

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

10024551



ENTIRE FILE REVIEWED  
FOR HISTORICAL  
DECLASSIFICATION

FEDERAL BUREAU

**X** DO NOT DESTROY  
HISTORICAL VALUE  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES *of*

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 44-38861

DO NOT DESTROY -  
PRESERVE FOR SELECT  
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS.

See also Nos.

~~DO NOT DESTROY - 491~~  
~~PENDING LITIGATION 104, 115~~

ENTIRE FILE REVIEWED  
FOR HISTORICAL  
DECLASSIFICATION

DO NOT DESTROY  
HISTORICAL VALUE  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/13/01 BY SP-1 CLK/tjt

CLASSIFICATION NO.

*Vol. 7*

Serials

Volume Number

*44-1574-A*

*1A90-1A-104*

*Exhibit*

File No. 44-1574-1a<sup>90</sup>Date Received 6-7-68From Kansas City  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By S. A. Kearn  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☐ No

## Description:

One photograph of  
Jacqueline "Jackie" Kline

See Ser 1601

8/19/68 JF



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

JACQUELINE "JACKIE" KLINE aka Jacqueline  
Goldstine, Kaye Rosenberg

24, 11/4/43

WF

5-4

200

dyed red hair

brown eyes

practical nurse

44-1574-1090

File No. 44-1574-1a<sup>91</sup>Date Received 6/10/68From Bohumil NMI Svoboda  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)4110 La Crescenta  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)Montrose Calif.  
(CITY AND STATE)By Dennis C. LeMaster  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☒ No

## Description:

Invoice in sale of Liberty  
Chief # 715 to R.  
Tatum, Mableton, Ga.

8-19-68  
EJ

44-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub>-74-1a 91

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

MAILING ADDRESS:  
P.O. BOX 306  
MONTROSE, CALIF. 91020  
213-249-8924  
213-245-4609

INVOICE  
**SOLINGEN CUTLERY**  
IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF SPORTING GOODS  
DUNS 599483

SHOWROOM:  
4110 LA CRESCENTA AVE.  
LA CRESCENTA, CALIF. 91014  
213-249-8924  
213-245-4609

DATE	INV. NO.	CUSTOMER ORDER NO.	CUST. NO.	TERRI.	SLM. NO.	TERMS: 1% 10 DAYS - 30 DAYS NET 1% INTEREST P.M. AFTER 60 DAYS
10/03/66	13909		1530001	003	000	

SOLD TO: **R TATUM NEW & USED GUNS**  
**118 EDWARDS DR**  
**MABLETON, GA 30059**

CLAIMS MUST BE MADE WITHIN 5 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF MERCHANDISE.  
RETURNED MERCHANDISE MUST BE SHIPPED PREPAID.

SHIP TO:

QUANT. E	PRICE	CODE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
----------	-------	------	-------------	--------

1 39.95 LIBERTY CHIEF NO 715

39.95

REC CHECK FOR 35.95  
REC CHECK FOR 4.00

39.95T

PAID IN FULL

File No. 44-1574-1a<sup>92</sup>  
Date Received 6/10/68  
From Bohumil NMI Suoboda  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)  
4110 La Crescenta  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)  
Montrose, Calif  
(CITY AND STATE)  
By Dennis C LeMaster  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes☒ No

## Description:

Specification sheet re  
Miroku Revolver,  
38 Special, Model VI

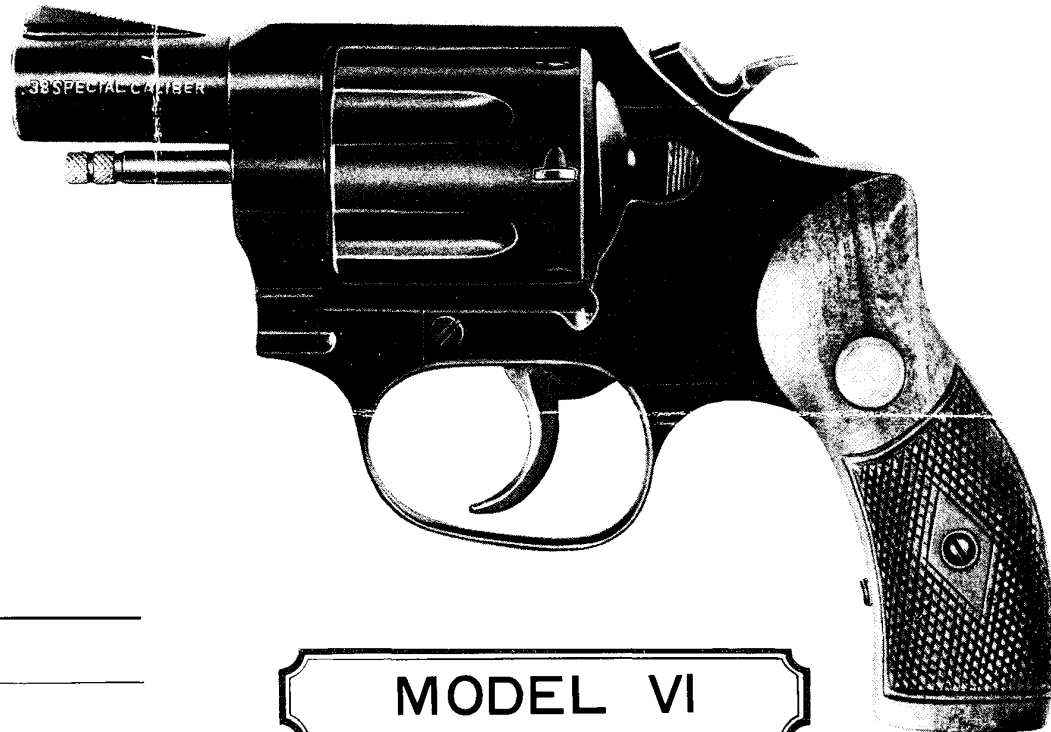
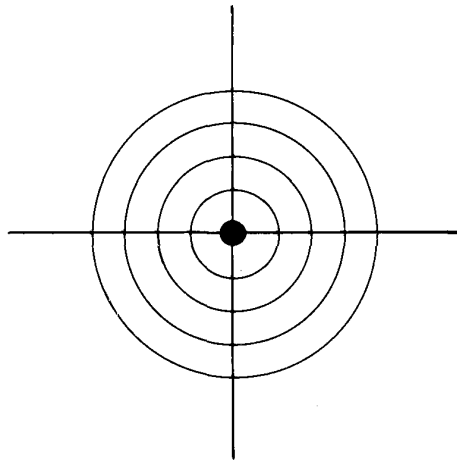
8-19-68  
EJ



44-1574-1a92

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

# **MIROKU REVOLVER** .38 SPECIAL



## **SPECIFICATIONS : DOUBLE ACTION**

CALIBER : 38 SPECIAL	FINISH : MIROKUBLUE
SHOTS : 6	WEIGHT : 18 oz. approx.
SIGHT : FIXED	ADJUSTABLE TRIGGER
STOCK : WALNUT	PULL

