

FBI WASH DC

1035 PM DEFERRED 4-10-68 JWD

TO DIRECTOR

FROM JACKSON (157-9586)

MURKIN.

RE BUREAU TEL THIS P.M., REGARDING RICHARD ANTHONY BARRETT.

ON NIGHT OF APRIL FOUR, LAST, IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION WAS
INSTITUTED TO ACCOUNT FOR BARRETT'S WHEREABOUTS DURING
PERTINENT PERIOD. INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT BARRETT
WAS IN JACKSON AT NOON AND DURING AFTERNOON OF APRIL FOUR,
LAST. A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED BARRETT WAS AT HIS
RESIDENCE IN JACKSON AT APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FIFTEEN ON
APRIL FOUR, LAST, AND HAD BEEN IN JACKSON ALL DAY ON
APRIL FOUR, LAST. BARRETT ACTIVITIES CLOSELY FOLLOWED.

END

BGM

FEI WASH DC

@

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

157-9586-127

F B I

Date: 4/10/68

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: JACKSON (157-7106)

MURKIN.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE APRIL TEN, INSTANT, REGARDING
RICHARD ANTHONY BARRETT.

ON NIGHT OF APRIL FOUR, LAST, INVESTIGATION WAS
INSTITUTED TO ACCOUNT FOR BARRETT'S WHEREABOUTS DURING
PERTINENT PERIOD. INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT BARRETT
WAS IN JACKSON AT NOON AND DURING AFTERNOON OF APRIL FOUR,
LAST. A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED BARRETT WAS AT HIS
RESIDENCE IN JACKSON AT APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FIFTEEN ON
APRIL FOUR, LAST, AND HAD BEEN IN JACKSON ALL DAY ON
APRIL FOUR, LAST. END.

1 - Jackson (157-7106)

① - Jackson (157-9586) (MURKIN)

EMC:ccs

(2) *ccs*

Searched	
Serialized	<i>df</i>
Indexed	
Filed	<i>df</i>

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

157-9586-127



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
April 9, 1968

**DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI
AS EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.**

James Fowler, Identification Officer, West Point, Mississippi Police Department, advised on April 8, 1968 that a mob of 150-200 Negro youths from the 5th Street High School at West Point threw books and rocks at this high school after arriving for school on the morning of April 8, 1968. The mob then proceeded to downtown West Point breaking several windows en route. The group was confronted by three West Point Police Officers and two local Negro leaders who encouraged the youths to return to school. The two Negro leaders who spoke to the students were John Buffington and Reverend Murrow Lindsay. The group of youths split into two groups and began to leave the area. One small group hurled stones and bricks at an automobile occupied by several whites. The car was extensively damaged and one white male suffered facial cuts and abrasions from rocks thrown. Six Negro youths were arrested by the West Point Police Department and one of the youths had a gun in his possession; two Negro youths were arrested by the Clay County Sheriff's Office. These youths were arrested on disorderly conduct charges and the situation at West Point was quiet by 3:00 PM April 8, 1968. The Negro school never did open on April 8, 1968 and the situation is still tense. Local West Point officials and Negro leaders were meeting to prevent further disturbances. City, county, and Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP) units are standing by at West Point.

11 - Bureau
1 - USA, Jackson
1 - USA, Oxford
2 - MIGp, Jackson
1 - Secret Service, Jackson

157-9586-128
1 - Atlanta
1 - Memphis
3 - Jackson
(2 - 157-9587)
(1 - 157-9586)

TF/jdh
(21)

File
HEB
Ingram

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI
AS EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

Chief of Police Boyce Ferguson, Crystal Springs, Mississippi, advised that Negro students at Holtzclaw Memorial School (Negro) were threatening violence unless they were given a holiday upon their arrival at school on April 8, 1968. The principal of the school accordingly requested local police assistance. When Chief Ferguson arrived at the school he noted several students and a few adults, all Negroes, were urging students to stay away from school a week. School was subsequently dismissed to resume on April 10, 1968. Damage suffered to the school during the disturbances consisted of the spreading of lime throughout the halls and in some classrooms in the school. Negro students also broke windows in a county road grader as it passed the school. No arrests were made, however, the leader of the group of students causing the disturbances was determined to be Arcell Mitchell of Crystal Springs.

Colonel Whitney Stuart, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, advised that at approximately 1:30 PM April 8, 1968, two anonymous phone calls, reportedly made by Negro males were received by the Oxford Police Department, advising that a bomb had been placed in the student union grill on campus and it was set to go off at 2:00 PM, April 8, 1968. School officials closed the grill and a search was conducted for the bomb with negative results. The school was presented with a list of 13 demands from Negro students identifying themselves as the "black student union". School was dismissed at 4:00 PM, April 8, 1968 and was not to resume until April 16, 1968. Approximately seventy to eighty per cent of the student body had departed the campus by the early evening April 8, 1968.

One hundred sixty-five Mississippi National Guard troops are stationed at Oxford with orders to be ready to move within a seventy-five mile radius on a moment's notice.

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI
AS EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

The mayor and board of aldermen, Oxford, Mississippi, were presented a list of 13 demands from the Oxford and Lafayette County Improvement Committee.

H. W. Herring, Chief of Police, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, advised on April 8, 1968 that about fifteen hundred marchers, mostly Negro, under the leadership of Doctor C. E. Smith, Forrest County National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), President, and Reverend J. C. Killingsworth, Chairman, Forrest County Action Committee, marched to the Hattiesburg City Hall and County Courthouse, beginning at 12:00 noon on this date. Memorial services were held at various stops along the way, however, no incidents occurred and no arrests were made. Doctor Smith held a meeting at the St. James Methodist Church in Hattiesburg following the march, at which time Negroes present were encouraged to remain calm and orderly in all their activities.

Billy Noble, Sheriff, Madison County, Mississippi, advised April 8, 1968 that one hundred thirteen Negro high school students from Madison, Mississippi marched from Rosa Scott High School in Madison to Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, beginning at 10:00 AM, April 8, 1968. The marchers traveled along Old Highway 51 and on one occasion a Madison County Deputy Sheriff directed the marchers to insure they remain off of the highway. Several of the marchers then began cursing and swearing and the deputy then advised them that any further profanity directed towards him could result in arrest. One Negro female, Lois Gracy, age 18, was subsequently arrested on a charge of using profanity.

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI
AS EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

Sheriff Noble continued that a group of about two hundred Negro students marched from Velma Jackson High School near Camden, Mississippi to a church near the main section of Camden. No arrests were made and no incidents were reported.

M. B. Pierce, Chief of Detectives, Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, advised April 8, 1968 that five additional Negro youths were arrested during the early morning hours of this date in connection with looting of various establishments damaged extensively April 4, 1968. The youths were charged with burglary and bonds were set at \$5,000.

Pierce reported that in excess of twelve thousand Negro students in the vicinity of Jackson did not show up for school on April 8, 1968. Jackson Police Department units are continuing to barricade main sections near Jackson State College as precautionary measures during hours of darkness.

J. B. Hines, Major, Jackson Detective Bureau, advised that no incidents were reported in Jackson as of 12:00 midnight, April 8, 1968.

