FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

PART 4 OF 9
77-51387 Vol. 4

Robert F. Kennedy
August 4th, 1962.

Dear Sir: J. F. Kennedy

When the Attorney General of the United States displays utter contempt for the regulation against taking animals into government offices, and uses taxpayers' money to have his dog taken for walks, can the ordinary citizen be blamed for lack of due respect for law?

The candid opinion of this ordinary citizen is that "Bobby" should be required to pay the penalty for violation of the regulation, and misappropriation of funds.

Is he merely an administrator of the law, or is he above the law?

The attached clipping makes a joke of the incident, but the flouting of the law is no joke.

One wonders whether "Bobby's" crime will be included in the tabulation of crimes by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Yours truly.

58-51879-29

ENCLOSURE

Merrill to Clark Memo

REG-24

EX: 173

63 AUG 20 1962
Rule Notwithstanding, Brumus Joins RFK On Job

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON — UPI — Has Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy violated a federal regulation by taking his dog to work with him?

No one has called the nation's chief law enforcement official on it yet. He appears to be in little danger of being convicted and serving the 30-day jail sentence which could be imposed for breaking the rule.

But the question comes up because a sad-eyed Labrador named Brumus has been accompanying Kennedy to his office at the Justice Department lately.

Brumus is no ordinary dog. At the age of 14 months he is almost as big as a pony and not nearly as graceful.

"He usually stays at home with the children," the attorney general recently explained to visitors, "but the children are away on vacation and he gets very lonely. So I bring him down here and get pretty girls to take him for walks."

Words Of Regulation

Government building regulations issued by the general service administration have this to say on the subject:

"Dogs and other animals, except for Seeing Eye dogs, shall not be brought upon (government) property for other than official purposes."

Anyone found guilty faces a maximum penalty of $50 fine and 30 days in jail.

Brumus, whose shambling gait and mournful appearance invariably bring surprised smiles from Kennedy's callers, is considered well behaved—most of the time.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio seemed highly amused at the black dog's antics during a picture-taking session with Kennedy. An aide finally led Brumus out of camera range.

Star Of Film

Brumus was the animal star of a film made in Kennedy's office by the United States Information Agency during a question and answer session with students from Brazil.

The South American visitors seemed delighted when the attorney general solemnly poured his pet a drink of water from a silver pitcher.

Kennedy's aides have jokingly suggested that Brumus might qualify as a goodwill envoy, a bodyguard or watchdog to meet the USA test of being on official duty.

This, at least, seemed to bar any long Justice Department visits by other animals assembled by the seven Kennedy children. The menagerie has included two other dogs, ponies horses, geese, a burro, a sea lion. Hungarian pigeons, 20 goldfish, rabbits, turtles and a salamander.
Lynne Widlitz, a federal justice department employee, walks Attorney General Robert Kennedy's dog, Bruno, past Kennedy's office. UPI Wirephoto
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: D. C. Morrell
DATE: 8-10-62

SUBJECT: [Name Redacted]

For your information, the attached letter dated 8-4-62 has been received from an identifiable individual in which he attacks Attorney General Kennedy for bringing his dog to the office. He encloses a clipping of William J. Eaton's feature story raising the question as to whether such a practice is a violation of Federal law. He also enclosed a United Press photograph of a Justice Department employee walking the dog in a corridor of the Department.

[Name Redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles, and his letter cannot be answered since he furnishes no return address. The contents of this communication, furthermore, do not deserve acknowledgment.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.
URGENT 8-6-62 7-13 PM PDST DHC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 2 P

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SAN FRANCISCO AUGUST THREE THROUGH SIX ONE NINE SIX TWO. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING:

Robert F. Kennedy

ON AUGUST THREE LAST, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HIS WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO. THEY WERE MET BY PERSONAL FRIENDS, MR. AND MRS. JOHN BATES, WHO TOOK THEM TO THEIR RANCH AT GILROY, CALIFORNIA, FOR THE WEEKEND. ON THE EVENING OF AUGUST FIVE LAST AG AND FAMILY RETURNED TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SPENT NIGHT AT APARTMENT OF PAUL FAY, SR.

DURING MORNING OF AUGUST SIX INSTANT, AG HELD PRESS CONFERENCE AT OFFICE OF U.S. ATTORNEY. FOLLOWING CONFERENCE, AG MET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF FBI AND OTHER FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES. AT ONE O'Clock THREE ZERO AMD AUGUST SIX INSTANT, HE WENT TO KC ZERO TELEVISION STATION OF ABC NETWORK AND DID AUG 15 1962 KINESCOPE SHOW FOR TENNESSEE ERNIE FORD, WHICH WILL APPEAR ON NETWORKS AUGUST ONE SEVEN NEXT. AT THREE PM AUGUST SIX INSTANT.

END PAGE ONE

6 AUG 21 1962

MR. KOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

SENT DIRECTOR
PAGE TWO

AG GAVE ADDRESS BEFORE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF AMERICAN BAR
ASSOCIATION NOW MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO. AG AND FAMILY AT
HIS REQUEST TAKEN TO AIRPORT WHERE THEY DEPARTED FOR SEATTLE
AT 6:00 PM AUGUST SIX INSTANT TO VISIT SEATTLE
WORLD'S FAIR AND THEN TAKE HIKING TRIP FOR SEVERAL DAYS
WITH U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE DOUGLAS.

END AND ACK PLS

WA-PLS REPT 1 2/1/77 FIRST AND SECOND WRDS FG TWO LINE A

MC-AT FIVE

10-19 PM OK FBI WA RL

TU DISC

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

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) 66 ____________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ____________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

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

7Y-51387-294
Memorandum

TO: MR. HOOVER

FROM: SAC MILNES

DATE: 8/7/62

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SEATTLE AND THE NORTHWEST

In connection with the Attorney General's visit to Seattle and the Northwest, I have just learned that he is being taken on a camping trip by employees of the Olympic National Park.

In addition to the Attorney General, his wife and four children, they will be accompanied by Lemoine Billings, a family friend, and Justice William O. Douglas and his wife.

John Doerr, Superintendent of the Olympic National Park, has advised that he does not know how Justice Douglas got in on the party, except that he received a personal telephone call from Douglas on August 3 asking if Doerr could make arrangements for Justice Douglas and wife to accompany the Kennedys. Doerr being no fool acquiesced. He mentioned, however, that in order for the Attorney General to be in constant communication, the Forest Service has run 11 miles of telephone line from the end of their current system to the camp in which the Attorney General will be located.

Further, they have a helicopter and pilot standing by and have employed the services of a private packer with his horses to transport the party, all at the Forest Service expense.

G. H. C.

J. H. C.

8-23-1962

SENT DIRECTOR 8-8-62
August 15, 1962

AIRMMAIL

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I want to thank you for your prompt and vigorous support in challenging Mr. W. H. Ferry's unwarranted attack against the FBI and my administration of its affairs.

Of course, his comments are but another effort by a certain segment of our society to discredit the work of the FBI. I have always felt that we will have a real cause for concern only when individuals of this caliber cease to attack us. Your immediate response was most reassuring to all of us and my associates and I appreciate your setting the record straight.

Sincerely,

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure
Mr. James W. Symington
Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General

Director, FBI ST-113

Attached is a copy of a letter dated August 15, 1962, which captioned individual directed to the FBI. Correspondent has been notified of this referral in connection with her desire for an autographed copy of Mr. Kennedy's photograph. No derogatory or subversive data appears in our files concerning

Enclosure

NOTE: See Bulletin of same date to

DCL: cfn 77 (4)

MAILED 19

AUG 20 1962

COMM-FBI
Thank you for your letter of August 15th.

It was indeed kind of you to write us concerning the FBI tour you were afforded recently, and I am more than happy to know you enjoyed viewing our facilities. Mr. [redacted] joins me in thanking you for your thoughtful message. You are being sent, under separate cover, booklets about our organization. I hope your students find of interest.

I am forwarding a copy of your communication to the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, calling his attention to your desire to receive an autographed copy of Mr. Kennedy’s photograph.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
USC Material:
Cooperation: The Backbone Of Effective Law Enforcement
Fingerprint Identification
Know your... FBI
The Story Of The Federal Bureau of Investigation
The FBI Laboratory

NOTE: One forwarded a postal card to the Director
dated 7-15-62 commenting favorably concerning the Director's
7-15-62 broadcast on communism. She was sent a note of
appreciation dated 7-23-62. (94-5-5-289) No other references
on this name appear in Buffet files who conducted... this tour is a File Clerk assigned to the Files and Communications Division.

See separate memorandum to Mr. James W.
Symington, Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General,
of the same date. DCL: jld
Georgetown University  
Washington 7, D. C.  
August 15, 1962  

Dear Sirs:

Yesterday, without any special arrangements, I entered your building and joined the large groups waiting for Tours. I was treated with more courtesy than I have found in any other public government building here. An aide approached me immediately and offered me a chair in his office. Later I joinedMr. tour and though it was his last tour of the day and he was somewhat hoarse, he was most gracious and thoughtful. He went out of his way to give us empty cartridges for souvenirs at the end.

I am here for a two week Writers' Conference at Georgetown U. and will return to my teaching job in Ferndale, Michigan on August 18. All year long I shall tell my high school students about my trip through FBI. The only thing missing was a glimpse of Robert Kennedy. Is there any way I could order an autographed photo of him for my classroom?

Accept my gratitude and every good wish for continued success.

Sincerely yours,
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

FROM: M. A

DATE: 8-17-62

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE TENNESSEE ERNIE FORD SHOW WMAL-TV AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY NETWORK 11 A.M., 8-17-62

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy made a guest appearance on "The Tennessee Ernie Ford Show" initiated on the west coast and carried on the American Broadcasting Company Network on 8-17-62. The program was carried locally on WMAL-TV, Channel 7, at 11 a.m., that date. The program was monitored by a Special Agent of the Crime Research Section.

The show was strictly of an informal interview type in which the Attorney General and Mr. Ford discussed family life, sports preferences and vacation plans. There was no mention whatsoever of the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

GGL:dgs (4)
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA  
RE: ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY SPEECH BEFORE THE 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

The Attorney General arrived in Philadelphia by plane at 6:45 p.m., Saturday night, where he was met by me and agents of the Philadelphia office. He was taken to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel where he talked at the banquet of the National District Attorneys Association. The speech lasted approximately 25 minutes and was complimentary of the Bureau.

After his speech he was driven to the Benjamin Franklin Hotel where he made a short speech before the Catholic War Veterans Association, after which, at approximately 10:30 p.m., he was driven back to the airport where he took off for the Cape. Contact was made with his family at the Cape so he would be met by them.

To and from the airport nothing was discussed relative to the Bureau. Accompanying me were the United States Attorney, DREW O'KEEFE, and the District Attorney of the city of Philadelphia, JIM CRUMLISH. The conversation consisted mainly of politics and the Special Grand Jury probe that is going on in Philadelphia conducted by WITSON WITT.

Prior to departure the Attorney General was profuse in his gratitude to the Bureau for showing him the various courtesies.

It is my understanding that the details of the speech will be covered by Inspector EDWARDS who represents the Bureau at the National District Attorneys Association.
This memorandum is submitted to supplement teletypes sent from San Francisco and Seattle with relation to the Attorney General's visit to these cities earlier this month. This was a combination business and vacation trip on the part of the Attorney General.

He arranged his flight from Washington Friday afternoon, August 3, 1962, so he could transfer in Chicago to the American Airlines flight from Boston to San Francisco which was being used by his wife and four older children. On arrival in San Francisco, the Attorney General and his family were met by their weekend hosts, Mr. and Mrs. John Bates. Bates is a San Francisco attorney in a prominent law firm headed by John Sutro, President of the San Francisco Bar Association. The Attorney General and his family spent the weekend at the Bates ranch located about sixty miles south of San Francisco. This was strictly a personal affair.

I went on into San Francisco myself as I had been invited to attend the banquet of the Ninth Judicial Circuit Conference Friday evening. This gave me the opportunity of talking with several Federal Judges I know on the west coast and I was introduced to the audience by Chief Judge Richard Chambers of the Court of Appeals. At the banquet I sat with the Chief Judge of the District Court in San Francisco, George B. Harris. The Ninth Judicial Circuit Conference continued on Saturday when I had further opportunity of talking with the Judges. This circuit, of course, covers the Rocky Mountain and western states and none of the Judges raised any problem insofar as the Bureau is concerned and were most commendatory. They seemed to be well-acquainted with the various Special Agents in Charge in their home communities and spoke favorably of their relationships with the FBI field offices.

The Attorney General and his family returned to San Francisco that evening and they stayed overnight in the apartment of the parents of Navy Judge Secretary Fay.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

On Monday the Attorney General held a press conference. One question was asked by a reporter concerning an advanced copy of a speech to be delivered at the American Bar Association Convention by John Satterfield, the Association President, which was critical of the Fugitive Felon Act. (A teletype on this was submitted from San Francisco.) It is interesting to note that this question came "out of the blue." Despite this, the Attorney General handled it very effectively and obviously has some familiarity with the overall picture insofar as unlawful flight cases are concerned as he told the reporter his recollection was in the last five years there had been approximately 5,000 persons arrested by the FBI under this statute and only some twenty had been prosecuted in Federal court.

The Attorney General appeared at the KGO television studios and taped a program with Tennessee Ernie Ford which was to be telecast later. Following his luncheon appearance before the Committee of the Judiciary of the American Bar Association, the Attorney General addressed the House of Delegates. He left for Seattle at 5:00 p.m.

There was exceptionally limited contact with any FBI personnel in San Francisco. SAC Price was, of course, at the conference with the heads of the Federal law enforcement agencies which the Attorney General held that morning. While transportation over the weekend was handled by the Attorney General's host, the San Francisco Office did, at his request, drive him to the United States Attorney's Office, to the television station, to the Bar Association Convention and then to the airport for his departure.

On arrival in Seattle on Monday evening, the Attorney General and his family were transported from the airport to the Hotel by Governor Rosellini of the State of Washington and officials of the World's Fair. That evening the Attorney General dined privately with John Mccone, CIA Director.

On Tuesday, I met with the Attorney General, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington and with Chief Judge William Lindberg of the United States District Court in Seattle. This related to prosecutorial matters in the District Court in which the Federal government had an interest. No matter was raised which directly affected the FBI. Judge Lindberg and United States Attorney Brock Adams are, of course, both very
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

friendly and well known to SAC Milnes of whom they spoke most highly. I was invited to attend the luncheon given for the Attorney General on the Fair Grounds and visited with United States District Judge Powell of the Eastern District of Washington. He is a relatively new appointee to the bench but spoke in most favorable terms as far as the FBI is concerned.

The Attorney General had a press conference and was, as has been previously reported by teletype, asked about the derogatory remarks concerning the Director and the FBI which had been made at the Western States Democratic Conference by W. H. Ferry, Vice President of the Fund for the Republic. The Attorney General had been fully briefed concerning these slanderous remarks and he was thus prepared for the question. The Attorney General left for the Olympic Peninsula for his vacation and I returned to Washington.

There was limited contact with FBI personnel as the Attorney General did not ask us to provide him with any transportation. SAC Milnes was with me on two occasions and had the opportunity of chatting briefly with the Attorney General. His conversations related to over-all conditions in the Pacific Northwest and the Attorney General asked no questions about FBI operations in Seattle.

It is noted the Attorney General has previously visited our San Francisco Office. He told SAC Milnes he hoped to be able to visit the Seattle Office on some future trip but that his schedule was too crowded on this occasion.

This trip has differed from previous ones made by the Attorney General in that it was a combination business-pleasure one. As a consequence, he did not devote long hours well into the evening handling business but restricted his activities. Even so he couldn't get any place on time, even for his speeches. This seems to be a deliberate strategy on his part to provide for a dramatic entrance.
Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan
SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

THE DIRECTOR
August 16, 1962

M. P. CALLAHAN

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record for Wednesday, August 16, 1962, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been noted for your attention.

HOUSE

Page 85522. Congressman Gross, (R) Iowa, spoke concerning a vacation trip by Attorney General Robert Kennedy and party to the Olympic National Park in Washington State. He included excerpts from an article which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on this subject. Mr. Gross stated "I think the Congress, and the taxpayers of this country are entitled to know who is paying for what in this expensive Robert Kennedy and family vacation trip to the Northwest. The public is entitled to know, down to the last dollar, who is paying the bill for all of this."

Adjournment: Until Thursday, August 16, 1962, at 13 noon.

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for August 16, 1962, was reviewed and pertinent portions marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau or agency subject matter files.

53 SEP 10 1962
TO:  The Director

FROM:  N. P. Callahan

DATE:  8-10-62

SUBJECT:  The Congressional Record

Page 14601. Congressman Price, (R) California, spoke concerning the failure of the members of the Communist Party, U.S.A., to register as agents of a foreign government. Mr. Price said: "I appreciate the difficulties which have beset the Attorney General over the past few years. We have seen the Communists hide behind our own Constitution for their protection. --- We cannot afford forever to allow the international agents of the Communist conspiracy to operate within our Nation untried and untried. I feel that such a Court action declaring the Internal Security Act constitutional and binding would free the hands of the Attorney General." He went on to state: "To my knowledge, not a single Communist has registered. --- We have a law and the people have the right to have that law enforced. If this Attorney General cannot cope with the Communists perhaps the people should demand a new Attorney General who can."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8/10/62, was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

58 Sep 14 1962
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach  DATE: 8-29-62

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES" BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY BOOK REVIEW

SYNOPSIS:

A chapter by chapter summary of the above captioned book, a copy of which was autographed to the Director, is set forth. "Just Friends and Brave Enemies" concerns Kennedy's trip to Japan, Indonesia and Germany and sets forth some of the matters discussed and the questions asked by the peoples of these countries.

In chapter two Kennedy indicates that he told the members of the Japanese Ministry of Justice in some detail of the work of the FBI and how, at an early date, J. Edgar Hoover had recognized the menace of internal subversion and had taken steps to deal with it. He also spoke of American labor efforts to keep the communists out of the unions and emphasized that certainly part of our success in the United States in controlling the spread of internal communism has been due to the farsightedness of the FBI and to the fact that organized labor in part has pursued democratic, not communist aims.

Kennedy feels we have much to do toward educating these people to a true picture of the United States as it is today. He points out again and again the failure of the communist elements of these countries to explain certain terms used in describing the United States and to back up other statements which they make.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Central Research Section

ULG: bch  F 227  SEP 5 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

199 SEP 5 1962
M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

PURPOSE:

To set forth a chapter by chapter summary of the above captioned book, a copy of which was autographed to the Director.