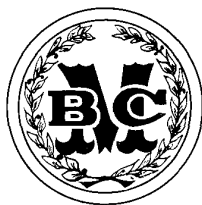
**MODEL VI**



**MIROKU FIREARMS MFG. CO.**

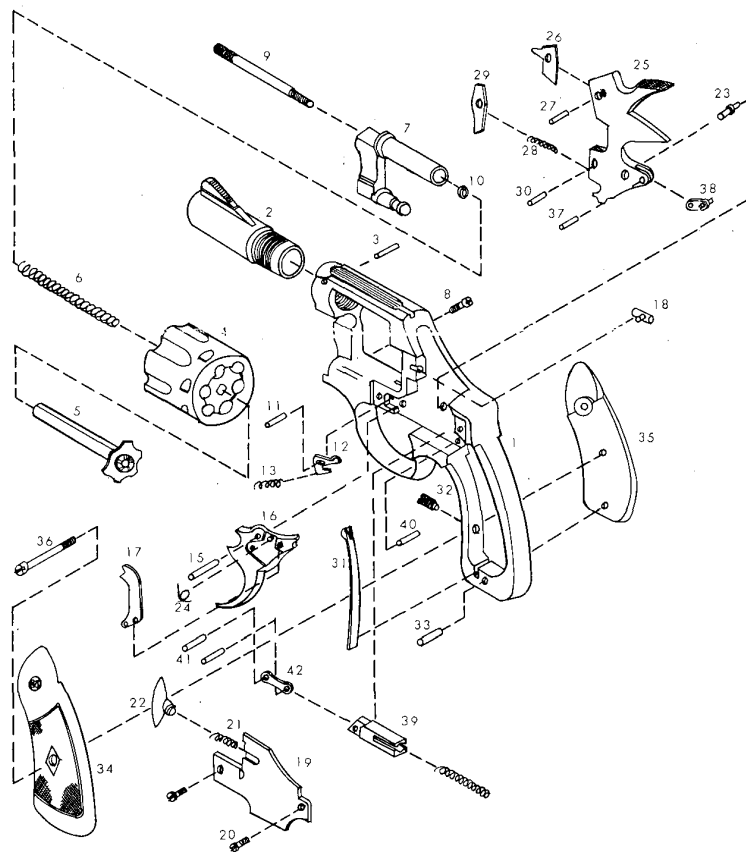
3-3 YAESU, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN  
TEL: 271-6814 CABLE: MIROKUGUN

del  
6/10/68



# MIROKU

## MIROKU REVOLVER MODEL VI CALIBER .38 SPECIAL LIST OF PARTS



PART NO.	PART NAME
No. 1	Frame
No. 2	Barrel
No. 3	Barrel Set Pin
No. 4	Cylinder
No. 5	Ejector
No. 6	Ejector Spring
No. 7	Crane
No. 8	Crane Stopper Screw
No. 9	Ejector Rod
No. 10	Ejector Washer
No. 11	Cylinder Stopper Set Pin
No. 12	Cylinder Stop
No. 13	Cylinder Stopper Spring
No. 14	Trigger Spring
No. 15	Trigger Set Pin
No. 16	Trigger
No. 17	Hand
No. 18	Latch Pin
No. 19	Side Plate
No. 20	Side Plate Set Screw
No. 21	Latch Spring
No. 22	Latch
No. 23	Hammer Pin
No. 24	Hand Spring
No. 25	Hammer
No. 26	Firing Pin
No. 27	Firing Pin Set Pin
No. 28	Strut Spring
No. 29	Strut
No. 30	Strut Set Pin
No. 31	Main Spring
No. 32	Strain Screw
No. 33	Grip Lock Pin
No. 34	Left Grip
No. 35	Right Grip
No. 36	Grip Set Screw
No. 37	Stirrup Pin
No. 38	Stirrup
No. 39	Rebound Slide
No. 40	Rebound Slide Pin
No. 41	Trigger Lever Pin
No. 42	Trigger Lever

File No. 44-1574-1a<sup>93</sup>Date Received 6/24/68From Robt. E. Esterbrook  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)Pacific Telephone Co  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)Los Angeles  
(CITY AND STATE)By Robert F. Jacobs  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes☒ No

## Description:

Copies of toll tickets  
for calls from 213-769-9935  
to: (1) 702-384-6846 on 12/14/67  
(2) 805-922-1511 on 12/14/67  
(3) 903-386-1504 on 12/14/67  
(4) 707-224-9277 on 12/14/67

8-19-68 <sup>8</sup>ED

Re memo of SA Theodore  
J. A'HEARN dated 6/21/68

44-1574-1a93

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

TO - 903-386-1504 Tijuana, Mex:

TO PLACE 9935										OTH		TO STATE		DATE 1219		FROM PLACE **089244		FROM NNX *769		CHARGE 120386		TO NNX 1504		TO NO 40		TOL		RO		CA		BETT																															
STUDY										TO NPA		TO NNX		TO NO.		PARTY		DIAL RATE		BILL TO		AM		COIN		PT. CHG.		HOTEL		PARTY																																	
213-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
714-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
22-415-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
33-916-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
44-602-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
55-702-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
66-805-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
77-209-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
88-409-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
99-707-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80										DATE		MO		DAY		FROM PLACE AND STATE		NNX CODE		NUMBER		PY		RING		MIN		ST		TP		CL		AREA		NNX-MO		NUMBER		NNX-MO		NUMBER		SUD		HR		RAO		PLACE		STATE		TO NNX		S		E		C		CHARGE	

AREA 213 DD-ZW 11241-0

TO PLACE 9935										OTH		TO STATE		DATE 1219		FROM PLACE **086754		FROM NNX *769		CHARGE 130224		TO NNX 927		TO NO 40		TOL		RO		CA		BETT																															
STUDY										TO NPA		TO NNX		TO NO.		PARTY		DIAL RATE		BILL TO		AM		COIN		PT. CHG.		HOTEL		PARTY																																	
213-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
714-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
22-415-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
33-916-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
44-602-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
55-702-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
66-805-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
77-209-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
88-408-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
99-707-0000000000000000										TO		STATE		PL		NO		PERS		SPEC INST		FROM		ROUTE & REPORTS		TAC		SBCOL		Q DET		CN PD		NFY		COL TO CN		STL		D CR		MISC																					
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80										DATE		MO		DAY		FROM PLACE AND STATE		NNX CODE		NUMBER		PY		RING		MIN		ST		TP		CL		AREA		NNX-MO		NUMBER		NNX-MO		NUMBER		SUD		HR		RAO		PLACE		STATE		TO NNX		S		E		C		CHARGE	

TO 707-224-9277  
Mesa, Calif.

CDT	SPECIAL	DTBC	D COL	MG	CHARGE		ELAPSED MINS. 100 6-15	WATS 10TH MIN.	VF 3d
					\$	¢			
	000								
	100								
	200								
	300								
	400								
	500								
	600								
	700								
	800								
	900								

REPORT

50 75

L3502

DD-ZW 11240-3

CDT	SPECIAL	DTBC	D COL	MG	CHARGE		ELAPSED MINS. 100 6-15	WATS 10TH MIN.	VF 3d
					\$	¢			
	000								
	100								
	200								
	300								
	400								
	500								
	600								
	700								
	800								
	900								

REPORT

120 710



TO - 702-384-6846 Las Vegas -

TO PLACE		OTH	TO STATE	DATE	FROM PLACE	FROM NNX	CHARGE	TO NNX	TO NO.	TBL		RO	CA	SETT	
9934				12/14	**297887*	769	85384	6846	10						
STUDY		TO NPA		TO NNX	TO NO.	PARTY	DIAL	BILL TO		AM	COIN	PT. CHG.	HOTEL	PARTY	
213		00		00	00	00	00			PM	FROM NNX	FROM NO.			
714		00		00	00	00	00	PL		ADN	NC PD				
22		415		22	22	22	22	NO		S	3RD NO				
33		916		33	33	33	33	PERS		P	CR CD				
44		602		44	44	44	44	SPEC INST		COL	YES				
55		702		55	55	55	55	FROM		TBC	SBCOL				
66		805		66	66	66	66	ROUTE & REPORTS		QDET	CN PD				
77		209		77	77	77	77			WFO	COL TO CH				
88		408		88	88	88	88			STL	D CR				
99		707		99	99	99	99			MISC					
								OPR. 20							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80		DATE		TO		FROM		TO		TO		TO		TO	
9935				12/16	**371768*	769	70922	151	10						
STUDY		TO NPA		TO NNX	TO NO.	PARTY	DIAL	BILL TO		AM	COIN	PT. CHG.	HOTEL	PARTY	
213		00		00	00	00	00			PM	FROM NNX	FROM NO.			
714		00		00	00	00	00	PL		ADN	NC PD				
22		415		22	22	22	22	NO		S	3RD NO				
33		916		33	33	33	33	PERS		P	CR CD				
44		602		44	44	44	44	SPEC INST		COL	YES				
55		702		55	55	55	55	FROM		TBC	SBCOL				
66		805		66	66	66	66	ROUTE & REPORTS		QDET	CN PD				
77		209		77	77	77	77			WFO	COL TO CH				
88		408		88	88	88	88			STL	D CR				
99		707		99	99	99	99			MISC					
								OPR. 50							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80		DATE		TO		FROM		TO		TO		TO		TO	

TO 805-922-1511 Santa Maria, Calif.