W. C. Burnley, Chief of Police, Greenville, Mississippi, advised that one hundred fifty Negroes led by several local Negro ministers, marched to the county courthouse in Greenville in an orderly manner, beginning at 11:15 AM, April 8, 1968. The march terminated at 1:00 PM that day and no incidents or arrests occurred. The march was led by Reverend J. A. Young of Mound Bayou, Mississippi and Reverend J. F. Redman and Reverend E. D. Scott of Greenville, all Negro males.

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI
AS EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

Burnley said on the late evening of April 7, 1968, Eddie Charles Brown, Jr., Negro male, born [redacted] at New Orleans, Louisiana, was arrested on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. Brown was arrested near a scene where racial problems arose in Greenville during which Negro youths broke windows and threw rocks and bricks. Brown was released on \$100 bond. He is presently the director of a Ford Foundation Project in Greenville entitled Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE). Brown is the brother of H. Rap Brown, Chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Marion Choate, Deputy Sheriff, Quitman County, Mississippi, advised thirty-two Negro adults conducted a silent march from 11:00 - 11:30 AM on April 8, 1968 at Marks, Mississippi. No incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

Charles Marx, Administrative Assistant, MHSP, advised several groups of Negro youths roamed the streets of the Negro section of Cleveland, Mississippi on the morning of April 8, 1968 shouting and singing. At 2:00 PM same date an old vacant house was set afire by one small group of Negro youths. The disturbance subsided thereafter, and no injuries were suffered and no arrests were made.

Charles Marx advised thirty Negroes, mostly youths, began a march at 1:00 PM, April 8, 1968 at Shelby, Mississippi. The march terminated when the group was confronted by Negro policemen who inquired as to whether a parade permit had been obtained by the group's leaders and a negative response was received.

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI
AS EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

Charles Marx, MHSP, advised forty Negroes marched four - five blocks in Sunflower, Mississippi at 11:45 AM, April 8, 1968. The group was led by John Philips, Negro male, allegedly from Chicago, Illinois. No arrests were made and no incidents were reported.

Leroy Allen, Chief of Police, Carthage, Mississippi, advised one hundred Negroes marched around the town square in Carthage at 3:00 PM on April 8, 1968. No incident occurred and no arrests were made.

Martin Mc Neer, Chief of Police, Lexington, Mississippi, advised seven hundred fifty Negroes held a meeting in the Lexington Courthouse from 11:00 AM to 12:45 PM on April 8, 1968. Several prominent Negro ministers and Negro leaders in the area addressed the group urging all present to keep calm, control youths and maintain a non-violent stance. No incidents were reported and no arrests were made. One of the speakers was Robert George Clark, Negro male, Mississippi House of Representatives member.

Champ Terney, Attorney for the Drew, Mississippi School Board, advised that Jimmy Langdon, Principal of the Negro high school in Drew has received several anonymous threatening phone calls cautioning him against opening school on April 9, 1968. The Board of Trustees desired the school should be opened since the school is under a court order to desegregate and the board thought closing the school would possibly violate the court order. Terney indicated that the anonymous calls received by the school were received from Negro callers. Local law enforcement officers in Drew, Mississippi were advised of the above information.

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI
AS EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

Charles Marx, Administrative Assistant, MHSP, advised that the MHSP and Mississippi National Guard continue to have detachments on standby alert in assembly areas throughout the State of Mississippi. He said information has been received that marches are planned for April 9, 1968 at Ruleville, Mississippi, Indianola, Mississippi and Pascagoula, Mississippi. Additionally, numerous church services and memorial services are to be held throughout the state.

Carsie A. Hall, President, Jackson Chapter, NAACP, Jackson, Mississippi, advised on April 8, 1968 that five chartered bus loads of Negroes from Mississippi, total approximately two hundred persons would depart for Atlanta, Georgia on the evening of April 8, 1968 to attend the funeral of Martin Luther King, Jr., scheduled for 10:30 AM, April 9, 1968 at Atlanta.

Hall said two buses would depart from Jackson and one each from Canton, Belzoni and Tougaloo, Mississippi. The buses will depart at 9:00 PM, April 8, 1968, arrive Atlanta on the early morning of April 9, 1968 and depart Atlanta about 7:00 PM, April 9, 1968 after attending King's funeral functions there.

William Rist, Military Intelligence Group, Jackson, Mississippi, advised he determined from contact with Charles Glorioso, Trailways Bus Terminal Dispatcher, Jackson, that the bus leaving from Canton, Mississippi was chartered to Willie Galloway of Canton, Mississippi; Everett Renegar, Greyhound Bus Terminal, Jackson, advised that the following individuals had rented Greyhound buses to depart Jackson or other areas as indicated on the evening of April 8, 1968:

Carsie Hall, two Greyhound
buses to depart from Masonic
Temple, Jackson, at 9:00 PM.

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI
AS EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

Leroy Johnson, one Greyhound
Bus to depart from Tougaloo,
Mississippi at 9:00 PM.

Rudolph Shields, one Greyhound
Bus to depart from Belzoni,
Mississippi at 9:00 PM.

Carsie A. Hall, on April 8, 1968 advised that he would not be going to Atlanta himself, however, the vice-president of the Jackson Chapter of the NAACP, would be going in his place. He said this individual is Percy Chatman, Negro male. Hall said there would be thirty-eight traveling on each of the buses rented.

Robert George Clark, Negro male; member, Mississippi House of Representatives, advised on April 8, 1968 that he would fly to Atlanta on the next morning to attend King's funeral. He said he anticipates that Charles Evers, Negro male, Mississippi NAACP Field Director, will also attend King's funeral as will many other Negro Mississippi leaders. Clark estimates that one thousand Negroes from Mississippi will be traveling to Atlanta by various means for King's funeral.

Appropriate local, state, and Federal authorities were advised of the above information as it was received.

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

F B I

Date: 4/9/68

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, JACKSON(157-9587) (P)

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI
AS EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
RM

Re Jackson airtel and tels to Bureau,
Atlanta, and Memphis 4/8/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and
10 copies of LHM in captioned matter; information copy of
LHM enclosed for Atlanta and Memphis.

One copy of LHM forwarded USA, Jackson; USA,
Oxford; Secret Service, Jackson and two copies forwarded
MIGp, Jackson.

Jackson continuing to follow developments in
this matter and the Bureau and interested offices will be
kept advised.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
- 1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1) (Info)
- 1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (Info)
- ③ - Jackson
 - (2 - 157-9587)
 - ① - 157-9586)

TF/jdh
(8)

jdh

157-9586-129

Searched	_____
Serialized	_____
Indexed	_____
Filed	_____

Ingram

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



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-9587

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Jackson, Mississippi
April 8, 1968

NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN
MISSISSIPPI AS EXPRESSION
OF SYMPATHY OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

Charles Marx, Administrative Assistant, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, advised on April 6, 1968 that at 10:30 a.m. on this date, a group of students assembled on the campus square at Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi. Subsequently, a group of 247 students left the campus and marched to downtown Holly Springs where a prayer service in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr., was held. The group returned to the campus at 11:10 a.m. and dispersed. No incidents were reported and no arrests occurred.

Rust college is a private, co-educational Negro school with 500 students located in northern Mississippi.