CHAPTER 1: "THE WORLD IS A PROUD PLACE"

Attorney General Kennedy begins his book with reference to his trip with his brother, then Congressman Kennedy, to Tokyo, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Manila and Indochina in 1951. During that trip they had met Dr. Gunji Hosono, the director of the Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, who was most hospitable and who, shortly after President Kennedy's inauguration, called upon the Attorney General to invite the President—or if that was impossible, the Attorney General—to visit Japan. Mr. Kennedy then summarized the stops on his trip and his opinion as to the benefits derived from his contacts with these various peoples.

CHAPTER 2: "A BUSINESS MEETING"

The author expresses the opinion that little of value comes from the formal reception and dinners that are a part of official diplomacy. With this in mind, he wanted his contacts in the countries he visited to be a more informal and personal basis. He details his visit to Japan and indicates that only the first day was given to formal official calls. He called on Justice Minister Ueki and sat down with the staff of the Japanese Ministry of Justice for an informal discussion of their respective departments. They talked about what had been done in the United States to deal with subversion and to control the spread of internal communism, particularly as far as organized labor and youth organizations were concerned. Kennedy indicates he told them in some detail of the work of the FBI and how, that at a very early date, J. Edgar Hoover had recognized the menace of internal subversion and had taken steps to deal with it. He also told them of American labor's efforts to keep the communists out of the unions. He indicates that this was American history that seemed new to the Japanese and the fact that citizens, banding together, with vigor, courage and determination, had won the struggle against communist elements, made an impression. He states that certainly part of our success in the United States in controlling the spread of internal communism has been due to the farsightedness of the FBI and to the fact that organized labor in part has pursued democratic, not communist, aims.

The Japanese organized a citizens welcoming committee called The Young People's Committee for Better International Understanding. It gave itself
M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

the nickname the "R. K. (Robert Kennedy) Committee" and organized the extensive schedule which brought the visitors into direct and intimate contact with the people of Japan. They organized several round-table discussions, first with a group of business leaders, then with the representatives of several political parties. Among other things, they discussed the communist cultural offensive in Japan, as compared with our efforts in the same line. They raised significant points about the difficult problem of trade with communist China, nuclear tests and Okinawa. For the most part, these discussions were carried on in a friendly atmosphere with the participants raising honest questions and seeking honest answers. The only differences arose in discussions with the Japanese Socialist Party which has long paralleled Communist Party line. Kennedy sets forth a transcript of his exchanges with Tomomi Narita, their chief spokesman, in which he brings out the point that while Narita’s group criticized the United States for resuming tests they did not criticize the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER 3: "A STUDENT EXCHANGE"

Kennedy indicates that throughout their stay in Japan there was fear that the disorder and turmoil which erupted in Tokyo at the time of the Hagerty visit might recur. There were small groups carrying anti-American signs on several occasions as well as threats of trouble but they decided to go on with their trip. He spoke at Nihon University to a receptive audience. He then drove to Waseda University where he received a friendly welcome. At the beginning of the speech, however, the disrupters, located strategically in twos and threes throughout the hall, began to shout and jeer. At first Kennedy attempted to ignore the loudest and continue his speech. Finally, he invited the young communist to the platform to ask questions. Once on the stage, the student launched into an anti-American tirade which went on for five minutes. When concluded and Kennedy attempted to answer every light in the house went out as the power failed and the microphone went dead. He attempted to speak without a microphone but it was not possible. Someone then found a battery operated bull horn and after Ambassador Edwin Reischauer, who was well known and respected by the youth of Japan, had restored order Kennedy continued his speech.

CHAPTER 4: "A DIALOGUE WITH LABOR"

The third day, Kennedy met with a group from the labor movement in Japan for another informal session of give and take. During this discussion he met a labor leader named Akira Iwai whom he considered the most stimulating personality he had met during the entire trip. Again, Kennedy found Iwai was as confused about the American way of life as were some of the students. Among other points raised by the labor men was the treatment of the Communist Party in the United States. Iwai felt
M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

we were abusing "a legitimate political party." Kennedy found it was generally accepted in Japan and elsewhere that we had "outlawed" the Communist Party. He found that Iwai considered the United States imperialistic in connection with Cuba and Laos but would not so term the Soviet Union and Communist China based on what happened in Tibet and Hungary. He also found that the Japanese were looking on America as it was 100 years ago and not as it is today.

CHAPTER 5: "THE PEOPLE SPEAK"

In Kyoto a meeting was arranged with a group of labor leaders followed by a conference with students from universities and colleges. Only eight youngsters showed up at the conference and announced formally that the six communists had decided to boycott the meeting. Kennedy discussed the Democratic system and concluded that a Democratic system gives freedom but it also poses obligations and responsibilities. He felt this was a point many of the students of Japan had not yet come to understand. One boy was disturbed because the world was divided in two and stated he felt Berlin was a key point in the East-West struggle. Another young man asked why our government, while defending the cause of freedom, had friendly relations with such countries as South Korea or Taiwan or Spain. He also wondered how we could expect the United Nations to preserve peace and at the same time exclude a major world power such as Communist China and he asked about our role in the Cuban incident.

CHAPTER 6: "ANOTHER FIELD, ANOTHER GRASSHOPPER;
ANOTHER POND, ANOTHER FISH"

Kennedy next went to Indonesia where he found the mood far different from that in Japan. In all the time spent in Japan he had not seen one Japanese soldier or sailor and from the moment they arrived in Indonesia they were aware that it is a nation under arms as there were soldiers everywhere. Here too the atmosphere was rather restrictive and it was harder to get to the people. Foremost in the minds of the Indonesians was our failure to stand with them in the matter of Dutch occupation of West New Guinea. Poverty and hunger was everywhere and it was plain that despite tremendous natural resources this nation is under developed and very poor. Kennedy was to deliver a lecture to the student senate and the faculty of law at the University of Indonesia and upon his arrival a tall skinny young man threw a piece of hard fruit which struck him on the bridge of the nose. A portion of Kennedy's speech is set forth and he indicates that while there was no

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

real enthusiasm about anything he said in his prepared remarks, the question and answer session which followed was far more stimulating and provoked a genuine response. Their main question, of course, concerned the United States position on West New Guinea and they also had other questions—about our racial difficulties, about our political history and even about the Mexican war.

CHAPTER 7: "CAPITALISM" IS THE DIRTY WORD OF THE ORIENT"

In Jagjakarta the Attorney General spoke at Gadjah Mada University. Again, most of the questions concerned West New Guinea. One young man asked "Is it true that the United States of America is a capitalistic monopolistic country and that monopolistic capitalism competes with our form of socialism?" Kennedy asked him what he meant by the term monopolistic and capitalistic. Neither he nor any of the other students would answer. Once again Kennedy pointed out that ours was not the same country as that of 100 years ago. The following day Kennedy spoke at the University of Bandung where he again ran into the word "capitalism." In much of Asia the word "capitalism," because of the system used to exploit the people, is an evil word, and the communists have spared no effort in reminding people of this fact. They also remind them that the United States has a capitalistic system and, therefore, if given the opportunity, would renew this system of exploitation. We on the other hand have not faced up to the fact that we have to convince people that what they understand as capitalism is not in any way the kind, form or system of government existing in the United States or indeed most of the western nations today.

CHAPTER 8: "SOMETHING THERE IS THAT DOESN'T LOVE A WALL..."

Mr. Kennedy states that heart-warming as their reception in Japan had been, the crowds in West Berlin were unlike any he had ever seen. It was below freezing when they arrived and snow was falling yet a 100 thousand people lined the streets as they drove from the airport. In his speeches to the people of Berlin, Kennedy made the point again and again that the Berlin wall was constructed not to keep people out but to keep the East Germans in. He laid wreaths honoring the victims who leaped to their death to escape the communists. Kennedy's main purpose in visiting Berlin was to deliver the Ernst Reuter lecture at the Free University of Berlin. His speech is reprinted. He indicated that the workers of Berlin are staunch friends of the United States and dedicated anticommunists. He was struck most by the sight of people on the other side of the wall who waved to him surreptitiously.
CHAPTER 9: "THE YOUNG AT HEART"

From Berlin, the party flew by military helicopter to Bonn. He indicates that the people in Bonn are well-dressed and prosperous looking and their faces do not show the strain and pressure of the Berlin citizens. His two main purposes in going to Bonn were to see Chancellor Adenauer and to address the West German Society of Foreign Affairs. The central theme of his conversation with Adenauer was the necessity that the United States, the leader of the free world, have a faith and an ideal to guide other countries. Adenauer felt that Russia's difficulties with China were just beginning and that with the common market Europe was on the threshold of a new life. Kennedy's speech to the West German Society of Foreign Affairs is produced in its entirety. From Bonn they flew to The Hague and then on to Paris where he had a meeting with President De Gaulle and discussed the same subjects he had discussed with Adenauer. From Paris, they flew back home.

CHAPTER 10 "...LET FACTS BE SUBMITTED TO A CANDID WORLD...

Kennedy states he returned home with the conviction that there is a tremendous reservoir of goodwill toward the United States which will disappear if the potential is not properly realized. He notes that we must put our own house in order, particularly in the field of civil rights and sets forth some examples in our efforts to do so. He states we must recognize that in each of these countries there is a strong and vocal communist opposition to the United States and to our way of life. In all these countries this group is well-organized. He indicates that the amount of misinformation as well as the lack of information regarding the United States and our system of government in these countries is appalling. He suggests sending groups of men and women to lecture not just about the United States and our form of government, or about democracy generally, but also about history and philosophy and even more practical matters. He would have people talk about some of the successes we've had in the United States and the problems we have had to overcome. He would tell them more about what we have been able to accomplish. Kennedy indicates that many people more than qualify for this task and names Frank Church, Eugene McCarthy, Hubert Humphrey, Paul Douglas, John Sherman Cooper, Stewart Udall and Orville Freeman, as well as Walter Lippmann or David Brinkley. He would encourage other free countries of the world to set up their own "peace corps" with the understanding that our organization would cooperate closely with them.
Page(0) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Entered under exemption(s) __61__ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________ ____________________________ , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

☐ For your information: ___________________________  

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 11-51387-305
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: September 5, 1962

SUBJECT: TRAVEL PLANS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I have received from the Attorney General's Office information as to his tentative schedule for September and October, particularly relating to matters which will take him out of the city. This schedule is attached.

Any further information developed as these commitments become more timely will, of course, be brought to your attention, as will any request received from the Attorney General for any assistance in connection with his travels.

Enclosure

CAE: pew
-8-
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Miss Holmes

50 SEP 17 62
September

10th - TODAY Show, New York City; 7:30 a.m.

17th - Polish Roman Catholic Union Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland; 10:30 a.m.

20th - Clergy of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington at Roslyn, Richmond, Virginia; 10:00 a.m.

27th - White House Conference on Narcotics; 9:30 a.m.

28th - Stanford University, California; 7:30 p.m.

29th - Dedication of Law School Building, University of San Francisco

October

6th - Dinner for John Reynolds, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

9th - Open United States Attorneys Conference

22nd - Address American Legion Convention National Commanders' Dinner, Las Vegas; 7:00 p.m.

28th - American Jewish Congress; receive Rabbi Stephen Wise Award, Waldorf Hotel, New York
Memora

TO: Mr. Evans

FROM: W. V. Cleveland

DATE: 9-9-62

SUBJECT: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TRAVEL

At 3:58 p.m. this date White House operator telephonically advised SA extra-duty supervisor, Special Investigative Division, that the Attorney General expects to arrive at Butler Aviation, NYC, between 5:30 and 5:45 p.m. this date.

At 4:00 p.m. the above information was telephonically furnished to SA duty supervisor, NYO. At 4:15 p.m. SA telephonically advised that Butler Aviation is the former Pan-Am terminal located at La Guardia Airport, NYC. He stated SA NYO, has been contacted and will meet the Attorney General at the airport in accordance with his previous request to Assistant Director C. A. Evans on 9-8-62.

At 4:20 p.m. Mr. Evans was informed of the foregoing information telephonically.

ACTION:

None, for information.
TO: Mr. Evans
FROM: W.V. Cleveland
DATE: 9/3/62

SUBJECT: EDWIN O. GUTHMAN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TRAVEL ITINERARY

At 7:03 PM this date Mr. Guthman telephonically requested from SA [redacted] extra-duty supervisor, Special Investigative Division, if the office had heard from the White House concerning the expected arrival in NYC of the Attorney General. SA [redacted] advised Mr. Guthman he would immediately call him back at his home. This was done at which time Mr. Guthman advised that the office had received information the Attorney General was expected to arrive at Butler Aviation, NYC, between 5:30 and 5:45 PM this date.

Mr. Guthman thanked SA [redacted] for the information and stated he was leaving his home immediately to catch a plane leaving Washington, D.C. for NYC at 8:00 PM.

ACTION:

None, for information.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) 66, 67C with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) __________________________________________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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

77-51387-309
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) 66, 67, 68 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________ was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

__________________________________________

☐ For your information:

__________________________________________

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

77-51387-310
United States
Memo

To: Mr. Law

From: Lewis W. Opsal

Date: 9/5/62

Subject: NBC Radio Interview 9/2/62
Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy

At approximately 3:10 p.m. Sunday, 9/2/62, while I was on my way to work, I heard a recorded interview of Attorney General Robert Kennedy conducted by Russ Ward over the local National Broadcasting Company station. Upon arriving at work at about 3:20 p.m., I advised the Duty Agent in the Domestic Intelligence Division of the interview and the fact that the Director and the FBI were mentioned. The Duty Agent suggested that I submit a memorandum concerning the remarks made during the interview and refer the memorandum to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Parts of this interview were not heard by me due to excessive street noise; however, the following is the gist of the interview. Mr. Ward asked about the number of Communist Party members in the United States and Mr. Kennedy replied that there are about 10,000 members in the Communist Party at this time. Mr. Ward stated that Mr. Hoover, the Director of the FBI, had recently been referred to as an "ineffective spy swatter" and he inquired of Mr. Kennedy what his feelings were. Mr. Kennedy stated that Mr. Hoover and the FBI were very effective in combating subversion and communism and without this effectiveness, communism's effect on this country would have been very great.

Addendum: 9-6-62

This memorandum should be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division as requested by the Duty Agent with whom Opsal discussed this matter on Sunday, 9-2-62.
Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan
DATE: 9-4-62

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A6566-A6567. Senator Jackson, (D) Washington, requested to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Mr. Attorney General" which appeared in the August 31th edition of the British journal, the Economist. It is pointed out in the article "later he became chief counsel for the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. It was there that he first caught the public eye. Under his dynamic leadership the Department of Justice has gone after corrupt trade union leaders and business monopolies. He has also scourged gamblers and peddlers of dope, exposed crooked politicians and judges, and pressed energetically for more civil rights for Negroes."

The article goes on to state "The Attorney General has his brother's ear and like the President himself is continuously on the prowl. Congressmen and other public enemies are uneasy aware that little brother is watching them." The article further states "He himself says that businessmen ought to look on him as their friend. --- but some of them suspect that he regards big business as a form of organized crime. The swiftness with which he moved to investigate the steel industry this spring, dispatching his agents to knock up newspapermen at 3 o'clock in the morning, did nothing to reassure them."
September 14, 1962

SAC, Milwaukee (62-0)

TO: SAC, Milwaukee (62-0)
FROM: Director, FBI

RE: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reurist 9/10/62 captioned "ROBERT F. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES."

As SAC Stoddard was orally advised at the Bureau, no request for any assistance has been received from the Attorney General in connection with his contemplated visit to Milwaukee on 10/6/62. If any such request is received at the Bureau, necessary instructions will be issued to your office.

If, after arrival in Milwaukee, the Attorney General should make any request directly of you, it is desired you be as helpful to him as possible.

Consult the Bureau if any questionable matter arises and advise of any pertinent developments.

CAE: vap
(4)
Memorandum

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, Milwaukee (62-0)

Subject: ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES

Attached is a copy of a self-explanatory article which appeared in the Milwaukee Journal on 9/8/62. This article refers to a proposed appearance in Milwaukee on 10/6/62 on the part of the Attorney General.

Accordingly, the Bureau is requested to advise what unusual courtesies or services, if any, should be rendered to Mr. Kennedy in connection with this visit.

EXP. PROC.

32

Bureau (encl 1-Milwaukee 62-0)

JLK:mg

(3)

REC: 52-57-57-51

EX-108

SEP 27, 1962

CRIME RESEARCH
Robert Kennedy Confused—Over Dinner for Reynolds


Reynolds, an early state backer of John F. Kennedy for president, is the Democratic candidate for governor. The testimonial dinner, sponsored by the Friends of John W. Reynolds committee, will raise funds for his campaign.

Guthman told reporters in Washington, D.C., that Attty. Gen. Kennedy had decided to depart from his announced position of not participating in political campaigns this fall because he felt he owed a special political debt to Reynolds.

Answered by Justice

However, Kennedy followed Guthman’s statement with one of his own, saying that his scheduled appearance here would be no departure from his “hands-off” policy.

“It’s a nonpolitical testimonial dinner,” Kennedy said. “It’s being given by the judges of the state supreme court, including Republicans.”

This brought a statement in Madison from Timothy Brown, chief justice of the state supreme court, who said he was not a sponsor of the dinner, had not been approached on the subject and knew of no other justices being approached.

“Final Statement”

Robert E. Oetner, Green Bay, treasurer of the Reynolds campaign committee, said he did not want to contradict Kennedy. But he said that the funds raised at the dinner certainly would be used for Reynolds’ gubernatorial campaign.

By Friday night, Kennedy had left Washington for the weekend and Guthman issued a final statement:

“The attorney general understands that it is a testimonial dinner at which funds are being raised.”

The attorney general’s knowledge of that fact will not deter him from attending the dinner, said Guthman.
SEPTEMBER 14, 1962

TO: SAC, Richmond
FROM: Director, FBI
RE: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Bureau has been informed that the Attorney General is scheduled to attend a meeting of the clergy of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington at Roslyn, Richmond, Virginia, 10:00 a.m., September 20, 1962.

If the Bureau receives any request from the Attorney General for assistance in connection with his visit, you will be so informed. Should the Attorney General contact you directly after his arrival in Richmond in this connection, you should be as helpful as possible.

Consult the Bureau if any questionable matters arise and advise of any pertinent developments.

CAE: vap
(4)
TO: SAC, Milwaukee (63-7)
FROM: Director, FBI
RE: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Bureau has received information from the Department that no plans have been made for the Attorney General to hold any conference with U. S. Attorneys and heads of Federal law enforcement agencies at Milwaukee on 10/6/62. The Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys in the Department did alert U. S. Attorney Brennan that possibly the Attorney General might request such conferences.

