS AND POLICIES. MONTGOMERY PD AT SCENE AND PICKETING WAS ORDERLY AND WITHOUT INCIDENT. NO ARRESTS MADE. GROUP VOLUNTARILY DISPERSED AFTER PICKETING FOR APPROXIMATELY FORTY MINUTES.

PICKETING OF H. L. GREEN DEPARTMENT STORE, MONTGOMERY ALA.

A GROUP OF SIX NEGROES REPRESENTING SCLC, MONTGOMERY, PICKETED IN FRONT OF H. L. GREEN STORE TODAY WITHOUT INCIDENT UNTIL TWO TEN PM. AT THIS TIME THE GROUP WAS JOINED BY ADDITIONAL THIRTEEN PICKETS WHO FORMED PICKET LINES IN FRONT AND SIDE ENTRANCES THIS STORE. DETECTIVE LT. PAUL J. DUMAS AND ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE DRUE H. LACKEY, MONTGOMERY PD, APPEARED ON SCENE WITH SEVERAL UNIFORMED OFFICERS. AT TWO FORTY PM LACKEY READ ALOUD
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE.

TO PICKETS A COPY OF MONTGOMERY CITY ORDINANCE PROHIBITING PICKETING AT COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY MORE THAN SIX PERSONS. LACKEY THEN GAVE GROUP THREE MINUTES TO DISPERSE OR THEY WOULD BE ARRESTED. PICKETING CONTINUED AND AFTER LAPSE OF THREE MINUTES ALL NINETEEN WERE ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO MONTGOMERY CITY JAIL ON CHARGE OF VIOLATING THIS ORDINANCE. UPI AND LOCAL NEWS MEDIA ON SCENE. ARRESTS WERE ORDERLY AND WITHOUT INCIDENT. P.

END

WA ...ALS...

FBI WASH DC

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4-15-65

Civil Rights Division of the
Department being advised.

b7c

Handwritten initials

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F B I

Date: 4/14/65

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

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, MOBILE (157-570)

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information set forth in letterhead memorandum under date of 4/1/65.

This memo is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Efforts are continuing to develop additional informant coverage.

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

Date Forw. APR 16 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [Redacted]

/ Room 828 RB

REC-1. 157-6-61-846

APR 16 1965

H
ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SUB [Redacted] ROY



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

April 14, 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

There has been no change in any of the categories in Mobile memorandum dated April 1, 1965, except as noted herein.

MOBILE, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions

On April 7, 1965, [redacted] advised that a petition had been mailed to the local hospitals of Mobile calling for the hospitals to desegregate. He stated that the Providence Hospital, a Catholic hospital, since receipt of the petition had accepted Negro patients and if the other hospitals do not desegregate within 60 days they expect to file suit in Federal Court to integrate the hospitals. On April 7, 1965, [redacted] also advised that it had been rumored that a voter registration demonstration would occur in Mobile on Thursday, April 15, 1965, and would be led by Reverend J. E. Lowery, a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), a former resident of Mobile, but now resident of Birmingham, Alabama. b7c b7D

ALA.

157-6-61 9111
ENCLOSURE

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

On April 7, 1965. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] that no demonstration was planned for Mobile by
the SCLC. He said a Negro man, Edwin Moorner, had been NECRD - ALA.
claiming connection with SCLC and collecting funds, but that
Moorner is not a representative of SCLC. He said that the
rumor that there would be a demonstration in Mobile April 15,
1965, was the work of Moorner and there is no truth to it.
He said, however, that Reverend Martin Luther King would ALA.
come to Mobile in the first part of May 1965 to make a
speech, but no other action was being planned other than
the speech.

On April 13, 1965. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] advised that b7D
it had been rumored that Martin Luther King had already
rented the Mobile City Auditorium for a speech May 12,
1965, but that he had checked with the auditorium and deter-
mined that there had been no reservation made for a speech
by King as of April 13, 1965.

The April 2, 1965, issue of The Mobile Register,
a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported
that Mayor Charles S. Trimmier had quoted two Federal
authorities as saying that "Mobile is the South's model
city in race relations." He identified the authorities
as former Florida Governor LeRoy Collins, who now heads
the Federal Community Relations Services and Robert Weaver,
Negro, Director of Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions

On March 30, 1965, a parade was conducted from
the headquarters of the Montgomery Improvement Association
(MIA), 714 Dorsey Street, to the State Capitol Building.
The parade was led by Golden Frink, SCLC, and about 150
persons arrived at the capitol building in this demonstration
about 3:55 PM. The group carried ten coffins and placed them
ALA.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

on the sidewalk in front of the State Capitol Building. After prayers and singing the group dispersed shortly after 5:00 PM.

On March 31, 1965, [redacted] advised circulars were passed out in Montgomery calling for a nation wide boycott of Alabama made products.

On April 4, 1965, mixed groups of whites and Negroes attempted to enter St. James Methodist Church, Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, First Baptist Church and Trinity Presbyterian Church for services, but were denied admittance to each church. A mixed group was admitted to services at the Memorial Presbyterian Church on this date.

On April 6 and 7, 1965, according to [redacted] Negroes picketed the four churches at which mixed groups had been denied admission April 4, 1965. On April 9, 1965, Negroes also picketed three of these churches, St. James Methodist Church, Trinity Presbyterian Church and the First Baptist Church.

On April 12, 1965, [redacted] advised that mixed groups of about 5 to 10 persons each had tried to enter 8 churches in Montgomery, Alabama, for services on Sunday, April 11, 1965. They were admitted to the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, First Methodist Church, Memorial Presbyterian Church and St. Johns Episcopal Church. The group containing Negroes was denied admission, however, to St. Mark's Methodist Church, St. James Methodist Church, First Baptist Church and Frazier Memorial Church. There were no incidents at any of these churches.

[redacted] also advised on April 12, 1965, that Negroes had picketed the First Baptist Church and the St. James Methodist Church on April 10 and on April 12, 1965 had picketed these two churches as well as the Frazier Memorial Church and St. Mark's Methodist Church, all being done without incident.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

SELMA, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions

On March 26, 1965, [REDACTED] stated that most of the out of state civil rights workers were leaving Selma, Alabama.

On March 28, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that 15 persons, including 10 whites and five Negroes, had attended services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Selma, without incident on that date.

At a mass meeting at Browns Chapel AME Church the night of March 30, 1965, Reverend James Bevel, SCLC, urged Negroes to boycott the downtown businesses in Selma.

On April 2, 1965, [REDACTED] stated that the SCLC would sponsor a picketing program of Selma stores beginning April 3, 1965.

The April 6, 1965 issue of The Mobile Register reported that United States District Judge Daniel H. Thomas ordered that voter demonstrations in Selma be limited to an area including Browns Chapel AME Church, Selma City Hall and the Dallas County Courthouse.

On April 5, 1965, a group of about 70 Negroes marched from Browns Chapel AME Church to the Dallas County Courthouse, this being a regular voter registration day. During the day the Dallas County Board of Registrars processed 150 applications for voter registration.

On April 8, 1965, [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
The local Negro leaders wanted to eliminate further demonstrations in Selma and are suggesting to SNCC and SCLC that the national image of Selma has been fully exploited and that no further demonstration be held in Selma.

b7c
b7d

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

On April 13, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that information not corroborated had been received that Martin Luther King planned to be back in Selma on April 19, 1965, the next regular voter registration day.

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Current Evaluation of Violence Potential

On April 8, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that the situation in Selma is less tense than had been recently reported.

[REDACTED] and the Negro leaders feel that Selma has been exploited fully and they do not favor any further demonstrations and are recommending such to SNCC and SCLC. If the recommendations of the local Negro leaders are honored, the potential violence in Selma will be greatly lessened.

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.

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

APR 14 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	_____

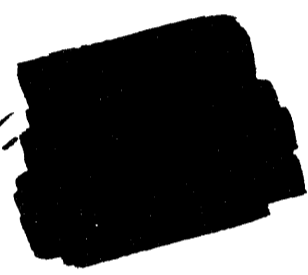
RD

FBI MOBILE
510 PM CST URGENT 4/14/65
TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/
FROM MOBILE /44-439/

VFP


[Handwritten signature]

0 MATTEL
RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA. RM.

b7c *5-* 

PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

RE MOBILE TELETYPE APRIL THIRTEEN, LAST.

 ADVISED TODAY
TEN NEGROES LED BY ROBERT SIMS, SCLC, PICKETED AT FOLLOWING
FOUR MONTGOMERY CHURCHES/ TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN, ST. JAMES
METHODIST, FRAZIER MEMORIAL AND FIRST BAPTIST.

b7c
b7D

PICKETING OBSERVED BY MONTGOMERY PD AND WAS WITHOUT
INCIDENT.

IN ADDITION, GROUP OF SIX NEGROES REPRESENTING SCLC,
MONTGOMERY, PICKETED TODAY AT H. L. GREEN, INC., FIVE AND TEN
CENTS STORE , SEVEN ONE DEXTER AVENUE, WITH SIGNS REQUESTING
BETER JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES AT THIS STORE. THIS
END PAGE ONE.....

157-6-61-847

142
56 APR 22 1965

REC-41

21 APR 16 1965

PAGE TWO

GROUP LED BY GOLDEN FRINKS, SCLC. PICKETING OBSERVED BY
MONTGOMERY PD AND NO INCIDENTS REPORTED.

END

WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

NO VFP

FBI MOBILE

P

F B I

Date: 4/12/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
PICKETING OF CHURCHES,
4/4 - 9/65
RACIAL MATTERS

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. APR 15 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [Redacted] / Room 828 RB

b7c

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum relating to the picketing of churches at Montgomery, Ala. 4/4 - 9/65.

This letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Further activity of this type will be brought to the Bureau's attention by teletype and followed up by periodic letterhead memorandum.

The agents observing the activity on 4/4/65 were [Redacted] and [Redacted]

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

(6)

ENCLOSURE

b7c

REC-120 157-6-61-848

6 APR 15 1965

G. WICK

SUB [Redacted]

APR 22 1965

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7c



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
April 12, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
PICKETING OF CHURCHES,
APRIL 4 - 9, 1965

AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA:

On April 4, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation observed a group, composed of one white male, three Negro Females, and two Negro Males, arrive at the St. James Methodist Church, Edgemont and Perry Streets, at 11:10 A.M. by taxi. The group started to enter the church, but they were met in front of the church by about 15 persons appearing to be ushers. They talked for about five minutes, then walked to the street corner singing, knelt in prayer for about three minutes, and then left the area by taxi.

On the same date, and at the same time, another group, consisting of one white male dressed as a clergyman, but wearing white tennis shoes, a white female, two Negro Females, and three Negro Males, one of whom was identified as BENJAMIN CLARK, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation to arrive at the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church. The doors to the church were closed, and a white man, appearing to be an usher, talked to the group, which group then left the church area.

ENCLOSURE
107-1-11-841

RACIAL SITUATION,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
PICKETING OF CHURCHES,
APRIL 4 - 9, 1965

On April 4, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that groups composed of Negroes and whites went to the First Baptist Church and the Trinity Presbyterian Church, but they were not admitted. A mixed group appeared at the Memorial Presbyterian Church, where they were admitted on April 4, 1965. [REDACTED] advised that there were no disorders or disturbances at any of these churches on April 4, 1965.

On April 6, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that nine pickets gathered in front of the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, 301 Dexter Avenue, at 10:30 A.M. on that date. Seven of the group were Negroes, and the other two were white. The group picketed for approximately one hour in front of the church, in apparent protest of the fact that Negroes had not been admitted to services at the church on April 4, 1965. The group was headed by (FNU) HANKERSON, a Negro Male, and (FNU) FRINK, a Negro Male, both connected with SCLC. After leaving the church at 11:30 A.M., the group moved to the St. James Methodist Church, 3481 South Court Street, where they picketed for about an hour. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] additional participants were expected on April 7, 1965, and that further picketing would be carried on at these churches, as well as at the Trinity Presbyterian Church and the First Baptist Church.

[REDACTED] advised that the picketing was peaceful, and no incidents occurred.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

b7c
b7d

On April 7, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that a group of eight individuals, led by GOLDEN FRINK, SCLC, picketed the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church from 10:10 A.M. to 11:10 A.M. This group was later joined by two other persons, and they all then picketed for brief periods at the Trinity Presbyterian Church, St. James Methodist Church, and First Baptist Church. The group doing the picketing was made up of six Negro Males, two white males, and two Negro Females.

RACIAL SITUATION,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
PICKETING OF CHURCHES,
APRIL 4 - 9, 1965

Montgomery Police Officers covered the picketing activity, which was peaceful and which ended at 12:05 P.M. without any incident occurring or any arrests being made.

On April 9, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that sixteen persons, led by FRINK, picketed briefly on that date at the First Baptist Church, the Trinity Presbyterian Church, and the St. James Methodist Church. On that date, the group was composed of one white male, four Juvenile Negro Females, two Adult Negro Males, and nine Juvenile Negro Males. [REDACTED] advised that the picketing had been peaceful, and no arrests had been made in connection therewith. b7c 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.

F B I

Date: 4/12/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

RA

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (56-45)(P)
RE: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALA.
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR - EL

Re Bureau airtel, 4/7/65, entitled as captioned and Mobile teletype entitled "RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA., RM - PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALA.," 4/9/65.

Picketing of churches at Montgomery will be reported under caption as set forth in re Mobile teletype, UACB. Please advise whether teletypes re picketing of churches are desired in every instance, particularly when no arrests or incidents occur.

3 - Bureau
3 - Mobile (2 - 56-45)
(1 - 44-439)

[Redacted]
(6)

[Redacted]

b7c

REC-120

157-6-61-849

25 APR 14 1965

[Redacted]

Approved: *WICR*

WICR
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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

4/18/65

Airtel

1 [REDACTED]

b7c

Pa

To: SAC, Mobile REC-120

From: Director, FBI

157-6-61-849

**PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS**

Reurairtel dated 4/13/65 captioned "Registrars of Voters, Montgomery, Alabama, Voting Discrimination CR - XL."

Since the picketing of the churches in Montgomery by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has been on almost daily basis since 4/6/65 with no incidents of harassment, violence or arrests occurring you may discontinue advising the Bureau daily by teletype of this activity and submit the information by daily airtel. You should insure that the airtel is mailed in sufficient time to reach the Bureau the following day. If time allows the letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning the picketing should accompany the daily airtel.

If any violence, arrests, or harassment of the pickets occurs or information is received indicating that such may occur you should of course promptly advise the Bureau by teletype.