CDT	DTBC	CHARGE	ELAPSED MINS.	WATS	10TH MIN.	VF 34
	DTBC	\$	¢	OVER	UNDER	
SPECIAL	MG					
000	000					
010	010					
020	020					
030	030					
040	040					
050	050					
060	060					
070	070					
080	080					
090	090					

PEG COUNT



38930

REPORT

10  
10  
10  
10  
10  
5

6045-65

140/10-120

CDT	DTBC	CHARGE	ELAPSED MINS.	WATS	10TH MIN.	VF 34
	DTBC	\$	¢	OVER	UNDER	
SPECIAL	MG					
000	000					
010	010					
020	020					
030	030					
040	040					
050	050					
060	060					
070	070					
080	080					
090	090					

PEG COUNT



5155

REPORT

under 70  
clg pty left  
crtw tel.

25  
25  
10  
10

125 15 70  
657 5 70

File No. 44-1574-1a 94

Date Received 6-14-68

From LAPD  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(CITY AND STATE)

By James R. Pace  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes  
☒ No

Description:

2 photos of  
FRED DREW SCHWARTZ

8-19-68  
ES

BK439087 2 1668



BK439087 2 1668



File No. 44-1574-1a 95

Date Received 6-14-68

From LAPD  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(CITY AND STATE)

By James R. Pace  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

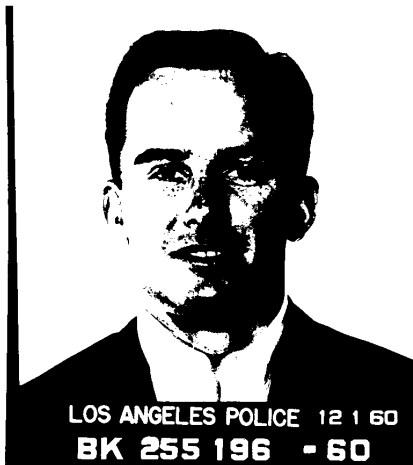
To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes  
☒ No

Description:

2 photos of  
FREDERICK JOHN  
SCHWARTZ

8-19-68  
JS



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

File No. 44-1574-1a<sup>96</sup>

Date Received 8/2/68

From \_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(CITY AND STATE)

By Dennis C. LeMaster  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes  
☒ No

Description:

Interview Log re  
Donald Martin Blau

8-19-68  
EL

44-1574-7a96

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

# Interview Log

8/7/68

The following Interview Log was maintained during the interview of Donald Martin Blaas at the jail located at the Hall of Justice, Los Angeles. The interview concerned solely the matter of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Blaas alleged travel to Tennessee during the same general time period. The interview was conducted by SAs Dennis C. LeMaster and Francis G. Kahl.

2:17

Interview commenced

2:48

Interview terminated

This log prepared by SA Dennis C. LeMaster.



File No. 44-1574-16 97

Date Received \_\_\_\_\_

From \_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)By Sup. W. J. Nolasco  
(CITY AND STATE)  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☐ No

## Description:

Congressional Record  
from Wash. 10-4-67  
re: Rev. Martin Luther King

8/19/68  
ES

44-1574-1a97

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



United States  
of America

# Congress

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

Vol. 113

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY

## REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. PEACE OR APOCALYPSE?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most incredible cases of American naivety can be found in the strange story of Rev. Martin Luther King. While alert Americans generally seem intent on discovering the facts, discussing the issues, and developing a dialog in scores of social, economic, political, and religious areas and debating the pros and cons of the Bishop Pikes, the Rap Browns, and the George Lincoln Rockwells, there is a strange silence and lack of debate when it comes to Martin Luther King.

It is almost as if he is being consciously protected by the press which normally accepts accolades for presenting both sides of a story and piercing with rays of informative reportorial light all proper facets of national life. King is a national figure, this cannot be denied. He is one

Imagine that—comparing the rabble-rousers, the looters, the social misfits of America to patriots like Patrick Henry. He was further quoted as saying "Maybe the bluecoats in the ghetto are our real coats."

The convention, the National Conference for New Politics—NCNP—heard chantings of "Kill Whitey, Kill Whitey," and the most revolutionary anti-American doctrine that could be imagined arose yet the August 29–September 4, 1966 confab had the supposed "man of peace" Mr. King as their keynoter. It represents a major breakthrough for the Communist Party and King helped. For years, the Communists have chafed at the doctrine of separation which tended to keep them out of respectable liberal gatherings. In the 1930's, the liberals worked hand in hand with the Reds but, the growth of anticommunism in the Nation has brought about a change in the 1950's and 1960's. Except for the more radical groups, liberals in general have tried to keep Communists from participating in their causes and at their convention King has consistently worked with Communists and has helped give them

In addition to the physical presence of Martin Luther King in Memphis, there is the presence of King's words and ideas in every tension area across the United States. The power of King to promote violence was recognized early. Arrested for loitering in 1958, King was charged with irresponsibility by a judge who said:

It is regrettable that this case arose . . . there was serious danger of an incident.

On many occasions, like Chicago in 1966, he goes to the scene of violence and instead of trying to settle troubled waters, he adds to the riot-producing tension.

Early statements of King revealed continued use of the phrase "direct action programs." His philosophy and purpose as outlined in his book, "Why We Can't Wait," amounts to this: Note his forked tongue semantics. He admits that there is an effort to create a "crisis packed with tension" but he concludes he is not a "creator of tension." He stated:

The purpose of our direct-action program is to create a situation so critical that it will inevitably open the door to negotiation. . . . Actually, we are not the creators of tension. We merely bring to the surface the tensions that already exist. We bring it out in the open, where it can be seen and dealt with.

In August of this year, at a time of serious racial tension, he said virtually the same thing—again with a certain amount of double talk. King said:

Negroes will be mentally healthier if they do not suppress rage but vent it constructively and in a way that is consistent with the dignity of the operations of an oppressive society.

Read that one over several times and try to get the logical meaning of it. King says somehow is to be "vented" to "cripple" an "oppressive society."

Louis Waldman, a leading Negro labor lawyer in Chicago, answered King's statement this way:

The philosophy and purpose of Dr. King's "direct action" program is to create a situation of "tension." Such a purpose is the very opposite of nonviolence, for the atmosphere of civil violence is created by provoking violence. And the provocation of violence is violence. To describe such provocation of violence is to take with the plain meaning of words.

King's technique has been used by the Communist movement throughout the world. Both Communist governments and the United States have been used by Hitler in Germany, both on his road to power and after power came to him . . . or in the case of the Soviet Union, both before and after the war.

Dr. King knows it or not . . . or it is not, the policy of perpetual crisis, or provoking "tensions" as he calls it, and civil disobedience, are the same thing. . . . In the recent Birmingham decision, Negro people themselves, to civil liberties and to the rights of persons, such as the policy files in the teeth of the very purpose of our Constitution, which is clearly stated in the preamble, to "insure domestic tranquility."

This is a damning indictment from a man who prides himself on approaching to problems in a non-violent way. He is not from a racist, but from a Negro who has been a champion of civil rights for decades.