The U. S. Attorney was in error, however, in making his statement to the press, and this is being brought to his attention by the Department.

If the Attorney General should decide to hold any conferences, appropriate advice will be furnished to your office.

For your confidential information and not to be repeated outside your office, the Attorney General has expressed great displeasure at the manner in which U. S. Attorney Brennan has been performing his duties, and he will undoubtedly confer with the U. S. Attorney in this regard during the course of his visit to Milwaukee.
Transmit the following in  
(TYPE in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Milwaukee (62-7)
Re: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ReBuAirtel 9-14-62. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Transmitted herewith is newspaper clipping indicating that the Attorney General desires conference of U. S. Attorneys and heads of federal law enforcement agencies at Milwaukee, while here to make political speech 10-6-62. U. S. Attorney BRENAN has furnished this office similar information; however, he has no details as to time or subject matter to be discussed.

It is requested that Milwaukee be furnished with any instructions or information received by the Bureau concerning this conference. Would appreciate advice concerning any problems which may have arisen in connection with similar conferences which may have been held in other offices.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(Air Mail)
1 - MI 62-7
JTM: mc
(4)

Approved: Specter Agent in Charge

Sent M Per ————
Bob Kennedy To Confer With Agencies Here

Att. Gen. Robert Kennedy will hold a conference with United States attorneys and the chiefs of federal law enforcement agencies here Oct. 6, United States Attorney James B. Brennan said Tuesday.

Brennan said he was informed Tuesday of the conference by the attorney general's office, but did not know what would be discussed.

The meeting will be held at the United States attorney's office in the federal building.

Those invited to attend include the Milwaukee heads of the FBI, secret service, internal revenue service, narcotics bureau and the postal inspectors office.

Kennedy is scheduled to speak at a testimonial dinner for Atty. Gen. John W. Reynolds, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Oct. 6 at the Schuster Hotel.

Date: 9/19/62
Edition: Morning
Author: Harry Sonneborn
Title: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Character: MI file 62-7
Classification: Milwaukee
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: September 7, 1962

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General advised this morning that because of the situation in Mississippi he cancelled his scheduled appearance before the student body at Stanford University scheduled for this evening. He advised, however, that he still intends, if at all possible, to fulfill his speaking commitment tomorrow in connection with the dedication of the law school at the University of San Francisco.

He now plans to leave Washington at 6:30 p.m. on a nonstop TWA flight, arriving at San Francisco at 8:35 p.m. The Attorney General intends to make his speech and immediately return to Washington, leaving at 11:00 p.m., Saturday, and arriving at 7:10 a.m. Sunday morning.

The Attorney General advised that since he will have only two and one-half hours to get from the airport to downtown San Francisco, make his speech and return to the airport, he will have to depend on our San Francisco Office for assistance in meeting this tight schedule. SAC Price at San Francisco has been advised and he will meet the Attorney General and provide him transportation as requested.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

CAE:vap
(6)
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Evans
FROM: W. V. Cleveland
DATE: 9/20/62
SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

As set out in a previous memorandum, Special Agent in Charge Frank Price of the San Francisco Office was advised on 9/28/62 that he should meet the Attorney General at the airport on 9/29/62 and provide the Attorney General's transportation in connection with the Attorney General's speaking commitment at the dedication of the law school at the University of San Francisco.

At 4:25 p.m. on 9/29/62 SAC Price was advised that the Attorney General had cancelled the above speaking commitment and would not be traveling to San Francisco.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

AJS: kjb
(6)
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (80-515)

DATE: 9/21/62

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Ref. Airtel 9/14/62 advising that the Attorney General was scheduled to make an appearance in Richmond, Virginia on the morning of 9/20/62.

This is to advise the Bureau that nothing has been noted in the press reflecting whether or not the Attorney General actually did appear. He did not contact the Richmond Office on 9/20/62.

EEB: GTC (3) EX: 100
REC: 6

50 OCT 1962
UNIVERSITES

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: October 5, 1962

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

As previously reported, the Attorney General is going to Milwaukee on Saturday, October 6, 1962. This is strictly a political trip, as he is attending a fund-raising dinner for the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. The Attorney General has not asked for any assistance from the Bureau in connection with his Milwaukee trip; nevertheless, our SAC at Milwaukee has been informed of the fact the Attorney General will be in town.

Instead of returning to Washington, however, the Attorney General is going to New York Sunday night, arriving at Idlewild Airport at 8:50 p.m. aboard American Airlines Flight 910. He has asked to be met by our New York Office. This will be handled by New York in line with the Attorney General's request.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

REC-37
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Tavel

FROM: Lew

DATE: 10/3/62

SUBJECT: OUTSIDE CALL FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

At approximately 7:45 p.m. on Saturday, October 6, 1962, our Switchboard Operator, received a telephone call from a man who identified himself as for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). I have checked with Liaison Section and find that the man is obviously of CIA. requested that the Attorney General be contacted for him; that the Attorney General gave him instructions to reach him through the FBI at that time.

Our instructions of long-standing are to contact the Attorney General after hours through the White House switchboard. Miss called the White House switchboard and gave the operator the information. The White House operator told Miss that the Attorney General was out of the city. Miss further advised that he knew the Attorney General was out of the city but wished to speak with him anyway. He gave Miss the telephone number where he could be reached at that time and his home telephone number. Miss relayed the information to the White House telephone operator. The White House operator then advised Miss that the Attorney General was in Milwaukee and could be reached through the field office. The White House operator told Miss she would get in touch with the Attorney General and get him in touch with Mr. Miss gave this information to Mr.

As far as we know the White House did get in touch with the Attorney General for Mr., but it was not done through our switchboard.

RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information purposes.

1 - Mr. Evans, sent direct
1 - Mrs. Foster, sent direct
1 - Personnel file of

LEW: 1kk
(5)
October 9, 1962

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr.: Attorney General:

I received your letter of October 2nd containing your congratulations on the work of Special Agent [Redacted] in connection with the Greenlease Case. It was indeed thoughtful of you to write as you did, and I know Mr. [Redacted] will share my appreciation for your kind words.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

1 - Washington Field Office - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of SA - Enclosure

NOTE: SA

(Continued on next page)
NOTE:

A card is maintained in the Crime Records Division indicating that the Director has written the Attorney General using the salutation 'Dear Bob.' Since this letter has to do with a Bureau investigation, it is believed a more formal salutation should be used in this case.
Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Special Agent [redacted] received a notable contribution in connection with the Greenlease Case has been brought to my attention. His sustained efforts in this investigation personify the spirit of determination which has become a trademark of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I wish you would pass on to Special Agent [redacted] my congratulations and my personal appreciation for a job well done.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Attorney General
Robert F. Kennedy

Exp. Proc.
Oct 5 1962
Memorandum

TO: Mr. W.C. Sullivan
FROM: Mr. W.A. Branigan
DATE: Oct. 13, 1982

SUBJECT: The Attorney General
          Miscellaneous - Information concerning

At 5:20 PM CIA Duty Officer telephorically advised extra duty Supervisor that McCone, head of CIA, who is in Los Angeles, had been attempting to contact the Attorney General (AG) but CIA had been unable to locate him. Inquired if the FBI would contact the AG and request him to telephonically contact McCone at Murray 1-7220, Los Angeles.

I contacted Asst. Director Evans who determined from Deputy AG Katzenbach that the AG was out on a boat. Katzenbach advised Mr. Evans he would call McCone and in the event it was a matter requiring the AG's personal attention he would advise the AG.

was advised at 5:40 PM that the AG is out of town but that the Deputy AG would contact McCone and would handle notification to AG if such was required.

ACTION:

None. For record purposes.

WNG: tas-h
October 31, 1962

Honorables Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

It was a distinct pleasure to have you with us at the graduation exercises of the Seventieth Session of the FBI National Academy this morning to give out the diplomas to the graduating class. I know that the members of the class will long remember that they received their diplomas from your hand.

Your interest in the National Academy has been a source of gratification to me, and the fact that you could take the time from your busy schedule to participate this morning is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Edg.

JVC:dhb
(3)

NOTE: Address and salutation per Mailing List.
November 1, 1962

PERSONAL

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honoroble Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Your participation in the graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy yesterday contributed greatly to the success of the occasion.

As mementos of the event, I thought you would like to have copies of photographs made during and after the ceremonies.

Sincerely,

Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. James Vincent Cotter
TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY--THE BROTHER WITHIN"
BY ROBERT E. THOMPSON
AND HORTENSE MYERS
BOOK REVIEW

SYNOPSIS:

A chapter by chapter summary of the above-captioned book is set forth. The author, Robert E. Thompson, is a former Washington correspondent of "The Daily News" and is presently with "The Los Angeles Times," while his co-author Hortense Myers is with United Press International.

The book is a personal portrait of Robert F. Kennedy who is described as the President's right-hand man. "Chapter 1 sets forth Kennedy's decision as to whether or not to accept appointment as Attorney General and indicates he sought the Director's counsel in making that decision. He again mentions the Director in Chapter 2 in a quote from his (Kennedy's) speech at Dallas, Texas, where he described the Director as a "vigilant, experienced American who has real credentials as a communist fighter." In connection with the steel dispute, the authors state that although the Attorney General did not mean for FBI Agents to get reporters out of bed nevertheless he took full responsibility.

The book also deals with Kennedy's service on the Senate Committee, his association with the late Senator McCarthy and his work for his brother in his various campaigns. In this connection Kennedy is quoted as saying the two major disappointments of his life have been his brother's losing the vice presidential nomination and the acquittal of Jimmy Hoffa. The book further covers various aspects of Kennedy's activities as Attorney General including incidents involving Freedom Riders in Alabama and his interest in bettering the lot of the Negro.

Much is said about Robert Kennedy's organizational ability and mastery of strategy in his brother's political campaigns. The concluding chapter describes Robert Kennedy's future and the possibilities open to him--in another high government post, as senator, or possibly President--and sets forth arguments for and against.

As noted there are several references to the Director or the Bureau and these are detailed in the chapter by chapter summary. It should also be noted that one of the illustrations in the center of the book is a picture of the President at his desk signing legislation giving the Attorney General broad powers to fight crime. Grouped behind the President are the Attorney General, the Director and Senator Kenneth Keating.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

1 - Central Research Section  ULG:cmk (5)
M. A. Jones to Mr. Deutch Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY: THE BROTHER WITHIN"

PURPOSE

To set forth a chapter by chapter summary of the above-captioned book.

THE AUTHORS

The book jacket reflects that Robert E. Thompson was formerly a Washington correspondent of "The Daily News" and is with "The Los Angeles Times." His coauthor, Hortense Myers, is with United Press International.

A check of Bufiles reflects

THE BOOK

This book is described as a personal portrait of the President's right-hand man: his career, his power, his prospects. It contains an introduction by Justice William O. Douglas who indicates that he was a frequent visitor to the Kennedy home and saw Robert Kennedy grow to manhood.

CHAPTER I: DECISION

This chapter pertains to Robert F. Kennedy's decision as to whether or not he should accept his brother's appointment as Attorney General of the United States. The authors indicate he sought counsel from outside of his family, going first to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who assured him he could make a vigorous and effective fight against crime. They go on to say that both Mr. Hoover and Senator John McClellan advised him to become Attorney General, both insisting the job offered unlimited opportunities to benefit the nation. The authors point out that despite angry criticism of the President's appointment of his own brother, Kennedy faced only token opposition when he appeared at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 13, 1961.

CHAPTER II "HIS INTEREST IS THE SAME AS MINE"

President Kennedy, discussing Robert, emphasized the importance of the "community of interest" that his brother has with him. The authors note that
Robert Kennedy's manifold activities on behalf of the President in his first year and a half as Attorney General carried him far afield from the confines of the Department of Justice and spread his influence through much of the United States Government. They quoted from the Attorney General's speech in Dallas, Texas, in November, 1961, in which he said he had no sympathy with those who are defeated and who would rather be "Red than dead," nor with those who, in the name of fighting communism, sow seeds of suspicion and distrust by making false or irresponsible charges, and stated "as a vigilant, experienced American who has real credentials as a communist fighter--J. Edgar Hoover--has said, such actions play into communist hands and hinder, rather than aid, the fight against communism."

Commenting on the steel dispute the authors refer to the incident involving FBI Agents rousing three newspaper reporters out of bed in the pre-dawn hours to question them about an alleged statement by the President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation that the price increase was not necessary, and stated that the Attorney General did not mean for the FBI Agents to get reporters out of bed, nevertheless Robert Kennedy took full responsibility for the incident.

CHAPTER III: WHAT MAKES BOBBY RUN

David Powers, official greeter of the White House and a long-time political lieutenant of John F. Kennedy, gave this assessment of the drive that motivates the President's brother and has made him, in his mid-30's, the second most powerful man in the Government of the United States: "Bobby Kennedy has to be first all the time." Yet, the authors point out, he is not a man obsessed with first place for himself alone. He is devoted and loyal to the President and their relationship is so unique and they are such a superbly co-ordinated unit that what one attains the other attains. Together, he and the President have undertaken four major public ventures--John Kennedy's 1952 senatorial campaign and his 1930 presidential race; the Senate Rackets Committee investigation; and now the development and operation of the new frontier. In only one of these--the racketeers probe--has Robert Kennedy had the occasional opportunity to step out of his brother's shadow and into a spotlight where he could display his own abilities. This chapter quotes Robert Kennedy as saying "The two greatest disappointments of my life have been my brother's losing the vice presidential nomination and the acquittal of Jimmy Hoffa."

The authors here point to Robert Kennedy's tendency as a student in playing football--a game for which he was ill suited physically. They state that where John Kennedy can view almost any problem of state or humanity with dispassion and aloofness, Robert Kennedy invariably becomes emotionally involved.
M. A. Jones to Mr. L. O. Mass Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY: THE BROTHER WITHIN"

in the job at hand and the people embroiled in it. They state that it never bothers Robert Kennedy that he has been called the hatchet man for his brother. During the presidential campaign when politicians and party workers complained of brusk treatment from him, his reply was that he had a job to do and could not tolerate anything less than dedication and hard work from others in the campaign. "Let Jack be charming to them" he would add.

CHAPTER IV: THE MIDDLE BROTHER

This chapter concerns the members of the Kennedy family, and points out that when Robert was born, his brother Joe, Jr., was 16 and Jack was 8 hence, he was the little brother in the middle of 5 sisters until the age of 7 when Teddy came along. Years later during the 1960 presidential primary in Wisconsin, Robert Kennedy found himself caught in the shuffle between brothers. Teddy made headlines by going off a high ski jump and the reader, said Robert, "everybody I met... wanted to know first if I was Senator Kennedy, then if I was the fellow who went off the ski jump." Finally they got my straight. I was the brother in the middle.

As a youngster, Robert was described as clumsy though a friendly, slightly shy, well mannered little boy. He did not display any special aptitude for any career, but one family friend considers him the one best equipped by personality and determination to have gone out and made a fortune of his own. This chapter touches on some of his business ventures and associations as a boy and indicates that he collected $2,000 from his father when he was 21 for not smoking or drinking. He joined the Naval Air Corps as soon as he was 18 years old but never did see any action. Following the war Kennedy toured Latin America and then returned to Harvard. After graduation in 1948 he was sent by the "Boston Post" to the Middle East to write about the war between the Arabs and the Jews. After going to Germany to watch the Berlin airlift operation, he returned to the United States and enrolled in the University of Virginia Law School. As head of the student forum there, he invited a number of outstanding Americans to speak on the campus at Charlottesville, including Negro Democrat Ralph Bunche. In 1955, with Justice Douglas, he made a six-week trip through five Central Asian Republics of the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER V: MISTRESS OF HICKORY HILL

This chapter concerns Robert Kennedy's family--his wife Ethel and their seven children. Ethel Kennedy, according to the author, has fit in well with the Kennedy family and similarities between Ethel and her mother-in-law are remarkable. She has taken a special interest in her husband's work and is a definite asset to him on his trips.
M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY: THE BROTHER WITHIN"

CHAPTER VI: THE INCREDIBLE ERA

This chapter pertains to Robert Kennedy's relationship with the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. McCarthy was one of those whom Kennedy invited to address the University of Virginia student forum. The authors indicate that Robert Kennedy could not get along with McCarthy's aides, Roy Cohn and G. David Schine. Kennedy felt Senator McCarthy made a mistake in allowing the committee to operate as it did under Cohn and Schine, told him so and resigned.

This chapter recites McCarthy's activities leading to his eventual "fall" and Kennedy feels that the day McCarthy hired Cohn and Schine he sealed his doom.

CHAPTER VII: THE CHERRY TREES ARE SAFE

This chapter refers to the great Washington birthday sales in the District and states that Attorney General Kennedy, arriving at the Justice Department on February 22, 1961, to put in some overtime, discovered numerous cars of Justice employees were already in the courtyard. He obtained a list of all employees whose cars were in the courtyard and wrote them personal letters of gratitude on their "devotion to duty." One employee replied that "In keeping with the spirit of Washington's birthday, I must confess that I did not work on that day." Delighted by this display of integrity, Kennedy replied "With honesty like this in the Department, the nation's cherry trees are safe."

The authors point to Kennedy's interest in the various facets of the Department of Justice. They refer to his May 8, 1961, speech at the University of Georgia in Athens where he faced an audience that included bitter antagonists in a region where politicians and demagogues had preached disobedience to Federal law and declared that man cannot live without law to tell him what is right and what is wrong, what is permitted and what is prohibited. The Attorney General's interest in bettering the lot of the Negro is also covered in this chapter and he is said to feel that the Negro has profited more from the passage of a broad spectrum of social and economic legislation than he would have had Congress become embroiled in a bitter dispute over civil rights.

CHAPTER VIII: ALL NECESSARY STEPS

This chapter deals with the Freedom Riders in Alabama when the Attorney General rushed 150 Federal law enforcement officers to Montgomery to stand between the Reverend Martin Luther King's congregation and death. It details the Attorney General's differences with Governor John Patterson; the May 14, 1961, attack on a Greyhound bus in Anniston, Alabama; and the incident involving
Freedom Riders on a Trailways bus in Birmingham when Birmingham police were strangely absent despite FBI warnings that violence could be expected.

CHAPTER IX: ADVENTURES TOGETHER

This chapter deals primarily with the 1960 presidential campaign and the manner in which Robert Kennedy conducted the campaign, including the primaries against Senator Hubert Humphrey. Much is said about Robert's organizational ability, his ruthlessness and his masterly strategy in winning against supposedly almost unbeatable odds of age and religion.