With regard to the appropriate caption you should discontinue using the caption "Racial Situation, Montgomery, Alabama, Racial Matters" in all communications of this nature and submit under a descriptive caption similar to the caption of this communication.

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

(4) [REDACTED]

MAILED 19
APR 15 1965
COMM-FBI

~~25 APR 16 1965~~
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

70 APR 21 1965 [Signature]

JMA [REDACTED] b7c 1

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to Mobile
RE: PICKETING OF CHURCHES AT
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

NOTE:

The SCLC in small numbers has been picketing various churches in Montgomery, Alabama, since 4/6/65 as a protest against the refusal of those churches to admit Negroes to services. Picketing has been on almost a daily basis with no arrests or significant incidents occurring.

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

APR 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	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

12-53 PM CST URGENT 4-16-65 JEB

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-61/

FROM MOBILE /44-439/ 2P

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. RM.

PICKETING H. GREEN DEPARTMENT STORE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

REMYTEL APRIL FIFTEEN, LAST.

[REDACTED] ADVISED IN ADDITION TO FIRST GROUP OF NINETEEN SCLC PICKETS ARRESTED YESTERDAY BY MONTGOMERY PD, AS SET FORTH IN RETEL, A SECOND GROUP OF FOUR SCLC PICKETS ARRESTED BY MONTGOMERY PD ON LATE AFTERNOON OF APRIL FIFTEEN, LAST. THIS SECOND GROUP OF FOUR PICKETED AT SIDE ENTRANCE OF CAPTIONED STORE BRIEFLY AND WERE ARRESTED BY MONTGOMERY PD WHEN SAT ON SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTING PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC TO SIDE ENTRANCE OF DOOR. AFTER REFUSING POLICE ORDERS TO DISPERSE, WERE ARRESTED BY MONTGOMERY PD WITHOUT INCIDENT.

END PAGE ONE

64 APR 28 1965

EX 109

11 APR 19 1965

b7c
b7D

H

b7c

Wey

REP

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO

ADDITIONALLY, A THIRD GROUP OF FIVE SCLC PICKETS KNELT AND SAT IN FRONT ENTRANCE TO STORE ON LATE AFTERNOON OF APRIL FIFTEEN, LAST, BUT LEFT VOLUNTARILY WHEN STORE CLOSED FOR DAY AT SIX P.M. [REDACTED] ADVISED THIS THIRD GROUP NOT ARRESTED AS WERE LOCATED IN FOYER OF GREEN STORE, NOT ON PUBLIC PROPERTY AND, THEREFORE, NOT IN VIOLATION OF ANY CITY ORDINANCE.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISED THESE DEMONSTRATIONS CONDUCTED FOR BETTER JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES AT H. L. GREEN STORE. DEMONSTRATIONS LED BY SCLC PROJECT DIRECTOR GOLDEN FRINKS.

MONTGOMERY PD CONTINUES CLOSE COVERAGE OF DEMONSTRATIONS.

END

WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

P

FBI

Date: 4/14/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Agency G-2, QNL, OSI, CRD

APR 19 1965

Date Forw.....

How Forw..... B-5

By..... [Redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-new)(C)
RE: ANONYMOUS THREATENING LETTER
RECEIVED BY [Redacted]
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA,
ON APRIL 12, 1965.
RM

1 Room 828 RB

2 ds

b7c

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum and enclosed for Portland are two copies of letterhead memorandum.

Two copies of letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the Portland Division in view of anonymous letter having been mailed from this Division. It is possible that Portland may be able to identify the source or writer of this letter through contacts with racial informants.

No investigation being conducted within the Mobile Division.

Local intelligence agencies are being furnished copies of enclosed letterhead memorandum.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs)
- 2 - Portland (Encs 2)
- 2 - Mobile

(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC-99 157-6-61-851
EX-101

APR 16 1965

b7c

APR 27 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

April 14, 1965

ANONYMOUS THREATENING LETTER
RECEIVED BY [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA,
ON APRIL 12, 1965

b7c

On April 13, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]
Tuskegee, Alabama, had received an anonymous
threatening letter on April 12, 1965.

Interview with [REDACTED] revealed that he had
no idea as to who might have sent the letter and he further
stated the race relations in Tuskegee are calm at this time
and he did not anticipate any demonstrations or violence at
this time.

The details of this letter as furnished by [REDACTED]
are as follows:

b7c

The envelope was postmarked Portland, Oregon, April
7, 1965, and was addressed to [REDACTED]
Tuskegee, Alabama. There was no return address
shown. The letter was written in ink on plain white, five inch
by seven inch, paper and reads as follows:

b7D

"We will kill whites who hire niggers.

[REDACTED]
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Sir,

"Having niggers in Alabama, in Tuskegee is in-
creasing the possibility of a severe race war in
this country. We are now saving money to buy
defense bonds to kick every nigger out of America.
They are employed in the north and the resentment
of whites is mounting & mounting. This country is
not nigger country. This is our white country.

157-6-61-851

ENCLOSURE

8
6

ANONYMOUS THREATENING LETTER
RECEIVED BY [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

b7c

You must get them back to Africa West Africa
or they will be killed by the millions. They boy-
cott whites now we must boycott niggers. Get them
out of Alabama & the United States. We the white
people haven't started to fight yet but when we do -
look out!"

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.

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

APR 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	

FBI WASH DC

E8FBI MOBILE

625 PM CST 4/16/65 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR (157-6-61)

FROM MOBILE (44-439) 2 PAGES

Racial matters -

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA. RM.

Racial Matter

RE: PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

b7C
b7D

Belford

ADVISED

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

TODAY GROUP OF SIXTEEN PERSONS REPRESENTING SCLC PICKETED

TODAY BRIEFLY AT FOLLOWING FOUR MONTGOMERY CHURCHES, WITHOUT

INCIDENT: ~~FIRST BAPTIST~~, ~~TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN~~, ~~ST. MARK'S~~

METHODIST, AND ~~FRAZIER MEMORIAL BAPTIST~~.

Montgomery, Ala. 4-16-65

RE: PICKETING AT ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

EX-105

b7C b7D

ADDITIONALLY ADVISED PRIOR TO PICKETING AT

REC-1

157-6-61-852

ABOVE CHURCHES, SAME GROUP OF SIXTEEN INDIVIDUALS PICKETED

BRIEFLY THIS AM AT ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STATE

APR 20 1965

OFFICE BUILDING, MONTGOMERY, ALA., REQUESTING BETTER

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES. NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED.

RE: PICKETING AT KRESS DEPARTMENT STORE, THREE NINE
DEXTER AVE., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

70 APR 26 1965
END PAGE ONE

176
4/17/65
advised

5

b7C

PAGE TWO

MO 44-439

[REDACTED] ADVISED THREE INDIVIDUALS FROM SCLC, MONTGOMERY, ALA., DURING TODAY, HAS CONTINUOUSLY PICKETED AT KRESS DEPARTMENT STORE FOR BETTER JOB OPPORTUNITIES THERE. NO INCIDENTS OBSERVED, AND AS OF FOUR FORTYFIVE PM, CST, GROUP CONTINUED PEACEFUL PICKETING.

b7c
b7d

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE DEMONSTRATIONS, [REDACTED] ADVISED

[REDACTED]
WITH FOLLOWING LIST OF MONTGOMERY CHURCHES, WHERE SCLC PLANS TO SEND SMALL INTEGRATED GROUPS IN ATTEMPTS TO INTEGRATE EASTER WORSHIP APRIL EIGHTEEN NEXT: FIRST BAPTIST, DEXTER AVE. METHODIST, FRAZIER MEMORIAL BAPTIST, ST. JAMES METHODIST, ST. MARKS METHODIST, TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN, COURT STREET BAPTIST, CAPITAL HEIGHTS BAPTIST, NORMANDALE BAPTIST, RIDGECREST BAPTIST, ST. JOHN'S ESPICOPAL, ST. MATTHEW'S MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN. P.

END

WA ACK AND HOLD

WA BMS

FBI WASH DC

TU AND HOLD

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date April 17, 1965

Civil Rights Division of
Department being advised.

[REDACTED]

b7c

ONE
MAY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE April 16, 1965

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: FOOD MOVING BY TRUCK
FROM DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
TO SELMA, ALABAMA
CIVIL RIGHTS

RACIAL MATTERS - MOBILE

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

Harold F. Reis, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, telephonically advised this date that he had received information from Congressman John Conyers, Jr., of Michigan that three truckloads of food have left Detroit, Michigan, today. These trucks are due to arrive at Selma, Alabama, on Sunday, 4-18-65.

ACTION:

None. For information.

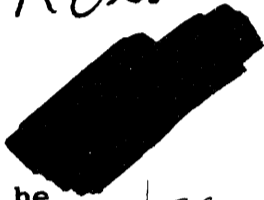
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen *sent to PPS*
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan *sent to PPS*
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - [Redacted]

JHG:msm
(6) *mom*

REC-1 157-6-61-853

21 APR 20 1965

64 APR 23 1965



b7c

b7c

b7c

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).

 1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
 Processed in 44-12831-772

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
 157-6-61-UR dated 4/9/65

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

FBI

Date: 4/19/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)
SUBJECT: PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS



b7c

Re Mobile tel to Bureau, 4/16/65, and Bureau airtel to Mobile, 4/15/65.

██████████ Montgomery, Ala., advised on night of 4/18/65 that on Easter Sunday, morning, 4/18/65, a group of 13 demonstrators led by GOLDEN FRINKS attempted to gain admission to 8 Montgomery, Ala.; churches.

b7c
b7D

They were admitted to the following 4 churches:

St. John's Episcopal; First Methodist; Memorial Presbyterian; Dexter Ave. Methodist.

S

They were denied admission to St. Mark's Methodist, First Baptist, Frazier Memorial and Trinity Presbyterian.

██████████ advised that there were no incidents harassments or arrests in connection with the above demonstratin.

b7c
b7D

REC-123 157-6-61-854

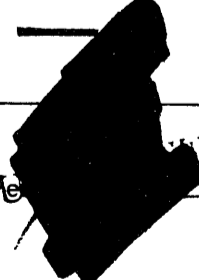
3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile

(5)

CC - Wick

EX 105

APR 21 1965 b7c



Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Se

70 APR 28 1965

CONTROL

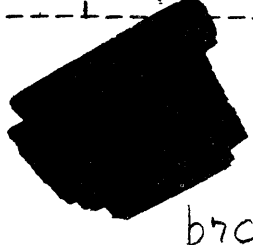
F B I

Date: 4/19/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)
SUBJECT: PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS



b7c

Montgomery, Ala., advised this date that a group of 7 demonstrators representing SCLC picketed the Kress Department Store, Montgomery, Ala. Picketing was orderly and without incident and continued for approximately 2 hours.

In addition, [redacted] advised that the same group of 7 SCLC pickets demonstrated briefly this morning at the Alabama State Board of Education, State Office Building, Montgomery. Picketing was without incident.

J
b7c
b7D

[redacted] additionally advised that on the afternoon of 4/19/65, a small group of pickets from SCLC demonstrated briefly at approximately 4 churches in Montgomery, Ala. [redacted] advised that he was unaware of the identities of the churches picketed today [redacted]



3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile

(5)

REC-7

157-6-61-855

3 APR 21 1965

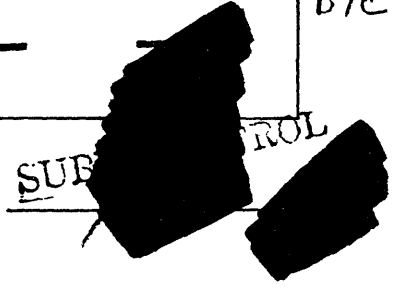
EX 105

b7c

Wick
APR 30 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



SUB

ROL

FBI

Date: 4/19/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

ST
enc

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. APR 23 1965

How Forw. R-S

By [Redacted]

/ Room 828 RB

Q dr

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)
RE: PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RM

b7c

Reference is made to Bureau airtel to Mobile, 4/15/65, and Mobile airtel to the Bureau transmitting letterhead memorandum, 4/12/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum relating to picketing of churches at Montgomery, Ala., 4/10-18/65. This letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies and copies are designated for Atlanta inasmuch as the picketing is being conducted by personnel of SCLC, headquartered in Atlanta.

The investigation as reported in this letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA [Redacted]

ENCLOSURE

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

C.C. Wick
(7)

REC-42/57-6-61-856

2 APR 22 1965

b7c

Part info included in letter to WFO 4/22/65

SUB [Redacted]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

MAY 4 1965



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

April 19, 1965

PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

At Montgomery, Alabama

Previous information concerning captioned matter was submitted in letterhead memorandum, April 12, 1965, captioned "Racial Situation, Montgomery, Alabama, Picketing of Churches, April 4-9, 1965."

On April 12, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that small groups of Negro and white people picketed the First Baptist Church and the St. James Methodist Church without incident on April 10, 1965. He said that on April 11, 1965, small groups of Negroes and whites, numbering between 5 and 10 each, attempted to gain admission to eight Montgomery churches for Sunday services. They were admitted at four of the churches, St. Johns Episcopal, Dexter Avenue Methodist, First Methodist and Memorial Presbyterian, but were denied admission at four, Frazier Memorial, St. Marks Methodist, First Baptist and St. James Methodist.

[REDACTED] said that no incidents occurred in connection with this activity on April 11, 1965, and that these groups were led by Robert Keyton, also known as Bob Kay, a representative of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) from San Francisco, California, and by Golden Frinks, SCLC of Montgomery. b7c b7D

On the afternoon of April 12, 1965, [REDACTED] also advised that 14 Negroes, led by SCLC representative Robert Keyton, also known as Bob Kay, picketed the four churches mentioned above where Negroes were denied admission the previous day. He said that the picketing was brief and no incidents occurred in connection therewith.

On April 13, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that about 16 Negroes, led by Golden Frinks, picketed briefly at five Montgomery churches without incident, namely, First Baptist, St. Marks Methodist, Trinity Presbyterian, St. James Methodist, and Frazier Memorial.

157-6-61-206

ENCLOSURE

00536

PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

On April 14, 1965, [redacted] advised that on that date, 10 Negroes, led by Robert Simms, SCLC, picketed briefly without incident at four of the five churches listed above, not picketing at St. Marks Methodist. He said that six Negroes representing SCLC had picketing on that date at H. L. Green, Inc., five and ten cent store, located at 701 Dexter Avenue, carrying signs requesting better job opportunities for Negroes at the store. Golden Frinks of SCLC led the pickets and no incidents were reported in connection therewith.