Mayor Hank Gantz, Belzoni, Mississippi, advised on April 6, 1968, that approximately 360 Negroes participated in a memorial service for King at 1:00 p.m. April 6, 1968 after marching from a local church to the Humphreys County Courthouse and then returning. Mayor Gantz said he participated in the march with a speech sympathetic to King and his efforts prior to his death. Mayor Gantz said the group disbanded without a disturbance and no arrests were made.

- 11 - Bureau
- 1 - Atlanta (Info)
- 1 - Memphis (Info)
- 1 - USA, Jackson
- 1 - USA, Oxford

TF/brh

(21)

- 1 - Secret Service, Jackson

- 2 - MIGp, Jackson

- ③ - Jackson (2 - 157-9587)

- (1) - 157-9586

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157-9586-130

NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN
MISSISSIPPI AS EXPRESSION
OF SYMPATHY OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

He advised the master of ceremonies for the memorial was Rudolph Arthur Shields, Negro male, assisted by Willie Hazlewood, President, Belzoni National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Chapter.

F. O. Burrow, Chief of Police, Oxford, Mississippi, advised on April 6, 1968 that at 2:10 p.m. on this date, a group of Negroes, numbering about 22, left the Central High School vicinity in Oxford, Mississippi and conducted an orderly sympathetic type demonstration march to the city square. The group returned to the school area and dispersed about 3:00 p.m.

Chief Burrow said about 325 persons assembled at the Burns Negro Methodist Church at Oxford, Mississippi between 7:30 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on April 6, 1968. About 25 members of the group were white college age students and several white ministers were also present. One Moses Kincaid, Negro male, Black Power advocate, urged a three day boycott of schools, business and employments by the Negroes. These proposals met with stiff opposition from other members of the group, particularly the proposal not to report for work. There were no incidents regarding this meeting and no arrests were made.

Charles Snodgrass, administrative assistant, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, advised on April 6, 1968, that Mississippi Governor John Bell Williams had requested that liquor stores be closed in selected counties in Mississippi. Snodgrass said indications were that many liquor stores were closed in several northern Mississippi counties. Snodgrass said Charles Evers, Negro male, Field Director of

NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN
MISSISSIPPI AS EXPRESSION
OF SYMPATHY OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, (NAACP), has during April 4 and 5, 1968, been visiting Negro areas in Jackson cautioning Negroes not to riot or cause disturbances, but rather to stay at home.

M. B. Pierce, Chief of Detectives, Jackson Police Department, advised no major incidents occurred in Jackson on the evening of April 6, 1968. He said three business establishments were broken into by isolated groups with a minimal amount of looting. Four Negro males were arrested and charged with burglary regarding these break ins. He said another Negro was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon and another for failure to obey an officer when he did not drop a brick at the officer's command. No injuries were reported on this evening in connection with any disturbances in Jackson.

Appropriate local, state and Federal authorities were advised of the above information as it was received.

F. O. Burrow, Chief of Police, Oxford, Mississippi, advised April 7, 1968, that at 2:00 p.m. on that date 75 Negroes assembled on the Courthouse lawn in Oxford, Mississippi. Robert Burke, Negro minister from Oxford, gave a sermon to the assembly. At about 2:30 p.m. some University of Mississippi white students began gathering in the vicinity of the Negroes. They were dispersed by the local police. Jerry A. Doolittle, editor of The Mississippian, a University of Mississippi newspaper, was taking photographs and did not leave the scene when requested to. He was detained by officers, however, released shortly thereafter with no charges being placed against him. The Negroes terminated their

NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN
MISSISSIPPI AS EXPRESSION
OF SYMPATHY OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

activities at 3:00 p.m. on this date and no other incidents occurred.

Luther R. Patton, Sheriff, Harrison County, Mississippi, advised on April 7, 1968, that at 8:30 p.m. on this date, 3,500 individuals gathered at the Biloxi Municipal Stadium for a memorial service for King. Speakers included the Rev. Phillip J. McLoone, white pastor of Our Mother of Mercy Church, Pass Christian, Mississippi; Mayor R. B. Meadows, Jr., of Gulfport; Rev. John M. Aregood, President, Gulf Coast Council on Human Relations; Dr. Gilbert R. Mason, President, Biloxi branch of the NAACP and Dr. Felix H. Dunn, local NAACP leader. There were no incidents, however, the ceremony was covered by law enforcement officers from local, county and state departments.

Charles Marx, Administrative Assistant, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, advised there was a march in Ripley, Mississippi, which consisted of 18 Negroes. The marchers marched from a local store and walked a distance of six blocks to the town square and returned. No incidents were reported and no arrests were made. On the evening of April 7, 1968, a female who stated her name was Mrs. White telephonically contacted the Jackson Office and advised she has many Negro friends. She said she had heard talk going around that the main downtown section of Jackson was going to be burned on the evening of this date. She terminated the conversation when asked for further identifying data.

Charles Marx, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, advised his office had received a number of similar calls and on each occasion the caller remained anonymous.

NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN
MISSISSIPPI AS EXPRESSION
OF SYMPATHY OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

M. B. Pierce, Chief of Detectives, Jackson, Mississippi Police Department, was advised of the above information.

On April 8, 1968, Chief Pierce, Jackson, Mississippi Police Department, advised that the city of Jackson was quiet except for minor incidents occurring the evening of April 7, 1968. He said students at Jackson State College were released for the Easter holidays on the afternoon of April 7, 1968. He said units of the police department continue to barricade the ends of the street running through the Jackson State College campus every evening.

William Rist, Military Intelligence Group, Jackson, advised April 8, 1968, that effective on this date, there will be 200 National Guard troops in Jackson, 150 in Oxford, and 150 in Gulfport.

Mayor Layton Patterson, Sunflower, Mississippi, advised on April 7, 1968, that he had given permission to a group of Negroes to march in Sunflower on April 8, 1968. He said that they were to march from a local church to the United States Post Office and back. While at the post office, they will sing songs and say prayers.

William J. Jackson, Negro male, Gautier, Mississippi, telephonically advised the Jackson Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, on April 7, 1968, that he is the chairman of the Direct Action Committee and will attempt to organize a march in Pascagoula on April 8 or 9, 1968. He said the march would be conducted as a protest

NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN
MISSISSIPPI AS EXPRESSION
OF SYMPATHY OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

to the shooting of Dr. King and the shooting of a local Negro, (First Name Unknown) Sylvester, in Pascagoula on April 3, 1968. He stated he was not present during the latter shooting and has no direct knowledge regarding it.

C. L. Gunn, Chief of Police, Meridian, Mississippi, advised on April 7, 1968 that a memorial march in honor of Dr. King started at 1:30 p.m. on April 7, 1968 at the First Union Negro Baptist Church, Meridian. Approximately 900 persons participated in the march to City Hall where prayers and memorial services were conducted. The marchers returned to the point of origin at 3:00 p.m. During the march a group of about 35 Negro teenagers banded together and tried to start trouble. 19 of the youths were arrested by the Meridian Police Department and later released to their parents. No other incidents were reported.

Appropriate local, state and Federal authorities have been advised of the above information as it was received.

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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.

4/8/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-9587) (P)

**NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN
MISSISSIPPI AS EXPRESSION
OF SYMPATHY OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
RM**

Re Jackson airtel to the Bureau dated 4/6/68,
and Jackson teletypes to the Bureau dated 4/7 and 4/8/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and
ten (10) copies of an LHM in captioned matter; one infor-
mation copy of LHM enclosed for Atlanta and Memphis.