Most Americans call the bloodshed, looting, fire bombing, and vandalism by its true name, violence, and to argue that the results of this violence are good, and "backed marches, demonstrations, sit-ins, lie-ins, and the like are the fault of the Negroes" is to make them to be responsible for the violence. . . . The Negro people only against logic but also the law. The Supreme Court, in *Hague v. Akin*, 1959, said:

The privilege of a citizen to use the streets and parks for the communication of views on national questions must be regulated in the interests of the community and must be exercised in subordination to the general comfort and convenience, and in consonance with peace and good order.

This opinion of the Court was reaffirmed as late as 1966. Former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker makes the point that it is an "ancient and honored legal maxim that all men are presumed to intend the natural consequences of their acts." From this maxim comes severe condemnation of Dr. King for the broad areas of unrest and lawlessness which he has created. . . . The title of civil rights. Largely through the convivance of the liberal community, King has generally been treated with leniency he deserves for the logical consequences of his civil disobedience pronouncements.

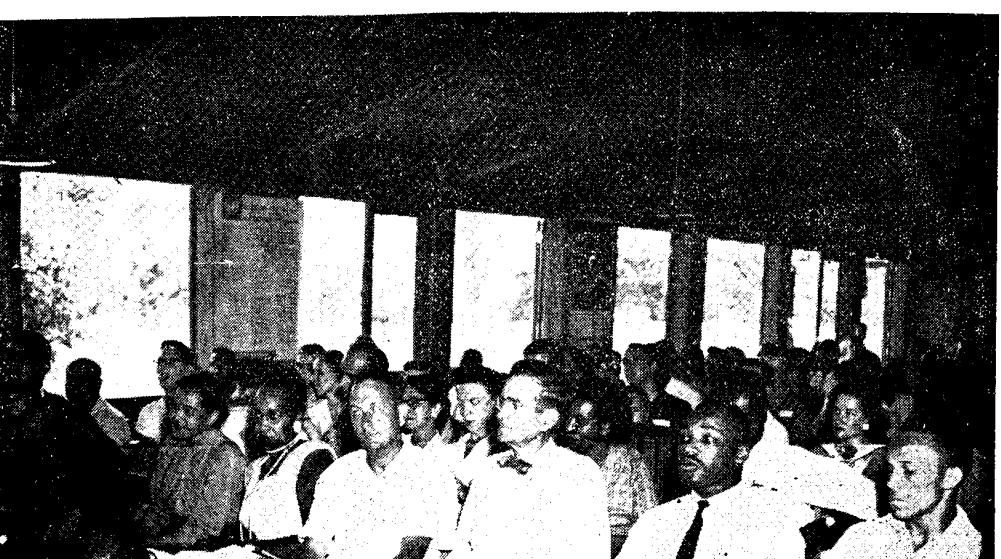
**THE UNJUST LAWS**

King explained his ideas on civil disobedience in terms of just and unjust laws. He said that he was not against the law but against the law that is unjust. He said that he was not against the law but against the law that is unjust. He said that he was not against the law but against the law that is unjust.

I do feel that there are two types of law. One is a just law and one is an unjust law. I think we all have moral obligations to disobey an unjust law.

I think that the distinction here is that when one breaks a law that conscience tells him is unjust, he must do it lovingly, he must do it civilly, not unconvicted, and he must do it with a willingness to accept the penalty.

To King the only guide whether or not to violate the law is his own personal whim or caprice. He and his alone will



PICTURED HERE (foreground) is Abernethy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. On the first row are Reverend Martin Luther King (2nd from right) of the Montgomery Boycott, Aubrey Williams (3rd from right) president of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc. and Myles Horton (4th from right) the director of Highlander Folk School. These "four horsemen" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism."

decide. Note that there is no mention of the fact that following one's conscience may violate the conscious obedience to the law by many citizens. To King it makes no difference, if one accepts the penalty.

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Dr. King defines unjust laws as "those in which people are required to obey a code that they had no part in making because they were denied the right to vote."

When pinned down about communities where Negroes have the right to vote, and where they are not voting, he said: "I don't know. I don't know. I don't know."

There may be a community where Negroes have the right to vote, but there are no Negroes in that community. There may be a community where Negroes have the right to vote, but there are no Negroes in that community. There may be a community where Negroes have the right to vote, but there are no Negroes in that community.

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Inflammatory statements, threats and actual instances of civil disobedience are evident throughout the career of Martin Luther King. In December 1969, King called on southern Negroes to practice civil disobedience, if necessary, and to break openly any State or local law "not in harmony with Federal law. This," he continued, "is the creative moment of the Negro people. It is the moment when they must create a new society. We must practice open, civil disobedience."

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Another example of the "nonviolent direct-action" program of Dr. King was exposed in July 1966 in the syndicated column by respected columnist, Robert Allen and Paul Scott. Their exposure reported that King and company were contacting, and enlisting, Chicago street gangs and "bringing them into the civil rights movement to fight the power structure."

From a report said to be circulating through the U.S. Department of Justice, the Communists quoted these statements: "The chief lieutenant, selling gang leaders that 'the real foes are Mayor Daley, policemen, slumlords, bankers, businessmen, and school administrators'; or haranguing that this is an 'unjust society'; and that 'the gang members are being invited to violence instead of being taught nonviolence'"; that "gang leaders have little or no understanding of civil rights, but do know how to use force." King, they said, had personally met several times with gang leaders who have a combined following of 1,000.

During the same month that King was reported to be enlisting the gangs, Chicago police battled some 300 Negroes for 2 straight hours of rioting. During the looting, gunfire, rock throwing, Molotov cocktails, and other violence, King was on one trouble spot to another, ostensibly to quiet things, but reporters noted that he seldom got out of the car.

Some time later, August 9, the Chicago Tribune reported that:

The Chicago Lawns area was the scene Friday night of a riot. The riot was led by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. led Chicago marchers into the community to protest the law. King, they said, had committed in violation of our criminal laws are criminal violations and not "civil disobedience."

The final result of disobedience is not only gross violations of law during riots and marches, but in the opinion of Justice, the gross violations of the laws of God. Many who have hurried against the law, including the Ten Commandments. . . . Many who have hurried against the law, including the Ten Commandments. . . . Many who have hurried against the law, including the Ten Commandments. . . .

Dr. King acknowledged that his presence in Chicago, the attacks, riots, marches, and door-to-door campaigns to sign up members of protesting (units) have more far-reaching consequences than the simple act of disobedience. He said that his presence in Chicago was a "showdown" meeting in the main office. On July 14 the New York Times reported that the near West Side was tense after a police car was stoned or burned. King attributed the disturbance to the Mayor's refusal to make concessions to his civil rights program. This is the same tactic that King has used in the past. He has used it in the past. He has used it in the past. He has used it in the past.

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"It may be necessary to engage in such acts . . . . Often an individual is asked a particular law in order to obey a higher law."

Such a course of action is fraught with danger for if anyone took it upon himself to break the law, he would be breaking the law. King and company were contacting, and enlisting, Chicago street gangs and "bringing them into the civil rights movement to fight the power structure."

When the riots broke out on July 12, did Martin Luther King enter the scene as a moderating influence? Absolutely not. On the second day of the riot, July 13, a rally was held at a local church and King appeared with a Chester Robinson, executive director of the West Side Organization, who made highly inflammatory accusations about the Chicago police. King's respectability added to the occasion. Robinson, incidentally, is an ex-convict with an extensive arrest record.

King's first amendment guarantees the right to assemble peaceably and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances, but it does not allow any person to engage in violence. King and company were contacting, and enlisting, Chicago street gangs and "bringing them into the civil rights movement to fight the power structure."

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even lead to disrespect for law and order and to possible violence.

In 1965, a Negro alderman in Chicago, Ralph H. Metcalf, criticized King and his group. King was called "ulterior motives" in moving into Chicago with his programs and leveled the blast at King that he was a "con man."

This is no knock town. The leaders can handle the situation. We have adequate laws here.

Metcalf said that King would not be "objective."

