

NR 019 LA ENCODE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

8:20 PM NITEL 5-12-70 FHK/REF

MAY 12 1970

TO DIRECTOR

TELETYPE

FROM LOS ANGELES (100-73462) (P)

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Walters
- 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

REACTION TO PRESIDENT'S CAMBODIA STATEMENT STAR VIDEN - INLET

SUMMARY OF EVENTS ON VARIOUS CAMPUSES MAY TWELVE

--UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (USC)--

STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS USC OPPOSED TO DEMONSTRATIONS AND

CLOSING OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES ACROSS NATION FORMED "BLUE

BUTTON" ORGANIZATION ON USC CAMPUS. CIRCULATING BLUE BUTTONS, AND

NUMEROUS POSTERS AND LEAFLETS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED ON USC CAMPUS

WHICH STATE:

"A BLUE BUTTON MEANS AN OPEN CAMPUS. TIRED OF STRIKES AND

NOBST. WEAR A BLUE BUTTON. TIRED OF CLOSED AND/OR DISRUPTED

CLASSES? WEAR A BLUE BUTTON. TIRED OF HAVING RADICALS CONTROL

OUR CAMPUS LIFE? WEAR A BLUE BUTTON. IF YOU ARE HERE TO

LEARN, WEAR THE BLUE BUTTON OF AN OPEN CAMPUS! YOUR EDUCATION

DEPENDS ON IT!"

ALSO POSTED AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS ACROSS USC CAMPUS WERE

END PAGE ONE

15 MAY 20 1970

cc 2014
Admin deleted
58 JUN 2 1970
571

MAY 13 1 40 PM '70

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

PAGE TWO

LA 100-79462

CARTOONS OF LONG HAIR ED BEARDED YOUTH CARRYING PICKET SIGN READING, "BURNING THE CAMPUS CAUSES AIR POLLUTION."

SEVERAL TIMES DURING P.M. OF MAY ELEVEN LAST AND AGAIN MAY TWELVE INSTANT DOCUMENTARY FILM FEATURING ADDRESS BY FORMER WAR CORRESPONDENT DAVID SCHOENBRUN, TITLED, "NOW WE GOT IN AND HOW WE CAN GET OUT," CONCERNING VIETNAM WAR, HAS BEEN SHOWN.

USC PRESIDENT HAS GIVEN STUDENTS OPTIONS AS TO ATTEND CLASS AS USUAL, TAKE AN "INCOMPLETE", TAKE PRESENT GRADE, CLASSES REPORTED TO BE NEAR NORMAL ATTENDANCE.

AT TWELVE NOON THIS DATE, APPROXIMATELY FOUR HUNDRED USC STUDENTS MARCHED FROM USC CAMPUS TO LOS ANGELES CITY HALL AS AN ANTI WAR PROTEST AN ALLEGED FIFTY THOUSAND LETTERS ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON CARRIED BY STUDENTS AND DEPOSITED ON STEPS OF CITY HALL, LATER TAKEN TO POST OFFICE FOR MAILING, LETTERS ALLEGED TO BE FROM USC STUDENTS AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITY OBJECTING TO CAMBODIAN ACTIONS. MARCH ORDERLY, OBEYING ALL TRAFFIC SIGNALS, AND LED BY BANNER PROCLAIMING "FIFTY THOUSAND LETTERS FOR PEACE." MARCHERS REACHED CITY HALL THREE THIRTY PM AND CROWD OF SIX HUNDRED HEARD ANTI WAR SPEECHES FROM STUDENTS, POLITICAL PEACE CANDIDATES, AND LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCILMAN THOMAS BRADLEY. ENTERTAINER BOBBY DARIN ADDRESSED THE CROWD

END PAGE TWO

CMF

UNIP

PAGE THREE

LA 100-75462

STATING HE WAS STARTING A PROJECT CALLED "PHONE FOR PEACE," AND URGED THE CROWD TO PHONE THE WHITEHOUSE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND LEAVE A PEACE MESSAGE FOR THE PRESIDENT. DARIN EXPRESSED HOPE THAT A TIE UP IN THE WHITEHOUSE SWITCHBOARD WOULD CAUSE PRESIDENT TO TAKE NOTICE. CROWD DISPERSED AT FIVE PM AND GATHERING WAS WITHOUT INCIDENT. MONITORS PICKED UP ALL TRASH AND URGED PARTICIPANTS NOT TO LEAVE CARS OVERPARKED ON METERS.

