Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

The Attorney General was further informed that if we sent our Negro Agents to the South, the situation would be even worse.

I had the Attorney General's complete attention, and there is no question he heard what I said. Nevertheless, he only remarked "Yeah" and immediately followed by saying, "I think Senator McClellan is interrupting Valachi too much in his testimony."

I returned to the situation in Birmingham by reiterating the fact that as the Attorney General was aware, we had been conducting the most exhaustive and intensive investigation possible; that we had been keeping the pressure on and had handled many interviews with the Chambliss group, using the polygraph where consent was secured. Chambliss himself was reinterviewed on Saturday and others of his associates on Sunday. Obviously these interviews have become known, as the subjects themselves must have told others they had been contacted by the FBI.

The Attorney General said he appreciated this and asked that we continue to keep him informed.

I left him with the remark that I personally hoped this action by the State Police, which appeared to be premature, would not ruin completely the possibilities of getting substantial information through hard intensive investigation. He said he hoped so, too.
TO: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (157-352)
FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1025)

RE: BOMB

REURTToOCTOBERTHREE,ONE NINE SIrTyTHREE.

RECORDS OF E. I. DUPONT COMPANY SHOULD BE CHECKED
FOR ADDITIONAL SHIPMENTS OF DYNAMITE TO NEGBON GROCERY
AND OTHER OUTLETS PRIOR TO AUGUST TWENTY DASH EIGHT,
ONE NINE SIrTyTHREE. CARTON OF DYNAMITE RECOVERED BY ALABAMA
HIGHWAY PATROL COULD POSSIBLY HAVE HAD CODE NUMBER BEGINNING
WITH TWO ZERO AS REFLECTED IN PREVIOUS TELETYPEs, DYNAMITE
MANUFACTURED ON AUGUST TWENTY BY E. I. DUPONT COMPANY
SHOULD BE CHECKED TO SEE WHERE IT WAS SHIPPED. ADVISE EXTENT
OF YOUR INQUIRIES TO DATE CONCERNING SOURCES OF EXPLOSIVES
AND YOUR EFFORTS TO TRACE SHIPMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION.

CONCERNING A REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES INDICATES

TOleon Belmam Mohr Casper Clinehur Conred DeLourh Fenns Gale Rosen Sullivan Tovel Trotter Tule Room Holmes Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETyPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 4-1953
RADIOGRAM TO SAC, BIRMINGHAM
RE: BAPBOMB

SUCH BACKGROUND INFORMATION SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE
TELETYPES WHEN SUBMITTING NAMES.

BY SEPARATE AIRTELS IMMEDIATELY FURNISH NAMES OF ALL
Suspects to date developed by your office including birth
date, FBI number or Police Department number if known.
Also include short statement as to why he is considered
a suspect.

Note:
If next radio contact missed, send by plain text,
deferred teletype.
Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (157-352)
RE: BAPBOMB

It is noted the Bureau requested to be advised when the above had been done.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. McGowan

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: October 1, 1963

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; BOMBING OF SIXTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, 9/15/63 BOMBING MATTERS

I talked with SAC Roy Moore today. He advised me that they had in the office last evening and they put the polygraph on him. By way of background he is a close associate of Chambliss.
Memorandum for Mr. McGowan

I believe that we should press the matter involving the theft of dynamite in Montgomery, Alabama, yesterday, wherein two or three trucks at the Holiday Inn at Montgomery, belonging to the late oil company, Tulsa, reportedly had six to nine cases of dynamite stolen and an unknown quantity of mercury fuses. This is a sizeable item and could be most pertinent to our inquiries and is all the more reason why the Mobile office should be on their toes in actively inquiring into this. Moore indicated that there is a car reportedly involved in this theft which was recovered in Birmingham. This should be run out.

Moore is briefing the Agents today and is continuing to press all phases of this case. The above is for your information. We should expect formal advice from the Birmingham Office concerning the above matters.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

______________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: _______________________________________

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

157-1005-341
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1025)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-290) (RUC)
SUBJECT: BAPBOMB

Re: Buairtel to Birmingham and Dallas, 10/1/63.

ORMER HARRY MENDENHALL, 3606 Howell Street, Dallas, was contacted 10/2/63, by SA and MENDENHALL advised he did not want to discuss anything with the FBI and that he had furnished all the information he had to Washington by letter and had no additional information.

Criminal checks, Dallas, negative. Credit checks reflect MENDENHALL to be 81 years old and operated a used furniture business from his residence in 1937. From 1937 to present time he manufactures and sells homemade medicine and remedies from door to door.

MENDENHALL has a married daughter living at but refused to furnish her name and information about the daughter or any other relatives.

It appears with contact with MENDENHALL that he is mentally unstable.

3 - Bureau (Rm) 2 - Birmingham (157-352) (Rm) 1 - Dallas

(REC-11) 11 OCT 4 1963
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

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

1507-1005-343
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: 10-2-63

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, BOMBING OF SIXTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA SEPTEMBER 15, 1963 BOMBING MATTERS

On 10-1-63 the Alabama Highway Patrol was served with writs of habeas corpus by Attorneys representing Robert E. Chambliss and Charles Arnie Cagle, the two men arrested by the Alabama Highway Patrol on 9-29-63 in connection with the Birmingham bombings. The serving of the writs necessitated charges being filed against Chambliss and Cagle. Also charged was John Wesley Hall, another member of the Chambliss group who was taken into custody 10-1-63 by the Alabama Highway Patrol. As indicated in copies of the complaint and warrant later exhibited to Bureau Agents by Hall, the three men were charged with having in their possession an explosive, to wit, dynamite, without a permit therefor as required by Section 451 of the General City Code of the City of Birmingham of 1944, all in violation of Section 464 of said General City Code.

The complaints were signed by Colonel Albert J. Lingo of the Alabama Highway Patrol before Judge J. Earl Langner of the Recorders Court of Birmingham. The offense with which the three men were charged is a misdemeanor. Bond for each of the men was set at $300. Chambliss and Hall were released on bond but Cagle was not immediately released. Chambliss is scheduled to appear for trial 10-8-63. Trial dates for Cagle and Hall have not yet been set.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: UNSUBS, BOMBING OF SIXTEENTH STREET
BAPTIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SAC Roy Moore advised that this substantiates the charge of possession of dynamite as alleged by the Alabama Highway Patrol but no information has been received to indicate that there have been any admissions to the Alabama Highway Patrol concerning the actual bombings.

The Birmingham Office advised that reputable news representatives and members of local Birmingham law enforcement agencies repeatedly reported during the day that Colonel Lingo seemed to have been in an untenable position in that it was doubtful that he could substantiate any charges against Chambliss, Cagle, Hall and he was forced to sign the complaints charging possession of dynamite himself because he could get no other officer to sign them. These representatives also reported that the individuals picked up by the Alabama Highway Patrol on the night of 9-29-63 recognized Robert Shelton, Don Luna, and Hubert E. Reeves, Klan Representatives, riding with Alabama Highway Patrol and being present when some of the men were picked up.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: UNSUBS, BOMBING OF SIXTEENTH STREET
BAPTIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Other members of the Chambliss group are also being interviewed further and the intensive investigation of this group is being pushed.

This information is being promptly run out and the Memphis Office is conducting investigation to identify and locate...

ACTION:

You will be kept advised of pertinent developments.
END PAGE ONE
ALIBIS VERIFIED REGARDING ALIBIS OF BEING CHECKED, NO PERTINENT INFORMATION DEVELOPED TODAY.

END PAGE TWO
INVESTIGATION CONTINUES TO LOCATE, THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW, AND AFFORD POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION AND CHECK ALIBI ALL ASSOCIATES CHAMBLISS GROUP.

POLYGRAPH INTERVIEWS.

TWENTYFIVE SIXTYTHREE.

DYNAMITE PROJECT.

END PAGE THREE
IT WAS REPORTED THAT ROBERT E. CHAMBLISS TOLD STATE
OFFICERS HE HAD PURCHASED A CASE OF DYNAMITE ON SEPTEMBER FOUR
SIXTYTHREE AT NAVELS /PHONETIC/ HARDWARE STORE, NEAR
BROOKSIDE, ALA. INVESTIGATION AT BROOKSIDE REFLECTS NO
NAVELS HARDWARE STORE AND NO STORES SELLING DYNAMITE. HOWEVER,
NEGROES APPLIANCE AND GENERAL MDSE., AT BLASBURG, ALA, DOES
SELL DYNAMITE. ON OCTOBER

END PAGE FOUR
ON OCTOBER SECOND TWO AGENTS PRESENT AT RECOUNTING AND
WEIGHING OF ONE HUNDRED THIRTY STICKS OF MONOBEL B DYNAMITE
RECOVERED BY STATE AUTHORITIES OCTOBER ONE LAST. WEIGHT OF
DYNAMITE RECOVERED FIFTY POUND FOURTEEN OUNCES. AT TIME OF
RECOVERY DYNAMITE WAS WRAPPED IN PLASTIC AND IN CARDBOARD
CARTON MARKED "HIGH EXPLOSIVES, DANGER, MONOBEL B." CARTON
PREumed TO BE ORIGINAL. CARTON CONSTRUCTED SO THAT ONE
HALF SLIPS OVER THE OTHER. BOTH HALVES OF CARTON AND THE
PLASTIC WRAPPING IN POSSESSION OF STATE AUTHORITIES. ACCORDING
TO BIRMINGHAM FIRE DEPT. OFFICIALS, THE DYNAMITE APPEARS TO BE
END PAGE FIVE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: ________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 157-1025-345

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☐ DELETED PAGE(S) ☑
☐ NO DUPLICATION FEE ☑
☐ FOR THIS PAGE ☑

XXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
WE WILL ALSO ENDEAVOR TO RESOLVE IF THE DYNAMITE RECEIVED ON OCTOBER ONE SIXTYTHREE IS IDENTICAL WITH THAT PURCHASED BY UNKNOWN SUBJECT ON AUGUST THREE SIXTYTHREE

END PAGE SEVEN
PAGE EIGHT

OR WHETHER STATE INVESTIGATORS LEARNED ON OCTOBER ONE OF THE

SALE ON AUGUSTTHIRTYONE AT NEGRONS OR MONOBEI WAS PURCHASED

ELSEWHERE.