On April 15, 1965, [redacted] said that there was no picketing that date at any of the local churches, that 9 Negroes led by Frinks picketed in front of the office of the Montgomery County Board of Education as a protest of the fact that all members of the Board are white and claiming the Board members are unconcerned about the welfare of Negro students and Negro teachers. No incidents occurred in connection with this picketing and no arrests were made, the group dispersing after about forty minutes. [redacted] said that on this date picketing was again conducted at H. L. Green Store. About 6 Negroes picketed in front of the store at first but were joined by 13 other pickets and lines were formed at the front and side entrances to the store. Lt. Dumas and Assistant Chief of Police Drue R. Lackey, Montgomery Police Department, appeared on the scene with several officers and at 2:40 p.m. Lackey read aloud to the pickets copy of Montgomery City Ordinance prohibiting pickets at commercial establishments of more than 6 persons. Lackey gave the group three minutes to disperse and when the picketing continued after the three minutes had elapsed, all 19 were arrested and taken to the Montgomery City Jail on charges of violating the City Ordinance. Arrests were orderly.

b7c
b7d

On April 16, 1965, [redacted] advised that in addition to the group of 19 SCLC pickets arrested the previous day, a second group of 4 SCLC pickets had been arrested by the Montgomery Police Department late in the afternoon of April 15, 1965, at the side entrance to H. L. Green Store. These 4 had been arrested when they sat on the sidewalk, obstructing pedestrian traffic at the side entrance of the store, and after refusing police orders to disperse. Also, a third group of pickets, 5 in number, sat at the front entrance to the H. L. Green Store late in the afternoon of April 15, 1965,

PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

but left voluntarily when the store closed for the day at 6:00 p.m. [REDACTED] advised that this third group was not arrested as they were located in the foyer of the store and were not on public property, therefore, not in violation of the City Ordinance. The demonstrators indicated that they were acting for better job opportunities at the store. b7c b7D

On the night of April 18, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that on that date, Easter Sunday, a group of 13 demonstrators, led by Golden Frinks, attempted to gain admission to eight Montgomery churches. They were admitted to St. Johns Episcopal, First Methodist, Memorial Presbyterian and Dexter Avenue Methodist. They were denied admission to St. Marks Methodist, First Baptist, Frazier Memorial and Trinity Presbyterian. No incidents or arrests occurred in connection with this activity.

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: 4/23/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

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

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

Subject: DEMONSTRATIONS BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE, ALABAMA STATE
COLLEGE FOR NEGROES, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Three copies of letterhead memorandum are enclosed
for Atlanta Division.

Copies of instant letterhead memo being disseminated
locally to appropriate intelligence agencies.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. APR 27 1965

How Forw. R-5

Room 828 RB

CC TO: ...
REQ. REC'D ...
APR 19 1965
ANS. BY: ...

CC TO: ...
REQ. REC'D ...
NOV 22 1966

CC TO: ...
REQ. REC'D ...
AUG 8 1967

ENCLOSURE EX 110
1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - (Field Office)

157-6-61-857

8 APR 26 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M _____

PH
ER
Z
/

Photo encl

b7c

b7c

[Redacted]

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:

157-6-61-857 encl.

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

FD-36

F B I

Date: 4/23/65

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)

REC-123

RE: PICKETING OF CHURCHES,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RM RACIAL MATTERS
DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE
FOR NEGROES, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY THE
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
RM

94
EMC
/

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau, 4/22/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum concerning captioned activity at Montgomery, Ala., on 4/22/65.

Three copies of instant letterhead memorandum are being furnished to Atlanta Division in view of activity of SNCC and SCLC. Appropriate dissemination has been made to military authorities this Division.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encs 8)(RM)
- 3 - Atlanta (Encs 3)(RM)
- 5 - Mobile (2 - 44-439)
 - (1 - 157-192)
 - (1 - 100-1693)
 - (1 - 157-55)

(11)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. APR 27 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [Redacted] Room 828 RB

205

REC-123

157-6-61-858
APR 26 1965

70 MAY 4 1965

EX-101

SUB [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
April 23, 1965

PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY THE
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

[REDACTED] advised that from 10:00 a.m. until 2:30 p.m., April 22, 1965, six representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Montgomery, Alabama, under the direction of SCLC Project Director Golden Frinks, picketed at the Belk-Hudson Department Store, Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama. [REDACTED] advised that three of these individuals demonstrated at the front entrance of this store; three at the side door, and each carried signs requesting better job opportunities for Negroes at the Belk-Hudson Store in Montgomery.

[REDACTED] advised that at approximately 2:30 p.m., April 22, 1965, this group voluntarily dispersed and withdrew their picket line. There were no arrests made or incidents reported in connection with this demonstration.

In addition to the above, [REDACTED] advised that on the early afternoon of April 22, 1965, approximately seven individuals representing SCLC demonstrated briefly at the following churches in Montgomery, Alabama: First Baptist, Trinity Presbyterian, St. James Methodist and Frazier Memorial. [REDACTED] advised that after marching briefly in front of these churches, this group voluntarily dispersed. There were no arrests or incidents reported in connection with this church demonstration.

b7c
b7d

In connection with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) sit-in demonstration at the office of President Levi Watkins, Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery, Alabama, on April 21, 1965, which demonstration resulted in the arrest of thirteen SNCC participants, [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-23

PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

[REDACTED] advised that nine students at this institution who participated in this sit-in demonstration at President Watkin's office have been suspended by the school administration. [REDACTED] was unaware of the details concerning the duration of these suspensions but apparently these students have been suspended from the Alabama State College for Negroes at least for the duration of the current semester. b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he anticipates that as a result of the above mentioned suspensions, increased demonstrations and sit-in type activity may take place at the college during the coming weeks.

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.

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

DATE: 4/23/65

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P)
 RE: DEMONSTRATION AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON APRIL 23, 1965
 CR: RM

5- [REDACTED] b7c

C

Re Mobile teletypes to the Bureau dated 4/23/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum reflecting captioned activity at Montgomery, Ala. on 4/23/65.

Three (3) copies of instant letterhead memorandum are being designated for the Atlanta Division, in view of activity by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Appropriate military intelligence agencies are being furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum locally.

Activities set forth in attached letterhead memorandum were developed by Special Agents [REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
- 3 - Atlanta (Encs. 3)(RM)
- 6 - Mobile (3 - 44-439) (1 - 157-55)
- (1 - 100-1693) (1 - 157-192)

b7c

(12)
 C. C. [REDACTED]
 100-24-128RB

1cc CRD
 4-26-65
 694-9
 [REDACTED] EX-101
 1cc - ON/OS, 0-2
 By 8-14
 1cc 9 AIRTEL
 1 CALMIT

REC-123 157-6-61-859
 APR 26 1965

64 MAY 5 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:
 157-6-61-859 ep 2.

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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DEMONSTRATION AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE
FOR NEGROES, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE ON APRIL 23, 1965

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Special Agent [REDACTED] ad-
vised [REDACTED] that he, Special Agent [REDACTED] wanted to inter-
view [REDACTED] at which time [REDACTED] first stated that they would
not have time to be interviewed; but he, [REDACTED] then agreed to
bring [REDACTED] to the Montgomery Resident Agency [REDACTED]

At approximately 1:10 P.M., April 23, 1965, an
unknown female, identifying herself as being at the SNCC
Headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, telephonically advised
that [REDACTED] said he ain't got time". Special Agent
[REDACTED] then asked this female when [REDACTED] would be available
for interview. She asked someone in the room when [REDACTED]
would be available for interview, and then she told Special
Agent [REDACTED] in a rather arrogant manner that [REDACTED] did not
have time to discuss this matter at this time, and he would
contact the Federal Bureau Of Investigation, if and when
he found time.

b7c
b7d

Inquiry was also made of this female as to whether
or not [REDACTED] who was allegedly struck during the
above melee, was available for interview. This female ad-
vised that [REDACTED] too, would contact the Federal Bureau
Of Investigation, if and when he found time to be interviewed

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised Special Agent [REDACTED]

O)
(O

DEMONSTRATION AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE
FOR NEGROES, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE ON APRIL 23, 1965

[REDACTED] on April 23, 1965 that he was on the scene throughout the above incident, and that he observed no one being struck by a police officer. He complimented the officers concerning the performance of their duties throughout the incident, and he advised that their actions were completely justified. He described the actions of the police as forcing their way into the crowd and firing two revolver shots in the air. He stated the shots were fired straight up, and there was no danger whatsoever involved. b7c

He stated that the students, who were influenced by SNCC leadership, pelted the officers with numerous objects, and the officers were extremely fortunate that none was injured seriously. He observed that Assistant Chief Of Police LACKEY was struck by one large object, and that the blow was very heavy. [REDACTED] further advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, was on the scene and witnessed the entire incident, as did [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] additionally advised that Dr. LEVI WATKINS, President of the Alabama State College For Negroes, has advised that he, WATKINS, intends to obtain a federal injunction against SNCC, prohibiting any further activities on the college campus. He reported that efforts will be made in this regard on April 23, 1965.

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

F B I

Date: 4/21/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)

Subject: PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to Mobile 4/15/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated 4/20/65, reflecting picketing activity by SCLC on 4/20/65, at Montgomery, Ala. Information contained in letterhead memorandum furnished on the evening of 4/20/65, by _____

Three copies of instant memorandum being furnished Atlanta Division as SCLC Headquarters located in Atlanta, Ga.

Copies of attached memorandum being furnished to appropriate military authorities.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
APR 27 1965

Date Forw.....

How Forw..... R-5 REC-99

By Room 828 RB

157-6-61-860

F137
12 APR 24 1965

- ① - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
- 1 - Atlanta (Enclosures 2)
- 1 - (Field Office)
- (3)

Approved: 60 MAY 3 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SI CONTROL



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

April 21, 1965

PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

On April 20, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the following demonstrations took place during the day of April 20, 1965, at Montgomery, Alabama, under the leadership of Golden Frinks, Project Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Montgomery, Alabama.

a.m. A group of six Negroes gathered at approximately 10:00 at the Kress Department Store, Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama, and picketed that store for approximately one hour. They carried signs requesting better job opportunities for Negroes at the Kress store, three of the pickets were demonstrated at the front or Dexter Avenue entrance and three of them were demonstrated at the side or Perry Street entrance to the store.

[REDACTED] advised that there were no incidents or arrests made in connection with this demonstration and that the pickets voluntarily dispersed shortly after 12:00 noon, April 20, 1965. [REDACTED] additionally advised that on the afternoon of April 20, 1965, another group of approximately eight SCLC demonstrators picketed briefly at the Alabama State Board of Education Office, State Office Building, Montgomery, Alabama. They carried signs petitioning the Alabama Board of Education for better educational opportunities for Negroes in the State of Alabama and protesting the fact that there are no Negroes on the Alabama State Board of Education. After briefly demonstrating at the State Office Building, Montgomery, Alabama, on April 20, 1965, this group voluntarily dispersed. [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

ENCLOSURE

157-6.61-860

PICKETING OF CHURCHES BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED] advised that on the morning
of April 20, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that due to the fact that SCLC personnel
were to be utilized during the day of April 20, 1965, for
picket activity at the Kress Department Store and the Alabama
State Board of Education Building as above, SCLC did not have
sufficient personnel to conduct any demonstrations at any
churches at Montgomery, Alabama. [REDACTED] advised on the
night of April 20, 1965, that no demonstrations took place at
any Montgomery churches during the day of April 20, 1965.

b7c
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.

157-6-61-861
CHANGED TO
157-3086-4

MAY 14 1965

Bw - Pkw

0

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE April 23, 1965

FROM : A. Rosen

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

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION AT ALABAMA
STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
RACIAL MATTER - CIVIL RIGHTS

Mobile

The Mobile Office has advised that approximately 350 students at the Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, have staged a demonstration today and that the police had fired shots in an effort to disperse the group.

[redacted] Montgomery, Alabama, advised that SNCC had staged a college student rally today protesting the suspension of nine students who had been arrested on 4/21/65 for staging a sit-in at the office of the President of the college. These individuals had been protesting the school administration's ban on student participation in racial demonstrations. They were also protesting the quality of food served at the college and the "Uncle Tom" attitude of the school administration.

REC-99 157-6-61-862

Willie Floyd Ricks, SNCC field representative from Chattanooga, Tennessee, [redacted] leading the group of about 350 students around the campus today.

[redacted] the group became unruly and threw bottles and bricks at the police. [redacted] the police fired [redacted] shots into the air to disperse the group.

CLM/cac
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

69 MAY 6 1965
114

[redacted] b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: DEMONSTRATION AT ALABAMA
STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY SNCC

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, has contacted the Montgomery Resident Agency of the Bureau complaining of the unnecessary use of force by police. [REDACTED] is being interviewed for details. It is noted that [REDACTED] had stated that the police fired shots into the air and that no one had been injured either by the shots or by the bottles and bricks.

b7c
b7d

ACTION

Civil Rights Division of the Department is being advised.

2 *clm* *V* *G* *AS*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 26 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	

QBFBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE
HOLD FOR TWO MESSAGES
1-05 PM CST URGENT 4/26/65 TEB
TO: DIRECTOR (157-6-61)
FROM: MOBILE (44-439) 3P

RACIAL MATTERS

DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES, MONTGOMERY, ALA., BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE. GR, RM, CIVIL RIGHTS, RACIAL MATTER.
REMTLS APRIL TWENTYTHREE, LAST.

[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY, ALA., [REDACTED]
ADVISED THIS A.M. THAT ON APRIL TWENTYFIVE, [REDACTED] FOLLOWING TELEGRAM TO ATTORNEY GENERAL KATZENBACH WITH COPIES TO MAYOR CHARLES TRIMMIER AND POLICE COMMISSIONER GEORGE MC NALLY, BOTH MOBILE, ALA.

QUOTE. TWELVE NEGRO POLICE OFFICERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM MOBILE AND ARE NOW PATROLLING THE CAMPUS OF THE ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES, MONTGOMERY, FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF INTIMIDATING STUDENTS AND SUPPRESSING THE ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FREEDOM CAMPAIGN. STUDENTS HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED; STUDENTS JAILED, AND THE WALLACE CLIQUE IS TRYING TO DIVIDE AND SUPPRESS AND OVERCOME

END PAGE ONE
6-1 MAY 3 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - 4/26/65
4056A
b7C
b7D
157-6-61-863
Dept. of Justice
with attached
4/27/65
b7C

PAGE TWO

MO 44-439

WITH NEGRO POLICE. WE URGE YOU TO INVESTIGATE AND HELP END THIS ILLEGAL ACTION AND HELP END POLICE BRUTALITY. SIGNED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UNQUOTE.