DDP:AL
LA
PAGE
06
08 JUST

[REDACTED]

END PAGE THREE

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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these pages were outside the scope of your request

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-112228-26-247 pgs 4-9

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

F B I

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in _____

VIA AIRTEL

Proposed March From Selma To Montgomery, Ala 3/21/65

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-14831) (44-14106)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SELMA) (44-557) (56-45) (P)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION (Bufile 44-14831) (Mobile file 44-557)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION (Bufile 44-14106) (Mobile file 56-45)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-18-85 BY 866/AN/PA

1506-3/10/91 #293,957/345118

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

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

The source who provided information regarding the United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. (UK, KKK) and who [redacted] the Klan, was [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 5) (RM)
- 12 - Mobile (44-557) (2 - 56-45) (1 - 100-1472) (1 - 157-192)
- 1 - 100-232 (1 - 157-367) (1 - 44-1144) (1 - 44-439)
- 1 - 100-432 (1 - 62-756)

ENCLOSURE

69 APR 10 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-12891-764

2cc CAD
3-30-65
684-F
JWH/lch
100-ON-1051, C-0-17
100-2 INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

b7c
[redacted]
[redacted]

REC-6 144-24544-374
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 14 1965
MAR 29 1965

MC 44-587
MO 58-45

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

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

b7c

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

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
March 26, 1965

5P7 mac/asm
215167 cap 245118
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-18-85 BY b6 R/pw

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

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

2/15/75
1565-000/pdc
5/10/81
#293,955

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

AT SELMA, ALABAMA

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

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

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

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

44-28544-374
ENCLOSURE

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS
COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

James Orange, SNCC, also advised that this was the demonstrators' plan and Orange was observed in the vicinity of the Brown Chapel AME Church leading individuals into numerous cars as quickly as possible.

There was an incident at 2:08 p.m., CST, when a local resident was observed to strike a minister in the vicinity of Mayor Smitherman's home. This individual was taken into custody by the Selma Police Department and was identified to be one [REDACTED] white male, born [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED] Selma, Alabama. He was charged with assault and battery. The victim was one Reverend [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

As of 3 p.m., CST, Captain J. Wilson Baker advised he had taken into "protective custody" approximately 250 demonstrators. These individuals were loaded into buses and transferred to the City Hall for their own protection. No charges were placed on these persons and as of that time they were being held in the parking lot of the City Building under protective custody.

At 4:37 p.m., these demonstrators were filed into the City Courtroom, led by Captain J. Wilson Baker. Baker advised that these individuals were moved into the building for their own convenience and he desired to release them as soon as possible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

March 19, 1965; no numbers issued.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

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

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

At 9:24 a.m., CST, approximately 250 persons who had been held "in protective custody" on March 19, 1965, arrived at Brown Chapel AME Church. These people were held on March 19, 1965, for a short time by Public Safety Director J. Wilson Baker when they refused to leave the Negro Community Center, where they were being detained, after being instructed to do so.

A news source advised that a press conference would be held regarding the Selma-Montgomery March at 11 a.m. at the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama.

At 12:10 p.m., this news conference terminated. Shirley Mesher of the Western Region of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) at San Francisco, California, advised that the three hundred people that would march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, had not been selected as of this time. A meeting would be held, according to Mesher, at 1 p.m. on that date at the Brown Chapel AME Church to make this decision. Mesher also stated that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Reverend James Bevel; and Reverend Andrew Young, all of the SCLC staff, would hold a press conference at 5 p.m. on the night of March 20, 1965, and a final press conference would be held at 11 p.m. at the Brown Chapel AME Church.

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

DEMONSTRATORS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

Sunday,
March 21, 1965

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

Monday,
March 22, 1965

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

Tuesday,
March 23, 1965

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

Wednesday,
March 24, 1965

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

Thursday,
March 25, 1965

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

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

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

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

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

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

A news source advised that Gary Merrill, Hollywood actor, would be on the scene in Selma and would participate in the march on March 21, 1965. *10/1-8*
HIA

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

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

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

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

Samaritan Hospital at Selma, Alabama, revealed [REDACTED] to be a white male, age [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]. He is a student at [REDACTED]. He was treated at 9 p.m. and released. He advised that he was attacked about 8:15 p.m. and described his assailants as two white males.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

- "B. Second day-march approximately 11 miles stopping at a designated field with permission of the owner which already has been granted;
- "C. Third day-march approximately 17 miles stopping at a designated building and adjoining field with permission of owners which has already been granted;
- "D. Fourth day-march 8 miles to the western part of Montgomery stopping at an area tentatively selected and to be designated.
- "E. Fifth day-march from western part of Montgomery to the Capitol.
- "F. Large tents will be erected at the campsites by professionals. Meetings and song festivals may be held at campsites.