CHAPTER X: BEYOND THE NEW FRONTIER

This concluding chapter attempts to go into the matter of Robert Kennedy's future. It discusses the possibilities open to him—in another high government office, as senator, or possibly President—and sets forth arguments for and against. The authors conclude by stating, "Should the people in 1963 or in a succeeding election find themselves still in need of Kennedy leadership, they might decide to forget their fear of dynasty and stake their hopes on Robert Francis Kennedy."
TELETYPE

TO SAC, PORTLAND
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

TRAVEL PLANS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL:

PLANS FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ARRIVE PORTLAND THIS DATE CANCELLED. ATTORNEY GENERAL SCHEDULED TO ATTEND MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT LATER TODAY.

[Signature]

56 NOV 161962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont  DATE: 11-13-62
FROM: C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: TRAVEL PLANS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

We learned from Edwin O. Guthman of the Department on the afternoon of November 12, 1962, that the Attorney General had cancelled his plans to travel to New York and Portland, Oregon, on the morning of November 12. According to Guthman, the Attorney General cancelled this trip in order to attend a meeting with the President on the afternoon of November 12.

The Attorney General did leave Washington at 8:30 p.m., November 12, for New York where his plans called for him to remain overnight returning to Washington on the 9:00 a.m. shuttle flight from New York on the morning of November 13.

ACTION:

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) 61 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

77-51387-333
CABLEGRAM

URGENT - BY STATE DEPARTMENT LEASED LINE

TO: LEGAL ATTACHE, RIO DE JANEIRO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

TRAVEL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY LEAVING WASHINGTON, D.C., ELEVEN THIRTY P.M. ESTERTN STANDARD TIME, DECEMBER ONE FIVE INSTANT BY AIR FORCE PLANE FOR BRAZILIA, BRAZIL. HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY MR. ED MARTIN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. PURPOSE OF TRIP IS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF BRAZIL WITH BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS. ATTORNEY GENERAL RETURNING TO WASHINGTON BY AIR FORCE PLANE TUESDAY, DECEMBER ONE EIGHT, P.M. ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES NOT PLAN TO VISIT RIO DE JANEIRO.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

CIVIC: cad 19 DEC 18 1962

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Supervisor of Division 9 advised Supervisor that Assistant Director Evans had received above information from Attorney General this date and desired Bureau Legat Rio de Janeiro be advised.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through)

VIA TELEGRAM DE 20 1962
The Attorney General is leaving Washington at 11:30 tonight, December 15, 1962, for Brazil. He expects to be back in Washington sometime Tuesday, December 18. He is traveling by Air Force plane.

As a matter of background in this connection, the U. S. Ambassador in Brazil called the White House late yesterday and indicated that unless the Brazilian Government took immediate corrective action the country would undoubtedly go bankrupt. The Attorney General and Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Martin, are therefore going to Brazil and forcefully get over to the President of Brazil the need for prompt and decisive action.

While there is no indication the Attorney General will be in contact with our Legal Attache since the Attorney General is going only to Brazilia and not to Rio de Janeiro, we are nevertheless alerting the Legal Attache by cable.
Page withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ____________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________ , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: __________________________________________________________________

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

77-51387-336
COMMENTS ON THE KENNEDY-GOUALT MEETING

Rio de Janeiro Noticiacal in Portuguese to Brazil 0130 GMT
19 December 1962—W

(Text) Brasilia—The meeting of President Goulart and Mr. Robert
Kennedy will determine several measures in the fields of Brazilian
domestic and foreign policies, in line with the reorganization program
of the Alliance for Progress. In spite of the secrecy surrounding the
talks, it was revealed that there has been no demand regarding Brazilian
policies. It is said that Kennedy merely expressed the apprehension of
his government about the extremist infiltration in Brazil, with
communists in key posts of the administration.

The trip of the President's brother to Brazil, according to well-
informed circles, is said to be connected with the journey of
Juscelino Kubitschek to the United States. In addition to the task
entrusted to him by the Organization of American States, Kubitschek is
said to have been asked to talk with U.S. financial authorities about
Brazilian foreign obligations. His success in these talks is said to
have suffered because of suspicion caused by the presence of many
communists in the Brazilian Government and the absence of financial
measures.

Then Robert Kennedy went to Brazil to personally express the reasons
for the reservations of his government. However, the problems of our
foreign policy and financial matters are said to have been of secondary
consideration (in the talks?).

Diplomatic circles of Brazil say that the first measure to be taken by
Goulart will be to appoint a conservative politician as foreign
minister, suggesting that the new foreign minister will be Tancredo Neves.

The talks no doubt dealt with the need of continental action against
communist infiltration, in view of the repercussions of the Caribbean
crisis. In this connection, it was revealed that the proposal for a
demilitarized zone in Latin America will probably be abandoned to its
own fate due to a lack of interest on the part of the Brazilian Foreign
Ministry. The proposal was already finding general opposition and the
tendency was to postpone its discussion until the second session of the
General Assembly, where it would be rejected. Afonso Arinos, its sponsor,
would not be present then to defend the proposal before the United
Nations, nor would be in the Foreign Ministry.

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
DAILY REPORT, 12/19/62
CONCERNING LATIN AMERICA 1968
PAGE DDDD 1 F-42
DISCOVERY OF SUBVERSIVE PLAN CONFIRMED

Porto Alegre Radio Gaúcha in Portuguese 0130 GMT 19 December 1962--W

(Text) Rio de Janeiro--The chief of the Rio de Janeiro political police, (Cecil Börer?) has confirmed the discovery of a national subversive plan scheduled for execution the first days of January. He revealed that he has sent recommendations to all-state police headquarters asking for the arrest of 30 key persons who are supposed to have received orders to carry out subversive activities. It will be remembered that the arrest of attorney Santos de Morais, who is connected with the peasant movements of the northeast, made possible the discovery of the plot.

The center of the agitation is in the interior of Goias. It is believed that Deputy Francisco Julioo is involved. He has been accused of being responsible for coordination and the training of guerrillas. In addition, documents have been discovered incriminating officials of the Soviet Embassy, as in the case of (Anatoliy Chadrint).

In this connection, Deputy Father Vidigal, at a press conference, has made new accusations of the existence of subversive propaganda in the embassies of the iron curtain countries, which is being disseminated while the government remains complacent. He accused the Soviet Embassy in particular, adding that he foresaw such activities when, in the Chamber of Deputies, he had opposed the renewal of relations between Brazil and the Soviet Union. The deputy priest said that after the establishment of the Soviet Embassy, communist propaganda was disseminated throughout Brazil in an impressive, challenging, and offensive manner, with the support or compliance of the government.

Further Details

Sao Paulo Radio Tupi in Portuguese 0115 GMT 19 December 1962--W

(Summary) Brasilia--Authorities of the second military region announced on 18 December that the army is gathering data regarding guerrilla organizations operating in the interior of the state of Goias, under the influence of persons from Pernambuco connected with Deputy Francisco Julioo.

The army spokesman said that he was not surprised by the arrest of a Guanabara attorney who is accused of taking weapons to the town of Planopolis in the interior of Goias. He added that this should not cause fear among the population because the government is on the alert and will act when necessary.
GOULART COMMENTS ON KENNEDY TALKS

Rio de Janeiro Ministerio Exteriores in Portuguese to Embassies 1900 GMT 18 December 1962--W

(Text) President Goulart has granted an interview to JORNAL DO BRASIL about the visit of Mr. Robert Kennedy to Brazil. We quote a few passages below:

"U.S. Ambassador Lincoln Gordon had asked me for an audience. During the talk, which was very cordial, I commented about the statements of President Kennedy, as reported from Washington, on the Brazilian internal situation, and especially the enormous concern shown toward the economic and financial difficulties of the nation. I pointed out the repercussions which these statements could have here, in Brazil, and the rumors which, no doubt, will arise on the basis of these statements.

"At this point, the U.S. ambassador told me of the presence of Mr. Robert Kennedy in Panama, and suggested the possibility of a meeting to have a frank talk with a person of his relationship to the President. He said that such a meeting could clear up some problem of real interest in Brazilian-U.S. relations.

"Acting on the opportune suggestion of the U.S. ambassador, I asked that an invitation be sent to Mr. Robert Kennedy for an informal meeting. Shortly thereafter, Ambassador Gordon confirmed the trip of Mr. Kennedy to Brasilia for a personal and informal meeting. As soon as I received this confirmation of Mr. Kennedy's trip, I contacted the president of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Hermes Lima telling him of the trip and of the reasons for it.

"In a long talk with the premier, I told him what I wanted to discuss with Mr. Kennedy, especially regarding the points and aspects which demand most attention and which could lead to clarifications which I believed necessary and which we wanted President Kennedy to know from a source of unimpeachable authority, Mr. Robert Kennedy."

Further on, President Goulart said: "We agreed that certain Brazilian information channels—and I do not refer to the press which in Brazil is free and can compete with the best of the world—which have access to the President of the United States and to the U.S. State Department, do not represent the interests of our nation and much less of our people. This specifically was one of the main topics of the frank and cordial conversation which I had with Mr. Robert Kennedy."
"Another matter discussed was that of our balance of payments and the ever decreasing prices of our basic export products as compared with the increasing prices of the machinery which we buy from that friendly nation.

"Naturally, in formal meetings and receptions we could not use the same clear and objective language we used, where we discussed a little of everything, but always without hiding our thoughts or weighing our words.

"Alliance for Progress, the Cuban crisis, the situation in Latin America, were all discussed, plus other matters. There has been no agreement other than to examine our problems with frankness and objectivity.

"In conclusion, we agreed that such meetings can be very useful to coexistence and the friendship of our nations."

HERMES LIMA DENIES SUBVERSIVE PLOT

Rio de Janeiro Radio Mayrink Veiga in Portuguese 0100 GMT 20 December 1962--W

(Text) Brasilia--Brazilian Premier Hermes Lima, after consultation with the Council of Ministers on 19 December, issued the following official note:

"I am authorized to state that reports about a plan for rebellion throughout Brazil scheduled for January are baseless. These reports, which stem from certain isolated facts, attempt to establish an atmosphere of alarm and even panic, whose purpose is less to fight extremism than to confuse national public opinion at the very moment the process toward normalization of Brazilian institutional life is being completed.

"The nation can rest assured that through all the media of information and control at its disposal, the government is in a position to guarantee public order, insuring the normal functioning of institutions and individual freedoms.

"The government of President Joao Goulart is well aware of the incidents reported in accusations made to the police, and knows the nature and scope of these incidents. The government will not relax the vigilance which has ceaselessly exercised throughout Brazil in connection with activities of a subversive nature.

"This duty of the government is being completed by warning public opinion regarding the malicious aims of alarmists, through which an attempt is being made to create an atmosphere of confusion by using generalizations prepared for the occasion and publicity of known orientation."
Attached is cablegram from Legal Attache dated 12-29-62 containing information requested. No dissemination recommended.
URGENT 12-29-62
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT RIO DE JANEIRO NO. 340

TRAVEL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY. 
REBUCA 473 DECEMBER 28 LAST.

"TRIBUNA POLITICA", RIO NEWSPAPER, DECEMBER 19, 
CARRIED ARTICLE STATING GOULART, AS RESULT DISCUSSIONS, 
WOULD CHANGE FOREIGN POLICY TO MORE COOPERATION WITH 
UNITED STATES. "BRAZIN HAROLD", RIO NEWSPAPER, DECEMBER 20.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
CARRIED ARTICLE STATING GOULART FEELS ALL UNITED STATES - BRAZIL MISUNDERSTANDINGS WERE CLEARED BY DISCUSSIONS WHILE ANOTHER ARTICLE ON DECEMBER 27 COMMENTS ON LACK OF INFORMATION REGARDING CONVERSATIONS AND WILD SPECULATION THAT HAS RESULTED AND CALLS FOR CLEARIFICATION BY BRASILIA AND WASHINGTON.

AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED LEGAT IS OF OPINION GOULART PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN PROMOTING HIMSELF AND HAS RISEN TO POWER IS LEFT LEANING, IF NOT COMMUNIST, LABOR LEADER SURROUNDED BY COMMUNISTS AND COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS AND HAS MADE NO MOVE TO SEVER THESE RELATIONS IN SPITE OF MANY PRO - DEMOCRATIC STATEMENTS SINCE BECOMING PRESIDENT AND DURING HIS TRIP TO UNITED STATES. LEGAT OF OPINION GOULART AND HIS COHORTS WILL GIVE LIP SERVICE AND MINIMUM ACTION TO KEEP UNITED STATES PACIFIED IN ORDER TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL AND OTHER AID DESPERATELY NEEDED BUT WILL GO NO FURTHER.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

EDWARD S. SANDERS

RECEIVED: 7:35 PM

CC: MR. J.J..

3RD CC: MR. L.....

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
To: SACs, Louisville
    Atlanta
    Birmingham
    Mobile
    New Orleans

From: Director, FBI

TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Robert F. Kennedy

The Department has advised today that the trip
which the Attorney General proposed to make the last week in January to the territories covered by the office receiving
this airtel has been postponed until sometime in March.
Further plans made by the Attorney General with reference
to this travel will be brought to your attention for your
guidance in affording him any assistance needed.
Memorandum

To: The Director

From: N. P. Callahan

Subject: The Congressional Record

Page A147. Congressman Utt, (R) California, extended his remarks to include an editorial from the Costa Mesa (California) Pilot. E. R. Utt stated "This editorial points up the dangers threatening the freedom of the press as guaranteed in the First Amendment." The editorial stated "Robert F. Kennedy continues to disturb even his friends in Government with his use of power. Less than a year ago, in the United States Steel case, he ordered the FBI to round up Washington reporters out of bed to reveal what Big Steel's president had said to them. -- Now he has pressured a great newspaper to suppress a story. -- The incident involved the James Hoffa conspiracy trial, which ended in a mistrial with a deadlocked jury December 23."
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, HOUSTON
RE: ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY
VISIT TO HOUSTON, TEXAS
FEBRUARY 15, 1963

This afternoon Mr. WOODROW SEALS, U. S. Attorney, Southern District of Texas, Houston, informed me that he had been advised by the Department of Justice that ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Attorney General, United States, would visit Houston on 2/15/63.

It was Mr. SEALS' information that the Attorney General would arrive at Houston International Airport at 10:00 AM above date and depart on the same day, 2/15/63, at 6:00 PM. Mr. SEALS did not know any more information with respect to the Attorney General's itinerary.

Mr. SEALS was not acquainted with the purpose of the Attorney General's visit to Houston. He did say that the Department informed him that the Attorney General would like a press conference that morning at approximately 10:30 AM in the office of the U. S. Attorney, Houston. Also, it was indicated that the Attorney General would want to meet with the heads of certain of the Federal agencies in Houston and meet the Federal Judges here. Mr. SEALS said the Department also told him the Attorney General would want a tour of the FBI office.

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau. I will, of course, extend the usual courtesies and keep the Bureau informed of all pertinent developments.

3 - Bureau
1 - Houston

Approved: [Signature]
Sent: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge
MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Evans
FROM: W. V. Cleveland

DATE: 2/10/6

SUBJECT: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR COURTNEY A. EVANS CANCELLATION OF RESERVATIONS AT PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY

At 1:16 p.m. Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans requested that S.A. telephone the New York Office for the purpose of cancelling the reservations of Attorney General Robert Kennedy, himself and two others at the Plaza Hotel which had been made for this evening. Mr. Evans advised that he, the Attorney General, and his party would fly directly to Detroit tomorrow morning via Air Force plane.

At 1:20 p.m. the foregoing instructions were furnished to Extra-Duty Supervisor [redacted] of the New York Office who advised that the reservations would be cancelled.

ACTION:

For information.

5 5 FEB 14 1963

[Signature] [Redacted] (6)
URGENT 2/13/63 10-11 PM AH
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 2 P

TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F.
ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY AND PARTY ARRIVED LOS ANGELES
ON LATE AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY TWELVE, AND MET AS REQUESTED. A. G.
CONFERRED WITH FEDERAL JUDGE, STAFF OF U. S. ATTORNEY AND HEADS
OF FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES. MOST COMPLIMENTARY OF WORK
OF FBI, LOS ANGELES, IN ORGANIZED CRIME FIELD. IN CONTRAST,
MOST CRITICAL OF BOARD OF LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS OF LABOR
DEPARTMENT FOR LACK OF ACTION IN POLICING UNION MATTES. IN
PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY A. G. IN RESPONSE TO QUESTION ASKED AS TO
WHETHER COMMUNIST PARTY IS CURRENT DANGER, STATED THAT WHILE
COMMUNISTS HAVE LITTLE POLITICAL FOLLOWING, THEY ARE DANGEROUS
AS THEY ARE DOMINATED AND DIRECTED BY SOVIET UNION AND THUS
A MENACE WARRANTING CLOSE CHECK, WHICH IS BEING EFFECTIVELY
HANDLED BY FBI. A. G. VISITED OUR FIELD OFFICE AND MET EMPLOYEES
PRESENT. HE WAS MOST COMPLIMENTARY IN COMMENTS CONCERNING OUR
END PAGE ONE

MR. DELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR
PAGE TWO

OFFICE. A. G. AND PARTY DEPART SIX THIRTY AM, FEBRUARY FOURTEEN NEXT, FOR PHOENIX AND ALBUQUERQUE.

END AND ACK

1-16 AM OK FBI WA RAC

TU RAC DISCV

CC: MR. EVANS
UGR3/4  3:25 PM
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ONE PAGE
FROM: SAC, PHOENIX

MOTION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND PARTY ARRIVED PHOENIX ON SCHEDULE AT EIGHT FIFTY AM TODAY. HAD PRESS CONFERENCE, MET WITH HEADS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AND THE USA STAFF. HE THEN HAD LUNCH WITH CONGRESSMAN MORRIS UDALL AND SEVERAL OF HIS FRIENDS, LEAVING VIA AIR FORCE PLANE EN ROUTE ALBUQUERQUE AT ONE FORTY FIVE PM THIS DATE.

NOTHING SIGNIFICANT TRANSPRIRED.

END.