LEAD BIRMINGHAM CONCERNING HAVING ALL MEMBERS OF

NOI INTERVIEWED. ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR SPECIFIC DATE

AND TIME. INTERVIEWS WILL BEGIN OCTOBER THREE.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CONTINUING.

ONE HUNDRED ELEVEN INTERVIEWS TODAY. APPROXIMATELY

FOUR HUNDRED REMAINING.

END ACK.

WA 2-21 AM OK FBI WA'JS

TU CLEARV

cc: Mr. Conrad
A review of communications in this matter indicates the following leads, which do not appear to have been covered to date:


4. New York teletype 9/29/63, captioned, "Unsub: Bombing of residence in 1700 Block, Center Street, South, Birmingham, Alabama, 9/25/63," set forth information from a local source identifying and interviewing the owner of the car should be instructed to...

---

To: SAC, Birmingham (157-352)
From: Director, FBI (157-1025)

[Covered redacted]

BOMBOM
Airtel to SAC, Birmingham
Re: BAPEMB

5. Insure that an attempt is made, when suspects are identified and interviewed, that any pliers or wirecutters they have in their possession are obtained and sample cuttings made of wire to be submitted to the Laboratory for comparison with cuttings made on a wire coat hanger found at the scene of the Center Street bombing on 9/25/63. Attempts should be made to recontact those persons already interviewed to obtain information concerning such pliers.
United States Government

Memorandum

TO:  MR. TROTTER

FROM:  S. F. Latona

DATE:  September 24, 1963

SUBJECT:  BAPBOMB

Re memo from C. L. McGowan to Mr. Rosen dated 9-20-63, forwarding anonymous letter postmarked Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland, September 19, 1963, concerning writer's opinion that a man by the name of Adams may be involved in the bombing of 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. Memo requests that letter and envelope be processed for latent prints.

No latent impressions of value were developed on letter or envelope. Result of the examination was reported to SA [redacted] on 9-20-63. Letter and envelope were returned to Inspector J. R. Malley, 9-20-63.

A photograph of the envelope and letter are attached.

ACTION:

Enc. (2)

For record.

RER:sem  sem  sem

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

157-1005-347

6 SEP 27 1963

R. C.
(Anonymous letter, postmarked Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, September 19, 1963, 5:30 a.m.)

Dear Sir,

Remember the beating of Nat King Cole in B'Ham by some men from Anniston, Alabama? The leaders' name was Adam - This bombing Sunday sure seems like his work.

I could be wrong, but I would bet anything that he had something to do with it.

COPY: emm
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosenberg

FROM: C. L. McGowan

DATE: September 20, 1963

SUBJECT: BAPBOMB

Attached is an anonymous letter postmarked Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland, September 19, 1963, concerning the writer's opinion that a man by the name of Adams may be involved in the bombing of 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham.

Kenneth L. Adams is a Klan leader at Anniston, Alabama.

ACTION:

It is requested that the Identification Division process the anonymous letter for latent fingerprints.

1 - Mr. Trotter

RBL: nmr

(6)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Birmingham (157-407)

Date: October 1, 1963

Re: UNSUBS, EXPLOSION AT 1601 CENTER STREET, S., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., 9/25/63

Examination requested by: FBI, Birmingham
Reference: Letter 9/26/63 - Teletype 9/27/63 (BAPBOMB)
Examination requested: Spectrographic - Explosives - Microscopic - Miscellaneous - Toolmarks - Document
Remarks:

This report confirms and supplements the Bureau's teletype to your office dated 9/28/63.

The submitted evidence is being held in the FBI Laboratory for a period of thirty days.

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
1 - Birmingham (157-352) Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - 157-1025 (use as yellow)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
87 OCT 8 1963

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

to FBI, Birmingham

Re: UNSUBS, EXPLOSION AT 1601 CENTER STREET, S., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,
9/25/63

Date: October 1, 1963

BM

Specimens received 9/26/63

Q1 - Q4 Four boxes containing metal fragments and miscellaneous debris
Q5 Washer from 618 Center Street
Q6 Paper material from suspected area of first explosion
Q7 Steel pin and spring
Q8 Nail, nut and bolt
Q9 Material from Veal residence
Q10 Portion of can
Q11 Material from utility pole
Q12 Material from crater
Q13 Miscellaneous pieces of metal recovered by police department
Q14 Material from Nunn residence
Q15 Pieces of utility pole
Q16 Large bag of miscellaneous metal pieces
Q17 Piece of coat hanger

Results of examination:

The debris removed from some of the flat metal fragments of specimen Q16 was found to consist essentially of sodium nitrate and a complex mixture of sodium, sulphur and carbonate compounds. These deposits are consistent with and typical of those remaining after the detonation of a dynamite which originally contained significant percentages of sodium nitrate and sulphur. Black powder consisting essentially of sodium nitrate and sulphur will also leave similar deposits. The on-the-scene high-order explosive effects observed in this case would eliminate a low-order explosion as would result from the deflagration of black powder.

Among the metal fragments submitted were a variety of nails, screws, bolts, steel wire, hinge fragments, pipe fragments, etc. cetera. These metal fragments were subjected to explosive violence and were most likely packed around the explosive to serve as shrapnel. These miscellaneous metal pieces are like those from

Page 1

(continued on next page)
a "junk" pile or source of waste material. These "junk" metal fragments are old, used and rusty. They are the type which might accumulate in a home over a long period of time.

Also among the metal fragments were rusty sheet metal fragments and one rusty fragment in specimen Q2 was fabricated like the rim portion of a can or bucket. This piece was too fragmentary to determine the size of the bucket or can. The sheet metal fragments, with the exception of the sheet metal of Q10, are all of the same approximate gauge as the metal of the rusty rim of specimen Q2. It is possible that the rusty rim fragment and the rusty sheet metal fragments represent a bucket or can which held the explosive and shrapnel pieces.

Specimen Q10 is a fragmentary rusty can. Originally this can was approximately 4 3/8" high and approximately 3 1/2" in diameter, based on the metal now present. A can of this size could not have held the shrapnel submitted. It is pointed out that this Q10 can does not exhibit the high degree of fragmentation as exhibited by the heavier gauge sheet metal fragments and rim fragment referred to above.

No solid identifiable explosive residues were recovered from the paper fragments of Q6. Many of these Q6 fragments are part of a container for "Barber's Lemon Ice Milk".

The greenish paper affixed to the piece of wire designated as Q17 is packaging tape. Tape of this nature has among its uses the sealing of plastic bags of fruits and vegetables at grocery stores as well as wrapping of mechanical items. The origin of this paper could not be determined.

The ends of the piece of coat hanger, Q17, have been cut with a pinching tool such as diagonal cutting pliers or electricians pliers. The marks are of value for identification of the specific tool used. The shape of the coat hanger fragment suggests that this may have been employed as a handle or hanger for the bomb package.

A piece of small diameter pipe among the submitted metal fragments possesses toolmarks of limited value for identification purposes. These marks were produced by a pipe wrench and possibly a chisel, both of undetermined size.

Page 2
(continued on next page)
No blasting cap fragments, leg wires, fuse fragments or other material used specifically in connection with explosives were found in the submitted items.

Nothing particularly significant about the material submitted was found that would suggest a source, occupation or specific significant use of the material.
TO: Mr. Belmont  
FROM: A. Rosen  
DATE: October 4, 1963  

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;  
BOMBING OF SIXTEENTH STREET     
BAPTIST CHURCH     
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA     
SEPTEMBER 15, 1963     
BOMBING MATTERS

At 7:52 p.m., 10-3-63, SAC Roy Moore at Birmingham telephoned Night Supervisor and advised that plans have been made to interview SAC Moore requested authority to afford polygraph examination.

In connection with the investigation of the bombing of captioned matter, extensive investigation is being conducted of all potential subjects in order to bring this matter to a logical conclusion.

SAC Moore stated that a waiver would be obtained prior to this polygraph examination.

