



FBI

Date: 8/18/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1013)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA

Re: Arrest of Robert Wright,
Hale County, Ala.
7/7/65

ReMOlet to Bureau 8/12/65.

Enclosed herewith are an original and three copies of self-explanatory LHM re arrest of Wright.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
- 2 - Mobile

(5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. AUG 23 1965

How Forw. 73-5

By [Redacted]

Room 828 RB

18 AUG 20 1965

C.E. MCK

ENCLOSURE

DEPT OF JUSTICE

AUG 20 10 30 AM '65

SUB

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

379

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b7c

COL



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 18, 1965

State of Alabama
Versus
Robert Wright

A petition for removal was filed July 29, 1965, in case entitled State of Alabama versus Robert Wright. It is Civil Action 14,810. The petition arises out of the arrest of the petitioner, described as a Negro worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The petition alleged that on July 7, 1965, at 8:00 a.m. the petitioner was standing with others in front of the courthouse at Greensboro, Alabama. These were citizens of Hale County, Alabama, attempting to register to vote. At about 9:30 a.m. the courthouse door was shut and no additional people were allowed to enter. The petitioner approached the courthouse and was informed by the Police Department that the courthouse was full; however, information was received that the courthouse capacity was 300 people and there were only 61 inside.

Subsequently, several white people were permitted to enter. The petitioner again made inquiry whereupon he was placed under arrest and charged with failure to obey an officer and resisting arrest.

The petitioner alleged he was engaged in activity working for equal rights and to encourage Negroes to register. The arrest was for the purpose of harassment, etc. It was requested that the criminal proceedings be removed to federal court and that the Honorable W. H. Knight, Hale County Judge, and the Honorable Richard Poellnitz, Circuit Solicitor, and others be enjoined from further prosecuting the petitioner.

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.

157-661-10

FBI

REC-11 41234

Date

8/16/65

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. AUG 20 1965

How Forw. R-5

By

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1072)(P)

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
LOWNDES COUNTY, ALABAMA
RM

Room B28

Reference is made to Mobile teletypes of 8/15 and 16/65 entitled "Activities of Federal Registrars; Lowndes County, Alabama, Voting Rights Act of 1965. CR - EL," concerning the picketing at Lowndes County, Ala., on those dates and

Attached hereto are eight copies of letterhead memorandum, entitled as above, it being noted that this activity had no relation to the activities of the Federal examiner.

The local Negro leaders who were contacted by SAs and were and the confidential source who gave the information pertaining to

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

- 2 - Bureau (Encs 8)
- 3 - Mobile (2 - 157-1072)
- (1 - #4-1339)

REC-11 157-6-61-1027

EX-101

10 AUG 19 1965

Approved:

54 SEP 17 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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b7D

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mobile, Alabama
August 16, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
LOWNDES COUNTY, ALABAMA

Picketing Activities by
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
at Fort Deposit, Alabama,
August 14, 1965

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] advised the Selma, Alabama, Resident Agency of the Mobile Office on August 13, 1965, that picketing demonstrations were being organized for Fort Deposit, Alabama, to be held August 14, 1965. He stated that they intended to picket stores in the downtown section of Fort Deposit beginning at approximately 10:00 a.m., CST, August 14, 1965. Individuals to be utilized in the demonstration would assemble at the Bethlehem Christian Church and march seven blocks to the downtown section of Fort Deposit. He expected 60 to 70 pickets to picket in the downtown section.

Information had been received from local Negro leaders at Fort Deposit that they did not feel that this demonstration would be advantageous to the progress which had been made in Lowndes County and, specifically, in relation to voter registration in that area. They stated they would have a meeting on the night of August 13, 1965, and attempt to discourage this picketing activity. However, SNCC and Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) representatives were pushing for this demonstration and apparently would attempt to conduct picketing activities regardless of the wishes of local Negro leaders.

Local authorities at Fort Deposit were advised of the proposed picketing.

At 9:00 a.m. on August 14, 1965, W. T. Atkinson, Chief Supervisor, Federal Registrars, at Montgomery, Alabama,

ENCLOSURE

157-1-11 1027

Picketing Activities by
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
at Fort Deposit, Alabama,
August 14, 1965

telephonically advised that Carl Golson, Chairman, Lowndes County Board of Registrars, had reported groups of Negroes coming into Fort Deposit and he felt the situation there could be quite tense because of the number of Negroes coming into town. Bureau Agents were in Fort Deposit, Alabama, and observed about 100 to 125 Negroes in line at the Post Office to register and there did not appear to be an unusually large number of Negroes in town for a Saturday.

[REDACTED] advised during the course of the morning of August 14, 1965, that the Negroes had as yet no plans to picket, parade or demonstrate in Fort Deposit on August 14, 1965. He advised that the Negroes would have a meeting late in the morning and plans would then be discussed, however, he stated he would recommend against any demonstration activity.

[REDACTED]

At 11:00 a.m., CST, August 14, 1965, information was received from Negro leaders that the Negroes would picket three establishments, namely, Herb's City Cafe, Waters Dry Goods Store, and McGough Grocery, from 11:15 to 11:30 a.m. and approximately 50 persons would take part in the picketing activity.

At 11:44 a.m., CST, August 14, 1965, six male Negro pickets arrived by auto at the front of McGough Grocery Store, Fort Deposit, Alabama, carrying picket signs. After about one minute, all six were arrested by the Chief of Police and ten auxiliary policemen on duty with him.

At 11:48 a.m., CST, August 14, 1965, two groups of pickets marched up the street where they were stopped and arrested by the Chief of Police. One group of 10 was led by SNCC worker Jimmy Rogers. Of the 29 arrested, 4 were white males, one of whom was believed to be a juvenile, and the other 25 were Negro males, none of whom were juveniles.

Picketing Activities by
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
at Fort Deposit, Alabama,
August 14, 1965

[REDACTED]

there was no violence in connection with the arrests.

At 12:30 p.m., three white males in their early twenties, identifying themselves as [REDACTED] ALA

[REDACTED] reported to Agents that a few moments before they were driving down the street in Fort Deposit in a 1965 blue Mustang, Mississippi license HB-9626, when an elderly white man asked them "Why don't you get out of town?" This man hit at the car with a walking stick he was carrying and broke the window of the car on the driver's side. Two of [REDACTED] were slightly scratched by glass fragments but no medical treatment was required.

Hayneville, [REDACTED] advised he saw the incident and identified the assailant as [REDACTED] who is known to [REDACTED] ALA

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48/1

[REDACTED]

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B. APPROX
1953

[REDACTED]

1950

B. APPROX 1950

B. APPROX 1950

Picketing Activities by
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
at Fort Deposit, Alabama,
August 14, 1965

[REDACTED]

Bureau Agents observed the area during the night of August 14, 1965, and the only vehicles on the street were Agent's vehicle and night police car.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were interviewed August 14, 1965 and the early morning of August 15, 1965, by Bureau Agents. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated he was advised that he was charged with [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he did not know what he was charged with.

Both advised they were [REDACTED] in Fort Deposit, Alabama, on August 14, 1965. Further, at no time were they threatened by law enforcement officers nor did they observe any crowds of white people whom they felt were attempting to threaten, intimidate or cause bodily harm to them from the time of their arrest and during their trips between Fort Deposit and Hayneville. They stated that they had not been hit or abused by anyone at any time during or following their arrest. To their knowledge, none of the other demonstrators who were arrested in Fort Deposit on August 14, 1965, were hit or threatened. Both stated they had no funds to make bond and did not know the amount of the bond nor did they know when they were to appear in Court. Neither [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] made any allegation or complaint that their civil rights had been violated. When questioned

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Picketing Activities by
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
at Fort Deposit, Alabama,
August 14, 1965

as to their knowledge as to why anyone would notify the Justice Department that a threatening mob of white people might attempt to harm them, that they apparently had expected FBI Agents to come to interview them right away and hoped that this would help to get them out of jail soon. Both greeted interviewing Agents when Agents arrived at the jail and indicated they had been expecting Agents to come to jail to interview them.

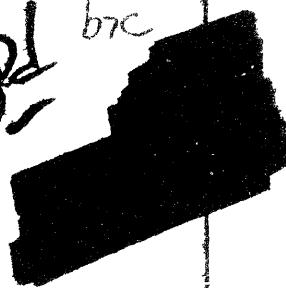
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM CABLEGRAM RADIO TELETYPE

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





R-32
URGENT 8-23-65 4:23 PM
TO DIRECTOR AND WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM DETROIT 231947

Blair b7c


mobile
RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, SELMA, ALABAMA,
INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE RIOTS IN ALABAMA.

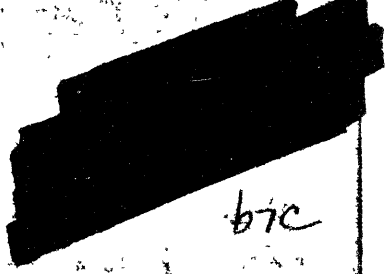
ST

RE WFO TELETYPE AUGUST 20, LAST, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

ON THIS DATE, 
 MICHIGAN, ADVISED HER HUSBAND DEPARTED 
AUGUST 22, LAST, EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.
WFO HANDLE INTERVIEW WITH  RUC.

b7c
b7D

RECEIVED: 4:53 PM JLD



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EX-100

5 

b7c

2CC: WASHINGTON FIELD

REC 45

157-6-61-1028

8:30 P.M. 12 AUG 25 1965

379

51 AUG 31 1965

DO NOT INJECT DIA
HEAD

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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 1029 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FD-36 (2-24-65)

FBI

Date: 8/19/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

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

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

for S.T. [unclear] +

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information set out in letterhead memorandum, 8/5/65.

This memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Efforts are continuing to develop additional racial information.

1cc Div 6

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

Date Forw. AUG 25 1965

How Forw. R-5

By *[redacted]*
Room 828 RB

ENCLOSURE

REC 1 157-6-61-1030

① Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

EX-100 AUG 23 1965

SUBV *[redacted]* OL

Approved: *[signature]*

[signature] Agent in Charge

55 SEP 1 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 19, 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 sources of 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 August 5, 1965, [redacted] advised that on the past weekend, July 30-31, 1965, two or three Negro pickets had been present at two stores of the Delchamps grocery chain in Mobile, the stores being located at St. Anthony and Broad Streets and Canal and Lawrence Streets. He said they were protesting failure to hire Negro cashiers in these two stores, which are located in predominantly Negro neighborhoods. b7C b7D

On August 9, 1965, [redacted] advised the pickets at these two stores were again present on Friday and Saturday, August 6 and 7, 1965.

On August 10, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the picketing of Delchamps stores

ENCLOSURE 157-6-61-1030

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

had been done on the past two weekends in an effort to secure equal job opportunities for Negroes, pointing out that these two stores are in predominantly Negro districts, and Delchamps had refused to hire Negro personnel there. He said that SCLC in Atlanta, Georgia, was anxious to send in personnel to picket all Delchamps stores, but [redacted] preferred to handle the matter on a local basis. He said a conference had been called for August 11, 1965, with Delchamps officials, and if a satisfactory agreement is not reached at the conference, plans would be made to picket all of Delchamps stores in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi. b7
b7

On August 11, 1965, [redacted] advised that the conference with Delchamps authorities had been productive, and an agreement had been reached under which picketing was called off, and no plans are being considered to resume picketing at Delchamps.

A12
The July 31, 1965, issue of The Mobile Beacon, a weekly Negro newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that Edwin J. Moorer, Executive Director of the Alabama Young Democratic Congress (AYDC), was planning a two day conference to be held August 7-8, 1965, at the Mobile Municipal Auditorium, at which the principal speaker would be State Senator Leroy R. Johnson, Negro, of Atlanta, Georgia. It was also reported that Vice President Hubert Humphrey might be present at the convention.

On August 9, 1965, [redacted] advised that on August 7, 1965 only four young Negroes showed up at the auditorium to register for this convention, and on August 8, 1965, b7c
b7d eleven people showed up to register. Senator Johnson did not appear, and no other dignitaries appeared. [redacted] advised that Moorer has been described by other Negro leaders as irresponsible.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

The August 4, 1965 issue of The Montgomery Advertiser, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, reported that U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. had ruled that more than 108 civil rights demonstrators would have to stand trial on charges stemming from street demonstrations. Judge Johnson sent the cases back to Montgomery County Court saying "Civil disobedience by civil rights workers is still a violation of the law and subjects the violators to being prosecuted in the courts of the cities and states when the civil disobedience does not arise out of the exercise of rights."

The August 12, 1965 issue of The Mobile Register, daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that Montgomery County Probate Judge Perry Hooper, who was named as a defendant in a Justice Department suit seeking to abolish the Alabama poll tax, blasted the suit as frivolous, cynical and vindictive.

SELMA, ALABAMA

General Racial Conditions


[REDACTED] advised that he had received information on August 16, 1965, indicating that there would be riots in the larger cities of Alabama and possibly in Selma, but he had no details.

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] did not indicate the existence of any potential riot at Selma, and that [REDACTED] had previously furnished information on riots and potential racial trouble which did not materialize. b7c b7d

An Associated Press article in The Mobile Register, August 18, 1965, reported that State Public Safety Director Al Lingo urged all Sheriffs and Police Departments to form reserve units to combat what was anticipated as "scheduled riots." [REDACTED]

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

b7c
b7D



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FBI

Date: 8/20/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Mobile (157-760)(P)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
OPELIKA, ALABAMA
OPELIKA FREEDOM LEAGUE
ALABAMA RACIAL ACTIVITIES
RM

Remytel 8/19/65.

On 8/20/65

██████████ advised proposed parade canceled. ██████████ stated LORENZA PRESTON, President, Opelika Freedom League, furnished letter to City Clerk's Office, this date, stating that since the league's application to parade specified three hours as the length of time required for the completion of the proposed parade, and the permission granted limited the time for the parade to one hour, the league considered the limitation in time a denial of the permission for which the league applied.

In view of no demonstration or parade, no letter-head memorandum will be furnished the Bureau, U. S. Attorney or local intelligence agencies.

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile
██████████

(5)

REC-47/57-6-61-1031

D. D. WICK

EX-101

AUG 23 1965

Approved: 55 AUG 30 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

SUBV

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FBI

Date: 8/19/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

*ST
and
T*

TO : Director, FBI **RACIAL MATTERS**
FROM : SAC, Mobile (157-new)(C)
SUBJECT: REPORTED MINOR DAMAGE TO
AUTOMOBILE OF [REDACTED]
UNION SPRINGS, ALA., 8/15/65
RM

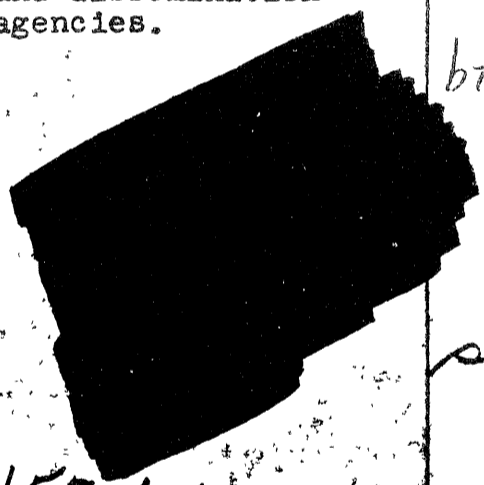
b7c

Enclosed to the Bureau are eight copies of letter-head memorandum captioned as above.

In view of the minor damage involved in this incident, no inquiry is being conducted and dissemination is not being made to local intelligence agencies.

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

ENCLOSURE



b7c

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

AUG 25 1965

Date Forw. _____

How Forw. R.S.

By [REDACTED]

Room 828 RB
nb

REC-66/57-6-61-1032
ST-112

2 AUG 23 1965

b7c

CC: Wick
WIC 52
WIC 52

SUB CONTROL

SEC. 6 - CIA 10/12

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

66 AUG 31 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 19, 1965

Reported Minor Damage to
Automobile of [REDACTED]
Union Springs, Alabama,
August 15, 1965

COMPLAINANT

[REDACTED] on August 16, 1965, reported a brick-throwing incident occurring about 1:00 a.m., August 15, 1965, at Union Springs, Alabama. [REDACTED] informed he did not have personal knowledge of this incident, but that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Negro residents of Union Springs, Alabama, were witnesses to the incident.

[REDACTED] informed that at approximately 1:00 a.m., Sunday, August 15, 1965, an unidentified automobile occupied by two white males, drove past the residence of [REDACTED] in Union Springs, Alabama. One of the occupants of the passing car threw a brick at the back of [REDACTED] Ford automobile, causing a dent and minor paint damage. Reportedly [REDACTED] discharged his shotgun at the passing car as it drove off. Damage, if any, to this car was unknown. A few days previously unidentified vandals had broken a window in the [REDACTED] automobile.

[REDACTED] was not aware of whether or not [REDACTED] had reported the matter to local law enforcement officials.

[REDACTED] stated he was in Union Springs, Alabama, for voter registration activity and that [REDACTED] of

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b7d

157-6-61-1032

ENCLOSURE

Reported Minor Damage
to Automobile of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Union Springs,
Alabama, 8/15/65

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Union Springs, Alabama, had been active in this program.

[REDACTED]

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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.

REC-11

Transmit the following

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. AUG 20 1965

How Forw. B-5

EM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-384)(P)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
AUBURN, ALABAMA
AUBURN FREEDOM LEAGUE
RM

[Redacted]

b7c
Room 828 RB
2nd floor

RACIAL MATTERS

Re Mobile teletype, 8/13/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memorandum captioned Demonstration by Auburn Freedom League at Orange Bowl Cafe, Auburn, Alabama, 8/13/65.

For the information of the Bureau, [Redacted] telephoned the home of the Resident Agent at Opelika, Ala., and furnished the information in three telephone calls to the Agent's wife, who then located the Agent working in an adjacent city.

P b7c b7d

In addition to the information furnished by [Redacted] in the letterhead memorandum, he further advised that he had received information that [Redacted] that "the best thing about this Civil Rights is the girls that will hitchhike across country with you."

cc. McJ

3 - Bureau (Encs 8) ENCLOSURE
2 - Mobile

REC-11 157-6-61-1033

(5)

AUG 19 1965

b7c

Approved: [Signature] 53 SEP 2 1965 Special Agent in Charge

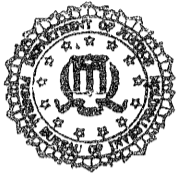
Sent [Redacted] M Per [Redacted] CONTROL

MO 157-306

Also, [redacted] stated that he understood that [redacted] made application to [redacted] and that they returned his application without accepting it.

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A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the U.S. Attorney, Montgomery, Ala. and to local intelligence agencies.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mobile, Alabama
August 16, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
AUBURN, ALABAMA
AUBURN FREEDOM LEAGUE

Demonstration by Auburn Freedom League
at Orange Bowl Cafe, Auburn, Alabama,
August 13, 1965

At approximately 11:00 a.m., August 13, 1965, [redacted] Auburn, Alabama, advised that the Auburn Freedom League, headed by [redacted] and consisting of eight to ten teenagers, were going to test the facilities of the Orange Bowl Cafe, Auburn, Alabama, and she had just observed [redacted] along with one of the white girls leave the place with the police. At 11:05 a.m., [redacted] advised that the mixed group had been served but she had learned that [redacted] and the white girl had been arrested. She advised at 11:25 a.m. that [redacted] and the white girl had been released and that she had learned that all charges had been dropped and the owner had agreed to serve small mixed groups, and that there would be no more demonstrations.

[redacted] Auburn, Alabama, advised that approximately fifteen Negro and white young people entered the Orange Bowl Cafe, Auburn, Alabama, at about 11:00 a.m., August 13, 1965. He advised that they ordered cokes and stayed about thirty minutes, all the Negroes being served. However, the owner, Roy Hancock, refused to serve [redacted] Alabama and [redacted] Wisconsin. A.C.A. and signed a warrant for their arrest as trouble makers.

b7c
b7d

NY NECK

ALA

157-6-61-1033

ENCLOSURE

Demonstration by Auburn Freedom League
at Orange Bowl Cafe, Auburn, Alabama,
August 13, 1965

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] received a call from the local newspaper as it seems [REDACTED] telephoned both local newspapers prior to starting his demonstration. [REDACTED] stated that both papers after finding out that [REDACTED] was involved said they were not interested in the action but to let them know if something really happened.

On August 14, 1965, [REDACTED] Alabama, advised that on Friday, August 13, 1965, eight Negroes, members of Auburn Freedom League, entered the Orange Bowl Cafe, went to the counter where they were seated, and ordered cokes. He stated that he and [REDACTED] then entered the Orange Bowl Cafe and took seats at the counter. At this time, Mr. Roy Hancock, owner of the Orange Bowl Cafe, came to him and said [REDACTED] "I don't want your business and you have two minutes to get out."

[REDACTED] stated that immediately after this statement, Hancock said "I don't want yours or hers business." [REDACTED] stated that he and [REDACTED] said nothing and that after a couple of minutes a police officer came in and said [REDACTED] "what is the trouble." [REDACTED] stated that he said "I just want to be served." [REDACTED] advised that he believes the officer was Assistant Chief Pearson. After this exchange, Hancock reportedly stated "I want to swear out a warrant on him [REDACTED] and her [REDACTED]"

Demonstration by Auburn Freedom League
at Orange Bowl Cafe, Auburn, Alabama,
August 13, 1965

██████████ continued that Chief Pearson then asked ██████████ and himself to go with him to the police station, along with Hancock.

At the police station Pearson talked to Mr. Hancock in his office. Hancock came out and Pearson asked ██████████ to come into his office. Pearson then asked all three of them to come into his office and said that he felt that the three of them could reach some kind of agreement without causing any trouble.

Mr. Hancock then said it was hard on him to serve ten or more people at once in his cafe as he did not like to have that many students come in at one time and if they would agree not to come in groups of more than six, he would serve integrated groups. However, he said he didn't want ██████████ or ██████████ business but he would serve them anyway. Hancock then told Pearson that he could tear up the warrants and, according to ██████████ turned to him and asked that ██████████ not "smirk" when he came in the Orange Bowl Cafe as it upset the individuals in the establishment.

██████████ said that he apologized for "smirking" and said they were not trying to put Hancock out of business but "we just wanted to enforce the civil rights law and for you to serve everybody."

