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**File #:**

62-HQ-116395

**Serial Scope:**

EBF 4/951



951

115695-974

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115 115695-974 10/30/75

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

U. S. SENATE SELECT

COMMITTEE ON

INTELLIGENCE

WASH DC (SSC)

Re: memo to the 1/1/75,

and request submitted

to the Dept of Justice

by letter dated 5/2/75, listing certain documents

and other information desired from the FBI.

Enclosed herewith for approval and transmittal to the

Committee is an copy of a memo in response to

one of the requests. Also enclosed for the records

is copy of memo which being delivered to you with a

copy of the materials which being given the USF

# MDP/6

11-1-00 SP-2 ALM / JTG

ITEM 16  
SSC Request  
September 8, 1975

78

Aug 51

#MDR16  
SP2ALM/216  
11-1-00

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

DATE: November 5, 1964

SUBJECT: SARAH MC CLENDON  
HELENE MONBERG  
PRESS BRIEFING GROUP  
REQUEST TO INTERVIEW DIRECTOR  
NOVEMBER 18, 1964

#MDR16

11/100 SP-2 ALM/AG

Sarah McClendon called late in the afternoon of November 4, 1964, and said that for some time she and Helene Monberg had been lining up "press briefings" for various women correspondents here in Washington. She said this is an informal group and that 5 to 20 women correspondents usually participate in these press briefings. Miss McClendon said that their group contacts prominent Washington leaders and then arranges to have the members meet in the individual's office and spend approximately one hour questioning them on their responsibilities, current problems of interest, etc. Miss McClendon said that recently their group of women correspondents met with Republican Chairman Burch and with Democratic Chairman Bailey. Miss McClendon inquired whether it might be possible for the Director to be host to their group for about one hour on November 18, 1964, and if that date was not possible she would like to arrange for her group to meet the Director on some following week for about an hour's quizzing.

Miss McClendon was advised regarding the very heavy nature of the Director's commitments and the fact that it was extremely difficult for him to set up arrangements for a briefing of this type in view of the emergency nature of our business. Miss McClendon said she fully understood the problems but asked that her request for a press briefing for her group of women correspondents be brought to Mr. Hoover's attention.

## RECOMMENDATION:

18 NOV 24 1964

It is recommended that we return Miss McClendon's call and advise her that the Director's schedule for the 18th is entirely filled and that at this time it is just not possible for him to make a definite commitment for her group in the following weeks. SHE HAS NOT BEEN TOO FRIENDLY OF LATE.

- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside the Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

58 NOV 24 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 16, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: SARAH MC CLENDON  
HELENE MONBERG  
INTERVIEW OF THE DIRECTOR  
NOVEMBER 18, 1964

#mde/16  
SP-2 ALM/1716

11/1/00

3-

I talked with Miss McClendon this afternoon and she advised that right now she feels the group which will come in to interview the Director will number "close to 25." I asked her to let me know as soon as possible when her list of acceptances was completed and Miss McClendon promised to call me back.

Earlier Miss Monberg had sent over an alphabetical list of all the female correspondents who belonged to this briefing group. There are 41 names on this list. Miss McClendon knows that some of these ladies are going to be involved in other assignments or out of town; however, we are getting up a brief run-down on each of the women correspondents whose name appears on attached list.

In talking with Miss McClendon, I explained to her that the ladies must fully understand that some of the Director's comments may have to be "off the record." Miss McClendon said her group fully realizes this, that they have run into this situation before and that quite naturally they will abide by any "off the record" answers. Miss McClendon said she did hope that the bulk of the briefing would be "on the record," and I assured her that this would be the case.

The above is for the Director's information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Jones

HPL:bsp  
(4)

NOV 24 1964

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58 NOV 27 1964

ITEM 17  
SSC Request  
September 8, 1975

#m2216  
11/1/00 SP-2 ALM/116

AW 951

3

8

Albany  
4/1/62

#mde16

11/1/00 SP2 ALM/LTG

V.

Ref

Handwritten signature/initials

URGENT 11-19-62 9-40 AM EST JP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /157-6-2/

FROM SAC, ATLANTA /157-315/

RACIAL SITUATION, ALBANY, GEORGIA, RM.

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE NOVEMBER FIFTEEN LAST CONCERNING  
REPORT OF DR. HOWARD ZINN, HISTORY PROFESSOR, SPELMAN COLLEGE.

AN ARTICLE APPEARING ON PAGE EIGHTEEN OF THE ATLANTA  
CONSTITUTION MORNING OF NOVEMBER NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, TAKEN  
FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES QUOTED REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
IN WHICH HE SAID HE AGREED WITH THE REPORT ISSUED NOVEMBER  
FOURTEEN LAST IN ATLANTA BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL  
THAT THE FBI HAD NOT BEEN VIGOROUS IN LOOKING INTO DENIALS  
OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN ALBANY AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS. STATED  
QUOTE "AGENTS OF THE FBI IN ALBANY, GA. SIDED WITH SEGREGATION  
UNQUOTE. QUOTE "ONE OF THE GREAT PROBLEMS WE FACE WITH THE  
FBI IN THE SOUTH," UNQUOTE HE SAID, QUOTE "IS THAT THE AGENTS ARE  
WHITE SOUTHERNERS WHO HAVE BEEN INFLUENCED BY THE MORES OF  
THEIR COMMUNITY. TO MAINTAIN THEIR STATUS, THEY HAVE TO BE  
FRIENDLY WITH THE LOCAL POLICE AND PEOPLE WHO ARE PROMOTING  
SEGREGATION. EVERY TIME I SAW FBI MEN IN ALBANY, THEY WERE WITH  
THE LOCAL POLICE FORCE," UNQUOTE.

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AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE, THE ALBANY RA IS MADE UP OF

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

EX 109  
REC-16

919

PAGE TWO

FIVE AGENTS, ONE FROM INDIANA, ONE FROM BOSTON, ONE FROM KINGSTON,  
N. Y., ONE FROM MINNEAPOLIS AND ONE FROM GA. CLIPPING BEING  
FORWARDED SPECIAL TODAY. RECOMMEND NO FURTHER ACTION IN THIS  
MATTER.

END AND ACK PLS

WASSSSS

9-45 AM OK FBI WA TAT

TU DISC

CC-MR. ROSEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 11/26/62

FROM : A. H. Belmont *ahb*cc Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. McGowan

SUBJECT:

RACIAL SITUATION, Albany, Ga.,  
RACIAL MATTERS (Article by  
Martin Luther King, Jr.,  
critical of FBI) *11/26/62*

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

#m DE 16

11/26/62 SP2 ALM/776

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, 11/20/62 (copy attached), referring to the article of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., criticizing the work of the FBI in relation to the Albany situation. The question has been raised as to whether we should not try to talk to King and set him straight as to the Bureau's approach and activities.

At the outset, it should be stated that it is questionable whether an interview with King will be fruitful. We have picked up information in the past that King admits to being a Marxist, but cannot afford to admit this publicly. We know of his close tie-in with Hunter Pitts Odell, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and we have seen various instances where King received advice and his actions were apparently controlled, at least to some extent, by the Communist Party.

On the other hand, we do know that King has been in touch with the Attorney General from time to time, and in view of the public image he has built up as a Negro leader he may fancy himself as a leader using the assistance of, but independent of, the Communist Party.

(1) Mr. DeLoach feels that it would be desirable to interview King. He recommends that he and Assistant Director Sullivan jointly interview King. He feels that two Bureau representatives should interview King in order that there will be a witness and there can be no charge of provincialism inasmuch as DeLoach comes from the South and Mr. Sullivan comes from the North.

911 - X

REC-4

104 0-0-762

(2) Mr. Sullivan feels that King should be interviewed. He feels, however, that if two Bureau representatives approach King, King will be immediately on the defensive and no progress will be made. He feels that King should be interviewed, initially, on a broad basis,

AHE:CSH (This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings of your Committee and its content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.)



Mr. Tolson

showing the Bureau's understanding of the racial and sociological problems of the Negro, and thereafter the Bureau's position should be built into this frame of reference. He believes that either Mr. DeLoach or himself should undertake the interview, individually.

(3) Mr. Sullivan suggests a third alternative. He is very well acquainted with Dr. Douglas Jackson, a well known sociologist (white) and a member of the faculty of Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Dr. Jackson is known to Sullivan as a man thoroughly and soundly interested in solving the racial question in the South. He is well known in different Negro areas for the stand that he has taken and he is respected by them. Additionally, Dr. Jackson has been quite interested in the work of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which King is president.

Jackson has told Sullivan, as recently as a week and a half ago in Indianapolis, that if he at any time can do anything which would assist the FBI he should simply make the request of him. Sullivan believes we should also give consideration to having Dr. Jackson approach King and discuss this whole matter with him very thoroughly, from a racial and sociological point of view, and ultimately clarify in this discussion King's ideas on the FBI, and lay the groundwork for King's support of the FBI. Sullivan would be perfectly willing to brief Jackson on this entire matter and set the machinery in motion, if it is so desired.

RECOMMENDATION:

The above three courses of action are set forth for the Director's consideration. I personally favor #2.

I favor #2  
D. 11/16

*[Handwritten signature]*

Suggest Sullivan and  
DeLoach handle. 2

Don I agree  
11/26  
Yes. 11

Mr. Belmont

11/20/62

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Lavin

A. Rosen

#MDR/6

11/1/00 SP-2 ALM/776

RACIAL SITUATION  
ALBANY, GEORGIA  
RACIAL MATTERS

An article has appeared in the "Atlanta Constitution," Atlanta, Georgia, on 11/19/62 which article was taken from the "New York Times." In the article, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., stated he agreed with the report written by Howard Kinn issued by the Southern National Council concerning the recent racial situation in Albany, Georgia. The report referred to criticized the work of this Bureau in relation to the Albany situation. King has stated among other things that "Agents of the FBI in Albany, Georgia, sided with segregationists."

There are no facts to support this and it is noteworthy that the comments by King would appear to dovetail with information which has been furnished to this Bureau indicating that King's advisors are Communist Party (CP) members and he is under the domination of the CP.

King is the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and it should be noted that on 10/26/62 a communist infiltration investigation of this organization was initiated. (100-438794)

DETAILS:

The "New York Times" quoted King as stating he agreed with report issued 11/14/62 by the Southern National Council that the FBI had not been vigorous in looking into denials of civil rights in Albany and the surrounding areas. He stated "Agents of the FBI in Albany, Georgia, sided with segregationists." "One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the South, "according to Reverend Mr. King, "is that the Agents are white southerners who have been influenced by the mores of their community. To maintain their status they have to be friendly with the local police and people who are promoting segregation. Every time I saw FBI men in Albany they were with the local police force." It should be noted there are five Agents assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency. One is from Indiana, one is from Massachusetts, one is from New York, one is from Minnesota and one is from Georgia.

157-6-2

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1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. DeLoach

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: RACIAL SITUATION

Howard Zinn, the author of the report for the Southern Regional Council, was mentioned in my memorandum 11/15/62 and has been the subject of a security investigation by this Bureau (100-800217). Zinn was reportedly a member of the CP from 1949 through 1953 and attended CP meetings during that period. Zinn is a history professor at Spelman College in Atlanta. It was the second slanted and biased document written by Zinn on the Albany situation.

Reverend Mr. King is the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference who arose to prominence during the 1955 - 1956 successful boycott which ended bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. He has been active in Negro segregation matters since that time.

Informant  
NY 694-S\*, a top-level informant, has advised that Stanley Levison, a secret CP member, sent word to Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP USA, during February, 1962, that King is a wholehearted Marxist who had studied it, believed in it and agrees with it. He cannot, however, publicly espouse it in view of his position as a minister of religion. Levison is an Associate Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and is actively involved in the operations of that organization.

The New York representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is Hunter Fitts O'Dell who was elected under a pseudonym, Cornelius James, to the National Committee of the CP USA in December, 1959. On 3/7/62 James Jackson then Editor of "The World" told NY 694-S\* that an article attributed to King in the 3/3/62 issue of "The Nation" magazine was actually written by O'Dell. The article was captioned, "Fumbling on the New Frontier," and purports to be a report on Civil Rights.

NY 694-S\* advised that Lament Harris, CP USA functionary, had commented that Stanley Levison by reason of his association with the Martin Luther King Movement was doing the most important work in the CP at that time. Harris stated "The party has had Kennedy in its pocket" since the Kennedy Administration is politically dependent upon King. This was furnished to the White House and to the Attorney General on 5/4/62.

NY 3580-S\* advised on 8/7/62 that while in conversation with O'Dell, Levison asked how things were in Albany, Georgia. O'Dell replied that there was a leadership problem down there and things could get quite disorganized if "our" staff was not there.

*Levison  
is  
intelligence  
operation*

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: RACIAL SITUATION

On 9/10/62 NY 3539-82 advised that on the afternoon of that date Clarence Jones, a member of the Labor South League in 1954 (a cited organization) and Levison were discussing burning of churches in the South, both expressed the opinion that King should not be silent in this matter but should send a hot wire to "Kennedy" expressing his indignance at the Government's failure to control one small community. This was furnished to the Attorney General on 9/11/62.

RECOMMENDATION:

Consideration has been given to contacting King to straighten him out; however, this seems undesirable in view of the above facts and it is recommended he not be contacted.

The background information regarding King, Levison and Zinn has been furnished to the Department.

Nothing would seem to be gained by contacting the "New York Times", or the "Atlanta Constitution" as we obviously cannot give them background data we possess on the CP influence of King.

The Department and the Attorney General have been publicly criticized on many occasions by King and yet they are cooperating with him.

It is recommended that the Liaison Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division bring King's comments in the article to the attention of Staff Director Earl L. Bernard of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and point out to him that there is no basis in fact for King's remarks and in addition point out that 4 of the 5 Resident Agents assigned at Albany, Georgia, are from northern states and one is from Georgia.

✓ Benig done  
L

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate handling.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 11-27-62

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION  
ALBANY, GEORGIA  
RACIAL MATTER

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

*FMDR/G*

*11/1/62*

*SP2ALM/ITG*

*H. P. Hunt*

*W. J. Brennan*

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont dated 11-20-62 in captioned matter discusses a speech of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. wherein he stated among other things that "Agents of the FBI in Albany, Georgia, sided with segregationists." Referenced memorandum instructed Liaison to bring King's comments to the attention of Staff Director Berl I. Bernhard of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and to point out to Bernhard that there is no basis, in fact, for King's remarks and, in addition, that four of the five Resident Agents assigned at Albany, Georgia, are from northern states.

On 11-26-62 the Liaison Agent discussed this matter with Bernhard. Bernhard was particularly interested in the fact that four of the five Agents in Albany, Georgia, are from northern states. He indicated this is definitely contrary to what King said in his speech.

ACTION:

For information.

REC-38

*157-6-2-925*

66 DEC 5 1962

*5-Clayton*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Civil Rights Section
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Cregar

WOC:gp:jdd

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REC-UNIT



November 29, 1962

Mr. John H. Sengstacke  
Publisher  
Chicago Defender  
224th Street and Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

#mDR16  
11/1/62 SP2 ALM H76

Dear John:

I certainly regret that we haven't had a chance to get together in the last several months. Both Mr. Hoover and I remember with a great deal of pleasure your visit to FBI Headquarters. Perhaps on my next visit to Chicago we can get together for lunch, if your schedule permits.

I wanted to call to your personal attention an article entitled "FBI Sides With Dixie, Says King" which appeared in the November 20, 1962, issue of your newspaper and which contains a number of false and unwarranted assertions by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., about the FBI and the work of its Special Agents in the South. As I know you are interested in fairness and accuracy, I thought you may wish to pass along to your readers the true facts with respect to Dr. King's charges.

One of the unfounded statements by Dr. King during his New York interview was "because FBI agents have sided with segregationists, they have not investigated beatings and other intimidations of Negroes who are fighting for equality in Albany, Ga., or surrounding areas." Perhaps Dr. King has had a lapse of memory in recalling that last August and September five Negro churches were burned in Georgia and firearms were discharged into several homes. Based upon indications that the purpose of these acts was to discourage Negroes from voting, the FBI instituted extensive investigations which led to the prompt solution of the burning of a church in Terrell County, Georgia, on September 17, 1962, and to the charging of two persons with another church burning--one near Leesburg, Georgia, on August 13, 1962.

You may also be interested in knowing that two of our Special Agents in Albany, Georgia, were assaulted while conducting an interview on September 9, 1962, in connection with the early morning burning of the Terrell County church on that date. The assailant was arrested for assaulting a federal

JMM:tmf (8) This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

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

Mr. John H. Sengstacke

officers in official performance of their duties and he is presently out on bond awaiting Federal Grand Jury action. These two Agents were both born, reared and educated in the North.

Dr. King also asserts, "One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the South is that the agents are white Southerners who have been influenced by the mores of the community." His solution "was for the federal government to consider assigning agents from other parts of the country to the South and 'who are at least in agreement with the law of the land,' " according to the newspaper article.

While FBI Agents throughout the country carry out their investigative responsibilities irrespective of their state of origin, four out of the five Agents assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency come from states other than Georgia--New York, Indiana, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

The other statements by Dr. King reveal a total ignorance, not only of the true character of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, but also of the FBI record in protecting civil rights.