The Chicago Tribune of June 30, 1967 reported:

The Chicago chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, long critical of the civil rights tactics of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., has formally split with Dr. King's group. . . .

The article added that King's group and the NAACP have been at odds over King's tactics last year in the open house march.

Episcopal minister, Dr. Robert B. Watts, of La Jolla, Calif., another clergyman who has scored King's disobedience stand and his apparent belief in the right to violence. Watts declared that no one, "however exalted he may be or regard himself, should be allowed to say that what he is doing before morally right if the acting party is willing to be punished if the act is morally justifiable. . . .

What we are confronted by, and must deal with, are active, overt, willful mass violations of our criminal laws. . . .

Dr. King's disregard for the law is disconcerting. It is a disregard for the law of God is almost inconceivable. Rather than merely serving to justify the ends of the means, King's actions are in great part incorporated for the benefit of all into the laws of our Nation. To flout one is to flout the other.

It is highly important carefully to note and explain that our Constitution and laws are not a collection of the concepts of the divine, including the Ten Commandments. . . . Many who have hurried against the law, including the Ten Commandments. . . . Many who have hurried against the law, including the Ten Commandments. . . .

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in response to a request from the House Committee on Un-American Activities, outlined five areas which comprised the definition of "Un-American Activities." One classification was the denial of constitutional rights or privileges by force, fraud, bribery, etc.

The Communist Party is trying to fulfill an objective aim of basic communism that is world domination, and to me a godless concept of humanity.

The foregoing are but a few examples of firsthand experience of Negroes who learned the hard way just how sincere the Communist Party is in pursuit of civil rights. Information of this nature which alerts those concerned about the progress of civil rights in public information and should be studied by those working in the civil rights field. In 1954, for instance, the House Committee on Un-American Activities issued a report entitled, "The American Negro in the Communist Party," which included the testimony of half a dozen Negroes who had held official positions in the Communist Party and who had broken with it. They had confirmed the fact that the Communist Party does all in its power to promote race hatred and tension rather than racial equality—in the United States.

One would think that a civil rights leader such as Reverend King would have carefully avoided persons, organizations and causes under the influence of the Communist Party. Unfortunately, the record does not so indicate. Here are some of the organizations and causes which Communist influence is or was to be found and which elicited from Reverend King more than a passing mention.

Another founding member of the NAACP, Russell Arthur—Russ—Nixon, was a member of the Communist Party. He was identified as a member of the Communist Party by no less than four former Communist Party members. . . .

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Mr. Lucius Armstrong, for many years a Negro member of the Communist Party in Chicago, reiterated the Communist Party at the request of the FBI in 1953 and continued in the party as an undercover agent until 1958. Mr. Armstrong told the committee:

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it was present when they made the raid." The charter of the school was revoked and the property sold at public auction.

The Highlander Folk School was cited as subversive by the Georgia Commission on Education in a special report. Although the school has not been officially cited as a Communist front by any Federal agency, this does not reflect on the Georgia Commission's report in any way.

On May 2, 1962, the Highlander Center, 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville, Tenn., issued a press release announcing the opening of the center. Listed among the board of directors is a familiar name—Myles Horton. Concerning the new undertaking, Horton was quoted in The Southern Patriot of January 1963 as saying:

They can confiscate our property, but they can't confiscate our ideas or liquidate our program.

One of the sponsors of the center listed on its letterhead and dated December 12, 1962, is Rev. Martin Luther King.

On October 5, 1963, the offices of the Southern Conference Educational Fund in New Orleans, La., were raided by local and State police who seized a quantity of SCEF's records. The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of Louisiana, already mentioned, prepared a two-volume report on the SCEF after 11 months of investigation and included in the report was material taken from the SCEF files. On page 99, part 1, of the report Jack N. Rogers, committee counsel for the committee, states:

The next document I want to place into evidence, Mr. Chairman, is a copy of the front and back of a photograph found in the files of James A. Dombrowski on October 4. The photograph is a picture of Martin Luther King, Anne Braden, Carl Braden, and James A. Dombrowski, and on the back of the photograph are handwritten notes in the handwriting of James A. Dombrowski as follows: "The 6th Annual Conference of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Birmingham, Alabama, September 25 to 28, 1962." Then the people who are in the picture are identified as follows: "Martin Luther King, Jr., responding to Anne Braden's speech; in background, A. B. (Anne Braden), Carl Braden, J.A.D. (James A. Dombrowski)."

According to the Southern Patriot, published by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a cited Communist front, of March 1963, Martin Luther King "paid high tribute to SCEF" in the course of his remarks at the annual reception of New York Friends of SCEF. The UE News, of October 21, 1963, the publication of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America which was expelled from the CIO on grounds of Communist domination, quoted King as protesting the seizure of SCEF's records in Louisiana and the arrest of two of its top leaders and an attorney.

According to the UE News, King "denounced the attack on the civil rights organization," charging "that there has been a growing effort on the part of opponents of civil rights to charge Communist influence to the movement."

The National Guardian of December 12, 1963, reported that SCEF's attorneys attacked the constitutionality of Louisiana's Communist Control Act and that King was one of five civil rights leaders who filed affidavits in behalf of SCEF in Federal court.

A word of background on the SCEF will put this organization in proper perspective.

On page 52, part 2, of the Louisiana Joint Committee's report on the SCEF, there is reproduced a letter by Aubrey Williams dated January 21, 1960, in which he takes credit for bringing Carl Braden and his wife Anne into the SCEF. The pertinent paragraph reads:

I would like to say also, that I was responsible for bringing Carl and Anne Braden into the work of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and that I was then and am now fully informed of their background, previous connections and basic attitudes.

The Bradens are of special interest for 6 years after the above letter by Williams the SCEF announced that James Dombrowski would retire as executive director but remain on the staff as a special consultant while Carl and Anne Braden would take over the work of the executive director. Here are their backgrounds and previous connections which Williams in the above-cited letter stated he was fully informed of.

Anne Braden was identified as a member of the Communist Party U.S.A., by an informant for the FBI, Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, during Carl Braden's sedition case trial in Louisville, Ky., in 1954. Mrs. Braden was also under indictment for sedition in the same case. When the conviction against her husband was nullified by a U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Nelson case in 1956, the sedition charges against Anne Braden were dropped.

Mrs. Ahearn appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on October 28, 1957, and testified that Anne Braden and her husband, Carl, recruited her into the Communist Party, and that both were members of most of her Communist Party cells.

Anne Braden has been affiliated with a number of Communist fronts. Among them are the American Peace Crusade, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Progressive Party, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and the Civil Rights Congress.

Issues of the Daily Worker in 1954 named Mrs. Braden as a correspondent for Federated Press which has been cited as a Communist-controlled organization.

Articles by Mrs. Braden appeared in the June 1951 and August 1954 issues of March of Labor, also cited as an instrument of the Communist Party.

In the past Anne Braden has edited the Southern Patriot.

The Worker, the Communist Party publication, on January 24, 1965, reported that Anne Braden sent greetings to the 40th anniversary dinner of the International Publishers, the official Communist Party publishing house.

Carl Braden was also identified by Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, the informant for the FBI, as one of those who recruited her into the Communist Party at their home in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Ahearn appeared before the grand jury in Louisville as a rebuttal witness in the sedition trial of Carl Braden. Braden denied that he was a Communist or that he collected money for the party. The grand jury took over 1,000 pages of testimony from 53 witnesses, the result being that the Bradens, along with one Vernon Bown and others were indicted.

16, 1959, his motion for a new trial was denied by the U.S. district court in Atlanta. On February 27, 1961, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the contempt conviction of Braden. On May 1, 1961, Braden surrendered to begin serving his 1-year prison term.

It was because of this sentence that a number of initiators directed a petition to President Kennedy seeking Executive clemency. As previously stated, one of the initiators was Martin Luther King.