ACTION TAKEN:

In view of the importance of this matter together with the urgency of his request, SAC Moore was advised to proceed with the interview with the use of the polygraph.
Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Air Mail)

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI
Attention: Communications Division

FROM: SAC, Birmingham (157-352)

RE: BAPBOMB

TELEPHONE FACILITIES
BIRMINGHAM OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS CITY AND ANNISTON RA

Re Birmingham teletype to Bureau 9-19-63 and Bureau's reply 9-20-63, captioned "BAPBOMB."

A number 28 teletype machine was installed in Birmingham Headquarters City, which will rent for $80.00 a month. The installation charge was $15.00. The teletype number is 205-328-1044. It is noted a rotary will throw any calls from the first number which the Birmingham Office had, if machine is busy, to the new number.

Additional trunk line was installed for a cost of $32.38 per month. Four extensions were installed at $1.75 charge per month. There was a charge of $4.00 for a line trunk unit. Since the addition of one trunk was in excess of six in use, total installation charge for the one trunk and four extensions was $21.50. $6.50 for the trunk and $3.75 per extension station.

Total rental and installation is $64.88 based on one month's service.

In addition, there will be a charge of 30¢ a month for an external key bell cutoff switch on one of the night attendant stations, which will be located in the Agents' room. There will be an installation charge of $3.00.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per.
The new telephone number of the additional trunk is 322-7774.

At Anniston Resident Agency an additional private line telephone was installed, which number is 236-8091. This telephone was installed September 20, 1963, and the monthly cost is $12.00. Installation charge was $6.50 and charge of $1.25 was made for a spring cord.

For the Bureau's information, it became necessary on September 20, 1963, to install one unlisted, unpublished telephone line at the Anniston Resident Agency to take over an overload on the sole existing telephone, which was caused by rushing six additional agents to the Resident Agency in connection with the BAPBOMB special, based on pertinent information received necessitating the immediate investigation by agents.

In addition, because of crowded conditions which were developing in the Headquarters City Office, space was secured in an adjacent office from the Federal Mediation Service, for which no charge is being made, to locate some personnel to take care of leads on a temporary basis, and with the authority of the Mediation Board officials a telephone extension was placed from the Headquarters telephone switchboard into this space, with a limiter thereon so that no calls outside the office could be made from that particular extension.

With regard to the installation of the key for bell cutoff switch, it is pointed out that during night conferences regularly held daily in the Agents' room, occasioned by the BAPBOMB special, it was found that the bell on the night attendant station rang during these conferences, and this tended to disrupt the proceedings. To alleviate this condition, a cutoff key has been ordered for that night attendant station at a cost of 30¢ per month and installation charge of $3.00, as stated above.

The Anniston RA additional telephone line, the additional extension for the space on loan, and the bell cutoff switch were obtained on an emergency basis, as it was felt they simply constituted a reasonable amendment to the basic authority already granted by the Bureau and there was no question as to their urgent need at the moment, as well as continuing need as long as present conditions exist at Birmingham.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY
FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (157-352)

SUBJECT: BAPBOMB

There is being forwarded under separate cover by air mail special delivery one package containing three pieces of wire cut by a pair of pliers, voluntarily furnished by on 10/4/63, as well as a piece of iron pipe about 12" in length, which bears tool marks of a pipe wrench located in garage. voluntarily furnished the two tools from which the cuttings and marks were made.

The Laboratory is requested to examine the cuttings and the tool marks on the wire, and the pipe with other questioned material previously furnished in this case and other recent bombings in the Birmingham Division.

In the event these pieces of evidence are found to be without value, they can be discarded at the Laboratory.

Results of the examination should be made available to the Birmingham Office.
Examination requested by: 
Birmingham

Reference: 
Letters 10/2/63 and 10/3/63 
Airtels 10/5/63 and 10/6/63 
Microscopic - Toolmarks - Spectrographic

A listing of specimens Q1 through Q17 is contained in the Laboratory report PC-77373, dated 10/1/63, in the case captioned "Unsubs; Explosion at 1601 Center Street, South, Birmingham, Alabama, 9/25/63; BM" (your file 157-407, Bufile 157-1042).

A partial report dated October 15, 1963, concerning PC-77545 CW IJ, was submitted to you and a portion of the attached communication reports the completion of the examinations of specimens K22 through K26 listed in that report.

It is pointed out that the taking of test cuts or marks with a tool in the field imposes some limitations on the results of any subsequent Laboratory examination. Since the mechanics of a toolmark comparison involve the microscopic comparison of the test cut or mark with the

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report):
2 - Birmingham (157-407) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
1 - Birmingham (157-391) Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - Bufile (157-1042)

Page 1 (continued on next page)
actual evidence cut or mark, it is imperative that all variations of the angle of cut or mark as well as the entire working edge of the tool be represented in the test. This can best be accomplished in the Laboratory by the experienced examiner. It is therefore, most desirable that the actual suspect tool, except where it is impossible to obtain, such as in the case of a hostile suspect, be secured for a Laboratory examination.

The old and rusty assortment of nails recovered at the scene of the explosion do not appear to have any value for comparative purposes with other specimens of old nails.

Specimens K2 through K26 are being returned to your office under separate cover by registered mail.
REPORT of the
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Birmingham
Re: RAPEDMB

Date: October 23, 1963
FBI File No. 157-1025-352
Lab. No. PC-77472 LJ CW
PC-77476 LJ
PC-77490 LJ
PC-77545 CW LJ

Specimens received See below

Evidence received 10/4/63, PC-77472 LJ CW

E2 - E6 Five pieces of wire
E7 - E8 Two nails
E9 - E10 Two wire nails
E11 One piece of wire
E12 - E13 Two pieces of wire nail
E14 One metal hanger

Evidence received 10/5/63, PC-77476 LJ

E15 Needle nose pliers
E16 Diagonal cutting pliers
E17 Electrician's pliers

Evidence received 10/7/63, PC-77490 LJ

E18 - E20 Three pieces of wire
E21 Piece of pipe

Evidence received 10/10/63, PC-77545 CW LJ

E22 Insulated wire found under rear seat of 1955 Ford owned by Thomas Blanton, Sr.
E23 Five nails found on floor of Blanton's Ford
E24 Pair of pliers with insulated grips found in Blanton's Ford
E25 Pair of Barcalo slip joint pliers found in Blanton's Ford
E26 Pipe nipple connected to street elbow

Results of examination:

Nothing was found to suggest, as a result of the comparisons which were conducted, that any of the tools represented by the cuts and marks on specimens E2 through E6,

Page 1 (continued on next page)
K11 through K14, K18 through K21 or K26 or test marks made with the K15 through K17, K24 and K25 tools were used to mark the Q17 piece of coat hanger or the piece of pipe in specimen Q2.

The K2 through K14 specimens were physically compared with the previously submitted Q1 through Q17 specimens. It was not possible to associate any of the first above-mentioned specimens with the material in specimens Q1 through Q17.
Recorded
10/7/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: BAPBOMB

Examination requested by: SAC, Birmingham (157-352) (let 10/2)

Examination requested: Toolmarks - Spectrographic

Result of Examination: Microscopic (met) - Miscellaneous

Date received: 10/4/63 h

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination:

K2 - K6 Five pieces of wire
K7 - K8 Two nails
K9 - K10 Two wire nails
K11 One piece of wire
K12 - K13 Two pieces of wire nail
K14 One metal hanger

See note attachment
Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: BAPBOMB

Examination requested by: SAC, Birmingham (157-352) (lot 103)

Examination requested: Toolmarks

Result of Examination: Examinations by:

File #: 157-1025-352
Lab. #: PC-77476 13

Date received: 10/5/63 rm

Specimens submitted for examination:
K15 Needle nos. pliers
K16 Cutting-like Diagonal cutting pliers
K17 Pliers Electrician's pliers

See notes attached
Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: BAPBOMB

Examination requested by: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (157-352) (airtel 10/5)

Examination requested: Toolmarks

Result of Examination:

Date received: 10/7/63 am

Examination by 63

Specimens submitted for examination

K18 - K20 Three pieces of wire
K21 Piece of pipe

See notes attached
Re: BAPDONS

Examination requested by: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (157-382) (air 10/2)
Examination requested: Microscopic (met) 
Toolmarks - Spectrographic
Result of Examination: [signature]

Specimens submitted for examination

K22 Insulated wire found under rear seat of 1955 Ford owned by Thomas Blanton, Sr.
K23 Five nails found on floor of Blanton's Ford
K24 Pair of pliers with insulated grips found in Blanton's Ford
K25 Pair of Barcalo slip joint pliers found in Blanton's Ford
K26 Pipe nipple connected to street elbow

See report attached

[Signature]
10/13/63
K2 - K6 - NC or cut end of Q17 coat-hanger - may be due to K2-3 not representing entire cutting surf of pliers at all the various angles printed

K11 - K14 - no ±M values for comp w/ & 17 -

No other data, this GC for comp prev. and —
K15 - Note to und then und
                        to cut Q 17

K16 - Same as for K15 -

K17 - No sum noted not to
        und as K15 - K16 (}
PC 77490

K18 - K20 3 test cuts a wire
+ K21 - (PC et pass)

Something to wind the tools up

were used on 8/17 or 8/20 (PC I jump up some miles limited value)
PE 77845

K74 - 25 - 2 flt glue
K76 cap rippled

K75 glue N1 - shear cut type Q17 flipped
K49 - notch to ind. then used Q17

K76 - TM in pipe - notch to ind. tool to wth OD -
It is pointed out that the taking of test cuts or marks with a tool in the field imposes some limitations on the results of any subsequent laboratory examination. Since the mechanics of toolmark comparison involve the microscopic comparison of the test cut or mark with the actual evidence cut or mark, it is imperative that all variations triangle of cut or mark as well as the entire working edge of the tool be represented in the test. This can best be accomplished in the laboratory by the experienced examiner. It is therefore most desirable that the actual suspect tool, except when impossible to obtain such as in the case of a hostile suspect, be secured for
laboratory examination & comparison.