As an example of merely one aspect of our extensive operations in the civil rights field, I cite the matter of voting. In the past several months, the FBI has conducted investigations involving more than 100 counties in which racial discrimination was alleged to exist. The Department of Justice has been furnished the results of these investigations; and based upon them, over 30 suits in counties of five states have been filed by the Department for the purpose of ending racial discrimination in voting.

As a result of FBI investigations and court actions based thereon, thousands of previously disenfranchised Negroes have been enabled to register to vote in accordance with their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States. For example, in one area where no Negro had voted in 40 years, Negroes entered polling places in September, 1962, and cast ballots.

It should always be borne in mind that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency. Our investigations are conducted with dispatch and thoroughness. Contrary to many beliefs, we do not render prosecutive opinions nor handle the prosecution of cases. This, of course, is proper in a Republic such as ours.

Mr. John H. Sengstacke

You may be sure that the FBI will continue to carry out its investigative responsibilities to the utmost in both a reasonable and realistic manner. However, irresponsible charges do little to promote such goals. I trust my comments will serve to put the issues raised by Dr. King in their proper perspective, and I know you would want to have these facts in view of your record in reporting the news in an impartial and objective style.

Please give me a call upon the occasion of your next trip to Washington. It would be good to see you again.

Sincerely,



C. D. DeLoach

*A Negro Publisher*

NOTE: John H. Sengstacke is on the Special Correspondents' List. Sengstacke met the Director in April, 1960, when the Director appeared in Chicago for a speech. He was very much impressed with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Sengstacke has expressed much admiration for the Director and the FBI. He was congratulated by the Director when he was elected President of the National Newspaper Publishers Association in 1960. SAs Joseph H. O'Rourke and Paul J. Mohr were the Agents assaulted by Virgil Edmund Puckett, and this case is being closely followed by the General Investigative Division. In June, 1962, Sengstacke was appointed to the President's Advisory Committee to end any discrimination against military personnel and their families. In July, 1962, the White House was furnished a copy of pertinent information in Bufiles regarding Sengstacke.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 15, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION, Albany, Ga.,  
RACIAL MATTERS (Article by  
Martin Luther King, Jr.,  
critical of FBI)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

#MDE76

111100 SP2ALM/ATG

Mr. Belmont's memorandum of November 26, 1962, reflected the alternatives in interviewing Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who had criticized the work of the FBI in relation to the Albany situation. The Director approved the suggestion that Mr. Sullivan and I handle the interview with Rev. King.

Following approval, I immediately tried to contact Rev. King telephonically on November 27, 1962.

Rev. King does not have a phone at his residence. We then attempted to contact him at his church in Atlanta. His secretary advised, upon being told who was trying to contact him, that Rev. King was "off in another building writing a book." She further stated that Rev. King preferred not to be disturbed and that it would be impossible to talk to him. That same day I called the SAC at Atlanta and instructed him to attempt to contact Rev. King and set up an interview for Mr. Sullivan and me. SAC Atlanta advised the following day, November 28, that Rev. King had left instructions with his secretary that he did not have time for an interview, that he was moving around the country. The secretary further advised the SAC that Rev. King would call us when he was willing to sit down for an interview. Rev. King has not called since that date.

It would appear obvious that Rev. King does not desire to be told the true facts. He obviously used deceit, lies and treachery as propaganda to further his own causes.

Realizing the above, I recommended, the Director approved, that I talk with Mr. MacKay, publisher of the four Afro-American newspapers. This interview was handled and reported by memorandum. The interview was based on the fact that the Afro-American newspapers had published Rev. King's lies, quoting him exclusively. In talking with Mr. MacKay I carefully went over each allegation by Rev. King and set him straight with respect to these lies. MacKay offered no

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

1 - Mr. Sullivan

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CDD:ejr (7)

emo DeLoach to Mohr  
Re: Racial Situation, Albany, Ga.,  
Racial Matters (Article by  
Martin Luther King, Jr.,  
critical of FBI)

1/15/63

argument and in the following week's issue of his newspapers quoted us for the record. A letter was also prepared to John H. Sengstacke, Publisher, "Chicago Defender," dated November 29, 1962, (copy attached) setting the record straight. Sengstacke, whom we know most favorably, published the letter putting the lie to Rev. King's allegations. *Handled separately*

ACTION:

The record concerning Rev. King's allegations has been covered. Interviews with the publishers of the newspapers who carried Rev. King's lies have been conducted and they have been set straight. I see no further need to contacting Rev. King inasmuch as he obviously does not desire to be given the truth. The fact that he is a vicious liar is amply demonstrated in the fact he constantly associates with and takes instructions from Stanley Levison who is a hidden member of the Communist Party in New York.

*Keep*  
*W.C.D.*  
*D. 1/15*  
*concur.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *advised*

DATE: January 17, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen *Rosen*SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION  
ALBANY, GEORGIA  
RACIAL MATTERS

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

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr, January 15, 1963, pointing out the attempts made to interview Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., to give him the truth concerning the role of the FBI in the Albany situation. Numerous attempts were made to contact him and he has completely evaded all attempts to reach him to set the record straight. *67*

King's comments have been previously brought to the attention of Mr. Berl I. Bernhard, Staff Director of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, and it was pointed out to him that there is no basis in fact for King's remarks. In addition, it was pointed out that four of the five Resident Agents at Albany are from northern states and one is from Georgia. *pre*

As has been indicated by Mr. DeLoach's memorandum, interviews with publishers of the newspapers who carried Reverend Mr. King's lies have been conducted and they have been set straight. As pointed out, no further need to contact Reverend Mr. King exists inasmuch as he obviously does not desire to be given the truth. The fact that he is a vicious liar is amply demonstrated in the fact he constantly associates with and takes instructions from Stanley Levison who is a hidden member of the Communist Party in New York. *954*

13 JAN 21 1963

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the conduct of Reverend Mr. King in completely evading any attempts to learn the truth of this Bureau's role in the Albany situation, it is recommended that in addition to the action taken above, the attached letters to the Attorney General and to Mr. Bernhard be sent pointing out the evasive conduct of King.

Enclosures - 2

157-6-2

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans

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The Attorney General

January 13, 1963

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. McGowan  
1 - Mr. Lavin  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Evans

RACIAL SITUATION  
ALBANY, GEORGIA  
RACIAL MATTERS

#mdr/6  
JAN 10 1963  
SP2 ALM/RTG

Numerous attempts have been made by officials of this Bureau to contact Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., to point out to him the inaccuracies in his unfounded allegations about the work of this Bureau in connection with Albany, Georgia, which allegations appeared in the November 13, 1962, issue of "The New York Times." It is obvious to the Bureau that Reverend Mr. King has evaded contact and has no desire to be told the true facts concerning this situation.

An attempt was made by an official of this Bureau to contact Reverend Mr. King on November 27, 1962. Upon learning the identity of the caller, his secretary advised that Reverend Mr. King was "off in another building writing a book." She further stated that he preferred not to be disturbed and it would be impossible to talk with him. (47-6-1-963)

Another attempt was made on November 28, 1962, and it was ascertained that Reverend Mr. King had left instructions with his secretary that he would not have time for an interview and that he was moving around the country. The secretary further advised that Reverend Mr. King would call this Bureau when he was willing to sit down for an interview. He has not called since that date.

Attached for your information is a copy of a letter to Mr. Earl L. Bernhard, Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, 726 Jackson Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C., pointing out to him Reverend Mr. King's conduct in this matter.

RBL: cag

(14)

SEE MEMO ROSEN TO BELMONT, ABOVE CAPTION,  
1/17/63, RBL: cag.

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Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Malley  
McGowan  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes

The Attorney General

As I have pointed out in my letter to Mr. Lowland, in view of Lawrence S. Lee's exclusive contract, it is further stated that Lee is being instructed by this Bureau to contact him.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Eric Marshall (Enclosure)  
Assistant Attorney General

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

#mde16

11/1/60

SP2 ALM/HAG

## The F.B.I. Story

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has come recently under criticism as being biased against Negroes and do-nothing in gathering facts about discrimination and police brutality.

One of the charges is that the operatives are stationed in the areas in which alleged brutalities occur and are therefore sympathetic with regard to local authorities, so do not send in to the Department of Justice all of the facts they should.

It is alleged in consequence that the Department of Justice is not properly given the information on which it can prosecute the culprits.

Even admitting that some of these charges may be true, we think the conclusions are warranted because the FBI is not a prosecuting but an investigative agency; so if there is no prosecution the blame must be placed on the Department rather than its investigative agency.

It has also been charged that only

a small percentage of the FBI agents are Negroes, but it must be remembered that each and every FBI agent must be a lawyer before he is appointed, and there are few Negro lawyers interested in this service.

One may be suspicious of bureaucracy on principle and disposed to attribute to it many things of which it is not guilty; but it is necessary to understand where the real responsibility lies before judgement is made.

If it be conceded that the FBI has been derelict in some of the Southern difficulties, it is the Department of Justice which should take the blame.

It is not logical to blame the agent rather than the boss, nor is it sensible to presume that the agent is guilty of dereliction when it does not possess the power to act.

It is Mr. Kennedy, the Attorney General, who must answer for the FBI, and so far he has approved of its activities and performances.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 The New York  
Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Date: 12/1/62  
Edition: New York  
Author:  
Editor: William G. Nunn  
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Pittsburgh

100-101113  
DATED 12/1/62  
FROM 11-1-62  
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

62 AUG 12 1963

NOT RECORDED  
191 AUG 6 1963

PERS/REC UNIT



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# FBI Aids King's Claim Agents Side With Dixie

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

WASHINGTON — An official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has denied charges made against the FBI by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

FBI Assistant Director Carlton D. DeLoach takes issue with statements made by Dr. King in his claim that the "FBI sides with Dixie."

Dr. King had criticized the famed investigative organization, which is directed by J. Edgar Hoover, for its actions during the Albany, Ga. racial crisis and, in a general appraisal, said:

"One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the South is that agents are white Southerners who have been

influenced by the mores of the community."

## 4 OF 5 FROM NORTH

Dr. King proposed that the Federal government should "consider assigning agents from other parts of the country to the South . . . who are at least in agreement with the law of the land."

DeLoach pointed out that four out of the five FBI agents assigned to the Albany area come from Northern states.

DeLoach said Dr. King's Albany statements were unfounded and denied Dr. King's charge that "because FBI agents have sided with segregationists, they have not investigated beatings and other intimidations of Negroes who are fighting for equality

in Albany, Ga., or surrounding areas."

DeLoach said: "Perhaps Dr. King has had a lapse of memory in recalling that last August and September, five Negro churches were burned in Georgia and firearms were discharged into several homes. Based upon indications that the purpose of these acts was to discourage Negroes from voting, the FBI instituted extensive investigations which led to the prompt solution of the burning of a church in Terrell County, Georgia, on September 17, 1962, and to the charging of two persons with another church burning — one near Leesburg, Georgia, on August 15, 1962.

"Two of our special agents

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

*McGraw-Hill*  
*Chicago*

*Foley*

4 CHICAGO DEFENDER  
Chicago, Illinois

Date: Dec. 6, 1962  
Edition: Daily  
Author: -  
Editor: JOHN SENGSTACKEL  
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING;  
Character:  
or  
Classification: 100-35356  
Submitting Office: Chicago

DATE 11-1-00

#m 2216

SP2 ALM/JS

NOT RECORDED  
46 JAN 4 1963

53 JAN 8 1963

in Albany, Georgia, were assaulted while conducting an interview on September 9, 1962, in connection with the early-morning burning of the Terrell County church on that date. The assailant was arrested for assaulting Federal officers in official performance of their duties and he is presently out on bond, awaiting Federal Grand Jury action. These two agents were both born, reared and educated in the North."

DeLoach continued: "While FBI agents throughout the country carry out their investigative responsibilities irrespective of their state of origin, four out of the five agents assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency come from states other than Georgia — New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Minnesota."

"The other statements by Dr. King reveal a total ignorance, not only of the true character of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, but also of the FBI record in protecting civil rights." DeLoach said that in the past several months, the FBI has "conducted investigations involving more than 100 counties in which racial discrimination was alleged to exist. The Department of Justice has been furnished the results of these investigations; and, based upon them, over 30 suits in counties of five states have been filed by the department for the purpose of ending discrimination in voting."



Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

# FBI official takes exception to King's charges in Albany

WASHINGTON

Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was "not correct" in his charges involving the FBI in Albany, Ga., the AFRO was told Friday.

C. D. DeLoach, deputy director of the federal agency, said agents had "done effective work" in Albany and asserted that four out of five of the men assigned there were Northerners, not Southerners as charged by Dr. King.

He also denied that FBI agents had cooperated with city police officials in violating the Constitutional rights of more than 1,200 who have been arrested during anti-segregation protests.

11-1-00 SP2ALM 1776

File

6-101

100-106670-A-

NOT RECORDED

176 DEC 26 1962

"The Afro-American"  
December 8, 1962  
Page 1

Item # 17      A search of Bureau files did not disclose any information indicating the Inspection Division conducted an inquiry concerning allegations made by Martin Luther King, Jr. regarding the conduct of FBI Agents in Albany, Georgia. King stated that FBI Agents assigned in Albany, Georgia were derelict in their duty with regard to investigation of Civil Rights matters.

#MDR16  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-1-00 BY SP2pm/256

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REQUEST OF SSC DATED 9/11/75

ITEM 18

The notation "being handled, 11/20/64, D" which appears at the bottom of page 4 of Mr. Rosen's 11/20/64 memorandum to Mr. Belmont captioned "Telegram from Martin Luther King, Jr., dated 11/19/64, Civil Rights Matters" was made and initialled for former Assistant Director Cartha DeLoach by a subordinate whose identity we cannot be certain of, but who may have been Special Agent Robert Wick, since retired.

11-1-00 SP2ALM/STG  
#m0216

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200 951

ITEM 19  
SSC Request  
September 8, 1975

#MDR16

11/1/00 SP-2 ALM/216

Am 951

## SECTION 1. CONDUCT AND ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYEES

The Bureau expects its employees to follow the highest ethical and moral standards.

## A. DUTY TO REPORT MISCONDUCT

1. Special Agents in Charge (SACs) must report immediately any improper conduct of employees in their territory. See part I, section 9, of this manual re administrative handling of disciplinary matters.
2. All employees must report immediately neglect of duty or any conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Bureau, or any matter which may result in embarrassment to the Bureau.
3. Whenever there is public criticism of the Bureau in connection with investigations or inquiries indicating misconduct of personnel, harassment or intimidation of subjects, other individuals, or groups, or derelictions of any character by the Bureau, all Agents engaged in such investigations or inquiries must:
  - a. Immediately prepare statements in affidavit form as to facts in order that a clear record will be available should a question arise at a later date. These statements should:
    - (1) Cover facts bearing directly upon charges made
    - (2) Be specific as to each allegation, should allegations be specific
    - (3) Be general in nature, should allegations be general in nature

Affidavits need not be notarized by a notary public. The SAC or any Special Agent designated by the SAC may administer the oath since, under existing regulations, Agents are authorized to administer oaths in cases involving irregularities or misconduct in office of a Government employee.

- b. Forward signed original and a signed copy to the Bureau under appropriate case caption and retain a copy in field office file

## B. ACTS RESULTING IN DRASTIC DISCIPLINARY ACTION INCLUDING POSSIBLE DISMISSAL

1. Employees are forbidden to use alcoholic beverages excessively at any time.
2. Employees are not permitted to use alcoholic beverages during working hours (includes time allotted for the meal period or any period of leave taken if employee returns to work before the termination of working hours).
3. Employees must not be involved in personal misconduct which would reflect unfavorably upon the Bureau.
4. Employees are directed to use Bureau automobiles for official purposes only.
5. Employees must not be guilty of brutality, physical violence, duress, or intimidation of subjects, or of the use of force except in self-defense.
6. Employees are cautioned that in securing information concerning mail matters the Bureau will not tolerate a violation of law (Title 18, USC, §§ 1702, 1703, 1708, and 1709). Furthermore, employees must not tamper with, interfere with, or open mail in violation of law. Also, employees are directed to refrain from aiding, abetting, or condoning the opening of mail illegally by any employee of the post office.

## C. CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF FBI OPERATIONS

1. Employees must afford confidential orders involving special assignments and, in some instances, transfers appropriate secrecy in accordance with the exigencies thereof. Should there be any doubt in these matters, the advice of the SAC or acting SAC should be secured.
2. Employees are required to keep strictly confidential all information secured in their official capacity. Failure to abide by this provision violates Department of Justice regulations and may violate certain statutes providing severe penalties. (See also section I, 3, below, [and part II, section 4M, 4j,] re disclosure of classified security information.)
3. Employees are directed to refrain from expressing either orally or in writing, except to persons officially entitled thereto, any opinion bearing upon the efficiency or standing of former or present employees of the Bureau. Individuals making inquiry shall be advised of this rule and referred to the Bureau for such information. The Bureau desires to be advised of inquiries of this nature.

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. It is not to be released to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the Committee and the Agent in Charge.