Like his wife, Carl Braden has a copious supply of Communist-front associations to his credit. He too sent 40th anniversary greetings to the International Publishers, the official Communist Party publishing house. Some of his fronts are: Federated Press, Louisville Peace Crusade, Progressive Party, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, Youth To Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, National Assembly for Democratic Rights, National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee, Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

On September 14 of this year, four members of the SCEF were dismissed from sedition charges when the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky ruled 2 to 1 that Kentucky's sedition law was both vague and unconstitutional and that sedition was strictly a matter for Federal prosecution. Two of the four SCEF members involved were Carl and Anne Braden. In response to questions, the Bradens denied they had ever been "card-carrying members of the Communist Party," but declined to say whether they had belonged to the party unless the phrase "Communist party membership" was defined.

When one reviews the background of the above-mentioned organizations and individuals and King's willingness to associate with them, it is not surprising that earlier this year, Martin Luther King played a major role in joining the civil rights and peace issues—a vital strategy which the Communist Party has been pursuing here in the United States for some time.

SOME OF KING'S ADVISERS AND ASSOCIATES

When one considers the backgrounds of some of Martin Luther King's advisers and associates, it is hardly surprising that some of King's activities work to the detriment of true civil rights progress and that he ends up mounting the Communist line.

A UPI release of October 10, 1965, reported a meeting which King had with U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg concerning the war in Vietnam. The release stated that "King was accompanied to the meeting by Bayard Rustin, his special consultant," and others.

On February 10, 1966, Director Hoover of the FBI had this to say about Rustin:

At the University of Maryland last year, at a law enforcement institute held for police officers of Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C., the university invited Bayard Rustin to be one of the speakers. Bayard Rustin was convicted for sodomy, a violation of the Selective Service Act and was an admitted member of the Young Communist League.

In response to a question, Hoover stated that Rustin had admitted sodomy and had been apprehended in Pasadena, Calif. Director Hoover then made this observation:

If they wanted a man to speak on civil rights they could have invited Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, who is a reputable man, or some other responsible racial leader. But to pick out a man who has such a bad background was wrong.

World Party, a Trotskyist splinter group); National Guardian (published by Weekly Guardian Associates).

To make matters worse, Bevel's wife, Diane Nash Bevel, according to the above-cited HCUA report, recently made an illegal trip to Hanoi, capital of North Vietnam, a fact that Negro American soldiers in Vietnam would find hard to reconcile with the civil rights movement.

Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer of June 9, 1963, was elected to the presidency of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., and when contacted by the Enquirer in Birmingham, Ala., concerning the nature of the SCEF, stated:

I have the highest regard for this organization (SCEF) for the work it has done since I have been a member of the board, and I have seen nothing on the part of any persons, with whom I have been associated, to give any substantiation to these charges.

Shuttlesworth has been a close associate of Martin Luther King and the New York Times of January 11, 1966, lists him as secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Like King, he has been associated with a number of cited Communist fronts. He was a speaker at the 25th annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America which, as indicated before, was expelled from the CIO by the 1949 convention on grounds of Communist domination.

When unable to attend, he sent a statement to be read at the rally held by the New York Council To Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, a cited Communist front.

He was one of 200 guests at the National Guardian's 15th anniversary dinner on November 26, 1964. The Guardian is a cited Communist publication.

It is not surprising that Shuttlesworth is a sponsor of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee and was a speaker at a rally held in Chicago, May 23, 1965, by the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, the midwest regional office of the National Committee To Abolish.

According to the Mine-Mill Union of July 1965, the official publication of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Shuttlesworth was scheduled to speak at the 59th Mine-Mill International Convention, August 16, 1965, in Denver, Colo. This union was expelled by the CIO in 1950 on grounds of Communist domination.

In April 1961, Shuttlesworth took over as pastor of the Negro Revelation Baptist Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1965, 200 members of the 1,100-member church charged that Reverend Shuttlesworth had "conducted the internal affairs of our congregation in an unreasonable and arbitrary manner," according to the New York Times of October 16, 1965. The Washington Post of January 17, 1966, later reported that the Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth resigned as pastor of the church after months of bickering. Some members left with him and set up a new church with Mr. Shuttlesworth as its pastor.

The Post item, which was an Associated Press story of January 16, added that:

Mr. Shuttlesworth, a civil-rights leader, was accused by his opponents of being dictatorial and of misusing church funds. Both sides went to court last fall and the minister's foes obtained an injunction to keep him from handling church money.

invoked the fifth amendment and refused to say if he was a southern district organizer for the Communist Party. Robert Morris, counsel for the subcommittee, said information had been received that O'Dell was, in fact, a district organizer for the Communist Party in New Orleans, and that O'Dell gave "direction to the professional group" in that city and that he operated under three different names—the other two being John Vesey and Ben Jones.

On July 30, 1958, O'Dell appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, this time invoking both the first and fifth amendments in refusing to answer questions about his Communist activities.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR NEW POLITICS

The latest venture to which Martin Luther King lent his name was the National Conference for New Politics which held its convention at the Palmer House in Chicago, August 29 through September 4. King was listed as a member of national council, and on August 31 gave the keynote speech. In attendance were those against the war in Vietnam, black power advocates, some civil rights workers, the new left, observers from the Communist Party and representatives from a number of other leftist organizations. The purpose of the convention was to coordinate the efforts of liberal and radical groups in political action. They had been talk that a King-Spock ticket would head a third-party movement in 1968. What happened to this proposal was described by Chesly Manly in the Chicago Tribune, August 27, 1967:

The N.C.N.P. steering committee had decided to permit a free convention decision on the question of running King and Spock on a third party ticket. Preliminary soundings had disclosed majority support in various components of the so-called "new politics" movement for a third party effort in 1968. At the request of the Communist Party, however, the steering committee reconsidered the question, at a meeting attended by Johnson (Arnold Johnson, member of national board of Communist Party) in the Palmer House, July 29 and 30 and agreed parliamentary maneuvers which are expected to prevent a decision by the convention in favor of a third party.

The New York Daily News of August 31 carried an article by Chesly Manly which also referred to the NCNP. Excerpt from this article comments on Communist Party participation:

Federal and local security officers, who are closely watching proceedings of the convention, said several hundred other known Communists will attend as delegates or observers of Communist "front" groups and other left organizations affiliated with the conference.

From all appearances the convention turned out to be a colossal flop. The Chicago Tribune of September 6 commented that the convention "turned out to be an assembly of crackpots and innocent gooders who meekly did the bidding of a handful of black power fanatics and Communists." Even Norman Thomas, radical of long standing, described the convention as "black apartheid" and said he wanted nothing to do with it.

The Palmer House, where many of the delegates to the convention stayed, suffered more than \$10,000 in damages as a result of the convention. The Chicago Tribune, September 7, carried the story of the vandalism which was told to the Tribune by informed sources. Not only were furnishings and fittings of the historic hotel damaged, but items ranging from linens to public address systems and microphones were plundered.

At least two marijuana parties were staged as well as several gatherings in which sex orgies were held before audiences of delegates. Some delegates

File No.