██████████ advised that he at no time considered himself under arrest as he and ██████████ voluntarily went to the police station with Chief Pearson and Hancock. ██████████ concluded by stating that he felt that everything had worked out "fine."

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: 8/23/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1247) (P)
RE: PICKETING OF ELMORE FIVE AND
TEN CENT STORE BY SUMMER
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR
POLITICAL EDUCATION,
AUGUST 21, 1965
BUTLER COUNTY, ALA.,
GREENVILLE, ALA.
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and seven
copies of LHM reflecting information furnished by [redacted]
[redacted] which is self-explanatory.

b7c
b7D

This matter is not being disseminated locally to
intelligence agencies inasmuch as there was no violence or
disturbance.

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

ENCLOSURE

b7c

(5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. AUG 27 1965

How Forw. *RHS*

By [redacted]

b7c

Room 828 RB

REC-22
EX-101

14 AUG 27 1965

157-6-61-1034

Approved: *LS*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7c SUPD

1 SEP 7 1965



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 23, 1965

PICKETING OF ELMORE
FIVE AND TEN CENT STORE
BY SUMMER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION
AUGUST 21, 1965
BUTLER COUNTY, GREENVILLE, ALABAMA

On August 21, 1965, at approximately 4:05 p.m.
Central Standard Time, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Alabama, telephonically contacted the FBI at Montgomery, Alabama, and informed that he and six others were picketing in front of the Elmore Five and Ten Cent Store at Greenville, Alabama, on this date at approximately 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. He stated that previously on this date he had been negotiating with the manager of Elmore's Store relative to the treatment of Negroes and fair employment practices. He stated further that during the afternoon they had been followed by three white males, who were carrying pocket knives and were standing in the immediate vicinity of the picket line.

[REDACTED] related further that although the three white males did not molest them in any manner while they were picketing he felt that they were about to cause trouble. He stated that during their presence in the immediate vicinity of the picket line, there were approximately four local policemen who did not in any manner attempt to protect the picket line. [REDACTED] stated he felt the local police should have protected them from these three white male individuals. [REDACTED] was informed that the FBI did not protect anyone; however, the local authorities at Greenville would be informed of his call to this office and also would be apprised of his request. b7c b7D

[REDACTED] stated that the situation appeared to him to be very tense in Greenville and although he was calling not to report any violation of anyone's civil rights he felt that the FBI should be advised of the fact that

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-1034

local police were not affording this picket line in Greenville any protection.

On August 21, 1965, [REDACTED] Greenville, Alabama, was apprised of the foregoing information, as well as [REDACTED] Butler County at Greenville, Alabama, both of whom informed that they were aware of the aforementioned picket line and had appropriate law enforcement personnel on the scene; however, no acts of violence whatsoever occurred. b7c

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.

31

Date 8/26/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1072) (P)

RE: ^{Murder} RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
LOWNDES COUNTY, ALA.
RM

Enclosed herewith are two copies of complaint filed in USDC, Montgomery, Ala., MDA, 8/25/65 requesting a preliminary injunction against jury commissioners in Lowndes Co., Ala., in essence asking a new petit and grand jury box be prepared with the ratio of Negro and white persons roughly representing the ratio of the eligible members of each race residing in this county. The Bureau may wish to disseminate to the Department.

③ - Bureau (Enc.1)
2 - Mobile

157
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

157-6-94-F
8-30-65

AUG 30 1965

157-6-61-1035

14 AUG 30 1965

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

66 SEP 7 1965

SUB CONTROL b7c

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
(NORTHERN DIVISION)

FILED

AUG 25 1965

R. C. DOBSON, CLERK

Deputy Clerk

GARDENIA WHITE, JESSE W. FAVOR,)
JOHN HULETT, LILLIAN S. MCGILL,)
WILLIE MAE STRICKLAND, for)
themselves, jointly and severally,)
and for all others similarly situated,)

PLAINTIFFS)

vs.)

BRUCE COOK, HENRY BARGANIER, and)
J. H. JACKSON, as members of the)
Jury Commission of Lowndes County,)
Alabama, and each of their successors)
in office,)

DEFENDANTS)

CIVIL ACTION

NO. 2263-N

COMPLAINT

(1) This action arises under the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the following provisions of the United States Code: Title 18, § 243; Title 42, §§ 1981, 1983, 1985(2). Jurisdiction is conferred on this court by §§ 1331, 1343(3) and 2201 of Title 28, United States Code, and §§ 1983, 1985(2), and 1988 of Title 42, United States Code. The matter in controversy exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(2) The plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23 (a) (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. There are common questions of law and fact affecting the several rights of Negro citizens to serve as jurors and to have members of their race included on jury rolls and lists in Lowndes County, Alabama.

The members of the class (Negro citizens of Lowndes County, Alabama) are so numerous as to make it impracticable to bring them all before this Court. A common relief is sought. The interests of said class are adequately represented by plaintiffs.

(3) Plaintiffs are Negro citizens of Lowndes County, Alabama, are over the age of 21 years and have resided in said County for more than one year next preceding the filing of this suit. Plaintiffs Jesse W. Favor and John Hulett are males who are generally reputed to be honest and intelligent men and are esteemed in the community for their integrity, good character and sound judgment; neither of them is an habitual drunkard or afflicted with a permanent disease or physical weakness rendering him unfit to discharge the duties of a juror; they can read English and have never been convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude; neither of them is exempt from jury service under the law of Alabama. Each of them is a freeholder or householder. Plaintiffs Gardenia White, Lillian S. McGill and Willie Mae Strickland are female citizens of the county.

(4) The defendants are white males, over the age of 21 years, are residents of Lowndes County, Alabama, and are the duly appointed members of the Jury Commission of said county. They are charged by § 21 of Title 30, Code of 1940 (recomp. 1958) with the duty of seeing that the name of every person possessing the qualifications of jurors be placed on the jury rolls and in the jury box.

(5) Defendant Bruce Cook resides at Fostoria, Alabama. Defendant Henry Barganier resides at Fort Deposit, Alabama. Defendant J. H. Jackson resides at Hayneville, Alabama. The official place of business of the defendants is the Lowndes County Courthouse,

(6) The qualifications for inclusion of names on the jury roll and in the jury box in Lowndes County, Alabama are prescribed by § 21 of Title 30, Code of Alabama (recomp. 1958) as follows:

"... all male citizens of the county who are generally reputed to be



honest and intelligent men and are esteemed in the community for their integrity, good character and sound judgment; but no person must be selected who is under twenty-one or who is an habitual drunkard, or who, being afflicted with a permanent disease or physical weakness is unfit to discharge the duties of a juror; or cannot read English or who has ever been convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude. If a person cannot read English and has all the other qualifications prescribed herein and is a freeholder or householder his name may be placed on the jury roll and in the jury box. No person over the age of sixty-five years shall be required to serve on a jury or to remain on the panel of jurors unless he is willing to do so."

(7) Plaintiffs aver that according to the 17th Decennial Census of the United States, its Territories and Possessions for 1960, published by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, of which the courts of Alabama and of the United States take judicial notice, the white male population of Lowndes County, Alabama, twenty-one (21) years of age and older, numbers 889, and the Negro male population of said county, twenty-one (21) years of age and older, numbers 2,282, and that the white male population of said county, twenty-one (21) to sixty-four (64) years of age, numbers 738, and the Negro male population of said county, twenty-one (21) to sixty-four (64) years of age, inclusive, numbers 1,798.

(8) Though plaintiffs Jesse W. Favor and John Hulett and the class they represent are fully qualified to serve as jurors in the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit of Alabama (Lowndes County) and desire to so serve, they have never been summoned for jury service by the defendants, their officers, agents, servants and employees, or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them.

(9) The defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them have failed to select or summon plaintiffs and the class they represent for jury service solely because they are members of the Negro race, either by excluding them from the rolls of names placed in the jury boxes, drawn and summoned for jury duty, or by keeping the number so included, drawn and summoned so small that only a token number of Negroes may serve on grand and petit juries and, in the case of petit juries, can be systematically and uniformly challenged and prevented from serving in the trial of any cases.

(10) The failure of the defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them to summon plaintiffs and the class they represent for jury service results in the systematic exclusion of Negroes from service upon the juries in the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit of Alabama (Lowndes County).

(11) Plaintiffs and the class they represent, as citizens of the United States and the State of Alabama, who are qualified to serve as jurors in the Second Judicial Circuit Court of Alabama (Lowndes County), are entitled to be summoned for such jury service as one of the attributes of citizenship guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and by the laws of the United States.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(12) Plaintiffs reallege paragraphs one through eleven, inclusive, in their entirety.

(13) The defendants have systematically excluded plaintiffs and the class they represent from service on juries, grand and petit, in the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit of Alabama, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(14) Plaintiffs reallege paragraphs one through eleven, inclusive, in their entirety.

(15) Plaintiffs aver that although they and the class which they collectively represent comprise eighty-one (81) per cent of the total population of Lowndes County, Alabama, no members of said class were registered as voters in said county prior to January 1, 1965 and at the time of selection of defendants as members of the Jury Commission of said county, and that the exclusion of plaintiffs and the said class from the status of electors effectively prevented Negroes from serving as jury commissioners and from having members of their class serve as jury commissioners, in violation of the guarantees contained in the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(16) Plaintiffs reallege paragraphs one through eleven, inclusive, and paragraph fifteen, in their entirety.

(17) That Article I, § 1, of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, guarantees the equality of all men; § 6 guarantees due process of law; § 10 guarantees the right of all persons to prosecute and defend civil causes; § 11 guarantees the right of trial by jury; § 12 provides in part that the jury shall determine the law and facts under the direction of the court in all indictments for libel; § 13 provides that all courts shall be open, every person for any injury done him shall have a remedy by due process of law, and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay; § 32 guarantees that no form of slavery shall exist in the state, and that there shall not be any involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, of which the party shall have been duly convicted; and § 35 provides that the sole object and only

legitimate end of government is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

(18) The arbitrary or systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service deprives that class of citizens of the full and equal enjoyment of the rights set forth in paragraph seventeen ~~XXXXX~~ ~~Constitution of Alabama XXXX~~, and the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(19) Plaintiffs reallege paragraphs one through eleven, inclusive, in their entirety.

(20) The Negro citizens of Lowndes County, Alabama, including the plaintiffs, and white citizens of the United States who attempt to assist them in seeking equal rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, have been and are presently being injured and deprived of rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Although the persons who injure or deprive said persons of their rights, privileges, and immunities are subject to indictment and trial for some such offenses and are liable in civil actions to the divers citizens of the State of Alabama who have thereby been injured, including the plaintiffs and the class they represent and others, the systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries in the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit of Alabama (Lowndes County) solely on the basis of their race militates against the seeking of civil redress by said Negro citizens and the obtaining of indictments and convictions in the criminal cases, as is authorized by law, in violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States, and more particularly the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment thereof.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(21) Plaintiffs reallege paragraphs one through eleven, inclusive, in their entirety.

(22) In criminal proceedings Negro defendants are put to a "grisly 'Hobson's Choice'" by juries from which Negroes have been systematically excluded in that those defendants engender community prejudice by the act of challenging the racial composition of grand and petit juries yet if they fail to challenge improperly composed juries they are subjected to indictment and trial by juries from which Negroes have been systematically excluded. Thus, in either instance, they incur burdens not encountered by white criminal defendants all in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(23) Plaintiffs further show that this is a proceeding wherein they seek a declaration of their rights pursuant to § 2201 of Title 28, United States Code, in that the defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them, by utilizing, enforcing and maintaining a policy, custom, practice, scheme or usage arbitrarily, intentionally and systematically excluding qualified Negro citizens from jury service in the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit of Alabama (Lowndes County), or by limiting the number of such persons to a mere token number, are violating the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States made pursuant thereto.

(24) There is between the parties an actual controversy as herein set forth. The plaintiffs and others similarly situated and affected on whose behalf this suit is brought, are suffering irreparable injury and are threatened with irreparable injury in the future by reason of the acts herein complained of; they have no plain adequate or complete remedy to redress the wrongs and unlawful

acts herein complained of, other than this action for a declaration of rights and an injunction; any other remedy to which plaintiffs and those similarly situated could be remitted would be attended by such uncertainties and delays as to deny substantial relief, would involve multiplicity of suits, cause further irreparable injury, damage and inconvenience to the plaintiffs and those similarly situated.

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, on all causes of action, separately and severally, plaintiffs respectfully pray that this Court take jurisdiction of this case, issue a preliminary injunction to be made permanent later against all named defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them; and plaintiffs further pray that the Court advance this case on the docket and order a speedy hearing thereof and upon such hearing adjudge, decree and declare the rights and legal relations of the parties hereto in order that such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree; and plaintiffs further pray that the Court enter a judgment or decree declaring the practice, policy, custom, or usage of the defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them, in systematically excluding Negroes, including plaintiffs and the class they represent, from service upon the grand and petit juries of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit of Alabama (Lowndes County), to be in violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Plaintiffs further pray that the defendants, their agents, officers, servants, employees or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them, be temporarily and permanently enjoined from systematically excluding plaintiffs and

the class they represent from service upon the grand and petit juries of said Court, and in furtherance of that injunction be ordered to refrain from the following:

(a) Retaining any roll of names now in their possession and from which the names of prospective jurors have been or are to be selected to fill and re-fill the jury box from which the names of persons are chosen to be summoned for grand or petit jury service;

(b) Retaining in the jury box names of persons previously placed there and from failing to discard those names;

(c) Failing to withdraw all outstanding summonses which have been served upon prospective jurors;

(d) Failing to dismiss every person who is presently serving as a juror;

(e) Failing to prepare a new roll of persons who are qualified jurors, taking affirmative care to assure that the plaintiffs and members of the class they represent are not limited as to representation thereon or systematically excluded therefrom;

(f) Failing to fill the jury box with the names of persons contained on the new roll, taking affirmative care that the plaintiffs and members of the class they represent are not limited as to representation therein or systematically excluded therefrom.

(g) Failing to publicly draw from the jury box the necessary number of qualified persons to be summoned as prospective jurors, taking affirmative care that plaintiffs and the class they represent are not systematically excluded therefrom:

And, plaintiffs further respectfully pray that, in order to assure that the judgment of this Honorable Court be properly enforced, the defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them be ordered to take affirmative care in compiling the new list of prospective jurors, and in the selection

of names therefrom that the ratio of Negro to white population in the jurisdiction of Lowndes County, Alabama be considered and utilized in order to assure that the number of names of the plaintiffs and the class they represent, be roughly equivalent to that ratio.

And plaintiffs respectfully pray that damages be awarded each of them in the amount of fifteen thousand dollars and for such such other further or different relief as may be awarded according to law.

Respectfully submitted,

Orzell Billingsley, Jr.
1630 Fourth Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama

Charles Morgan, Jr.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Melvin L. Wulf
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1066) (P)
 RE: PROTEST MARCH ON TUSKEGEE
 METHODIST CHURCH, TUSKEGEE,
 ALA., 8/22/65
 RM

RACIAL MATTERS

ReMOairtel to Bureau 8/19/65.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau eight copies of Letterhead Memo captioned as above.

Copies of the LHM are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies by the Mobile Office.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any future demonstrations.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Mobile (2 - 157-1066)
- (1 - 157-771)

b7c (6)

Agency G-2 ONL OSI CRD

Date Forw. AUG 31 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [Redacted] Room 828 RB

REC-9/57-6-61-1036

AUG 30 1965

Wich

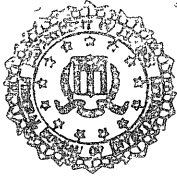
30

SUBV

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 26, 1965

PROTEST MARCH ON TUSKEGEE
METHODIST CHURCH, TUSKEGEE,
ALABAMA, AUGUST 22, 1965

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7D
Tuskegee, Alabama, advised on August 23, 1965, that the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League sponsored a protest demonstration at the Tuskegee Methodist Church, Tuskegee, Alabama, during worship service on August 22, 1965. Only seven demonstrators participated, five Negro and two white, including BEN ZION WARDY, Associate Professor, Political Science, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. They arrived at 10:45 AM at the front entrance to the church where they read newspapers and said a prayer and left at 12:00 noon. City police and Sheriff's Department personnel were on hand and no incidents of violence occurred.

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

157-6-61-1036
ENCLOSURE

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

Date: 8/24/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
 (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, WFO (157-205)(RUC)

Blind

RACIAL SITUATION,
 STATE OF ALABAMA
 SELMA, ALABAMA,
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 POSSIBLE RIOTS IN ALABAMA

MOBILE



ReBuairtel 8/19; WFO twx 8/20; Detroit twx 8/23.

[Redacted]
 [Redacted] was in D.C., on 8/24/64 advised SA [Redacted]
 as follows:

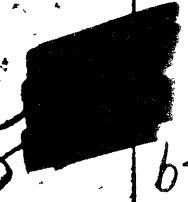
[Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 REC-60 157-6-61-108

[Redacted] advised that he had no knowledge of the L. A. Riots other than what he obtained from the usual radio, TV, and news coverage. He had no knowledge that the L. A. Riots were planned or that there would be riots all over. [Redacted] had no information that there would "probably be riots" in the larger cities in Alabama, and "more than likely Selma, Alabama."

3 - Bureau
 1 - Birmingham (RM)
 1 - Mobile (RM)
 1 - WFO

18 AUG 31 1965

E. E. Wick



WFO 157-205

10
[REDACTED] ALA
The possibility of
a recall disturbance in Mobile, Ala., at the time of
the National Convention next June, 1966, was
mentioned [REDACTED] b7d

At no time during the interview was the source
of the allegations, [REDACTED] disclosed.

[REDACTED] was completely cooperative during
the interview, and the interviewing agent was impressed
with his candor in discussing the matter.

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. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated ⁸⁻²⁴⁻⁶⁵ pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FBI WASH DC

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

SEP 4 1965

FBI MOBILE

TELETYPE

11:45 PM CST 9/3/65 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE (157-1013) 2 PAGES

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

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, GREENSBORO, ALA.
RACIAL MATTERS.

BURNING OF ST. PAULS BAPTIST CHURCH
NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER THIRD, SIXTYFIVE.

[REDACTED] GREENSBORO,
ALA., ADVISED ABOUT TEN PM ^{CENTRAL STANDARD TIME} CST TONIGHT THAT A NEGRO CHURCH,
ST. PAULS BAPTIST CHURCH LOCATED FIVE OR SIX MILES SW OF
GREENSBORO, ALA., ON HIGHWAY SIXTYNINE HAD BURNED TONIGHT
ABOUT NINE THIRTY PM ^{CENTRAL STANDARD TIME} CST. [REDACTED] STATED CHURCH HAS NEVER BEEN
UTILIZED FOR CR, ACTIVITIES BUT HE IS "SURE IT IS THE WORK OF
ARSONIST" AS HE BELIEVES CHURCH BURNED BECAUSE ATTEMPTS TO
INTEGRATE SCHOOLS IN AKRON AND GREENSBORO, ALA., TODAY.

MOBILE PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED INFORMATION TODAY THAT
GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL ACCEPTED SIX NEGROES, HOWEVER, SOME

END PAGE ONE

89 SEP 14 1965

Blair

5 [REDACTED]

advised 9-4-65

REC b7c b7d

REC 68 157-6-61-1038

SEP 7 1965

PAGE TWO

EIGHTY WHO APPEARED DURING MORNING WERE NOT ACCEPTED BY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT DUE TO FAILURE TO SUBMIT APPLICATIONS AT TIME OF REGISTRATION.

[REDACTED] GREENSBORO, STATED
ST. PAULS BAPTIST CHURCH BURNED ABOUT NINE THIRTY PM ^{CENTRAL STANDARD TIME} ~~EST~~

[REDACTED] WHO RESIDES ON [REDACTED] FOURTEEN
OR FIFTEEN MILES OUTSIDE OF GREENSBORO, HAD THREE SHOTGUN
SLUGS SHOT INTO HIS HOUSE. NO DAMAGE AND NO INJURIES. [REDACTED]

HOUSE LOCATED ABOUT SEVENTYFIVE YARDS FROM ROAD. [REDACTED]

POSSIBLY HAS GIVEN HOUSING TO ^{STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE} ~~SNCC~~ WORKER THEREFORE [REDACTED]

BELIEVES THIS IS MOTIVE FOR SHOOTING. ONLY INFORMATION DEVELOPED FROM [REDACTED] IS THAT A CAR AND A STATION WAGON WERE TOGETHER ON ROAD AT TIME OF SHOOTING. [REDACTED] CAN NOT FURNISH MAKE, MODEL OR FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY CHARLES QUAINANCE ON SCENE AT SELMA ADVISED.

END

MA JRL

FBI WASH DC

KU - DISC 7 B 6

CC MR. SULLIVAN

Z

b7c
b7d

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/4/65

Civil Rights Division of the
Department has been advised.

JK b7c

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

SEP 4 1965

CEFBI WASH DC

TELETYPE *LD*

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

2:35 PM CST URGENT 9/4/65 FBW

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: MOBILE (157-1013) P1

used
RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, GREENSBORO, ALABAMA, RM.

REMOTEL THIRD INSTANT.

B.B.D.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

LIAISON BEING MAINTAINED WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES. NO
ACTIVE INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED UACB.

LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED.

REC-64

157-6-61-1039

END

EX-117

SEP 7 1965

WA GGGGG LLDG

FBI WASH DC

TU CLEA

R

[REDACTED]

b7c

53 SEP 13 1965

FBI WASH DC

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

SEP 3 1965

TELETYPE
JEB

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

3-15 PM CST URGENT 9-3-65

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /157-NEW/ 2P

RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, AKRON, HALE COUNTY,
ALABAMA. RM. RACIAL MATTERS - MOBILE

REMOTEL, SEPTEMBER THREE, INSTANT.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

AT NINE THIRTY P.M., ~~EST~~, SEPTEMBER TWO, LAST,

ALA., DISCOVERED

A FIRE AT THE AKRON CITY HALL, AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

THE FIRE WAS EXTINGUISHED.