Results of Exam:

Nothing was found to suggest, as a result of comparisons conducted, the use of the tools represented by the test cuts and marks on specimens K2 through K6, K11 through K14, K18 through K21 or K26 as test mark made with the K15 through K17, K24 and K25 tools were used to...
mark the Q17 piece of coat hanger o
the piece of pipe in 82 (submitted
in the 4th line coming of 9/25/63 in
Birmingham, Ala.)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:  BAPBOMB

Examination requested by:  SAC, Birmingham (157-352)  (let 10/2)

Examination requested:  Toolmarks - Spectrographic
Microscopic (met) - Miscellaneous

Result of Examination:  K2 through K14 could not be associated with R1-R11.

Specimens submitted for examination

K2 - K6  Five pieces of wire
K7 - K8  Two nails
K9 - K10 Two wire nails
K11  One piece of wire
K12 - K13 Two pieces of wire nail
K14  One metal hanger
K14: 0.145" wire pipe hanger with diamond-shaped points for driving into a wooden floor joint.

Hanger is a complete unit, none of it missing.
- Length 7 7/8"
- Width about 1" at base

K12-K13:
- Rod piece 0.071" diameter and except for the cut the nail is new appearing free of rust, steel.
- Weight: 1 2 1/8"

K11:
- Piece of rusty steel wire about 9 1/2" long which is about 0.036" dia measured over the rust.

K9-K10:
- Two heavily galvanized unused nails, the measured over very rough zinc coating is
- Length: 2 7/8"
New appearing unused, heavily galvanized nails used by the Telephone Company to hold wires on in structures. Diamond-shaped point. Length of spike 2" (total length) and from point to should is about 1 3/8". Approx. diameter of wire (measured over rough galvanizing) 0.125".

K2: Is pc. of 4 7/8" long straight steel wire 0.105" diameter — wire appears galvanized, dark covering at 50% of its surface.

K3: Same length & comments as K2.
K4: Same comments as K2, K3 except K4 is 4 1/16" long.
K5: "....K2, K3, K4... K5 is 8 1/2" long.
K6: Piece of wire bent U-shaped which if straight out would be about 7" long. With exceptions of shape & length, it is similar to K2 thru K5.

K2 through K14 could not be associated with Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17.
The K2 through K14 specimens were physically compared with the previously submitted Q1 through Q17 specimens. It was not possible to associate any of the first above-mentioned specimens with the material designated in specimen Q1 through Q17.

Adm page

A listing of specimens Q1 through Q17 is contained in Laboratory Report PC-77373 dated 10/1/63, in the case captioned "Unusual Explosion at 1601 Center Street, S., Birmingham, Alabama, 9/25/63, BM" (your file 157-407).
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE | OFFICE OF ORIGIN | DATE | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
--- | --- | --- | ---
BIRMINGHAM | BIRMINGHAM | 10/4/63 | 9/15/63 - 10/3/63

TITLE OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
Bombing of 16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, 9/15/63

CHARACTER OF CASE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/19/66 BY JY

REFERENCES:
Birmingham teletype to the Bureau, 9/15/63, 1:27 PM, CST;
Daily summary teletypes from Birmingham to the Bureau;
Birmingham airtel to the Bureau and all Continental Offices, 9/18/63;
Birmingham airtel to the Bureau and all Continental Offices, 9/29/63.

LEADS

An information copy is furnished Mobile because of its mutual interest in racial and bombing matters throughout the state of Alabama.

ADMINISTRATIVE

No leads are being set out in this report inasmuch as all leads have been set out on an expedite basis and this

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-102,5-35,3
EX-115

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY
REQUEST REC'D
DATE REC'D
HOW REC'D

NOTATIONS
practice will continue.

An additional copy is furnished to the Bureau in the event it is needed for dissemination.

This report is being submitted at this time as requested by the Bureau on 10/3/63. It includes material on stencil which had been run off as of 10/3/63 and does not intend to reflect all investigation conducted prior to 10/3/63.

Any reference herein to Klan, KKK, Ku Klux Klan, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, or any similar designation shall be construed as referring to United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, unless otherwise qualified, with the exception of investigation at Anniston, Alabama, which refers to Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

All suspects are being interviewed regarding all Birmingham bombings in conjunction with this case. Many FD-302's apply to other recent bombings, a history of which is being set out as follows:

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Bombing of the Gaston Motel, Birmingham, Alabama, May 11, 1963
BOMBING MATTERS
Bufile 157-881
Birmingham file 157-241

An explosion occurred at the A. G. Gaston Motel, 1510 - 5th Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama, at 11:58 PM, May 11, 1963. Crime scene revealed that a charge of high explosive, such as dynamite, was detonated near the west brick wall of the motel, leaving a large hole in the brick wall and damaging house trailers on an adjoining lot. One eye witness claims to have seen two white males in a 1960 hardtop white over blue Buick and stated passenger behind driver hurled package from such car toward the motel. Another witness describes a 1961 white over blue Buick with three white males passing motel, going west, shortly before bombing. Extensive investigation to date has not developed positive information regarding perpetrators. This motel is located within a block and a half of the 16th Street Baptist Church, and is owned by a wealthy and prominent Negro businessman.
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Bombing of the Residence of Reverend A. D. W. KING, Birmingham, Alabama, May 11, 1963
BOMBING MATTERS
Bufile 157-881
Birmingham file 157-244

Two explosions occurred at the residence of Reverend A. D. W. KING, 721 - 12th Street, Ensley Section, Birmingham, Alabama, at approximately 11 PM, May 11, 1963. The first explosion was detonated at a spot approximately three feet from the sidewalk and about twenty-five feet from the front of the KING residence. The second explosion, which occurred one to three minutes afterward, was detonated near the front of the house. FBI Laboratory examination concluded dynamite was used as the explosive. Intensive neighborhood investigation failed to develop eye witnesses to dynamiting or any description of automobile. KING is brother of MARTIN LUTHER KING, well-known Negro integration leader.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Bombing of Residence of ARTHUR SHORES, 1021 Center Street, North, Birmingham, Alabama, Night of August 20, 1963
BOMBING MATTERS
Bufile 157-979
Birmingham file 157-331

About 9:26 PM, August 20, 1963, the residence of ARTHUR SHORES, a prominent Negro attorney who has handled civil rights matters in Birmingham area in the past, 1021 Center Street North, Birmingham, Alabama, located in an area now popularly known as "Dynamite Hill," was damaged by an explosion believed to have been caused by dynamite. SHORES was home alone at the time and was not injured. No threats were received prior to explosion, which occurred at the southwest corner of the house, where the garage, which is part of the house, is located. A crowd of about 1,000 Negroes gathered and hurled stones at Birmingham Police Department officers attempting to control them and preserve the crime scene. Several police officers received injuries from stones and several Police Department tires were slashed. Order was restored about 1 AM, August 21, 1963, after numerous shots had been fired over the heads of the crowd. Reward of over $10,000 available. No suspects developed to date.

-C-
COVER PAGE
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Bombing of Residence of
ARTHUR SHORES, 1021 Center Street North,
Birmingham, Alabama, September 4, 1963
BOMBING MATTERS
Birmingham file 157-1011
Birmingham file 157-339

About 9:36 PM, September 4, 1963, the SHORES
residence was again damaged by an explosion believed to
have been caused by dynamite. This explosion occurred
at the northwest corner of the house and was estimated
at about two sticks in intensity. Mrs. SHORES was slightly
injured as she was asleep in the bedroom located nearest to
the point of the explosion. A large crowd again gathered.
Rocks were thrown at police and gunfire was heard emanating
from this crowd. Police returned fire and the crowd was
eventually dispersed. One Negro was killed by Police De-
partment officers when he came running from his house
shooting a gun at them. Crime scene search conducted by
Police Department and carbonaceous smears noted on dirt
from perimeter of explosion, although no conclusions as
to the type of explosive used definitely made. No defi-
nite suspects developed.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Explosion at
1601 Center Street South,
Birmingham, Alabama,
September 25, 1963
BOMBING MATTERS
Birmingham file 157-407

About 1:30 AM, September 25, 1963, persons in the
vicinity of 1601 Center Street South, a well maintained
Negro neighborhood of medium priced homes, reported an ex-
losion to the Police Department. At 1:45 AM, a second
explosion of greater intensity, possibly several sticks of
dynamite, occurred at the corner adjacent to the captioned
address. This second explosion shattered a telephone pole,
blew a small crater in the curbing and showered the neighbor-
hood with high oxidized nuts, bolts and other metal fragments
which caused extensive shrapnel damage to surrounding property
but no injuries. Laboratory reports dynamite residues on
fragments. First explosion believed to have occurred within
ten feet of the second and was believed to be lure to cause neighbors and police to be injured by the second blast.