## SECTION 1. CONDUCT AND ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYEES.

4. Employees shall not vouch for any person or give testimonials, affidavits, or letters of recommendation for any person without prior approval of the Bureau except that SACs may approve letters of recommendation prepared by employees in their offices concerning individuals who are not present or former employees of this Bureau. However, employees preparing such letters should state that such recommendation is prepared on the basis of the personal knowledge of the writer and should not be considered as an official endorsement or recommendation of the FBI. All other letters should be sent to the Bureau for approval.
5. Employees must not participate indiscriminately in matters with local law enforcement officers where no FBI jurisdiction exists.
6. Employees must not permit anyone, other than persons officially connected with an investigation or whose services are needed, to accompany them on an investigation. Members of law enforcement agencies are not to accompany Agents during the course of security-type investigations without prior Bureau authority.

## D. STANDARDS OF ETHICS IN THE FBI

1. Employees should not join an organization where Bureau employment is a prerequisite without Bureau authority.
2. Employees are forbidden to visit trials, hearings, or court sessions in any court out of personal curiosity.
3. Employees are directed to decline tactfully to witness signed statements obtained by local law enforcement officers where there is no FBI jurisdiction.
4. Employees may not serve as officers of any law enforcement organization; however, it is permissible to serve on a committee of such organization. In order for an employee to serve as an officer of a civic or other type of organization, specific prior Bureau authority to do so is necessary.
5. Employees should refrain from becoming a member, or remaining as a member, of any organization which appropriates funds to defend one of its members charged with a violation of a Federal law.
6. Employees should not instruct, or be concerned with the instruction of any person in preparation for examinations of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Per Executive Order dated 10-13-05, as amended 5-7-1957.
7. Employees must not install secret telephone systems or microphones without Bureau authority.
8. Employees must abide by the laws of the U. S. and of the several states with respect to filing proper tax statements. It is the employees' responsibility to ascertain the tax laws to which they are subject and to abide thereby. Although Bureau employees will not be required to pay unjustified claims, they most definitely will be expected when such claims are made by taxing authorities to resolve the matters with reasonable promptness, and in such a fashion as not to bring discredit upon the Bureau. Whenever a controversy arises with any of the taxing authorities, the matter should be brought to the attention of the Bureau immediately. The U. S. Internal Revenue Service may attach salaries of Federal employees who refuse to pay delinquent Federal taxes. Warning letters are sent by Internal Revenue Service and if not promptly acknowledged Internal Revenue Service will attach salaries of employees concerned.
9. Employees must keep credentials, identification cards, and badges in immediate personal possession. At no time should these be photographed by anyone.
10. Employees should display credentials, identification cards, or badges for official purposes only.
11. Employees must report immediately to superiors the loss, misplacement, theft, or destruction of property issued to them. The employee to whom the property is charged must submit a memorandum providing all of the details and this memorandum must be initialed or signed by the employee.
12. Employees shall not engage in entrapment or the use of any other improper, illegal, or unethical tactics in the procurement of information and evidence.
13. Bureau employees are prohibited from engaging in any form of political activities except the right to vote. No advertisements supporting any candidates for public office or for any unauthorized purpose may be placed on official cars or Government property.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

#moe/6  
INED

SP2 ALM/STG  
DATE:

December 1, 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

An individual who identified himself as Dr. Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to Martin Luther King, called from New York City at 12:05 p.m. today and asked to speak with me.

Dr. Young stated I probably knew what he was calling about. I told him I did if he was calling with reference to Reverend King's request for an appointment with Mr. Hoover. I mentioned that the Acting Attorney General had called this morning about this matter and that I had just advised the Acting Attorney General that Mr. Hoover would see Reverend King at 3:30 p.m. today. Dr. Young stated this would press them a bit, however, he thought they could make it.

Dr. Young stated that Reverend King wanted to talk about law enforcement in the future. He stated they have several programs at Selma, Alabama, and in the Blackbelt Countys surrounding Selma. He stated this might be a bad time for Reverend King to be discussing matters; however, they feel that they have been negligent in that they have contacted the Department in the past and have not set down with the FBI.

Dr. Young stated that Reverend King merely wanted to sit down with Mr. Hoover and discuss matters. He stated that Reverend King did not desire to complain but merely to find out what type of protection the FBI will offer Negro citizens when they attempt to exercise their rights in the future. I interrupted Dr. Young at this point and stated I felt certain that both he and Reverend King fully understood that the FBI did not have the authority or jurisdiction to "protect" anyone and that if Reverend King was seeking a change in policy in this regard he should talk to the Acting Attorney General and not Mr. Hoover. Dr. Young made no reference to this statement but spoke up again and stated that there had been a breach and misunderstanding between Reverend King's organization and the FBI in the past and that this was a matter they did not want to encourage.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Jones

18 DEC 4 1964

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

CDD:saj  
(8)

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60 DEC 16 1964

DeLoach to Mohr 12-1-64  
Re: Martin Luther King

Dr. Young assured me that Reverend King did not want to mention anything that has come up in the past. He stated, as a matter of fact, people are harassing them to death and they cannot get any work done in their office because they have to answer questions concerning the FBI. He then added that Reverend King was most anxious and willing to meet with the Director and particularly wanted to do so before he departed for Oslo, Norway.

I interrupted Dr. Young again at this point and told him that it was useless for them to request a "peace meeting" with us as long as the crusade of defamation against Mr. Hoover and the FBI was to be carried on by Reverend King and his organization. Dr. Young stated that he understood this. He stated that actually "they" feel that the FBI has done a very sound investigative job. He added that the current misunderstanding is something that should be cleared up. He then asked me if I knew of any conditions for the meeting. I told him that the only condition desired was that there be an understanding that the campaign of slander and defamation against the Director and the FBI by Reverend King and his organization, behind our backs, be dropped. Dr. Young replied, "yes." He then asked if there would be any objections if he and Reverend Abernathy accompanied Reverend King. I told him there would be none. He asked again the time of the appointment and I told him 3:30 p.m. today. He again stated that this would press them, however, he thought they could make it.

Dr. Young asked me if the FBI planned to make any announcement concerning the meeting. I told him that we would make no announcement at this time. He inquired as to whether Reverend King should make an announcement. I told him this was entirely up to Reverend King.

At 12:25 p.m. today we received a call from the wire services indicating that Bayard Rustin had just announced in New York that Reverend King would meet with the Director at 3:30 p.m. this afternoon. It was quite obvious that this group already had their press release prepared with the exception of the time element.

✓ R



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 1, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN  
ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS

1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. McGowan  
2 - Mr. Martindale

The following sets forth details of difficulties encountered in attempts to contact Martin Luther King, Jr..

The "New York Times" 11/19/62 quoted King to the effect that the FBI had not done an effective job in Albany, Georgia, and one of the great problems with the Bureau in the South was that the Agents were white Southerners. Actually, four of the five Agents assigned to Albany, Georgia, were Northern born.

It was approved that Mr. Sullivan and Mr. DeLoach would make an appointment with King to straighten him out concerning the statements he reportedly had made.

On 11/30/62 Mr. DeLoach attempted to contact King to arrange the interview. The Atlanta operator advised there was no telephone at the residence usually occupied by King and the operator then tried to reach him at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. Someone at the church stated that King was on a two weeks vacation and could not be reached. Upon being asked if King was near a telephone, this person replied in the affirmative but stated that King did not wish to be disturbed.

The Atlanta Office then was instructed to attempt to locate King by telephone and advise him that Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Sullivan wished to sit down and have a chat with him any time he was in the Washington or New York area. King's secretary was then contacted by the Atlanta Office on 11/30/62, and the secretary stated that King was at a hideaway writing a book and could not be reached for the week of November 30. The secretary stated that the following week King would be traveling in Alabama. The secretary was requested to have King contact the Atlanta Office with regard to an urgent matter, however, King never made such a contact.

Special Agent Charles S. Harding by letter of 11/20/64 has remarked that when he attempted to contact King to make the appointment for Mr. DeLoach, King and his staff completely ignored the FBI even though they were advised the request to talk to him was a matter of utmost urgency.

14 DEC 10 1964

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WLM/cac

(19) DEC 13 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE: DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN ATTEMPTING TO  
CONTACT MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On about July 18 to July 20, 1961, attempts were made to make an appointment with King to interview him in connection with the investigation of Theodore Edward Brown who was under investigation as a special inquiry for the Peace Corps. On July 19 or July 20, King's secretary stated that "Dr. King can see you on Saturday afternoon but you don't work Saturdays, do you?" His secretary was advised that the Agent would be at King's office any time. King would be available. A definite appointment was made for 2 p.m. Saturday afternoon July 22, 1961. The Agent appeared at King's office at approximately 1:50 p.m. where he waited for an hour before being admitted to King's office. King stated he was sorry to keep the Agent waiting but he was behind in his paper work and had completed some of it before admitting the Agent.

In June, 1962, efforts were made to obtain an appointment with King in connection with a case involving Shirley Blackwell Cummings, a Peace Corps applicant. Beginning on approximately 6/5/62, King's secretary kept stating that he was not available for interview although it was known to us that he was in his office daily. On 6/8/62 Wyatt T. Walker, King's assistant, advised the Atlanta Office that he and King were proceeding to Shreveport, Louisiana, in connection with the voter registration drive and that the Little Union Baptist Church in Shreveport had received a bomb threat. At that time, Walker was informed that Agents had been urgently trying to make an appointment with King and Walker stated an appointment would be made. On 6/8/62 King telephoned the Atlanta Office from Shreveport to inquire as to why the Agent wanted an appointment and to advise of the bomb threat previously furnished by Walker. King consented to interview which was conducted 6/9/62.

King was also interviewed by the Atlanta Office on 7/24/62 in connection with racial incidents at Albany, Georgia, involving alleged violation by King of a temporary restraining order issued by the U. S. District Court to stop demonstrations. The interview was conducted in the U. S. courtroom where King had appeared for a hearing.

On 6/25/63 the Atlanta Office attempted to contact King to advise him of a threat against his life. Efforts to contact him were at first unsuccessful, but after a delay of some hours, King's secretary informed him of the Bureau's interest in talking to him and arrangements were made for an Agent to contact King by telephone.

ACTION

This is for information.

*ch* *ham* *1* *Q*

*m Deloach is  
preparing a  
complete  
memo*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Egans \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Mohr *12/22/64*

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING

DATE: December 1, 1964

Following is a transcript of the brief statement which the Reverend Martin Luther King made to newsmen immediately after leaving the Director's Office this afternoon. While this is not a verbatim account of the statement, it is as near accurate as possible:

I am pleased I had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Hoover this afternoon and I might say the discussion was quite amicable. I sought to make it clear to Mr. Hoover that the plight of Negroes in the South is such that there must not be any misunderstanding between the FBI and civil rights leaders but must be a determination to defend the rights of all.

*11/1/60*  
*SGD-HLM/MLK*  
*#10216*

We talked specifically about those areas where SCLC will be working in the months ahead. We discussed areas where there will be strong resistance to the implementation of the civil rights bill. We made it clear that we found our most difficult problems in Alabama and Mississippi and in these communities there are areas where we see a great deal of potential and sometimes actual terror.

I sincerely hope we can forget the confusion of the past and get on with the job the Congress, the Supreme Court and the President have outlined as America's most crucial problem; namely, the job of giving and providing security and justice to all the people in the world.

NBC's Russ Ward and one of the NBC men equipped with a tape recorder followed King down the hall and on through the courtyard where his car was parked. According to the NBC technician, King was talking with them all the time. He said that King expressed "the usual pratter" and the only statement of any consequence was something to the effect that arrests in the Mississippi murder case could be expected within the next few days.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Jones  
1 - Mr. Morrell *W*

REC-49

*100-106600-616*

EX-112

DWB:saj  
(6)

58 DEC 22 1964

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 2, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING  
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR  
3:35 P.M., 12-1-64

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

At Reverend King's request, the Director met with King; Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); Dr. Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to King; and Walter Fauntroy, SCLC representative here in Washington, at 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64, in the Director's Office.

I met King and his associates in the hallway outside the Director's Office. An attempt was made to rush them directly through the reception room, however, King slowly posed for the cameras and newsmen before proceeding.

Upon being introduced to the Director, Reverend King indicated his appreciation for Mr. Hoover's seeing him then stated that Reverend Abernathy would speak first. Reverend Abernathy told the Director it was a great privilege to meet the distinguished Director of the FBI--a man who had done so much for his country. Reverend Abernathy expressed the appreciation of the Negro race for the Director's fine work in the field of civil rights. He stated that the Negroes had problems, particularly in the South, and, therefore, had requested a discussion with the Director at the very time their people were continuing to "rise up from their bondage."

Reverend King spoke up. He stated it was vitally necessary to keep a working relationship with the FBI. He wanted to clear up any misunderstanding which might have occurred. He stated that some Negroes had told him that the FBI had been ineffective, however, he was inclined to discount such criticism. Reverend King asked that the Director please understand that any criticism of the Director and the FBI which had been attributed to King was either a misquote or an outright misrepresentation. He stated this particularly concerned Albany, Georgia. He stated that the only time he had ever criticized the FBI was because of instances in which Special Agents who had been given complaints in civil rights cases regarding brutality by police officers were seen the following day being friendly with those same police officers. King stated this, of course, promoted distrust inasmuch as the police sometimes "brutalized" Negroes.

Enclosure - Sent 12/2/64

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

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- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Morrell

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

CDD:saj 12/2/64



DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

Reverend King stated he personally appreciated the great work of the FBI which had been done in so many instances. He stated this was particularly true in Mississippi. He added that FBI developments in that State have been very significant. The FBI is a great restraining influence. Reverend King denied that he had ever stated that Negroes should not report information to the FBI. He said he had actually encouraged such reporting in many instances. He claimed there were good relationships in many communities, especially Atlanta, Georgia, between Negroes and the FBI. He stated he would continue to strongly urge all of his people to work closely with the FBI.

Reverend King stated he has never made any personal attack upon Mr. Hoover. He stated he had merely tried to articulate the feelings of the Negroes in the South in order to keep a tradition of nonviolence rather than violence. He added that the Negro should never be transferred from a policy of nonviolence to one of violence and terror.

Reverend King said that the Director's report to the President this summer on rioting was a very excellent analysis.

Reverend King advised that Negroes are currently laboring under a very frustrating situation. He stated that, "We sometimes are on the verge of temporary despair." He added that it was a challenge and a duty for him to keep the Negro from coming to a boiling point. He stated that sometimes the cries coming from the Negro represent a real feeling of lonesomeness and despair. He, however, has pointed out that the path to success is nonviolence rather than violence.

Reverend King stated he has been, and still is, very concerned regarding the matter of communism in the civil rights movement. He stated he knew that the Director was very concerned because he bore the responsibility of security in the Nation. Reverend King stated that from a strong philosophical point of view he could never become a communist inasmuch as he recognizes this to be a crippling totalitarian disease. He stated that as a Christian he could never accept communism. He claimed that when he learns of the identity of a communist in his midst he immediately deals with the problem by removing this man. He stated there have been one or two communists who were engaged in fund raising for the SCLC. Reverend King then corrected himself to say that these one or two men were former communists and not Party members at the present time. He then identified "Jack O'Dell" as an example. He stated that he had insisted that O'Dell leave his staff because the success of his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was far more important than friendship with O'Dell.

The Director interrupted King to state that the FBI had learned from long experience that the communists move in when trouble starts. The Director explained that communists thrive on chaos. The Director mentioned that his riot report to the President reflected the opportunistic efforts of communists. He then stated that communists have no interest in the future of the Negro race and that King, of all people, should be aware of this fact. The Director spoke briefly of communist attempts to infiltrate the labor movement.

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director told King and his associates that the FBI shares the same despair which the Negroes suffer when Negro leaders refused to accept the deep responsibility they have in the civil rights movement. He stated that when Negroes are encouraged not to cooperate with the FBI this sometimes frustrates or delays successful solution of investigations. The Director told King that he had personally gone to Mississippi to meet with Governor Paul Johnson inasmuch as there had been practically no liaison between the Department of Justice, the President and the State of Mississippi beforehand. The Director stated that upon meeting Governor Johnson the Governor explained honestly that he was a segregationist, however, abhorred violence. The Director stated that he had told Governor Johnson they had a common meeting ground inasmuch as he was in Mississippi to put an end to violence and brutality. The Director told Governor Johnson that he would like to do this in collaboration with the State Police, however, if the FBI could not receive such cooperation we would do it on our own. The Director then made reference to watermoccasins, rattlesnakes and redneck sheriffs, in that order, who still exist in Mississippi who represent the trashy type of characters who are promoting civil rights violations. The Director told King that we had trained twenty representatives of the Mississippi State Highway Patrol and that this had represented a good move to promote better cooperation and solution of civil rights cases.

The Director told Reverend King that the FBI had put the "fear of God" in the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). He told King that we knew of the identity of the murderers of the three civil rights workers and that these murderers would soon be brought to trial. The Director then spoke of the terror in Mississippi backwoods and of the fact that sheriffs and deputy sheriffs participate in crimes of violence. He summarized by telling King that we, therefore, are under the same strain that sincere Negro leaders are under. The Director added that the KKK constantly damns the FBI and that we have currently been classified as the "Federal Bureau of Integration" in Mississippi.