[REDACTED] STATED HE, HIMSELF, DID NOT FAVOR ANY ALLEGATION OF POLICE BRUTALITY BE PUT IN THE WIRE TO ATTY. GENERAL, BELIEVING THIS ALLEGATION HAD NO MERIT, BUT

[REDACTED] INSISTED ALLEGATION OF POLICE BRUTALITY BE INCLUDED.

[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY, ADVISED THAT ON AFTERNOON OF APRIL TWENTYTHREE, LAST DR. LEVI WATKINS, PRESIDENT OF ALA. STATE COLLEGE, WENT TO GOV. WALLACE AND ASKED GOV. TO CALL OUT STATE TROOPERS IN VIEW OF QUOTE, RIOT, UNQUOTE ON COLLEGE CAMPUS MORNING APRIL TWENTYTHREE, LAST. WALLACE REPORTEDLY DECLINED TO CALL OUT STATE TROOPERS, BELIEVING SAME NOT NECESSARY, BUT UNDER AUTHORITY OF TITLE EIGHTEEN, SECTION THREE SEVEN FOUR, ALABAMA STATE CODE, GOV. CALLED POLICE COMMISSIONER MC NALLY IN MOBILE AND REQUESTED NEGRO OFFICERS FROM MOBILE PD BE SENT TO MONTGOMERY TO INSURE ANY FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALA. STATE COLLEGE REMAIN PEACEFUL. ABOVE SECTION OF ALA. STATE CODE

END PAGE TWO

b7c
b7d

PAGE TWO

MO 44-439 SHOULD BE PAGE THREE

AUTHORIZES GOV. TO MOVE POLICE FROM ONE JURISDICTION TO ANOTHER IF HE HAS REASONABLE CAUSE TO APPREHEND THE POSSIBLE OUTBREAK OF ANY CIVIL DISTURBANCE OR DISORDER.

ABOVE BEING FURNISHED BUREAU FOR BACKGROUND IN EVENT OF CONTACT BY DEPARTMENT. AIRMAIL COPY ATLANTA.

END

WA.....SXC

FBI WASH DC

HOLD PLS FOR SECOND MESSAGE

CC-MR. ROSEN + *Mr Sullivan*

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

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

[Redacted]

b7c

(4)

dm

RBM

js

[Signature]

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

Transmit the following

By what method or code

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (157-6-61)
FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-439)(P)
SUBJECT : RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RM

Re: Anti-Picket Law
Montgomery, Alabama

Remyairtel 4/21/65.

Transmitted herewith as enclosures are two photostats of the ordinance approved by the City Commission, Montgomery, Ala., as mentioned in airtel.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Mobile

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

(5)

REC-29

157-6-61-864

APR 26 1965

EX-101

SUB

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

66 MAY 4 1965

AS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, as follows:

Section 1: Purpose - The purpose of this Ordinance is to protect the several judicial systems operating within the City of Montgomery by prohibiting certain picketing, parading and demonstrating in, at, or near Courthouses and certain residences in the city; to define words, terms and phrases herein; to promulgate a code of evidence in connection therewith; to provide a form for an affidavit or complaint in support of a warrant of arrest for a violation hereof; and to provide a penalty for the violation of the Ordinance.

Section 2: Definitions - In this Ordinance the following words, terms or phrases shall have the meaning respectively ascribed to them in this section.

a. **Court** - Any regularly constituted judicial tribunal, Federal, State, or Municipal, trial or appellate, inferior or superior, criminal or civil, whether at law or in equity.

b. **Judge** - Any regularly elected or appointed public official, who presides over, or, who is an associate to one who presides over any Court.

c. **Courthouse** - Any structure or building housing any Court notwithstanding that other governmental or private agencies and offices may also be housed therein.

d. **Residence** - Any place of abode, whether a dwelling house, hotel, motel or motor-hotel.

Section 3: Offense and Punishment - Whoever, with the intent of interfering with or impeding the administration of justice, or with the intent of influencing any judge, juror, witness or court officer in the discharge of his duty, pickets, parades or demonstrates at or near a Federal Courthouse, or, in, at, or near a State or Municipal Courthouse; or with either of such intents pickets, parades, or demonstrates in, at, or near the residence of any judge, juror, witness or court officer, shall, on conviction, be fined not more than one hundred dollars or sentenced to be imprisoned or to hard labor for the City of Montgomery, Alabama, not exceeding six months, or both.

Section 4: Prohibition of Influence - Whoever pickets, parades, or demonstrates in, at, or near a Courthouse where a criminal or quasi-criminal charge is pending, in protest against the arrest of the person or persons charged, is presumed to intend to influence the judge or judges, jurors, if any, witnesses or court officers of such court in the discharge of their duties.

Section 5: Affidavit or Complaint in Support of a Warrant of Arrest - An Affidavit or Complaint in substantiation of the following facts shall be sufficient in support of a Warrant of Arrest for a violation of this ordinance:

Page 2

*** **PROHIBIT, PARADE or DEMONSTRATE** in, at, or near a Court-
house, viz: the (United States Post Office and Court House) (Montgomery
County Court House) (Judicial Building of the State of Alabama) (City Hall
of Montgomery, Alabama) (Public Affairs Building of Montgomery, Alabama),
with the intent of interfering with or impeding the administration of justice
or with the intent of influencing a (judge) (juror) (witness) (court officer)
(or judge and witness, etc., if no jurors) in the discharge of (his) (her)
(their) duty;

or (if applicable),

*** **PROHIBIT, PARADE or DEMONSTRATE** in, at, or near the
residence of a (judge) (juror) (witness) or (court officer) with the intent
of interfering with or impeding the administration of justice or with the
intent of influencing such (judge) (juror) (witness) or (court officer) in the
discharge of (his) (her) duty;

*** in violation of Ordinance _____, approved April
_____, 1965, (S. 4, C. _____, The code of the City of Montgomery,
Alabama, 1952.)

Section 6: Severability - The several sections of this Ordinance and
the provisions therein are severable. If any section or provision is declared
invalid or unconstitutional on its face or in its general or specific application,
such declaration shall not affect the validity and the constitutionality of the
remaining sections, provisions, or general or specific applications.

Section 7: All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance
are hereby repealed.

Section 8: This ordinance shall take effect as provided by law, after passage,
approval, and publication.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 4/28/65

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-367)(P)

SUBJECT: ^{Mobile} RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
RM

ReMOtel, 7/10/64, concerning a writ of injunction issued 7/9/64, in Dallas County, Alabama, against Negro and white organizations to prevent them from engaging in activities.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are two copies of order of U. S. District Court, Southern District of Alabama, entitled "DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA, a body corporate, et al, Plaintiffs, Versus STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, INC., a corporation, et al, Defendants," Civil Action Number 3388-64. The Bureau may wish to forward one copy to the Department.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
- 2 - Mobile

(4)

1 encl RB
828
[Redacted]

EX-105

REC-9

157-6-61-865

MAY 3 1965

SUBV [Redacted] ROE

MAY 13 1965

177

ALC
X
b7c

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION.

DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
a body corporate, et al,

Plaintiffs,

VERSUS

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE, INC., a corporation, et
al,

Defendants

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1965-64.

This cause having come on to be heard in open Court in
Montgomery, Alabama, on September 9th, 1965, on the following:

1. Defendants' motion, filed on July 15th, 1964,
to dissolve the injunction issued on July 9th,
1964,
2. Plaintiffs' motion, filed on July 16th, 1964,
to remand this cause to the Circuit Court of
Dallas County, Alabama, In Equity and
3. Defendants' motion, filed on August 24th, 1964,
to strike certain pleadings and exhibits.

Affidavits were filed, oral arguments were received and briefs
were filed and,

THE COURT, the Defendants' motions and the Plaintiffs' motion
were taken under SUBMISSION by the Court.

Now, after consideration thereof,

IT IS NOW ORDERED by the Court that the Defendants' motion to
dissolve the injunction be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED by the Court that the Plaintiffs' motion
to remand this cause to the Circuit Court of Dallas County, Alabama,
In Equity be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED by the Court that the Defendants' motion

to strike certain pleadings and exhibits be, and the same hereby is,
DENIED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED by the Court that this cause be, and the
same hereby is, DISMISSED and no costs are to be taxed.

Made at Mobile, Alabama, this the 16th day of April
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
A. S. D. DIST. ALA.

FILED AND ENTERED THIS THE

16 DAY OF April

1965, MINUTE ENTRY

NO. 18243

WILLIAM L. O'CONNOR, CLERK

BY W. L. O'Connor
DEPUTY CLERK

DANIEL H. THOMAS

CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

8-3-65

1- [REDACTED]

Airtel

b7c

To: SAC, Mobile (100-1396)

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

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
RM

157-6-61-777

ReMOairtel 2-24-65 which forwarded letterhead memorandum containing information re shots fired into homes of John LeFlore and Mayor Charles Trimmier on the night of 2-25-65.

ALA

Promptly submit letterhead memorandum reflecting result [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] (4) [REDACTED]

b7c

NOTE: Unknown subjects shot into the houses of LeFlore and Trimmier; shots probably from a pellet gun. No injuries incurred and occupants of residences unaware shots fired [REDACTED] Department requested no investigation [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c

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

MAILED 80
MAY 03 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-112/57-6-61-866

RECORDED
19 MAY 4 1965

[Handwritten signature]
MAY 11 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

MAY 1 1965
TELETYPE

FBI WASH D C 0724

FBI MOBILE

2\57 PM URGENT 5-1-65 MMA
TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ALBANY AND
BIRMINGHAM

FROM MOBILE /157-NEW/

RACIAL MATTERS

POSSIBLE CORE DEMONSTRATION, NIAGARA MOHAWK,
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, COMMENCING MAY FIVE NEXT. RM.

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	_____

Handwritten initials
TDR
b7c

RE ALBANY TEL APRIL THIRTY LAST.

CONTACTS WITH [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SELMA, ALA., FAILED TO
REVEAL ANY CHARTER LEAVING SELMA, ALA. FOR SYRACUSE, N.Y.

BOTH ADVISED THEY HAVE NO CHARTER AT ALL LISTED AT PRESENT
TIME FOR ANY DISTINATION.

CONTACTS WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SELMA, DISCLOSES NO DEFINITE [REDACTED] TO SEND [REDACTED] MAY 3 1965

ANY INDIVIDUAL FROM SELMA TO SYRACUSE, N.Y. FOR THE PURPOSE
PICKETING DEMONSTRATION, HOWEVER THEY DID ADVISE THAT
THIS MATTER HAD BEEN DISCUSSED, NO DEFINITE PLANS DEVELOPED
AND IF THEY DO SEND INDIVIDUALS FROM SELMA TO NEW YORK

MAY 7 1965

RELAYED TO [REDACTED]

REC-61 157-6-61-867

b7c
b7D

PAGE TWO

IT WILL BE THE FIRST PART OF NEXT WEEK SOMETIME.

THEY PROMISED TO ADVISED IF AND WHEN THE PLANS ARE DEFINITELY
FORMULATED.

END

WA AND NY VIA WA

SML R RELY

FBI WASH D C

UWA 1 8 20 1 01

FBI

REF. TO 100-100000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

FROM : *DK* SAC, MOBILE (157-367)(P)

SUBJECT: *O* RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
RM

DATE: 4/28/65

Re Mobile teletype, 6:42 p.m., CST, 7/11/64, concerning petition for removal of the cases of EDDIE ALLEN, ET AL, who were arrested in Selma, Alabama, in connection with racial situation to U. S. District Court.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are two copies of the order entered in this case entitled "STATE OF ALABAMA, ET AL, PLAINTIFFS, VS. EDDIE ALLEN, ET AL, DEFENDANTS," Civil Action Number 3885-64. The Bureau may wish to forward one copy to the Department.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls.)
- 2 - Mobile

(4)

ENCLOSURE

*No
Baw did not
furnish
info
They would not know
why getting*

EXP. PROC.

b7c

*1 encl
828 RB*

EX 105

REC 27 157-6-61-868

MAY 3 1965

MAY 3 3 32 PM '65

SUB CONTROL

b7c

69 MAY 10 1965

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

EDDIE ALLEN, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3385-64.

The case is before the court on Plaintiffs' motions to remand and Defendants' motions to transfer the cause from the Civil Docket to the Criminal Docket, and Defendants' motion for the return of the \$15.00 filing fee. These motions were heard in open court in Selma, Alabama, on March 22, 1965 and taken under submission by the court. Now, after consideration thereof, it is ORDERED by the court that

(1) Defendants' motion for the return of the \$15.00 filing fee is granted.

(2) Defendants' motion to transfer the cause from the Civil Docket to the Criminal Docket is granted.

The motions to remand are granted in part and denied in part.

On the Plaintiffs' motions to remand, the court makes the following rulings:

(1) The Petitioners, James Wiley, Silas Norman, Carol Lawson, and Karen House, who were arrested on July 4, 1964 and all charged with trespass after warning, Wiley charged also with resisting arrest and Lawson further charged with carrying a concealed weapon, these cases are hereby dismissed under authority of Rachael v. State of Georgia, 5th Cir. # 21354, ___ F. 2d ___, 1965. The motion to remand as to these petitioners is denied and the prosecutions are dismissed. (Appendix A-1).

(2) The Petitioner, Benny Tucker, who was arrested and charged with driving a vehicle with improper license plates, this case is hereby remanded to the local court. The petition on its face shows that this offense is not a removable action. (Appendix A-2).

(3) Petitioner Eric Farnum, who was arrested on July 3, 1964 and charged with disturbing the peace, is hereby remanded to the local court. The petition on its face shows that this offense is not a removable action. (Appendix A-3).

(4) Petitioner, Jonie Chestnut, who was arrested on July 6, 1964 and charged with interfering with the court while in session, is hereby remanded to the local court. The petition on its face shows that this offense is not a removable action. (Appendix A-4).

(5) The twenty-four (24) petitioners, referred to in Appendix A-5, who were arrested on July 7, 1964 and charged with interfering with the court while in session, are hereby remanded. The petition on its face shows that this offense is not a removable action. (Appendix A-5).

(6) The eight (8) petitioners, referred to in Appendix A-6, who were arrested on July 7, 1964 and charged with interfering with the court while in session are hereby remanded. The petition on its face shows that this offense is not a removable action. (Appendix A-6).