Intensive investigation of all of the above bombings by Police Department, Sheriff's Office, and FBI has failed to develop positive information identifying the perpetrators.

The whereabouts of bombing suspects in the Birmingham and Mobile offices as well as all surrounding offices were checked for the pertinent period, and no significant information obtained. Also, racial informants of the Birmingham and Mobile Offices as well as all surrounding offices were contacted immediately and although they furnished no pertinent information they were alerted to report any significant information they might receive in the future. All continental offices were requested to check informants and/or sources for information. Due to the volume of this report negative responses from other field divisions are not being set out.

Due to the limited preparation time only a table of contents is being prepared for this report. No index is being supplied at this time.
These facts were relayed by phone to Assistant Director, AL ROSEN, General Investigative Division, at approximately 1:00 p.m., 9/17/63. Assistant Director ROSEN stated he would check into the matter, and advise us.
16th Street Baptist Church (negro) located northwest corner 16th Street and 6th Avenue North, Birmingham, was bombed at about 10:22 AM 9/15/63. 4 teenage girls killed and 16 other church members injured. Investigation instituted immediately. The following projects begun: Crime scene examination revealed extensive damage to building centering around northeast corner. High order explosive believed used. Crater measured 5½ feet wide, 2½ feet deep. Window sill and foundation in crater area demolished. Concrete stairs directly above crater fragmented. Extensive interior damage to church including a large crack in east wall. Numerous windows in church and neighborhood broken. Estimated at least 10 sticks of dynamite, or the equivalent, used to create this explosion. Damage to church estimated between twenty to thirty thousand dollars. No material for association with a bomb found in search. No residue located by FBI Lab on submitted material from church and surrounding area. Neighborhood investigation has developed several persons in proximity of explosion and in a position to observe any device placed, but no individual can recall seeing anything in area or anyone placing anything in area prior to explosion. Church members have advised that they cannot recall any suspicious individuals in vicinity of church prior to explosion. No threats to bomb made immediately prior to explosion. However, threats have previously been made as church has been headquarters for integration demonstrations in Birmingham. Survey of transportation and other facilities serving general area developed no new suspects to date. Numerous sources of dynamite evident in
Birmingham area. Efforts to locate any logical source being pursued. Investigation of Klan type and segregation organizations has developed extensive background information on individual members and whereabouts at pertinent time of numerous members verified. Investigation developed there are many Klan members associated with other segregation organizations.

All of the above projects, with the exception of Anniston, being given continuous attention, as well as all logical suspects.

INVESTIGATION REFLECTS MANY MEMBERS OF KLAN AND SEGREGATION TYPE GROUPS CARRY SOME TYPE OF WEAPON, ALL SUCH INDIVIDUALS ARE THEREFORE TO BE APPROACHED WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
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BH 157-352

PREDICATION
BH 157-352

DETAILS:

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

At approximately 10:22 AM, September 15, 1963, an explosion occurred near downtown area.

SAC RAY L. FAISST immediately dispatched agents to general area and it was determined that an explosion had occurred near the northeast corner of the 16th Street Baptist Church, located on the northwest corner of 16th Street and 6th Avenue North.

This church has been the headquarters for integration demonstrations. Police Department and Fire Department units were on the scene removing the dead and injured. It was later determined that four teenage girls were killed and sixteen other church members were injured. Agents interviewed individuals at scene, the details of which are reflected in later sections of this report.
BH 157-352

CRIME SCENE
Birmingham Fire Department, furnished the following information at the scene of the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church:

He advised that a preliminary investigation and examination of the damaged area of the church appeared to have caused by at least ten sticks of 42% dynamite. He stated that the damage to the church and the hole in the ground immediately adjacent to the church appeared to have been caused by a "top blast" explosive. He stated that in his opinion the dynamite was detonated by a fuse type detonator. He added that this type detonator would make it very easy for an individual to walk by the 16th Street Baptist Church, drop any type package containing the dynamite and depart the area.

He pointed out the path of damage as it appeared on the blocks remaining in the basement of the church and advised that this path indicated that the blast occurred outside of the church and forced debris into the women's lounge of the church. He estimated the damage to the church to be somewhere in the area of $20,000 to $30,000. He concluded that upon arrival at the scene, all of the victims had been removed from the church but stated that he understood one Negro female and two Negro children were removed dead from the women's lounge.

On 9/15/63 at Birmingham, Alabama File # Birmingham 157-8

by ___________________________ Date dictated 9/16/63
On the night of September 15, 1963, an examination was made of damage to the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, 1530 6th Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama, and of the area surrounding the church, which church was bombed at 10:22 a.m., the morning of September 15, 1963.

The characteristics of the damage, the distribution of debris inside, and outside the church, and the type of debris, indicated a high order type explosive, such as dynamite, had been placed on the ground in front of a double window of the church and under an outside concrete stairway that partially covered the double window. The stairway leads from the ground level to the second floor level and is located at the northeast corner of the church. The double windows are in a basement room of the church known as the ladies lounge and are covered on the outside by heavy gauge protective wire screens, as are all the basement windows of this church.

The floor of the lounge was approximately four feet below the window sill. The window sill was 8" above ground level. The church foundation was 30" thick at this point and consisted of a 10" stone facing over a 20" thick brick and masonry wall.

The explosion fragmented the outside concrete stairway. Directly beneath the stairway and opposite the window sill, in the ground, was a crater measuring 5½ feet wide, 2 ½ feet deep, and it extended from the wall of the church to the inner edge of the sidewalk, a distance measuring 3 2/3 feet. The explosion fragmented the solid limestone window sill and tore out the foundation of the church immediately beneath the window sill. The window glass, window frames and heavy wire gauge protective screens were shattered and blown into the ladies lounge. Extensive damage was caused in the interior of the ladies lounge. A large hole, approximately 7' x 7', directly opposite the window and 16 feet from it was blown out of a partition forming one side of the lounge. This wall was constructed of two thicknesses of brick and covered with wet plaster. At the time of the examination, the floor of the lounge was covered with 6" of debris consisting of brick, stone, concrete, glass, mortar, 

On 9/15/63 at Birmingham, Alabama  File # BH 157-352

by Special Agent Date dictated 9/17/63

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BH 157-352

plaster, wood lath, and wood from a partition and from underneath an inside stairway.

The main supporting beams in the northeast corner area of the church were weakened. Numerous windows throughout the church were broken by the blast effect.

The main effects of the blast inside the church were confined to the ladies lounge.

Although there is no way of accurately determining the amount of explosives used, the damage caused by the bomb appears to be consistent with that which would be produced by more than ten sticks of dynamite, or its equivalent.
On the morning of September 16, 1963, Special Agents conducted a thorough systematic search of the area outside the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, 1530 6th Avenue, North, Birmingham, Alabama. The search encompassed the streets abounding the church, the buildings across the street and behind the church, including the roof areas of these buildings. The debris that was located was examined minutely where found.

No burned safety fuse, fragments of a time device, blasting or electric blasting caps, fragments of a container in which a bomb may have been placed, or other material for association with a bomb was found.
On September 16, 1963, at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, 1530 6th Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama, Special Agents conducted a search of the church, which was bombed on the morning of September 15, 1963.

The search consisted of a piece-by-piece examination of all debris in the ladies lounge of the church and rooms immediately adjacent to the ladies lounge, the bomb crater and area immediately surrounding it, for any material of value that would assist in identifying the type and physical make-up of the bomb device used.

The following material, found in the ladies lounge, ladies restroom adjacent to the lounge, and the room west of and adjacent to the lounge was obtained for further laboratory examination in an effort to identify the explosive substance used from possible explosive residues that may be present:

1. Pieces of heavy gauge wire from the screen coverings over the windows in the ladies lounge.
2. Pieces of window frame from the windows in the ladies lounge.
3. Fragments of drapery material that covered the windows in the ladies lounge.
4. Part of the metal frame of the wire screen covering the windows in the ladies lounge.
5. Scrapings from window sill in ladies lounge.

No burned safety fuse, fragments of a timing device, container fragments, fragments of blasting or electric blasting caps, wires, igniter fragments, or other materials which could be associated with a bomb, were found.
On September 16, 1963, Mr. JOHN MARTIN, Departmental Representative, advised he had received information from a (phonetic) that a Negro male (first name unknown) was standing on the corner of 17th Street and 5th Avenue North. He had found something which might be a part of a battery cell or conceivably could have had some connection with the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church.
Patrolman [redacted] Birmingham Police Department, advised he received information about an object at the corner of 17th Street and 5th Avenue North at 9:45 a.m. He checked the scene and found this object lying near parking meter #5417, which was approximately 20 feet north of the corner.