FIRE WAS CAUSED BY A GAS AND OIL MIXTURE POURED FROM A PINT
WHISKEY BOTTLE INTO A KNOTHOLE IN THE OUTSIDE WALL OF THE

BUILDING. THEN NOTICED A MAN RUNNING FROM THE D. R.

RAMEY COTTON GIN, ONE HUNDRED YARDS DISTANT FROM THE CITY HALL,

AND RAN TO THE GIN TO INVESTIGATE. HE DISCOVERED A ONE PINT

WHISKEY BOTTLE FILLED WITH GAS AND OIL BURNING INSIDE A COTTON

STORAGE BUILDING. ONLY THE WICK WAS IGNITED, AND THE FIRE WAS

QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED. DAMAGE WAS NEGLIGIBLE, NO SUSPECTS

END PAGE ONE

*J. Sutton C.P.C.
Advised 9-4-65*

REC 1 157-6-61-1040

SEC. 0 - 21111AVK

26 1 10 3: PM 82

26 1 10 28 PM 82

25 SEP 7 1965

DOWN INJECT DIA
REC.C

26 1 15 00 PM 82
FBI MOBILE
REC 1 157-6-61-1040

57 SEP 10 1965

NO 157-NEW

PAGE TWO

DEVELOPED. TWO PINT WHISKEY BOTTLES RECOVERED AT SCENE CONTAINING GAS-OIL MIXTURE. STATE INVESTIGATORS CONTINUING INVESTIGATION WITH COUNTY AUTHORITIES.

NEGRO MARCH HELD THIS MORNING AKRON, ALA., APPROXIMATELY THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS PARTICIPATED, LED BY ROSALIE WILSON, VELMA TAYLOR AND SARAH COLLINS, LOCAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS. MARCH COMMENCED AT SEVEN THIRTY A.M., ^{CENTRAL STANDARD TIME} ~~EST~~, SEPTEMBER THREE INSTANT, AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, AKRON, AND TERMINATED AT THE EDGE OF AKRON HIGH SCHOOL GROUNDS WHEN THE MARCH WAS HALTED BY JOHN BALLARD AND TWELVE AUXILIARY POLICEMEN. DEMONSTRATORS STATED THEY WANTED TO SEE ROBERT RAMEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, HALE COUNTY, AND WERE ADVISED BY MR. BALLARD THAT HE WAS IN GREENSBORO. DEMONSTRATORS WERE THEN TOLD TO DISPERSE, AND THEY DID SO AT SEVEN FORTY-FIVE A.M. NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED. AUXILIARY POLICE ON SCENE. DEPT. ATTY. CHARLES QUAINANCE ON SCENE AT SELMA BEING ADVISED. P.

END

WA...?DLH

FBI WASH DC

TU

CC MR. SULLIVAN

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date **Sept. 4, 1965**

Civil Rights Division of the
Department has been advised.
Pertinent information in
attached is being included in today's
racial summary to White House and
Attorney General.

b7c

FBI

Date: 8/30/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

AIRMAIL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-19104)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (57-367) (P)

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA
RM

Racial Matters

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of LHM captioned "Complaint of Beating Administered to [redacted] at Dallas County Jail by Cellmates [redacted]"

This matter was orally discussed with Departmental Attorney CHARLES QUINTAINCE, who stated he would give recommendation upon receipt of this LHM.

Copies disseminated locally to military intelligence agencies.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - Mobile
- RLF/egp
- (5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 13

REC 1457-6-61-1041

EX 105

SEP 3 1965

FOR INLET
REC'D

1cc AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 691-46

1 cc CIVIL RIGHTS DIV

Enforcement in attached 856 dispatched to Departmental Attorney Charles Quintaince for the record.

53 SEP 14 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
August 30, 1965

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Selma, Alabama

Re: Complaint of Beating
Administered to [REDACTED]
at Dallas County Jail by Cellmates
[REDACTED]

On August 27, 1965 [REDACTED] was inter-
viewed at the Dallas County Jail, Selma, Alabama, on another
matter and he stated that [REDACTED] when
he was placed in the Dallas County Jail after being convicted
by County Judge Mallory in court for contempt of court, re-
ceiving a five-day sentence and \$50.00 fine, he was beaten
by cellmates at the jail.

He stated that the individual who beat him was an
inmate named [REDACTED] (last name unknown). [REDACTED] furnished
the following statement relative to this matter:

"Selma, Alabama
August 27, 1965

"I [REDACTED] do make the following
free and voluntary statement to [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] who have identified them-
selves to me as being Special Agents of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation.
[REDACTED]

"I am presently in the Dallas County Jail
being held for contempt of court.

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-1041

b7c
b7d

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Selma, Alabama

[REDACTED]
at approximately 3:30 PM I was attacked by two of my fellow cellmates. At the time of the attack there were five of us in the cell and all of the other four were hostile toward me because of my Civil Rights activities.

"One of the men who attacked me was named [REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown) and before he did anything to me he told me that he had personally killed five 'niggers' and that he wished that instead of killing the 'niggers,' that he had killed white men like me. He made this statement approximately a half hour before this attack.

"The Sheriff's Deputies who run the jail had been asking me to shave and to change from my street clothes into the jail clothes, but I did not do this because I wanted to be put into the 'sweat box,' so that I would be away from these other prisoners who I knew were going to beat me.

"At approximately 3:30 PM, [REDACTED] (LNU) asked me again (about the 10th time) if I was going to take a shower. I said that 'I don't know.' He then threatened me with a sock that was filled with a heavy material such as sand or lead. I then gave in to the request and took off my clothes and got under the shower. I was under the water for about 30 seconds when [REDACTED] (LNU) attacked me with the stick end of a broom.

"The attack lasted for about three minutes and I was hit about twelve times. I was able to stop most of the blows by holding up my arms but I was hit once in the groin. During the attack another man was backing up [REDACTED] (LNU) with the sock that was made into the club. He did not hit me during this attack. During the attack I was yelling all of the time at the top of my voice for help.

"One of the Deputies came to the cell and I asked him three times to please let me out because

b7c
b7d

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Selma, Alabama

I had just been beaten by one of the other men in the cell. He refused to change me to another cell and left.

"When the Deputy left [REDACTED] (LNU) again told me to get into the shower and immediately started beating me with the stick end of the broom again. This time the other guy (whose name I do not know) also hit me a couple of times with his club. Finally I knew that I could take no more, so I rushed at [REDACTED] and pinned him up against the bars of the cell. When that happened the other guy started hitting me on the head from behind. I blacked out and fell on the floor but was only unconscious for about a second or two. I don't recall much after that but I do know that they were hitting me in the face while I was on the floor. During all of the time that I was conscious during the second attack I was again yelling for help.

"The deputy came again and this time I was bleeding very badly from a wound in the back of my head. I was still lying on the floor naked at this time.

"I asked him to put me in the sweat box or anything to get me out of the cell with [REDACTED] and the other guy, but he still refused. I asked him if I could have a doctor because I was loosing a lot of blood (about a half a pint or a pint is what I think I lost all together) but he just told me to wash my head. When I washed my head he looked at the wound and told me that I did not need a doctor.

"I am still in the cell at this time with the same men and there have been two more added.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] I could identify him again.

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b7d

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Selma, Alabama

"The other man who attacked me [redacted]
[redacted] I could identify him
again.

"There is another Civil Rights worker in the
cell with me and I am afraid that the same thing
that happened to me will happen to him & I tonight
or later.

"I would like to add that after the second beat-
ing the Deputy told all of the other men in the cell
to 'lay off for now.'

"Later on the same day one of the Deputies
-came to the cell and asked me if I had slipped and
fell. I didn't answer but [redacted] went over and
said 'No I hit him.'

"At this time I do not have full use of either
hand.

"I have read the above six page statement and
I state that it is true and correct to the best of my
knowledge and belief. I have initialed the first
five pages and I sign below_

"/s/ [redacted]

"Witnessed:
/s/ [redacted] SA, FBI, Mobile 8/27/65
/s/ [redacted] SA, FBI, Mobile, 8/27/65"

In addition to the above statement, [redacted] furnished
the following description of himself:

Name [redacted]
Residence [redacted]
Born [redacted]

b7c
b7d

Alt

Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Selma, Alabama

Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Arrests

Education

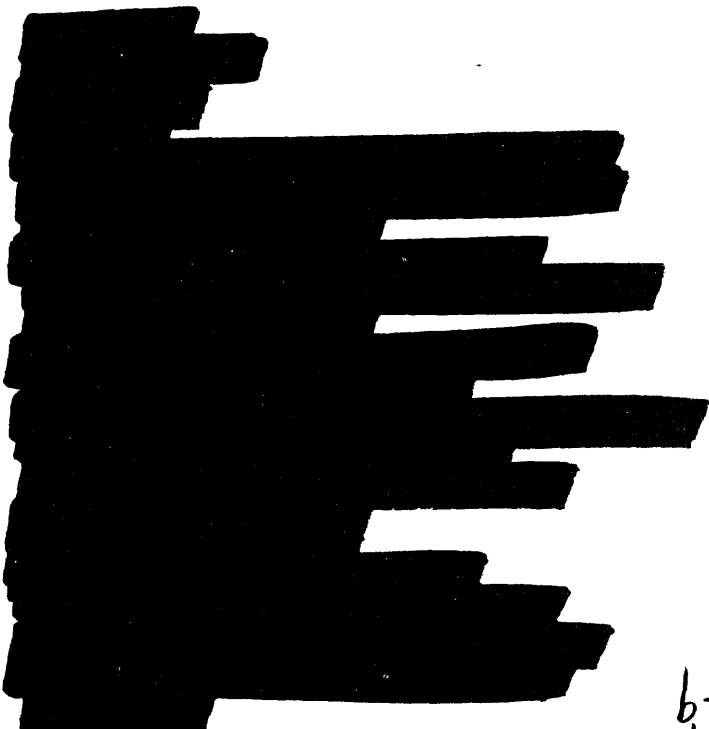
Scars and marks

Occupation

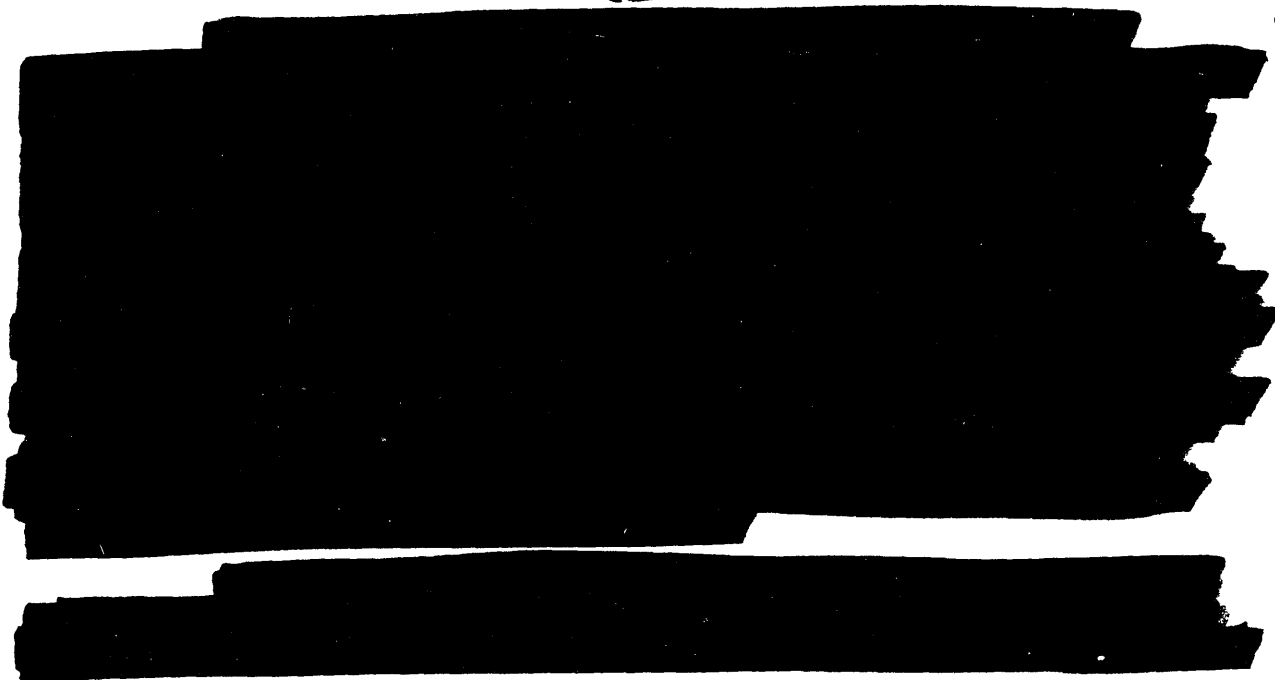
Military service
Mother

Father

Sister



b7c
b7D



Racial Situation
State of Alabama
Selma, 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.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-1016)(P)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA
RM

Transmitted herewith are 2 copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum in re "Arrest of [redacted] at Demopolis, Alabama, on August 4, 1965.

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum was obtained by SA [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)
2 - Mobile
[redacted]

(5)

Agency ~~G-2~~ ~~SI~~ CRD

Date Forw. SEP 7 1965

How Forw. B-5

By [redacted]

Room 128 RB

157-6-61-1042

EX 113
SEP 11 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: DWH
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 5:55 M Per [redacted]

SEP 8 1965

August 26, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA

Re: Arrest of [REDACTED] at
Demopolis, Alabama, on August 4, 1965

On August 26, 1965, Departmental Attorney Charles Quaintance at Selma, Alabama, requested that it be determined the result of [REDACTED] hearing in the case pertaining to [REDACTED] which was set for August 23, 1965. The disposition of this case was requested.

[REDACTED]

On August 26, 1965, [REDACTED] Alabama, advised that [REDACTED] case was continued on August 23, 1965, until September 27, 1965, and no disposition has been made of these charges at the present time.

This comment 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.

ENCLOSURE 157-661-1043

FBI

Date: 9/2/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1066) (P)
RE: PROTEST MARCH ON TUSKEGEE
METHODIST CHURCH, TUSKEGEE,
ALA., 8/29/65

B/B

RM
ReMOairtel to Bureau 8/26/65.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau an original and seven copies of LHM captioned as above.

Copies of this LHM are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies by the Mobile office.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any future demonstrations.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 - 2 - Mobile (1 - 157-1066)
 - (1 - 157-771)
- (5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. SEP 8 1965
How Forw. R-5
By _____

M

b7c

ENCLOSURE

1 Room 428 RB
2 [redacted]
157-6-61-1043

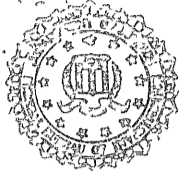
SEP 6 1965

EX-103

b7c

Approved: 50 SEP 13 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____
DCM WJETT DM
WJETT



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
September 2, 1965

Protest March on Tuskegee
Methodist Church, Tuskegee,
Alabama, August 29, 1965.

[REDACTED]
Tuskegee, Alabama, on August 30, 1965, advised that five members of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL), again picketed the Tuskegee Methodist Church during the worship service on the morning of August 29, 1965. On this occasion they were not accompanied by Associate Professor ~~Ben Zion~~ ~~Wardy~~, of Tuskegee Institute, who had accompanied them on former occasions. [REDACTED] stated that the group consisted of the usual demonstrators from TIAL. They remained in front of the Tuskegee Methodist Church throughout the worship service and then dispersed voluntarily. There was no disorder and no incidents of violence occurred. Tuskegee Police were on hand to observe and to insure that no disorder occurred.

[REDACTED] Tuskegee, Alabama, b7c
advised that he is a member of the Tuskegee Methodist Church b7D
and that he was in the church on the morning of August 29, 1965, when a small group of Negroes was denied admission. On occasions during the worship service the Negroes knocked on the locked front door and rattled the door latch, disturbing the service, but did not create any great disorder. [REDACTED] stated that the policy of the church has been established by church officers to deny admission to persons who are engaged in demonstrations. The church attendance has fallen off substantially, but [REDACTED] does not anticipate that there will be any change in policy on the part of the church officers, so long as the demonstrations continue.

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.

ENCLOSURE 157-6-61-1143

FBI

Date: 8/30/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (197-1016) (P)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA
RM

Information concerning the arrest of [REDACTED]
Demopolis, Alabama, 7/31/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and seven
copies of LHM reflecting information on arrest of Benston.

The information contained in the enclosed LHM
was secured from [REDACTED] at Demopolis, Ala.,
by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on 8/26/65.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc 8)
- 2 - Mobile

(5)

ENCLOSURE

100 LHM
828 RB

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. SEP 8 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [REDACTED] Room 828 RB

EX-113

11 SEP 1 1965

ADM. SERV. DIV.
REC'D

SEP 1 15 01 AM '65

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

57 SEP 14 1965

Sent _____ Per _____

SUB CONTROL

b7c

b7c
b7D

b7c



ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Mobile, Alabama
August 26, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA

Information concerning the arrest of

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at Demopolis, Alabama,
July 31, 1965.

On August 26, 1965, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised that he was arrested on
July 31, 1965, by the Demopolis Police Department, Demopolis,
Alabama, for disorderly conduct. Chief of Police Albert Edward
Cooper (NA), advised him that his trial was set for August 9,
1965. On August 2, 1965, after he and Cooper had an argument
in his cell, Cooper declared that he would take [REDACTED] before
the judge later on in the afternoon of August 2, 1965.

He was brought before the city judge at Demopolis,
Alabama, by Chief Cooper on August 2, 1965, and he stated to the
judge that he would not plead to the violation of disorderly
conduct until such time he was afforded counsel. He stated
further that he did not desire to plead inasmuch as his trial
was not set until August 9, 1965. Following the discussion
with the judge Chief Cooper returned [REDACTED] to his cell.

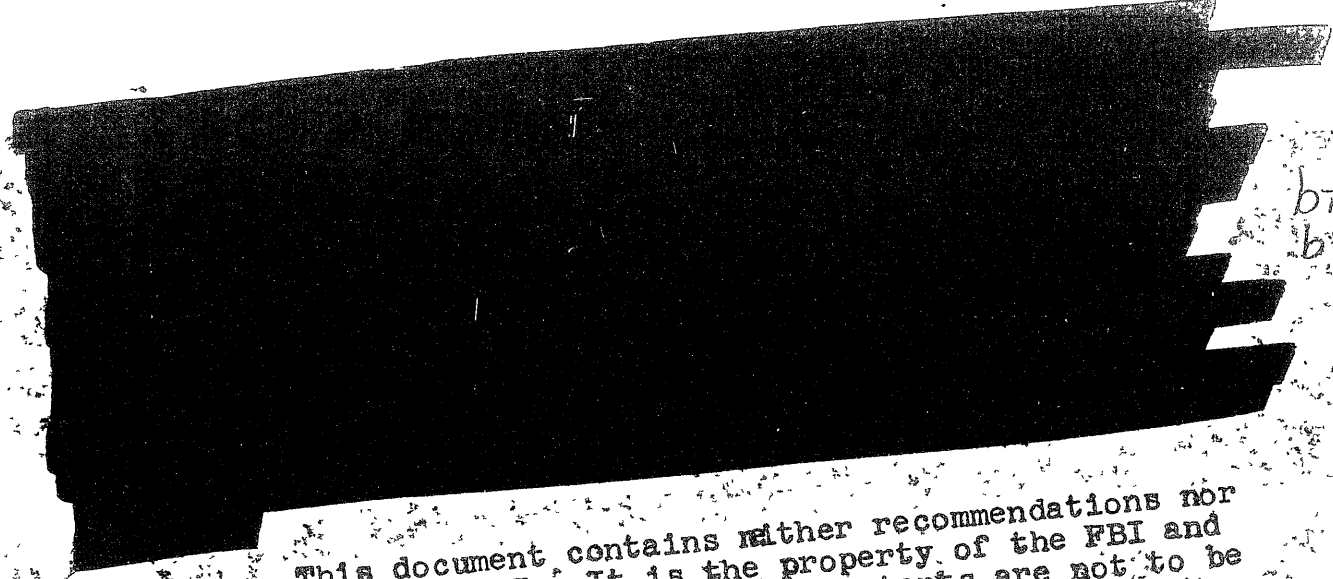
b7c
b7d

[REDACTED] was allowed to make a telephone call on
Sunday, August 1, 1965, but he advised that he called a local
Demopolis Negro family named [REDACTED] rather than call an attorney.
He was again allowed to make another telephone call from the
police headquarters in Demopolis, Alabama, on August 3, 1965,
but again he did not contact an attorney but called the
SNCC Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

[REDACTED] advised that he mentioned to Cooper several
times that he wanted to see an attorney before his trial though
he made no arrangements to contact a lawyer.

[REDACTED]

157-6-61-1044
ENCLOSURE



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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.

Miss Gandy

FBI MOBILE
10-21 AM CST URGENT 9/5/65 FLK
TO DIRECTOR
FROM MOBILE /157-NEW/ 2P

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

AKRON, SELECTION, STATE OF ALABAMA, AKRON, MALE COUNTY,
ALABAMA
INCIDENT INVOLVING FIRE BOMBS THROWN INTO CITY HALL AND A SEED
STORAGE WAREHOUSE, AKRON, ALA., NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER TWO, LAST
OR MORNING OF SEPTEMBER THREE, INSTANT.

[REDACTED] ALA., TELE-
PHONICALLY ADVISED SELMA ^{RESIDENT} THAT CITY HALL, AKRON, ALA., A TOWN
OF APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED FIFTY OR TWO HUNDRED RESIDENTS IN
MALE CO. SUFFERED MINOR DAMAGE FROM A FIRE BOMB THROWN INTO THE
CITY HALL DURING LAST NIGHT. A SECOND FIRE BOMB WAS THROWN
INTO A COTTON SEED WAREHOUSE WHICH ALSO CAUSED MINOR DAMAGE.