(7) William Tolbert and Frederick Reese, who were arrested on July 8, 1964 and charged with interfering with the court in session and also charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The interfering with the court while in session charge is hereby remanded. The petition on its face shows that this offense is not a removable action. The contributing to the delinquency of a minor charge is dismissed under authority of Rachael, supra. The motion to remand as to these petitioners on the charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor is denied and the prosecutions are dismissed. (Appendix A-7).

(8) The nineteen (19) petitioners referred to in Appendix B, who were arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor, as set out in the Amended Petition for Removal, are hereby dismissed, under authority of Rachael, supra. The motion to remand as to these petitioners is denied and the prosecutions are dismissed. (Appendix B).

Done and Ordered at Mobile, Alabama this the 16th day
of April, 1965.

DANIEL H. THOMAS

District Judge.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
SOU. DIST. ALA.
FILED AND ENTERED THIS THE
DAY OF APRIL, 1965.
MINUTE ENTRY NO.
WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR, CLERK,
BY-
Deputy Clerk.

APPENDIX A

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
APPENDIX A-1		
Karen House	Trespass after Warning	July 4, 1964
Carol Lawson	Trespass after Warning and carrying a concealed weapon	July 4, 1964
Silas Norman	Trespass after Warning	July 4, 1964
James Wiley	Trespass after Warning and resisting arrest	July 4, 1964
APPENDIX A-2		
Benny Tucker	Improper vehicle license plates	
APPENDIX A-3		
Eric Farnum	Disturbing the peace	July 3, 1964
APPENDIX A-4		
Jonie Chestnut	Interferring with the court while in session	July 6, 1964
APPENDIX A-5		
Johnny Anderson	Interferring with the court while in session	July 7, 1964
Artis Nathaniel Harris	" "	" "
Arthur Godfrey Jones	" "	" "
William Steele	" "	" "
Eddie Allen	" "	" "
Lee Johnson	" "	" "
William Woods	" "	" "
Eddie Minor	" "	" "
Nathaniel McNeal	" "	" "
Gertrude Young	" "	" "
Profit Lee Barlow	" "	" "
Loretta Riley	" "	" "
Willie Johnson	" "	" "
Francis H. Mitchell	" "	" "

APPENDIX B

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
William James Gardner	Contributing to the delinquency of a minor	
Bessie Lee Gordon	" "	
Gloria Jean Harvell	" "	
Benjamin Franklin Harrison	" "	
Theodis Hawkins, Jr.	" "	
James Hearnnes	" "	
Dee Jones, Jr.	" "	
Johnnie Michael Leshore	" "	
David Lewis, Jr.	" "	
Ernest M. McMillan	" "	
Alma Lee Moore	" "	
Willie James Reynolds	" "	
Willie C. Robertson	" "	
Joe Smitherman	" "	
Raymon Standberry	" "	
Alice Mae Stewart	" "	
George Suttles	" "	
Huston Vaughan	" "	
Frederick Douglas Reese	" "	

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

APR 30 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

648 PM CST 4/30/65 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE (44-439)

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA. RE: RACIAL MATTER

RE ANTI-PICKET LAWS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

[REDACTED]
FURNISHED THIS DATE A COPY OF A CITY ORDINANCE EFFECTIVE THIS DATE WHICH HE ADVISED PROHIBITS PICKETING OR DEMONSTRATIONS NEAR CHURCHES OR IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT ANY VIOLATIONS OF THIS ORDINANCE WOULD RESULT IN THE ARREST OF THOSE INVOLVED.

[REDACTED] WITH COPIES OF ORDINANCE FOLLOWS.

END
WA ACK AND OLD

56 MAY 10 1965
FBI WASH DC

MAY 5 1965

EX 110
REC 87 157-6-61-869

b7c

b7c
b7D

b7c

[Handwritten initials]

FBI - MONTGOMERY

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4-30-65

Civil Rights Division of the
Department being advised.


weds

b7c



XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 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.

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-NR dated 5/3/65

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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

MAY 4 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	

1212 AM CST URGENT 5/4/65 VFP

TO DIRECTOR
FROM MOBILE /157-744/

Congress of Racial Equality
~~CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY~~
POSSIBLE CORE DEMONSTRATIONS, NIAGARA MOHAWK, SYRACUSE,
NEW YORK, COMMENCING MAY FIVE. ~~RM RACIAL MATTER~~

Racial Matters

NEGRO MASS MEETING HELD THIS EVENING BROWNS CHAPEL CHURCH

STARTING AT SEVEN THIRTY PM AND ENDING AT TEN THIRTY FIVE
APPROXIMATE ATTENDANCE FOUR HUNDRED. PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS WERE

member Congress of Racial Equality
~~GARLIE BROWN, CORET SILAS NORMAN, REV. JAMES BEVEL AND REV.~~

~~L. U. ANDERSON.~~ MAIN TOPIC DISCUSSED THE REVERSE-FREEDOM RIDE

LEAVING SELMA FIVE FOUR SIXTYFIVE. ALSO DISCUSSED WAS THE ALLEGED

LOSS OF JOBS BY NEGROES WHO PARTICIPATED IN RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS

IN SELMA.

Bureau
~~AGENTS OBSERVING. NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED.~~

Departmental
~~DEPT ATTORNEY WALKER JOHNSON BEING ADVISED.~~

END
WA LRA
FBI WASH DC

56 MAY 10 1965

REC 1
157-6-61-870

MAY 5 1965

EX 105

b7c

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date May 4, 1965

Civil Rights Division of
Department being advised.

[REDACTED]

b7c *WAS* [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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:
157-6-61-871 pg 2.

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PAGE THREE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED] AGENT WOULD LIKE TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] AT WHICH TIME [REDACTED] FIRST STATED WOULD NOT HAVE TIME FOR INTERVIEW, BUT THEN AGREED TO BRING [REDACTED] BY MONTGOMERY RESIDENT AGENCY [REDACTED] AT APPROXIMATELY ONE TEN PM, UNKNOWN FEMALE, IDENTIFYING SELF AS BEING AT SNCC HEADQUARTERS, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT -QUOTE [REDACTED] SAID HE AINT GOT TIME UNQUOTE. SA [REDACTED] ASKED THIS FEMALE WHEN [REDACTED] WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW. SHE ASKED SOMEONE IN ROOM WHEN [REDACTED] WOULD BE AVAILABLE W AND THEN TOLD SA [REDACTED] IN RATHER ARROGANT

END PAGE THREE

b7c
b7d

PAGE FOUR

MANNER THAT [REDACTED] WOULD NOT HAVE TIME TO DISCUSS MATTER THEN AND WOULD CONTACT FBI IF AND WHEN HE FOUND TIME.

INQUIRY ALSO MADE ON THIS FEMALE IF [REDACTED] WHO WAS REPORTEDLY STRUCK DURING ABOVE MELEE, WAS AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW. THIS FEMALE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] TOO WOULD CONTACT FBI IF AND WHEN HE FOUND TIME FOR INTERVIEW.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

IN VIEW OF THE UNCOOPERATIVE ATTITUDE OF [REDACTED] AND THE SNCC PERSONS CONTACTED, NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION WILL BE MADE IN THIS MATTER UNLESS [REDACTED] OR OTHER PERSONS APPEAR TO PROVIDE SPECIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS. LHM FOLLOWS...

~~CORR WORD [REDACTED] THROUGHOUT SHOULD READ [REDACTED]~~

END

WA BMS
FBI WASH DC

Right.

MS?

E B T

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

April 23, 1965

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This matter arose out of a demonstration of students of the Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery, Alabama, protesting the suspension of nine students who had been arrested 4/21/65 for staging a sit-in at the office of the president of the college. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] contacted the Montgomery ^{b7D} Resident Agency earlier on 4/23/65 and complained of unnecessary force used by police in dispersing the demonstrators. The Department has been advised of the demonstration and the receipt of the complaint. Information in the attached teletype ~~to [REDACTED]~~ furnished to the Department. *has been*

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

b7c

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

APR 9 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

526 PM CST 4/9/65 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR (157-6-61)


FROM MOBILE (44-439)

Handwritten signature


RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA., RM.

b7c

RE PICKETING OF CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, ALA., APRIL NINE,
SIXTYFIVE.

 ADVISED
SIXTEEN INDIVIDUAL LED BY GOLDEN FRINK, SCLC, PICKETED BRIEFLY
AT FIRST BAPTIST, TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN AND ST. JAMES METHODIST
CHURCHES, MONTGOMERY, THIS DATE. GROUP COMPOSED OF ONE WHITE
MALE, FOUR JUVENILE NEGRO FEMALES, TWO ADULT NEGRO MALES, AND
NINE JUVENILE NEGRO MALES.

b7c
b7D

FRINK CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH MINISTER, TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, BUT RESULTS UNKNOWN.

157-6-61-872

PICKETING PEACFUL WITH NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS OCCURRING.

END

WA JRL

FBI WASH DC

TU AND DIS


58 APR 19 1965

REC-25

EX-101

~~157-6-61-830~~

APR 13 1965


b7c

F B I

Date: 4/27/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Agency CRD, ONI, OSI, G-2 By 0-14

Date Forw. 5-4-65

How Forw. 6-2 (9)

By _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
RACIAL MATTERS
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)(P) ICC CR Unit

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALABAMA STATE
COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CR; RM

Re Mobile teletype to the Bureau 4/26/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies
of LHM pertaining to the telegram sent to Attorney General
NICHOLAS KATZENBACH on 4/25/65.

Montgomery, Alabama.

Three copies of instant LHM are sent Atlanta in
view of the activity of SCLC and the Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee(SNCC).

The confidential source referred to in the
attached LHM is _____
(by request).

Copies of this LHM have been designated for ONI,
OSI, G2 Third Army and for INTC.

The investigation was conducted at Montgomery on
4/26/65 by SA _____ EX 110

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 4 - Mobile (2 - 44-439)
 - (1 - 157-192)
 - (1 - 100-1693)

REC 1 157-6-61-873

6 APR 30 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

1 6 4 1965

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
April 27, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALABAMA STATE
COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, BY THE
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama,
advised on the morning of April 26, 1965, that on April 25,
1965, [REDACTED] following telegram to Attorney General
Nicholas Katzenbach with copies to Mayor Charles Trimmier
and Police Commissioner George McNally, both of Mobile,
Alabama:

"Twelve Negro police officers have been imported
from Mobile and are now patrolling the campus of the
Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery, for
the sole purpose of intimidating students and sup-
pressing the Alabama State College Freedom Campaign.
Students have been suspended; students jailed, and
the Wallace clique is trying to divide and suppress
and overcome with Negro police. We urge you to
investigate and help end this illegal action and
help end police brutality. Signed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated he himself did not favor
any allegation of police brutality to be put in the wire to
the Attorney General as he believed any such allegation would
have no merit. [REDACTED] stated, however, that [REDACTED]
insisted the allegation of police brutality be included in the
telegram to the Attorney General.

On April 26, 1965, a confidential source who has
furnish reliable information in the past advised that on
the afternoon of April 23, 1965, Dr. Levi Watkins, President
of the Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery, Alabama,

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-87E

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Demonstrations at Alabama State
College for Negroes, Montgomery

went to Governor George Wallace to call out the Alabama State Troopers in view of the "riots" on the campus of the Alabama State College for Negroes on the morning of April 23, 1965. According to this source, Wallace declined to call out the state troopers believing they were not necessary but under the authority of Title 18, Alabama Code, Section 374, Governor Wallace contacted Police Commissioner George McNally of the Mobile, Alabama, Police Department, and requested that Negro officers from the Mobile Police Department be sent to Montgomery, Alabama, to insure any further demonstrations at the Alabama State College for Negroes remained peaceful.

According to this source, the above section of the Alabama State Code authorizes the Governor of Alabama to move police officers from one police jurisdiction to another if he, the Governor, has reasonable cause to apprehend the possible outbreak of any civil disturbances or disorder.

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.

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

MAY 3 1965

TELETYPE

FBI MOBILE

649 PM CST URGENT

5/3/65

VFP

TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ALBANY AND BIRMINGHAM

FROM MOBILE /157-744/

Official matters

POSSIBLE CORE DEMONSTRATIONS, NIAGARA MOHAWK, SYRACUSE,
NEW YORK, COMMENCING MAY FIVE, NEXT. RM.

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	_____

RE BIRMINGHAM TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, EL AL, THIS DATE.

[REDACTED] SELMA, ALA.,

ADVISED TODAY THEY HAVE CHARTERED BUS FOR THIRTY EIGHT PERSONS TO TRAVEL FROM SELMA, ALABAMA, TO SYRACUSE, NY. DATE AND TIME OF DEPARTURE, MAY FOUR, NEXT, SEVEN THIRTY AM, CST AND DATE AND TIME OF ARRIVAL IS MAY FIVE, NEXT, AT FIVE THIRTY PM. THE CHARTER WILL TRAVEL VIA BIRMINGHAM ALA., ASHVILLE, N.C., CLEVELAND, OHIO, BUFFALO AND SYRACUSE, NY. THE CHARTER WAS ARRANGED BY CORE, AND ALL TICKET WERE ISSUED TO CHARLIE BROWN AND SILAS NORMAN OF SNCC AT SELMA. LOCAL AUTHORITIES SECRET SERVICE AND INTC ADVISED.

END

VA ● OMS

FBI WASH DC

NY MFR

FBI NEW YORK

BU GN

REC-31

157-6-61-874

21 MAY 5 1965

EX 109

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

*NY
OK
b7c
[Handwritten notes]*

f/s

[Handwritten signature]



FBI

Date: 5/4/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-439)(P)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
RM

Re: Anti-Picket Laws
Montgomery, Alabama

Remytel 4/30/65.

Transmitted herewith as enclosures are two copies of the ordinance which prohibits picketing or demonstrating in residential areas or near churches, as mentioned in retel.

Inasmuch as copies of this ordinance are being furnished, no letterhead memorandum is being prepared UACB.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Mobile

(5)

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

1CC-CRD

MAY 7 1965

0-6-57-6-61-875

3 MAY 6

EX-101

SUB

Approved: 13 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AS ENACTED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, as follows:

Section 1 - Purpose - The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote the public convenience and to control travel on the sidewalks, streets, highways and other public ways in the City of Montgomery, Alabama, by regulating the time, place, duration and manner of use thereof for public assemblies; to provide for the concomitant right of free speech and assembly; to safeguard practical and effective means whereby citizens may express opinions and enlighten the public on the nature and causes of matters of public concern; to vest appropriate and limited discretion concerning same in the Board of Commissioners of said City; and to provide for punishment for violations of the Ordinance.