On copy of LHM forwarded to USA, Jackson, USA,
Oxford; and Secret Service, Jackson; two copies of LHM
forwarded to HHS, Jackson.

RUDOLPH ARTHUR SHIELDS, mentioned in LHM,
is on Jackson Agitator Index.

Jackson is closely following all developments
in this matter and the Bureau and interested offices will
be kept advised of pertinent information received.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
3 - Jackson (2 - 157-9587)
(1 - 157-9586)

TF/bch
(8)

Feb 7/68

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____
Angram J

157-9586-131

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (3-21-58)

Date received 4-3,5-68	Received from (name or symbol number) JN 364-R (PROB)	Received by SA THOMPSON BERRY WEBB
Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks) ☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant		
If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: Date TYPED BY SA 4-8-68 Dictated _____ to _____ Transcribed _____ Authenticated by Informant _____		Date of Report 4-3,5-68 Date(s) of activity 3-27/4-5-68
Brief description of activity or material MATTHEWS bombers to wait until J.L.HARPER trial over; MATTHEWS claimed knows location 5 tons of dynamite; HAWKINS (DJ) selling ammo cheap; Bombing suspect EUGENE SMITH HANSFIELD has left MATTHEWS Place; BECKWITH asks for guns.		File where original is located if not attached JN 170-482-SF1-30

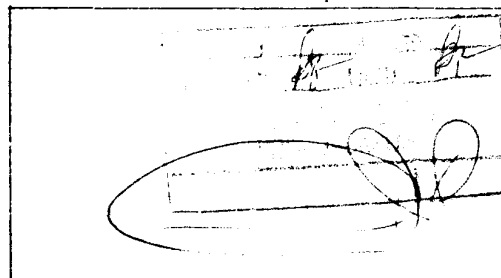
Remarks: INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ENCLOSED REPORT, IF USED IN A REPORT BEING PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION SHOULD BE SUITABLY PARAPHRASED IN ORDER TO ADEQUATELY PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS INFORMANT.

RI was of opinion L.E.MATTHEWS has no knowledge of subject of ML.KING's assassin.

Re telephone #s, PAT 366-9268 & 353-8785 is PAT FLETCHER (whose identity is well known), 843-4207 is EARL MATTHEWS, Pearman Road, Cleveland, Miss. relative 267-4913 is NELL M. ELLIS, Estes Mill Rd, Carthage, Miss., 267-4062 is unlisted EUGENE ADCOCK is the constable at Pearl & former Deputy Sher., MATTHEWS has sister at Mobile re 452-2893.

1-170-482-SF1
1-157-4096 (L. E. MATTHEWS, JR.)
1-157-63 (WKIKOM)
1-157-36 (APWR)
1-157- (NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY)
1-157- (BYRON de la BECKWITH)
1-157-922 (ACQUISITION OF WEAPONS & EXPLOSIVES)
1-157-9586 (ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-157- (CENCIL COLLINS)

Block Stamp



Jackson, Miss.
April 3, 1968

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF ORIGINAL KKKK:

Source reported that she had been unable to attend a meeting of this group on Monday night, if one was held, due to illness. Source related that L. E. MATTHEWS had instructed that she should attend no further meetings until "they" could get rid of ERNEST GILBERT. In MATTHEWS opinion, GILBERT has lost his mind by making a TV appearance and giving a press release abhorring violence in racial matters. MATTHEWS said he is trying to get everyone connected with their organizations to give GILBERT a "wide berth". MATTHEWS said that GILBERT had called him last week inviting him and others to attend an emergency meeting Friday night March 29th to put down any plans that anyone had for violence. It was indicated that a real "cuss fight" was had and that MATTHEWS more or less threaten^d GILBERT. MATTHEWS indicated that JOHNNY HAWKINS is going along with his plan to get everyone to pull out of the Women's Auxiliary.

AMERICANS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE RACE:

MATTHEWS reported to the source that there had been a fine meeting of the APWR on the night of 4-2-68, that he had succeeded in castigating ERNEST GILBERT.

FUTURE BOMBINGS:

Source continued that ELAINE SMITH had questioned MATTHEWS about future plans and reported to her that MATTHEWS said that J. L. HARPER goes on trial Monday 4-8-68, and that "they" are going to wait until after the trial. He claimed to still have the explosives to be used, but refused to say where.

Jackson, Miss.
April 5, 1968

ASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, 4-4-68:

Source advised that L. E. MATTHEWS, JR. and ELAINE SMITH were observed to be at MATTHEWS residence near Florence at 6 p.m. on 4-4-68 and the two could not have been involved in the shooting of KING.

MATTHEWS, when receiving the news of KING's death, was grinning at SMITH as if he was happy.

MATTHEWS reiterated that the klan was not going to do anything around Jackson, upon the plea of J. L. HARPZER that nothing be done at least until after his trial about April 10th.

MATTHEWS said that he had learned the location of some five tons of dynamite, cylinder type, but did not indicate the location. SMITH told MATTHEWS that she thought it only came in sticks, but she had never seen any, to which MATTHEWS replied that it also comes in five pound cylinders.

MATTHEWS continued that JOE DANIEL HAWKINS has access to some ammo that he is selling cheap to klansmen, but he would not say where it is coming from, except he did say something about it being stolen, & getting \$7.50 a hundred.

MATTHEWS stated that BURRIS DUNN, JR. is trying to get the FBI to locate his wife CATHERYN, and he promised to tell them, the FBI, where a large cache of explosives is located.

MATTHEWS rambled on that he had fixed up something different (in the way of bombs) and that it fascinated DANNY HAWKINS.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS RALLY, MERIDIAN:

ROY CAMPBELL telephonically contacted L. E. MATTHEWS on Thursday 4-3-68 inviting and urging him to go to the rally at Meridian on 4-4-68, take ELAINE SMITH with him, and any others in the APWR that he could solicit. MATTHEWS indicated he was well acquainted with the main speaker (J. B. STONER,) but he just couldn't make the trip.

EUGENE SMITH MANSFIELD, aka "SUNSET":

Source reported that MATTHEWS advised that MANSFIELD has left his fish camp on the Pearl River at Byram. Source last saw MANSFIELD on Friday morning 3-29-68. MATTHEWS made some comment that MANSFIELD had done one job for him and would return later to do another.

ELAINE SMITH:

Source reported he had observed that ELAINE SMITH has a 30 calibre carbine which MATTHEWS delivered for JOE DANIEL HAWKINS. No serial number was observed but there is printing thereon "FABRIQUE NATL. D'ARMES, de Guerre Heistal Belgique. The ammo she had reflected on the box thereof: "120 5.56 mm ball M193, carton lot TW 18154, but on the inside "POUDRE BOFORS lot 608-1955, POUR FUSIL, FN LOT 11 A Flash 56, CDE, 9335 Flash 34, "15 cartridge cal - 30 ball."