5:26 PM OK FBI WA NM

0

MR. BERNSTEIN FOR THE DIRECTOR

CRIME RESEARCH

60 FEB 21 1963
URGENT 2-15-63  7-54 PM CST  JDG

TO  DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM  SAC, HOUSTON

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, FEBRUARY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ARRIVED IN HOUSTON AT NINE THIRTY AM. INSTANT, VISITED WITH THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS OF TEXAS AND HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE AND A PRIVATE CONFERENCE PRIOR TO LUNCH. IN THE AFTERNOON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PARTICIPATED IN TWO TELEVISION APPEARANCES AND HELD A CONFERENCE WITH THE VARIOUS HEADS OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE AREA REGARDING ANTI RACKETEERING AND GAMBLING. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL VISITED THE HOUSTON FBI OFFICE AND WAS VERY COMPLIMINATORY OF THE STAFF AND THE OFFICE SPACE. HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE OFFICE. ROBERT KENNEDY DEPARTED HOUSTON VIA NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT THIRTY AT SIX THIRTY FIVE P.M.

END AND ACK.

WA  5-55 PM OK FBI WA, OS  15 PM
TU OS DISCO

CC: MR. EVANS

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

62 FEB 25 1963
URGENT  2-14-63  11-22PM  MST  GWV

TO  DIRECTOR,  FBI

FROM  SAC,  ALBUQUERQUE  2P

TRAVEL  OF  ATTORNEY  GENERAL

ATTORNEY  GENERAL  AND  PARTY  ARRIVED  ALBUQUERQUE  APPROXIMATELY  TWO
FORTY-FOUR  PM  TWO  FOURTEEN  SIXTYTHREE.  THEY  WERE  MET  IN  ACCORDANCE  WITH
PREVIOUS  INSTRUCTIONS  AND  WERE  TAKEN  TO  THE  FEDERAL  BUILDING  WHERE  THE
ATTORNEY  GENERAL  VISITED  WITH  U.S.  SENATOR  CLINTON  ANDERSON  AFTER  WHICH
THEY  VISITED  AND  WERE  TAKEN  ON  A  TOUR  OF  THE  ALBUQUERQUE  OFFICE.  HIS
PARTY  THEN  VISITED  WITH  SENIOR  JUDGE  SAM  BRATTON.  THE  ATTORNEY  GENERAL
AND  PARTY  HELD  A  CONFERENCE  WITH  HEADS  OF  ALL  FEDERAL  INVESTIGATIVE
AGENCIES  AND  SUBSEQUENTLY  HELD  MEETING  WITH  USA  STAFF.

THE  ATTORNEY  GENERAL  ADDRESSED  THE  STATE  CONVENTION  OF  THE  SIGMA
DELTA  CHI  FRATERNITY  AND  IN  ATTENDANCE  WERE  REPRESENTATIVES  OF  PRINCIPLE
NEWS  MEDIA  THIS  AREA.

DURING  THE  PRESS  CONFERENCE  WHICH  FOLLOWED  HIS  ADDRESS  A  QUESTION
WAS  ASKED  AS  TO  THE  POSSIBILITY  OF  THE  DIRECTOR  BEING  REPLACED  DUE
TO  HIS  MANY  YEARS  IN  THAT  POSITION.  MR.  KENNEDY  REPLIED  THAT
THE  DIRECTOR  WAS  EXTREMELY  VICIOUS,  THAT  HE  HAD  ALWAYS  HAD  THE  GREATEST

FEB  1963  1

END  PAGE  ONE

MR.  BELLIFF  FOR  THE  DIRECTOR

REG  22
PAGE TWO

RESPECT FOR MR. HOOVER PRIOR TO BECOMING ATTORNEY GENERAL, BUT THAT
HE HAD EVEN GREATER RESPECT FOR HIM AFTER HAVING HAD THE PRIVILEDGE
OF SERVING WITH HIM FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS. MR. KENNEDY STATED THAT
MR. HOOVER WOULD CONTINUE TO BE THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI LONG AFTER HE,
KENNEDY, WAS GONE.

A QUESTION WAS THEN ASKED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IF THAT MEANT HE
HIMSELF MIGHT SOON BE LEAVING, AT WHICH TIME, HE STATED NO, THAT HE
HAD NO INTENTIONS OF LEAVING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE AND THAT
HE FELT MR. HOOVER WOULD CONTINUE AS DIRECTOR UNDE. SEVERAL ATTORNEY
GENERALS WHO MIGHT FOLLOW HIM.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND PARTY WILL DEPART ALBUQUERQUE SIX FIFTEEN
AM MST, TWO FIFTEEN SIXTYTHREE.

END AND ACK PLSS
1-28 AM OK FBI WA LVS
TU DISC V

CC: MR. EVANS
Memorandum

TO: THE DIRECTOR  DATE: February 21, 1960

FROM: N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record for Wednesday, February 20, 1960, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been noted for your attention.

HOUSE

The House was not in session. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, February 21, 1960, at 12 noon.

SENATE

The proceedings of the Senate have been reviewed. Of possible interest was Senator Williams' (R - Delaware) remarks in answer to a statement made by Congressman Powell (D - New York). Both statements were an answer to comments made by Williams regarding Powell's failure to show traveling on Government funds and his (Powell) connection with the so-called Harlem project in Harlem. Mr. Williams stated (page 5622), "First - let us go to page 5620 of the statement made by the Attorney General of the United States, on page 5620, in which he called the $250,000 juvenile delinquency project, which is known as 'very valuable.' I do not know how valuable it is. In Harlem as 'very valuable.' I do not know how valuable it is.

Mr. Williams continues, "On the other hand we have the Department of Justice prosecuting this man for tax evasion and charging him with this. On the other hand we see the Attorney General hold a special press conference to emphasize what a great job he is doing. It is the responsibility of the Department of Justice to enforce the law, and in doing so I suggest that the Attorney General get the facts of the 1964 election."


1 - Mr. Tolson - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Mehr - with enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLouch - with enclosure
1 - Mr. D. G. Morrell - with enclosure
URGENT 2-28-63 5:00 PM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEWARK

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO NEWARK, N.J.

MR. KENNEDY, ACCOMPANIED BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR C. A. EVANS AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES, ARRIVED NEWARK NINE FIFTY A.M. TODAY. WENT TO OFFICE OF USA WHERE PRESS CONFERENCE HELD. CONFERRED WITH STAFF OF USA AND HAD LUNCHEON WITH FEDERAL JUDGES. HELD MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES IN NEWARK AND THEN CONFERRED FURTHER WITH REPRESENTATIVES IRS AND FBI IN CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE MATTERS. NOTHING UNUSUAL BROUGHT UP AT CONFERENCES.

THEN VISITED THIS OFFICE, TOURED ENTIRE SPACE AND SHOOK HANDS WITH EACH PERSON PRESENT. UPON DEPARTURE MADE VERY COMPLIMENTARY REMARKS CONCERNING OFFICE SPACE AND PERSONNEL.

NEXT WENT TO OFFICE OF USM AND DEPARTED NEWARK FOR NEW YORK APPROXIMATELY THREE FIFTY FIVE P.M.

END AND PLS ACK.

WA: 5:05 PM OK FBI WAMLL.

MR. DELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC: MR. EVANS
FBI

Date: March 8, 1963

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Louisville (66-1937)

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ATTENTION: Assistant Director COURTNEY EVANS

Mr. WILLIAM SCENT, United States Attorney, Western District of Kentucky, advised this date that on instructions from JOHN REILLY, Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, he had secured reservations for the Attorney General's proposed trip to Louisville on March 18, 1963. Mr. SCENT advised that reservations had been made at the Sheraton Hotel, 500 South Fourth Street, Louisville, for the Governor's Suite, which included Rooms 622, 626 and 628. He stated that these were twin bedrooms with connecting parlor and bath and one of the rooms would be occupied by EDWIN O. GUTHMAN, Special Assistant for Public Information and Mr. REILLY, mentioned above. The second bedroom would be occupied by the Attorney General.

Mr. SCENT stated he had also secured reservations for Assistant Director COURTNEY EVANS; however, the room number is unknown.

The above is furnished for your information.

3 - Bureau
1 - Louisville

JFC: cjh (4)
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: March 11, 1963

SUBJECT: CONFERENCES ON ORGANIZED CRIME

The Attorney General advised that he would like the background briefings on Organized Crime Matters in Chicago and New York City, which he previously mentioned, be held next week. He has a speaking commitment in Louisville, Kentucky, on Monday evening, March 18, 1963.

After brief conferences with the U. S. Attorney and the Federal Judges on Tuesday morning, the Attorney General plans to leave for Chicago, arriving there at approximately 11:00 a.m. He wants to go to the FBI Office immediately on arrival and devote between three and four hours to the proposed briefing which will emphasize Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Matters.

The Attorney General said that, as occurred in the previous New York briefing, he would also like to learn the highlights of investigative matters in the Security field.

After a short conference with the U. S. Attorney, the Attorney General plans to fly on to New York Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday, March 20, the Attorney General wants to explore with the U. S. Attorneys from New York City, Albany, and Buffalo the matter of Organized Crime, Public Corruption and Gambling. He is particularly concerned with the relationship between New York City and Upstate New York and therefore desires to have in attendance at this conference, in addition to the U. S. Attorneys mentioned, representatives of the FBI and Internal Revenue Service in both Albany and Buffalo, as well as New York City proper.

On Thursday, March 21, the Attorney General proposes to visit the FBI Office in New York City and devote about four hours there in order that he may be brought up-to-date on the background briefing given him last year.

The Attorney General proposes to return to Washington late Thursday, March 21, 1963.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

(1) We have previously alerted the New York and Chicago Divisions to the Attorney General's desire to visit these offices and be in receipt of background briefing. SAC Johnson of Chicago is currently in Washington and we are going over with him in detail material to be covered in the briefing at Chicago, since this is the first time such a briefing has taken place in that office. Johnson will be informed of the scheduled time. In addition, the New York Office will be advised of the proposed meeting there.

(2) There is attached a teletype advising the SACs in Albany and Buffalo of the proposed meeting in New York City for Wednesday, March 20, 1963, and instructing that the SACs personally attend this meeting.

(3) If approved, I will accompany the Attorney General on this trip, as he requested. When the Attorney General leaves New York to return to Washington, however, I will arrange to attend the second day of the scheduled interoffice conferences on Organized Crime at Chicago and San Francisco, returning to Washington Monday evening, March 25, 1963.
March 13, 1963

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

Robert Kennedy

TRAVEL ITINERARIES

As of this date, I have no commitments which will entail travel outside of Washington, D.C., during the period March 15-31.

1. Mr. Andrew F. Gehmann
   Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

   Mr. DeLoach
   Mr. Mohr
   Miss Holmes

NOTE: By memorandum dated 4-19-61, John E. Zenthaler, former Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, advised that the White House has asked to be informed of regular itineraries of the Attorney General and top assistants on a semi-monthly basis.

MAILED 2
MAR 13 1963

67 MAR 14 1963
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: C. A. Evans
DATE: March 12, 1963

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General mentioned that it would be most helpful if the Bureau automobile used to transport him in New York City were equipped with a commercial radio so that he could listen to the current news broadcasts.

The New York Office has usually assigned a Special Agent from the criminal squad to meet the Attorney General, as these Agents are most familiar with the city, the location of the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Police Department, etc. To insure that the automobile used is always clean and properly representative of our equipment, it has been the practice to use the car regularly assigned to the Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Criminal Division of the New York Office.

I checked with New York and ascertained that the only regular Bureau automobile now equipped with a commercial radio is the one assigned to the Special Agent in Charge.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

While the New York Office can of course use the automobile assigned to the Special Agent in Charge, when meeting the Attorney General, there will be times when this automobile will not be available. Accordingly, it is felt that for the minimum expense involved, the New York Office should be instructed to equip a second automobile with a commercial radio. If approved, the New York Office will be so advised.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad

6/25/1963
CAE:vap
(8)
URGENT 3-19-63 1-05 PM EST AWD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LOUISVILLE

TRAVEL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ARRIVED LOUISVILLE AS SCHEDULED EVENING MARCH EIGHTEEN LAST AND DELIVERED ADDRESS AT FREEDOM HALL ON OCCASION CELEBRATING ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. CONFERRED THIS MORNING WITH SAC, LOUISVILLE, AND U. S. ATTORNEYS EASTERN DISTRICT AND WESTERN DISTRICT OF KY. NO PROBLEMS DEVELOPED DURING VISIT. DEPARTED AS SCHEDULED TEN FIFTY FIVE AM PLANE FOR CHICAGO.

END AND ACK PLIS 1-08 PM OK FBI WA MET TU DISC

REC 23
Memorandum

THE DIRECTOR

N. P. CALLAHAN

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record for Monday, March 11, 1963, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been noted for your attention.

SENATE

Page 3660-3670. Senator Williams, (R) Delaware, stated "today I wish to discuss a new policy of the Kennedy administration under which the Attorney General of the United States has commandeered the U. S. Coast Guard to act as his special nursemaid when sailing his sloop on the Chesapeake Bay." Mr. Williams' remarks are the result of instructions from the Attorney General's office to the Coast Guard last October requesting that the Coast Guard make arrangements to provide communication with the boat carrying the Attorney General. Mr. Williams included a letter signed by Admiral E. J. Roland, Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, confirming these arrangements. Williams also included a statement by the Attorney General in answer to his (Williams) remarks. The Attorney General, in replying, commented on the fact that Williams waited five months to bring up the matter. Mr. Williams stated "First I answer the Attorney General as to why it took me 5 months to develop the facts. The answer is very simple—I do not have the entire FBI at my disposal where I can order them out in the middle of the night to interview prospective witnesses."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3-11-63 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.
URGENT 3-19-63 7-30 PM PEO
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CHICAGO, MARCH NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND PARTY ARRIVED IN CHICAGO SHORTLY
AFTER ELEVEN AM TODAY. HE IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED TO CHICAGO
FBI OFFICE FOR THE SCHEDULED BRIEFING. THIS LASTED APPROXIMATELY
FURNISHED HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATIONS. THE
BRIEFING COVERED MATERIAL PREVIOUSLY REPORTED TO THE BUREAU
AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHILE ASKING MANY QUESTIONS, DID
NOT INJECT HIMSELF INTO ANY PROCEDURAL MATTERS. THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL WAS OBVIOUSLY MOST PLEASED AND EXPRESSED HIS
APPRECIATION FOR OUR EFFORTS.

AT A LATER PRESS CONFERENCE IN THE US ATTORNEY-AT-LAW OFFICE,
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, STATED THAT
ORGANIZED CRIME PRIMARILY A PROBLEM FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

END PAGE ONE
OFFICIALS AND HE CITED WHAT HE CHARACTERIZED AS GOOD WORK BY THE POLICE IN LOS ANGELES. THIS PROMPTED A FURTHER QUESTION FROM REPORTERS AS TO WHETHER THIS MEANT CHIEF OF POLICE PARKER MIGHT BE CONSIDERED A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO THE DIRECTOR SHOULD HE RETIRE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RAISED THE DIRECTOR AS AN OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVANT AND SAID HE KNEW OF NO PLANS WHICH THE DIRECTOR HAD TO RETIRE AND PERSONALLY HOPED MR. HOOVER WOULD REMAIN FBI DIRECTOR FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND PARTY LEAVING FOR NEW YORK THIS EVENING.

END AND ACK PLZ
WA 8-35 PM OK FBI WA US
TU ANDNDI

CC: MR. EVANS
ADDRESS
By
HONORABLE ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

at

Kentucky's Centennial
of
the
Emancipation Proclamation

Freedom Hall
Louisville, Kentucky
March 18, 1963
One hundred years ago, Abraham Lincoln, a son of Kentucky, proclaimed that all persons held as slaves in the area of rebellion, "henceforward shall be free."

We join today, in the Centennial of that proclamation to rededicate ourselves to the parallel doctrine that all Americans, of whatever race or creed, shall also be equal.

The Emancipation Proclamation was an act of great courage and great clarity. As Lincoln went to sign it, he said:

"If my name goes down in history, it will be for this act. My whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign this proclamation, all who examine the document hereafter will say: "He hesitated."

But Lincoln's hand did not tremble. He did not hesitate. As always, he saw with greater vision than those around him what issues were at stake in the war. He called the Proclamation an act of justice and invoked upon it the "considered judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

On another occasion, he tied his act to the essence of our national purpose, saying, "In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free."

The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation started the Clock of progress ticking toward the day when all Americans could live, in practice, according to the national ideal that all men are born free, with equal opportunity to obtain justice and equal opportunity to pursue—and obtain—happiness.

But a quarter century later, the clock practically stopped. For the next fifty years, the doctrine of "separate but equal" lay like a dead hand on the springs of progress. The nation had not retained nor understood the clarity of Lincoln's purpose.

It was another son of Kentucky who saw most precisely when our nation stopped moving ahead towards equal opportunity for all Americans. Mr. Justice John Marshall Harlan, a former slave owner himself, and an opponent of the enactment of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, was a native of Boyle County who served on the Supreme Court of the United States for 33 years. His was a dissenting voice on questions of racial equality and the commands of the Constitution, but it, also, was a voice of great clarity.

In 1883 the Court struck down what was to be the last action of Congress in the civil rights field from 1875 to 1957. Justice Harlan predicted in his dissent to that opinion that "we shall enter upon an era of constitutional law, when the rights of freedom and American citizenship cannot receive from the nation that efficient protection which heretofore was unhesitatingly accorded to slavery and the rights of the master."
Thirteen years later, the Supreme Court put its stamp of approval on the practice of segregation. But again the vision of the American ideal was in a Harlan dissent. He saw that segregation "puts the brand of servitude and degradation upon a large class of our fellow citizens, our equals before the law." He said that the practice in the long run "gives no other result than to render permanent peace impossible and to keep alive a conflict of races, the continuance of which must do harm to all concerned."

He said, "Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens."

In our generation, that view is no longer expressed in dissent. It represents the view of the majority of our nation. We can see now, with the vision and clarity of Lincoln and Harlan, the toll exacted by discrimination—whether overt segregation or covert bigotry.

And when we talk about the human rights guaranteed by the Constitution, we must talk about both segregation and bigotry, whether in the North or in the South. Lincoln said, "The North responds to the proclamation sufficiently in breath." There is a very great need for the North to respond to the deprivation of rights in action as well.

Our effort cannot be directed only against open discrimination in one area, while ignoring the real deprivation of opportunity caused by indirect discrimination in another.

As President Kennedy said just three weeks ago:

"The Negro baby born in America today—regardless of the section or state in which he is born—has about one-half as much chance of completing high school as a white baby born in the same place on the same day—one-third as much chance of completing college—one-third as much chance of becoming a professional man—twice as much chance of becoming unemployed—about one-seventh as much chance of earning $10,000 per year—a life expectancy which is seven years less—and the prospects of earning only half as much."

Lincoln described the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation as the central act of his administration and "the great event of the Nineteenth Century." Today, we can maintain that America's present accelerating effort toward the fulfillment of Lincoln's central act is the great event of our century.