Section 2- Amendment - That Section 9-18 of the Traffic Code of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, as amended, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 9-18 (1) - **Definitions** - In this Ordinance, the following words, terms and phrases shall have the meaning respectively ascribed to them in this Section:

a. **Public Assembly** - A public assembly within the meaning of this Ordinance shall and the same is hereby declared to be any parade, march, formation, procession, picket, group of pickets, picket line, demonstration, movement, assemblage, muster or display of persons, animals, floats, motor-vehicles or combinations thereof on the public sidewalks, streets, highways or other public ways, for the purpose of presenting a cause; or for the purpose of expressing an opinion to the general public on any particular issue; or for the purpose of protesting or influencing any state of affairs or decision rendered or to be rendered thereon whether political, economic or social; or for the purpose of celebrating, marking or commemorating any past, present, or future event or occurrence, whether historical or otherwise; notwithstanding that such public assembly may be tranquil and devoid of noise, tumult and quarrelsome demeanor and does not disturb the public peace; and regardless of whether the persons participating and engaging therein march, move about, or patrol, display signs placards, flags, banners, cards or combinations thereof, or sing, shout chant, cant, yell or clap their hands; provided, however, that a funeral procession and service shall not be considered a public assembly.

b. **Residential Area** - The territory contiguous to and including the sidewalk, street, highway or other public way when the property thereon for a distance of 300 feet or more is in the main improved with residences or dwelling houses.

c. **Near** - The word "near" shall mean within sight or hearing.

d. **Lewd** - The word "lewd" shall mean obscene, lustful, indecent, lascivious, lecherous or immoral.

e. **Obscene** - The word "obscene" shall mean that which is offensive to chastity of mind or to modesty, expressing or presenting to the mind or view something that delicacy, purity, and decency forbids to be exposed. It shall also mean that which is indecent, lewd, licentious, foul, filthy, libidinous and of such character as to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences, or calculated, with the ordinary person, to deprave his morals or to lead to impure purposes and tending to excite feelings of an impure or unchaste character stirring the sex impulses and leading to sexually impure and lustful thoughts.

f. Profane - The word "profane" shall mean that which is irreverent or contemptuous toward Deity.

g. Libelous - The word "libelous" shall mean any false and malicious publication which charges an offense punishable by indictment, or which tends to bring a person into public hatred, contempt, or ridicule or charges an act odious and disgraceful in society.

h. Insulting or Fighting Words - The phrase "insulting or fighting words" shall mean those words which by their very utterance inflict injury or tend to incite an immediate breach of the peace by the addressee, including classical fighting words, words in current use less classical but equally likely to cause violence, and other disorderly words, including profanity, obscenity and threats.

i. Epithet - The word "epithet" shall mean any adjective, term, phrase or expression which denotes or connotes a quality or attribute regarded as characteristic of a person.

j. Unlawful Demand, Purpose, End or Objective - The phrase "unlawful demand, purpose, end, or objective" shall mean any such demand, purpose, end, or objective which subverts or tends to subvert any Public Policy of the State of Alabama; provided such Public Policy is constitutional.

k. Church - The word "church" shall mean any building or place of assembly used as a house of worship by any group or congregation of persons of whatever name or calling, whether Jewish, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Unitarian, Protestant, or other.

Section 9-18 (2) - Board of Commissioners to Issue Permit - The Board of Commissioners of said City shall issue a permit in writing to any person, organized group or unincorporated association of persons or to any corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Alabama or of any other State, provided such corporation is qualified to do business within the State of Alabama, upon proper application therefor as hereinafter provided, permitting participation and engagement in a public assembly within the City of Montgomery, Alabama, on the terms and conditions and pursuant to the procedure hereinafter declared.

Section 9-18 (3) - Form of Application for Permit - Said application shall be directed to the Board of Commissioners of said City in writing and shall be considered and acted upon at any regular or special meeting thereof.

a. Contents of Application - The application for a permit shall contain the following items of information:

- (1.) The purpose of the public assembly.
- (2.) The type, nature and character of the public assembly
- (3.) The date of the public assembly.
- (4.) The inclusive times of the public assembly.
- (5.) The probable number of persons, animals, floats and motor-vehicles to participate or engage in the public assembly.
- (6.) The place, area, locality or route of the public assembly.

(7.) A description, including size and wording, of any and all signs, placards, banners, flags or cards to be carried and the names and words of any songs to be sung, chants to be canted or cheers to be yelled.

b. Execution of Application for Permit - The application must be executed in the name of the organized group or unincorporated association of persons or corporation by one having the authority of a general agent thereof.

Section 9-18 (4) - Contents of Permit - Said permit for a public assembly shall contain terms and conditions in substantial conformity with the items of information in the application, and the Board of Commissioners shall modify, where possible, any item of information, which, if left unmodified, would necessitate the refusal of a permit under Section 9-18 (8) hereof. No other term or condition shall be placed in the permit except solely for the safety and protection of those engaging or participating in such public assembly or solely for the convenience of public use of the sidewalks, streets, highways or other public ways, and for no other purpose; and it shall be a violation of this Ordinance for any person or persons participating or engaging in such public assembly to disregard or fail or refuse to obey any term or condition in the permit.

Section 9-18 (5) - Offenses While Participating or Engaged in, or Observing a Public Assembly - Whoever, while participating or engaged in, or observing a public assembly as defined in and permitted by this Ordinance, addresses any lewd, obscene, profane, libelous, insulting or fighting word or words to another; or, disobeys or disregards any traffic control device, signal or regulation, except when ordered to do so by an Officer of the Department of Police of the City of Montgomery, Alabama; or, utters any abusive epithet toward any person; or, willfully and intentionally disobeys or disregards any lawful order of any Officer of said Department of Police; or, willfully and intentionally urinates or defecates on any sidewalk, street, highway or public way; or, encourages by word or act or both, the commission of any crime or quasi-crime; or, assists, attempts, or participates in cordoning off a sidewalk, street, highway or other public way, or entrance to any building, public or private, allowing no one to pass; or, participates or engages in any illicit sex act; or, willfully and intentionally lies prone or sits upon any sidewalk, street, highway or other public way so as to obstruct, impede, hinder, stifle, retard or restrain passage or traffic thereon; or, assaults, spits on or at or throws any missile at any Officer of said Department of Police; or, fails or refuses to disperse quickly and quietly at the permitted time; shall, upon conviction be fined not more than one hundred dollars or sentenced to imprisonment or hard labor for the City of Montgomery, Alabama, not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 9-18 (6) - Prohibition Against Public Assemblies in Residential Areas - The Board of Commissioners shall refuse to issue a permit for any public assembly in any residential area as herein defined and it shall be a violation of this Ordinance for any person or persons to participate or engage in a public assembly in such area in the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

Section 9-18 (7) - Prohibition Against Public Assemblies At or Near Churches - The Board of Commissioners shall refuse to issue a permit for any public assembly at or near any Church as herein defined and it shall be a violation of this Ordinance for any person or persons to participate or engage in a public assembly at or near such Church in the City of Montgomery, Alabama; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit orderly and lawful meetings at such Churches or on such Church grounds, for any of the purposes expressed in Section 9-18 (1) a hereof, or for any other lawful or religious purpose, nor shall anything herein contained prohibit a parade or march

from merely passing by, at or near any Church, so long as such Church is not in a residential area as herein defined.

Section 9-18 (8) - Conditions on Which Permit is to be Refused- The Board of Commissioners shall refuse to issue a permit for a public assembly when any one or more of the following conditions is apparant from clear and convincing evidence or is evident from the application itself.

a. The purpose of the public assembly, whether so stated in the application or not, is the encouragement of the commission of a crime or quasi-crime or is the accomplishment of an unlawful demand, purpose, end or objective.

b. The signs, placards, banners, flags or cards to be carried, or the songs to be sung, or the chants to be canted, encourage or advocate the commission of a crime or quasi-crime or the accomplishment of an unlawful demand, purpose, end or objective, contain lewd, obscene, profane, libelous, insulting or fighting words or language or abusive epithets; or are to be used in such circumstances or are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger of riot or rout; but nothing herein contained shall cause words or language merely expressing unpopular views to be so construed.

c. The proposed public assembly is so large as to prohibit its control and protection by the entire Department of Police of the City of Montgomery, Alabama; or is so large or is such that it will substantially and materially interrupt and interfere with the free flow of commerce and trade and use of the sidewalks, streets, highways and other public ways in said City for an appreciable period of time.

d. The proposed public assembly is in an area prohibited by this Ordinance.

e. The proposed public assembly presents a clear and present danger of destruction of life or property, or serious invasions of rights of privacy or breaches of the peace and that such danger is imminent and aggravated and amounts to more than slight inconvenience or annoyance.

Section 9-18 (9) - Violations of Ordinance - It shall be a violation of this Ordinance to participate or engage in, or to aid, abet, command, counsel or induce any person or persons to participate or engage in a public assembly as herein defined, in the City of Montgomery, Alabama, or in the Police Jurisdiction thereof, without there having been obtained prior thereto, a permit for such public assembly.

Section 9-18 (10) - Action Upon Public Assembly Becoming Violent - Upon any public assembly becoming violent, the senior ranking Officer of the Department of Police of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, present, shall audibly call a halt to such public assembly and shall order it to forthwith disperse; and it shall be a violation of this Ordinance for any person or persons, who, having been so ordered, willfully and intentionally to fail or refuse to disperse quickly and quietly.

Section 9-18 (11) - Presumption of Evidence - Whenever any brick, bottle or other missile is thrown at any Officer of the Department of Police of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, or, at any other person, it shall be presumed that such public assembly has become violent.

Section 9-18 (12) - Waiver of Law Prohibited - No Official of the City of Montgomery and no Officer of the Department of Police of said City has or possesses the authority or power to waive any provision of this Ordinance, except as hereinbefore provided.

Section 9-18 (13) - Punishment - Whoever violates any provision of this Ordinance, wherein punishment is not provided, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than one hundred dollars or sentenced to imprisonment or to hard labor for the City of Montgomery, Alabama, not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 9-18 (14) - Administration - The Board of Commissioners shall administer this Ordinance and shall exercise the limited discretion herein conferred, with uniformity of method of treatment upon the facts of each application, free from improper or inappropriate considerations and from unfair discrimination and with a systematic, consistent and just order of treatment, with reference to the convenience of public sidewalks, streets, highways and other public ways in the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

Section 9-18 (15) - Provisions Cumulative - The sections, provisions, and violations of this Ordinance are cumulative and in addition to other provisions and violations of other Ordinances or of the Common Law or Statutes of the State of Alabama.

Section 9-18 (16) - Severability - The several sections of this Ordinance and the provisions therein are severable. If any section or provision is declared invalid or unconstitutional on its face or in its general or specific application, such declaration shall not affect the validity and the constitutionality of the remaining sections, provisions, or general or specific applications.

Section 9-18 (17) - Repealer - All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 9-18 (18) - Time of Effect - This Ordinance shall take effect as provided by law, after passage, approval, and publication ".

F B I

Date: 4/29/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: ⁶⁵₃₃₆ Director, FBI

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

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information set forth in letterhead memorandum under date of 4/14/65.

This memo is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Efforts are continuing to develop additional informant coverage.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, ^{SS, CRJ}
MAY 6 1965

Date Forw.....

How Forw..... B-5

By.....

1 Room 828 RH 157-6-61-876

2 EX-REC-28 25 MAY 5

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)

1 - (Field Office)

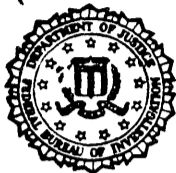
(2)

b7c
CONTROL

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
April 29, 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

There has been no change in any of the categories in Mobile memorandum dated April 14, 1965, except as noted herein.

MOBILE, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions

On April 20, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that on the previous day the Mobile City Commission had met with Negro leaders, including Reverend Arthur Ray and Jefferson L. Davis, Davis being President of the Mobile County Movement, affiliated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). It was stated at this meeting that Martin Luther King had indicated a desire to visit Mobile, and each city in Alabama, and further discussion was had concerning any future expected visit to Mobile by King. [redacted] advised that as a result of this conference, it was indicated that King probably would not come to Mobile for a speech until after the August, 1965 city election. [redacted] said that there was no indication of any demonstrations being planned for Mobile. b7C b7D

The April 16, 1965, issue of The Mobile Press, daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that two Mobile hospitals, Providence and Mobile Infirmary, were among 36 hospitals in southern states which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Legal Defense Fund, charge with

157-661-
ENCLOSURE

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

discriminatory practices in a complaint filed with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The article reported that both Mobile hospitals withheld comment concerning the complaint. *NAACP ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT*

OF THE COLORED PEOPLE
The Mobile Register, daily newspaper published at Mobile, issue of April 22, 1965, reported that the NAACP had made a statement in Mobile that it would not participate with any other organizations in demonstrations in Mobile "unless there is a breakdown at the conference table." The article reported that Dr. Robert W. Gilliard, President of the Mobile NAACP chapter, said that Negroes would start "operation alert" with the objectives being to obtain equal job opportunities, improved education, housing and health services. He warned that a breakdown at the conference table "will bring about boycotts, picketing and marching." *AS*

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions *b7c
b7d*

[REDACTED] advised that small groups of Negroes and whites picketed four Montgomery churches on April 13 and 14, 1965, as a result of the churches having previously failed to admit Negroes to their services. No disturbances occurred in connection therewith.

Negroes also picketed the County Board of Education office on April 15, 1965, protesting the fact that no members of the Board are Negroes. On the same date, 23 Negroes were arrested as a result of violation of anti-picketing ordinance in connection with picketing at the H. L. Green Department Store in Montgomery.

On Easter Sunday, April 18, 1965, 13 demonstrators tried to attend services at eight different churches at Montgomery, being admitted to services at four of the churches and rejected at four others.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

On April 20, 1965, Negro groups picketed Kress Store in downtown Montgomery, and also the Alabama State Education Office, all without incident.

On April 21, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that an ordinance had been enacted prohibiting picketing, parading, or demonstrating in the city with the intent of influencing actions of the judicial system. He said the ordinance was aimed at protecting the court and court officials from outside pressure both in the courtroom and at their private residences. b7c b7D

On April 21, 1965, the Police Department arrested 13 demonstrators during a sit-in demonstration at the Alabama State College for Negroes (ASCN). Thirty-five individuals had taken part in the demonstration sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). As a result of this demonstration, nine students of the school were suspended.