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

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

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

"7. The following supporting services will be provided:

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

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

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
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"9. A mass meeting will be held in front of the Alabama State Capitol on the day the marchers enter Montgomery. There will be a speakers' stand with loudspeakers in the street in front of the Capitol. The audience will be on the sidewalks and in the street in front of the Capitol as well as on the Capitol steps. The audience will be directed not to walk on the grass around the Capitol unless the state permits this. The formal program will be conducted between approximately 12 noon and 3:00 P.M.

"10. Following completion of the outdoor program:

"A. Not more than 20 persons will enter the Capitol Building, proceed to the Governor's office, seek an audience with the Governor and present a petition.

"B. Transportation away from the Capitol grounds will be provided by leaders of the march to various destinations including transportation terminals.

"11. The march will be orderly and peaceful and otherwise observe the highest standards of dignity and decorum."

On March 17, 1965, the U.S. District Court, Montgomery, Alabama, ordered and decreed that pending further notice of the Court, GEORGE C. WALLACE, as Governor of the State of Alabama; ALBERT J. LINGO, as Director of Public Safety for the State of Alabama; and JAMES G. CLARK, JR., as Sheriff of Dallas County, Alabama, and their successors in office, were restrained from arresting, harassing, threatening, or in any way interfering with the efforts to march or walk by the Plaintiffs and others who may join with them along U.S. Highway 80 from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama, or from otherwise obstructing, impeding, or interfering with the peaceful nonviolent efforts by the Plaintiffs in pretesting and demonstrating by assembling and by

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

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

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

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

65
70
Member of Southern Christian Leadership Conference

The march started at 12:46 p.m., CST, March 21, 1965, with approximately 2900 civil rights demonstrators participating at the origin. The march was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Reverend Douglas Reese; Reverend Ralph Abernathy, all of SCLC; John Robert Lewis, Chairman of SNCC; Reverend Richard Millard, Diocese Bishop of the California Episcopal Church; and Rabbi Abraham Hirsch of New York City. *H/A*

W.C.C.
Cager Lee, grandfather of Jimmy Lee Jackson, Negro male, who was shot in the civil rights demonstration at Marion, Alabama, February 18, 1965, was also observed in the front ranks of the march.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other vehicles were observed with Confederate flags.

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

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
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through the Selma Police Department as [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], Alabama. He was detained by the Selma Police Department. b7c

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
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camp site with the demonstrators.

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

At 8:47 a.m., March 22, 1965, this group took a "break" near the Southside High School on Highway 80 East.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the property owned by A. G. Gaston, a wealthy motel owner, Birmingham, Alabama.

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

It was learned from a news source that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., left the camp site early on the night of March 22, 1965, for a policy meeting in Selma, Alabama, at the home of Dr. Sullivan Jackson, 1416 Lapsley Street, Selma, Alabama. Dr. King left the Jackson home later on the evening of March 22, 1965, and spent the night at the camp site. He was scheduled to fly to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend a testimonial dinner and would return on March 24, 1965.

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

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

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

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

The Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Selma, advised that James Bevel was arrested at 7:35 a.m., March 23, 1965, by officers of the Alabama State Troopers. Bevel was estimated to be driving at a speed from ninety to one hundred miles per hour on Highway 80 East; the place of arrest was twelve miles east of Selma. Bevel was charged with reckless driving; taken to the Dallas County Courthouse, Selma, Alabama; and was allowed to sign a \$100 signature bond, at which time he was released. Trial was set for 10 a.m., March 25, 1965.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

former member of Ku Klux Klan
There was an incident noted at 10:05 p.m., when two white males, [redacted] and [redacted] were arrested near the Brown Chapel AME Church, charged with Disorderly Conduct. They were arrested by Captain Pyron, Selma Police Department. [redacted] and [redacted] made several remarks to police and military personnel and were immediately arrested. [redacted] upon interview stated he had dropped by the Brown Chapel AME Church on his way home merely out of curiosity. A sign on the front of his truck reading "Stand up for Wallace" caused a verbal exchange between himself and several Negroes standing in front of the church. [redacted] "lost

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

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

At 7:13 a.m., CST, March 24, 1965, Bureau Agents observing in the area of the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama, observed individuals in cars and buses leaving this vicinity en route to the march. Reverend Elder Greer, civil rights worker, advised that the activity in Montgomery and Selma, Alabama, would continue and he expected that approximately five thousand individuals would join the march from Selma, Alabama, during March 24, 1965, and March 25, 1965. Greer also stated that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was expected to join the march prior to noon March 24, 1965. He mentioned the civil rights workers planned to continue to build up this march and that mass meetings would be held in Selma, Alabama, until legislation was passed regarding the voter registration irregularities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The march terminated at 3:14 p.m. Plans for the night included a speech by Dr. Martin Luther King, singing, and entertainment by Bobby Darin, Dick Gregory, *A/2* Harry Belafonte, Peter, Paul and Mary, and others.