We have come to the time in our history to show the world and ourselves—what our ideals mean in practice: that Americans are generous, not merely affluent; that we are concerned with character, not with color; that, in Lincoln's words about his proclamation we seek progress "not in anger, but in expectation of a greater good."

We have a lot to do. With your help—with the help of Americans of vision and goodwill everywhere—I believe and I pray that we will do so. Kentucky, the mother of Lincoln and of Harlan, will be, under the leadership of Governor Combs, in the front ranks of the forward march.
Thus, I am especially happy to be here tonight to participate in this observation, not only of what Lincoln did a hundred years ago, but of what we must do today.

We must make sure that the Negro citizens of all states can fully and freely exercise their franchise. This may take strenuous litigation and great energy on the part of many people. But it is worthwhile as we have found out in the past two years. Under existing law the Department of Justice has filed 35 suits—25 of them in this Administration—to end discrimination against Negroes who seek to vote.

Some southern states use a literacy test to deny Negroes the right to register. As a result, barely literate whites, coached by the registrar, are allowed to register and vote. Meanwhile, Negroes—including scientists with national research grants or teachers with advanced degrees—are declared arbitrarily to be illiterate and thus denied the right to vote.

The difficulty is that each one of these cases require extremely detailed preparation and many months to litigate. In Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, for example, the Department filed suits in July, 1961. Although 24,000 of 40,000 eligible whites were registered to vote, only 725 of the 16,000 eligible Negroes were registered. In the 21 months since we brought the suit, a special election for Congress has passed. A general election has passed. Still not even the date for trial has been set.

But the results are worth the effort. Where the voting suits have been completed, Negroes have been registered in increasing numbers. In Bullock County, Alabama, 5 Negroes were registered last September. Now there are a thousand. In neighboring Macon County, 2,800 Negroes are registered today. Only a handful were allowed to register there in 1961.

To speed up this process, the President has asked Congress to authorize that voting suits be given priority on the docket and be expedited.

We must achieve equal education opportunities for all our children regardless of race. Segregated schools cause educational as well as psychological difficulties and the resulting drain on our greatest resource—the spirit and knowledge of our children—must be eliminated.

We may observe, with as much sadness as irony that outside of Africa, south of the Sahara where education is still a difficult challenge, the only places on earth known not to provide free public education are Communist China, North Vietnam, Sarawak, Singapore, British Honduras—and Prince Edward County, Virginia.

But while the situation at Prince Edward County or the violence which occurred last fall in the University of Mississippi may capture the headlines, the far more important fact is that an increasing number of southern communities, local officials, and citizen groups are working effectively to desegregate their schools peacefully and without fanfare. Last year, for example, 60 southern school districts were desegregated without any difficulty whatsoever.
It should be our goal to make it possible for any child who wishes to do so to enter the same public schools on the same basis as they are made available to children of another race.

We must continue achieving equal job opportunities for all our people. We must do this because we have proved to ourselves and to the world that it is the quality of the man, and not the color of his skin, which determines who can serve on our court; who can hold high public office; who can exercise great responsibilities in office; who can produce miracles of science or our educational institutions. This has now been shown by example after example, until examples are no longer necessary.

And finally, we must move ahead throughout the country in achieving, for all our citizens, access to public places and the freedom to live where they choose.

President Kennedy said in his message last month: "No act is more contrary to the spirit of our democracy and Constitution than the barring of (any Negro) citizen from restaurants, hotels, theaters, recreational areas and other public accommodations and facilities."

In the past three years alone, many states by law and many cities by voluntary act have ended a century of such discrimination. And last year, as a result of federal action, virtually every bus station, every railroad station, and every airport in the South was desegregated. It is now possible to travel from Seattle to Key West and not see signs "whites only" or "colored only."

Many states and cities as well as the federal government through executive order last fall also have moved to open communities to Negro residents. By the end of this decade we will have gone much, much further down this road.

We are, in short, turning a corner—in a period of great and intense change.

Once again the mark of this change is seen with clarity here in Kentucky. Only today, Governor Combs has issued a Code of Fair Practice, following the establishment of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights and the Louisville Human Relations Commission. This is a wise and long step for the State of Kentucky. It is also a reflection of how far all the American people have gone in understanding the wisdom of the Emancipation itself, and the dissent of Justice Harlan.

In the last analysis, the changes of this decade are not going to be those of the federal government or of the states or the cities. They will come, rather, as is right in a free society, from the people themselves—from their hearts and their minds and consciences.

The Kentucky Code of Fair Practice shows how the states can assert their responsibilities and thus preserve their rights. And my own experience in the Department of Justice over the past two years has convinced me beyond
question that the vast majority of the people in all the states—in the North, South, East and West—want to obey the law, and that the American people as a whole demand progress in this field and will not accept the status quo.

The problems that remain are massive. The results of racial discrimination carry on for generation after generation. To face this openly, and to try to meet it squarely, is the challenge of this decade of change.

It is one thing to free the franchise for all our citizens. It is another to persuade everyone that they should register and vote, and still another to learn to exercise the franchise wisely.

It is one thing to open the schools to all children regardless of race. It is another to train the teachers, to build the classrooms, and to attempt to eliminate the effects of past educational deficiencies. It is still another to find ways to feed the incentive to learn and keep children in school.

It is one thing to open job opportunities. It is another to train people to fill them, or to persuade American enterprise to seek Negro as well as white applicants.

It is one thing to free new housing for all citizens regardless of race. It is another to enable more Negroes to have the means to take advantage of decent housing.

The federal government, the states, each city, and all organizations which have devoted their energies to the cause of racial justice, should recognize clearly that these are the challenges of the future; that meeting them requires a great outpouring of energies of a very different kind than the instruments of government and the private organizations have used in the past.

The Emancipation Proclamation had and has great meaning for America. It has brought the American Negro within calling distance at least of all the privileges and protections of our Constitution and Bill of Rights. It has given him the freedom to speak his mind.

But for this reason and for others it is clear that the meaning and reach of the Emancipation are by no means confined to the boundaries of the United States. If it was true, as Jefferson said, that the American revolution belonged to all mankind, the same may be said—in fact must be said—of the Emancipation.

Its message sweeps like a great tide which will enter and wash out every crevice of unjust privilege in the world. It has meaning for the underprivileged and struggling masses of our own hemisphere. For millions of them are still slaves to hunger, disease, illiteracy, and abject poverty.

Must any nation or group of nations which systematically bring the individual to his knees before the will of the State—which, more often than not, means the whims of a small group of self-centered men.
The bowed heads of the world are no longer those of American Negroes. They belong, rather, to the unfortunate millions living under communism and other forms of tyranny.

The act we celebrate today must not be considered a purely American experience. It is a torch that men will pass from hand to hand into every dark place in the world where slavery, of one kind or another, exists.

This work will go forward firmly, without malice and with charity not merely because of the Cold War but, as the President has said, "because it is right."
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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77-51387-357
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FOR THIS PAGE XXXX........XXXXX
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☐ For your information: __________________________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 77-51387-360

☐ DELETED PAGE(S) ☑ NO DUPLICATION FEE ☑ FOR THIS PAGE ☑ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

ATTORNEY GENERAL's VISIT TO THE CHICAGO OFFICE
3/19/63

I am in receipt of a letter from the Attorney General dated 3/26/63, and received in Chicago 4/2/63, in connection with his recent visit to the Chicago Office. A copy of the Attorney General's letter is attached together with my letter of acknowledgment.

Above submitted for Bureau's information.

3 - Bureau (Encs, 2)
1 - Chicago
MWJ/fcd

53 APR 1. 1963

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent: [Signature] M Pe
526 South Clark Street 
Chicago 5, Illinois 
April 3, 1963

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy 
Attorney General 
Department of Justice 
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

We are most grateful for the kind thought contained in your letter dated March 25, 1963 in connection with your recent visit to the Chicago Office.

We certainly enjoyed having you and our staff visit with us.

Sincerely,

MARLIN J. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Addressee
1 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
MWJ/fcd
(3)
March 26, 1963

Mr. Marlon Johnson
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I appreciated the fine presentation made by you and your agents during my visit to Chicago. It was well organized and very informative.

Also, I want to thank you for all of the assistance rendered to me and my staff during our recent visit.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Attorney General
URGENT 4-5-63 3-27 PM JLW
TO DIRECTOR /11
FROM SAC NEW YORK 1P
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO NEW YORK
WHILE IN NY, TODAY, VISITED SA [REDACTED] AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL, TEN FIFTY AM. VISIT WAS STRICTLY SOCIAL. AG EXPRESSED HIS REGRET THAT SA [REDACTED] HAD BEEN INJURED, BRANDING THE ATTACK ON HIM AS A COWARDLY HOODLUM AMBUSH. EXPRESSED PLEASURE AT THE SWIFT AGGRESSIVE ACTION TAKEN BY AGENTS IN MAKING APPREHENSIONS AND
ASSURED SA [REDACTED] THAT EVERY FACILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WOULD BE UTILIZED TO INSURE PROMPT CONVICTION.

END
NY R 01 3-33 PM OK NH

REC 43
 FPS 117

5 5 APR 13 1963
APR 16
MR. DELMONTE FOR THE DIRECTOR

APR 8 1963
Dear Mr. Attorney General:

No responsible newspaper in our country by
the story but a popular schoolbook editor in
Harlem writes that you are bringing to us... Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. What imputitude to a time of service! What an indictment of the Kennedy's! Why do you fear an i-communist. You distributeOrCreate Harrimans, Balats, Achesons, Jossuys and Cohenheimer all over the world in responsible positions to represent "us", be a first-class non-partisan patriot like they attack one side are you on? Think of the story of the New Frontier America up (you) send gifts to our friendly foes and then up and kick our friends in the Alps.

37C
Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan
SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 8242-8244. Congressman Thompson, (D) New Jersey, extended his remarks to include an article from the New York Times Sunday magazine written by Anthony Lewis entitled "What Drives Bobby Kennedy: An Appraisal of the Qualities That Have Put Him, at 37, at the Center of Power." Mr. Thompson pointed out that this article is an "excellent profile of the brilliant Attorney General of the United States, Robert Kennedy." The article makes reference to the night interview of newsmen. The article states "The FBI episode, in fact, seems to have been simply a bureaucratic mix-up. It was in the afternoon that the Attorney General asked for an investigation. For reasons it has not explained, the FBI waited until after midnight to call on the reporters."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for May 30, 1963, was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.
TO: SAC BIRMINGHAM
    MOBILE
FROM: DIRECTOR FBI

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
APRIL TWENTYFOUR DASH TWENTYFIVE INSTANT, RACIAL INCIDENTS.
REURTELS APRIL TWENTYTHREE DASH TWENTYFOUR LAST.

INSURE THAT PERTINENT INFORMATION IS SUBMITTED IN
LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

RBL/rtf (3)

53 APR 30 1963
Mr. John Murphy, Civil Rights Division of the Department is being advised of information in the attached and it will be confirmed in writing to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.
URGENT 4/23/63 11-46 AM EJ
TO DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, BIRMINGHAM
FROM SAC, MOBILE /62-1998/

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, APRIL TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYFIVE INSTANT.

ADvised that EDWARD R. FIELDS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., INFORMATION DIRECTOR, NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY /NSRP/, TELEPHONED CHESTER ROBINSON, STATE CHAIRMAN NSRP, REQUESTING PICKET LINE BE SET UP TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST AG APRIL TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE. MATTER WAS DISCUSSED AT NSRP MEETING NIGHT OF APRIL TWENTYSECOND, SIXTYTHREE, AND NSRP GROUP AT MONTGOMERY DECIDED NOT TO PICKET AG BECAUSE HE WILL BE GUEST OF GOVERNOR WALLACE. TELEGRAM SENT TO FIELDS BY ROBINSON AND CLARENCE J. MADISON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY CHAIRMAN NSRP, STATING NO NSRP SIGNS SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY PICKET LINE AGAINST THE AG AND THAT MONTGOMERY NSRP WILL NOT PICKET AG. ROBINSON STATED, HOWEVER, HE THOUGHT THAT ROBERT K. SHELTON, LEADER OF UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., WOULD END PAGE ONE

MR. DELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

6 MAY 1 1963
PAGE TWO

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA), WAS PLANNING SOME KIND OF PICKET DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE AG ON APRIL TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE. HE GAVE NO OTHER DETAILS AND SAID THAT NSRP MEMBERS COULD PARTAKE IN SUCH PICKETING BUT NOT REPRESENT NSRP AND NOT CARRY NSRP SIGNS.

STATED THAT VAW GROUP WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE INCLUDED IN ANY PLANS OF ROBERT M. SHELTON FOR A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE AG.

MOBILE WILL HAVE OTHER INFORMANTS COVERING VAW MEETING ALSO AND WILL IMMEDIATELY REPORT ANY PLANS FOR PICKETING AGAINST AG. BIRMINGHAM CONTACT INFORMANTS FOR DATA RE ANY SUCH PLANS.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 12-51 PM OK WA FBI PG
BH 11-51 AM CST OK FBI BH WCR
TW BOHE CLEAR PLSVM
URGENT 4-23-63 P 7-16 PM CST JCM
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MOBILE /62-1098/
FROM SAC, BIRMINGHAM /80-217/ 2P
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, APRIL TWENTY-FOUR AND TWENTY-FIVE INSTANT.
RE MOBILE TEL INSTANT DATE.
BIRMINGHAM CONTACT WITH SIX /RAC/ INFORMANTS INDICATED FOUR HAD NO INFORMATION RE ANY CONTemplATED DEMONSTRATIONS.
TWO OTHERS HAD GENERAL INFORMATION RE POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS.

[Redacted]
INFORMED OF MEETING WITH GROUP OF KLANS-MEN FROM MONTGOMERY ON SATURDAY PAST. THE MONTGOMERY MEN SAID THEY PLANNED DEMONSTRATION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL WHEN HE VISITS MONTGOMERY WHICH THEY THOUGHT WOULD BE THURSDAY, APRIL TWENTY-FIVE NEXT. NATURE OF DEMONSTRATION NOT REVEALED BY INFORMANT UNABLE TO SECURE ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

5 APR 25 1963

[Redacted]
SAID IF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. PLANNED TO BE IN MONTGOMERY ON THURSDAY NEXT, THEN HE ALSO PLANNED TO BE THERE AND HE WOULD TRY TO GET OTHERS TO ATTEND. BIRMINGHAM END PAGE ONE
BEGIN PAGE TWO

HAS NO INFORMATION RE ANY POSSIBLE TRIP OF REV. KING TO MONTGOMERY.

INFORMANTS HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO REPORT PROMPTLY ANY INFORMATION RECEIVED RE POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

END AND ACK

NO ADVISED

WA 8-20 PM OK FBI WA BHP

DISCM

CC: MR.
The Department is being telephonically advised of the attached, and it will be confirmed in writing.
URGENT 4/24/53 1-07 RM CST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, BIRMINGHAM

FROM SAC, MOBILE 152-1098/2P15C (AG)

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, APRIL TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYFIVE INSTANT.

FOLLOWING DATA FROM VOLUNTEERS FOR ALABAMA AND WALLACE NAVI MET TONIGHT AND DECIDED TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST AG AT CAPITAL. APPROXIMATELY TWENTY STATED THEY WOULD MEET AT FRONT OF CAPITOL AT MONTGOMERY EIGHT A. M. TWENTY FIFTH NEXT. PLANS DESCRIBED AS JUST TO CREEP AG AND LET HIM KNOW THEY DO NOT APPROVE QUOTE OF WHAT HE IS DOING UNQUOTE. THEY HOPE AG WILL GO IN BACK DOOR TO AVOID THE DEMONSTRATORS AND WOULD CONSIDER THAT A VICTORY. THEY DO NOT PLAN TO APPROACH THE AG PHYSICALLY BUT MAY TRY TO HAND A LEAFLET TO MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY. THERE MAY BE SOME PICKET SIGNS. FORTY MEN ATTENDED THIS MEETING.

AMONG THOSE PLANNING TO DEMONSTRATE ARE COL. WILLIAM POTTER CABLE AND RICHARD BUTLER OF CALIFORNIA, PETER XAVIER, JAMES D. YORK, GEORGE W. SEYTON AND POSSIBLY ADM. JOHN J. CROMELIN.

THEY PLAN TO DEMONSTRATE ALSO AT NSSA-TV STUDIOS AT FIVE THIRTY P. M. TWENTYFOURTH INSTANT WHERE AG SCHEDULED END PAGE ONE.
PAGE TWO

TO APPEAR. CROMELIN STATED ROBERT M. SHELTON, IMPERIAL
WIZZARD, UKA, COMING FROM TUSCALOOSA TO PARTICIPATE AND
EXPECTED TO BRING SOME MEN WITH HIM.

TWO VAW MEMBERS HAD AUTOMATIC RIFLES AT MEETING
BUT IT WAS INDICATED THEY WERE NOT FOR USE IN CONNECTION
WITH DEMONSTRATION AGAINST AG. SAC AND FIFTEEN AGENTS ON
SCENE.

MONTGOMERY PD WILL BE ON DUTY AT TV STUDIOS AND AHP
OFFICERS WILL BE ON DUTY AT CAPITAL PRIOR TO AND DURING
APPEARANCE OF AG.

BOTH AGENCIES ADVISED OF PERTINENT DATA HEREIN.

BH ADVISE BUREAU AND MOBILE OF ANY DATA RE VAW OR UKA
PERSONNEL COMING TO MONTGOMERY.

END.

"CORRECTING" FIRST PARA--LSXX LAST--WORK LINE--FOUR SHOULD BE CAPITAL-
END AND ACK IN ORDER PLEASE.

WA 2-14 AM OK FBI WA HFL
BH 1-14 AM CST JCM
BH PLFAS
1-14 AM OK FBI BH JCM
TU BOTV
URGENT 4-21-63 10-14 PM EST VIP
TO DIRECTOR FBI
FROM SAC, MOBILE 1 P

RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, AL
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA APRIL TWENTY FOUR AND TWENTY FIVE SIXTYTHREE. INFO CONCERNING
REPS, MONTGOMERY, ALA ADVISED TONIGHT
THAT A SOURCE BELIEVED BY HIM TO BE RELIABLE REPORTED TONIGHT THAT
PLANS ARE BEING MADE TO CONDUCT LUNCH COUNTER SIT-INS DEMONSTRATIONS
AT MONTGOMERY BEGINING EITHER FOUR TWENTY TWO OR FOUR TWENTY THREE
SIXTY THREE. NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS AVAILABLE. SOURCE ALSO TOLD
THAT CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN BY SOME UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO
GROUPS TO DEMONSTRATE AT ALABAMA STATE CAPITAL AT THE TIME WHEN
AG KENNEDY WILL BE THERE FOUR TWENTY FIVE NEXT.