On April 22, 1965, SCLC personnel picketed a downtown department store and four churches in Montgomery, and on the same day SNCC continued demonstrations at ASCN.

On April 23, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the students demonstrating, threw bricks, bottles and stones at the policemen. Policemen fired two shots into the air to break up the demonstration. The April 24, 1965 issue of The Mobile Press reported that 12 Mobile, Alabama Negro police officers were in Montgomery that date as additional security forces to handle racial demonstrations at ASCN. The Negro officers had been granted emergency leave of absence and are acting as campus police under the supervision of college authorities. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE b7c b7D

The April 27, 1965 issue of The Mobile Register reported that a group of students of ASCN called upon fellow students to stop further demonstrations and return to classes. The group, calling itself Students for Sane Action, called upon demonstrators

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

at the college to separate their grievances as students from civil rights protests. Dr. Levi Watkins, President of the school, told the student body that unless order was returned to the campus, the state would be forced to intervene.

SELMA, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions

Negro mass meetings were held at Browns Chapel AME Church on the nights of April 14, 16, 18, and 19, 1965, without incident. Reverend Martin Luther King spoke at the meeting of April 19, 1965. All speakers urged continuance of the fight for equal rights.

An article in The Mobile Press, April 22, 1965, reported that 23 Negro voter applicants who had been rejected by the Board of Registrars on February 15, 1965, had been ordered onto the voting rolls by O. S. Burke, Federal Voter Referee.

The April 17, 1965 issue of The Mobile Register reported that a three federal judge panel rebuked Dallas County Sheriff James G. Clark, Jr., for interfering with Negro efforts to qualify as voters, and forbade him to do so in the future. The court found the Sheriff's posse illegal because its members were not deputized by the Sheriff. Sheriff CLARK was warned that any new posse must be under the exclusive control of the Sheriff, and the membership constituted in such a way as to insure the impartial enforcement of the law.

The Mobile Press-Register, Sunday newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, in its issue of April 18, 1965, reported that Sheriff Clark said he would reorganize his posse in line with the court order.

This same issue of The Mobile Press-Register reported that the Selma-Dallas County Chamber of Commerce joined the city of Selma in signing an advertisement appearing in local paper asking business leaders to promote a drive which would bring equal employment opportunities for all - Negro and white.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

The April 27, 1965 issue of The Mobile Register reported that Probate Judge Barney A. Reynolds took issue with an Agriculture Department statement that many Selma Negroes are in dire need, because they were fired for trying to register as voters.-- Reynolds said that except for isolated cases, he knew of no economic reprisals against Negroes who took part in demonstrations at Selma.

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.

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

APR 23 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	_____

F

FBI WASH DC

gm

FBI MOBILE

12-14 PM CST URGENT 4-23-65 JEB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /44-439/ 3P

McCallister [Redacted]

DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES, MONTGOMERY, ALA., BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE. CR, RM.

b7c

[Redacted] TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO TO MONTGOMERY RA ELEVEN AM TODAY.

[Redacted] STATED THAT EARLY THIS A.M. A GROUP OF APPROX. THREE HUNDRED STUDENTS AND MEMBERS OF SNCC, MONTGOMERY, GATHERED AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES (ASCN) FOR STUDENT RALLY TO PROTEST SUSPENSION OF NINE STUDENTS OF THIS COLLEGE WHO HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY MONTGOMERY PD APRIL TWENTYONE, LAST FOR PARTICIPATION IN SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION AT OFFICE OF PRESIDENT LEVI WATKINS.

157-6-61-877

REC-99 157-6-61-861

EX-101 16 APR 27 1965

b7c
b7D

[Redacted] ADVISED DEMONSTRATION THIS A.M. ORGANIZED BY STUDENTS AND LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES OF SNCC, MONTGOMERY, PARTICULARLY WILLIE FLOYD RICKS, FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, SNCC.

Alabama

[Redacted]

b7c

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

*Mr. Rosen to Belmont 4/23/65
CLM:car*

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] PARTICIPANTS IN RALLY THREW BOTTLES AND BRICKS,
ETC. AT POLICE OFFICERS. IN EFFORT TO DISPERSE DISORDERLY RIOT
BY STUDENTS, MONTGOMERY PD OFFICER FIRED TWO SHOTS IN AIR. NO
POLICE OR STUDENTS KNOWN TO BE INJURED. [REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]
EVENTS WHICH APPARENTLY LED TO TODAY'S FRACUS WERE IN FORM
OF MILD STUDENT PROTESTS ON ASCN CAMPUS, LHM CONCERNING WHICH
BEING SUBMITTED TODAY. FOR BACKGROUND INFO, STUDENTS AT COLLEGE
DURING PAST WEEK AND HALF HAVE STAGED UNEVENTFUL CAMPUS GATHERINGS
ALLEGING PRESIDENT LEVI WATKINS IS, QUOTE⁴ FRIEND OF GOV. WALLACE
AND IS AN UNCLE TOM, UNQUOTE¹. THESE STUDENT PROTESTS ENDORSED BY
AND IN SOME CASES LED BY PERSONNEL OF SNCC, MONTGOMERY. ON
MORNING APRIL TWENTYONE, LAST, THIRTEEN SNCC PICKETS WHO STAGED
SIT-IN AT OFFICE OF PRESIDENT WATKINS WERE ARRESTED BY CAMPUS
SECURITY OFFICERS AND MONTGOMERY PD. ON NEXT DAY, NINE ASCN
STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN DEMONSTRATIONS WERE SUSPENDED BY
COLLEGE FOR PARTICIPATION IN SIT-IN.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

TODAY'S STUDENT RALLY REPORTEDLY STAGED IN PROTEST OF
SUSPENSION OF THESE NINE STUDENTS.

[REDACTED] MONTGOMERY, TELEPHONED
MONTGOMERY RA AND COMPLAINED OF RIOT ON CAMPUS. STATED HE HAD
CONTACTED USA AND USM, MONTGOMERY, AND REQUESTED BUAGENTS BE
DISPATCHED TO SCENE OF QUOTE, RIOT, UNQUOTE.

b7c
b7d

LOCAL OFFICE OF SNCC CALLED MONTGOMERY RA AND COMPLAINED
THAT POLICE WERE ON THE CAMPUS BEATING PEOPLE AND FIRING SHOTS.

INQUIRIES BEING MADE TO DETERMINE IF CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATION
INVOLVED. IF SO, PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED
UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS CAPTION.

END

WA BJH

FBI WASH DC

P

J

4685? 1 ST 6...

FBI
REC...

CC-MR. ROSEN +~~CC~~ MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 4/21/65

Transmit the following in AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-439)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

ANTI-PICKET LAW
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Transmitted herewith are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum relating to captioned matter.

Copies of this ordinance are being obtained and will be furnished to the Bureau under separate cover.

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

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

ENCLOSURES

157-6-61-878

[Redacted]

157-6-61-862

REC-21

17 APR 24 1965

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

APR 27 1965

Date Forw. _____

How Forw. R-S

By _____

Room 828 RB

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

64 MAY 5 1965

ST
Pd

BPR

Mc [Redacted]

b7c

SUB CONTROL



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

April 21, 1965

ANTI-PICKET LAW
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

On April 21, 1965, [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] advised that an ordinance prohibiting picketing, parading or demonstrating in the city with the intent of influencing actions of the judicial system was adopted by the Montgomery City Commission, April 20, 1965. The ordinance which will become effective immediately on publication, is aimed at protecting the courts and court officials from outside pressure both in the courtroom and in their private residences.

With regard to the foregoing, portions of the ordinance are as follows:

"SECTION I

Offenses and Punishments -

Whoever with the intent of interfering with or impeding the administration of justice or with the intent of influencing any judge, juror, witness, or court officer in the discharge of his duty, petitions, parades, or demonstrates at or near a federal courthouse, or in, at, or near a state or municipal courthouse, or with either of such intent pickets, parades, or demonstrates in, at, or near the residence of any judge, juror, witness, or court officer, shall on conviction, be fined not more than \$100 or sentenced to imprisonment or to hard labor for the City of Montgomery, Alabama, not exceeding six months, or both.

"SECTION IV

Presumption of Evidence - 157 6-61-878

Whoever petitions, parades or demonstrates in, at, or near, a courthouse where a criminal or quasi-criminal

~~157 6-61-878~~
ENCLOSURE

ANTI-PICKET LAW
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

charge is pending in protest against a person or persons charged is presumed to intent to influence the judging of judges, jurors, if any, witnesses or court officers of such court in the discharge of the duties."

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.

CODE

5/8/65

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

b7c

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC BIRMINGHAM AND MOBILE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

RACIAL MATTERS

CORE DEMONSTRATION, SYRACUSE, N.Y. - RM.

COMPLAINANT

b7c
b7D

[redacted] NYC, ADVISED FIVE CORE MEMBERS ENROUTE FROM SYRACUSE, NY, TO SELMA, ALABAMA, VIA GREYHOUND BUS. WILL ARRIVE BIRMINGHAM ELEVEN AM, MAY NINE NEXT; LEAVE BIRMINGHAM NOON SAME DAY; ARRIVE SELMA THREE PM. [redacted] FEARS TROUBLE, NOT FURTHER SPECIFIED, WHEN THEY ARRIVE IN SELMA. HE IDENTIFIED THEM AS [redacted]

ALERT LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

(4)

b7c
b7D

NOTE: Above information furnished by [redacted] to Supervisor [redacted] Crime Records Division, on 5/8/65. CORE members have been participating in demonstration in Syracuse, N.Y. [redacted] was advised by [redacted] that FBI would not furnish protection for the CORE members. Teletype being used because time is of essence.

VIA TELETYPE
MAY 9 1965
2:21A HPC
ENCIPHERED

NR. 090505
ENC. [redacted]
C. [redacted]
A. [redacted]
TYPED BY [redacted]
LOGGED BY [redacted]

WCSB

157-6-61-879

b7c

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC-108

19 MAY 10 1965

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 5 1965
TELETYPE

FBI MOBILE
4-52 PM CST URGENT 5/5/65 LLO
DIRECTOR (56-2295)
MOBILE (56-44) 3P

NOTING DISCRIMINATION IN REGISTRATION AND VOTING, WILCOX
COUNTY, ALABAMA, CR, EL.

PROTEST MARCH, CAMDEN, ALA., TO PROTEST ARREST OF JAMES ^{*}AUSTIN
FIELD SECRETARY. *Special matters - XMOBILE*

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
AT TWO TWENTY PM, CST, SEVENTYONE JUVENILES MARCHED FROM
CAMDEN ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL TO COURTHOUSE SQUARE, CAMDEN, ALA.,
WHERE STOPPED BY MAYOR REG ALBRITTON AND LOCAL POLICE OFFICERS.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

MARCHERS
TURNED BACK TOWARDS CAMDEN ACADEMY; HOWEVER, APPROXIMATELY
THIRTY OF GROUP DID NOT RETURN TO ACADEMY, BUT STOPPED IN
END PAGE ONE

Mr. Rosen
64 MAY 14 1965

REC-29

NOT RECORDED
168 MAY 11 1965

12 MAY 10 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 56-2295-187

*Winn CR Dabiel 9/11/65 5/10/65
157-61-880*

9/5
7-
Rec'd
R/W
P/P
b7c

PAGE TWO

MENT OF STATE FARM INSURANCE AGENCY, LOCATED ABOUT HALF WAY
BETWEEN SCHOOL AND COURTHOUSE SQUARE. SUPERINTENDENT OF
EDUCATION W. J. JONES TALKED TO GROUP OF TWENTY STUDENTS AND
THEY WERE RELUCTANT TO RETURN TO SCHOOL, THEREFORE, HE OBTAINED
NAMES OF APPROXIMATELY TWELVE OF STUDENTS WHO APPEARED TO BE
LEADERS OF THIS GROUP OF TWENTY AND STATED HE WOULD EXPELL
THESE TWELVE FROM THE SCHOOL SYSTEM FOR REMAINDER OF YEAR.

[REDACTED] APPEARED
ON SCENE AND ADVISED BUREAU AGENTS MARCH WAS NOT DEMONSTRATION
ORGANIZED BY SCLC AND WAS DEFINITELY OPERATION BY SNCC.

[REDACTED] STATED HE WAS AGAINST MARCH AND ATTEMPTED TO KEEP
STUDENTS FROM MARCHING, HOWEVER, THEY WOULD NOT LISTEN TO HIM.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THE REASON FOR THIS MARCH WAS TO PROTEST ARREST
OF JAMES AUSTIN, SNCC SECRETARY, WHICH OCCURRED DURING MORNING
TODAY.

[REDACTED] ADVISED ONLY ACTIVITIES BEING CONSIDERED BY SCLC
WAS POSSIBLY PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS TESTING LATTER PART OF WEEK,
HOWEVER, NO DEFINITE PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE RELATIVE TO THIS
TESTING. HE STATED WOULD ADVISE FBI PRIOR TO ANY TEST AND
END PAGE TWO

b7c
b7d

PAGE THREE

FURNISH ANY DETAILS CONCERNING THESE TESTS.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY WALKER JOHNSON ON SCENE AT SELMA
BEING ADVISED.

END AND

RE-PAGE-ONE-PARA-ONE-LINE SIX [REDACTED] SHOULD-READ [REDACTED]

b7c

PLEASE ACK PLS

WAPP..

BE WASH DC

P

FBI

13

Date: 5/6/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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

RACIAL MATTERS

ReBUairtel to Mobile, 5/3/65, for supplemental information concerning the shooting into the homes of Negro leader JOHN L. LEEFLORE and Mayor CHARLES TRIMMIE of Mobile, on the night of 2/25/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum reflecting that no additional information has been developed

[REDACTED] This memorandum is being disseminated to local intelligence agencies, as was the original memorandum.