MATTHEWS has some phone numbers on his pad or toll call bill:

366-9268 - PAT at the Windmill

939-6142 - EUGENE ADCOCK

3-1-68 call to Cleveland 843-4207 } 3/4 - 267-4913
3-3 Mobile 452-2893 } 3/11 - 267-4062

- 3 -

CECIL COLLINS, Collins Upholstery 845-2270

Miss PAT, 353-8785

Mr. E. W. 372-3931

Note from maid that Miss or Mrs. DIANE COLLINS called, no number left.

BYRON DE LA BECKWITH:

Source reported that L. E. MATTHEWS has received two letters from BECKWITH at an unrecalled location in Florida wherein BECKWITH asked for a gun or guns, as long as some one would give it to him.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
April 10, 1968

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI AS
EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY TO ASSAS-
SINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING,
JR.

Leroy Allen, Chief of Police, Carthage, Miss-
issippi, advised on April 9, 1968, that sixty-five
Negroes led by Mrs. Winson Hudson, Negro female, Presi-
dent of the Leake County, Mississippi, National Associ-
ation for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP),
marched to the City Square and County Courthouse at
Carthage, beginning at 10:30 A.M., on this date. The
march terminated at 12:30 P.M., same date, without
incident or arrests.

Sheriff L. B. Williams, Bolivar County, Miss-
issippi, advised April 9, 1968, that an abandoned former
theatre across from Booker T. Washington Negro High School,
Cleveland, Mississippi, was set on fire at about noon on
this date by a group of ten to fifteen Negro youths who
had been loitering around the school yard across from
the old theatre, shouting and throwing rocks. The blaze
was extinguished without injury and no further incidents
occurred. No arrests were made; however, Cleveland
City leaders are considering imposing an evening curfew.

Tom Rainey, Chief of Police, Columbia, Mississ-
ippi, advised eleven hundred Negroes, led by Reverend
A. G. Payton, Negro male, President of Marion County,
Mississippi, NAACP, marched from the post office to the
courthouse at Columbia for a memorial service regarding
Martin Luther King, Jr., at 1:00 P.M., on April 9, 1968.

11 - Bureau 1 - USA, Jackson, Miss. 1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.
1 - Secret Service, JN 2 - MIGp, Jackson, Miss.
3 - Jackson (157-9587) (1 - (157-9586) 1 - Memphis
TF/bjk (21) 1 - Atlanta

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI

The group dispersed at about 2:00 P.M., on the same date, without any incidents or arrests. A crowd of about three hundred bystanders observed the march proceedings throughout.

J. L. Langdon, Principal, Hunter High School, Drew, Mississippi, a Negro school, advised several anonymous calls were received at the school on April 9, 1968, threatening to bomb the school if classes were continued on this date. Local law enforcement officials were advised, and the school was being closely surveilled by local police. Langdon believes the anonymous callers were Negroes.

S. B. Bradley, Deputy Sheriff, Sunflower County, Mississippi, advised about two hundred and seventy-five Negroes marched to the downtown area of Indianola, Mississippi, beginning at 2:00 P.M., on April 9, 1968. The march was led by Carver Randle, Negro male, local NAACP leader. When the group arrived at the courthouse in Indianola, two sympathy speeches in honor of the late Dr. King were given, by two Negro female civil rights leaders in the area, Fannie Lou Hamer, and Lelia Mae Brooks. Shortly after these speeches, the march terminated. Bradley said that while the marchers were enroute to the courthouse, a one-engine Piper Pawnee airplane, used for crop dusting, made three (non-dusting) low passes over the marchers. Subsequently, James L. Gary, white male, age about forty-five, registered owner of the plane, was arrested by the Sunflower County Sheriff's Office, and fined \$50 on disorderly conduct charges. Gary denied flying the plane; however, Sheriff's Deputies checked the plane after it had landed and the motor was still warm, and one of the identifying numerals on the plane had been blocked out with tape. John W. Blohm, General Operations Inspector, Federal Aviation Agency, Jackson, Mississippi, was advised of the above information regarding

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI

an airplane flying low over Indianola marchers, and he said his Agency was conducting an investigation regarding this flight, and Gary, to determine if a low flying violation of Federal regulations exists.

No other incidents occurred, nor were any other arrests made regarding the Indianola march.

Charles Marx, Administrative Assistant, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP), advised several store windows in downtown Pascagoula, Mississippi, were broken by unknown vandals during the late evening hours of April 8, 1968.

Owen Davis, Chief of Police, Pascagoula, Mississippi, advised April 9, 1968, that two hundred Negroes (adults), plus fifty Negro youths from Carver High School, Pascagoula, marched to the memorial stadium in Pascagoula, for services at 12:00 noon on that date. The group was led by William J. Jackson, Negro male, self-proclaimed leader of the "Direct Action Group" in that vicinity. Jackson asked for, and was issued, a parade permit by Pascagoula officials prior to the date of the march. The march was orderly and no incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

Chief Davis said the Pascagoula Shipyard was inactive on April 9, 1968, as numerous longshoremen took a holiday in observance of King's funeral date.

Sam Coleman, Town Marshal, Ruleville, Mississippi, advised April 9, 1968, that one hundred Negroes marched to, and around, the center of Ruleville at 10:30 A.M., on April 9, 1968. He said no incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

Thomas Josey, Chief of Police, Starkville, Mississippi, advised April 9, 1968, that four hundred and eighty Negroes in Starkville, marched from a local Negro cafe to the town square, and returned, at about 12:00 noon on April 9, 1968. No incidents occurred, and no arrests were made.

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI

Fred Thomas, Sheriff, Hinds County, Mississippi, advised five Negro youths and one Negro adult were arrested on disorderly conduct charges on the morning of April 9, 1968, after they had thrown numerous rocks at buildings and automobiles just outside of the Jackson City limits in a Negro area southwest of Jackson. On April 9, 1968, confidential source number one, and confidential source number two, both who have provided reliable information in the past, advised many Negro youths in Jackson were very restless and anxious to start trouble; however, they were lacking organization and leadership, and the support of their elders. The same two sources advised all Negro business establishments in the Ghetto area of Jackson, were closed on April 9, 1968, in memory of the late Dr. King. They advised no marches or demonstrations were held in Jackson on April 9, 1968.

The same sources indicated that the Negro youths feel that if any subsequent destruction of property is done in Jackson, it should be done in the main downtown area on Capitol Street, as destruction in the past has only been in Negro areas. The sources had no specific information to indicate any specific plans in this latter regard.

Confidential source number two mentioned above, advised on April 9, 1968, that Marvin Louis Wilson, Negro male, age 18, former Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Project Director in Dayton, Ohio, who is originally from Jackson, Mississippi, and George Washington Ware, Jr., Negro male, SNCC Central Committee member from Atlanta, Georgia, were still in Jackson, Mississippi, as of April 9, 1968, and have been provided living accommodations in the vicinity of Tougaloo, Mississippi, which is just north of the Jackson City limits.

J. D. Mc Adory, Chief Deputy, Hinds County, Mississippi Sheriff's Office, and W. R. Grissett, Night Shift Commander, Jackson, Mississippi Police Department, advised no incidents were reported to their respective departments during the late evening hours of April 9, 1968.

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI

Appropriate local, State and Federal authorities were advised of the above information as it was received.

M. B. Pierce, Chief of Detectives, Jackson, Mississippi Police Department, advised that MHSP men and the Mississippi National Guard units were still on standby alert throughout Mississippi through the late evening hours of April 9, 1968.