REC-3 157-6-61-1045
EX-113

LOCAL AUTHORITIES IMMEDIATELY LAUNCHED AN ARSON INVESTIGATION;
HOWEVER, THEY FEEL AT PRESENT TIME IT HAS SOME CONNECTION
WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, AS THIS A.M. NEGROES HAVE MARCHED
TO THE AKRON HIGH SCHOOL DEMANDING TOTAL INTEGRATION. POELLNITZ

54 SEP 15 1965
END PAGE ONE

W.H. [initials]
9/4/65

BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

[REDACTED] b7c

MO 157-NEW

PAGE TWO

STATES NEGROES ARE MEETING AT A CHURCH IN AKRON AND MARCHING FROM THE CHURCH TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

HE STATES HE HAS VERY LITTLE DETAILS IN REFERENCE TO THE INCIDENTS AT THE PRESENT TIME, HOWEVER, STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE ON SCENE INVESTIGATING. BUREAU AGENTS EN ROUTE TO AKRON TO DETERMINE FULL DETAILS OF INCIDENTS, INCLUDING MARCHES ON HIGH SCHOOL.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ALL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY CHARLES QUAINANCE ON SCENE AT SELMA BEING NOTIFIED. P.

END

WAJXM

FBI WASH DC

TUP

266 1 1 50 11 82
FBI
REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

8-112 (1-10-65)


Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/3/65

The Civil Rights Division
of the Department is being
advised.

js

 b7c



FD-36 (Rev. 7-16-63)

FBI

Date: 9/2/65

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

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

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

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS

RACIAL MATTERS

BBK

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information in Mobile airtel to the Bureau 8/19/65.

*PRO
ENC
2*

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

Date Forw. SEP 9 1965

How Forw. R-5

By: Room 828 RB

REC-61 SEP 6 1965

EX-101

SUB [redacted] ROD

SEP 8 15 35 65

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

Approved: *FVA*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

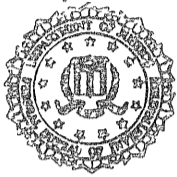
NON MIETT DIA
REC. C

Per

70 SEP 10 1965

b7c

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
September 3, 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 sources of 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. 070

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

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Mobile, Alabama.

The August 21, 1965, issue of The Mobile Beacon, weekly Negro newspaper published at Mobile, reported that the NAACP Summer Voter Project ended Friday, August 20, 1965. According to the article, the drive chairman said that almost 4,000 Negro homes were visited by volunteer workers to encourage voter registration.

The August 28, 1965, issue of The Mobile Beacon reported that Rev. GILLIARD, President of the Mobile Branch of the NAACP, said that Mobile could have racial trouble if community leaders do not recognize potential danger signs and work hard to change conditions that cause violence. He called upon Negro citizens to air their

157-6-61-1046
ENCLOSURE

Possible Racial Violence
Major Urban Areas
Mobile Division

complaints and grievances through local leadership.

On August 31, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that an apparent attempt to bomb an unoccupied residence at 1853 North Mott Drive, Mobile, had been discovered the previous day. He said this residence had been sold recently by a white family to a Negro man as had two other houses in the same neighborhood. He said that a can filled with gasoline containing a dynamite primer cord was thrown into the house but the gasoline did not ignite and no fire resulted. Police investigation had not identified the responsible person.

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b7d

The August 28, 1965, issue of the Mobile Express, weekly Negro newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that Rev. Arthur Robert Ray, head of the Negro organization, Mobile County Improvement, condemned actions of certain leaders in going over his head and mapping plans of protest marches. He said that certain persons had asked SCLC in Atlanta to send demonstrators to Mobile. He said there is no need for any protest marches in Mobile in view of the progress in racial relations be made in Mobile.

Selma, Alabama.

On August 27, 1965, [REDACTED] an inmate of Dallas County Jail, serving a contempt of court sentence, reported that he had been beaten by fellow cell-mates [REDACTED] in jail because of his civil rights activities. He claimed that the deputy sheriff refused to assist him after the beating.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

Montgomery, Alabama.

[REDACTED] Tuskegee, Alabama, advised on

Possible Racial Violence
Major Urban Areas
Mobile Division

August 26, 1965, that [REDACTED] were driving east on Hall Street in Montgomery that date when some men shot into their car. There were no injuries.

b7c
b7d

Montgomery Police Department was advised.

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.

Date: 9/9/65

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1016)(P)
SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA
RM

BB
ENC

[Handwritten signature]

Transmitted herewith are 8 copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum in re "Report by [redacted] re Being 'Hemmed Up' in United States Post Office, Demopolis, Alabama, on September 4, 1965".

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum was obtained by SA [redacted]

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

[redacted]
(5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. SEP 14 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [redacted]

Room 828 RB
nb

157-6-67-1047
18 SEP 11 1965

8- ENCLOSURE

W. Mack

EX 105

26 11 e s e h . R ?

SUB [redacted]

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge
51 SEP 20 1965

DOWN INLET DIV

Sent _____ M Per _____

26b 11 1382



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mobile, Alabama
September 9, 1965

**RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA**

Report By [REDACTED]
Re Being "Hemmed Up" in United States
Post Office, Demopolis, Alabama on
September 4, 1965

On September 4, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Demopolis, telephonically advised an FBI Agent at Selma, Alabama, that the Demopolis Police Department had him "hemmed up" in the United States Post Office at Demopolis. He stated he had been observing voter registration at the Post Office when he started to leave the Post Office and was walking about one block away, when he observed two Police Department cars come down the street. He immediately ran back to the Post Office and these cars were then stationed out in front of the Post Office and he was sure he would be arrested if he left the Post Office. He agreed he should contact the Police Department to determine if a warrant was outstanding for his arrest. He said he asked the Federal registrars to give him protection which was refused and he thought maybe "something could be done" under the new Voting Rights Act, to prohibit the police from "harassing him", although he is not eligible to be a registered voter in Marengo County, Alabama. Shortly after the first call, [REDACTED] again contacted the Special Agent and advised that the woman at the Police Department could tell him nothing.

b7c
b7d

157-6-61-1047
ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

Shortly after contact with [REDACTED] again telephonically contacted the Special Agent at the Selma Resident Agency and advised him that the police did not want to arrest him but they only delivered a letter to him. Nevertheless, he felt they had "harassed" him.

He said he felt that all telephones in Demopolis were "tapped" and when they discovered he had called the FBI, they decided against arresting him.

This information was furnished to Departmental Attorney Terry Lenzner at Selma, Alabama, on September 4, 1965, and he requested no further investigation regarding this matter.

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.

To: SAC, Mobile (157-1013)

From: Director, FBI

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum and the original of the cover airtel dated 8-7-65 captioned as above which were received from your office.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum reports two completely separate racial incidents both of which appear to have been sufficiently serious to warrant advising the Bureau separately by teletype. These two racial incidents should be made the subject of separate letterhead memoranda suitable for dissemination.

The new letterhead memoranda should be submitted by return mail and should bear appropriate descriptive titles in accordance with instructions set forth on page 154h, Part III of the FBI Handbook. The use of general captions such as "Racial Situation, State of Alabama, Greensboro, Alabama" should be immediately discontinued by your office.

The letterhead memorandum setting forth the details of the burning of St. Pauls Baptist Church should bear an appropriately descriptive title and should include

[REDACTED] the action being taken by your office to follow the results of the investigation by local authorities.

Enclosures - 8

REC-13 157-6-61-1048

EX 105 SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 25
SEP 14 1965
COMM-FBI

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

SEP 20 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

19 SEP 15 1965

STATE OF ALABAMA
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA

The letterhead memorandum concerning the shooting incident should be completely independent of the church burning as they are apparently unrelated. This letterhead memorandum also should bear an appropriate descriptive title and should include the action being taken by your office to follow the results of investigation by local authorities.

NOTE:

Mobile submitted a LHM dated 9-7-65 under the above caption reporting that [REDACTED] received a call indicating the St. Paul's Baptist Church South of Greensboro was burned on the night of 9-3-65. [REDACTED] had reported the fire [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a shooting incident which had occurred approximately 5 miles North of Greensboro.

No further mention is made in the letterhead memorandum concerning the church burning. Since the church burning occurred South of Greensboro and the shooting incident occurred North of Greensboro it does not appear likely that these incidents are related. Mobile being instructed to submit separate letterhead memorandum.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1965
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
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
12:52 AM CST URGENT 9/11/65 LPB
TO DIRECTOR
FROM MOBILE (157-NEW)

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT T.V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL, EUFAULA, ALA., NINE TEN SIXTYFIVE. *RACIAL MATTER*

[REDACTED] EUFAULA, ALA., TELEPHONED THE MOBILE OFFICE AT TEN ZERO THREE PM NINE TEN SIXTYFIVE AND ADVISED THAT TWO NEGROES INJURED BY POLICE AND IN HOSPITAL AT EUFAULA, ALA., TONIGHT FOLLOWING INCIDENT AT FOOTBALL GAME AND OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS ARRESTED BY POLICE.

[REDACTED] EUFAULA, ALA., TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED RIOT ERUPTED UNEXPECTEDLY AT FOOTBALL GAME TONIGHT AT T.V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL, NEGRO SCHOOL, EUFAULA, ALA.

RUMORS HAD BEEN RECEIVED [REDACTED] THAT THERE MIGHT BE MINOR PROTEST AT GAME CONCERNING QUALITY OF EQUIPMENT FURNISHED NEGRO SCHOOL.

[REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE
55 SEP 20 1965
Advised 9/13/65

MR BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR EX 105

16 SEP 15 1965
157-6-61-1049

b7c

PAGE TWO

AT OUTSET FIVE OR SIX NEGROES WERE PICKETING ENTRANCE TO BALL FIELD. NEGRO PRINCIPAL, BRYANT FOSTER, TOOK SIGNS AWAY FROM PICKETERS. THEN ABOUT SEVENTYFIVE OR ONE HUNDRED NEGRO DEMONSTRATORS ARRIVED, ACCOMPANIED BY LARRY SCOTT BUTLER, WHITE MALE, SCOPE DIRECTOR FOR BARBOUR CO. AND SCOTT B. SMITH, JR., ^{STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE} SNCC FIELD WORKER. GROUP WAS BOISTEROUS AND DISORDERLY. FOSTER [REDACTED] AND MAYOR E.H. GRAVES, JR., ALL MADE UNSUCCESSFUL APPEALS TO QUIET DEMONSTRATORS. ONE UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO WOMAN IN CROWD PASSED OUT BUT NO POLICE OFFICER WAS NEAR HER. SHE WAS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL AND HER CONDITION NOT YET DETERMINED. THEN NEGRO DEMONSTRATORS WENT WILD AND THREW ROCKS, BRICKS AND BOTTLES INJURYING SOME OF POLICE OFFICERS. ALSO KNOCKED OUT SOME DOORS AND WINDOWS OF NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL. [REDACTED] STATED NO RIOTER WAS STRUCK BY ANY POLICE OFFICER ALTHOUGH POLICE HAD TO TUSSELL WITH ONE INTOXICATED AND DISORDERLY NEGRO TO GET HIM IN TO POLICE CAR. ALA

ONE AUXILIARY POLICE OFFICER THREW ABOUT TWO CANNISTERS OF TEAR GAS [REDACTED] AS CROWD WAS DISPERSING. ABOUT SEVEN RIOTERS ARRESTED INCLUDING [REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

b7c
b7d

7

PAGE THREE

[REDACTED] STATED CROWD IS NOW DISPERSED AND ORDER TEMPORARILY RESTORED.

b7c
b7D

BUREAU ATTENTION CALLED TO ^{LETTERHEAD MEMO} LHM OF NINE THREE SIXTYFIVE ENTITLED PARADES AND PROTEST DEMONSTRATION AT BARBOUR COUNTY COURTHOUSE, EUFAULA , ALA., EIGHT TWENTYEIGHT - THIRTY SIXTYFIVE, IN WHICH [REDACTED] DISCUSSED SHIFTING EMPHASIS TO OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN BARBOUR COUNTY, ALA.

b7c

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

END

WA BJH

FBI WASH DC

TU

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

3

5-119 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/11/65 ^{b7c}_{b7D}

[redacted] Eufaula, Alabama advised riot erupted at football game at Negro high school, Eufaula, Alabama evening of September 10, 1965. States Negroes protesting quality of equipment issued to team. Claims no rioters struck even though several policemen were injured by thrown objects. Auxiliary policeman used tear gas. Seven persons arrested. Negro leader, Eufaula, Alabama advised Mobile Office two Negroes injured by police and in hospital and other civil rights workers arrested. Mobile following.

Civil Rights Division of the Department being advised. *Winters*

[redacted] COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

b7c

Transmit the following to _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

PR
1
2
3

AS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1250)(RUC)
RE: [REDACTED]
RM - KLAN *RACIAL MATTERS*

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning subject [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mobile File 105-396, a potential bombing suspect in the Mobile Division.

Confidential sources referred to in attached LHM are as follows:

Source #1 is [REDACTED]
Source #2 is [REDACTED]
Source #3 is [REDACTED]

As noted in attached LHM, subject [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and the LHM is furnished the Bureau for appropriate dissemination to the Naval authorities.

ENCLOSURE

8 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1 - Mobile

1 cc detached by Klan Group Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 9-15-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

REC-68
157-6-61-1050
10 SEP 13 1965

EX-101

Approved: 53 SEP 20 1965

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

Per [REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

b7c

b2
b7D

b7c

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
September 9, 1965

[REDACTED]

SOCIAL SECURITY

On the dates indicated, the following confidential sources, each of whom has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning [REDACTED] as indicated below: *CA 11.*

DOB

[REDACTED] ALA.

A characterization of the ASRP is contained in the Appendix of this memorandum.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of the VAW and UKA are contained in the Appendix of this memorandum.

[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:
157-6-61-1050 eps 2,3,5

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

APPENDIX

ALABAMA STATES RIGHTS PARTY (ASRP)

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

[REDACTED]

(Source 1)

A characterization of UKA is attached.

b7D

[REDACTED]

(Source 2)

[REDACTED]

(Sources 1 and 3)

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA)

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

APPENDIX

RECEIVED
SEP 18 1965
FBI - MOBILE

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

URGENT 9/18/65

TO DIRECTOR
FROM MOBILE (157-NEW)

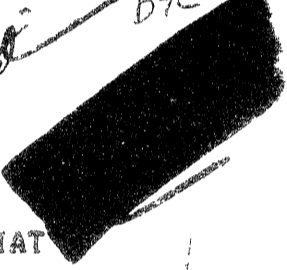
und

POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, PRICHARD, ALABAMA, SEPT. EIGHTEEN, SIXTYFIVE. RM.

RACIAL MATTERS

REMOTEL SEPT. SEVENTEEN LAST.

*Info thru a/c
this tel furnished to
Savannah District, CEO
9/18/65*


Bled
b7c


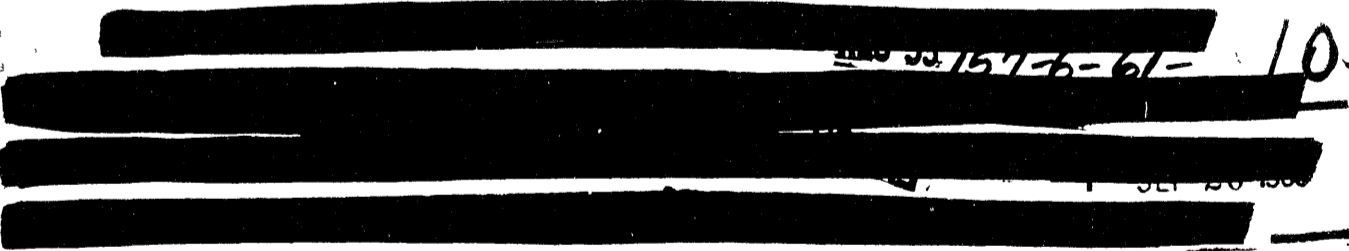
 ADVISES THAT

AT ELEVEN FIFTY ONE PM SEPT. SEVENTEEN LAST A SMALL PIECE OF A CONCRETE BLOCK WAS THROWN THROUGH A WINDOW OF SUMMERS BROTHERS GROCERY, WHITE OWNER, TWO SEVEN SEVEN FOUR ST. STEPHENS ROAD, IN PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO BULLS HEAD AREA. BLOCK STRUCK DISPLAY INSIDE STORE AND NO INJURIES.

*b7c
b7D*




 CLAIMS YOUNG NEGRO MALE OBSERVED RUNNING FROM AREA BUT THIS PERSON NOT LOCATED BY POLICE.



157-6-61-1051

END PAGE ONE

03 SEP 23 1965

b7c


PAGE TWO

AS OF TWO THIRTY AM, GENERAL AREA PRACTICALLY DESERTED WITH LESS THAN A DOZEN NEGROES OBSERVED.

AT APPROXIMATELY MIDNIGHT, A NEGRO MALE WAS STRUCK BY A CAR DRIVEN BY A WHITE ELECTRICIAN EMPLOYED BY THE CITY OF PRICHARD. PLACE OF ACCIDENT NOT IN IMMEDIATE AREA OF BULLS HEAD. NEGRO REPORTEDLY DIED. ABOVE MENTIONED IN VIEW OF POSSIBILITY INCIDENT MAY BE USED TO STIR UP UNREST AMONG NEGROES ALTHOUGH NO INDICATION OF THIS AS YET. NEGRO SAID TO HAVE POSSIBLY BEEN SUFFERING FROM EPILEPSY AND TO HAVE WALKED INTO PATHWAY OF CAR.

[REDACTED]

BASED ON INQUIRY UP TO THIS TIME THROUGH CONTACT WITH INFORMANTS, NEGRO LEADERS [REDACTED] NO INDICATION OF OUTSIDE INFLUENCE AMONG NEGROES NOR IS THERE ANY EVIDENCE OF SUBVERSIVE GROUPS BEING INVOLVED.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THREE THIRTY AM THAT A CITIZENS PATROL BY MEMBERS OF THE MOBILE COUNTY MOVEMENT HAD BEEN IN EFFECT ALL EVENING IN ORDER TO SPOT POTENTIAL SOURCES OF TROUBLE OR UNUSUAL GATHERINGS OF NEGRO YOUTH. [REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

b7c
b7d

PAGE THREE

ADVISED THAT CITY WAS QUIET AND THAT THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF
POTENTIAL TROUBLE AND THAT PERIODIC REPORTS WERE BEING MADE
TO HIM BY THE CITIZENS PATROL WHICH REPORTS WOULD BE FURNISHED
THE PRICHARD PD.

LIAISON BEING MAINTAINED [REDACTED] BUREAU WILL BE KEPT
ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

670

END

WA ..JXM

FBI WASH DC

TU

20 10 0 31 4 0

FBI
REC'D 10/16 10/16 AM

FBI

Date: 9/15/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1066)(P)

RE: PROTEST MARCH ON TUSKEGEE
METHODIST CHURCH, TUSKEGEE,
ALABAMA, 9/5/65
RM

RACIAL MATTERS

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau 9/2/65.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau eight copies of LHM captioned as above.

Copies of this LHM are being disseminated to intelligence agencies locally by the Mobile Office.

The Bureau will be advised of any future demonstrations.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
- 3 - Mobile (2 - 157-1066)
- (1 - 157-771)

(b)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

SEP 20 1965

Date Forw.....

How Forw..... *R-5*

By.....

Room 828 RB

REC-60

157-6-67-1052

10 SEP 16 1965

CO. WICK

EX-103

205 18 4 28 BH.E.

PROI

149
55 SEP 23 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
September 13, 1965

PROTEST MARCH ON TUSKEGEE
METHODIST CHURCH, TUSKEGEE,
ALABAMA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1964

[REDACTED] Tuskegee, Alabama, on September 9, 1965, informed that a group of four Negroes connected with the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL) continued protest demonstrations at the Tuskegee Methodist Church, Tuskegee, Alabama, on September 5, 1965. This group arrived at the church at 10:53 A. M. and left at 11:05 A. M., discontinuing the previous practice of remaining outside the church throughout the service. The group retired to an automobile parked across the street. At 11:07 A. M., Professor BEN-ZION WARDY, Department of Political Science, Tuskegee Institute, drove up in his automobile [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] All of the group left the church by 11:14 A. M. SIMEON SCHUTZ and WENDELL PARIS, known members of TIAL, were noted in this group.

[REDACTED] informed that there was not attempt to interfere with the protesting group and no other incident occurred.

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

ENCLOSURE

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 19 1965
TELETYPE

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

FBI MOBILE
8:54 AM 9-19-65 URGENT MMA
TO DIRECTOR
FROM MOBILE /157-NEW/

POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATION , PRICHARD, ALABAMA, 9-18-65 .RM

B/And b7c

RE MOTEL TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PRICHARD , ALA.,
ADVISED THERE IS UNDERCURRENT OF APPREHENSION OF NEGROES IN VICINITY.
NUMEROUS RUMORS OF THREATS OF DISTURBANCES. HE AND OTHER
LEADERS OF [REDACTED] WOULD CONTINUE
THEIR CITIZENS PATROL AND IN EVENT THEY OBSERVED ANY TROUBLE
SPOTS THEY WOULD NOTIFY PRICHARD PD. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT AT PRESENT

*b7c
b7d*

AREA IS QUIET. MOBILE CONTINUING CONTACTS WITH [REDACTED] 1965
BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. 25 13 10 20 AM 65

END
WA BMS
R 4 SEP 24 1965
FBI WASH DC

FBI
[REDACTED]

REC-157-6-61-1053
25 13 10 20 AM 65
ADVISED
9/19/65
b7c

FBI

Date: 9/21/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

SEP 21 1965

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-New)
SUBJECT: UNSUBS; BURNING OF ST. PAUL'S BAPTIST CHURCH ON HIGHWAY 69, SIX MILES SOUTH OF GREENSBORO, ALABAMA, NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1965 RACIAL MATTERS

Date Forw. _____
How Forw. R-5
By _____

Room 828 RB

2 returned to mobile by airtel 9/14/65

EM

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau, 9/14/65, submitting letterhead memo captioned "RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, GREENSBORO, ALABAMA," with subheading "Burning of St. Paul's Baptist Church South of Greensboro, and Shooting of Negro Home of _____ Night of 9/3/65." Re, also, Bureau airtel to Mobile, 9/14/65, captioned "RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, GREENSBORO, ALABAMA, RACIAL MATTERS."

Enclosed to the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum.

The information obtained from the persons shown in the attached letterhead memo was obtained by SA _____ telephonically.