The Director told King that many cases, which have been brought about as a result of FBI investigation, must be tried in State Court. He spoke of the difficulty in obtaining a verdict of guilty in instances in which white juries are impaneled in cases involving white men. The Director spoke of the KKK involvement in the Lemuel Penn case just outside of Athens, Georgia. He stated this was an outrageous miscarriage of justice in that the defendants, despite the open and shut evidence on the part of the FBI, had been acquitted.

The Director made it clear to Reverend King and his associates that the FBI could not state whether a conviction would be obtained or not in the case involving the murdered three civil rights victims. He stated, however, that the FBI has excellent evidence in this case. The Director then explained that it was most necessary for the FBI not to "jump the gun" unless we had sufficient evidence in which a case could be brought to trial.



DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p. m., 12-1-64

The Director made reference to Reverend King's allegation that the FBI deals or associates with law enforcement officers who have been involved in civil rights violations. He stated emphatically that, "I'll be damned if the FBI has associated with any of these people nor will we be associated with them in the future." The Director explained that the FBI, not only because of the very nature of the law but also because of the background of our investigative employees, was in full sympathy with the sincere aspects of the civil rights movement. He stated that the FBI constantly needs cooperation and assistance in order to solve cases. He added that he made it a point, several years ago, to transfer northern Special Agents to southern offices. He stated that, for the most part, northern-born Agents are assigned civil rights cases in the South. The Director added that he feels that our Special Agents, regardless of where they are born, will investigate a case impartially and thoroughly. He mentioned, however, that it was unfair to the Agent and the FBI to "have a strike against him" in that criticism had been leveled over the fact that southern Agents would not give Negroes a "fair shake." The Director stated that such criticism was entirely unjustifiable and that no case had ever been brought to our attention proving such a fact.

The Director made reference to the recent case in McComb, Mississippi, in which nine men had been charged with burning churches and violence against Negroes. He stated this again was a miscarriage of justice. He added that the judge's decision in releasing the defendants because they had learned their lesson and were merely youths was entirely wrong and that it caused some people to question where youth really began. He explained that some of the defendants had been in their 40's. The Director added that a deal probably, of course, had been made, however, this would certainly not represent any deterrent to future actions of violence by these men.

The Director explained that there is a great misunderstanding today among the general public and particularly the Negro race as to what the FBI can and cannot do in the way of investigations. The Director emphasized that the FBI cannot recommend prosecution or declination of prosecution. He stated that Agents cannot make "on the spot" arrests. He stated that the FBI merely investigates and then the Department of Justice determines whether prosecution be entertained or not. The Director added that the question is sometimes raised why prosecution is not scheduled sooner. He stated this, of course, was not the responsibility of the FBI in any way whatsoever. He pointed out that our civil rights investigations are conducted in a very thorough and expeditious manner once the Department has authorized such investigations.

The Director spoke of the FBI's successful penetration of the KKK. He stated that the FBI has interviewed all members of the KKK in Mississippi and has served notice to these members that if trouble occurs we plan to come to them first. He stated our penetration of the KKK has been as successful as the manner in which we infiltrated the communists and the Soviet espionage services. He stated that our progress in infiltrating the KKK has been so rapid that Klan members now suspect each other and are fighting among themselves. The Director mentioned that we have two confessions in the killing of the three civil rights workers. He added that the Klan in Mississippi has failed to meet for some time because the members of this organization are apprehensive

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

as to the identity of FBI informants in their midst. The Director stated he had personally been an enemy of the KKK for a long time.

He spoke of the FBI's case in Louisiana in the late 1920's in which FBI evidence successfully culminated in the conviction of the top Klan leader. He stated the KKK fully concentrated on Negroes, Jews and Catholics, however, concentration now is strictly on the Negro race.

The Director told the group that in the Lemuel Penn case the defendants have recently been indicted and are to stand trial in Federal Court. He stated the trial would begin sometime next week. He mentioned that the same defendants were responsible for beating Negroes and participation in other acts of violence. The Director added that the FBI's success in infiltrating the KKK has been so extensive that we now sometimes know in advance what the KKK plans to do and take preventive measures accordingly.

The Director explained that in Alabama the FBI cannot deal with the Highway Patrol because of the psychoneurotic tendencies of the Alabama Governor. He stated that the State of Georgia has a good Governor and that the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, while not comparable to the Mississippi Highway Patrol, has cooperated with the FBI.

The Director told Reverend King and his associates that FBI representatives have held several thousand law enforcement conferences in which southern police officers have been educated as to civil rights legislation. He stated this has clearly assisted law enforcement, particularly the FBI, however, admittedly, this represents slow progress, but progress nevertheless. He added that this educational campaign will be continued and that it will eventually take hold. The Director gave the example of a Mississippi Sheriff who recently broke a case as a result of FBI training.

The Director made it very clear to Reverend King and his associates that FBI Agents conduct very thorough interviews in civil rights cases. He stated he would like to know immediately if any of our Special Agents ever act in a supercilious manner or if they mishandle a complaint regarding civil rights. He stated that if the facts reflect that our Agent is in the wrong he will be called on the carpet fast. The Director asked that Reverend King or any of his representatives feel free to call the FBI at any time they have such complaints.

The Director told Reverend King he desired to give him some advice. He stated that one of the greatest things the Negro leaders could accomplish would be to encourage voting registration among their people. Another thing would be to educate their people in the skills so that they could compete in the open market. The Director mentioned several professions in which Negroes could easily learn skills. The Director also told King he wanted him to know that registrars in the South were now more careful in their actions. He stated that there were less attempts now to prevent Negroes from

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

registering inasmuch as the FBI is watching such actions very carefully. The Director told Reverend King that the FBI was making progress in violations regarding discrimination in eating places. He gave as a specific example a restaurant in Atlanta, Georgia, in which surveillances have taken place to ascertain if out-of-state cars are being served at this particular restaurant. The Director stated he personally was in favor of equality in eating places and in schools. He stated emphatically, however, he was not in favor of taking Negro children 10 or 12 miles across town simply because their parents wanted them to go to a school other than those in their specific neighborhood.

The Director told Reverend King that in due time there will be a complete change in the mores of community thinking in the United States regarding the racial problem. He stated that meanwhile the FBI will continue to handle its responsibilities in a thorough and impartial manner. He reiterated that the FBI cannot encourage prosecution in Federal Court despite the fact that some local courts cannot be trusted. He added that some judges cannot be trusted.

The Director praised the Georgia papers that declared the verdict of the Penn case to be a travesty of justice. He added that the Jackson, Mississippi, papers had contained several editorials deploring violence against Negroes and participation in church burnings. The same editorials declared this was no way to solve racial problems. The Director stated that his statements made at a press conference in Jackson, Mississippi, this summer to the effect that he was in Mississippi to see to it that an end was put to the violence of bombings and burning churches had had some affect upon backwoods terrorists.

The Director told King that he wanted to make it very clear that the question is often raised as to whether the FBI will protect civil rights workers or Negroes. He stated that he has in the past and will continue to answer such questions on the basis that the FBI does not have the authority nor the jurisdiction to protect anyone. He stated that when the Department of Justice desires that Negroes be protected this is the responsibility of U. S. Marshals. The Director reiterated that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency and cannot and will not extend itself beyond legislated jurisdiction. The Director repeated very emphatically that while our investigations are very definitely thorough and impartial he wanted to state once again that if Reverend King or any of his associates ever knew of a Special Agent showing bias or prejudice he wanted to know about this matter immediately.

The Director explained that we have civil rights cases not only in the South but also in the northern cities. He gave examples of New York and Chicago. He stated that there have been some cases in Miami, Florida.



DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment with Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director spoke once again of the necessity of the Negro educating himself in order to compete in manual and professional skills. He mentioned the example of a shoeshine boy in Miami, Florida, who turned out to be, after questioning by the Director, a graduate of Howard University. This shoeshine boy, a Negro, explained to the Director that he could not get a job above the level of shoeshine boy because of the color of his skin. The Director stated this, of course, was wrong and that under no circumstances did he, or anyone in the FBI, share the opinion that the Negro, or any other race, should be kept down. The Director spoke of his pride in Negro Agents and particularly mentioned Special Agent Aubrey Lewis, the former Notre Dame track star who is currently assigned to the New York Division.

The Director spoke of a Miami Special Agent who was transferred to that Office from St. Louis. This Agent explained to the Director on one occasion that he was first a little upset about being transferred to Miami because he felt that his race would be against him. He stated, however, much to his surprise, that the white people in Miami treated him with the greatest of courtesy while people of his own race referred to him as a "fink" simply because he was a representative of law enforcement.

Reverend King interrupted the Director at this point and asked if this same Negro Agent is still assigned to the Miami Division. The Director replied in the affirmative. The Director stated that at a recent dinner Father Hesburgh, the President of Notre Dame University, explained to the Director that his institution had difficulty getting Negroes on the football team because their grades were never high enough. The Director told Reverend King the same thing is true of Negroes who apply for the position of Special Agent. He stated in most instances they lack the qualifications, however, we were very happy to hire any Negro who was qualified for the position. The Director told Reverend King that we, of course, could not let down our qualifications simply because of the color of a person's skin.

The Director told Reverend King and his associates that the problems that he and the Negro leaders have is a mutual problem. He stated in most instances in civil rights matters we have learned that "you are damned if you do and you are damned if you don't." The Director stated nevertheless the FBI would continue to do its job. He stated that we additionally are very proud of 10 or 11 Indian Special Agents and of a number of Special Agents who have Mexican blood in them. He stated that the color of a man's skin makes no difference to the FBI whatsoever, however, we do merit the cooperation and assistance of all groups and it is most unfair when these groups are taught not to cooperate with the FBI.

The Director mentioned that he wanted to make it very plain that the FBI will not tolerate any of our personnel being slapped around. He gave an example of the Lombardozzi case in New York where one of our Agents was jumped by five hoodlums outside a church. He stated these hoodlums were immediately taught a lesson. The Director mentioned that in the war with hoodlums, for every man we lose we make certain, through legal means of course, that the hoodlums lose the same number or more.

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director proudly spoke of the ability of Agents to outshoot and outfight hoodlums and other individuals who attempted to take advantage of our personnel. He stated the KKK is afraid to "mix" with our Agents. He mentioned that the Klan was "yellow." He stated they are brave as long as they have the majority with them but afraid when they face an equal number.

The Director spoke of the Mack Charles Parker case in Poplarville, Mississippi. He stated that our evidence in this case had been turned over to Governor Coleman, the then Governor of that State. He mentioned that Governor Coleman was a decent type of individual who had immediately seen to it that a State Court received the evidence contributed by the FBI. The Director mentioned that our evidence in this case was excellent, however, the Grand Jury refused to indict the subjects involved in the lynching of Parker.

The Director told Reverend King that in many instances our Agents have been spit upon, they have been refused food and lodging and many things are done to thwart hard-hitting investigations by the FBI. He stated that nevertheless we continue to gather evidence in an expeditious and thorough manner.

Reverend Abernathy stated that the Negroes have a real problem in tearing down the current system of segregated voting tests in the South. He stated it was most important that there be kept alive in the Negro communities a ray of hope. He stated that the Negro people should not be allowed to fall into an atmosphere of despair.

The Director explained that this was a very important point. He stated that real progress has been made in higher wages, voting registration and housing matters. The Director pointed out, however, that such progress has not been emphasized by the rabblers who constantly attempt to stir up the Negroes against the whites. The Director gave as an example the communist, Epton, in New York City. The Director stated that Epton is sometimes pointed to as a person the Negro should emulate because of his militancy. The Director stated this was wrong and it is also wrong to "mislead" Negroes.

Reverend Abernathy stated that the SCLC does not want Negroes like Epton in their movement. He stated that Reverend King, more than anyone else, has prevented people like Epton and the Muslims from taking over the civil rights movement. Reverend Abernathy stated that actually the Negroes are a part of the Federal Government, therefore, anything that represents the Federal Government is an encouragement to the Negro. He added that even the side of a post office building or a Federal courtroom is an encouragement to the Negro. He mentioned that when a Negro receives information that a case in which he has been brutally mistreated is going to Federal Court he feels encouraged over the fact that he will get a fair trial. Reverend Abernathy continued that the same problem is true when a Negro sees an FBI Agent. He stated that the Negro feels open encouragement inasmuch as the FBI will not only fairly handle his case but will serve as a great deterrent to violence.

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director stated that the KKK today is represented by common white trash. He stated that the Klan was actually worse than the Communist Party inasmuch as the Klan resorts to violence while the communists usually emulate termites in their activities.

The Director reiterated that King and his associates should feel free to call him at any time when they have knowledge of possible civil rights violations. King replied that over the past few years he has noted amazing signs of progress in the civil rights field. He stated he has been very surprised to see some communities comply with the new civil rights statutes. He stated there still are some pockets of resistance particularly in the South. He added that the SCLC is planning to stimulate voting registration activities in Selma, Alabama, in the near future. He mentioned that some members of his organization have been successful in infiltrating this white community and have learned there is a great potential for violence in Selma.

The Director interrupted King and briefly detailed five cases in which the FBI has gathered evidence in Selma, Alabama. The Director identified these cases fully, and specifically the case against Sheriff James Clark. The Director mentioned that these cases came about as a result of FBI investigation and that we were continuing our investigations in Selma, Alabama. He mentioned that one case would come to trial on December 9, 1964. The Director particularly made reference to the fact that we have three excellent cases in Selma at the present time.

Reverend King inquired as to whether his representatives should notify the FBI when they arrive in Selma, Alabama. He quickly corrected himself that he knew his representatives should contact the FBI upon arrival, however, he asked the Director what would be the possibilities of FBI Agents being in Selma, Alabama, inasmuch as there appeared to be a potential for violence. The Director specifically asked Reverend King when his activities would take place. Reverend Abernathy indicated such activity would take place around January 1, 1965. The Director clearly explained that FBI Agents would be in Selma, not for the purpose of "protecting" anyone, but for the purpose of observing and reporting to the Department of Justice any possible violations of civil rights that might occur. Reverend King expressed appreciation in this regard.

Reverend King stood up and stated he wished to express his personal thanks for a most fruitful and necessary meeting. The Director told Reverend King that he should get in touch with us at anytime he felt it was necessary.

Reverend King mentioned that there were representatives of the press in the Director's reception room. He turned to me and asked if the FBI planned to make any comment regarding the meeting. I told him that the Director had instructed that we make no comment whatsoever. Reverend King asked the Director if there would be any objections if he read a short prepared statement to the press. The Director told Reverend King this, of course, was up to him.



DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

In proceeding to the reception room, Reverend King pulled out a press release, hand-written in ink, out of his right coat pocket. This press release obviously had been prepared prior to the time Reverend King arrived at FBI Headquarters. A previous memorandum has been sent through reporting verbatim the comments by King in the Director's reception room.

ACTION:

It is suggested that the attached letter be sent to the President concerning the meeting between the Director, Reverend King and his associates.

G.K.  
H

The General Investigative Division, Civil Rights Section, should take due note of the proposed activities in Selma, Alabama, and should instruct the appropriate office to make certain that Agents are on hand to observe activities in Selma, Alabama, on or around January 1, 1965.

Handled by  
sent to MO  
12-10-64  
WLM/cac

yes.  
JH

AM

P

✓

December 2, 1964

BY LIAISON

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

#mDEK6

11/1/00 SP-2 ALM/HKG

My dear Mr. President:

In response to his request to see me, I conferred for about an hour with the Reverend Martin Luther King in my office yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by the following members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which he is President: Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, Treasurer; Andrew J. Young, Program Director; and Walter E. Fauntroy, Director of the organization's Washington, D. C., office.

The meeting was most amicable and King indicated that he had requested to see me in an effort to clear up any misunderstandings that we might have. He apologized for remarks attributed to him criticizing the FBI and me with specific reference to Albany, Georgia. He stated that in this connection he had either been misquoted or there had been an outright misrepresentation.

He said that while some Negroes have complained to him that the FBI has been ineffective in investigating civil rights violations, he personally discounts such complaints and said he appreciated the fine work the FBI has been doing in this regard.

He said he had been critical of the FBI only in connection with instances where our Agents, who had been furnished complaints involving police brutality, were, thereafter, observed

1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent with cover memo)

1 - Miss Gandy (Sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Miss Holmes (Sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Rosen (Sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Jones (Sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Morrell (Sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See DeLoach to Mohr Memo of same date, captioned "Martin Luther King Appointment with Director, 3:35 p.m., 12/1/64"

GTQ:blh and smg (11)

EX 109

11 DEC 16 1964

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

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

The President

being friendly toward these same officers. He said situations like this serve to breed Negro distrust for the FBI. I advised Reverend King that I was aware that allegations of this nature had been made and that I had looked into the matter. It was determined that these charges were without basis.

Reverend King categorically denied ever having made a personal attack on me and also denied that he had ever instructed Negroes not to cooperate with the FBI. I told him that when Negroes are encouraged not to cooperate with the FBI, the solution of cases is delayed and sometimes frustrated. He said, to the contrary, he encouraged such cooperation. He explained that Negroes in many areas are frustrated. He said he feels it is his duty to keep them from expressing their frustrations through violence. Reverend King made reference to my report to you on the rioting that took place in some of our northern cities last summer. He indicated he considers it an excellent analysis of the situation.