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

(5)

WICK

ICC CRD

5-11-65

694-9

ICC CRD

A
REG-40

157-6-61-881

MAY 10 1965

ST-108

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

64 MAY 12 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
May 6, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

In letterhead memorandum dated February 24, 1965, information was set forth concerning a shot being fired into the home of Negro leader John Leflore, 1504 Chatague Street, Mobile, Alabama, and the home of Mayor Charles Trimmier of Mobile, both on the night of February 23, 1965. *Att*



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.

b7D

ENCLOSURE 157-6-61-881

4-528

157-6-61-882

CHANGED TO

173-1558-X

AUG 17 1965

Be / MH

F B I

Date: 5/6/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

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

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
AUBURN, ALABAMA
AUBURN FREEDOM LEAGUE
ALABAMA RACIAL ACTIVITY
 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

REC-113
Handwritten initials and scribbles

ENCLOSURE
Handwritten note with a checkmark

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

Photo incl.
CC TO: [redacted]
REQ. REC'D 3/23/66
MAY 11 1965
ANS. BY: [redacted]
RE: [redacted]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAY 11 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [redacted]

Room 828 RB
2 dlv

157-6-61-883

b7c

MAY 10 1965

REC-113

SUB CONTROL
[redacted]

1 - Bureau (Enclosures)

1 - (Field Office)
[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

May 6, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION, AUBURN, ALABAMA
AUBURN FREEDOM LEAGUE
ALABAMA RACIAL ACTIVITY

B. APPROX 1944

AT AUBURN, ALABAMA:

According to recent newspaper accounts, one Tom Millican, white male, age twenty-one, a Junior in History at Auburn University, is awaiting action by the Men's Discipline Committee on charges brought against him by the University.

On May 4, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Auburn University, advised that Millican had been charged in substance with "conduct unbecoming an Auburn student." According to [REDACTED] Millican had planned to lead a group of about 150 demonstrators from Drake High School (Negro), Auburn, Alabama, and Tuskegee Institute, as well as Auburn University students and townspeople to appear in the stadium at the University on Thursday, April 22, 1965. On this day, Governor George Wallace addressed the Auburn student body. [REDACTED] said that Millican was detained in the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs while Governor Wallace spoke. He learned that about fifty Negroes had entered the stadium and remained during the Governor's speech and no incidents occurred.

b7c
b7D

The May 5, 1965 issue of The Auburn Plainsman, Auburn University school newspaper, disclosed that Tom Millican had been placed on disciplinary probation by the Men's Discipline Committee for alleged actions "unbecoming to an Auburn student." Disciplinary probation restricts a student from participating in any scholastic contest representing Auburn University. Students on

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-887

RACIAL SITUATION, AUBURN, ALABAMA

probation cannot hold student body positions for pay. While on probation, the student must conduct himself in an exemplary manner or appear again before the Discipline Committee.

[REDACTED] A.C.A.

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7D

RACIAL SITUATION, AUBURN, ALABAMA



b7c
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.

F B I

Date: 5/13/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-New)(P)
RE: TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ADVANCEMENT LEAGUE
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting picketing of A & P Super Market at Tuskegee, Ala.

No active investigation is being conducted, but the Bureau will be advised of any future incidents of significance, or any situation which may indicate the possibility of violence.

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

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)
2 - Mobile
(5) **ENCLOSURE**

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAY 18 1965

How Forw. TR-5 **EX 110**

By [Redacted]
Room 828 RB

157-6-61-884

4 MAY 17 1965

D. D. Wick

66 MAY 27 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

SUB CONTROL

WMA: 8/10/65



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
May 13, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ADVANCEMENT LEAGUE -

[REDACTED]
Tuskegee, Alabama, has advised that a number of young Negroes, believed to be students from Tuskegee Institute, have been picketing the A & P Super Market at Tuskegee, Alabama since Saturday Noon, May 8, 1965. These persons, working in relays of 6 to 8, have been carrying signs and posters protesting the store policy of not hiring Negroes. No incidents of violence have occurred, and no publicity has been afforded [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] informed that the pickets have been speaking to Negroes purchasing merchandise at the store, asking them not to trade at the A & P Super Market, and have been taking photographs of white persons entering the store. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] No attempts have been made to prevent the picketing, which has been orderly to date.

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.

A/K

b7c
b7D

ENCLOSURE

157-0-61-974

FBI

Date: 5/14/65

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

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information set forth in letterhead memo of 4/29/65.

This matter is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Efforts are continuing to develop additional racial informants.

See Encls

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. MAY 18 1965
How Forw. R-5
By [Redacted]
Room 828 RB

[Redacted]

b7c

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

ENCLOSURE

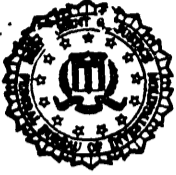
REC-24 157-6-61-885

EX-101 4 MAY 17 1965

[Redacted]

Approved: 117
56 MAY 24 1965 *2nd*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

May 14, 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

There has been no change in any of the categories in Mobile memorandum dated April 1, 1965, except as noted herein.

MOBILE, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions

On May 5, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] Mobile, advised that there had been a rumor the previous week that racial demonstrations would take place in Mobile, but he had determined it was only a rumor with no basis in fact. Information was previously set forth concerning petitions to integrate the local hospitals in Mobile. [redacted] had advised that Providence Hospital in Mobile, a Catholic institution, now accepts Negro patients and although no Negroes are on the staff at present, several applications have been received and are expected to be favorably considered. He said Mobile Infirmary wrote [redacted] that it does not practice discrimination. He understands, however, the hospital staff had decided to give "lip service" to the matter of complying with the request for nondiscrimination and the staff doctors b7c b7D

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-895

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

have agreed not to order any of their Negro patients to be sent to the Mobile Infirmary.

On April 13, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised the racial situation in Mobile is currently calm and peaceful, and Negroes continue to have good liaison with the city leaders.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions

The May 1, 1965, issue of the Mobile Press, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that twelve Mobile Negro policemen returned to Mobile after serving for a week on the Alabama State College Campus in Montgomery, having gone there on a voluntary basis to serve during racial disturbances on the campus of this Negro college.

According to information furnished on April 28, 1965, by [REDACTED] a white group known as "The Volunteers" had been organized at Montgomery for the purpose of protesting the civil rights marches and demonstrations which were being conducted by Negroes.

b7c
b7D

On April 30, 1965, the Montgomery City Commission passed an ordinance prohibiting picketing or demonstrations near churches or in residential areas.

On April 30, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) at Montgomery had formerly used office space of the MIA. She said the SCLC had agreed not to interfere with the MIA operations, but had failed to live up to its agreement and the SCLC had been forced out of the office space on April 27, 1965.

AIA.

On April 29, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that SCLC had secured office space at the Masonic Lodge, 852 High Street, but

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

after a few days had been forced out of there because the Masonic Lodge object to whites and Negroes using the same space. The SCLC found office space in the old VFW Hall.

On May 6, 1965, [redacted] advised that Golden Frinks, who had been Project Director for SCLC at Montgomery had left Montgomery after having been removed by SCLC for doing an ineffective job. He was replaced by Richard Boone, Negro male.

SELMA, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions

On May 10, 1965, Martin Luther King arrived in Selma, Alabama, at 10:45 AM, accompanied by several SCLC staff members. He held a strategy meeting at Brown's Chapel AME Church that morning and during the afternoon traveled to several places in the surrounding area making speeches. A mass meeting at Brown's Chapel was scheduled for the night of May 11, 1965.

On May 11, 1965, [redacted] advised that a list of grievances would be prepared and placed in the hands of Negro leaders of various counties and these grievances would be presented to the Alabama State Legislature in the near future. The action taken by the legislature based on these grievances will determine future moves to be made by Negro groups.

On the night of May 11, 1965, a mass meeting was held at Brown's Chapel AME Church from 7:30 to 8:45 PM with King being the principal speaker. There were about 600 in attendance and King emphasized a summer program for teaching Negroes political education. No incidents were observed in connection with the meeting.

The May 13, 1965, issue of the Mobile Press reported that civil rights leaders in Selma that scores of Negroes had lost jobs because they took part in right to vote demonstrations. The article reported, however, that State Employment Service reported jobs are going begging in almost every classification in Selma. Monree Quinney,

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

Manager of the State Employment Office, said there are enough other jobs available to take care of a substantial number of Negroes, adding that the number of applicants is decreasing and "we can't fill the jobs."

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
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.
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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-61-886

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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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:
157-6-61-887

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

0 0 6 2 8

FBI

Date: 5/19/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-61)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-367)(P)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to an incident

[REDACTED]

The information obtained in instant letterhead memorandum was secured from [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED] and it is being furnished to the Bureau, inasmuch as [REDACTED]

Further, there appears to be some gossip and local news coverage concerning this incident at Selma, Ala.

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile
(5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAY 21 1965

How Forw. R-S

By [REDACTED]

Room 828 RB

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-888
REC-112
MAY 21 1965

SUB CONTROL

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

JUN 2 1965

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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_____ 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:
157-6-61-888 end.

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

AS:ST 5/19/65
6:30
RWB

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

MAY 19 1965

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

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

3-20 CST URGENT 5/19/65 RWP

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE (44-783)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, HALE COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING
DISCRIMINATION, CR - EL.

P.M.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] GREENSBORO, ALA., STATES NEGROES WILL
PICKET GROCERY STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND HARDWARE STORES
TOMORROW AT GREENSBORO. NO PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR ANY
DEMONSTRATIONS IN GREENSBORO TODAY.

[REDACTED] ADVISED DR. MARTIN LUTHER
KING WILL APPEAR IN ALA. MONDAY, MAY TWENTYFOUR SIXTYFIVE
TO VISIT MARION, GREENSBORO, EUTAW, DEMOPOLIS, AND SELMA, ALA.
IF TIME PERMITS, HE WILL VISIT CAMDEN, ALA. ALSO.

[REDACTED] HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF DEPARTURE PLANS OF KING FROM
HOWEVER, HE IS EXPECTED TO BE IN MONTGOMERY, ALA. ON MAY
ALA., TWENTYFOUR SIXTYFIVE.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY GEORGE RAYBORN, ON SCENE, COGNIZANT. P.

END

WA JRL

FBI WASH DC

cc - [REDACTED]

airtel to MO
5/20/65

157-6-61-889

MAY 21 1965

[REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

b7c
b7D

b7c

b7c
b7D

E

5/20/65

1 [REDACTED]

Airtel

EXT05

b7c

To: SAC, Mobile (44-783)

From: Director, FBI 157-6-61-889

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, ^{REC-16}
HALE COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CIVIL RIGHTS; ELECTION LAWS

Reurtels 5/19/65 and 5/20/65.

The subject matter of referenced teletypes appears to deal with plans of civil rights leaders in Hale County, Alabama, to picket grocery stores, restaurants and hardware stores. The purpose of their planned picketing and demonstration is not specifically set forth in referenced teletypes but there does not appear to be any direct connection with voter registration matters and would more properly be submitted under a racial matter caption rather than civil rights - election laws.

Refer to Bureau airtel to SAC Albany, copies to all offices, dated 3/15/65 entitled "Civil Rights, Racial Matters and Related Communications."

(4) [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

MAILED 80
MAY 20 1965
COMM-FBI

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

70 MAY 26 1965 [Signature]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 5/19/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-777) (C)
RE: [REDACTED]
Greensboro, Ala.;
[REDACTED] - VICTIM

[REDACTED] b7c

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM reflecting information furnished by Victim as revealed by his signed statement.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 1 - Mobile
- [REDACTED]
- (4)

ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAY 24 1965

How Forw. B-5

By [REDACTED]

1 Room 828 RB

2 [REDACTED]

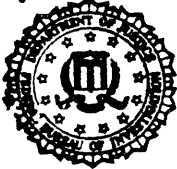
EX-116 157-6-61-890
4 MAY 22 1965

MAY 22 1965

[REDACTED] b7c

Approved: E. C. WICK
Special Agent in Charge
60 JUN 1 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

May 19, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Alx
[Redacted]
Greensboro, Alabama;
VICTIM

On May 17, 1965, [Redacted] furnished the following statement relative to an incident at Greensboro, Alabama, to Special Agents of the FBI:

"Greensboro, Ala.
5/17/65

"I [Redacted] make the following free and voluntary statement to [Redacted] and [Redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats, or promise of benefit induced me to make this statement.

"My name is [Redacted]

[Redacted] I am a [Redacted] student at the [Redacted]

B. APPROX. 1/1

"On 5/15/65 I arrived at the St. Matthew AME Church in Greensboro, Ala., at approximately 9 a.m. Shortly thereafter I left with five other persons carrying picket signs for use in picketting in Greensboro. These five colored people were [Redacted]

b7c
b7D

[Redacted] and each of them carried a picket sign relating to the civil rights movement. At about eleven o'clock a.m. I was walking on

ENCLOSURE 157-61-890

Et al

Main St. across from [redacted] when [redacted] called me and said that the man in the [redacted] had obtained a bat and that he had threatened by saying, 'Don't be walking in front of this place.' I took the picket sign which [redacted] was carrying and started to picket in front of the [redacted] [redacted] Right after I started picketting the man from the [redacted] came out of the Hale Grocery Store. After this man, [redacted] came out of the grocery he stood in front of his store, [redacted] with a baseball bat in his hand. I passed him with the picket sign and as I turned around and started back with my picket sign this man [redacted] said to me 'Didn't I tell you not to be walking in front of my store I pay taxes here' and with that he swung his bat and hit me on the right bicep. I continued to walk and he took two more swings at me with the bat, but missed me. Then [redacted] came over to me and said let go back to the church. We returned to the church and I told [redacted] what had happened. [redacted] drove me to Selma. This whole incident occurred at approximately 11:30 am. The sign I was picketting with in front of [redacted] was in reference to civil rights and stated

A/A

b7c
b7D

A/A

[REDACTED]
Et al

'Don't Buy from Slave Masters'

"I have read statement consisting and two other pages. I have each of the errors and have issued the other two pages this statement is true and correct to the best of notalage.

b7c
b7D

"/s [REDACTED]

"Witnessed /s [REDACTED] SA FBI Mobile, Ab.
/s [REDACTED], SA FBI Mobile,
Ala.

b7c

On May 18, 1965, Departmental Attorney Frank Dunbough was furnished the details of the above statement given by [REDACTED]. Dunbough, after consideration of this statement, stated he does not believe the facts as shown in the statement constituted a violation of Title 18, Section 241 or 242, U. S. Code. Dunbough requested no further investigation of this incident at this time.

b7c
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.

FBI

Date: 5/20/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (157-6-61)
FROM : SAC, Mobile (157-367)(P)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
RM

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of letterhead memorandum pertaining to [REDACTED]

Copies of this letterhead memo are being disseminated to intelligence agencies and to U. S. Attorney, Mobile, and Departmental Attorney, Selma, Ala.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Mobile
[REDACTED]

(5)

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

Date Forw. MAY 25 1965

How Forw. R-S

By [REDACTED] EC 37

Room 828 RB

157-6-61-891

MAY 24 1965

ENCLOSURE

JUN 1 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SUB [REDACTED] BOL

See
[REDACTED]

b7D

b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 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.

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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:
157-6-61-891 encl.

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

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

Serial **892** pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.