It is noted that information concerning the burning of captioned church was furnished by teletype to the Bureau at the time that the burning occurred; however, contained in the teletype also was information that pertained to a shooting which occurred on Highway 25, about 15 miles north of Greensboro, Ala., wherein a Negro's house was shot into. Mobile submitted letterhead containing information relative

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

(5) _____ b7c

REC 1 157-6-61-1054

771
66 SEP 24 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ EX 105 M

10 SEP 20

2E
b7c SUB _____ ROD

MO 17 New

to both of these incidents; however, that information was contained in one letterhead and by referenced airtel the Bureau requested these incidents be reported in two separate letterheads, the general caption of "RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, GREENSBORO, ALABAMA" be eliminated, and that current information be developed relative to the status of the investigation.

For the above reason, there is a period of time elapsing between obtaining the first information on 9/3/65 and the supplemental current information on 9/16/65.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
September 16, 1965

Unknown Subjects; Burning of
*St. Paul's Baptist Church on
Highway 69, Six Miles South
of Greensboro, Alabama,
Night of September 3, 1965

On the night of September 3, 1965, at about 10:00
P.M., Central Standard Time, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Greensboro,
Alabama, advised that a Negro church, St. Paul's Baptist
Church, located south of Greensboro, Alabama, on the Demopolis
Highway, had burned about 9:30 P.M., Central Standard Time.
[REDACTED] stated that no civil rights meetings had been held at
this church but in his opinion, this was the "work of arsonists"
as Negroes had attempted to enroll at white schools in Hale
County on that day and were rejected.

Alabama, telephonically advised on the night of September 3,
1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] regarding the burning of a church south of
Greensboro, Alabama. [REDACTED]
Negro church, St. Paul's Baptist, located about six miles
south of Greensboro on Route 69, was burning and there appeared
to be a total loss. [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D


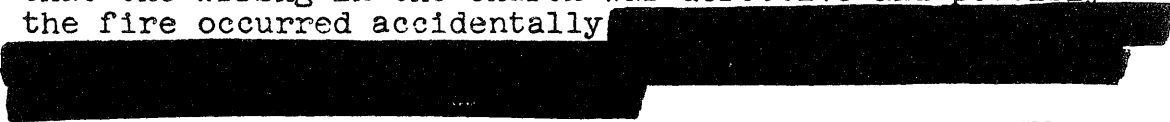
[REDACTED] the Negroes have developed information

ENCLOSURE

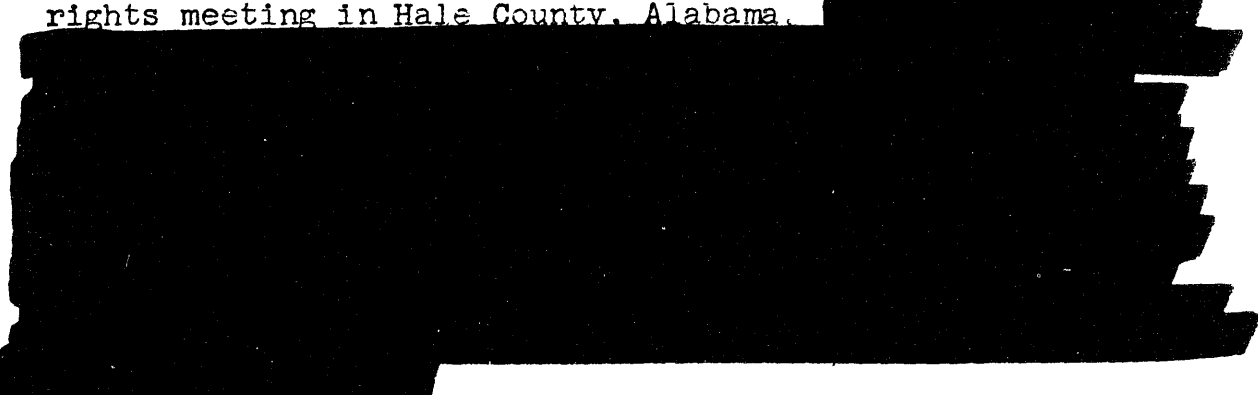
157-6-61-1054

Unknown Subjects; Burning of
St. Paul's Baptist Church

that the wiring in the church was defective and possibly
the fire occurred accidentally



this church had not been
utilized for any civil rights meetings and only a very few
of the members of this church had ever attended a civil
rights meeting in Hale County, Alabama.



b7c
b7d

On September 3, 1965 and September 16, 1965,
Departmental Attorney Charles Quaintance stated he did not
feel any further investigation in this matter was necessary
at this time.

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

Date 9/21/65

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
SEP 21 1965

Date Forw.....
How Forw..... R-5
By.....

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-New)
SUBJECT: UNSUBS; SHOOTING OF
HOME OF [REDACTED] ON
HIGHWAY 25, FIFTEEN MILES
NORTHEAST OF GREENSBORO, ALA.
NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

1 Room 828 RB
2 en

returned to
MO by airtel
9/14/65

EMC
H

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau, 9/17/65, submitting
letterhead memo captioned "RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA,
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA," with subheading "Burning of St. Paul's
Baptist Church South of Greensboro, and Shooting of Negro
home of [REDACTED] Night of 9/3/65." Re, also, Bureau
airtel to Mobile, 9/14/65, captioned "RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF ALABAMA, GREENSBORO, ALABAMA, RACIAL MATTERS."

Enclosed to the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead
memo.

The information obtained from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in the letterhead memo and contact with
Departmental Attorney CHARLES QUAINANCE was done by SA
[REDACTED] The agents who interviewed [REDACTED] were
SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED]

Concerning the lapse of time between the first
contact with [REDACTED] and the second contact on 9/16/65,
this was necessary in order to develop current information
regarding [REDACTED] the
shooting of [REDACTED]'s home.

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

REC-24 157-6-61-1055

69 SEP 28 1965 JWH
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

TO SEP [REDACTED]
SUB [REDACTED] TRG [REDACTED]

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Mobile 10/1/65

As noted, Mobile incorporated the information concerning the shooting in a letterhead transmitted to referenced Mobile airtel; however, referenced Bureau airtel desired [redacted]

[redacted] elimination of general caption of "RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA, GREENSBORO, ALABAMA," and separation of the shooting incident from the incident involving the burning of a church on same night of 9/3/65;



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
September 16, 1965

Unknown Subjects: Shooting of
Home of [redacted] on
Highway 25, Fifteen Miles
Northeast of Greensboro, Alabama
Night of September 3, 1965

b7c

[redacted]
Alabama, telephonically advised on the night of September 3,
1965, [redacted] of
the burning of a church south of Greensboro, Alabama.

[redacted]
shot at a car about fifteen miles north of Greensboro
on Highway 25. [redacted]

[redacted] Three "pumpkin shots"
had been shot into the home of [redacted] in turn had
moved his family into an adjoining building to his house
and the next vehicle that came down the road [redacted] fired on
it with "bird shot" from a shotgun. [redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted] Negro male, advised that about 8:30
P.M., Central Standard Time, on the night of September 3,
1965, a slug from a shotgun was fired into his home at [redacted]
[redacted] Greensboro, Alabama. Present at his residence at the
time of the shooting were [redacted] and
himself. [redacted] stated that he ran to the door after the
shot was fired and observed a car driving off. He had no
idea as to the description of this vehicle, the tag number,
or the race or the number of occupants of this car.

[redacted] said he believed that this same car then passed
his house within two or three minutes after the first shot
and fired twice on the second pass. No one was injured, but

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-1055

Unknown Subjects; Shooting
of Home of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that any pertinent developments relative to these matters would be furnished to the FBI.

The above matter relative to the shooting of [REDACTED] home was discussed with Departmental Attorney Charles Quaintance on the scene at Selma, Alabama, on September 3, 1965, and he stated he did not desire any further investigation in this matter, and in the event further investigation was necessary, he would request same by supplemental request.

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

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FBI

Date: 9/13/65

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.

Remytel, 9/3/65.

Copies of letterhead memorandum have been furnished to local intelligence agencies, U.S. Secret Service, Birmingham, and to the U.S. Attorney's Office, Birmingham.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD/

Date Forw. SEP 21 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [Redacted]

Room 828 RB
REC-49 157-6-61-1056
EX-100

18 SEP 17 1965

8- ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (157-804)(Encs 2)(RM)
- 1 - (Field Office)

(3)

SUB CONTROL
b7c

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

51 SEP 27 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mobile, Alabama
September 13, 1965

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

It has been previously reported that on September 2, 1965, [REDACTED] Birmingham, Alabama, contacted the Birmingham FBI Office and stated that he had just learned [REDACTED] that racial trouble might occur in the Birmingham area during the Labor Day weekend. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

157-6-61- 1056

ENCLOSURE

Date: 9/18/65

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

10/1
7
3
4

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-New)
SUBJECT: POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
PRICHARD, ALABAMA
9/18/65
RM

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. SEP 21 1965
How Forw. 7-5
By [Redacted]
Room 828 RB

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memo pertaining to above captioned matter.

[Redacted] on the night of 9/17 and early morning of 9/18/65.

SAs [Redacted] and [Redacted] observed during the pertinent period.

Confidential source is informant [Redacted]

Informants have been contacted and are making inquiry to develop the background of the situation.

Close liaison is being maintained with [Redacted]

Copies of this letterhead are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies and to U. S. Secret Service and U. S. Attorney, Mobile, Ala.

The Mobile Office is following this matter closely and will keep the Bureau momentarily advised of any developments.

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

SURE

EX 109

REC-18
157-6-61-1057

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
September 18, 1965

POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
PRICHARD, ALABAMA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1965

On September 17, 1965, [REDACTED]
Alabama, advised the Mobile Office of the FBI that
[REDACTED] that racial
trouble was brewing in the Prichard, Alabama, area, and
specifically in the section known as the Bull's Head area.
He stated that on the morning of September 17, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that "there is going to be some hell out here
tomorrow," speaking of racial agitation. The Bull's Head
area was described as beginning at about Prichard Lane in
Prichard, Alabama, and extending in the direction of Highway
45 to the viaduct.

[REDACTED] also advised that there has been
widely distributed a mimeograph legal size pamphlet entitled
*"Organizing in Groups, Negro Fellows Are Fighting Cruel White
People." Made available to agents of this office was a
copy of the pamphlet that had been distributed throughout
the Prichard area and which is set forth as follows:

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157-6-61-1057

ENCLOSURE

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

ORGANIZING IN GROUPS, NEGRO BROTHERS ARE ZELTING OUR WHITE BROTHERS

SHOUTING AND SCREAMING "NIGGER NIGGER" THAT WHITE BUTCHER OF SUMMERS BROTHERS GROCERY ON HIGHWAY 45 KICKED OUR NEGRO BAG BOY WORKING THERE.

EVERYBODY'S TALKING HOW THAT SAME WHITE SUMMERS BROTHERS BUTCHER WAS CURSING AND CALLING THE NICE COLORED LADY "NIGGER NIGGER"; HE IS A LOWDOWN DIRTY CRACKER DESERVING A GOOD BEATING ON HIGHWAY 45.

AT TONIGHT ON;

US COLORED MEN ARE USING ANY WAY POSSIBLE TO GET TER FOLLOWING NO-GOOD WHITE OPERATED BUSINESSES FROM AMONG US ON 45. THEY KEET ON RUNNING OVER OUR WOMEN AND SPYING ON US POOR COLORED PEOPLE FOR THEIR CRACKER BROTHERS DOWNTOWN:

TAYLORS SERVICE STATION	CITY FURNITURE	/AMERICAN SUPER MARKET
MCDONOUGH HARDWARE	IMPERIAL LAUNDRY/MOBYE PULLEY & MACHINES	
HOLAID CLEANERS	DRUG STORE (NEXT TO CARVER)	
LANDRUH SERVICE STATION	ANDERSONS GARAGE/TEXACO SERVICE STATION	
HONOLULU MARKET	AMERICAN SUPER MARKET/DOZIERS HOUSE	
LOYD RENDEZVOUS	ALLIS CHAMBERS	MOVERS
	TRACTER BUSINESS	

REMEMBER HOW OUR COLORED BROTHERS & SISTERS IN WATTS (LOS ANGELES) STRUCK BY NIGHT TO BURN-UP AND SHOOT-UP ALL WHITE BUSINESS AMONG THEM MISUSING THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN?

THESE SUFFERING COLORED PEOPLE USE HOMEMADE WEAPONS LIKE

1. GASOLINE FIRE BOMBS; MADE BY FILLING POP BOTTLES WITH GAS, WITH A RAG SOAKED IN OIL STUFFED TIGHTLY IN THE MOUTH OF THE BOTTLE. THEY WOULD LIGHT IT AND THROW IT AT ALL WHITE OWNED BUSINESSES AMONG THEM MISUSING THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
2. LYE OR ACID BOMBS WERE MADE BY INJECTING LYE OR ACID IN THE MOUTH END OF LIGHT BULBS. DO YOU KNOW DURING THE NIGHT SUCH WEAPONS THROWN FROM AND DARK PLACE ON HIGHWAY 45 WILL MAKE THE STREETS IMPASSIBLE FOR NEGRO HATING CRUEL WHITE POLICEMEN TO PATROL.
3. LONG NAILS DRIVEN THROUGH BOARDS AND TACKS WITH LARGE HEADS ARE GOOD TO SLOWDOWN OR STOP THE MOVEMENT OF WHITE CRACKERS CARS THAT PICK UP COLORED WOMEN ON HIGHWAY 45; PLACED ALL OVER STREET

JUST THINK, AIN'T YOU MAD **** JUST THINK, AIN'T YOU MAD

HOW THOSE TWO WHITE MEN AT LOYD RENDEZVOUS ON HIGHWAY 45 SHOT 6 TIME AT THOSE NICE TEENAGE GIRLS THE OTHER NIGHT. US COLORED BROTHERS MUST USE BOMBS, GUNS OR ANYTHING ELSE TO PROTECT OUR HELPLESS WOMEN FROM THESE SAVAGE WHITE PEOPLE.

OLE MAN SUMMERS DID BEATUP AND BRUISEUP BADLY THAT OTHER NICE NEGRO LADY SAYING "NIGGERS", NOTHING WILL BE DONE. HE SAID NIGGER CAN HURT HIM AND SAID NIGGERS WILL ALWAYS EAT HIS NECKBONES AND RICE WHILE HE WILL ALWAYS EAT STEAK.

BURNEDUP, SHOTUP OR BOYCOTTED, THESE WHITE PEOPLE GOTTA GO, AMEN.

ALL OVER PRICHARD AND TRINITY GARDEN;

MOST COLORED PEOPLE AIN'T GOT PAVED STREETS
MOST COLORED PEOPLE AIN'T GOT SEWAGE LINES
MOST COLORED PEOPLE AIN'T GOT STREET LIGHTS AND SIDE WALKS
MOST COLORED PEOPLE AIN'T GOT DECENT JOBS AND AIN'T MAKING ENOUGH
MOST COLORED PEOPLE AIN'T MAKING ENOUGH MONEY TO SUPPORT THEIR FA

THESE RULING WHITE BUSINESSMEN AND BOND MEN AND COUNCILMEN FORCE AS COLORED PEOPLE, WE LIVE WITH SNAKE-BREEDING DITCHES, LIVES WITH MESSY NASTY DIRTY STREETS, LIVE WITH HIGH UNSANITARY WEEDS AND BU

POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
PRICHARD, ALABAMA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1965

B. APPROX 1900

[REDACTED]

Some of the pamphlets were distributed by some Negro boys known as [REDACTED] boys, approximately 17 to 19 years of age.

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[REDACTED]

This information was on the same date furnished to [REDACTED] Intelligence Corps, Mobile; [REDACTED] U. S. Secret Service, Mobile; [REDACTED] Office of Special Investigations; [REDACTED] Alabama Highway Patrol, in charge of the Mobile District.

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[REDACTED]

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This information was also disseminated to local authorities. ALA

POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
PRICHARD, ALABAMA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1965

[REDACTED] no major incidents occurred.
However, at approximately 11:50 PM on September 17, 1965,
a small piece of concrete block was thrown through a
window of Summer's Brothers Grocery at 2774 St. Stephens
Road, Prichard, Alabama. The block struck a display
inside the store, but there were no injuries or extensive
damage. [REDACTED]

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.

6:01 PM CST 9/18/65 URGENT TLM
TO DIRECTOR
FROM MOBILE (157-NEW) 2 PAGES

POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, PRICHARD, ALABAMA, SEPTEMBER
EIGHTEEN, SIXTYFIVE; RACIAL MATTER RM.

[REDACTED] ALABAMA
ALA., ADVISED TODAY

[REDACTED] THAT RACIAL TROUBLE WAS BREWING
IN THE PRICHARD, ALA. AREA AND SPECIFICALLY IN WHAT IS KNOWN
AS THE BULLS HEAD SECTION OF THIS AREA, WHICH IS A HEAVILY NEGRO
POPULATED AREA, AND COMPRISES APPROXIMATELY A TWO BLOCK AREA.

[REDACTED] THAT QUOTE "THERE IS GOING TO BE SOME HELL
OUT HERE TOMORROW." UNQUOTE.

ALSO, THERE HAS BEEN WIDELY DISTRIBUTED NINEOGRAPHED LEGAL
PAGE PAMPHLET ENTITLED QUOTE "ORGANIZING IN GROUPS, NEGRO FELLOWS
ARE FIGHTING CRUEL WHITE PEOPLE." UNQUOTE. THIS PAMPHLET OPENLY
URGES NEGROES TO ATTACK WHITE PERSONS IN THEIR BUSINESSES AND

F 35
END PAGE ONE
57 SEP 20 1965

Jonathan Sutton
RD advised
9/18/65 [REDACTED]

EX-100
REC-64
157-6-61-1058
SEP 21 1965

[REDACTED] b7c

PAGE TWO

SPECIFICALLY NAMES SIXTEEN BUSINESSES OPERATED BY WHITE PERSONS
IN THE AREA. THE PAMPHLET URGES THE BURNING AND SHOOTING UP OF
WHITE BUSINESSES AND GIVES INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE MAKING OF
THREE TYPES OF WEAPONS, NAMELY GASOLINE FIRE BOMBS, LYE OR ACID
BOMBS AND NAILS DRIVEN INTO BOARDS.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
IT IS BEING DISTRIBUTED BY INDIVIDUALS RANGING FROM SEVENTEEN
TO TWENTYFIVE YEARS OF AGE

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
STATE AUTHORITIES, LOCAL MILITARY AGENCIES, SECRET SERVICE
U.S. ATTORNEY
AND USA ARE BEING ADVISED. INFORMANTS BEING CONTACTED. LIAISON
ESTABLISHED AND BEING MAINTAINED [REDACTED]

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

TU - DISCWL - (RP) X

26 11 2 30 PM '68
FBI
REC'D LETTERS DIV

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9-17-65 *do NE*

Attached information will be furnished to the Civil Rights Division and interested military intelligence agencies.

b7c

to Webpro *Key 115*

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Date: 9/16/65 Agency G-2 ONI OSI CAM

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Date Forw. SEP 21 1965

How Forw. R-5

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1324)(P)

By: Room 828 RB

RE: PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL
EUFULA, ALA., 9/10/65
CAM

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

ReMotel to Bureau 9/11/65.

There are enclosed herewith to Bureau 8 copies of Letterhead Memo describing events during and following captioned demonstration. The Mobile Division is maintaining liaison

to keep abreast of racial developments in that area. The Bureau will be advised of any future developments of significance.

Copies of LHM are being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Copies of this airtel and LHM are also being furnished to the Atlanta Office designated for its files on SNCC and SCOPE in view of the active participation of

in the racial activities in Eufaula.

Attention is called to Mobile LHM entitled "PARADES AND PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS AT BARBOUR COUNTY COURTHOUSE, EUFAULA, ALA., 8/28,30/65," which reported interviews with

It will be noted that civil rights activities in Eufaula under their direction have shifted from voter registration and at the moment

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-140) (1 - 157-SCOPE)
- 5 - Mobile (2 - 157-1324)
 - (1 - 44-757)
 - (1 - 157-707)
 - (1 - 157-55)

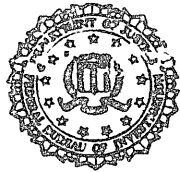
ENCLOSURE
REC 20
157-6-61-1059
SEP 20 1965
CC 10

SEP 30 1965

SU [redacted] POL

MO 257-1324

appear to be concentrated on protests against the public school system in Eufaula and more specifically on allegations that the Negro schools are not receiving their fair share of public monies and are being provided with inferior equipment.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
September 16, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MCCOO HIGH SCHOOL,
EUFULA, ALABAMA,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

[REDACTED] Eufaula, Alabama,
at 10:03 PM, September 10, 1965, telephonically advised the
Mobile FBI Office, Mobile, Alabama, of an incident occurring
that night during a football game at the T. V. McCoo High
School, all Negro school, Eufaula, Alabama. He informed
that Eufaula Police used tear gas to disperse a group of
Negroes after principal BRYANT FOSTER requested the police
to make [REDACTED] leave the game.
He informed that both of these individuals were in the
hospital at Eufaula, Alabama, and the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had been
arrested.

[REDACTED] Eufaula, Alabama,
on September 10, 1965, telephonically informed that a riot
had erupted unexpectedly at the football game at the T. V.
McCoo High School, Negro school, Eufaula, that night.
[REDACTED] had received
rumors that there might be a minor protest by Negroes at
this ball game relative to the quality of equipment furnished
to the Negro schools. No serious trouble was anticipated.

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

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PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL,
EUFAULA, ALABAMA,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

During the progress of the game at the T. V. McCoo High School, [REDACTED] observed five or six Negroes with picket signs at the entrance to the ball field. He called this to the attention of Principal BRYANT FOSTER, who took the signs away from the pickets and requested them to leave. Immediately after this and shortly after 8:30 PM, while the game was in progress, an estimated 75 to 100 Negroes arrived on foot and in a group lead by LARRY SCOTT BUTLER, white male, SCOPE Director for Barbour County, Alabama, and by SCOTT B. SMITH, JR., Negro male, field worker for SNCC. [REDACTED] stated that this group was boisterous and loud from the outset and gathered about the entrance to the football field where they sang, clapped and blocked the entrance. This occurred on the school grounds rather than on a public thoroughfare. Principal FOSTER [REDACTED] appealed to the group to quiet themselves and to leave, but were ignored.