Communist infiltration of the civil rights movement was discussed. Reverend King stated that as a Christian he could never accept communism and that he shared my concern with the problem. He described communism as a "crippling, totalitarian disease." He said that while there are "one or two" former communists currently engaged in fund-raising activities for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, he does not tolerate communists in his organization. He cited the communist background of Hunter Pitts O'Dell and noted that he considered the success of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference more important to him than his friendship with O'Dell. Consequently, he claimed, O'Dell is no longer associated with his organization.

The President

The problems confronting the FBI in civil rights investigations were explained to the Reverend King in detail. I made it clear to him that cases developed as a result of FBI investigation must often be tried in local courts where there are difficulties involved in getting white juries to convict white defendants in connection with civil rights matters. I cited some of our experiences in this regard.

He and his associates were advised of the recent conferences held for local law enforcement officers throughout the United States for the purpose of fully acquainting them with civil rights legislation and their responsibilities in connection with same. I told him that the results of this campaign have been encouraging in the cooperation received.

I pointed out to him that there is a great misunderstanding today among the general public and particularly the Negro race as to the FBI's role in civil rights matters. I emphasized that the FBI is an investigative agency, that it cannot recommend prosecution or make on-the-spot arrests where Federal laws have not been violated. He was advised that the FBI will not protect civil rights workers or Negroes because the FBI does not have the authority or jurisdiction to do so. He was also advised that the FBI cannot and will not exceed its authority. Reverend King was told that our investigations are conducted in a thorough and impartial manner, but if he or any of his associates knew of a Special Agent who had shown bias or prejudice, I wanted to know about it immediately.

Reverend King indicated that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is planning to engage in voter registration activities in Selma, Alabama, on or about January 1, 1965, and that he has learned that there could be violence. I told him that our Agents would be on the scene, not for the purpose of rendering protection, but to observe and report to the Department of Justice any possible violations of civil rights that may occur.

The President

Reverend King expressed his gratitude for having the opportunity to meet me. He said he felt our meeting had been a productive one, and I told him to feel free to get in touch with me any time he thought it necessary to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

- 4 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Mohr *AM*

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

DATE: December 7, 1964

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING  
DISSEMINATION OF MONOGRAPH

Bill Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, called me on Friday, 12/4/64, to indicate that he and the President had read the Director's letter in connection with possible dissemination of captioned monograph. He stated it was both his and the President's opinion that the FBI should disseminate this monograph if it was felt that dissemination would be in the best interest of internal security.

I told Moyers that under the circumstances he appeared to be telling me that we should go ahead and disseminate. He answered in the affirmative.

## ACTION:

For record purposes.

#mOR16

111100 SP2 ALM/STG

- 1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Jones
- ADDENDUM, 12/7/64 - Attached are appropriate letters, disseminating this monograph to appropriate government officials.

A. H. Belmont

Enclosures *enc 12-2-64*

CDD:amr  
(5)

REC-47

16 DEC 16 1964

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings of your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.



ITEM 20  
SSC Request  
September 8, 1975

#MDR/6  
SP2 Alm/HB  
11/1/00

ser 951

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

The Deputy Attorney General

August 21, 1964

Director, FBI

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC  
PARTY DELEGATION

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Evans  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Name Check

Reference is made to the letter from Mr. John Doar, Civil Rights Division, dated August 19, 1964, wherein it was requested that the files of this Bureau be checked for any background information available concerning 68 persons who are affiliated with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation.

Inasmuch as no identifying information was furnished concerning the names, which names in some instances contain first initials only, the search was necessarily limited to references from the state of Mississippi. Further the information being furnished may or may not pertain to the individuals in question as this Bureau has not conducted any investigation concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party nor has it taken any steps to identify Party members.

The following names have been searched with no information located which would appear to be pertinent.

Delegates

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell	Mr. N. L. Kirkland
Mrs. Marie Blalock	Mr. Eddie Mack
Mr. Charles Bryant	Mrs. Annie Matthews
Mr. James Carr	Mrs. Yvonne MacGowan
Mr. Choie Collier	Mr. Leslie McInemore
Mr. Willie Irving	Mr. Otis Millsape

Mrs. Hattie Palmer
Mr. Robert Lee Clinson
Mr. Slater Stallworth
Mr. Joseph Stone
Mr. Abraham Washington
Mr. Robert Williams

Alternates

Reverend J. F. McElree  
Mr. Joe Newton  
Mrs. M. A. Phelps  
Mrs. Beverly Polk

Mr. Henry Reaves  
Mrs. Virginia Spader  
Mrs. Elmira Tyson  
Mr. H. Waborn

MAILED 8  
AUG 21 1964

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

DRR:mcb

NOTE:

No check of Identification Division records attempted as no identifying information furnished

(11) ENCLOSURE

TELETYPE UNIT

The Deputy Attorney General

In addition, there are attached an original and one copy of memoranda concerning each of the following named persons.

National Committeeman: Reverend Edwin King  
Chairman of the Delegation: Mr. Aaron Henry

Delegates

Dr. A. D. Beittel  
Mr. J. C. Fairley

Mrs. Winston Hudson  
Reverend R. S. Forter

Mr. Willie Scott  
Mr. Clifton R. Whitley

Alternates

Reverend W. G. Middleton

A check of FBI files concerning the remaining names is in process and you will be furnished the results thereof immediately upon completion.

Enclosures (13)

August 21, 1964

#mpe 16  
11/100 SP2 ALM/286  
REVEREND EDWIN KING

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The November 10, 1960, issue of the "Montgomery Advertiser," a daily newspaper which is published in Montgomery, Alabama, reported that a Reverend King was convicted for failing to leave a downtown hotel where he had sought to be served together with Lloyd Lumbry, Negro, of Montgomery. Reverend King was identified as a white minister of Boston, Massachusetts. N.J.

The Washington "Evening Star" reported on July 21, 1964, that Reverend Edwin King, a white Methodist minister, had been selected by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party as a national committeeman. The article stated Reverend King is chaplain at the predominantly Negro Tougaloo College which is located near Jackson, Mississippi.

DRR:ncb  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

*This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.*

62-10305-4  
ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

#A-9416  
SP-2 ALM HJB  
n.l./oo  
AARON HENRY SUMMARY

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual. N.J.

Aaron E. Henry is a pharmacist who resides in Clarksdale, Mississippi, where he owns a drugstore. He is the State President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and is on the Mississippi State Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. Henry was arrested by the Clarksdale, Mississippi, Police Department on March 3, 1962, charged with having picked up a white male hitchhiker and having attempted acts of perversion on him. He was convicted in Bolivar County Court, Cleveland, Mississippi, on May 22, 1962, and sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined \$250. On February 17, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States granted certiorari in this case, and it is currently in a pending status with argument on it scheduled for the next term of the Court. (44-19175-8)

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Henry reportedly stated his arrest was a "diabolical plot cooked up" by Chief of Police Ben C. Collins, Clarksdale, and Coahoma County Attorney Thomas H. Pearson. Libel suits were filed against Henry and on July 20, 1962, a \$25,000 judgment was awarded to Mr. Pearson. On July 23, 1962, a jury awarded Chief Collins \$15,000. Both awards were appealed. A Petition for a Writ of Certiorari was filed with the United States Supreme Court in both libel cases on May 15, 1964. (44-19175-29)

On September 16, 1962, Mr. Henry advised the FBI that two iron glass windows of his Fourth Street Drugstore, Clarksdale, had been broken. He advised that eight wrist watches had been taken from one window; however, he stated it was his opinion the windows had been broken because of his connection with the NAACP and his Negro voter registration activities. On March 5, 1963, the windows of his drugstore were again broken; however, an inventory failed to indicate that merchandise was missing. Mr. Henry again expressed his opinion the damage resulted from his activities in civil rights matters. (44-21527-2)

Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb

Aaron Henry

On April 23, 1963, two ignited Molotov cocktails were thrown into the home of Mr. Henry. Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan, was a guest in the Henry home at the time. Sheriff L. A. Ross, Jr., Clarksdale, advised the FBI that Theodore Allison Carr and Aubrey Cauthen admitted they threw the Molotov cocktails into the home of Mr. Henry. The sheriff stated that both Carr and Cauthen were drunk at the time of the incident and for a considerable time prior to it. On July 20, 1963, a jury in the Circuit Court of Coahoma County, Clarksdale, rendered a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Theodore Carr. The charges against Aubrey Cauthen were remanded to file on July 21, 1963, and he was not prosecuted. (157-866-22)

-2-

3



August 21, 1964

#mde 16  
11-100 SP2 ALM/2TG  
DR. A. D. BEITTEL

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual. N.J.

In 1943, the FBI received a complaint that Dr. A. D. Beittel, then of Guilford College, North Carolina, had made un-American statements and was attempting to influence young men not to enlist in the U. S. military service. Investigation failed to substantiate these allegations although Beittel was described as a radical sociologist. He is presently reported as residing in Tougaloo, Mississippi. There is no additional information contained in Bureau files concerning Beittel. (100-193303)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb

(11)

CHC  
DRR

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67-1545-4

4 ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

#mde16  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP-7ALM/STG

J. C. FAIRLEY

SECRET

W.J.

The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may pertain to the captioned individual.

J. C. Fairley, operator of a radio and television repair shop, 622 Mobile Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, was president of the Forrest County Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in 1963.

(157-6-33-944; 72-1495-101)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:nch)

DRR:nch

(11)

C.H.  
Dial

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62-107000-4

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

#MDR16

11/1/60 SP2ALM/116

MRS. WINSTON HUDSON

N.I.

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The files of this Bureau reveal that Mrs. Winson Hudson resided at Box 243, Route 3, Carthage, Mississippi, in February, 1954.

WHJ:NCB  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

6115

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for

2-1-1-1-4

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

#MDR16  
11/1/60 SP-2 ALM/MB  
REVEREND R. S. PORTER

N.J.  
The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may pertain to captioned individual.

During September, 1963, a Negro group in Meridian, Mississippi, sent a letter to all white establishments in the Meridian area appealing that the merchants on a voluntary basis extend courtesies and services to citizens without distinction of race or color and make jobs available to Negro applicants on the basis of qualifications. The letter was sent out under the title "Meridian and Lauderdale County Human Rights Association, Meridian, Mississippi." Reverend R. S. Porter was president of the organization.

(157-6-33-1495)

WHJ:bss  
(11)

\*NOTE : Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

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62-101500-4  
ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

*#MDR/6*  
*SRZ ALM/RTG*  
*11160*  
*NJ*  
WILLIE SCOTT

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Chief of Police Ben C. Collins, Clarksdale, Mississippi, advised on April 22, 1963 that one Willie Lee Scott, age 22 years, a resident at 420 Lincoln, Clarksdale, had been arrested that date with others in front of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People headquarters at Clarksdale. Chief Collins advised Scott and the others had been carrying signs reading "Our Father in Heaven"; "I am 93 and never knew freedom"; and "Father on Earth." *1942*

All were reported released after posting bond.  
(157-6-28-379)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/2/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb  
(11) *11160*

*GHS*  
*DFI*  
This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

*62-107555-4*

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

CLIFTON R. WHITLEY

NIT

The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may pertain to captioned individual. Reverend Clifton R. Whitley was residing in the Holly Springs, Mississippi, area during August, 1964.

(173-303-9)

WHJ:bss  
(11)

NOTE: Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

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62-10700-4

ENCLOSURE



August 21, 1964

#MDR/6  
SP-2 ALM MTG N.J.  
11/1/00  
REVEREND W. O. MIDDLETON

1904  
The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

One Reverend Middleton, age approximately 60 years, was reported in June, 1964, to be a preacher in Batesville, Mississippi. (157-1676-429)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb  
(11)

GHS  
D-12

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62 107588-4  
ENCLOSURE

The Deputy Attorney General

August 21, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont  
 1 - Mr. Mohr  
 1 - Mr. Evans  
 1 - Mr. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. Sullivan  
 1 - Mr. Rosen  
 1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Name Check

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC  
 PARTY DELEGATION

By earlier letter this date captioned as above there were transmitted to the Department replies concerning forty of the sixty-eight names submitted on August 19, 1964, by Mr. John Doar, Civil Rights Division, for a check of Federal Bureau of Investigation files. The file reviews concerning the remaining twenty-eight names have been completed and the results are being transmitted herewith.

As noted in the previous letter, due to the fact no identifying information was furnished concerning these names the search was necessarily limited to references from the State of Mississippi. As this Bureau has not conducted any investigation concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, nor has it taken any steps to identify party members, it is not known whether the information being furnished does, in fact, pertain to the names in question.

The following names have been searched with no information located which would appear to be pertinent.

Delegates

Mr. Johnny Jackson

Alternates

Mr. Charlie Graves  
 Mr. Harold Roby

There are attached an original and one copy of memoranda concerning each of the following named persons.

National Committeewoman: Mrs. Victoria Gray  
 Vice-chairman of the Delegation: Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer  
 Secretary: Mrs. Annie Levine

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DRR:job: (NOTE: No check of Identification Division records as no identifying information furnished.) (11)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

## The Deputy Attorney General

Delegates

Mrs. Helen Anderson  
Mr. Sylvester Bowens  
Mr. J. W. Brown  
Miss Lois Chaffee  
Mr. Dewey Green  
Mr. Laurence Guyot  
Miss Mary Lane  
Reverend Morzill W. Lindsay

Mr. Charles McLaurin  
Mr. Robert Miles  
Mr. Henry Sias  
Mr. E. W. Steptoe  
Mr. Eddie Thomas  
Mr. James Travis  
Mr. Hartman Turnbow  
Mr. J. Walter Wright

Alternates

Mr. C. R. Darden  
Mr. Oscar Giles  
Mrs. Macy Hardaway

Mrs. Alta Lloyd  
Mrs. Cora Smith  
Reverend R. L. T. Smith

Enclosures (50)

#mDR16

SP2 ALM / JTB

August 21, 1964

MRS. VICTORIA GRAY

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

On January 20, 1964, a confidential source who has a good knowledge of Negro activities in the Hattiesburg, Mississippi, area advised that the president of the Forrest County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held a meeting at Hattiesburg on January 18, 1964, which was attended by several individuals including one Mrs. Victoria Gray identified as head of a Christian movement. The source stated the meeting dealt with the possibility of calling off a march on the Forrest County Courthouse sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee on January 22, 1964.

The July 21, 1964 issue of the "Washington Evening Star" contained an item which stated that Victoria Gray had been unsuccessful in her candidacy for the U. S. Senate regarding the seat now held by Senator John Stennis of Mississippi.

The "Commercial Appeal", a Memphis, Tennessee daily newspaper in its edition dated July 16, 1964, contained a United Press International article from Jackson, Mississippi, which set forth the results of a three-judge Federal Court panel's decision upholding the constitutionality of a new state anti-picketing law passed by the Mississippi Legislature. One of the plaintiffs in the case was set forth as Mrs. Victoria Jackson/Gray of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, an unsuccessful Negro candidate for Congress in the June 2, 1964, Democratic Primary.

157-1509-30

JSP:job  
(11)

GHS  
Dine

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

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#MDR16  
11/1/00 SP2ALM/ATB  
August 21, 1964

~~FANNIE LOU HAMER~~ H15  
1.5

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In 1963, this Bureau conducted an investigation under the Civil Rights - Impersonation character in which Fanny Lou Hamer was one of the victims. Mrs. Hamer was charged with disturbing the peace on June 9, 1963, and following a hearing on June 11, 1963, was fined \$100 for disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. All of the investigative reports concerning this matter were forwarded to the Civil Rights Division in the Department under the title "Earl Wayne Patridge, Sheriff, Montgomery County, Mississippi, Et Al.; Rosie Mary Freeman, Et Al. - Victims." (44-22262).

Information concerning Fannie Lou Hamer, a Negro female, was furnished to the Department by memorandum dated April 16, 1964, entitled "Discrimination at Grenada and Sardis, Mississippi, Reservoirs." This information indicated that Mrs. Hamer was expected to lead a demonstration at one of the state parks in Mississippi. (156-6-33-1653)

Our files also reveal that Mrs. Hamer was an unsuccessful candidate for Congresswoman in Mississippi as of June, 1964. (157-528-9)

JWB:cad  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

GHS  
DRI

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

August 21, 1964

MRS. ANNIE ~~DEVINE~~ <sup>MIS-</sup>  
<sub>D.C.</sub>

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The files of this Bureau reveal that in June, 1964, one Annie Bell ~~Devine~~ was involved as a victim in a Civil Rights - Election Laws investigation. Mrs. Devine advised that she registered to vote in the State Democratic Primary, Canton, Mississippi, and was refused permission to vote on June 2, 1964.

Reports of investigation of this case were submitted to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the title "Unknown Subjects; Marian Robinson, also known as; Et Al. - Victims."  
44-25551

JWB:job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

ALL  
HER

#MDR16  
11-1-00 SP2 ALM 1786

GHS  
DIA

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.



August 21, 1964

HELEN ANDERSON

MISS D.C.