RACIAL INFORMANTS AT MONTGOMERY ALERTED HAVE NOT APR 24 1963
EITHER PLAN. ONE RELIABLE NEGRO SOURCE BELIEVES IT IS GROUNLESS
RUMOR, BUT HE WILL MAKE INQUIRY AND REPORT AT NOON FOUR TWENTY TWO.
HAS HEARD OF NO PLANS FOR ANY NEGRO DEMONSTRAT
AT MONTGOMERY.

DO WILL MAINTAIN CLOSE LIASON WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT SOURCES AND
REPORT ANY SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 11-18 PH OK FBI WA LVS
TU CW LEAR

62 APR 30 1963
TO SACs, MOBILE
ATLANTA

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
APRIL TWENTY-FIVE, NEXT.

RE AT TEL TO BUREAU THIS DATE.

FOR INFO MOBILE, ATLANTA ADVISES INFORMATION RECEIVED
FROM ATLANTA MUNICIPAL
AIRPORT, THAT THERE ARE TWO STRIKES IN PROGRESS AT ATLANTA
AIRPORT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

STATED THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
WORKERS OF AMERICA ARE STRIKING THE DOBBS HOUSE RESTAURANT
AND THE FLIGHT ENGINEERS ARE STRIKING EASTERN AIRLINES.

ADVISED THAT HE BELIEVES THESE GROUPS ARE
A PART OF THE AG-5 VISIT AND MAY ATTEMPT A DEMONSTRATION.

HE STATED HE HAS INSTRUCTIONS FROM AIRPORT OFFICIALS TO
PREVENT ANY DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH MAY OCCUR.

ATLANTA PD HAS BEEN ADVISED.

Mr. L. W. Evans

10 APR 25 1963
TELETYPE TO SACs, MOBILE
ATLANTA
RE: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 4-25, NEXT.

MOBILE ADVISE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR EVANS RE ABOVE
INFORMATION.

FOR INFO ATLANTA, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR EVANS ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE ATLANTA ELEVEN
FIFTEEN PM, APRIL TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE, BY BORDER PATROL
PLANE.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) 67c, 67d  with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies)  , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

77-51387-372
The Attorney General is to confer with Governor George Wallace of Alabama this morning. News media speculate that racial matters including Negro voter registration and school desegregation will be principle topics of discussion. The Attorney General and party are scheduled to depart from Montgomery, Alabama, at 11:00 a.m. today and proceed to Columbia, South Carolina.
URGENT 4/25/63 1-10 AM CST

TO  DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S, ATLANTA AND SAVANNAH

FROM  SAC, MOBILE /62-1098/  2P

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, APRIL
TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYFIVE INSTANT. INFORMATION CONCERNING.
ATTORNEY GENERAL AND PARTY ARRIVED MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., APRIL TWENTYFOUR AT FIVE ZERO SEVEN PM. AG
APPEARED AT WSFA-TV STATION FIVE THIRTY PM.

SEVERAL PICKETS FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR ALABAMA AND WALLACE /VW/
OUTSIDE TV STATION WITH DEROGATORY SIGNS. MONTGOMERY PD AND
ALABAMA HIGHWAY PATROL /AHP/ ON SCENE. NO DISTURBANCE.

FOLLOWING THE FIFTEEN MINUTE TV SHOW AG WENT TO FEDERAL
BUILDING FOR PRESS CONFERENCE AND MEETING WITH HEADS OF FEDERAL
AGENCIES. NO PICKETING OUTSIDE FEDERAL BUILDING. PRESS CONFERENCE
DEVOTED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO POINTED QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO CIVIL
RIGHTS MATTERS. NO MENTION OF FBI.

AG AND PARTY SPENDING EVENING OF APRIL TWENTYFOUR AT MAXWELL
AIR FORCE BASE. ON MORNING OF APRIL TWENTYFIVE AG WILL BREAKFAST
WITH FEDERAL JUDGES AND THEN SCHEDULED FOR NINE AM MEETING WITH
GOVERNOR WALLACE.

END PAGE ONE
PAGE TWO

PICKETING EXPECTED AT CAPITOL BUT NO DISTURBANCE ANTICIPATED. AG SCHEDULED TO DEPART MONTGOMERY ABOUT NOON APRIL TWENTYFIVE. SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA WILL BE ADVISED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

END.

END AND ACK IN ORDER PLEASE.

WA 2-15 AM OK FBI JGE

WA PLEASE REPEAT 2-15 AM OK FBI WA JGE

TU

AT 2-15 AM OK FBI AT RHR

SV 2-14 OK FBI SV JNC

TU ALL AND CLEAR

TO MR. ROSEN
April 24, 1963

Mobile and Birmingham were previously instructed to contact racial informants for any information concerning possible demonstrations by Klan or similar organizations in connection with visit of the Attorney General to Montgomery, Alabama. Information received from other informants that Robert Shelton, Alabama Klan leader, might appear in Montgomery with Klan members for demonstration.

Contents of attached teletype will be telephonically furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department and this will be confirmed in writing to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.
URGENT 4-24-63 2-09PM CST JSB
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MOBILE
FROM SAC, BIRMINGHAM 1/80-217 2 P
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, APRIL TWO FOUR
AND TWO FIVE, SIXTYTHREE.
RE MOBILE TEL INSTANT DATE.
FOLLOWING DATA FROM SOURCE
STATED HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY GROUP PLANNING TO LEAVE TUSCALOOSA,
ALABAMA TODAY. IT WAS HIS BELIEF ROBERT M. SHELTON, IMPERIAL WIZARD,
URA, ALREADY IN MONTGOMERY.
ADvised HE HAD NO INFORMATION
RE ANYONE PLANNING TO LEAVE TODAY. HE HAS BEEN ALERTED TO FURNISH
END PAGE ONE
PAGE TWO

INFORMATION PROMPTLY RE ANY CONTEMPLATED TRIPS TO MONTGOMERY IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT.

OTHER SOURCES IN BIRMINGHAM AREA HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO REPORT PROMPTLY ANY INFORMATION RE DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH VISIT OF AG.

END AND ACK PLS

NO TO BE ADVISED

WA 3-11 PM OK FBI WA JDS

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC: MR. ROSEN
April 25, 1963

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The Attorney General is scheduled to leave Montgomery, Alabama, at 11:00 a.m., this morning, 4-25-63.

Mobile has been instructed by teletype to furnish the information in attached teletype to Assistant Director Evans at Montgomery.
URGENT 4-24-63 5-21 PM JDR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, ATLANTA

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA, APRIL TWENTY SIX NEXT.

ATLANTA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, ADVISES THERE ARE TWO STRIKES IN PROGRESS AT ATLANTA AIRPORT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

HE STATED THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS OF AMERICA ARE STRIKING THE DOBBS HOUSE RESTAURANT AND THE FLIGHT ENGINEERS ARE STRIKING EASTERN AIR LINES.

ADVISES THAT HE BELIEVES THESE GROUPS ARE AWARE OF THE AG'S VISIT AND MAY ATTEMPT A DEMONSTRATION.

HE STATED HE HAS INSTRUCTIONS FROM AIRPORT OFFICIALS TO PREVENT ANY DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH MAY OCCUR.

APD ADVISED, AG AND ASSIST. DIRECTOR COURTNEY EVANS WILL BE ADVISED UPON ARRIVAL.

END ACK PLS

5-23 PM OK FBI WA OS

DISC

MAY 1 1963

MR. BELKITT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC-MR. ROSEN
Baltimore, Maryland
April 17, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Today the Attorney General testified in U.S. District Court in Baltimore in the case against former Congressman Thomas P. Johnson of Maryland and former Congressman Frank W. Boykin of Alabama. This case is the Conflict of Interests and Conspiracy case which has been on trial in Baltimore for the last several days. He was on the stand from approximately 10:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. and withstood a lengthy cross examination.

He thereafter went to luncheon with U.S. Attorney Joseph Tydings and Mrs. Tydings and Mrs. Millard Tydings, widow of the former Senator. He left Baltimore approximately 2:00 P.M. to return to Washington. I was available in my office during the entire time he was in Baltimore, but he did not call upon me or ask to see me.

Today Lou Corbin, News Director, Radio Station WFRB, Baltimore, and a close friend of the Baltimore Office, advised me that recently Baltimore County, which is adjacent to the City of Baltimore, has had a ban on burning of leaves in the county. He stated that sometime during the past weekend he understood that one of the forest rangers or firemen of Baltimore County approached a man about burning leaves. As a result, this man assaulted him. The man who committed the assault was Federal Judge R. Dorsey Watkins of Baltimore. Corbin stated that he had this information on very good authority, but had not been able to verify it yet. However, he understood that the county was submitting a detailed report concerning the matter to Thomas A. Finan, Attorney General for the State of Maryland.

I thought you would be interested in knowing about these two matters.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

13 APR 21 1963

NOT RECORDED
149 APR 24 1963
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (80-515)

TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

According to the Richmond Times Dispatch of 4/24/63, US Attorney General KENNEDY, accompanied by Assistant Attorney General in Charge of Tax and Civil Rights matters, will appear on a panel on "Justice Today" on 5/4/63 at the University of Virginia. Assistant Attorneys General will be LOUIS OBERDORFER, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Tax Division, and BURKE MARSHALL, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of Civil Rights. This panel will be held at 2:30 P.M. in the Newcomb Hall Ballroom and this appearance will be in connection with Law Day activities of the University's School of Law.

On 5/3/63 U.S. Senator HARRY F. BYRD will speak in connection with these same activities on the topic, "Massive Federal Spending and Concentration of National Power."

Both events will be open to the public.

Please advise by telephone or FBI.

UACE no action will be taken by this office in connection with this appearance. However, should the Attorney General contact this office direct after his arrival, we shall be as helpful as possible and in the event any questionable matter arises, the Bureau will be consulted and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments.

Bureau

- Richmon

EEO: GTC

REC-73

22-51367-378

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per
URGENT  4-25-63  8-37 AM EST HLS
TO  DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM  SAC, SAVANNAH /62-1268/
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL TWENTYFIVE
DASH TWENTYSIX INSTANT. INFORMATION CONCERNING.
RE: SAVANNAH TELEGRAM.

AG AND PARTY DEPARTED COLUMBIA, S. C., BY PLANE SIX FORTYTHREE
AM WITH ESTIMATED FLYING TIME TO ATLANTA ONE HOUR. DEMONSTRATIONS
OR INCIDENTS. ATLANTA ADVISED BY PHONE OF DEPARTURE AND ESTIMATED
ARRIVAL TIME ATLANTA.

AMEND COPY ATLANTA.

END

9-38 AM OK FBI WA FLR

EX-120

CC: MR. EVANS
URGENT 4-25-63  2:05 PM  JEB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA
FROM SAC, MOBILE /62-1098/ 1P.

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, APRIL TWENTY-
FOUR AND TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE, INFO CONCERNING.

REQUESTED APRIL TWENTYFOUR INSTANT.

AG VISITED GOVERNOR GEORGE WALLACE AT CAPITOL ABOUT AM.

UNTIL APPROXIMATELY TEN FIFTEEN AM TODAY, BEFORE AG ARRIVED.

AT CAPITOL EIGHTEEN PICKETS, BELIEVED TO BE PART OF NATIONAL

STATES RIGHTS PARTY, WERE ARRESTED BY MONTGOMERY PD. RETIRED

ADMIRAL JOHN CROMMELIN WAS WITH GROUP, BUT NOT ARRESTED. AG

AND PARTY DEPARTED MAXWELL AFB BY BORDER PATROL PLANE.

APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN FORTY AM TODAY FOR COLUMBIA, S. C. RA AT

COLUMBIA NOTIFIED BY PHONE OF DEPARTURE TIME, APPROXIMATE

ARRIVAL TIME AND FACT THAT AG AND EIGHTEEN PASSENGERS ABOARD.

END AND ACK

3-07 PM OK FBI WA RED

307 PM EST OK FBI SV HLS

AT 3-07 PM EST OK FBI AT JWC

TU DISC

5-5 MAR 1963  MR. ROSEN

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

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) 670 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ___________________________ ___________________________ was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ___________________________ ___________________________

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

77-51387-383

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

XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
URGE IT 4-26-63 1-18 AM EST DLH
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, ATLANTA
FROM SAC, SAVANNAH
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO COLUMBIA, S. C. APRIL TWENTY-FIVE
DASH TWENTY-SIX INSTANT. INFORMATION CONCERNING.
RE MOBILE TEL TO BUREAU, ATLANTA AND SAVANNAH TODAY.
AG AND PARTY OF TWELVE ARRIVED COLUMBIA, S. C. AIRPORT
APRIL TWENTY-FIVE AT TWO FORTY PM. TRAVEL THEREAFTER INCLUDED
VISIT WITH GOVERNOR, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL WHERE VISITED WIFE OF
SENATOR JOHNSTON, U. S. COURT HOUSE FOR CONFERENCE WITH USA.
SPEECH BEFORE UNIVERSITY OF S. C. LAW SCHOOL, BACK TO U. S.
COURT HOUSE FOR PRESS CONFERENCE, SPEECH BEFORE S. C. CHAPTER OF
LAW PROFESSORS AT JEFFERSON HOTEL, THEN TO WIS-TV WHERE APPEARED
ON TAPE PROGRAM ENTITLED "CAPITOL CLOSE UP" AS WELL AS TAPE
RADIO PROGRAM AND RETURNED FOR EVENING AT APPROXIMATELY TEN P. M.
AT HOME OF USA TERRELL GREGG. NO DEMONSTRATIONS OR DISTURBANCES.
AG AND PARTY SCHEDULED TO DEPART COLUMBIA, S. C. SIX FIFTEEN A. M.
APRIL TWENTY-SIX NEXT, DESTINATION ATLANTA GA. WITH ANTICIPATED
ARRIVAL TIME SEVEN THIRTY-SIX A. M. COLUMBIA RA WILL NOTIFY
ATLANTA BY PHONE IMMEDIATELY UPON DEPARTURE OF AG-PARTY.
FOR INFO ATLANTA AG AND PARTY TRAVELING IN DC FOUR BORDER PATROL
END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR
PLANE. CALL LETTERS N ONE EIGHT EIGHT SIX C.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

END AND ACK PL5

1-22 AM "OK B" FBI WA RL

A

V 1-22 AM CK FBI AT JM

TU PL5 CLRT

[Signature]

[Signature: JIM, LYNN]
FBI

Date: 4/27/63

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMATL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-70374)
FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (80-217)

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
APRIL 24-25, 1963

ReButel 4/24/63.

Transmitted herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the above-captioned matter. Copies of this letterhead memorandum have been disseminated locally to INTC, ONI and OSI.

Confidential Informants used in this letterhead memorandum are as follows:

T-1 is [redacted]
T-2 is [redacted]
T-3 is [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc. B) (AM-RM)
2 - Birmingham
   (1 - 80-217)
   (1 - 100-3080)
CDG:mas
(5)

Approved: [redacted] Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

File date: 8 APR 29 1963
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA APRIL 24-25, 1963

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-1 advised on April 23, 1963, that he met with a group of klansmen from Montgomery, Alabama, at which time the Montgomery klansmen stated they planned a demonstration for Attorney General Kennedy when he visited Montgomery, which they thought would be Thursday, April 25, 1963. Informant said that he did not know the nature of the demonstration. T-1 was unable to secure additional details.

said if Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. planned to be in Montgomery on April 25, 1963, then he also planned to be there, and he would try to get others to attend. It is noted that the Birmingham Office had received no information concerning possibility of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. going to Montgomery.

T-2 advised on April 24, 1963, that he did not know of any group planning to leave Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on that date. He said it was his belief that Robert M. Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, was already in
Birmingham Confidential Informant T-3 advised on April 24, 1963, he had no information concerning members of Tuscaloosa Klavern No. 5, United Klans, or anyone else planning to leave Tuscaloosa for Montgomery.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (30-217)

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTOMERY, ALABAMA 4/24-25/63

Transmitted herewith are the following newspaper articles:


(3) Bureau (enc-13)
1 Birmingham

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Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per
Citizens Council Asks Interview With RFK

MONTGOMERY, April 22 (UPI) - The Montgomery Citizens Council today sent a telegram to U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy requesting an interview during his trip to Montgomery.

Kennedy, scheduled to hold a conference with Gov. George C. Wallace at 9:30 a.m. Thursday, was asked to grant a meeting with the council that same day.

The telegram, signed by council chairman John J. Egerton III, read:

"Since you represent all Americans in your office and have been in contact with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and other Negro organizations, we feel that as an organization representing many white people in the South, we are entitled to be heard.

"Therefore, we request an interview with you during your visit in Montgomery Thursday, April 25, at your convenience. Answer requested."

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Date: 4-24-63
Edition: FINAL
Author: AP

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, 4/24-25/63

Character: 
Classification: 
Submitting City: BIRMINGHAM

ENCLOSURE
Here's RFK's Schedule

MONTGOMERY, April 23 -- Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy's trip to Montgomery will include, in addition to the meeting with Gov. George Wallace, two more conferences and a television appearance.

Here is the attorney general's schedule:

Wednesday: 4:45 p.m., arrives at Maxwell Air Force Base; 5:45 p.m., appears on WSFA-TV's "Good Room" program; 6 p.m., press conference; 8 p.m., conference with U.S. attorneys in area and heads of federal investigating agencies.

Thursday: 8 a.m., conference with Judge Richard T. Ross, Montgomery, member of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.; at 9 a.m., conference with Gov. George Wallace.

Kennedy will spend the night at Maxwell and plans to leave here by 11 a.m. Thursday for Columbia, S.C.
RFK-Wallace Meeting Arranged By Ed Reid

MONTGOMERY, April 21 (AP) — Executive director Ed Reid of the Alabama League of Municipalities has confirmed that he arranged the conference between Gov. George Wallace and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Reid, one of Alabama's most well-known political figures, said he made the arrangements at Kennedy's request, and later was asked by the attorney general to sit in on Thursday's conference.

The league director said Kennedy called him last week and asked him to see if he could arrange a meeting between him and Gov. Wallace.

Kennedy called him again yesterday, Reid said, and told him, "You're a friend of the President and a good friend of the governor. I think it would be good if you could be there."

Reid said the governor agreed.

Wallace announced last Saturday that he had agreed to meet with the attorney general in the chief executive's office here at 9 a.m. Thursday.