[REDACTED] Mayor GRAVES appealed to the assembled group to disperse, but they refused. Thereupon Mayor GRAVES declared an unlawful assembly and again requested the demonstrators to leave, without success.

[REDACTED] At this point one young Negro girl, not identified but possibly [REDACTED] who was standing in the Negro group, well removed from any police officer, doubled up and appeared to pass out. An immediate cry arose that she had been struck by police officers and the crowd went wild, starting to throw rocks, bricks and bottles at the officers. A number of the officers were struck by these flying objects but sustained no substantial injuries. Flying objects also knocked out windows and doors of the T. V. McCoo High School. [REDACTED] informed that no demonstrator was struck by any police officer with the possible exception of one intoxicated Negro who engaged in a struggle with police officers attempting to arrest him. [REDACTED]

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL,
EUFAULA, ALABAMA,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

[REDACTED] could not identify this individual by name. He stated that a total of about seven demonstrators, including [REDACTED] were arrested at this time. After this the crowd began dispersing, continuing to throw objects at the officers. One auxiliary police officer, who had tear gas canisters in his automobile, threw about two canisters of tear gas toward the riot demonstrators [REDACTED]. This contributed to the dispersing of the crowd along with the removal of the leadership. [REDACTED] repeated that no brutality or unnecessary physical force was used by any police officer in handling this situation.

E. H. GRAVES, JR., Mayor of Eufaula, on September 13, 1965, informed that he was in attendance at the football game at the Eufaula High School on the night of September 10, 1965, when he became aware that something was wrong as he observed city police officers hurriedly departing. He left this game and learned of the disturbance at the T. V. McCoo High School. He proceeded there, arriving about 9:00 PM. On arrival he noted about 75 to 100 demonstrators clustered about the entrance to the stadium where a Negro football game was in progress, and which stadium is located adjacent to the high school building. In the group were LARRY SCOTT BUTLER, SCOPE Director for Barbour County, and SCOTT B. SMITH, JR., SNCC worker in Barbour County. The demonstrators were singing in loud voices, clapping their hands and blocking the entrance to the stadium. Upon being informed that they had refused to leave on the request of Principal BRYANT FOSTER [REDACTED] Mayor GRAVES announced to the demonstrators that they were holding an unlawful assembly and directed them to disperse. Various voices from the crowd stated that they were not going to leave and the crowd made no effort to leave the area. Thereupon, police officers arrested [REDACTED] who attempted to pull away from the officers, but were placed in a city police car without any serious resistance on their part and without the use of any force by the officers. They were taken to the police department. At this point a young girl in the crowd of demonstrators, last name believed to be [REDACTED] doubled up and started moaning. She alleged she had

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL,
EUFAULA, ALABAMA,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

struck by a police officer, although none were near her, naming one officer and then another, as the ones who had struck her. Mayor GRAVES stated that definitely she had not been struck by an officer. Police Commissioner WILLIAM BARR attempted to place this girl in his automobile to take her to the hospital, but the crowd would not let him do this. She was taken away in a car by some of the demonstrators. At this point a cry went up in the crowd that the girl had been struck by police and various members of the crowd started throwing rocks, bricks and bottles. None of the officers suffered any substantial injury and Mayor GRAVES knew of no one else who was struck by flying objects. Mayor GRAVES was struck on the back by some object. He identified the following other individuals who also were struck:

Police Commissioner WILLIAM BARR
Police Sergeant VAN PELHAM
Police Sergeant WILLIAM MANN
Officer DARNELL HATFIELD
Auxiliary Officer PETE McDANIEL
Auxiliary Officer DONALD GULLEGE

[REDACTED] Eufaula Negroes, were arrested for disorderly conduct. In addition, a Negro, whose name Mayor GRAVES could not recall, possibly [REDACTED] was arrested. This individual was intoxicated and refused to move his automobile which was blocking traffic, but did not appear to be one of the demonstrators. When he was placed under arrest upon refusal to move his car, he wrestled and struggled with the officers who were attempting to arrest him. GRAVES informed that if this individual were injured his injury was minor. However, he was taken to the County Hospital for examination. Mayor GRAVES informed that [REDACTED] who examined the young girl taken to the hospital, informed that she was faking her complaints of injury.

Following these arrests the police officers were able to move the crowd back from the entrance to the football field. It was darker in this area and the rock throwing increased in intensity. One of the auxiliary

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL,
EUFAULA, ALABAMA,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

police officers obtained a tear gas projectile which he threw toward the crowd of rioters. This aided in dispersing them.

Mayor GRAVES informed that during the missile throwing some of the demonstrators gained access to the school building and acquired coca-cola bottles which they threw. More than 100 windows were broken from the school building.

Mayor GRAVES exhibited the picket signs removed from pickets by Principal BRYANT FOSTER, prior to the arrival of Mayor GRAVES at the scene. These signs read as follows:

"Make a touchdown across the freedom line"

"Which side are you on. Don't Tom for Mr. Charlie, big boy"

"T. V. MC Coo needs new equipment. Not Uncle Toms"

"Second class men take second class hand outs. Don't be a second class man"

"The man down town who sent you to jail is laughing"

Mayor GRAVES expressed the view that these signs are the creation of [REDACTED] as previous reports indicate that [REDACTED] b7c

Mayor GRAVES informed that there has been no desegregation of public schools in Eufaula or in Barbour County, Alabama, although the school system published notices of their intention to accept transfer of Negro students to former white schools. No applications for transfer were received prior to the opening of school. With

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL,
EUFULA, ALABAMA,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

respect to complaints relative to equipment at the T. V. MC COO High School as compared with the Eufaula High School, the white school, Mayor GRAVES informed that these complaints are unfounded.

Mayor GRAVES informed that on Saturday, September 11, 1965, a small number of Negroes picketed in front of the Barbour County Courthouse and three or four were arrested when they sat down and laid down in front of the entrance to the courthouse. He stated that it is the position of the city of Eufaula that demonstrators will be permitted to demonstrate and to picket as long as they are orderly and do not obstruct traffic or block entrance to public buildings.

Mayor GRAVES further informed that on Monday morning, September 13, 1965, a number of Negroes were at the T. V. McCoo High School intercepting students coming to school and urging them to stay away. As a result an estimated 10% of the student enrollment was in school on that day. Various reports have been received by city officials of threatening tactics being used against parents of students enrolled at this school to prevent them from sending their children to school.

On the night of September 12, 1965, unidentified persons broke into the T. V. McCoo High School where they broke up furniture in the Home Economics Department and scattered school records in the principal's office and other rooms of the building. No estimate has been made as to the extent of damage to this building as the result of this vandalism.

^{AN} [REDACTED]
Eufaula, on September 13, 1965, informed that his [REDACTED] had reported to him that on the previous night unidentified Negroes had threatened to turn over her automobile if she tried to take her children to school. [REDACTED] came to work crying but stated she was afraid to swear out a warrant against these persons.

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PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL,
EUFULA, ALABAMA,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

ALTA
[REDACTED] Eufaula, on September 13, 1965, reported that on September 12, 1965, while she was walking to the home of her father, [REDACTED] Negro female, stopped her and tore her dress, accusing her of being responsible for the arrest of [REDACTED] at the T. V. McCoo School on the night of September 10, 1965. She also stated that one [REDACTED] (last name unknown) had made the statement to her on the night of September 12, 1965, that they would cut her tongue off if she did not join in the marching.

ALTA
ALAB
b7c
b7D

Mayor GRAVES informed that he had received anonymous threatening telephone calls, threatening injury to his son. Also reportedly BRYANT FOSTER, principal of the T. V. McCoo High School, had received anonymous calls threatening his life.

On the morning of September 13, 1965, Special Agent [REDACTED] Federal Bureau of Investigation, was at the Barbour County Courthouse, Eufaula, when a group of approximately 55 teen-age Negro children arrived at the courthouse, marching down the main street. The group assembled in front of the entrance to the courthouse, singing and clapping. They were met by Mayor E. H. GRAVES, JR., at 10:35 AM. The Mayor asked for quiet. When he could make himself heard he informed them that they constituted an unlawful assembly and urged them to leave the courthouse and return to school as court was in session and they were disturbing the peace.

b7c

At this point Circuit Judge JACK WALLACE came out of the courthouse and standing in front of the group informed them that he was holding court upstairs and that the noise of the demonstration prevented continuation of court. He requested that they return to school and informed them that they would be placed in jail if they did not go from the courthouse. He informed them they would have three minutes to leave after which he would direct that they be arrested for contempt of court. Mayor GRAVES again appealed to the group to return to school. One of the demonstrators,

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL,
EUFAULA, ALABAMA,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

B. APPROX 1948

NEURO
[REDACTED] age 17, made the statement "we are not going to school." He was placed under arrest by city police officers. The demonstrators then commenced drifting away, but some remained. Judge WALLACE appealed to them, pointing out that if the courts could not operate because of their disorderly conduct, they would lose the very rights they are demanding. At 10:42 AM all of the demonstrators but three young boys left, these three stating they would not leave. They were arrested by Sheriff WILLIAM J. ADAMS. *ALA*

11-1-65
2-1-67
These individuals, [REDACTED] were taken to the court room on the second floor where Judge WALLACE adjudged them in contempt of court and sentenced each to three days in the county jail and a \$50.00 fine.

Thereafter [REDACTED] was brought before Mayor E. H. GRAVES, JR. He agreed at the request of the Mayor to return to school and the charge against him was held pending with an agreement by the Mayor to drop the charge if he did return to school the following day and continue in school. *b7c*

At 4:03 PM, September 13, 1965, Eufaula Recorder's Court was convened with GORMAN HOUSTON acting as recorder. Mayor E. H. GRAVES, JR., ex officio recorder, had disqualified himself as judge and acted as prosecutor in presenting the city case against the individuals arrested at the T. V. McCoo High School on the night of September 10, 1965. Cases were called against [REDACTED]

Attorney SOLOMON SEAY of Montgomery, Alabama, was present as counsel for all defendants. Upon his motion the cases against these individuals were consolidated. His motion for continuance was denied. Upon notice that [REDACTED] was 15 years of age, the court ordered the case against him transferred to the Juvenile Court of Barbour County. Trial proceeded against the other defendants. Police officers testified as to the circumstances surrounding the arrest of the defendants. [REDACTED]

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
DEVELOPING INTO RIOT AT
T. V. MC COO HIGH SCHOOL,
EUFAULA, ALABAMA,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

testified in their own defense but [REDACTED] did not take the stand, and offered no defense. Mr. SEAY's motion for dismissal of charges was denied and the following sentences imposed:

[REDACTED] case continued on motion of the city, agreed to by defense counsel to permit further investigation concerning the reason for his presence at the T. V. McCoo High School.

[REDACTED] adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct and fined \$100.00.

[REDACTED] found guilty on three charges - failure to leave the scene of unlawful assembly after warning, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. Fined \$100.00 and six months in the city jail on each offense.

[REDACTED] found guilty on three charges - failure to leave scene of unlawful assembly after warning, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. Fined \$100.00 and sentenced to six months in city jail for each offense.

Appeal bonds to the Circuit Court of Barbour County, where cases would be tried de novo, fixed at \$300.00 in each case for each offense.

Following the hearing in Recorder's Court, Mayor E. H. GRAVES, JR., stated it would be the policy of the city to permit orderly demonstrations and protests, but the city would adopt a firm stand against any interference with children attending public schools in Eufaula, Alabama.

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:

9/15/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1243)(P)
 RE: RACIAL SITUATION
 STATE OF ALABAMA
 LINDEN, ALABAMA
 RM

Transmitted herewith are eight copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum subcaptioned "Information Concerning Arrest of Linden, Alabama, September 10, 1965."

The Agent who received the telephone call from [redacted] was SA [redacted] from [redacted] Ala., and Linden, Ala., on 9/14 was obtained telephonically by SA [redacted] and 15/65.

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

(5) ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2. ONI, OSI, CRD
SEP 21 1965

REC-41 157-6-61-1060

18 SEP 17 1965

Date Forw. _____
How Forw. R-5

By _____
Room 828 RB

SUB [redacted] ROL

66 SEP 24 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7c

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b7D

b7c

b7c



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
September 15, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
LINDEN, ALABAMA

Information Concerning Arrest of
[REDACTED]
Linden, Alabama,
September 10, 1965

b7c

On September 10, 1965, [REDACTED] who identi-
fied herself as being [REDACTED]
Georgia, telephonically advised the Mobile Office that [REDACTED]
Linden, Alabama, was arrested
on that date on vagrancy charges. According to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was arrested at the home where she lives in Demopolis,
Alabama.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

507/8
507/3

157-6-61-1060

ENCLOSURE

RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
LINDEN, ALABAMA

[REDACTED]

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: 9/20/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

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

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Handwritten: Encl 1/2

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information in Mobile airtel to the Bureau dated 9/2/65.

This memorandum is being disseminated locally to military intelligence agencies.

Efforts are continuing to develop additional racial informants.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, CR5

Date Forw. SEP 24 1965

How Forw. P-5

By [Redacted]

Handwritten: ENCLOSURE

Handwritten: REC-9 152-6-61-1061

SEP 28 1965

1 Bureau (Enclosures 8 EX-113)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

265 53 15 19 65 H.R.

SU CONTROL

Approved: [Signature] 69 SEP 30 1965
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
September 20, 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 sources of 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.

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS:

MOBILE, ALABAMA:

Public schools of Mobile County opened on September 8, 1965 with a total of thirty-nine Negroes approved to attend nine schools with white students. No incidents have been reported in connection with the opening of schools.

On September 13, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that when voter registration closed in Mobile at b7c b7D

ENCLOSURE

157-111-1A61

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

4:30 P.M. on September 13, 1965, there were about one hundred Negroes waiting in line, and he felt that the Board Of Registrars had not been registering persons fast enough. He said that a meeting of Negroes was being held that night, and some were urging that demonstrations and sit-ins be scheduled, if the Board Of Registrars does not speed up the registration process when registration is resumed on October 1, 1965.

On September 16, 1965 [REDACTED] advised that it had been decided that the Negroes would wait until after October 1, 1965 to see what the Board would do, and if the slowed up practices did continue, they would file suit in Federal Court. He prevailed upon the group to vote for court actions rather than for sit-ins and demonstrations, which he opposes.

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AT SELMA, ALABAMA:

The September 3, 1965 issue of The Mobile Register, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that United States District Judge DANIEL H. THOMAS, of Mobile, Alabama, fined Dallas County Sheriff JAMES G. CLARK, JR. \$1500.00 for Contempt Of Court, in driving some two hundred youthful demonstrators on a four-mile forced march on February 10, 1965. The basis for the fine was that Sheriff CLARK was in violation of an order of Judge THOMAS dated January 23, 1965 prohibiting interference with voter registration applicants and orderly voter registration demonstrations.

ALA

The September 11, 1965 issue of The Southern Courier, a weekly newspaper published in Atlanta, Georgia, reported that the fine against Sheriff CLARK had caused quite a stir in Selma, Alabama. Many white people came to CLARK's defense, and a "Defense For Law Enforcement Fund" was organized to raise the \$1500.00 to pay CLARK's fine.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

The September 11, 1965 issue of The Southern Courier also reported that local Negroes in Selma had called off a six months boycott of white-owned downtown stores as "an act of good faith".

[REDACTED] advised that thirty-two Negroes were scheduled to begin attending classes in Selma with white students in four different schools on September 3, 1965 under a desegregation plan voluntarily ordered by the County School Board. When the schools started on September 3, 1965, it was determined that only twenty-three Negro students showed up for three of the schools, and no incidents were reported in connection therewith. [REDACTED] reported that the racial situation in Selma remains calm at this time.

b7c
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AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA:

On August 27, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the school board had approved thirty-one Negroes to attend five different schools in Montgomery with white students, beginning with the opening of schools on September 7, 1965.

In connection with the opening of schools, no disturbances or disorders were reported.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/23/65

FROM: *dw/12* SAC, Mobile (157-1072)(P*)

SUBJECT: *0* RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
LOWNDES COUNTY, ALABAMA
RM

No demonstrations or other racial activities such as mass meetings, etc. have occurred in Lowndes County, Alabama, during the last month. There has been voter registration activity at Fort Deposit, Alabama, and an incident occurred wherein a white Episcopalian seminary student was killed and a white Catholic priest was wounded. This information has all been reported in separate files which were opened.

Inasmuch as racial activities have completely subsided in Lowndes County, the Mobile file in this matter is being placed in a pending inactive status and in the event renewed activities occur, the Mobile file will be reactivated and appropriate communication will be directed to the Bureau.

② - Bureau (RM)
2 - Mobile
[REDACTED]
(4)

H
b7c

REC-78: 157-6-61-1062

EX-117

SEP 28 1965

SEP 28 11 20 AM '65

SEP 30 1965 88

[REDACTED] b7c

FBI

Date: 9/24/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____

(Priority)

RACIAL MATTERS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1066) (P)
RE: PROTEST MARCH ON TUSKEGEE
METHODIST CHURCH, TUSKEGEE,
ALABAMA, 9/12/65
RM

ReMOairtel to Bureau 9/13/65.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau eight copies of LHM captioned as above.

Copies of LHM being disseminated to intelligence agencies locally by the Mobile Office.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any future demonstrations.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 3 - Mobile (2 - 157-1066)
- (1 - 157-771)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. SEP 27 1965

How Forw. 7-5

By _____

REC-61

157-6-61-1063-2

SEP 27 1965

EX-103

265 10 03 15 92

DOWN INJECT DI

OCT 4 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SUB

ROL

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b7c



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
September 24, 1965

Protest March on Tuskegee
Methodist Church, Tuskegee, Alabama,
September 12, 1965.

[REDACTED]
Tuskegee, Alabama, on September 16, 1965, informed that
testing of the Tuskegee Methodist Church, Tuskegee, Alabama,
has continued weekly by representatives of Tuskegee Institute
Advancement League (TIAL), although numbers participating
in attempts to enter this church have been diminishing. ALA

On Sunday morning, September 12, 1965, only [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] known members of TIAL, appeared at
the church. They tried to enter the church by the front door
and by the side door. Both doors were locked and they immedi-
ately left the premises. There was no disorder. b7C

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.

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-1063

FBI

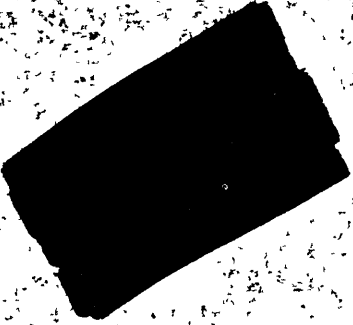
Date: 9/24/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

RACIAL MATTERS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1334)(P)
RE: POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
PRICHARD, ALABAMA
9/18/65
RM



b7c

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau, 9/18/65.

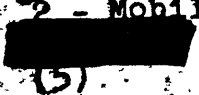
Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memorandum pertaining to above captioned matter.

Copies of this letterhead are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies and to U.S. Secret Service and U.S. Attorney, Mobile, Ala.

Mobile is following this matter closely and the Bureau will be kept advised of any further developments.

ENCLOSURE

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



REC-51 157-6-61-1064

Agency G-2. ONL OSL CND

16 SEP 27 1965

Date Forw. SEP 27 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [Redacted]



b7c

Approved: C.C. Wick
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____
Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
September 24, 1965

POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
PRICHARD, ALABAMA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1965

Previous letterhead memorandum has set forth possibility of racial demonstrations in Prichard, Alabama, beginning September 18, 1965.

Close liaison has been maintained with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Observations were made periodically since that time and there has been no incident or outbreak other than as previously reported. [REDACTED] advises that he believes the situation has quieted down and he does not anticipate any disturbances in the immediate future.

On September 22, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the situation in Prichard is currently calm and under control. He said no further inflammatory pamphlets or literature had been distributed in Prichard. He feels that [REDACTED] Prichard, Ala is the person responsible for preparing the previously referred to pamphlets. He said that [REDACTED]

B. APPROX
1936-1957

[REDACTED] said that this probably accounts for the fact that he has been taking part in distributing such literature. He said that [REDACTED] of Prichard had recently had [REDACTED] telling people not to shop with merchants on Highway 45, particularly Summer's Grocery, and telling them not to pay any attention to [REDACTED] alleging that he, [REDACTED] was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

b7c
b7D

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-1064

POTENTIAL RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS
PRICHARD, ALABAMA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1965

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] Prichard, ALA
and who has been active in civil rights work. She has
claimed to be connected with [REDACTED] but
she is not a member of his group and is considered by him
as a totally irresponsible individual.

Local authorities are cognizant of the activity and
identity of [REDACTED]

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

This confirms information furnished orally to Mr.
Jonathan Sutton of the Civil Rights Division on 9-18-65.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/28/65

for
5/2
AB/8

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (157-211) (RUC)

SUBJECT: *ROCKVILLE MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE PROPOSED TRIP FOR STUDENTS FROM SELMA, ALABAMA
RM

0 Racial matters -

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 6/9/65.

No information has been received to date by informants and sources to date concerning proposed tour of R.B.Hudson High School Choir, a Negro high school of Selma, Alabama, concerning a visit to San Diego, California.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Mobile (157-776)
- 1 - San Diego

u
[Redacted]
(5)

[Redacted] *b7c*

157-6-61-1065

REC-40 15 SEP 30 1965

EX-101

SU [Redacted] TROL *b7c*

F179

62 OCT 5 1965

4-528

157-6-61-1066
CHANGED TO
44-31134-2

NOV 23 1965

Ba. / C.S.H.

Q

FBI

Date: 10/5/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

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

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

*Hand
Exp*

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information in Mobile airtel to the Bureau 9/20/65.

This memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Efforts are continuing to develop additional racial informants.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, CR 5

Date Forw. OCT 11 1965

How Forw. TR-5

By [Redacted]

REC-9

157-6-61-

1067

10 OCT 8 1965

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)(RM)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

OCT 8 1965 SUB BOL

Approved 50 OCT 15 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
October 5, 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 sources of 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.

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Selma, Alabama.

The September 18, 1965, issue of the Mobile Press, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, reported that U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas ordered the names of 96 more Negroes added to the Dallas County voter rolls. These 96 had been rejected by the Board of Registrars prior to the arrival of federal examiners in Selma. Judge Thomas also denied Sheriff James G. Clark a new trial on his contempt of court citation on which Sheriff Clark had been fined \$1500.