44-1574-1a<sup>98</sup>

Date Received

From

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By

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## Description:

Photos James Earl Ray  
& Walter T. Rife.  
taken 3/28/55

8-19-68  
ES



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

WALTER T. RIFE

JAMES EARL RAY

1055 MAR 28

1955 MAR 28

44-1574-1098



File No. 44-1574-10<sup>99</sup>Date Received 6-6-68From Bureau  
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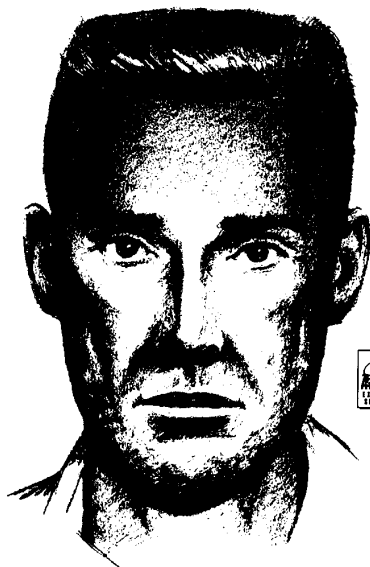
By File Master  
(CITY AND STATE)  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☐ No

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3 photographic copies  
of artist's conception

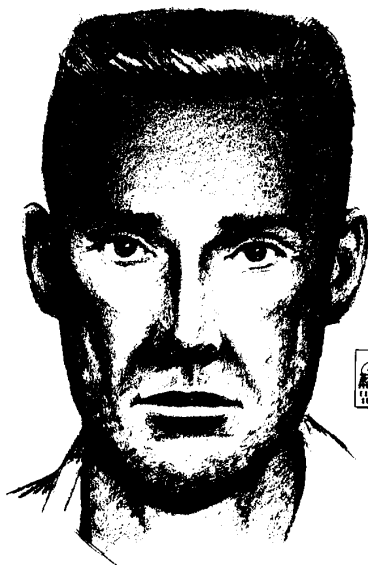
See Ser. 1691

8-19-68  
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BUR 44-38861 LA 44-1574 6-17-68

44-1574-1a89



BUR 44-38861 LA 44-1574 6-17-68

44-1574-1a 99

File No. 44-1574-1A<sup>100</sup>Date Received 5-31-68From Indianapolis  
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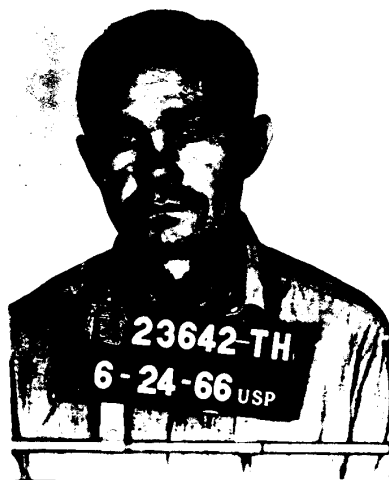
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

By SA Benjamin  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☐ No

## Description:

One photo of Frank  
William Brickley

See Ser 1534 8/19/68



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

FRANK William BRICKLEY

photo 1966

Height 5'7"

Weight 146

Race W. M. B

DOB  Tenn.

Hair Brown

Eyes Brown

3" scar above left eye

SP 44-523

44-1574-10105



File No. 44-1574-1A101Date Received 4-22-68From Atlanta  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By SA Becker  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☐ No

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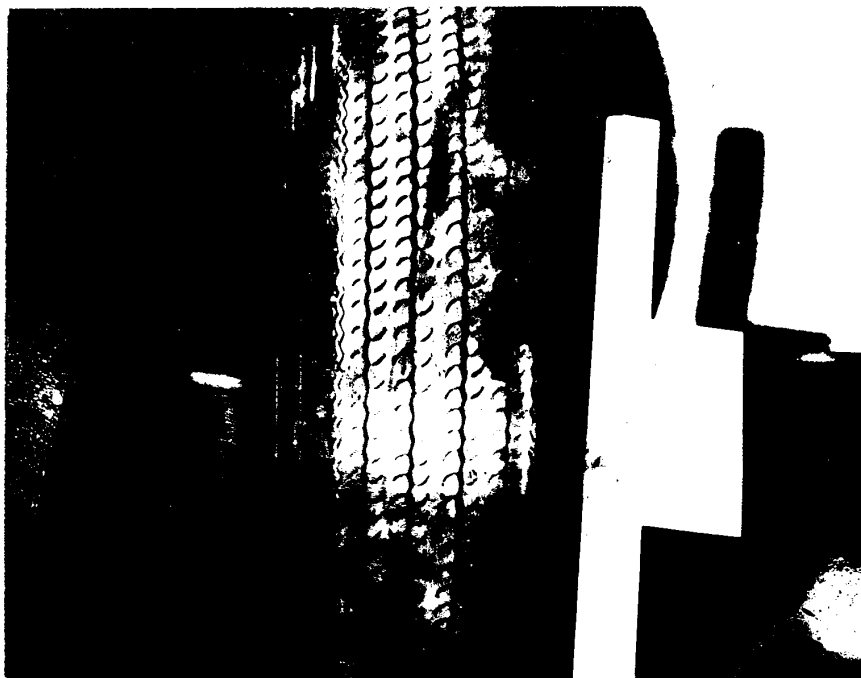
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of tire 20427372

See Ser. 517

8/20/68  
JS

44-15747a101

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

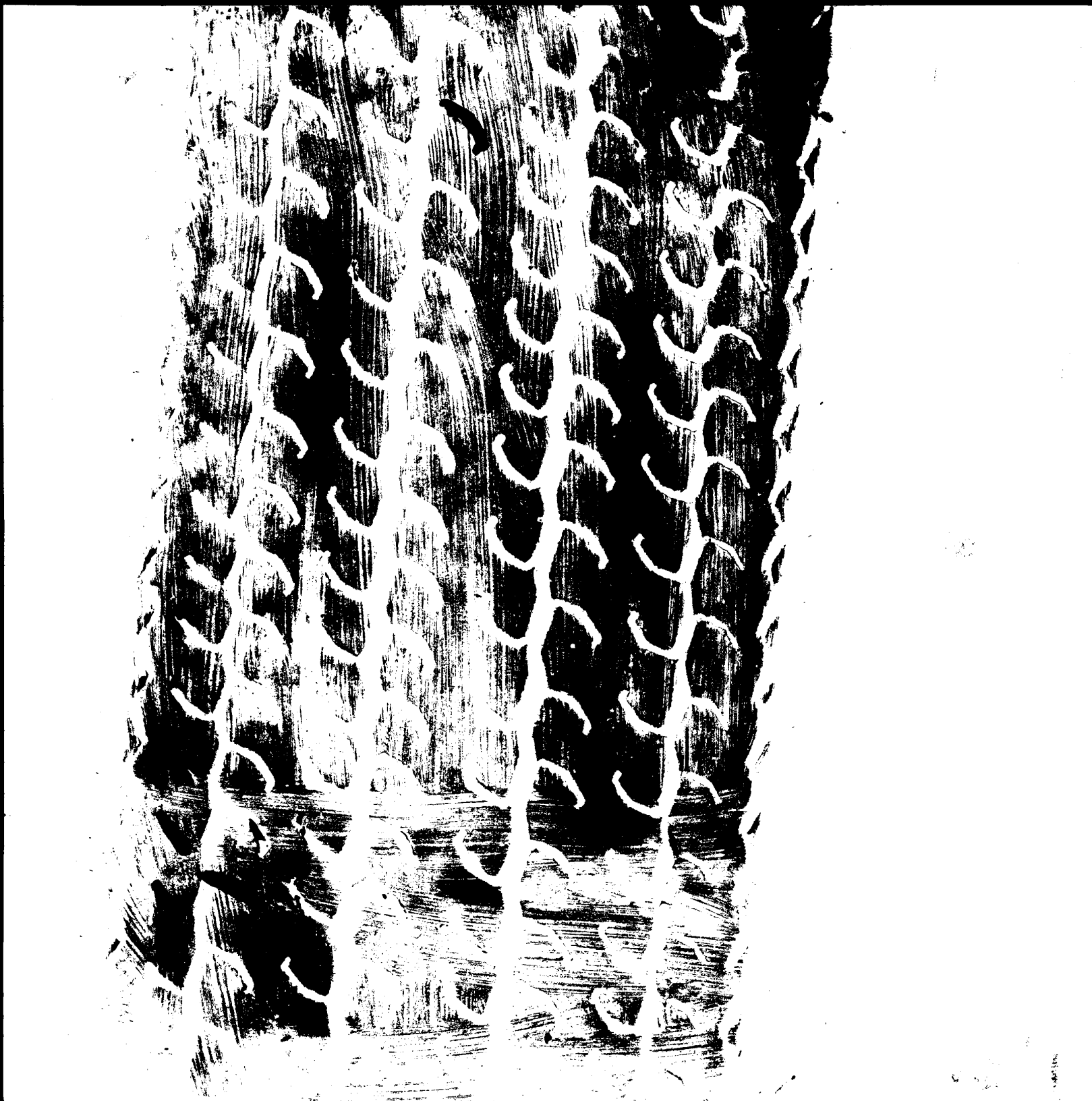


2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

1020p 601

20427322

4-17-60



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

L.G.