Patrolman [redacted] turned this item over to interviewing Agents and observation of this object determined it to be a battery pack with the case missing. It is of the type used in transistor radios. The corroded nature of this battery pack and its remote location from the explosion scene precludes its use in connection with the explosion of the 16th Street Baptist Church.
of the University Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama, advised that he was the surgeon who removed fragments from the back of the right arm of SAM ZEIGLER, Negro, male, age 68.

He stated that Mr. ZEIGLER appeared to have been near the blast from the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham and had received these fragments as a result of the blast. He furnished these fragments for what ever value they might be to the FBI.

He stated that these did not need to be returned to him.

He furnished these samples in a brown paper envelope.
On September 22, 1963, fragments removed from the arm of SAM ZIEGLER, blast victim, were submitted to the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory advised there was no explosive residue found on the concrete fragments from ZIEGLER'S arm.
On September 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

Specimens received 9/18/63, personally delivered by

Q1 Pieces of heavy gauge wire from the wire screen covering the windows in the ladies lounge
Q2 Pieces of window frame from windows in the ladies lounge
Q3 Fragments of drapery material from drapes covering the windows in the ladies lounge
Q4 Fragment of metal frame from screens covering windows in ladies lounge
Q5 Scrapings from windowsill of windows in ladies lounge
Q6 Piece of red plastic-insulated wire found on floor among debris in ladies lounge
Q7 Pieces of concrete from an Oldsmobile and Chevrolet outside of church
K1 Piece of red plastic-insulated wire taken from a bell signal system used in the church

Results of examination:

Examinations of specimens Q1 through Q7 failed to reveal any foreign residues or fragments which were indicative of a specific type of explosive or fusing device.

Specimen Q6 is a 10" length of red plastic-insulated copper-coated steel wire similar in all respects to a wire used in jacketed telephone "JKT" Station Wire. Nothing was found from an examination of specimen Q6 to identify it as a part of a bombing device. Specimen Q6 is different from the copper wire, K1.
On September 18, 1963, at Kemp's Garage, 830 19th Street North, Birmingham, Alabama, Special Agent examined a 1956 Chevrolet Bel Air, four door hardtop, with red body and white top, 1963 Alabama license 1-36022, Serial No. VC56A064159 (speedometer reading 34426). This car had been parked on the street adjacent to the point of the explosion that occurred on September 15, 1963, at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, 1530 6th Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama.

The major damage was located on the two doors on the right side of the car. This damage was caused by flying fragments of concrete that resemble the concrete from the preformed steps that were on the northeast corner of the church.

The windshield and rear window were completely blown out of the car and all the window glass was shattered. Debris in the car was examined, but no physical evidence for association with an explosive or bomb accessory was found.

The car was made available for examination at Kemp's Garage by an employee, who resides at Birmingham, Alabama.

Photographs of this car were taken by SA

Fragments of concrete removed from the car were removed for Laboratory examination.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 18, 1963

On 9/18/63 of Birmingham, Alabama File # BH 157-352

by Special Agent Date dictated 9/18/63
On September 18, 1963, at Kemp's Garage, 830 19th Street, North, Birmingham, Alabama, Special Agent examined a 1956 Oldsmobile, white, four-door hardtop, bearing 1963 Alabama license 1-48895, serial number 588A01987. This car had been parked on 16th Street, North, adjacent to the 16th Street Baptist Church on the morning of September 15, 1963, at the time of the explosion at the church. It was the car nearest the point of explosion.

The major damage was located on the hood of this car which was buckled and pierced by flying pieces of concrete. Large pieces of concrete resembling that of the preformed steps from the northeast corner of the church were found under the hood on top of the motor. These were removed for Laboratory examination.

The windshield, rear window and all door glass was broken. The debris in the car was examined but nothing was found for association with an explosive or bomb accessory.

Photographs of the car were taken by Special Agent .

The car was made available for examination at Kemp's Garage by an employee, who resides at North, Birmingham, Alabama.

On 9/18/63 at Birmingham, Alabama File # EH 157-352

by SA 9/18/63 Date dictated 9/18/63

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.
On September 19, 1963, at the home of 19th Street S.W., Birmingham, Alabama, at 4:00 PM, SA examined the 1952 brown two-door Chevrolet, 1963 Alabama License IA-58331, belonging to for foreign material that may be associated with the bomb that damaged the 16th Street Baptist Church on September 15, 1963. No foreign material for association with the bomb was found. It was noted that the windshield and right door glass on this car was broken. The hood was badly scratched and the body on the right side had numerous dents caused by flying debris from the explosion. The gasoline tank had been punctured by debris, the rear window blown out and the trunk lid buckled. None of the flying debris penetrated the car either through the glass or through the body. This car was allegedly traveling south on 16th Street between 5th and 6th Avenues and was opposite the church at the time of the explosion.
On September 19, 1963, at the home of [redacted], Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama, at 6:30 PM, SA [redacted] examined a 1955 blue Buick Super 8, 1963 Alabama License Number 1-58266, for the presence of foreign materials for association with the bomb that exploded at the 16th Street Baptist Church on September 15, 1963. No foreign material for association with the bomb was found. This car suffered glass damage to the windshield, door glass on right side, and dent in the right frame caused by flying debris. None of the debris penetrated the metal or glass of the car.

This car had been parked along 16th Street, at an angle on the right side of the street between 5th and 6th Avenues and was the third car parked from the rear of the church along 16th Street toward 5th Avenue.
On September 19, 1963, at the home of [redacted] Avenue, North, Birmingham, Alabama, Special Agent [redacted] examined a 1955 blue Buick Super 8, bearing 1963 Alabama license #1-58266, for the presence of foreign materials that may be associated with the bomb used to damage the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham that was bombed September 15, 1963.

The trunk of this car was buckled slightly, the windshield and windows on the right side broken and several dents appeared in the body on the right side. No debris penetrated the car. No foreign material for association with the bomb in question was found.

This car was diagonally parked on 16th Street alongside the church on the morning of the bombing, approximately midway between the front and back of the church.
Special Agent examined a 1958 Chevrolet Sports Coupe which was burned at Kemp's Garage, Birmingham, Alabama, on September 18, 1963. This car was determined to have Identification Number 58N145302. It is noted that there is an indentation in front of the identification number and the letter may be "F." This car was completely burned with the exception of the heavy metal. It is noted that the carburetor was melted and various other soft parts of the automobile were melted. The tires of the car had been burned, glass broken, and the paint burned to the extent that Special Agent was unable to determine the original color.

On the 18th of September, 1963, Special Agent made a search of a wooded area located approximately two and four tenths miles from the Birmingham Water Works Pumping Station, Cahaba Heights, on the Lake Purdy Road and one tenth mile from the paved portion of this road. It was determined that there had been a fire in the wooded area one tenth mile from the paved portion of the Lake Purdy Highway. A search of this area did not reveal any material which might be connected with the identity of the thief of the 1958 Chevrolet automobile.
On September 18, 1963, at Kemp's Garage, 830 19th Street North, Birmingham, Alabama, Special Agents examined a burned 1958 Chevrolet Impala Sport Coupe, serial number S8N 145302.

The car was burned to such an extent that its original color could not be determined. Everything in the car of a combustible nature was reduced to fine ash. All low melting point metal trim pieces were reduced to molten masses. The uniform manner in which the car burned suggests an accelerant was used, specific type of accelerant used could not be determined.

Nothing was found in the car to indicate the presence of an explosive or a bomb accessory.

Photographs of car taken by SA

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On 9/18/63 at Birmingham, Alabama File # BH 157-352

by Special Agent Date dictated 9/18/63

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INTERVIEW OF INDIVIDUALS
FIRST AT SCENE OF BOMBING
determined that the following are telephone numbers in public booths in the immediate vicinity of the 16th Street Baptist Church:

252-9164
252-9276
322-9443

Investigation was conducted to determine whether any long-distance telephone calls were made from these numbers on September 15, 1963, first of all to determine identities of possible witnesses, and for leads. It was determined that no toll calls were made from these telephones on the pertinent date.
Probate Court, Heflin, Alabama, made available records of cars registered in that county indicating the legal owner, license number, make and model of the car. These records failed to reflect that any Nash Rambler of any year or model had been registered and issued a 1963 Alabama license with an 18-7 prefix.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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SOURCES OF DYNAMITE
ROBERT EDWARD CHAMBLISS was contacted at his residence, 2505 32nd Avenue, North, at which time he was advised of the official identity of interviewing agents. He was further advised that he did not have to make a statement, but that anything he said could be used against him in a court of law. He was further advised of his right to consult an attorney prior to making available any information, and that no threats or promises would be made to him in order to induce him to make available any information.

CHAMBLISS stated at the outset of the interview that before he made available any information, he wished to make the following statement. He related that 78% of the FBI employees are Catholic and owe their allegiance to the Pope, and he had no use for the FBI.