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

F B I

Date: 4/10/68

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-9587) (P)

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI AS
EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY TO ASSAS-
SINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING,
JR. -
RM

Re Jackson airtel to the Bureau, dated 4/9/68;
Jackson tel to Bureau, dated 4/10/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and
ten (10) copies of an LHM in captioned matter; informa-
tion copies of LHM enclosed for Atlanta and Memphis.

One copy of LHM forwarded to U. S. Attorney,
Jackson, U. S. Attorney, Oxford, Secret Service, Jackson,
and two copies for Military Intelligence Group, Jackson.

Confidential source #1 mentioned in the LHM is
JN 261 - R.

Confidential source #2 mentioned in the LHM is
LUTHER MYLES, RI (PROB - GHETTO).

Jackson indices negative regarding JAMES L. GARY,
alleged pilot of low-flying airplane mentioned in the LHM.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (Enc.1) (RM) (Info.)
- 1 - Memphis (Enc.1) (RM) (Info.)
- 3 - Jackson (157-9587)

① - (157-9586) TF/bjk (8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge *XJB*

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

157-9586-134

Re *Ingram*

JN 157-9587

The Jackson Division is following developments closely, and the Bureau and interested offices will be promptly advised, if appropriate.

F B I

Date: 4/10/68

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

TO: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)
FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-9586) (P)

MURKIN
OO: Memphis

Re Jackson airtel to Bureau, Attention FBI Lab,
enclosing tape strips, 4/10/68.

RE THERMO-SEAL MARKING MACHINE INVESTIGATION:

Enclosed for Memphis are 25 copies each of the
following three FD-302's setting forth results of investi-
gation re Thermo-Seal machine markings. Enclosed for the
Bureau is one copy each of these FD-302's:

ROME A. EMMONS, JR.
President
Phoenix Laundry Corporation
Hattiesburg, Mississippi;

JAMES EADY, Manager
F. H. Ross Company
Commerce Street
Jackson, Mississippi;

JAMES LLOYD, Branch Manager
Rudolph Ramelli Company
South Commerce Street
Jackson, Mississippi.

- 2 - Memphis (Enc. 75)
1 - Bureau (44-38861) (Enc. 3) (Info)
① - Jackson

JOI:mif
(4) mif

157-9586-135
Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/9/68

ROME A. EMMONS, JR., President, The Phoenix Laundry Corporation, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, furnished the following information:

His corporation is the only laundry in Mississippi he knows of which uses the Thermo-Seal laundry-marking machine. He stated that the Phoenix Laundry does work for itself and for one other company, the Rite-Way Cleaners, Bowie Street, Hattiesburg.

Mr. EMMONS advised that laundry marking 02B6 is not a marking of his company. He stated that the marking of his company consists of a letter of the alphabet, followed by a number, followed by another letter, followed by a number up to 25. EMMONS furnished the following key to this laundry code:

First Letter Day of the week (M T W X F S)

First Number Series in alphabet

Second Letter Lot

Final Number Bundle within this lot

EMMONS advised that lots are lettered beginning on the Monday of each week with consecutive alphabets, thus the first lot on Monday begins 1A.

EMMONS stated that the tape for this machine is 5/16-inch laundry-marking tape made by the Textile Marking Machine Company, Syracuse, New York. He stated that the Phoenix Laundry purchases this tape from F. H. ROSS and RUDOLPH RAMELLI, both of Jackson, Mississippi.

On 4/9/68 at Hattiesburg, Mississippi File # Jackson 157-9586

by SA THOMAS E. BURG:mif Date dictated 4/9/68

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JN 157-9586

2

EMMONS advised that this tape comes in eight to ten colors; however, red is not a good color, in that the ink from the machine tends to fade and run on red tape. He advised that all colors are used in regular rotation, changing after approximately 20 tickets in a lot.

EMMONS stated that a competitive machine called the Poly-Mark makes similar markings to the Thermo-Seal machine but uses slightly smaller tape, believing this tape to be one-quarter inch wide. He stated that the Crescent Laundry and Southern Cleaners, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, may use this type of machine.

EMMONS furnished samples of the tape used by his machine and several different markings made by this machine.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/9/68

Mr. JAMES EADY, manager, F. H. Ross Company, Commerce Street, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that his company distributes cleaning and laundry supplies to retail outlets in central Mississippi.

When shown a photograph of a pair of men's shorts and a T-shirt which bore a red-colored laundry mark, Mr. EADY stated that this tape was placed on the garments by a Thermo-Seal temporary identification machine. He said his company distributes this machine in central Mississippi. The only machine he knows about in his area is the Phoenix Laundry in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Mr. EADY said his company, which also maintains offices in Mobile, Alabama, handles any sales in the southern part of Mississippi, while the same company, with offices in Memphis, Tennessee, handles all business in northern Mississippi.

On 4/9/68 at Jackson, Mississippi File # Jackson 157-9586

by SA L. DEAN PAARMANN:mif Date dictated 4/9/68

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 : SAC, JACKSON (157-9586)

FROM : SA L. DEAN PAARMANN

SUBJECT: MURKIN

DATE: 4/9/68

At 3:45 PM today I received a telephone call from SA BOB RAY of the Syracuse, New York, Resident Agency, who stated that he was at the time he called at the Textile Marking Machine Company in Syracuse.

Agent RAY advised that he and other agents had been reviewing the Textile Marking Machine Company records in an effort to determine the number and whereabouts of Thermo-Seal machines in the state of Mississippi which are capable of handling $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-wide tape.

Agent RAY advised that the perusal of these records reflected the following laundries in the state of Mississippi as using the Thermo-Seal machine:

- 1) Amory Steam Laundry
Amory, Mississippi
Machine serial number 32028;
- 2) Delta State College
Cleveland, Mississippi
Machine serial number 31355;
- 3) Long's Laundry and Cleaners
130 East Main Street
Tupelo, Mississippi

Call leads out

It should be noted that this laundry has two machines, with the following serial numbers:

- a) 31728
- b) 31746;

*Call Columbus & Greenville
157-9586-136*



- Jackson

LDP:mif

(7) *lit*

SEARCHED <i>pt</i>	INDEXED <i>pt</i>
SERIALIZED <i>pt</i>	FILED <i>pt</i>
APR 9 1968	
FBI - JACKSON	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

- 4) Mississippi State University
State College, Mississippi (Starkville)

It should be noted that this laundry has two machines, with the following serial numbers:

- a) 31214
- b) 31215;

- 5) Phoenix Laundry and Dry Cleaners
Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Machine serial number unknown.

Agent RAY advised that his office would probably set out this information to Jackson by teletype sometime today and that this teletype would suggest the following investigation:

It should be determined at each of the laundries if the same type coding or a similar-type coding is used as described in Bureau airtel to all offices dated 4/9/68.

It should be also determined if these laundries utilize the Thermo-Seal on laundry, as many companies use Thermo-Seal only on dry cleaning.

If the coding can be construed as similar and if the Thermo-Seal is used on laundry, exact replicas of the laundry mark on the clothing recovered by the Memphis Division should be cut by the Thermo-Seal machines utilized by these laundries, and these samples should be sent directly to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes.