TIRE RECAP (601)

# 20427372

7X75X14

4-17-68

jt

File No. 44-1574-1a <sup>102</sup>Date Received 5/3/68From New Orleans  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By Sa Gardner  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☐ No

## Description:

Four Xerox copies of  
New Orleans Police Dept  
reports re arrests of  
Charles Stein

See Ser 1086

8/19/68

Detective Bureau  
April 18, 1962  
Item D-5829-62

To: Superintendent of Police, Joseph I. Giarrusso  
From: Ptns. Joseph Vitari and Arnold Risey  
Subject: Report relative to the rebooking of a white female  
as a Fugitive from Justice from Livingston Parish, La.

Ptns. Joseph Vitari and Arnold Risey report of receiving orders at 2:00AM, April 14, 1962 to go to the Fifth District and question a white female one Betty Maddox, WF, 27yrs, residing 3045 Dauphine St., who was arrested with some other white females and two white males after the Vice Squad raided a sex party at 2119 1/2 Dauphine St and through checking it was learned that there was a stopper in the Bureau of Identification in Betty Maddox's police jacket stating that she was wanted as a Fugitive from Justice from Mobile, Alabama and Livingston Parish, La. This stopper was put on her in March 1961 by Ptns. Vitari and Risey. For full particulars on this arrest by the Vice Squad see white paper report made under Item D-5829-62.

Officers questioned Betty Maddox whose real name is Elizabeth Ethel Maddox and she said she is not wanted in Mobile, Alabama and she was picked up once before for Livingston Parish, La and checked out alright there. Officers sent telegrams at 7:30AM, April 14, 1962 to Mobile, Alabama and also to Livingston Parish, La notifying them of Betty Maddox's arrest and to learn if she is wanted. Officers received an answer from Mobile, Alabama stating that Betty Maddox is not wanted by their Department. Also received a telegram from Sheriff Taft Faust stating that Betty Maddox is wanted by his Department. Elizabeth Ethel Maddox, alias Betty Maddox was rebooked at the Fifth District as a Fugitive from Justice from Livingston Parish, La. at 3:40PM, April 16, 1962. Betty Maddox was turned over to Deputys Donald Hoover and Oswald Johnson of Tangipahoa Parish, Arrest Book so marked.

Respectfully,

*Joe Vitari*  
Joseph Vitari

*Arnold Risey*  
For: Arnold Risey

*Vincent Lohdy*  
Commanding Officer

44-1574-10102



New Orleans Department of Police  
Headquarters Special (Vice) Squad  
Monday, April 16, 1962  
Item D-5829-62 Zone 5th Dist. A

TO : JOSEPH I. GIAMURSO,  
Superintendent of Police

FROM : JOSEPH R. MURRY, JR., CAPTAIN  
Commanding Headquarters Special Squad

SUBJECT: Report relative to the investigation of a house of prostitution and stag show at 2119 1/2 Dauphine Street, in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, conducted by officers of the Headquarters Special (Vice) Squad on the night of Friday, April 13th, 1962 and the early morning hours of Saturday, April 14th, 1962, the said investigation culminating in the arrests of the following named persons, who were booked in the Fifth District Police Station as follows:

1. MICKEY MEDSINA, aliases Mickey Medina, Marie Wilson, Mickey Abadio, Mercedes Miorana, WF30, residing 4101 Stephen Girard, booked with violation of:  
RS14:89 CRIME AGAINST NATURE  
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION  
RS14:85 LETTING PREMISES FOR PROSTITUTION  
RS14:104 KEEPING A DISORDERLY PLACE  
RS14:132 INJURING PUBLIC REPUTATION  
RS14:133 FILING FALSE PUBLIC RECORDS
2. LOUISE IRMAN, WF37, residing 1337 Leonidas Street, booked with violation of:  
RS14:89 CRIME AGAINST NATURE (3 COUNTS)  
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION
3. LYNN D. GONZALES, alias ROSE DE LOU, WF22, residing 1331 St. Roch Avenue, booked with violation of:  
RS14:89 CRIME AGAINST NATURE  
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION
4. LIDIA C. CHAISSON, alias Lydia Gropaza, WF18, residing 506 S. Rochelave Street, booked with violation of:  
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION
5. BETTY ANN MALDOX, WF27, residing 3045 Dauphine Street, booked with violation of:  
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION  
ADD: FUGITIVE FROM TANGIPONOA PARISH
6. CHARLES J. STEIN, WF32, residing 4101 Stephen Girard, booked with violation of:  
RS14:26 CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY  
RS14:84 RAUBERIES  
RS14:83 SOLICITING FOR PROSTITUTES

At approximately 10:15 PM on the night of Friday, April 13, 1962, the undersigned officer, in company with Patrolmen James Wlyte and James Tyler instituted a surveillance of the 2100 block of Dauphine Street after receiving information that a stag show was to be held in this vicinity. The officers parked their police vehicle in the 2100 block of Royal Street, keeping the 2100 block of Dauphine Street under surveillance by observing activity with binoculars through Washington Square.

During the surveillance, and at approximately 10:35 PM, a white female with dark hair, wearing a black dress, tall and heavily built, was seen alighting from a taxicab and enter the residence at 2119 1/2 Dauphine Street. This woman was later identified as Betty Maddox, W77, residing at 3045 Dauphine Street.

A few minutes later, at approximately 10:50 PM, another white female, with dark hair, who was recognized as Mickey Massina, was seen entering the said residence. The Massina woman was observed during the surveillance exiting the residence at 2119 1/2 Dauphine Street, and entering the residence at 2119 Dauphine Street. This activity by the Massina woman occurred several times during the surveillance, and it was later learned that she was going into the residence at 2119 Dauphine Street in order to use the telephone.

The investigating officers maintained their surveillance on foot, approaching the residence in order to gain entry whenever someone would leave or enter. However, this was to no avail. Withdrawing from their close surveillance of the residence, and at about 11:50 PM, a white male left the residence, walked to the corner of Elysian Fields Avenue and Dauphine Street, then through Washington Square, to a barroom on the corner of Royal and Frenchmen Streets, where he purchased a package of cigarettes. As the white male, later identified as Dominick George Maenza, W29, residing 2919 Grand Route St. John, left the barroom to return to the residence, he walked on Frenchmen Street to Dauphine Street, turning right on Dauphine Street, and again entering the residence. The officers attempted to arrive at the same time as Maenza, but were foiled in this attempt because the exit gate from Washington Square on to Dauphine Street was locked, and the officers were forced to walk to Elysian Fields Avenue and Dauphine to get out of the Square, which incidentally, is surrounded by a six foot high iron picket fence.

After Maenza re-entered the residence, the officers returned to Patrol Car #430, which was still parked on Royal Street directly opposite from 2119 1/2 Dauphine Street, and continued their watch.

At approximately 12:25 AM on Saturday, April 14, 1962, Maenza and another white male, later identified as William Paul Trouard, W32, residing 3433 Havana Street, were seen leaving the residence and proceed on foot up Dauphine Street to Frenchmen Street, where they turned right and walked on Frenchmen Street toward St. Claude Avenue. The investigating officers moved immediately to stop these two white males in order to question them about the curious happenings thus far observed. The two men were seen entering a Buick automobile parked on the left hand side of Frenchmen Street, in the middle of the block, between Dauphine Street and Burgundy Street. The investigating