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

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

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AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

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

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

At 4:00 PM, March 19, 1965, 68 pickets, mostly Negroes, marched to the State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama, carrying signs. State Troopers at the Capitol refused to allow the pickets to walk on the sidewalks in front of the Capitol. The group marched completely around the block of the Capitol grounds led by Willie Ricks, Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, (SNCC).

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

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

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

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

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

Ala A confidential source, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that on the night of March 20, 1965, *membr* Bob Greel, Grand Dragon, State of Alabama, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, (United Klans), a characterization of which is attached hereto in the Appendix, have put out a call for klansmen in the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina to join a motorcade from Patterson Field, Montgomery, Alabama, to Selma, Alabama, to leave Montgomery at 2 p.m., March 21, 1965. According to this source, it was believed that the klansmen would not be armed and that the motorcade would disperse in Selma, Alabama, and the klansmen would take various routes home.

This same source advised that a meeting of the American States Rights Party was held on the night of March 20, 1965, at the Whitley Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama. States Rights Party Information Director, Jerry Dutton, spoke at the meeting and indicated "the white people of Alabama should not take this march lying down," referring to the Negro march of demonstrators from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. Dutton stated that according to plans, their march would leave Chester's Restaurant, Montgomery, County, Alabama, a meeting place for the National States Rights Party, a characterization of which is attached hereto in the Appendix, at 10:00 a.m. on March 21,

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1965, and urged the automobiles to gather at Chester's Restaurant to "see him off" to Selma but indicated he would travel alone. His intentions on reaching Selma were unknown.

~~Gerald Dutton~~

~~Albert Deshazo~~

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

At 10:30 AM, Colonel Al Lingo, Director, Alabama Department of Public Safety, advised that the proposed walk by Dutton and Deshazo was potentially extremely dangerous, and he intended to have State Troopers warn them against their walk and if they persisted, he would have them arrested on charge of "disobeying an officer".

At 11:05 AM, Bureau Agents observed Alabama State Troopers stop and thereafter arrest Dutton and Deshazo near Dannelly Field, Montgomery Municipal Airport, at a point four miles from the beginning of their walk. Colonel Lingo advised his men had warned Dutton and Deshazo to stop the walk, but they insisted they were going to walk on to Selma in spite of the warning.

They were arrested on the charge of "disobeying an officer."

Major W. L. Allen, Alabama Department of Public Safety, Montgomery, Alabama, advised that the following charges were placed against Gerald Dutton and Albert Deshazo:

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1. Defacing a Confederate Flag;
2. Wearing para-military uniform resembling that of storm trooper;
3. Walking on right side of highway where no side-walk provided;
4. Refusing to obey orders of an officer controlling traffic.

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

J. B. Stoner, an attorney from Atlanta, Georgia, who presents himself at racially incited areas, was present in the parade. The present plan, according to sources, was for the motorcade to disband in downtown Montgomery in the vicinity of the court square.

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

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

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

member of United Klans of America Ala

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

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

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

Five individuals left the Watts Street Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, 3:50 PM, March 22, 1965, en route to Luke's Store, Hutchison and Jackson Streets, Montgomery, Alabama, carrying posters to picket the store because one Luke Farmer, the proprietor, was reportedly a member of the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, mounted posse. They arrived at 4:05 PM. There was police coverage at the scene.

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

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

The group at Luke's Store dispersed voluntarily at 5:15 PM with no arrests made and no incidents occurring.

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

At 3:00 PM, March 23, 1965, twelve individuals carrying posters left the area of the Ben Moore Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama, and marched to the State Capitol Building, arriving at approximately 3:10 PM. The group was organized by Jessie Harrison, Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, who did not participate in the march. The group was met by State Troopers who denied them access to the sidewalk in front of the Capitol. Montgomery Police Department officers were also on the scene. The group formed in an oval in the street in front of the Capitol and commenced a picket march. Captain McGee, Montgomery Police Department, ordered the group to disperse. All but one marched away and walked over to the Alabama Department of Public Safety Building located near the Capitol, where they remained for a brief period of time. They then marched in the street completely around the Capitol block and voluntarily left the area at 3:30 PM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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U.S.
Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkinson,
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People; *U.S. Member of* James Farmer, Congress
of Racial Equality; John Lewis, Students
Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, *member of* John Robert
Whitney J. Young, National Urban League. *Lewis A.*
U.S. Member of

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

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

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

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

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