U. S. Atty. Ben Hardeman said today Kennedy would meet with newsmen at 6 p.m. tomorrow after he arrives here.

Following his meeting with the governor, Kennedy plans to confer with U.S. district attorneys in Alabama and also confer later with officials in Georgia and South Carolina before returning to Washington.

Reid, who said he knows President Kennedy but is not personally acquainted with his brother, the attorney general, said he thought the conference would "result in a friendlier feeling in Washington toward Alabama."

The veteran municipal official met the President when Kennedy spoke at a meeting of the League of Municipalities in Birmingham in 1957, before he was elected.

A native of Georgia, Reid, 52, has long been active in Democratic Party affairs. The onetime newspaperman has been executive director of the municipalities' organization since 1935 and has been on close terms with many congressmen and Federal officials.
Governor, RFK meet Thursday

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 24—Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy is traveling by airplane late today to Alabama, where a dramatic face-to-face confrontation with Gov. George Wallace is set for 9 a.m. Thursday in the governor's office.

The face-to-face meeting of the two brawny sized southerners could have a significant influence on future events in the state on two fronts:

1. DECISIVE RESULT, Wallace's political strategy requires that he not be indicted by a federal court. Kennedy has made it plain that the federal court will order Wallace to face trial for his resistance to school desegregation orders. Kennedy has made it clear that the order will be enforced even if Wallace will be punished by whatever level of force is necessary.

2. POLITICAL, Wallace is an avowed opponent of President Kennedy's re-election effort next year and a bolder for leadership of an independent Deep South party. The President's brother-in-law, Robert Kennedy, will once again lead his campaign and do everything he can to help support the Kennedy campaign in the South.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL will stay overnight at Maxwell AFB and return there shortly after his meeting with Wallace and take off for Columbia, S.C. There, he will confer with U.S. attorneys from that state Thursday afternoon and address a session of the American Association of University Professors that night.

Traveling with Kennedy will be John R. Reilly, head of the executive office for U.S. attorneys in the Justice Department. Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general in charge of the civil rights division; Edwin Gushman, public information director for the department; and several news services including this one.

Burke Marshall confirmed that "feelings" on Kennedy's meeting with Wallace were made through Ed Reid, executive director of the Alabama League of Municipalities. Reid, a longtime friend of Wallace, was an early supporter of John F. Kennedy for president, though Reid later became disillusioned with JFK on several issues.

REID BROUGHT together former Gov. John Patterson and the man-candidate for president. Sen.

John F. Kennedy, and Patterson was one of several Southern governors who backed Kennedy's bid for the White House in 1960. But the former governor had harsh words for both John and Robert Kennedy as a result of the "Freedom riders" incident in Birmingham and Montgomery in 1961.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S schedule:

Today: 5 p.m., arrives at Maxwell Air Force Base; 5:45, appears on WSFA-TV's "Guest Room." 6:30, press conference.

Thursday: 8 a.m., conference with Judge Richard T. Rivers, Montgomery, member of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Federal District Judge Frank Johnson Jr., at press conference with Gov. George Wallace.

Wallace will spend the night at Maxwell and leave by 11 a.m. Thursday for Columbia.
Wallace will go on TV after Kennedy meeting

News Capital Bureau

MONTGOMERY, April 24—Gov. George C. Wallace will deliver a statewide television address at 8:30 p.m. Thursday, his office announced this afternoon.

The television appearance will come just a few hours after Wallace's scheduled meeting with U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Bill Jones, Wallace's press secretary, said the primary purpose of the statewide telecast is to explain to the people on the process of the administration,' but he was told that Wallace would also discuss his meeting with Kennedy.

The governor also is expected to speak on the school tax issue before the legislature.
RFK Thinks Desegregation In State Can Be Peaceful

Says University, Political Leaders Can Handle It

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Correspondent

MONTGOMERY, April 24—U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who flew here for a visit with Gov. George Wallace tomorrow, said in a press conference here today that he believes Alabama desegregation problems will be settled peacefully.

"These matters can be handled peacefully by the university and political leaders. There was no need for marshall, let alone troops, at Clemson," said the troublesome attorney general.

"It is most important to uphold the law. This transcends questions of segregation or integration. This
On the subject of the Wallace meeting, Kennedy said that "this is a courtesy call." He said he made similar calls in other states where he visited.

He was asked if he would participate in a third party, and he said, "I don't think that's up to me. My responsibility is to uphold the law. I can't afford to do that."

"If I did," he said, "I would violate my oath of office.

He said if Wallace were U.S. Attorney General, "he would do exactly as I'm doing."

He was asked if the Kennedy administration would "afford" another Ole Miss racial incident, and he said, "I've heard some indication of that." He denied it.

Kennedy was asked if he thought Wallace would be a strong opponent, and he said, "I believe so."

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KENNEDY IN MONTGOMERY—Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy arrives in Montgomery and greets District Atty. Macon Weaver (in white rain coat with back to camera). Kennedy met last night with district attorneys from this state and meets with Gov. George Wallace today.
JFK May
Visit State,
RFK Says

Post-Herald Capital Bureau

MONTGOMERY, April 24—His
brother confirmed it today: Presi-
dent John Kennedy may come to
Alabama in the near future.

Asked at a press conference if
the President were coming to Ala-
Bama for a visit soon, U. S. Atty.
Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said:
"I think he might be coming to
Alabama."

There have been recurring re-
ports that President Kennedy
would come to the Tennessee Val-
ley, probably Muscle Shoals, to
corelate the 30th anniversary of
the establishment of the Ten-
sessee Valley Authority.

The reports here say President
Kennedy may come on his Alba-
Bama visit in about two weeks.
Wallace, Kennedy talk; neither changes views

BY JAMES Free, News Washington correspondent


President Kennedy's brother and chief strategist declared afterwards it was "helpful" to have a frank exchange of views, but he quickly added neither he nor his brother had intended to "rock the boat" to any extent by his visit.

Dr. E. Roy Caldwell, chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, was also present at the meeting.

The session, apparently, was the first of its kind between Kennedy and the governor, who have been at odds over the civil rights issue in the South.

Kennedy said at an informal news conference after the meeting that he felt the federal government had made a mistake in taking aerial photographs of the University of Alabama.

"I told the Attorney General that the state could have made such photgraphs available on request," Kennedy said. "There are no plans now to ask for such photographs of any other universities in Alabama."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The meeting lasted about an hour and a half, and the two men were expected to meet again soon.

Kennedy is said to have assured the governor that all efforts would be made to maintain law and order.

In return, Kennedy said he had discussed federal court orders with the governor and had assured him that any kind of interference would be met with federal action.

On the way out of the capitol, Kennedy shook hands with hundreds of state employees, children and spectators for 10 minutes. It looked like a campaign year all over again.

The attorney general also discussed federal court orders with other members of the staff.

Kennedy said he understood Wallace is still opposed to violence in civil rights matters.

A southern community said the meeting was taped and would be transmitted to the state capital.

A northern community said there was a discussion on Wallace's visit.
The governor gave no indication that was wrong.

The squalling of teenage girls and dressing of young persons inside the capitol caused one state officer in plain clothes to remark: "They're acting like Kennedy was a cracker."

KENNEDY SAYS THAT they discussed possible future investigations of voting rights cases in Alabama.

"The governor has always said that his position is unchanged. It is dark gray suits and white shirts and the same as it was during the last year. The same as it was when he was left to sit in my wagon and the same as it was before my meeting in the government with Mr. Wallace and Mr. Kennedy.""}

As Kennedy came on the porch, Kennedy, at the State Capitol, he was greeted around a wreath on the floor by Mrs. J. E. Dugger, of Rome, Ill. Mrs. Dugger explained to reporters that "I don't want the enemy to step on it."

"We had a courteous and very frank discussion of the problems between the state and local governments.

"I might add that Mr. Kennedy's position is also unchanged."
PICKET WHO PROTESTED RFK VISIT IS ARRESTED

... Man on ground said he was James Warner of Birmingham

member of States Rights Party
DON'T STEP ON THAT STAR, BOBBY TOLD

Mrs. J. F. Dugger, Hope Hull, covered Davis star with wreath, refused handshake.
Applause, pickets, newsmen greet RFK

By Ted Peckham
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, April 23—Robert F. Kennedy is a man of pronounced contrasts. For example, his behavior is often boisterous and his looks are forever that way, but his mind is unmistakably more and more sober.

The mask of contrast stuck with Kennedy as he set foot on Alabama soil for the first time since he became the nation's attorney general.

He was applauded.

He was also picketed, but mildly.

There are those in Alabama who probably will refuse to believe that Kennedy moved people to applause in the Cradle of the Confederacy.

But it happened—on a military base, to be sure, but the loud clapping of hands "took off." Kennedy appeared Monday night at Maxwell Air Force Base, sprinkled liberally with civilian employees who live right here. They gathered to watch Kennedy's arrival in a city where the Kennedy name is automatically synonymous with popularity.

Less than 24 hours later, Kennedy ran into the pickets.

Two men bearing anti-Kennedy signs walked outside a television studio where the attorney general appeared on a quarter-hour local show. The point is documented in the Kennedy's de negation and denial.

Still later, Kennedy ran into another line of adversity.

A news conference asked Kennedy point-blank if he were a member of the NAACP or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. Kennedy snapped:

"A slap at the drive like a major league. Grimacing uncontrollably, almost laughing, his reply was, "Never, not now and not in the future."

Kennedy's cool composure fairly jumps out at you, here, in a city where the memory of Jefferson Davis is a thing of utter reverence and the Confederate heritage a daily fact. The strong federals Kennedy faced at ceremonies, sidestepped not a single question, and never got rattled. Some were tough ones, too.

His wit was fresh, in the present. "Have you and your brother, the President, written off Alabama and Mississippi in next year's elections?" was a timely question.

"No," came the quick response. "But I have seen some predictions it is going to be a contest, however.

Another question: Did Kennedy come to Alabama in a threatening mood? "To see Governor George Wallace?"

"Not," Kennedy laughed. "I would not like to see in the next election, the Attorney General. The attorney general cannot bring forth the governor of Alabama. No, I am not threatening."

And still another question: Did Kennedy agree with a recent statement by Birmingham City Commissioner Eugene Cernan that the "three things wrong in the world today are communism, socialism and journalism?"

"I'm in favor of the latter," Kennedy answered.

The attorney general made the two-hour flight from Washington to Montgomery in a Federal Aviation Agency two-engined jet.

Three greetings at Maxwell

[Additional text not legible due to image quality]
DISCUSS RACIAL PROBLEMS

17 Demonstrators Arrested
As RFK, Wallace Hold Talk

FROM PRESS REPORTS

MONTGOMERY, April 25—Att'y Gen. Robert Kennedy discussed Alabama's racial problems with Gov. George Wallace today in a tense atmosphere which brought the arrests of 17 white demonstrators.

But although both the governor and the President's brother said they had a pleasant, courteous visit, neither was willing to give ground in their opposite views on segregation and states rights.

The segregationist demonstrators were taken to jail on charges of parading without a permit shortly before the Attorney General reached the historic capital where a century ago Jefferson Davis became President of the Confederacy.

In the crowd was retired Adm. John Crommelin, an active member of the National States Rights Party. He was not arrested because he was not marching with the others, but he protested the arrests and read the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to one of the arresting officers.

One of the men who resisted arrest was identified as James Warner, 23, of Birmingham. He is the associate editor of "The Thunderbolt," official organ of the National States Rights Party.

Not all troops of Highway patrol opened fire, compressed the building to prevent trouble. City police patrolled the streets adjoining the statehouse.

But except for the arrests there were no incidents, scores of state employees and others crowded into the grounds and into the halls where Kennedy cordially. Many shook his hand.

As he left the capital, Kennedy chatted with more state employees and with children visiting the statehouse.

ANSWERS QUESTIONS—Att'y Gen. Robert Kennedy looks surprised when asked if he will have Gov. George Wallace of Alabama thrown in jail for disobeying integration orders. Kennedy said the governor could do as he pleases and added that he hopes Wallace will not go to jail. (UPI Telephoto).
About 30 minutes after he finished talking with Wallace, the attorney general flew to Columbus, S. C., where he conferred with South Carolina's governor and with Federal attorneys. Kennedy then went to Atlanta Friday to talk to the Georgia governor and some Federal officials.

Kennedy and Wallace, taking separately with newsmen after their meeting, made it clear that the attorney general still feels the Federal courts must be obeyed, and the Governor remains defiant.

Position Same

Again and again, Wallace emphasized that "my position is the same as it was during the Governors' campaign" last year when he vowed to disobey any Federal court school integration order.

Kennedy, clothe with reporters in the Governor's outer office, repeatedly praised the state and Federal officials, and he expressed to Wallace a hope that integration problems can be settled peacefully.

He said he would like to see local political, business and school leaders assume the responsibility for complying with court decisions without mob violence.

And, he added, "I am hopeful that no national forces of any kind, the Federal government or any other, will interfere."

But the attorney general added immediately that the way to do what is necessary to get the results is a different matter.

Kennedy said the Governor during their conference "made it quite clear that he is against violence." Wallace, asked later, said he explained the opposite.

In a contradictory vein, the attorney general said he thinks it would be wise to have National Guard units in the area to protect the court orders in the case of mob violence.

TURNING TO THE 1965 PRE-CONFEDERATE ELECTION

Kennedy said he thinks it would be wise to have National Guard units in the area to protect the court orders in the case of mob violence.

Turning to the 1965 pre-confederate election, Kennedy said he thinks it would be wise to have National Guard units in the area to protect the court orders in the case of mob violence.

And he added that he was confident that the Governor had nothing to do with it.

A Confederate flag flew high above the capital today, but the Governor's office denied that Kennedy's visit had anything to do with it.

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City police identified the mob as White. E. L. Beavers, 23, and John W. Armstrong, 23, of Flore, 21, and Howard Thompson, 21, 19, and Howard Thompson, 21, 19, and Howard Thompson, 21, 19, were also identified.

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The attorney general added that he was confident that the Governor had nothing to do with it.

He predicted that current racial troubles of "agitation and bloodshed" will not compare to what the nation will see a decade from now unless Congress is made
CARRIED AWAY BY KENNEDY VISIT—Montgomery police arrest a picket who was protesting the visit of Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy there yesterday. A total of 18 demonstrators were taken in custody. (UPI Telephoto.)
KEEP OFF THE WREATH—A wreath yesterday was placed on the statue marking the place where Jefferson Davis was sworn in as first president of the Confederate. To keep Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy from stepping on the historic spot at the State Capitol in Montgomery, Kennedy (right) apparently did not notice the wreath. Ed Reid, manager of the Alabama League of Municipalities looks at it. Reid arranged the meeting between Kennedy and Gov. George Wallace. (UPI Telephoto)

PICKET IN CUSTODY—Police at Montgomery yesterday arrested 17 pickets protesting the meeting between U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and Gov. George Wallace. Here, being taken into custody is a man identified by City Jail officials as James Warner, 25 of Birmingham. (UPI Telephoto)
Wallace Reserved

Trammell Needles
RFK At Meeting

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, April 25—Shortly before 9 a.m. today U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert F. Kennedy walked into the office of Governor George Wallace.

Pleasantries were exchanged. Hands were shaken.

Sitting in the room were Governor Wallace, Mr. Kennedy, Alabama Attorney General Jackson who had the conference.

Whether his decision was a result of a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court or some other action was unknown. Kennedy had no plans.

Down To Business

After a few moments Kennedy got down to business. "Governor, while I am here, I'd like to ask about some things likely to come up in Alabama," he told Wallace.

Kennedy asked Wallace if there would be any problems in Alabama in the desegregation area. When a court order was issued, he told Wallace that he would not go along with it.

Kennedy told Wallace that the governor had read things in the newspaper which he thought Wallace didn't mean.

Wallace told Kennedy that he would do his best to get along with him. "I'm not what the law is, and I don't want Wallace to feel that I will not have segregation down here.

The governor argued with Kennedy about what is the law of the land. Wallace questioned the effect of the U.S. Supreme Court decision on the laws of Alabama.

Wallace reminded Kennedy that he had a covenant with the people of Alabama in most court orders concerning desegregation.

Kennedy told him the 1957 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court was the law and that he expected to enforce it.

"You are a judge," Kennedy told Wallace. "You have a duty to enforce the law. If somebody resists one of your orders, you have a duty to enforce it.

"You don't understand the law, Mr. Kennedy," said Wallace.

"I don't have that in my order," said Kennedy.

Wallace then asked Kennedy to make an order. "What are you going to do if I resist the order?"

"We are going to put up for the Federal Government to put in the order."

Trammell Intercepts

Seymour Trammell broke in, asking Kennedy if he was going to send troops in Alabama. Kennedy said it would be illegal unless Wallace and Kennedy agreed to its release.

Kennedy, shortly after 10 a.m., said he had just left the governor's office and headed for Maxwell Field. Here they caught a plane for a conference at the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.
Mr. Kennedy's Visit

Att’y Gen. Robert Kennedy has come and gone from Montgomery—apparently nothing much is changed as far as the state—or Kennedy—are concerned.

Not that any change was expected.

Mr. Kennedy’s visit was one of the many trips in which he is meeting with U. S. district attorneys over the nation. His conference yesterday with Gov. George Wallace was just thrown in for good measure, officially anyway.

Actually, we all should realize that wherever a Kennedy or any other officeholder is concerned, these trips have political undertones.

The whole Kennedy family is aware that next year is election year and that their Democratic Party is going to have rough sailing in the South.

It seems likely that President Kennedy will dip down into Alabama next month when he visits in Tennessee. Undoubtedly, he is trying to mend political fences and all the party stalwarts are hoping to help him.

We must realize also that much politics is involved in the issue which separates the Kennedys from a great bulk of Southern Democrats—integration.

Robert Kennedy said in Montgomery yesterday, after talking with Governor Wallace, “The governor has always said that he thinks these matters should be resolved by local people. And my position has been that, so long as local people can work out these problems satisfactorily, the general government will not have to move in.”

The catch here is “so long as local people can work out these problems satisfactorily.” It means satisfactorily to officials in Washington.

And their satisfactorily yardstick usually is political.

There are indications that other sections of the country are beginning to realize that the integration issue is being used for political effect by the party in power (as the Republicans also have done). Perhaps its effectiveness will be lessened. We hope so.
JFK's Visit To Alabama Confirmed

President Kennedy will visit Alabama in about two weeks, his brother, U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy told Gov. Wallace yesterday in a meeting at the Governor's office.

Kennedy also said he hoped his brother and Wallace would get together.

There have been recurring reports that President Kennedy will visit the Tennessee Valley, probably Muscle Shoals, for a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Tennessee Valley Authority.