Agent RAY also requested that in the event similarities are noted by investigating personnel at the laundry, this information should be immediately forwarded to Syracuse.

JN 157-9586

For the information of the Resident Agents covering these leads, the following information was forwarded by teletype from the Director to all continental offices on 4/9/68:

"Among articles recovered at scene of shooting, apparently abandoned by unsub, were a pair of brownish checkered-print undershorts and white Jockey T-shirt bearing cloth laundry tags. These tags were made by a Thermo-Seal marking machine manufactured by the Textile Marking Machine Company, Syracuse, New York. These tags are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and $1 \frac{1}{16}$ inch long, red in color, and bearing marking which appears to be '02B-6' or 'D2B-6.' Only a portion of the first mark is present on each tag, and this character is cut on a slight bias. No other visible laundry marks were found on either garment."

It should be noted that Agent RAY stated that the particular machine which cut the above mentioned tape was probably not in good working order and cut the tape slightly shorter than the manufacturer intended, thereby cutting off part of the first character.

LEADS:

COLUMBUS RA

AT AMORY, MISSISSIPPI. Contact Amory Steam Laundry and conduct the above requested investigation.

GREENVILLE RA

AT CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI. Contact Delta State College and conduct the above requested investigation.

JN 157-9586

TUPELO RA

AT TUPELO, MISSISSIPPI. Contact Long's Laundry and Cleaners and conduct the above requested investigation on both listed machines.

COLUMBUS RA

AT STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI. Contact Mississippi State University and conduct the above requested investigation on both listed machines.

HATTIESBURG RA

AT HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI. Contact Phoenix Laundry and Dry Cleaners and conduct the above requested investigation.

FBI JKSN MISS

FBI MEMPHIS

429PM URGENT 4-9-68 MCP

TO JACKSON

FROM MEMPHIS 44-1987 1 P

MURKIN; CR. OO: ME.

RECORDS, MEMPHIS MOTELS, INDICATE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUAL
REGISTERED ON DATE INDICATED AND LISTED FORD AUTOMOBILE
REFLECTING INDICATED LICENSE NUMBERS:

JOHN D. DIAL, FIVE ZERO ONE BERKSHIRE CIRCLE, CLINTON,
MISS., ALABAMA LICENSE THIRTYONE DASH THREE EIGHT NINE
EIGHT SEVEN, CHECKED IN APRIL TWO AND OUT APRIL FOUR, LAST.

IF ABOVE CAR DETERMINED TO BE MUSTANG, CONDUCT APPROPRIATE
INVESTIGATION. P.V @ END.

VCG

FBI JKSN MISS

157-9586-137

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - JACKSON	

FBI JKSN MISS

FBI MEMPHIS

429PM URGENT 4-9-68 MCP

TO JACKSON

FROM MEMPHIS 44-1987 1 P

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IF ABOVE CAR DETERMINED TO BE MUSTANG, CONDUCT APPROPRIATE
INVESTIGATION. P.V @ END.

VCG

FBI JKSN MISS

*4/9
Mud trail
Interminable
Car was a light
blue Ford
Shm*

*Clinton
lead
to*

157-4586-137

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 9 1968	
FBI JACKSON	

Shm

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, JACKSON (157-9586)

DATE: 4/9/68

FROM : ASAC ELMER F. LINBERG

SUBJECT: MURKIN

SAC JOE GAMBLE, Birmingham, telephonically advised ASAC at 2:20 p.m. today that the following lead has been developed by Memphis and should be pursued vigorously:

Memphis developed that one ERIC STARVO GALT registered at the Rebel Motel 4/3 and left 4/4/68. He was driving a white mustang. He gave an address of 2806 Highland Ave., Birmingham.

Investigation by Birmingham at 2608 Highland Ave., developed several witnesses who stated that ERIC STARVO GALT, who resided at that address from September to November, 1967, looks very close to the newest artist's conception of unsub prepared by the Bureau. GALT claimed to be with the Merchant Marine and stated that he worked on barges. He claimed to have been employed by Ingall's Iron Works, Pascagoula, Miss., at some time prior to September, 1967. The description of GALT generally meets that of the unsub.

Description:

Name:	ERIC STARVO GALT
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	American
Race:	White
DOB:	
Height:	5' 11"
Weight:	175
Eyes:	Blue
Brown:	Hair
Automobile:	1966 white Mustang, 1968 Ala. license 1-38993
Marital Status:	Divorced, claims wife from Birmingham



- Jackson
EFL:elw
(2)

157-9586-138

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 10 1968	
FBI - JACKSON	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JN 157-9586

According to GAMBLE, Assistant to the Director DE LOACH just telephoned Birmingham and asked GAMBLE to request Jackson to pursue this lead and also to check birth records, motor vehicle records, driver's license records, credit records, criminal records, office indices and any other logical leads as well as at Ingall's Iron Works, Pascagoula, concerning ERIC STARVO GALT.

Handwriting of GAMBLE should be obtained to compare to the registration of JOHN WILLARD which was on the flop house record in Memphis and the signature of HARVEY LOWMEYER which was on the rifle purchase order.

GAMBLE stated that GALT purchased the Mustang in Birmingham for \$2,000 from the previous owner. He took the full test at the Motor Vehicle Bureau in Birmingham, which could indicate that he did not have a previous driver's license although this cannot be assumed.

Since subject claimed to have been divorced when he lived in Birmingham, marriage records should be checked in Mississippi.

Marriage & Divorce - (Chanc. Clerk + Circ. Clerk Hinds Co)
Neg

(No Record) S. S. Bureau Record - Fitzpatrick
ever (Neg) Bureau of Vital Stats (Birth) King
on (Neg) Criminal PD + MSP (Cochran)

(Neg.) - Drivers Lic - (Bureau)

Motor Vehicle 67 (Bureau)

~~Driver's License~~

CITY OF CO + Pascagoula
(DIRECTOR)

COAST GUARD (- Jensen)
(Masters Mates & Pilots Union (Allier) (n.o. has checked negative)

VA - State-wide (Puddister)

FBI JKSN MISS

FBI ALBANY

1047AM URGENT 4-11-68 DER

TO: DIRECTOR AND (30) SAC RECEIVING ALBANY AIRTEL APRIL TEN LAST.
FROM ALBANY:

MURKIN, CR.

RE ALBANY AIRTEL APRIL TEN LAST.

~~NO, THIS IS SUGGESTED IN COVERING LEADS REAIRTEL THAT PERSONAL~~
CONTACTS BE MADE WITH OPERATOR OF MACHINES IN PREFERENCE TO

IF OTHER CHARACTERS SIMILAR TO QUESTIONED CODE, SUGGEST
IMMEDIATE SUBMISSION TO BUREAU LAB FOR COMPARISON.
ALL OFFICES BEING ADVISED BY ALBANY.

END

INES LXX 1, 2, 3, GARBLED..
FTER TITLE YES

MURKIN CR.

RE ALBANY AIRTEL APRIL TEN LAST.