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The attached memorandum dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 16, 1964, entitled "Threatening Phone Call Received By Helen Anderson, Hattiesburg, Mississippi" contains information regarding one Helen Virginia Anderson. Our files contain no other information identifiable with her.

157-6-33-1997

JWB:job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

11-1-00  
SP-2 ALM 1796  
Hmdelb

GHS  
JRM

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

Enclosure

August 21, 1964

~~SYLVESTER~~ BOWENS MIS D.C.

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

An article with a by-line of Alex Wilson, Jackson, Mississippi, appeared in the January 8, 1955, edition of the "Tri-State Defender," a Memphis, Tennessee, newspaper, entitled "Here's How Credit Freeze Operates In Mississippi." This article deals, among others, with one Sylvester Bowens of Glendora, Mississippi, and his efforts to obtain property and place his children in schools. The report in which this information is set forth in detail was submitted to the Department on March 7, 1955. The report was made at Memphis, Tennessee, February 16, 1955, entitled "Association of Citizens Councils (of Mississippi), Internal Security - X." The information concerning Bowens appears on Pages 46 and 47 of this report.

105-34237-5

JWB:job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

AL  
H

11-1-00

#MDR16

SP2ALM 1776

GHC  
DRAL

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

August 21, 1964

J. W. BROWN 413  
125

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

This Bureau conducted an investigation in 1962 in Mississippi in which one J. W. Brown alleged to have lost a bus driving contract reportedly because of his efforts to register to vote in Forrest County, Mississippi. An investigation of this matter under the character "Civil Rights - Election Laws" was conducted. All reports of investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department in the case entitled "John M. Carter, Jr., also known as; Et Al; Bennie Hines; Et Al. - Victims."

44-20265

JWB:job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

#mde/6  
11/1/00 SP2ALM/206

*This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.*

August 21, 1964

LOIS CHAFFEE

On October 1, 1963, Chief of Police Brooks Robinson, Hammond, Louisiana, Police Department, advised that through a well-established source in a Negro community, he had learned that one representative of the National Congress of Racial Equality presently in Hammond was Lois Chaffee. Chief Robinson stated that Lois Chaffee had been removed by the National Congress of Racial Equality organization due to Chaffee's tendency toward being "difficult to control," and due to her attempt to stir up trouble and create racial strife in the Hammond Community.

On June 13, 1963, according to the records of the Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, Lois Carroll Chaffee, white, female, born July 16, 1939, had been arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. She was subsequently found guilty on July 1, 1963, and appealed her case.

Information was received that during the trial Chaffee had testified that she had observed police officers at Jackson beating children during some racial demonstrations. Her testimony was contradicted by several Jackson, Mississippi, Police officers. Thereupon, the County Judge cited Chaffee for perjury. On October 15, 1963, she was released on \$2,000 cash bond and subsequently on December 10, 1963, she was indicted by a grand jury on a charge of perjury.

On December 11, 1963, Chaffee entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment and was incarcerated when she could not produce a "written bond" since the court would not accept a cash bond.

Chaffee was subsequently released on a \$2,000 cash bond on December 27, 1963. Information concerning Chaffee's arrest and court action have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under caption of "Lois Carroll Chaffee." (157-6-33-1426; 157-1308)

JSP:bss  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

Lois Chaffee

A May 21, 1964, United Press International release stated that Federal Judge Sidney Mize, Jackson, Mississippi, had refused to prevent a State Court from prosecuting a white civil rights worker on perjury charges. Mize, according to the release, stated Lois Chaffee, 24, of Kellogg, Idaho, "failed to make a showing which would entitle her to the temporary Restraining Order, which she sought."

(100-3-116A)

#m DR16  
11/1/00 SP2 ALM / 208  
August 21, 1964  
MI

~~DEWEY GREEN~~

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department of memorandum dated August 22, 1962, requested an investigation into the alleged mistreatment of one Dewey Green, photographer-reporter of the Mississippi Free Press. Green claimed that while taking photographs of Negro applicants for voter registration at the Amite County Courthouse in Liberty, Mississippi, he was accosted by a white man carrying a length of heavy wire and after turning over his camera at the request of this individual, he left town. The victim in this case is identified as Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr., born December 16, 1940, Greenwood, Mississippi, permanent residence 619 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department in case captioned "Joseph Arriagton Sharp, Tax Assessor, Amite County; Charles Dewey Aaron, Constable, Amite County; Dewey Roosevelt Greene, Jr. - Victim."

Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr., appears to be identical with Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr., who in 1963 sought admission to the University of Mississippi. He was not accepted and legal proceedings were instituted to require his admission to the University.

On March 26, 1963, an investigation was instituted relative to the alleged shooting into the residence of Dewey Roosevelt Green, Sr., 619 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "UNSUB; Shooting into Dewey Roosevelt Green, Sr., Residence, Greenwood, Mississippi, 3/26/63."

JSP:bss/vew  
(11) *used*

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

*C-HC  
-me*

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August 21, 1964

#MDR16  
11/100 SP2ALM HMB  
LAURENCE GUYOT  
HLS  
D.C.

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

This Bureau's files reveal an investigation in which Lawrence Guyot was one of the victims in a Civil Rights - Election Laws investigation conducted in 1964. Guyot was one of a number of individuals arrested in a picket line. Copies of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the caption "Unknown Subject; Lawrence Guyot, Et Al. Victims." (3-4867)

Guyot was also one of the victims in a Civil Rights - Obstruction of Justice investigation conducted by this Bureau in 1963 in the case originally entitled "Earl Wayne Patridge, Sheriff, Montgomery County, Mississippi, Et Al. Rosie Mary Freeman, Et Al. Victims." All investigative reports in this case were furnished the Department. Guyot was one of the victims who was allegedly beaten in June, 1963, when he inquired regarding the Negroes who were arrested at a bus station. (44-22262)

Our files show that Guyot as of January 24, 1964, was Field Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. (157-1509-30)

JWB:cad  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

GHS  
Dmr

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# m DR 16

100 SP-2 ALM HVG

August 21, 1964

MARY LANE

MISS D.C.

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In July, 1963, this Bureau received information indicating that Mary Lane was tried before a Justice of the Peace in Leflore County, Mississippi, and sentenced to six months in jail and a \$500 fine. The charge on which she was arrested was interference with the work of a circuit court clerk who was giving registration tests. The Civil Rights Division of the Department was furnished this information by memorandum dated July 1, 1963, entitled "Unknown Subjects; Jesse Glover; Et Al. - Victims, Racial Matters."

157-6-28-432

Our files further reveal that one Mary Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi, was a representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee as of June, 1964, and was one of a number of individuals who participated in the "Mississippi Project" involving voter registration activities in that area.

157-167-44

JWB:job

(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 21, 1964

#m0216  
11/1/00 SP-2AM/116  
MERRILL W. LINDSAY

A review of the files of this Bureau reveals the following information which may pertain to captioned individual.

On May 17, 1962, Aaron E. Henry, Clarksdale, Mississippi, president of the Mississippi National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was campaign manager for one Merrill Winston Lindsey, candidate for Congress, Second Congressional District, State of Mississippi, advised this Bureau that he had heard a rumor that "some persons might be waiting for Lindsey and Henry after the speech," which was to be conducted over a television station in Greenwood, Mississippi, on May 18, 1962. No incident occurred following the speech. This information was furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department on May 23, 1962, as incorporated in report of SA Thomas S. Hopkins, dated May 21, 1962, at Memphis captioned "Unknown Subjects; Merrill Winston Lindsey; Aaron E. Henry - Victims." (44-19644)

On April 2, 1963, a tear gas bomb was allegedly thrown through the Centennial Baptist Church, Clarksdale, Mississippi. One of the persons in attendance at the meeting was Reverend Merrill W. Lindsey, who resided at 425 5th Street, West Point, Mississippi. At the time of interview, he advised he was the District Superintendent of the Aberdeen District of the Upper Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Church.

This matter was investigated by this Bureau and results were furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under caption of "Unknown Subjects; Merrill Winston Lindsey; Aaron E. Henry - Victims." Interview of Reverend Lindsey is specifically set forth on page 16 of report of SA Joseph A. Canale, dated April 19, 1963, at Memphis. (44-21693)

JSP:bss  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

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August 21, 1964

#m 0216  
SP2 ALM/7TG  
MIC  
100  
CHARLES MC LAURIN

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Charles Ray McLaurin has been the subject of several investigations conducted by this Bureau as a victim in Civil Rights investigations in the Mississippi area.

You are referred to the following investigative reports which have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department: investigation in 1961 entitled "Unknown Subjects; Members of Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department; Lavaghn Brown, Et Al. - Victims"; investigation during 1962 "Unknown Subjects; Officers Jackson, Mississippi Police Department; Harry Peter Stoner, Et Al. - Victims"; investigation in 1962 in the case entitled "Ernest H. Sharp, Jr.; Et Al. - Albert Garner, Et Al. - Victims"; investigation in 1963 in the case entitled "Mayor Charles M. Dorrough, Et Al.; Curtis Elmer Hayes, Et. Al. - Victims"; investigation in 1964 entitled "Ray Elder, Et. Al.; Samuel Theodore Block, Et Al. - Victims." (44-18475, 44-19747, 44-20400, 44-22917, 44-25610)

McLaurin is a male Negro born December 25, 1940, Hinds County, Mississippi. As of May, 1960, he resided in Jackson, Mississippi. He had been employed prior to May, 1960, as a bus boy in a cafe. His mother is Connie McLaurin. She resides at 2622 Meadow Street, Jackson, Mississippi. The address of his father, John McLaurin, is unknown.

McLaurin has an arrest record in Jackson, Mississippi consisting of a \$25 fine for carrying a concealed weapon, December 30, 1958; a fine of \$300 and 90 days in jail for two counts of assaulting and trespassing on June 19, 1960; a fine of \$100 for passing out handbills on September 22, 1961; a fine of \$150 on a charge of three counts of petty larceny on May 8, 1960.

McLaurin has been active for some years in civil rights matters in Mississippi.

JWB:cad/vew  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

August 21, 1964

ROBERT MILES

The following information may pertain to captioned individual.

In April, 1961, the Civil Rights Division of the Department requested interviews of certain Negroes living in Panola County, Mississippi, who had attempted to register or attempted to pay their poll tax. One of the individuals mentioned was Robert James Miles of Batesville, Mississippi. Miles, upon interview advised he was born June 13, 1914, at Cary, Mississippi, and has resided at Box 20, Route 2, Batesville, Mississippi, since 1939.

Results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "Racial Discrimination in Registration and Voting, Panola County, Mississippi."

Interview of Miles is contained in the report of SA Walter R. Happell dated May 6, 1961, Memphis, Tennessee. (44-17526-2)

On May 20, 1964, Robert J. Miles, Old Highway Number 6, West Batesville, Mississippi, was interviewed regarding an alleged desecration of a church at Batesville, Mississippi, with possible intimidation of voter registration workers, Panola County, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "Unknown Subjects; Robert J. Miles-Complainant, Desecration of Church, Batesville, Miss., Possible Intimidation of Voter Registration Workers, Panola Co., Miss." (44-17526-60)

On July 31, 1964, the residence of Robert Miles, Batesville, Mississippi, was allegedly fired upon by unknown subjects.

The results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "Unknown Subject; Alleged Firing of Shots at Home of Robert James Miles, Batesville, Mississippi, 7-31-64; Robert James Miles, Robert James Miles, Jr., Mona Anykennall Miles, Kathie Amatnick Ellen Claire O'Connor -Victims." (44-26146-12) (Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8-21-64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

JSP:hss (11)

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DC  
August 21, 1964

HENRY SIAS

The following information may pertain to captioned individual.

On July 22, 1964, according to Charles Earl Cobb, Jr., self-identified as a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) three of his staff members in Mayersville, Mississippi, were residing on the farm of Henry Sias, Issaquena County, Mississippi.

(44-26070-3)

JSP:bss  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

#MDR/6  
11/11/00 SP2 ALM / BTG

CHS  
DRL

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August 21, 1964

#moe/6  
111100 SP-2ALM/116  
E. W. STEPTOE

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department advised this Bureau by letter dated February 20, 1964, that Mr. E. W. Steptoe, Osyka, Mississippi, had reported the burning of crosses near homes of Negro citizens in Amite County, Mississippi. Pursuant to the request of the Department, an investigation was conducted and all reports of investigation have been furnished the Department under the title "Unknown Subjects; Possible Voter Intimidation By Cross Burnings, Amite County, Mississippi, E. W. Steptoe, Complainant." (44-18191)

The files of this Bureau also reveal that an investigation was conducted involving Mr. E. W. Steptoe, President, NAACP, Amite County Branch, as a victim in a case involving Civil Rights - Election Laws. Reports of this investigation have been furnished the Department under the title "Sheriff Daniel Jones, Amite County, Mississippi, E. W. Steptoe, President, NAACP, Amite County Branch - Victim." (44-26132)

Our files also reveal that an investigation involving Elderidge W. Steptoe was conducted in 1954 under the title "Ira Jenkins, Et Al., Elderidge W. Steptoe, Et Al. - Victims." All reports of this investigation which involve civil rights violations have been furnished the Department. (44-8081)

JWB:cad  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

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#m Del 6  
con

SP-2 ALM / JTG

August 21, 1964

EDDIE THOMAS

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In June, 1963, at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department, an investigation was conducted concerning arrests made at Jackson, Mississippi, on May 28, 1963, regarding incidents occurring at a Woolworth Store. One of the individuals arrested was Eddie Jean Thomas, born August 20, 1940, in Collins, Mississippi, who was then a resident of Jackson, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation were forwarded to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the caption "Unknown Subject; Jeannette King, Margaret Garner, Eddie Jean Thomas, Doris R. Bracey, Eddie O'Neal, Pearlina Lewis, Memphis Norman, Et Al - Victims." (44-11183)

Also, in June, 1963, at the request of the Department, a preliminary investigation was conducted by this Bureau as to the legality of arrests of fourteen individuals on May 30, 1963, by the Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, at the United States Post Office Building, Jackson, Mississippi. One of the individuals arrested was Eddie Jean Thomas, female, born August 20, 1940, then residing Jackson, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Rights Division under the caption "Unknown Subjects; Reverend Ralph Edwin King, Jr.; Mattie B. Dennis; Eddie Jean Thomas; Annie Mae Moody; Lee Andrew Clark; Stephen Rutledge; Joan Harris Trumpower; Charles Andrew Jones; John Randall Salter, Jr.; William P. Hutchinson, Jr.; Doris Annette Erskine; George Raymond, Jr.; Eddie Sylvester O'Neil; Mercedes Anita Wright - Victims." (44-22358)

JSP:bss  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

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# model 6  
11/100 SP2ALM/HB

August 21, 1964

JAMES TRAVIS

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

At the request of the Department this Bureau conducted an investigation of the shooting of one James Travis on February 28, 1963, while traveling in an automobile with two other associates outside Greenwood, Mississippi. Travis was wounded in the neck and shoulder. His companions were not injured. Travis and his associates had been active in voter registration matters in Mississippi.

Copies of all investigative reports in connection with this case have been furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department in the case entitled "William Hester Greenlee; Et Al; Robert Parris Moses; Et Al. - Victims, Civil Rights; Juvenile Delinquency Act."

44-21515

JWB:job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

CMS  
Dine

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August 21, 1964

#mDR16  
nh.100 SP-2 Alm 1/216  
HARTMAN TURNBOW

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In April, 1963, at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department this Bureau observed voter registration activity in the vicinity of the Holmes County Courthouse, Lexington, Mississippi. Information was developed that on April 9, 1963, one Hartman Turnbow had entered the Registrar's office and had completed his forms. No information was developed that Turnbow was intimidated by officials at that time.

In May, 1963, at the request of the Civil Rights Division, we conducted an investigation of an alleged fire bombing of Hartman Turnbow's residence. Local authorities subsequent thereto arrested Hartman Turnbow on a charge of arson; however, a local grand jury failed to indict him on this charge.

Information concerning Hartman Turnbow has been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department in case entitled "UNSUBS (2); Hartman Turnbow; C. Bell Turnbow; Mary Turnbow; - Victims." (44-22019)

"The Clarion Ledger," Jackson, Mississippi, in its issue of February 27, 1964, in an article captioned "Holmes Sheriff Agrees to Accept Poll Taxes," sets forth information that Hartman Turnbow, a Holmes County Negro had been charged with unlawful cohabitation - living with a woman not his wife, and was convicted. The article contained no further details regarding this arrest.

JSP:bss  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

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August 21, 1964

~~J. WALTER WRIGHT~~

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

This Bureau's files reveal information that as of January 3, 1962, five Negroes, including J. W. Wright, were arrested in Clarksdale, Mississippi, charged with conspiracy to restrain trade in connection with a boycott of business firms in Clarksdale. All individuals, including Wright, were found guilty, fined \$500 and sentenced to six months in jail. Memoranda dated January 4, March 1 and February 23, 1962, have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the title "Arrest of NAACP Members, Clarksdale, Mississippi, Racial Matters."

157-6-28-200, 224, 225

JWB:job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

#mde/6

111100 SP-2 ALM/HG

GHS  
DRC

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August 21, 1964

~~C. R. DARDEN~~

MISS D.C.