CHAMBLISS was asked as to his whereabouts on September 15, 1963. He stated at this time that he was at a meeting in Midfield. He then immediately concluded the interview by stating that he had nothing further to state to the FBI and unless the interviewing Agents had a warrant he would no longer speak to them. He then indicated that the interviewing agents leave his residence and stated that he was not going to be pushed around by the KENNEDY brothers. He refused to discuss anything further with the Agents.
At 7:35 a.m., ROBERT EDWARD CHAMBLISS was contacted in front of his residence, 2505 Thirtysecond Avenue, North, Birmingham, Alabama, as he was preparing to enter a 1961 Chevrolet, ton and one-half truck, parked in front of his residence.

After identifying themselves, the Agents were told by CHAMBLISS that he had nothing to say to them. He was asked where he was last night, to which he replied "Right here on this thing", pointing to the truck. He refused to answer any further questions, and ignored the Agents.

He then entered his truck with the windows rolled up; and slammed the door, thus terminating the interview.

After sitting in his truck several minutes, CLARENCE WESLEY DILL, 3513 Thirtysecond Avenue, North, CHAMBLISS' next door neighbor, walked to the truck and spoke briefly with him.

CHAMBLISS then alighted from his truck, and both he and DILL entered their respective residences.

After approximately one minute, CHAMBLISS left his residence, re-entered his truck, and drove toward downtown Birmingham.
On September 15, 1963, SAs [redacted] and [redacted] observed a 1957 blue and white fordor Ford parked near the rear of the residence of [redacted]. This car had Alabama
On September 17, 1963, SA and SA observed a 1959 off-white Chevrolet convertible parked in the rear of the 1963 Alabama License.

SA and SA also observed parked in the parking lot of the Dixie-Ohio Express Company, 2100 Eighteenth Street, North, a Tudor 1958 Chevrolet, white over aqua, bearing 1963 Alabama License. This car was equipped with a whip antenna attached to the left rear fender.

On September 17, 1963, SA caused the records of the Jefferson County Department of Revenue to be searched. He determined that Alabama License was listed for a 1959 white Chevrolet Impala Convertible, registered to 1963 Alabama License listed to a 1958 Chevrolet, white over aqua, registered to .

1963 Alabama License listed to a 1957 Ford, blue and white, registered to .
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] examined a set of seats purportedly coming from the 1956 Ford owned by [REDACTED], which were removed from his automobile on September 15, 1963, between 9 and 12 a.m. These seats were located in the junk yard of JOSEPH ROBINSON HALL, operator of Bob Hall's Junk Yard, 2620 27th Avenue, North, Birmingham, Alabama. Portions of these seat covers were removed and on one part orange colored minute particles were located.

On 9/19/63 at Birmingham, Alabama File # Birmingham 157-352

by [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/19/63

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The following observations were made on the residence of

Birmingham:

A black 1959 Buick Invicta, license number

1963 Alabama, was observed in the driveway at this residence
at 1 p.m.

At 3:38 p.m., a white male came out of the house
and entered the Buick, accompanied by a white female, 5'6",
200 pounds, very heavy, stocky build, with dark hair. They
proceeded south on 19th Street, North, to 8th Avenue, turned
west on 8th Avenue and continued west on Graymont Boulevard
to 17th Street, Ensley, turned left on Avenue "V" and then
right on Pike Road, Ensley, at which time the surveillance
was discontinued at 4:01 p.m.
Special Agent [redacted] observed at the Hotel Stafford, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, between the hours of 8:40 a.m. and 9:04 a.m. on September 15, 1963. At that time he was in the company of four unknown white males in the dining room of the hotel. [redacted] Grand Prix Pontiac was observed in the parking lot of the hotel.
At 11:45 a.m., a 1963 four-door Chevrolet
Impala Sedan, with a white top, blue body, 1963 Alabama
License was observed parked in the driveway of the
residence at Alabama.

On 9/13/63 of Birmingham, Alabama

File #: BH 157-352

by SA'S

Date dictated 9/16/63

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On September 13, 1963, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] at 10:40 a.m. observed a 1958 blue Plymouth station wagon in the driveway of [redacted]. This station wagon bore a 1963 Alabama License. In front of the station wagon in the same driveway was a 1963 Chevrolet Sedan, white over blue, license not visible.
ASA EARL CARTER, Box 330, Route 9, Oxford, Alabama, voluntarily furnished the following information to Special Agents F. and G. after they had identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. CARTER was informed that he did not have to answer any questions and that any information he did furnish could be used against him in a court of law. He was further informed of his right to consult with an attorney. He was not threatened in any manner or promised anything to cause him to furnish any information.

CARTER stated he is a firm believer in the state's right theory and an advocate of segregation, as well as an admirer and backer of Governor WALLACE, whom he described as being the hope of the South and in fact the nation. CARTER stated he is active as a professional writer for Governor WALLACE and concurs wholeheartedly in his policies and actions.

CARTER stated that both he and Governor WALLACE deplored the acts of violence committed in Birmingham and elsewhere because it has been damaging to both Governor WALLACE's prestige and the overall cause of the segregation movement. He stated Governor WALLACE has pledged $5,000 of his personal funds toward the reward fund being offered for the identification of the person or persons responsible for the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church at Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963.

CARTER stated that while he has refused to cooperate with the FBI in past investigations, that under the present circumstances he will cooperate fully in the FBI investigation in an effort to solve the vicious and inhuman bombings. He stated this also is the attitude of Governor WALLACE.

CARTER related that he is well acquainted with pro-segregationists residing in the Oxford - Anniston area, including KENNETH L. ADAMS and his associates. He stated he knows ADAMS as a bully, but feels certain he had nothing to do with the Birmingham bombings, and that any action
taken by ADAMS will be in the Anniston area, as will any action taken by any person from the Anniston area. CARTER pointed out that for example he has no knowledge of the actual location of the bombed church or the identity of the persons or groups interested in it.

CARTER admitted that is is possible a white group could have committed the church bombing, but stated it is his personal opinion the crime was committed by a Negro group for the purpose of promoting their own causes, such as creating sympathy; raising additional funds; or forcing the Federal Government to declare martial law in Birmingham and elsewhere.

Concerning other possibilities, CARTER stated that he considers the members of the National States Rights group to be the most logical group likely to resort to acts of violence. In this connection, CARTER stated he considered those members from outside the state of Alabama to be the most unpredictable and dangerous, and that at least some of this group were communist-controlled. He stated he had no specific information or evidence to support his position.

CARTER stated he has no information concerning the handling of explosives, where explosives can be obtained, or the identity of any person possessing explosives. He stated he was at home with his family on Saturday, September 14, and on Sunday, September 15, 1963. He stated he and the members of his family visited his father's home located on Route 78 near Oxford, Alabama, both on Saturday and Sunday.

CARTER denied membership in the Ku Klux Klan or any similar group or movement. He did, however, admit addressing meetings of the Ku Klux Klan but denied advocating violence under any circumstances.

Set forth is a description of ASA EARL CARTER as obtained through interrogation and observation:
Name: ASA EARL CARTER  
Residence address: Box 330, Route 9, Oxford, Alabama  
Business address: 726 Adams Street, Montgomery, Alabama  
Race: White  
Sex: Male  
Age: 38 years  
Birth data: September 4, 1925, Oxford, Alabama  
Height: 6'1"  
Weight: 215 pounds  
Hair: Black, graying  
Eyes: Brown  
Complexion: Fair  
Build: Husky, heavy  
Scars: 1" scar at right eyebrow  
Education: Graduate Oxford High School; 3 years University of Colorado  
Military record: Navy Veteran - Radio Operator (honorable discharge)  
Marital status: Married to INDIA WALKER, father of one boy and three girls, oldest 14 years, youngest 3 years  
Relatives: LARRY WEATHERLY CARTER, brother, presently practicing as a veterinary in North Carolina, address unknown; JAMES DOUGLAS CARTER, brother, student, Anniston, Alabama  
Occupation: Professional publicity writer  
Employer: OSCAR HARPER, 726 Adams Street, Montgomery, Alabama
Residence phone  236-8451  
(Oxford, Alabama) 
Business phone  262-8298  
(Montgomery, Alabama) 
Personal automobiles  
1961 Corvair sedan (white),  
1963 Alabama License  
11-22777  
1958 Plymouth sedan, green  
over dark green, 1963  
Alabama License 3-27684
On September 23, 1963, 90th MP Detachment (CI), Fort McClellan, Alabama, made available the IBM list of automobiles belonging to both military and civilian personnel which are registered on the above military reservation. A review of these records by SA, failed to disclose that any 1960 or 1961 black 2-door Pontiac is presently registered on that reservation.

adviced these records include only the vehicles which are allowed on the base, with the exception that all privately owned vehicles which enter the base on business or pleasure are recorded by the military personnel at each of the gates. He stated he would also make these records available.

On September 23, 1963, made available all records for the former vehicles registered on the base for 1962 and a careful examination of these records by SA failed to disclose any 1960 or 1961 black 2-door Pontiac as having been registered on the base to any individual who could be identified with the individual "Sgt. Windsor" as reported by.