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-1067

Possible Racial Violence
Mobile Division

The Mobile Register, daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, issue of September 23, 1965, reported that Sheriff Clark said he would appeal the contempt citation and \$1500 fine imposed by the U. S. District Court at Mobile.

At Mobile, Alabama.

On September 17, 1965, [redacted] advised that [redacted] trouble is brewing in nearby Prichard, Alabama, in the Negro section known as Bull's Head. He said that a pamphlet had been disseminated in that area urging Negroes not to trade with merchants on Highway 45, particularly Summers Brothers Grocery, and setting forth how to prepare gasoline fire bombs and lye or acid bombs.

[redacted]
Prichard, Ala.

[redacted]
the only incident occurring in Prichard following distribution of these pamphlets occurred on the night of September 17, 1965, when a young Negro male was observed to run from the area of Summers Brothers Grocery, immediately after a brick had been thrown through a window of the store. No injury occurred and no extensive damage resulted.

b7c
b7D

On September 23, 1965, [redacted] who resides in Prichard advised that the situation was then calm and peaceful in Prichard and the distribution of the inflammatory leaflets had stopped. He said [redacted]

AIA

[redacted] that one [redacted] is believed to be responsible for preparing these pamphlets, [redacted]

B. AF - 1x
1936-1937

AIA

He said [redacted] of Prichard had had [redacted] urging people not to shop on Highway 45, particularly at Summers Brothers Grocery, but had not resumed distribution of these leaflets. He said [redacted] claimed to be affiliated with [redacted]

[redacted] but he said she is definitely not

Possible Racial Violence
Mobile Division

a member of this group and is considered totally irresponsible by him.

On September 29, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had withdrawn complaints which had been filed with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare against the Mobile General Hospital and Providence Hospital in Mobile as both institutions have complied with Section 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He said the Mobile Infirmary has continued its policy of discrimination against Negroes.

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.

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:
157-6-61-1067X

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

FBI

Date: 10/19/65

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 MATTERS
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

65
25
40

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information in Mobile airtel to the Bureau, 10/5/65.

This memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Efforts are continuing to develop additional racial informants.

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

Date Forw. OCT 25 1965

How Forw. B-5

By: [Redacted]

1 racial mat
1 002

H

REC-11 157-6-61-1068

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)

1 - (Field Office) [Redacted]

(2)

ENCLOSURE

ST-113

OCT 22 1965

OCT 25 11 04

INTROD

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
October 19, 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 sources of 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.

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Selma, Alabama

The October 4, 1965, issue of the Mobile Register, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the trial of Reverend F. D. Reese, a local Negro leader, charged with five counts of embezzling civil rights funds, had been postponed until December, 1965, according to Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod. Reese had been indicted by a Special Grand Jury and charged with embezzling some \$1,850 in funds belonging to the Dallas County Voters League of which he is President.

Mobile, Alabama

The October 9, 1965, issue of the Mobile Beacon, a weekly newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the Mobile Infirmary had on September 28, 1965, promised full compliance with the spirit and letter of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It had been previously reported [redacted] that complaints had been lodged against [redacted]

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b7D

157-6-61-1068

ENCLOSURE

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

the Mobile Infirmary because of its policy of discrimination against Negroes.

The October 9, 1965, issue of the Mobile Beacon reported that civil rights leaders in Mobile were asking Negroes in Mobile County to register and vote in larger numbers, calling attention to the changes in registration provided by Federal law.

Ala.
B. APPROX 1933
The October 15, 1965, issue of the Mobile Press, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, reported that three white men had been arrested in Mobile after picking a fight with a Negro police officer, Henry Daffin, Vice Squad member. It was reported that the three men had stepped into the path of Daffin's automobile as he attempted to make a turn. One of the men put his fist through the car window and struck the officer in the mouth. The three men arrested were Ray Manning, age 27, Robert P. Greene, age 40, and Ernest Herton, age 32. All three were freed on bond and a hearing set in Municipal Court for October 20, 1965. *B. APPROX 1933*

The October 16, 1965, issue of the Mobile Beacon reported that the Mobile County Movement, a Negro organization, announced a citywide mass meeting to be held the night of October 18, 1965, at the Greater Ruth Chapel AME Church, Prichard, Alabama. It was stated that the heads of all civic leagues and organizations of Mobile County would participate.

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: 10/27/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

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

From: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Agency G-2, ONL OSL CRD

OCT 29 1965

Date Forw.....

How Forw..... R-5

By..... [Redacted]

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

REC-69

157-6-61-1069

13 OCT 29 1965

CONTROL

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

Approved: _____

Dwight

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1 cc Rpt. & HEW

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1 racial unit



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
October 27, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
DESEGREGATION OF HOSPITAL
FACILITIES AND STATE TRADE
SCHOOL

At Mobile, Alabama:

On August 18, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] made complaints to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare charging that local hospitals were not complying with provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He said that the Providence Hospital had complied with the Civil Rights Act and has five Negro doctors on its staff and appears to treat Negro patients without regard to race. He advised that the Mobile Infirmary was a different picture and it appears that the local doctors seemingly have agreed not to recommend their Negro patients for admittance to the Mobile Infirmary.

On September 22, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that the Mobile Infirmary was under investigation by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for failure to comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He said that it had been reported that the Mobile Infirmary had had only fifteen Negro patients since March 12, 1965, although they claim to be complying with Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

On September 22, 1965, [REDACTED] also advised that [REDACTED] had filed a complaint previously against the State Trade School at Mobile and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had representatives in Mobile who advised [REDACTED] funds for the trade school were being held up

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Racial Situation
Mobile, Alabama
Desegregation of Hospital Facilities, etc.

pending an investigation. He said he had ascertained that the trade school had, since the complaint was filed, accepted five Negro students and appear to be complying with the Federal law and accordingly, it was planned to write an official letter to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare withdrawing the complaint against the trade school. He said the complaints against the hospitals at Mobile had been withdrawn with the exception of the one against the Mobile Infirmary.

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: 10/26/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-~~1~~-61)

From: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. OCT 29 1965

How Forw. R-5

By: [Redacted]

ENCLOSURE

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

REC-69
ST-108

157-6-61-1070
OCT 29 1965

OCT 30 10 30 AM '65

CONTROL

Approved: [Signature] NOV 2 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
October 26, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
MOBILE COUNTY MOVEMENT
MASS MEETING 10/18/65

The October 16, 1965, issue of the Mobile Beacon, weekly newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the Mobile County Movement (MCM), a Negro organization in Mobile County, Alabama, had announced a county wide mass meeting scheduled to be held at the Greater Ruth Chapel AME Church, Rich Avenue, Prichard, Alabama, for 7:30 PM, October 18, 1965. It was stated that the meeting would include the heads of all civic leagues and organizations of Mobile County and would include speakers from Atlanta, Georgia, Selma and Camden, Alabama.

On October 20, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mobile, Alabama, advised that he had heard several weeks ago that the MCM was planning some type of mass meeting [REDACTED]

On October 22, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the mass meeting held on the night of October 18, 1965, [REDACTED] Prichard had been attended by about 200 people representing various groups of Mobile County. He said the theme of the meeting was the necessity for preserving law and order in Mobile County. He said there were no out of county speakers as it had been decided not to have any outsiders for the meeting.

[REDACTED] advised that all people in attendance at this meeting were in accord that they should recommend to the organizations with which they are affiliated and to their

ENCLOSURE

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Racial Situation
Mobile, Alabama
Mobile County Movement

friends and acquaintances that they should all work for continued harmony between the Negroes and whites of Mobile County.

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: 10/22/65

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1066)(C)
RE: PROTEST MARCHES ON TUSKEGEE
METHODIST CHURCH; TUSKEGEE,
ALABAMA
RM
Racial matters

Reference Mobile airtel to Bureau 9/24/65, re protest march on 9/12/65.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau eight copies of LHM captioned as above.

Copies of this LHM are being disseminated to intelligence agencies locally by the Mobile Office.

Inasmuch as protest marches against the Tuskegee Methodist Church have discontinued, no further communications will be submitted under this caption unless there is a resumption of this activity.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)(RM)
1 - Mobile

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

OCT 29 1965

Date Forw.

EX 110

How Forw.

REC-24

OCT 28 1965

CC - Wick

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

53 NOV 4 1965

ENCLOSURE

CONTROL

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
October 22, 1965

PROTEST MARCHES ON TUSKEGEE
METHODIST CHURCH TUSKEGEE
ALABAMA

[REDACTED] Tuskegee, Alabama, on October 14, 1965, advised that there have been no recent marches on the Tuskegee Methodist Church or further attempts by the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League to test this church. Both stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] dropout students from Tuskegee Institute, who were most prominent in the efforts of Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL) to desegregate the Tuskegee Methodist Church, have been re-admitted to Tuskegee Institute and have curtailed their demonstration activities.

Tuskegee, Alabama, on October 11, 1965, informed that [REDACTED] have returned to school at Tuskegee Institute and stated that the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League had been brought back on the campus as a campus organization under the control and supervision of the faculty. Although Tuskegee Institute does not take a position against civil rights demonstrations, [REDACTED] informed that the faculty disapproves affiliation by any campus organization with civil rights groups over which the Institute has no control. It also objects to students becoming involved in demonstration activities at such times and to a degree as it will interfere with the pursuit of education. He noted that a number of the active members of TIAL had been dropped from school because of poor scholarship and stated that [REDACTED] were re-admitted as probationary students with an agreement that they would apply themselves more zealously to their studies.

Alabama

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PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This report is loaned to you
by the FBI, and neither it nor
its contents are to be distributed
outside the agency to which loaned.

157-6-61-1071
ENCLOSURE

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

OCT 29 1965
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
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
1-55 PM CST URGENT 10-29-65 JEB
TO DIRECTOR
FROM MOBILE (44-NEW) 2P

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS, SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA,
BY SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE. (SCLC), GR. CIVIL RIGHTS

RACIAL MATTERS

ARREST OF SCLC AND STUDENT NON VIOLENT COORDINATING
WORKERS (SNCC), SELMA, ALA. OCT. TWENTY NINE, INSTANT.

RE ATLANTA RADIOGRAM TO BUREAU, OCT. TWENTY EIGHT, LAST,
CAPTIONED COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C. INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

[REDACTED]

REC-60 157-6-61-1072

NOV 2 1965

END PAGE ONE

60 NOV 5 1965

MR. BELMONT, FOR THE DIRECTOR

Frank D. ...
OCT 29 4 52 PM '65

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D-802EM

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b7D

b7c

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

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FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, A STRATEGY MEETING IS BEING HELD INSTANT DATE BEGINNING AT NOON AT BROWNS CHAPEL AME CHURCH, SELMA, ALA. ANDREW YOUNG, IN THE ABSENCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING IS THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR. HOSEA WILLIAMS, A DEMONSTRATION LEADER, HAS GIVEN A PUBLICITY RELEASE THAT HAYNEVILLE, ALA. HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS THE TARGET OF THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN AND THAT SELMA WAS THE QUOTE LOGICAL CHOICE UNQUOTE AS A STAGING AREA BECAUSE IT IS THE SITE OF SCLC, ALABAMA, HEADQUARTERS, AND ALONG WITH MONTGOMERY, THE NEAREST BIG TOWN FROM WHICH DEMONSTRATORS CAN COMMUTE TO HAYNEVILLE.

THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

WA .JXM *cc - Mr. Rosen*
FBI WASH DC

FBI

X

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

NOV 29 1965

TELETYPE

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

Blood

m. [unclear]

FBI MOBILE
7:12 PM CST 10/29/65 URGENT CCM
TO DIRECTOR, ATLANTA AND BIRMINGHAM
FROM MOBILE (44-1417) 2 PAGES

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS, SELMA AND MAYNEVILLE, ALA., BY SCLC.
CR.

REMOTEL TO BUREAU THIS DATE.

NEGRO STRATEGY MEETING HELD TEN TWENTYNINE, BROWN'S
CHAPEL, SELMA, ALA. COMMENCED TWELVE TWENTY P.M., CST,
TERMINATED FOUR P.M., CST. APPROXIMATE ATTENDANCE FIFTY
PERSONS.

[REDACTED] ADVISED MEETING WAS

FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXCHANGING IDEAS CONCERNING FUTURE
DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALA. [REDACTED] STATED DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD
BE STAGED IN THOSE ALA. CITIES WHERE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS
HAVE BEEN MURDERED. PURPOSE IS TO INFORM CONGRESS OF THEIR
DESIRE FOR ADDITIONAL FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO PROTECT CIVIL

157-61-1073

NOV 8 1965

END PAGE ONE

60 NOV 9 1965

Dunbar [unclear] 11/1/65

cc - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

PAGE TWO

RIGHTS WORKERS. FINALIZED PLANS WOULD BE RELEASED FROM SCLC,
ATLANTA, IN THE FUTURE.

CITY, COUNTY, STATE AND FBI OBSERVING. LOCAL AUTHORITIES
COGNIZANT. NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED. DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY
KENNETH FRANKLIN ON SCENE BEING ADVISED.

ATLANTA REQUESTED TO ALERT ESTABLISHED SOURCES AND
TO INSURE ALL INFORMATION FURNISHED THE BUREAU, MOBILE AND
BIRMINGHAM.

END

WA GMS

FBI WASH DC

AT RDB

FBI ATLANTA

BH HEP

FBI BIRMGHAM

TU ALL - DISC

00157 191

FBI

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/31/65

Civil Rights Division of the
Department being advised.



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 30 1965

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI MOBILE

8:15 PM CST 10/30/65 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE (157-NEW)

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	

Unknown Subjects

UNSUBS; ATTACK ON ALABAMA ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHMOND FLOWERS,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, ^{OCTOBER} TEN TWENTYNINE SIXTYFIVE. RM.

O RACIAL MATTERS *Racial Matters*

ACCORDING TO ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE MOBILE PRESS TODAY,

STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHMOND FLOWERS CONFIRMED HE WAS THE VICTIM OF A "HIT AND RUN ATTACK" APPARENTLY BY TWO ASSAILANTS AT A HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL GAME IN MONTGOMERY FRIDAY NIGHT OCTOBER TWENTYNINE LAST. FLOWERS IS QUOTED AS RELATING HE AND HIS BROTHER, DR. PAUL FLOWERS OF DOTHAN, ALA., HAD JUST LEFT THEIR SEATS AT THE GAME WHEN A YOUNG MAN DESCRIBED BY THE AG AS BEING ABOUT TWENTY TO TWENTYFIVE YEARS OLD, SUDDENLY CALLED HIM BY NAME AND REACHED OUT AS THOUGH TO SHAKE HANDS. FLOWERS SAID AS HE EXTENDED HIS OWN HAND THE MAN SUDDENLY GRASPED IT IN BOTH HIS, AND A SECOND MAN APPEARING SUDDENLY BESIDE HIM LASHED OUT WITH HIS FIST, CATCHING FLOWERS IN THE MOUTH. FLOWERS SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHO WAS INVOLVED IN THE ATTACK AND THE ILL EFFECTS WAS A SORE MOUTH AND LOOSE TEETH. HE IS QUOTED BY THE PRESS AS HAVING NOT REPORTED

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

Sub [Redacted] b7c

REC-13 157-6-61-1074
EX-101
NOV 3 1965

PAGE TWO

THE INCIDENT TO THE POLICE.

MOBILE OFFICE HAS NO INDEPENDENT DETAILS RE THIS INCIDENT
AND NO INQUIRY IS BEING MADE.

END

WA XMS

FBI WASH DC

Z

cc Sullivan

NOV 1 3 45 PM '62
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 31 1962

FBI

11-2-65

Airtel

REC-137-6-61-1074

To: SAC, Mobile

EX-101 From: Director, FBI

MS

UNSUBS; ATTACK ON ALABAMA ATTORNEY GENERAL
RICHMOND FLOWERS
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
10-29-65
RACIAL MATTERS

Reurtel 10-30-65.

By return mail submit pertinent details in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE:

The Mobile Office advised, by teletype 10-30-65, that Alabama Attorney General Richmond Flowers, while attending a high school football game in Montgomery on 10-29-65, was attacked by two individuals. One of these individuals reached out to shake the Attorney General's hand while the other hit Flowers in the mouth. Both individuals fled. Mobile did not advise that they were submitting a letterhead memorandum concerning this assault and they are being instructed to do so.

(4)

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

MAILED 4
NOV 2 1965
COMM-FBI

55 NOV 5 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36

F B I

Date: 11/1/65

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR AND SAC, ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-1417)(P)

RE: POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS
SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE ALABAMA
BY SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE (SCLC)
CR

RACIAL MATTERS

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. has given publicity to plans for massive demonstrations in Alabama and calling upon all civil rights and religious groups whose participants have been victimized by recent tragedies in the south. KING called upon these groups to join SCLC in planning massive action to focus national attention on miscarriages of justice which have been perpetrated in the deep south. The purpose of this massive action program is to seek passage of Federal legislation making it a Federal crime to brutalize, murder, and intimidate persons in pursuit of constitutional rights. It was stated that participating groups would be the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), National Council of Churches, Episcopal Society on Cultural and Racial Matters, and the Teamsters. ONEON ALA.

J
ALA.

Because of the recent acquittal of two defendants on State murder charges in the killing of a civil rights worker, the racial tension is high, particularly in Hayneville, Ala., which city has been designated as a target by Dr. KING. Each Office is being called upon to be alert to any publicity indicating the plans of any individuals or groups to proceed to Selma, Ala., to participate in these proposed demonstrations. Names of those participating should be checked through Office indices and all Offices should inform the Bureau, Birmingham and Mobile of results of such indices check.

- 3 - Bureau
- 5 - Each Field Office
- 3 - Mobile (2 - 44-1417)
(1 - 100-1681)

REC-17

157-6-61-1075

NOV 4 1965

NOV 10 1965

EX-10

b7c

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 1076 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FBI

Date: 11/5/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Agency G-2 ONI OSI CRD SS CRSIS

To: Director, FBI

Date Forw. NOV 9 1965

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

How Forw. R-5

By: [REDACTED] b7c

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

/Room 828 RB

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

gjt

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, supplementing information in Mobile airtel to the Bureau 10/19/65.

This memorandum is being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Efforts are continuing to develop additional racial informants.

ENCLOSURE

REC-40

157-6-61-1077

EX-117

16 NOV 9 1965

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)

1 - (Field Office)

(2)

[REDACTED]
SUBV. C. b7c

Approved: 55 NOV 12 1965
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
November 5, 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 sources of 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.

GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Selma, Alabama

On October 29, 1965, a strategy meeting called by Reverend Martin Luther King was held at the Brown's Chapel AME Church for the stated purpose of planning massive action to seek passage of Federal legislation making it a Federal crime to murder or intimidate persons in pursuit of their constitutional rights. Reports from this meeting reflected that it was decided that more demonstrations will be held in Dallas County and Hayneville, Alabama, among other places, but no details were worked out, apparently waiting further word from Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

157-6-61-1077
ENCLOSURE

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

[REDACTED]

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Montgomery, Alabama

An article appearing in the Mobile Press, a daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, issue of October 30, 1965, reported that State Attorney General Richmond Flowers had been the victim of a hit and run attack by two assailants at a high school football game in Montgomery, Alabama, the night of October 29, 1965.

The November 3, 1965, issue of the Mobile Press reported that the Alabama Court of Appeals had thrown out the 1963 conviction of civil rights leader Fred Shuttlesworth for parading without a permit in Birmingham, Alabama. The Court ruled that the right of free speech and free assembly included the right to go to and from assemblies and that no permit would be required for use of the sidewalks which are used in orderly fashion, where access of other pedestrians is not blocked and where uniform traffic regulations are obeyed.

Mobile, Alabama

On October 18, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that a new printed leaflet had been distributed in Prichard, Alabama, and that such pamphlet was similar to others previously distributed in the Negro section of Prichard. The pamphlet advocated demonstrations and boycotts against white merchants and favored massive action by Negro groups.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
MOBILE DIVISION

On October 22, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that a mass meeting was held the night of October 18, 1965, [REDACTED] Prichard, Alabama. There were about 200 present, including representatives of other Negro groups. The theme of the meeting was the necessity to preserve law and order in Mobile County. There were no outside speakers at this meeting and all the groups represented favored working for continued harmony between the Negroes and whites in Mobile County. [REDACTED] advised that there had been no further distribution of leaflets in Prichard since October 18, 1965.

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

8 8

FBI

Date: 11/5/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1396)
RE: RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE, ALABAMA
ORM

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, 55
Date Forw. NOV 9 1965
How Forw. R-5
By: [Redacted]

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead for dissemination containing information received from [Redacted]

The information contained in this letterhead concerning proposed demonstrations in the Mobile County area has been furnished to local police authorities and to the Sheriff's Office of Mobile County and the immediate adjacent counties.

Copies are not being furnished to the local intelligence agencies in view of the fact that the proposed demonstrations are in the planning stage and are contingent upon the reception which the appointed committees mentioned in the letterhead receive from local merchants in the Mobile County area.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Mobile

ENCLOSURE

REC-67

15 NOV 8 1965

EX-101

157-6-61-1078

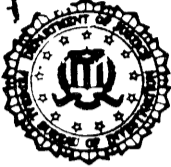
Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

WCA

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b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. MO 100-1396

Mobile, Alabama
November 5, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA
PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS
CITY OF MOBILE
BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1965

[REDACTED] advised on November 4, 1965.

[REDACTED] were under great pressure from the Negro communities in the Mobile area to protest in a dramatic fashion the fact that there has been little progress made by the Negro people in securing employment in responsible positions in the firms owned by local and national enterprises in the Mobile area. [REDACTED] said that of the Negroes employed in the Mobile County area by private business, less than 2% were employed in other than a menial and/or laborer category.

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] been under pressure by the Negro communities to attempt to remedy this situation and in this connection, he has been making frequent visits to local enterprises in an attempt to secure their voluntary compliance so that he can effectively stifle criticism not only of the business firms but also of his leadership in the civil rights movement.