IT IS SUGGESTED IN COVERING LEADS REAIRTEL THAT PERSONAL
CONTACTS BE MADE WITH OPERATOR OF MACHINES IN PREFERENCE TO

K

THE NEXT A LINE ALSO
SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL AS TEXTILE MARKING MACHINE CO., SYRACUSE,
NY, NOW SUGGESTS THAT ZERO IN FIRST CHARACTER MAY HAVE BEEN

LB

31 JKSN MISS

157-9586-139

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - JACKSON	

FBI JKSN MISS

FBI ALBANY

1047AM URGENT 4-11-68 DER

TO: DIRECTOR AND (30) SAC RECEIVING ALBANY AIRTEL APRIL TEN LAST.

FROM ALBANY:

MURKIN, CR.

RE ALBANY AIRTEL APRIL TEN LAST.

~~CONTRACTS SUGGESTED IN COVERING LEADS REAIRTEL THAT PERSONAL~~

INSERTED BY MACHINE OPERATOR IN PREFERENCE TO USING A DASH.

IF OTHER CHARACTERS SIMILAR TO QUESTIONED CODE, SUGGEST
IMMEDIATE SUBMISSION TO BUREAU LAB FOR COMPARISON.

ALL OFFICES BEING ADVISED BY ALBANY.

END

LINES LXX 1, 2, 3, GARBLED..
AFTER TITLE YES

MURKIN CR.

RE ALBANY AIRTEL APRIL TEN LAST.

START → IT IS SUGGESTED IN COVERING LEADS REAIRTEL THAT PERSONAL
CONTACTS BE MADE WITH OPERATOR OF MACHINES IN PREFERENCE TO
CK

THE NEXT A LINE ALSO

→ SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL AS TEXTILE MARKING MACHINE CO., SYRACUSE,
NY, NOW SUGGESTS THAT ZERO IN FIRST CHARACTER MAY HAVE BEEN

WLB

FBI JKSN MISS

P

157-9586-139

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI-JACKSON	

FBI JKSN MISS

FBI WASH DC

932PM URGENT 4-10-68 EXR

TO JACKSON

FROM DIRECTOR (44-38861)

MURKIN

RICHARD ANTHONY BARRETT, YOUR FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN -
SEVEN ONE ZERO SIX, HAS BEEN SUGGESTED AS A SUSPECT.
CONDUCT NECESSARY INVESTIGATION TO ACCOUNT FOR HIS WHEREABOUTS
DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. BARRETT'S FINGERPRINTS ARE NOT
IDENTICAL WITH LATENTS IN THIS CASE.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANYONE BE TOLD THIS
INVESTIGATION IS IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTIONED MATTER.

END

JWD

FBI JKSN MISS

TU CLR

157-9586-140

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - JACKSON	

FBI JKSN MISS

FBI WASH DC

932PM URGENT 4-10-68 EXR

TO JACKSON

FROM DIRECTOR (44-38861)

MURKIN

RICHARD ANTHONY BARRETT, YOUR FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN -
SEVEN ONE ZERO SIX, HAS BEEN SUGGESTED AS A SUSPECT.
CONDUCT NECESSARY INVESTIGATION TO ACCOUNT FOR HIS WHEREABOUTS
DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. BARRETT'S FINGERPRINTS ARE NOT
IDENTICAL WITH LATENTS IN THIS CASE.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANYONE BE TOLD THIS
INVESTIGATION IS IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTIONED MATTER.

END

JWD

FBI JKSN MISS

TU CLRP

Ingram advised 4-10-68 just

157-9586-140

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - JACKSON	

Cochran

*(Encl. See ur Tel. &
if not handled accor for 3/29-30/68*

FBI JKSN MISS

FBI BIRMGHAM

946PM IMMEDIATE 4-10-68 HEP
TO DIRECTOR AND ALL SACS
FROM BIRMINGHAM (44-1740) 1P

MURKIN

ERIC STARVO GALT, TWO SIX ZERO EIGHT HIGHLAND AVENUE SOUTH,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, REGISTERED OWNER OF WHITE NINETEEN SIXTYSIX
MUSTANG, VIN SIX T ZERO SEVEN C ONE NINE ZERO SIX FOUR SEVEN,
BEARING NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT ALABAMA LICENSE ONE - THREE EIGHT NINE
NINE THREE, IS PRIME SUSPECT IN THIS CASE.

ALL OFFICES CHECK ABOVE VIN FOR POSSIBLE RE-REGISTRATION.

NO INDICATION TO BE GIVEN THAT THIS LEAD IS IN CONJUNCTION
WITH MURKIN CASE.

END

JWD

FBI JKSN MISS

P

157-9586-141

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI-JACKSON	

FBI JKSN MISS

FBI BIRMGHAM

546PM IMMEDIATE 4-10-68 REP
TO DIRECTOR AND ALL SACS
FROM BIRMINGHAM (44-1740) 1P

GT07C190647

MURKIN

Index
ERIC STARVO GALT, TWO SIX ZERO EIGHT HIGHLAND AVENUE SOUTH,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, REGISTERED OWNER OF WHITE NINETEEN SIXTYSIX
GT07C190647
MUSTANG, VIN SIX T ZERO SEVEN C ONE NINE ZERO SIX FOUR SEVEN, *Index*
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ALL OFFICES CHECK ABOVE VIN FOR POSSIBLE RE-REGISTRATION.

NO INDICATION TO BE GIVEN THAT THIS LEAD IS IN CONJUNCTION
WITH MURKIN CASE.

END

JWL

FBI JKSN MISS

P

*Ingram advised 4-10-68 JWL
R you advised 4-10-68*

*this was done
4/10/68*

157-9586-141

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI-JACKSON	

Rgan 1/11/68

FBI JKSN MISS

FBI MOBILE

527 PM

URGENT 4/10/68 VFP

TO JACKSON 157-1586

FROM MOBILE 157-2627

MURKIN.

RE JACKSON TEL TO MOBILE, APRIL TEN SIXTYEIGHT.

FLOYD AGNEW INTERVIEWED THIS DATE AND ADVISED

HE HAD SOLD THE AMORY STEAM LAUNDRY, AMORY, MISS., TO ROBERT AND MELVIN HOOD SOMETIME DURING NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR. AGNEW ADVISED THAT THE THERMOSEAL MACHINE WAS INCLUDED IN THE EQUIPMENT SOLD TO THE HOOD BROTHERS. AGNEW STATED THAT THE MACHINE WAS USED TO REPAIR CLOTHING AND TO MARK RENTAL LINENS WHICH WAS PART OF THE BUSINESS HE WAS ENGAGED IN AT THAT TIME. AGNEW FURTHER STATED THAT AT THE TIME HE SOLD THE BUSINESS AN INVENTORY WAS PREPARED AND THAT IF NECESSARY, HE COULD POSSIBLY LOCATE THIS INVENTORY.

JACKSON WILL RECONTACT M. D. HOOD, HOOD LAUNDRY, AMORY, MISSISSIPPI, TO RE ESTABLISH FACT THAT HOOD MAY POSSIBLY HAVE SOLD THE MACHINE OR MAY STILL BE IN POSSESSION
END PAGE ONE

157-9586-142

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 11 1968	
FBI - JACKSON	

PAGE TWO

IT IS NOTED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE SALE OF THE LAUNDRY
TO HOOD, HOOD ALSO RECEIVED A COPY OF THE INVENTORY OF
THE EQUIPMENT IN THE LAUNDRY.

MEMPHIS ADVISED AM.

END

JN REM

FBI JKSN MISS

P