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Our files contain considerable information relating to one Charles R. Darden who, as of 1963, was the president of the Meridian branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Meridian, Mississippi. In some instances he was the complainant in cases involving unauthorized publication or use of communications and the victim in cases involving the intimidation in registration and voting, Pike County, Mississippi. 139-1792

Information in detail has been furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department by memorandum dated August 1, 1963, entitled "Unknown Subject; Charles R. Darden - Complainant, Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications." Also, a report entitled "Unknown Subjects; Intimidation in Registration and Voting, Pike County, Mississippi" was furnished the Department. Information concerning Darden is contained on Pages 23 and 24 of this report.

44-18535-4

JWB:Job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

AL  
HE

#mde16

11/100 SP-2 ALM 1/16

GHS  
DAN

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August 21, 1964

~~OSCAR GILES~~ 111 111

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Oscar Giles, 801 Church Street, Indianola, Mississippi, during an interview in March, 1963, advised that he was born on January 8, 1914, in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, married, had a sixth grade education and was employed as a grocery merchant and part-time funeral parlor employee. He added that he had never been arrested and had never served in the Armed Forces.

44-12914-28, P. 230, 231

WHJ:job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

#MDR16  
SP-2 ALM / JAG  
11/1/00

GHS  
DRR

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11/1/00

August 21, 1964

MRS. MACY ~~HARDAWAY~~ FI

The following information may pertain to the spouse of captioned individual.

During an interview on April 10, 1961, Maceo Hardaway advised this Bureau that he was born on November 21, 1900, in Clarke County, Mississippi, and had lived in that county at Box 98, Route 1, Enterprise, Mississippi, during the preceeding eighteen years. He added that he owns forty acres of farm land at that address and that he has resided at Enterprise, Mississippi, all his lifetime.

Maceo Hardaway in January, 1958, tried to register to vote at the County Courthouse, Clarke County, Quitman, Mississippi. Reports revealing the results of a Civil Rights - Election Laws investigation entitled, "A. L. Ramsey, Registrar of Clarke County, Mississippi; Maceo Hardaway; Et Al. - Victims" have been furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department on a continuous basis from 1959 to 1963.

44-12887

WHJ:job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Paty Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

#mda/b  
11/100 SP2ALM/HG

GRS  
DCR

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August 21, 1964

*11/1/00*  
*W.C.*  
**MRS. ALTA LLOYD**

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

We have not investigated Mrs. Alta Lloyd; however, our files do reveal that she is one of numerous Negroes residing in Penola County, Mississippi, who in 1961 attempted to register to vote or pay a poll tax. At that time she was residing in Sardis, Mississippi. (44-17526-1)

*JWB*  
JWB:cad  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:nbb)

*# mde16*

*SP-2 ALM*

*CHS*  
*DRR*

*11/1/00*

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

August 21, 1964

~~CORA~~ SMITH

MISS CC

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

On December 3, 1956, one Cora Smith, a white female born November 22, 1900, Marshall County, Mississippi, entered a plea of guilty to a two count indictment charging violation of Sections 875 and 876, United States Code (Extortion), in U. S. District Court, Oxford, Mississippi. Smith was placed on two years supervised probation. The case arose out of Cora Smith, Holly Springs, Mississippi, in October, 1955, sending a threatening letter to a Dora Smith, residing in the State of Georgia.

(9-28903)

JSP:bss  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

#mdr/b

11/100 SP-2 ALM/yk

GHS  
DRC

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

August 21, 1964

REVEREND R. L. T. SMITH

MISS

DC

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

An article appeared in the "National Guardian" February 19, 1962, as a letter to the editor signed by Reverend R. L. T. Smith, 1072 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi, indicating that Smith was running for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi. The article indicates that the one "tool" necessary for winning an election in Mississippi was the right to vote and Smith urged Congress to abolish all poll taxes and literacy tests in order to extend the franchise to vote to every American citizen over 21 years of age.

157-6-33 Sub A, National Guardian 2/19/62

Our files further reveal information that the store of Reverend R. L. T. Smith, Jackson, Mississippi, was damaged by unknown subjects during the racial strife in Jackson, Mississippi. Memoranda were furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department on April 24 and May 16, 1964, relating to this incident under the caption "Unknown Subjects; Damage to Store of Reverend R. L. T. Smith, Jackson, Mississippi, March 25, 1964."

157-6-33-1652, 1683

JWB:job  
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

#m0876

11-1-00 SP-2ALM/HTG

GHS  
DRR

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21

ITEM 21  
SSC Request  
September 8, 1975

#mod/16

11/1/00 SP-2 ALM/76

See 951



Item 21            On August 19, 1964, James R. Malley was assigned to FBI Headquarters as an Inspector in the General Investigative Division.

11/1/00 #mor16  
SP-2 ALM/2/16

*This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.*

ITEM 24  
SSC Request  
September 8, 1975

#moe16  
11/100  
SP 2 ALM/216

See 951

Item #24

This Item requested the table of contents page(s) and/or chapter or section headings of certain documents. The table of contents of these documents has been provided in each case. The table of contents and the chapter headings are synonymous in each case.

AL  
HE

11-1-00

# MOR 16

SP-2 ALM/ATG

*This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.*

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Plastiplate  
1 - Yellow file copy  
1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Evans  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Bland  
1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - Section tickler

#MDR/B  
SP-2 ALM 1776  
11-1-00

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--  
A CURRENT ANALYSIS

October 16, 1963

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION  
Unauthorized Disclosure  
Subject to Criminal Sanctions

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

NOTE: See memo Sullivan to Belmont 10/15/63 re: COMMUNISM  
AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--A CURRENT ANALYSIS. CDB/dww.

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

CDB/kw:bb  
(8)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Introduction . . . . .	1
Hand in Hand . . . . .	1
A Dedicated Communist . . . . .	2
Alliance with King . . . . .	2
"The Time Is Now" . . . . .	2
Financial Support . . . . .	3
Hunter Pitts O'Dell . . . . .	3
Activities Blended . . . . .	4
Twofold Purpose . . . . .	4
O'Dell's Exposure . . . . .	5
King's Reaction . . . . .	5
Reluctant Action . . . . .	5
Regarded as a Marxist . . . . .	6
The Second Factor . . . . .	6
Moves Being Considered . . . . .	6
Clarence Jones' Role . . . . .	7

~~TOP SECRET~~

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An Opportunistic View . . . . .	7
Communist Affiliations Ignored . . . . .	7
Questionable Personal Relations . . . . .	8
The Broad Target . . . . .	8
August March Added Impetus . . . . .	9
Party's Role a Hidden One . . . . .	9
Aim To Heighten Tension . . . . .	9
Shift in Tactics Considered . . . . .	10
Greater Militancy Urged . . . . .	10
Importance of the "Link" . . . . .	10
Period of Growth Envisioned . . . . .	11
Conclusion . . . . .	11

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1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Evans  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Bland  
1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - Mr. Phillips

~~REC-23~~

#models SPJALM HVG  
11-1-00

~~COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--~~  
~~A CURRENT ANALYSIS~~

27 — changed to new  
date  
B.

November 23, 1964

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION  
Unauthorized Disclosure  
Subject to Criminal Sanctions

~~SENT DIRECTOR  
FOR APPROVAL~~

Mr. Tolson\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Evans\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter\_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room\_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes\_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy\_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: See memorandum W.C. Sullivan to A.H. Belmont dated 11-22-64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement-- A Current Analysis," SFP:kao. Documentation appears on a separate page at the end of this paper. Classified as highly sensitive sources & techniques used.

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(11)

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Introduction . . . . .	1
Hand in Hand . . . . .	1
A Dedicated Communist . . . . .	2
Alliance with King . . . . .	2
"The Time Is Now" . . . . .	2
Financial Support . . . . .	3
King-Levison Contacts Guarded . . . . .	3
Hunter Pitts O'Dell . . . . .	4
Activities Blended . . . . .	4
Twofold Purpose . . . . .	5
O'Dell's Exposure . . . . .	5
King's Reaction . . . . .	6
Reluctant Action . . . . .	6
Regarded as a Marxist . . . . .	7
The Second Factor . . . . .	7
Bayard Rustin . . . . .	7

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Communist Affiliations Ignored . . . . .	8
Rustin's Current Role . . . . .	8
Advisory Committee Established . . . . .	8
King's Attraction for Communism . . . . .	9
King's "Ghost Writers" . . . . .	9
King: His Personal Conduct . . . . .	9
Direct CPUSA Involvement . . . . .	11
Violence Hinted . . . . .	12
Party Recruitment Planned . . . . .	12
Communist In Action . . . . .	12
Aim to Heighten Tension . . . . .	13
Conclusion . . . . .	13

-ii-

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1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mr. Bland

December 21, 1964

1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - Mr. Phillips  
1 - Mr. Rosack

#MDR16  
11-1-00 SP2 ALM 1276  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.:--  
HIS PERSONAL CONDUCT

Confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past have advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., has the reputation among many of the country's Negro leaders of being a heavy consumer of alcoholic beverages and is known to certain Negro leaders to be extremely loose in his moral behavior. As an example, these sources cited an incident which occurred several years ago in Memphis, Tennessee, when King attended a Negro Baptist Convention. With King's knowledge, some of the ministers arranged to rent, from some families, apartments at a housing project. The permanent tenants were advised that the apartments were needed for "meditation." Actually, they were used for sex and drinking parties. These sources heard from other individuals, whom they believed to be reliable, that during the Convention King became so intoxicated that he caused a scene in the housing project, being unable to find the apartment he desired. Some of his colleagues had to physically restrain King lest he be recognized by some of the tenants and thus jeopardize the image of the ministers as well as that of the desegregation movement.

Bayard Rustin, in discussing King's recent trip to Oslo, Norway, to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, advised two acquaintances on December 16, 1964, that he was called by the police at 4:30 a.m. one morning because the police had caught a prostitute coming out of the room of A. D. King, Martin's brother. A. D. King attempted to evade the police by running into Martin's room. The police accused the prostitute of stealing money; however, she claimed she had been paid by the occupant of A. D. King's room. Rustin, claimed that he talked the police out of arresting the prostitute in order to avoid besmirching the reputation of

100-442529

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(21)

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SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ENCLOSURE

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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

~~TOP SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.:  
His Personal Conduct

Martin Luther King, Jr. Rustin also stated that members of King's entourage had naked girls running up and down the corridors of the hotel where they stayed and that they were bringing white prostitutes into their rooms.

Bayard Rustin, one of King's key advisors, is a former member of the Young Communist League, which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NOTE:

See memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Belmont dated 12/21/64, captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This memorandum is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it is an adjunct of the summary entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," which is classified "Top Secret" due to the extremely sensitive sources involved. Sources furnishing information in this memorandum are also considered extremely sensitive sources.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS---  
A CURRENT ANALYSIS

April 10, 1967

#mdr 16

11-100 SP24LM 1716

*This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.*



Introduction . . . . .	1
Hand in Hand . . . . .	1
A Dedicated Communist . . . . .	2
Alliance with King . . . . .	2
"The Time is Now" . . . . .	3
Financial Support . . . . .	3
King-Levison Contacts Guarded . . . . .	3
Hunter Pitts O'Dell . . . . .	4
Activities Blended . . . . .	4
Twofold Purpose . . . . .	5
O'Dell's Exposure . . . . .	5
King's Reaction . . . . .	6
Reluctant Action . . . . .	6
Regarded as a Marxist . . . . .	7
The Second Factor . . . . .	7
Bayard Rustin . . . . .	7

Communist Affiliations Ignored . . . . .	8
Rustin's Influence on King . . . . .	8
Advisory Committee Established for King . . . . .	8
King's Attraction for Communist Advisors . . . . .	9
King's "Ghost Writers" . . . . .	9
King: His Personal Conduct . . . . .	10
Role as a Peacemaker . . . . .	12
Admiration Lost . . . . .	12
Continued Pressure by Press . . . . .	12
Anti-Vietnam War Resolution . . . . .	13
"Face the Nation" . . . . .	13
Senate Hearings . . . . .	13
"The Nation" Symposium . . . . .	14
Riverside Church Speech . . . . .	14
Spring Mobilization . . . . .	14
Communist Party, USA, Objectives . . . . .	15
Conclusions . . . . .	15

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



**SUBJECT:** MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., -  
A CURRENT ANALYSIS

*Handwritten:* 710016  
SP2 ALM / JTB  
11/1/00

**DATE:** March 12, 1968

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
Washington Spring Project.....	1
Black Nationalist Terror .....	2
Strong Communist Influence.....	3
Explosive Situation.....	3
II. FORMATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.....	4
Background of Founder.....	4
Subversives Attracted.....	4
Communist Exposed.....	5
King Speaks at Rally Honoring Communist.....	6
Former Communist Advisors.....	6
Advisory Committee Established for King.....	6
King Wins Nobel Peace Prize.....	7
King's Attraction for Communist Advisors.....	8
III. COMMUNIST OBJECTIVES.....	8
The Peace Issue Appears.....	9
IV. THE EMERGENCE OF THE PEACE ISSUE IN KING'S GROUP.....	10
Role as a Peacemaker.....	10
Admiration Lost.....	11
Continued Pressure by Press.....	11
Anti-Vietnam War Resolution.....	11
"Face the Nation".....	12

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Senate Hearings.....	12
"The Nation" Symposium.....	12
Riverside Church Speech.....	13
Spring Mobilization.....	13
King for President.....	15
The Birth of Washington Spring Project.....	16
 V. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE FINANCES.....	16
A Tax Dodge.....	17
Funds from Firms and Foundations.....	17
Funds from Individuals.....	17
Funds from Government Agencies.....	18
Funds for Washington Spring Project.....	18
 VI. KING'S PERSONAL CONDUCT.....	19
<i>from 2-12-68</i> Previous Sexual Experiences.....	19
King's Mistress.....	20
King's Historical Aspect.....	20

ITEM 32  
SSC Request  
September 8, 1975

#MOR16  
11-1-00 SP 2 ALM / JTB

11-1-00

See 951



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

**Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE**

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 8, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
 NEGRO QUESTION  
 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
 #md216 INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont  
 1 - Mr. Sullivan  
 1 - Mr. Bland  
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
 1 - Mr. Forsyth  
 1 - Liaison  
 1 - Mr. Kleinkauf  
 1 - Mr. Phillips

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Memorandum from W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont 12/24/63

summarized the results of a conference held at the Seat of Government 12/23/63 between Bureau officials and Supervisors and field representatives designed to explore how best to carry on our investigation of captioned matter to produce the desired results without embarrassment to the Bureau. We completely analyzed avenues of approach aimed at neutralizing Martin Luther King, Jr., as an effective Negro leader. One of the avenues explored was that concerning any facets of the financial operations of King and the organizations through which he operates which investigation might reveal either violations of the law or other potentials for discrediting King or otherwise neutralizing his effectiveness.

Bufiles contain two items of particular significance. A Washington Capital News Service release dated 10/22/63 reveals that King's integration organization had an income of more than \$735,000 during the past fiscal year and spent only about half of it. It is stated that in a report of the financial status of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which King is President, King disclosed that the organization had a balance of \$351,992.20 left 8/31/63 at the end of the fiscal year from a total income of \$735,534.02. Another such news release dated 11/4/63 revealed that Representative George Andrews (D-Ala.) asked the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to investigate the tax status of the SCLC. Andrews is quoted as saying, "Thousands and thousands of dollars are collected and spent each year by so-called civil rights organizations and many people are beginning to suspect they could be a front for a full-grown racket."

It is noted that King's operations revolve principally around the SCLC. However, fund-raising operations on his part are further augmented by the activities of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, which commenced operations in 1962.

Enc.

EX-117

REC-43

100-3-116

1-100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

1-100-438794 (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)

SFP:kmj

(11)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
100-3-116

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that an examination of recent income tax returns of King might well reveal information which could assist the Bureau in its efforts to discredit King or neutralize his effectiveness. This is possibly applicable also if the income tax returns of the SCLC and the Gandhi Society were reviewed. In view of the possibility that the SCLC has already been under some investigation by IRS, a request for the results of such investigation is indicated. We also had information in late 1963 that the Gandhi Society was negotiating with IRS relative to tax exemptions and therefore the results of any IRS investigation of that Society would be worth procuring.

To date we have been most discreet and circumspect in our handling of the King investigation, as well as corollary investigations such as revolving around organizations, because of the position King has not only as a clergyman, but also as a "respected" Negro leader. It is therefore essential that our current requests of the IRS which are herein being recommended be handled in a manner which would provide for optimum security so that neither King nor any other unauthorized individuals may become aware of the Bureau's interest and so that no embarrassment may come to the Bureau. For this reason, the attached memoranda are classified "Secret."

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Liaison Section obtain two uncertified copies of each of the income tax returns available for the past five years pertaining to King, the SCLC and the Gandhi Society. Attached hereto are three memoranda for the use of the Liaison Section.

*B. Rave*  
*J.R.*  
*Jan*  
*JP*

*WEL*

*Handled by  
W.E. Howard  
1/15/64*

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~SECRET~~

1-Belmont  
1-Sullivan  
1-Bland  
1-Baumgardner  
1-Forsyth  
1-Liaison  
1-Kleinkauf  
1-Phillips

January 9, 1964

## GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights is located at 15 East 40th Street, New York City. It was founded during 1962 and one of the individuals most closely connected with it is Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., who resides at 563 Johnson Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia.