[REDACTED] advised that after a consultation with other persons active [REDACTED] it was decided that should there be no voluntary compliance or should the local merchants not exhibit a more reasonable attitude toward the hiring of Negroes in responsible positions, [REDACTED] boycott on the first of December 1965 at all the stores in the Mobile County area. [REDACTED] said that it was contemplated that during the entire holiday season, Negroes would peaceably picket each of the shopping areas in the city carrying signs urging all Negroes not to purchase any item other than the

ENCLOSURE

157-661-1078

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Racial Situation
Mobile County, Alabama

the absolute necessities. [redacted] said that because of the large number of shopping areas involved, it would be necessary [redacted] to seek outside help and he added that should the boycott become necessary, [redacted] contact the leadership of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and ask for the help of that organization in furnishing sufficient number of personnel to carry out the planned picketing.

[redacted] advised that on Monday, November 8, 1965, a preliminary mass meeting would be held [redacted] Prichard, Alabama, where the situation would be discussed and where personnel would be chosen whose jobs it would be to visit a designated group of merchants in order to ascertain if they would cooperate and would give at least token compliance with the requests of the committee. [redacted] b7c b7D said that these visits would take place during the period November 9 through 15, 1965. He stated that based upon the results of these visits, another meeting would be held to have the visits discussed in details and then further plans would be made as to whether the proposed December boycott would be necessary or not. [redacted] said that in the event a "half-hearted" spirit was found among the merchants, he felt that it would be necessary for the Negro communities to stage a "meek" demonstration of 300 to 400 people around Thanksgiving Day in order to make a show of strength before the merchants. [redacted] advised that all picketing and/or demonstrating would be done peaceably and in compliance with the law.

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: 11/5/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1550)(C)
RE: UNSUBS;
ATTACK ON ALABAMA ATTORNEY
GENERAL RICHMOND FLOWERS,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
10/29/65
DRM.
(OO: Mobile)

McGowan
[Redacted]

b7c

ReBuairtel, 11/2/65.

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven
copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum.

M

3 - Bureau (Enc 8)
4 - Mobile

ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. NOV 9 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [Redacted]

REC-10
EX-101
NOV 8 1965
576-61-1079

[Redacted]

b7c

57 NOV 16 1965
Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
November 5, 1965

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
ATTACK ON ALABAMA ATTORNEY GENERAL
RICHMOND FLOWERS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
OCTOBER 29, 1965

According to an article appearing in the October 30, 1965, issue of the Mobile Press, daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, State Attorney General Richmond Flowers confirmed he was the victim of a "hit and run attack," apparently by two assailants, at a high school football game in Montgomery Friday night, October 29, 1965. Flowers is quoted as relating he and his brother, Dr. Paul Flowers of Dothan, Alabama, had just left their seats at the game when a young man, described by the Attorney General as being about 20 to 25 years old, suddenly called him by name and reached out as though to shake hands. Flowers said as he extended his own hand the man suddenly grasped it in both his, and a second man appearing suddenly beside him lashed out with his fist, catching Flowers in the mouth. Flowers said he did not know who was involved in the attack, and the ill effects was a sore mouth and loose teeth. He is quoted by the press as having not reported this incident to the police.

The Mobile Office of the FBI has no independent details regarding this incident and no inquiry is being made.

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.

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-1079

FBI

Date: 11/4/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-19804)

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

SUBJECT: CHANGED
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

Agency: G-2, ONL, OS, CRD

Date Forw. NOV 8 1965

How Forw. P-5

Arrest of Southern Christian Leadership
Conference and Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee Workers,
Selma, Alabama, 10/29/65

By _____ Title of this case is marked changed to designate
this letterhead memorandum for the appropriate file, which is
the racial situation file at Selma, as these arrests do not have
any connection with possible demonstrations at Hayneville,
Alabama.

Re Mobile teletype to the Bureau, 10/29/65, captioned
"POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS, SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA, BY
SCLC."

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are 8 copies of
a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the arrest

The information contained herein was obtained from the
sources listed in the letterhead memorandum by SA _____

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 1)
- 1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
- 3 - Mobile (2 - 157-367)(1 - 44-1417)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent NOV 12 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN 44-19804-61-

W. J. ...

11/4/65
65-33-32
65-33-53
b7c

b7c
b7d

b7c

b7c

70 NOV 1 1965

NOV 30 1965

NO 157-367

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being sent to Atlanta and Birmingham Offices because of their close proximity and because of the fact that the SCIC maintains their office in Atlanta.

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:

157-6-61-1080 encl.

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

FBI

Date: 11/9/65

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

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

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF ALABAMA
SELMA, ALABAMA

Arrest of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Workers, Selma, Alabama, 10/29/65

ReMOairtel to Bureau and accompanying letterhead memorandum dated 11/4/65.

Transmitted herewith is a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the arrest

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished Atlanta U.S. Attorney, Mobile, and Departmental Attorney at Selma, Ala.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs 4) (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Mobile

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY BANK

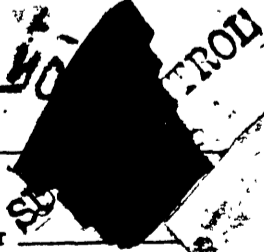
REC-78/57-6-81-1081

NOV 11 1965

NOV 19 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



Blitz

ENCLOSURE

EX-117

NO CONTROL

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

51 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:
157-6-61-1081 encl.

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

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

NOV 13 1965

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

1-59 PM CST URGENT 11/13/65 FLK

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE /44-1417/ 1P

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	

M. J. [unclear] Post

K.M.

[Redacted] b7c

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATION, SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC). CR.

APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YOUNG NEGROES
ASSEMBLE UNDER CHINABERRY TREE ON SOUTH PARK AVENUE
GREENVILLE, ALA., AT NOON TODAY. IMMEDIATELY STARTED
MARCHING TOWARD CENTER OF TOWN AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES WERE
PREPARING TO STOP MARCH PRIOR TO TIME IT REACHED DOWNTOWN
BUSINESS AREA. AS MARCH APPROACHED POLICE LINE NEGROES
STARTED THROWING BRICKS AND BOTTLES AT POLICE. ONE OFFICER
STRUCK ON LEG WITH BRICK AND IS PRESENTLY HOSPITALIZED WITH
BROKEN LEG.

FURTHER DETAILS BEING OBTAINED AND BUREAU ADVISED

END

WA...ELR

FBI WASH DC

NOV 13 1965

REC-19 157-6-61-1082

EF 112

[Redacted]

*Att. Frank Dunbarugh
CRD. Sent advised
5:20 PM. 11/13/65.*

[Redacted] b7c

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

NOV 17 1965

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MOBILE

7:50 PM CST 11/13/65 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE (44-1417)

Racial Matters

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS, SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA
BY SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC). CR.

6 NEGRO DEMONSTRATION GREENVILLE, ALABAMA ELEVEN THIRTEEN
SIXTYFIVE AT SIX TWENTY P.M. CST.

REMOTELS THIS DATE.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
AT SIX TWENTY P.M. CST THIS DATE APPROXIMATELY FORTY NEGRO
MARCHERS LED BY SAMUEL WELLS, SCLC REPRESENTATIVE, SAT DOWN AT
CORNER OF WALNUT STREET AND SOUTH PARK AVENUE. WELLS LED GROUP IN
SONGS AND GAVE SPEECH FAVORING PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO
PROTECT CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS. SIX GREENVILLE POLICE OFFICERS
OBSERVED DEMONSTRATION.

NO INCIDENTS. BUREAU AGENTS OBSERVING. DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY
CHARLES QUAINANCE BEING ADVISED.

END PAGE ONE
69 NOV 18 1965

NOV 15 1965

REC-41 157-6-61-1083
b7c

PAGE TWO

RE MOBILE TELETYPE TODAY AT FIVE FORTYTHREE P.M. CST,
SUBCAPTIONED "NEGRO DEMONSTRATION GREENVILLE, ALA., ELEVEN
THIRTEEN SIXTYFIVE WHICH RESULTED IN ROCK, BRICK AND BOTTLE
THROWING."

INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT NEGRO MARCHER ATTEMPTED TO ASSAULT
GREENVILLE CHIEF OF POLICE E. B. STAFFORD WITH KNIFE. NO INJURY
RESULTED. SUBJECT ARRESTED.

ALSO TWO NEGRO MALES ARRESTED BEARING LOADED SHOTGUN DURING
ABOVE REFERENCED DEMONSTRATION.

END

WA ELR

FBI WASH DC

TU -DISC

D

8 3

FBI

Date: 11/9/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-1547)(C)
SUBJECT: CHANGED
CROSS BURNING,
10/25-26/65,
AT RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]
SUNFLOWER, ALABAMA
RM

Blair

Racial Matters

Title is marked changed to show the correct date that the cross was burned at [REDACTED] residence as 10/25-26. Previous title reflected the cross was burned 10/24-25.

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memo concerning the above captioned matter. No further investigation is being conducted by the Mobile Division. Dissemination is made to local military intelligence agencies.

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

ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. NOV 15 1965

How Forw. P-5

By [REDACTED]

157-6-614-1094

EX-101

NOV 13 1965

NOV 13 5 56 PM '65

Approved: *[Signature]*
51 NOV 20 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ADOL



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
November 9, 1965

CROSS BURNING OCTOBER 25-26, 1965 AT RESIDENCE
OF [REDACTED] SUNFLOWER, ALABAMA

On November 2, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Sunflower, Alabama, who advised that a small cross had
been burned in front of his home the previous night.

[REDACTED] advised that the cross was crudely formed with
pieces of wood which were wrapped in corn sacks. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] estimated that the cross was about three feet high and was
stuck in a three-fourths pound lard can. [REDACTED] stated that he
found the cross in a public road just in front of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was of the opinion that the cross
burning might be the result of local teenagers, and he felt that
if it was an act performed by the Klan that they would have pre-
pared a larger cross and would have probably set it on fire at
a time when [REDACTED] would see it rather than when he was in bed.

[REDACTED] advised that to his knowledge there
has been no Klan activity in his County in recent years.

On November 3, 1965, [REDACTED] Sunflower, Alabama,
confirmed that the cross had been burned in front of his home.
The cross was actually burned after 10:30 P. M. o'clock October
25 and 6:30 A. M. o'clock on October 26, 1965. [REDACTED] stated
that he had no idea who might have burned the cross, except that
it might be as a result of his actions in connection with
desegregating a restaurant at McIntosh, Alabama the previous
Sunday. [REDACTED] stated that he has never received any threats
from anyone because of his civil rights activities, and stated
that the cross burning was not accompanied by any type of
threat.

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.

ENCLOSURE

157-6-61-1884

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 1085 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 13 1965

FBI MOBILE

TELETYPE

5:43 PM CST 11/13/65 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE (44-1417) 2 PAGES

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS, SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA
BY SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC). CR.

Racial Matters

NEGRO DEMONSTRATION GREENVILLE, ALABAMA ELEVEN THIRTEEN
SIXTYFIVE WHICH RESULTED IN ROCK, BRICK AND BOTTLE THROWING.

AT ELEVEN FORTY AM CST TODAY NEGROES BEGAN ASSEMBLING IN A
CHURCH LOCATED ON HARRISON STREET, GREENVILLE, ALA., AND KNOWN
AS THE HARRISON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

R.B. COTTONREADER, NEGRO MALE AND SAMUEL WELLS, NEGRO MALE,
BOTH AFFILIATED WITH SCLC AND BOTH FORMERLY ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS
ACTIVITIES IN DEMOPOLIS AND MARENGO COUNTY, ALA., WERE LEADERS
INVOLVED IN ACTIVITIES AT GREENVILLE TODAY.

SHORTLY AFTER ELEVEN FORTY AM CST A SMALL GROUP OF NEGRO
STUDENTS BEGAN MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS IN THE NEGRO SECTION
OF GREENVILLE. SUBSEQUENTLY THIS ACTIVITY ACCUMULATED A GROUP OF
APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED FIFTY NEGRO STUDENTS. THEY TURNED

REC-70 157-6-61-1086

EX-107

NOV 16 1965

END PAGE ONE

51 NOV 13 1965

Handwritten signatures and initials: m, Rose, R.H.

b7c [Redacted]

Handwritten symbol: §

b7c [Redacted]

211/11/1968
FBI
MAY 12 1 38 PM '68

PAGE TWO

TOWARD DOWNTOWN BUSINESS SECTION OF GREENVILLE ON SOUTH PARK AVENUE. MARCH STOPPED AT CORNER OF SOUTH PARK AVENUE AND PALMER STREET BY SEVEN GREENVILLE CITY POLICE AND TWO SHERIFF DEPUTIES. IMMEDIATELY WHEN CONFRONTED BY POLICE NEGROES THREW ROCKS, BRICKS AND BOTTLES AT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS RESULTING IN INJURY TO ONE POLICEMAN, WHICH WAS A BROKEN LEG.

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM [REDACTED] INDICATING THEY WILL ATTEMPT ANOTHER MARCH TODAY [REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]

BUREAU AGENTS ON SCENE TO OBSERVE AND PHOTOGRAPH.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER PERTINENT DETAILS.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY CHARLES QUAINANCE BEING ADVISED.

END

WA ACK AND HOLD

WA ELR

FBI WASH DC

YBR

FBI MOBILE

6:46 PM CST 11/13/65

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE (44-1417)

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

NOV 13 1965

TELETYPE

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

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS, SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA
BY SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC). CR.

0 Racial Matters

NEGRO DEMONSTRATION GREENVILLE, ALABAMA ELEVEN THIRTEEN
SIXTYFIVE AT FOUR TEN P.M. CST.

REMOTELS THIS DATE.

NEGROES MASSED AT HARRISON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH AND STARTED
MARCHING THROUGH NEGRO NEIGHBORHOOD GATHERING MARCHERS AT FOUR
TEN P.M. CST.

CONFRONTATION AT CITY ERECTED BARRICADE AT CORNER OF SOUTH
PARK AVENUE AND PALMER STREET AT FOUR FIFTY P.M.

APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED MARCHERS MET THIRTY STATE, COUNTY
AND CITY POLICE. MARCHERS TOLD TO DISPERSE BY CITY SOLICITOR,
ELIJA POOLE. NEGROES RETURNED TO CHURCH FOR STRATEGY MEETING.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROPOSED TOMORROW BY SCLC REPRESENTATIVES.

NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED.

BUREAU AGENTS OBSERVING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY BEING ADVISED.

EX-107 REC-70 157-6-61-1087

25 NOV 16 1965

END
WA ELR

FBI WASH DC
NOV 18 1965
DIS

cc - [redacted]

[redacted] b7c

FBI MOBILE

TELETYPE

513 PM EST URGENT

11/14/65

VFP

TO DIRECTOR & BIRMINGHAM

FROM MOBILE /44-1417/

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS, SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA
BY SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE /SCLC/ CR

Special Matters

NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS GREENVILLE, ALABAMA, ELEVEN FOURTEEN
SIXTYFIVE.

REMOTELS TO BUREAU ELEVEN THIRTEEN SIXTYFIVE.

NEGROES STARTED MARCHING THREE ZERO THREE PM FROM HARRISON
STREET BAPTIST CHURCH AND GATHERED MARCHERS UNTIL THREE EIGHTEEN
PM WHEN PARADE WAS LED TOWARD CENTER OF TOWN. APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY
NEGRO MARCHERS WERE MET AT CITY ERRECTED BARRACADE BY THIRTY CITY,
COUNTY, AND STATE POLICE. CITY SOLICITOR ELSHA POOLE EXPLAINED THAT
NO MARCH WOULD BE ALLOWED BECAUSE NO PARADE PERMIT HAD BEEN APPLIED
FOR. MARCHERS SAT DOWN AND REV. SAMUEL WELLS GAVE A BRIEF TALK
CONCERNING FEDERAL PROTECTION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS. ONE HUNDRED
NEGRO ONLOOKERS WITNESSED DEMONSTRATION. NO WHITE ONLOOKERS.

MARCHERS RETURNED TO CHURCH AND HELD MEETING FROM THREE THIRTY
PM TO FOUR THIRTY FIVE PM. REV. SAMUEL WELLS WHO IS SCLC LEADER
GAVE A TALK CONCERNING PROTECTION AND AFTERWARDS MADE ANNOUNCEMENT
TO EFFECT THAT NO MORE DEMONSTRATIONS UNTIL TOMMORROW THREE THIRTY
PM. WELLS STATED THAT DEMONSTRATIONS SCHEDULED FOR TOMMORROW
WILL BE WELL ORGANIZED.

NO INCIDENTS

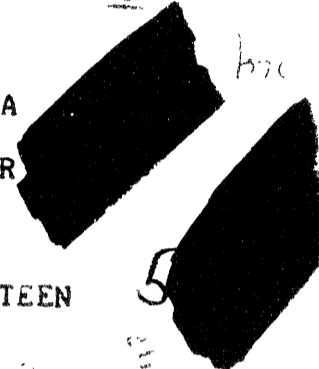
BUREAU AGENTS OBSERVING.

60 NOV 23 1965
ATTORNEY CHARLES QUAINANCE ON SCENE AT SELMA ALA
BEING ADVISED.

25 NOV 16 1965

ce-

b7c



Handwritten signature

Handwritten 'Fi'

EX 110 REC-13 157 6 1088

END

WA WHY IS BH ON CONF

SUP ADVISED TO SEND TEL TO BH ALSO U DONT HA THEM IN HEADING

SORRY CORR

ELR

FBI WASH DC

BH HEP

FBI BIRMGHAM

CORRECT IN ADDRESS SHOULD BE TO DIRCCTOR AND BIRMINGHAM

TU CL

E

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

NOV 12 1965

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

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

FBI MOBILE

9:06 PM EST 11/12/65 URGENT CCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MOBILE (44-1417) 2 PAGES

*FRANK Dunbar
CRD,
Advised - 11/12/65
Pd*

Racial Matters

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS, SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA BY
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC). CR.

DISTURBANCE AT NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL, GREENVILLE, ALABAMA, MORNING
OF NOVEMBER TWELVE, SIXTYFIVE.

Complaint

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ALA., REPORTED TODAY HE ATTENDED AN ASSEMBLY PROGRAM
AT THE NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL, GREENVILLE, ALA. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HE STATED WHILE THE ASSEMBLY WAS IN PROCESS OF
DISMISSING, A NEGRO MALE WHO WAS SEATED IN THE ASSEMBLY WITH
A WHITE MALE, JUMPED TO HIS FEET AND YELLED "WE WANT FREEDOM
NOW, THOSE PEOPLE WHO ARE SPEAKING TO YOU ARE TELLING LIES
AND WE NEED TO DEMONSTRATE." THIS INDIVIDUAL THEREAFTER
ATTEMPTED TO FORCE HIS WAY INTO THE BAND ROOM, WAS CONFRONTED
BY [REDACTED] AND HE SHOVED

[REDACTED] THEREAFTER STRUCK THIS NEGRO MALE WITH HIS

199
END PAGE ONE
6 9 NOV 22 1965

REC-68
EX-117

157-6-61-1089

25 NOV 16 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 173-11-6133

b7c
b7D

b7c

b7c

PAGE TWO

FIST. THE NEGRO MALE THEN ATTEMPTED TO FORCE HIS WAY INTO THE ROOM OF TEACHER [REDACTED] WHO RESISTED HIS ATTEMPTS TO ENTER THE ROOM AND HE GRABBED HER BY THE ARM AND PULLED HER. SHE IMMEDIATELY BROKE INTO TEARS AND ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN AID FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN GREENVILLE, ALA.; HOWEVER, LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES WERE RELUCTANT TO ANSWER THE CALL INASMUCH AS NEGROES ARE ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM AND THEY FELT THIS WAS SOME TYPE OF "TRAP".

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CLOSED THE SCHOOL AT NOON TODAY BECAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY THE NEGRO MALE. DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY CHARLES QUAINANCE, AT SELMA, BEING ADVISED.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END

WA OMS

J-KZRPDC

FBI WASH DC

MAR 15 10 13 AM '62

TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED

b7c

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FBI

Date 11/15/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-NEW) (C)
RE: [REDACTED]

CC TO: [REDACTED]
REQ. REC'D 12-18
JAN 2 1968

CROSS BURNING, FORT RUCKER, ALA.
11/11-12/65

RM
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and eight copies of LHM dated and captioned as above.

Copies are being designated to local intelligence agencies.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
1 - Mobile

(4)

E. G. WICK

Agency G-2, ONL, OSI, CHD

Date Forw. NOV 17 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [REDACTED]
1 and not
NP

57-6-61-1090

12 NOV 17 1965

Approved: 199 [Signature]
69 NOV 28 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 15, 1965

[REDACTED]

b7c

Cross Burning, Fort Rucker,
Alabama, November 11 - 12, 1965

On November 13, 1965, [REDACTED] Detachment "H," 3rd MP Group (CI), Fort Rucker, Alabama, advised that at approximately 7:00 p.m. on Friday, November 12, 1965, an approximate three-foot cross composed of wood and newspaper was burned in the yard of [REDACTED] Fort Rucker, Alabama. [REDACTED] stated that there are no racial problems or racial unrest at Fort Rucker and investigation as of that time had failed to develop any suspects.

He further brought out that [REDACTED] was not championing any cause and was not involved in any civil rights movement, and there was no apparent reason for any such cross burning at the residence of [REDACTED] and that it was believed this incident was the prank of teen-agers. [REDACTED] stated there was no ceremony involved at the time of the cross burning, and there are no writings or any other evidence indicating that the klan was involved in this activity. b7c

On November 15, 1965, [REDACTED] Supra, advised that investigation by the CI at Fort Rucker on Saturday, November 13, 1965, and Sunday, November 14, 1965, had determined that the above-described cross burning had been committed by the following white juveniles, all dependent sons of military personnel stationed at Fort Rucker:

[REDACTED]

Ala.

b7c

ENCLOSURE 157-6-61-1090

[REDACTED]
ET AL
Cross Burning,
Fort Rucker, Alabama

[REDACTED] stated that during interviews these individuals admitted that this cross burning was done as a lark, as they had observed some such activity on television, and it was in no manner involved in any racial unrest in the neighborhood community in Fort Rucker. These individuals also admitted burning a similar-type cross on a hill near this same neighborhood residence on Thursday night, November 11, 1965. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that administrative action is being considered against these teen-agers and/or their families by the Fort Rucker authorities. b7C

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