On September 23, 1963, also made available the post locator records and an examination of these records by SA failed to reflect any individual with the name of (Sgt. Bill), of Polish extraction, who could be identified with the person in question.
Anniston, Alabama, was interviewed at the U. S. Court House. He was advised he did not have to make a statement and any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised he could talk to an attorney prior to making a statement. No threats or promises of reward were made to FAIR to induce the following information:

S.S.N.: advised that he first came in contact with a Staff Sergeant BILL (Last Name Unknown) at the Hanging Tree Night Spot in Anniston during the summer or fall of 1962. BILL advised he was working for a Company in Anniston at the time he met BILL. He advised he had been with BILL on numerous occasions when they had been gambling and drinking in Anniston. During this time he became acquainted with BILL but cannot recall his last name. He advised that BILL was of Polish extraction or some other foreign extraction similar to Polish. His name began with a C and was a typical Polish type name.

On one occasion, S.S.N. met BILL at Phillip's Bootleg Place on the Birmingham Highway near Harts Bakery. On this occasion BILL wanted to do some gambling so called HARRISON GAY, another gambler, and a dice game was set up. This dice game was actually set up to take BILL for everything he was worth. The dice game took place at JOHN PAXTER'S Place on Route 3, Box 666, Anniston, Alabama, during April, 1963. HARRISON GAY and his wife were living in the place where the dice game took place. It was the place owned by JOHN PAXTER and was directly behind the house PAXTER is living in. At the time of the dice game GAY's wife was not at home. BILL lost about $200 in this dice game. After the dice game graduated and BILL bought some whiskey and left in BILL's car, a 1960 or 1961 Pontiac, two-door, color all black. They went to Anniston and drove around.

While driving around Anniston S.S.N. asked BILL if he could get any Composition C-3 explosive. BILL told him he wanted it to blow pot-holes for stills. BILL told him a friend wanted the explosives and he was supposed to blow...
the pot-holes for him. BILL said he did not know for sure but would see about getting some of the C-3.

The next time [redacted] saw BILL was about three days later in April when BILL came to the 20th Century Pool Hall, Noble Street, in Anniston. He said he had the stuff, meaning the explosive C-3, and took him out to WILLIS VINSON's place in BILL's car. When they got into the car BILL showed [redacted] two U. S. Carbines, an M-1, and M-2 on the back seat of the car covered by a raincoat. He also pointed to a croker sack on the floor between the front and back seat. It looked as though there was about fifty or sixty pounds in the sack. The croker sack was made of burlap. When they arrived at VINSON's house BILL went into the house and stayed there with VINSON for about ten or fifteen minutes. Both BILL and VINSON came out and all three went back to Anniston. On the way back to Anniston they stopped at Adams Oil Company owned by KENNETH ADAMS. VINSON got out of the car and went into the station to see KENNETH ADAMS. [redacted] advised that he could see VINSON and ADAMS talking and could see ADAMS hand a large amount of money to VINSON. VINSON then came back to the car and handed the money to Sergeant BILL. It appeared to be around two or three hundred dollars. The guns and explosives were not taken out of the car.

After the transaction at ADAMS' place, they drove back into Anniston and [redacted] stated he was let cut at the 20th Century Pool Hall. [redacted] advised he did not get anything out of the deal and was doing it only as a friend of VINSON. Sergeant BILL and VINSON drove off and [redacted] said he never saw Sergeant BILL again.

[redacted] advised he is familiar with Composition C-3 as he has used it many times both in and out of service. He uses it mostly to blow pot-holes for stills.
advised that some of the other people and places where Sergeant BILL gambled were RUSSELL B. HURLEY, presently serving time at Draper Correctional Center, Elmore, Alabama, HARRISON GAY, 127 West Fifteenth Street, James Phillip's place, Old Birmingham Highway, near Harts Bakery, Nel's Truck Stop, Hubert McCuller's place, Front Street, Willie Waugh's place, on Old Birmingham Highway.

Furnished the following description of Staff Sergeant BILL (Last Name Unknown):

| Race   | White       |
| Sex    | Male        |
| Age    | 34 - 37     |
| Height | 5'11" to 6' |
| Weight | 180 - 200 pounds |
| Hair   | Brown      |
| Eyes   | Brown      |
| Build  | Well Built |
| Characteristic | Regional Accent |

On September 24, 1963, seven photographs were exhibited to identify Staff Sergeant BILL (Last Name Unknown). Among the photographs was a photograph that resembled BILL very much but was definitely not BILL.

The following description was obtained by observation and interview:

| Name   |             |
| Alias  |             |
| Sex    | Male        |
| Race   |             |
| Date of Birth |         |
| Height |             |
| Weight |             |
| Hair   |             |
| Eyes   |             |
| Education |         |
Anniston, Alabama, was reinterviewed at the United States Courthouse, Anniston. He was readvised that he did not have to make a statement, that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised that he had the right to consult an attorney if he desired. No threats, promises or offers of reward were made in order to obtain the following information:

He was reinterviewed for any further information he might possess since he was first interviewed on September 23, 1963, or if there was any part of his previous statement he wished to change. He furnished substantially the same information as he had previously furnished. He continued to maintain that he did not know the last name of Staff Sergeant BILL from Fort McClellan, Alabama.
Anniston, Alabama, offered the following unsigned statement to SA's and at Anniston, Alabama, on September 25, 1963:

"U. S. Court House
Anniston, Ala.
9-25-63

I, offer the following voluntary statement to and who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I know that any statement I make can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right to obtain an attorney.

I was born on in Calhoun County, Alabama and resided Anniston, Alabama with my wife. On Sept. 17, or 18, 1963 I was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI while I was confined to Alabama. I told the warden that I wanted to see an FBI agent. I told the warden that I had some information for the agent pertaining to the bombing in Birmingham, Alabama, which would be useful to him. The warden said that he would get a man out to institution to talk to me. The FBI agent arrived at the institution and I told him the following story which I knew at the time was not true: I arranged for a soldier who I knew as 'Sgt Bill' from Ft. McClelland, Ala., to get about fifty or sixty pounds of an explosive I know as C-3 in about April or May of 1963. When I asked this soldier to obtain this explosive, he did not know whether he could get this C-3 or not. Shortly after I asked this soldier for the C-3, a few days later the soldier came to the 20th Century Pool Room

On 9/25/63 at Anniston, Alabama File # BH 157-352
by SA

Date dictated 9/25/63

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"in Anniston, Alabama and told me that he had the explosive in the car. I accompanied 'Sgt Bill' to the home of Willis Vinson in the west end section of Anniston. 'Sgt Bill' went into the home of Willis Vincent and talked with Vincent. Vinson and the soldier came out of the house and the three of us then drove to the gas station of Adams Oil Co. in the west end section of Anniston, Alabama. Vinson went into the gas station and the soldier and I stayed in the car. I could see Kenneth Adams in the station handing money to Vinson. Vinson then came out of the gas station and got in the car and handed the soldier the money. The soldier and Vinson then dropped me off at 13th and Noble St. Anniston, Alabama. I have not seen Vinson or the soldier since that day.

"I gave the above false statement with the hope of obtaining some of the reward money that is being offered in Birmingham, Alabama for any information being furnished which would lead to the arrest of those individuals who did the bombing. I used the names of Willis Vinson and Kenneth Adams as I know that they are avid segregationists and I know that Adams formerly belonged to the Ku Klux Klan and that Vinson was a member of the White Citizens Council. The name of 'Sgt Bill' was a name dreamed up by me and never existed to my knowledge. I used the name of Harrison Gay in relating my story as I used to gamble with Gay and I know that Gay is a local gambler. I know that the information I furnished to the FBI agents at Anniston, Ala on September 23, 24, 1963 pertaining to the above incident was false and I am aware that in furnishing false information to such agents is a violation of Federal law.

"The four pages of this statement have been read by and although this statement is true he does not desire to sign this statement."
"Witness: /S/ [Redacted], Special Agent, FBI Anniston, Ala 9/25/63

[Redacted] /S/ [Redacted], Special Agent, FBI, FBI, Anniston Ala, 9-25-63"
OTHER SUSPECTS
The following investigation was conducted on the basis of an anonymous phone call received in the Birmingham Office stating that Birmingham, along with and another Negro nicknamed had been in the vicinity of the church on Sunday morning, September 15, 1963, and were seen receiving a shoe box and some money from an unknown white man. The shoe box was alleged to have contained seven sticks of dynamite.
FUNERAL SERVICES

On September 17 and 18, 1963, the funeral services of the bombing victims, held at St. John's AME Church, 7th Avenue and 17th Street, and 6th Avenue Baptist Church, respectively, were observed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Activities consisted of church services and procession to the cemetery which received heavy coverage from all types of news media.

Many white families, including city officials, attended church services. The churches were filled to capacity and hundreds of Negro people lined the streets outside. Both services were held in a very orderly fashion and uniformed city police handled the traffic detail.

Several plain clothes city, county and state officers were noted in the crowd outside the church.

Approximately 10 cars, mostly unmarked, bearing four uniformed State Troopers to a car, were cruising the area of the churches. State Troopers were not wearing their hard hats and no weapons other than side arms were noted, except on September 18, 1963, Troopers on outlaying streets carried rifles and shotguns.

No suspicious cars were observed and cars bearing white occupants were determined to be mostly persons attending the funerals, newsmen, or the normal flow of afternoon traffic.
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