It is requested that two uncertified copies each of any income tax returns ever submitted by the Gandhi Society for Human Rights be made available. It is also requested that the results of any investigation ever made concerning income tax status pertaining to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights likewise be made available.

### NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 1/8/64 captioned "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:kmj. Classified "~~Secret~~" because the unauthorized disclosure of the Bureau's interest in this matter could result in serious damage to the Nation.

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION  
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100-3-116  
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1 to Internal Revenue  
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# ROUTE 10 ENVELOPE

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1-Belmont  
1-Sullivan  
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1-Liaison  
1-Kleinkauf  
1-Phillips

January 9, 1964

## SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

#model 6  
SP2ALM/116  
11-1-00

The main office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is located at 330 Auburn Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia. The President of this organization is Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., who resides at 563 Johnson Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta.

It is requested that two uncertified copies each of any income tax returns submitted by the SCLC during the past five years be made available. It is also requested that the results of any investigation involving the income tax status of the SCLC likewise be made available.

### NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 1/8/64 captioned "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:kmj. Classified "~~Secret~~" because the unauthorized disclosure of the Bureau's interest in this matter could result in serious damage to the Nation.

## NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

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100-3-116

1 - 100-438794 (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)

Original and one to Internal Revenue Service

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EX-117

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22 JAN 16 1964

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1-Belmont  
1-Sullivan  
1-Bland  
1-Baumgardner  
1-Forsyth  
1-Liaison  
1-Kleinkauf  
1-Phillips

January 9, 1964

REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

FM DRK

SP-2 A-m JTB

11-1-00

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., was born January 15, 1929, at Atlanta, Georgia. He resides at 563 Johnson Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta, and is employed as copastor (with his father) of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, 407 Auburn Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta. He is also President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the main office of which is located at 330 Auburn Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta.

It is requested that two uncertified copies each of the income tax returns of Reverend King for the past five years be made available. It is also requested that the results of any investigation which may ever have been conducted concerning income tax returns wherein Reverend King was involved likewise be made available.

## NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 1/8/64 captioned "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:kmj. Classified "~~Secret~~" because the unauthorized disclosure of the Bureau's interest in this matter could result in serious damage to the Nation.

100-3-116

1 - 100-106670 (Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.)

Original and one to Internal Revenue Service

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Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USANEGRO QUESTIONCOMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERSINTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-1-00

BY SP-2 ACM/STG

DATE 3/12/64

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Rosack

1 - Mr. P.H. Ash (1736 JB)

1 - Mr. Basher

1 - Mr. Phillips

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

My memorandum to you 1/8/64 recommended, and it was approved, that the Liaison Section obtain income tax return and investigative data available from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) pertaining to Martin Luther King, Jr., the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) which he heads and the Gandhi Society for Human Rights with which he is also affiliated. It was intended that a review of available data be made for investigative and/or counterintelligence use in connection with captioned matter.

Liaison Agent P. D. Putnam has obtained the following information through A. R. Manzi of IRS.

Concerning the Gandhi Society, records of the Manhattan District of IRS failed to reveal an income tax return. It is noted, however, that on 3/20/63, the organization made an application for an exempt organization status. The application was denied. Reason for denial is not known but believed to be that it was because the organization had then not been in existence for 12 months. On 10/15/63 the organization reapplied for exempt status which application is currently pending in the Audit Division of the Manhattan District.

Attached for filing in the Bureau's file on the SCLC (100-438794) is information made available by Manzi concerning the SCLC. Another similar attachment will be placed in captioned file per a separate memorandum. The attachment contains the following information of pertinence.

In the past there was some IRS inquiry concerning SCLC's tax obligations but at the present time it appears that this organization is tax exempt and not under any investigation. The IRS report of its prior inquiry notes the purpose of the organization, when it was founded and other miscellaneous data. The attachment also contains correspondence concerning one William Frederick Dady, an employee of Atlanta, Georgia,

100-3-116

REC-23

100-3-116-10

1 - 100-438794 (Cominfil SCLC) (Enc.)

6 MAR 24 1964

SFP:chs (11)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

68 MAR 30 1964

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
100-3-116

Office of the SCLC. This individual appears to be a pacifist who has objected to the payment of Federal income taxes and is also reported for the period 1959-1960 as "Refused Draft and is on outs with the Draft Board, Rochester, New York." While there is no main Selective Service file on Dady at the Bureau, there are numerous references to him in file 100-426761, "Committee for Non-Violent Action, Passport and Visa Matter."

It should be noted that information from IRS, as contained in the attachment, may be disseminated by the Bureau only to the Department -- it may not be disseminated outside the Bureau or the Department. It is not necessary to conceal the source of this information as IRS when furnishing any of it to the Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for information and routing to Supervisors Rosack (Domestic Intelligence Division (DID)), Basher, DID, and Ash (Special Investigations Division) for appropriate attention relative to the SCLC and Dady, respectively.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *wcs - 4/7*

DATE: March 25, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1 - Mr. Belmont  
 1 - Mr. Sullivan  
 1 - Mr. Bland  
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
 1 - Mr. Forsyth

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Phillips

My memorandum to you 1-8-64 recommended, and it was approved, that the Liaison Section obtain income tax return and investigative data available from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) pertaining to Martin Luther King, Jr., the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which he heads, and the Gandhi Society for Human Rights with which he is also affiliated. It was intended that a review of available data be made for investigative and/or counterintelligence use in connection with captioned matter. My memorandum to you 3-12-64 summarized, for appropriate action, information obtained concerning the two organizations mentioned above. Instant memorandum serves to inform relative to the following information concerning King obtained by Liaison Agent P. D. Putnam through A. R. Manzi of IRS.

Joint returns of King and his spouse were subject of investigative scrutiny by IRS during 1960-1961 and it was found that King was deficient for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 for a total of \$1,556.02 which represented deficient taxes plus penalties. IRS considered the application of a fraud penalty but found such to be inappropriate as it was not able to establish the fraudulent intent of the taxpayer. The IRS inquiry developed that in July, 1960, the State of Alabama indicted and tried King for perjury on his state income tax return but failed to convict him.

It was revealed in the IRS file that after a particular Form was completed in March, 1961, by a Mr. Blayton, the Form was rejected by King who protested that his accountant had misrepresented him. King dismissed Blayton and called in Stanley D. Levison, New York attorney, to represent him. There resulted a meeting in April, 1961, between an IRS investigator, King, Levison and another attorney representing King, Chauncey Eskridge of Chicago. The IRS investigator noted that after this meeting he was informed for the first time that there was a \$10,000 cash gift from a "Loewi family" in New York. This sounded to the investigator "like a complete fabrication." Further questioning of King developed that this gift consisted of two \$5,000 gifts, one in 1957 and one in 1958.

100-3-116

REC-17

11 APR 20 1964

1 - Bufile 100-108670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

SFP:pwd (8)

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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-116

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
100-3-116

King's return for 1957 reveals a \$5,000 "gift from the Loewi family and Stanley Levison." The 1958 return reveals a \$5,000 gift from the "Loewi family."

An examination of the various returns of King reveals interestingly enough very large expenditures for such things as transportation, hotels, taxis, tips and the like. For example, the 1958 return shows over \$6,000 expended for transportation, over \$2,500 for hotels, over \$900 for taxis and tips, and \$780 for entertainment expenses. The 1959 return shows over \$8,700 expended for transportation, \$425 for tips, and \$550 for taxi fares.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is interesting to note that these official Government records show the King-Levison tie even if it be of an ostensible business nature only. The "Loewi family" referred to might refer to one Alice Loewi, a close associate of Levison. She is on the Reserve Index, Section A, Bufile 100-440543.

ACTION:

By separate correspondence we are furnishing the Atlanta Office copies of the material obtained from IRS for further review and coordination with the investigation relating to King himself. In this connection, it should be noted that the information from IRS may be disseminated by the Bureau only to the Department. It may not be disseminated outside the Bureau or the Department. It is not necessary to conceal the source of this information as IRS when furnishing any of it to the Department. We are also making this data available to the Subversive Control Section for possible additional consideration in the investigation under the King title.

*Memo being prepared for A.G.*

*Do not PR & intend  
to take some action?*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO

Mr. W. C. Sullivan *W.C.*

DATE: 3-27-64

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr. *DJB*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Phillips
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Wells

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Mr. Baumgardner's attached memorandum 3-25-64 reported the results of an analysis of Martin Luther King's income tax returns. The Director asked whether Internal Revenue Service (IRS) intended to take some action concerning King.

Mr. Andrew Hankowsky, Intelligence Division, IRS, advised that IRS had no action pending against King at this time. He pointed out that IRS had very carefully scrutinized King's returns in the past but had not been able to establish a cause of action against him. While IRS has no action pending at this time, King's current income tax return will be scrutinized very carefully to determine whether any violations appear. At this time, however, IRS is taking no additional action on his prior returns.

ACTION:

For information.

100-3-116

Enclosure

BAW:lab

(7)

REC-17

100-3-116-1201

RECEIVED

11 APR 20 1964

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

79 APR 22 1964

SECRET

Belmont  
 Evans  
 1 - Rosen  
 1 - Mr. Sullivan  
 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan

The Attorney General

March 30, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Bland  
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
 1 - Mr. Phillips

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
 NEGRO QUESTION  
 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), United States Treasury Department, contain information of interest relative to Martin Luther King, Jr., particularly concerning King's association with Stanley David Levison. As of July, 1963, Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA, according to a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

Joint income tax returns of King and his spouse, Coretta Scott King, were the subject of investigation by IRS during the period 1960-1961. It was found that the Kings were deficient for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 for a total of \$1,556.02 which represented deficient taxes plus penalties. IRS considered the application of a fraud penalty but found such to be inappropriate as it was not able to establish the fraudulent intent of the taxpayers. The IRS inquiry developed that in 1960 the State of Alabama indicted and tried Martin Luther King, Jr., for perjury in connection with a state income tax return but failed to convict him.

The report of an IRS investigator dated December 1961, reveals that in March, 1961, a particular IRS form was signed by King's accountant, Jesse B. Blayton, Sr. In rejecting the form, King protested that his accountant had misrepresented him. King dismissed Blayton and engaged Stanley D. Levison, a New York attorney, and Chauncey Eskridge, a Chicago attorney. In April, 1961, the IRS investigator met with King and these two attorneys. The IRS

100-3-116

1-Bufile 100-106670

(Martin Luther  
 King, Jr.)

SFP:pwd (15)

GROUP 1  
 Excluded from automatic  
 downgrading and  
 declassification

SEE NOTE, PAGE TWO

Tolson  
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TELETYPE UNIT

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## The Attorney General

investigator noted that after this first joint meeting he was then informed for the first time that King had received a \$10,000 cash gift from a "Loewi family" in New York. The investigator commented in his report that "This sounded like a complete fabrication." Further questioning of King developed that this gift consisted of two \$5,000 gifts, one in 1957 and one in 1958.

Schedules appended to the IRS report contain data as to adjustments in King's income. These adjustments reveal a \$5,000 gift from the "Loewi family and Stanley Levison" in 1957 and a \$5,000 gift from the "Loewi family" in 1958. The "Loewi family" is not further identified in these IRS records.

On March 27, 1964, the Intelligence Division of IRS advised this Bureau that at the present time no action is pending with IRS concerning Martin Luther King, Jr.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley  
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: See memos Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan 3-25-64, SFP:pwd, and D. J. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan 3-27-64, BAW, both same caption.

*EISUR* Classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 694-S\*; the revelation of this information could identify this informant who is of continuing value and such revelation would be injurious to the national defense.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~



1 - Mr. Forsyth  
1 - Mr. Rosack  
1 - Mr. Ryan  
1 - Mr. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-151542)

May 21, 1964

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-3-116)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

#MDR16

SP2 ALM/776

11/100

Re Atlanta letter April 14, 1964, copy to New York, which set out an analysis and evaluation of the progress which is being made in the investigation of captioned matter as well as suggestions toward exploring new avenues of investigation. On page nine it was noted that Martin Luther King, Jr., has a personal bank account in New York City but that the name of the bank is unknown.

Reurlet April 23, 1964; copy to Atlanta, which reported that an account in the name of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which King heads, had been maintained at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, New York City, but such account had been closed on January 16, 1964.

Noting that certain strong factors set out in re Atlanta letter mitigate against any possible audit of King's personal account in an Atlanta, Georgia, bank, the Bureau believes that more than ever it would be most desirable to identify any bank where he may have an account in New York City and, thereafter, consider an audit of such account. New York is, therefore, instructed to give full consideration to a canvass of banks in New York City in an effort to locate any account in King's name. Such inquiry must, of course, be extremely discreet and conducted through only established reliable sources. Such canvass may be undertaken immediately unless you have reasons for not doing so, in which event the matter should be taken up with the Bureau.

1 - Atlanta (100-6520) (PERSONAL ATTENTION)

1 - Bufile 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

SFP:pwd (9)

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REC-11

100-3-116-141  
MAY 21 1964

MAILED 25

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-106670

29B/K



ITEM 35  
SSC Request  
September 8, 1975

# models  
11/1/00 SP2 ARM/HIG

- 1 - Mr. Forsyth
- 1 - Mr. Rosack
- 1 - Mr. Ryan
- 1 - Mr. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-151548)

May 21, 1964

Director, FBI (100-3-116)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

#mae/6

SP-2ALM/HB

11/1/00

Re Atlanta letter April 14, 1964, copy to New York, which set out an analysis and evaluation of the progress which is being made in the investigation of captioned matter as well as suggestions toward exploring new avenues of investigation. On page nine it was noted that Martin Luther King, Jr., has a personal bank account in New York City but that the name of the bank is unknown.

Fourlet April 23, 1964, copy to Atlanta, which reported that an account in the name of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which King heads, had been maintained at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, New York City, but such account had been closed on January 10, 1964.

Noting that certain strong factors set out in re Atlanta letter mitigate against any possible audit of King's personal account in an Atlanta, Georgia, bank, the Bureau believes that more than ever it would be most desirable to identify any bank where he may have an account in New York City and, thereafter, consider an audit of such account. New York is, therefore, instructed to give full consideration to a canvass of banks in New York City in an effort to locate any account in King's name. Such inquiry must, of course, be extremely discreet and conducted through only established reliable sources. Such canvass may be undertaken immediately unless you have reasons for not doing so, in which event the matter should be taken up with the Bureau.

1 - Atlanta (100-6520) (PERSONAL ATTENTION)

1 - Bufile 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

SFP:pwd (9)

REC-11

100-3-116-1413  
MAY 21 1964

MAILED 25  
MAY 20 1964  
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to the public.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Mr. Ryan  
1 - Mr. Rosack  
1 - Mr. Phillips

SAC, Atlanta (100-6520)

June 9, 1964

Director, FBI (100-3-116)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

#MDR16

ALL

11/100

SP2ALM/116

Bourlet April 14, 1964, which set out an analysis and evaluation of progress being made in investigation relative to captioned matter as well as suggestions for exploring new avenues of investigation.

It was stated that Bill Chipp, State News Editor, "Atlanta Constitution," has been raising inquiry in the Albany, Georgia, area regarding the reconstruction of the three Negro churches burned in that area during the summer of 1962. Chipp has in the past written unfavorable articles regarding Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He has also written regarding civil rights groups having within their ranks subversive sympathizers. Your office suggested giving consideration to furnishing Chipp on an anonymous basis certain specific leads where he may develop the necessary data so that he may further write critical stories. As an example of the type of information considered, you noted that a Catholic priest from south Alabama, name unknown to your office but possibly known to the Mobile Office, had publicly denounced the SCLC after several years' affiliation with that group based upon the priest's experiences and knowledge of the financial dealings of the SCLC.

REC-47

1516

The Bureau believes that this general suggestion merits further consideration with the exception of possibly leading Chipp to the Catholic priest. The Bureau will entertain any recommendations you may desire to make relative to specific information which may be furnished to Chipp including suggestions as to how it should be furnished to him.

As to the Catholic priest, you are instructed to correspond with the Mobile Office and set out any other leads necessary to identify the priest and give consideration to an

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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

SFP: This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

Letter to Atlanta  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
MEMO QUESTION  
100-3-116

interview of him. The interview should not be conducted without prior Bureau authority. Your recommendation for each interview should contain full available information concerning the individual and full justification for the interview. Insure that any other offices covering leads in this matter are especially cautioned relative to the absolute necessity for discretion.

Bulet furnished an analysis of known information concerning King's Atlanta "hide-away" (the apartment of his associate Isid Mornett). Follow closely the considerations of King and Mornett toward obtaining another apartment to replace the present "hide-away." If another apartment is obtained, give close consideration to the development of sensitive-type coverage. In the event a change in apartments does not take place within a reasonable period of time, give further consideration to the effecting of sensitive-type coverage in the current apartment.

By a separate letter to the New York Office, a copy of which was furnished to your office, instructions were issued looking toward the possible location of a personal bank account of King in New York City.

The matters dealt with herein are to be handled on a need-to-know basis in your office.