FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

PART 5 OF 9
Robert F. Kennedy
Mr. John Murphy, Civil Rights Division of the Department, is being telephonically advised and it will be confirmed in writing to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.
URGENT 4/24/63 1205 12-05 PM EJ
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC/S, BIRMINGHAM AND RICHMOND
FROM SAC, MOBILE /62-1098/ KoFex. A
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, APRIL TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYFIVE INSTANT.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE E. P. BROWN, NA, MONTGOMERY PD, ADVISED TODAY THAT BERNARD COOK, WHITE MALE, AGE TWENTYNINE, ADDRESS: ARlington, VA., REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, IS IN MONTGOMERY FOR PURPOSE OF PICKETING AG FOR ONE HOUR, TIME AND PLACE NOT SPECIFIED. COOK ADVISED POLICE DETECTIVE THAT HE IS AWAITING CALL FROM GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL FOR DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS.

COOK TOLD DETECTIVE HE WILL GO TO BIRMINGHAM FROM 9/3
MONTGOMERY TO ATTEND TRIAL OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

END PAGE ONE  MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR
PAGE TWO

RICHMOND ADVISE BUREAU AND MOBILE

END AND ACK PLX

WA 1-08 PM OK FBI WA MS
BH 12-08 PM CST OK FBI BH WCR
RH 1-98 PM OK FBI RH PWK
TU CLEAR PLX
UGENT 4-26-63 11-47 PM EST HH
TO DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC'S, MIAMI AND ST. LOUIS
FROM SEC, ATLANTA 2P Robert F. Kennedy

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA, APRIL TWENTYSIX, INSTANT. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

AG AND PARTY OF TWELVE ARRIVED ATLANTA, GA., SEVEN FIFTYFIVE AM, APRIL TWENTYSIX, INSTANT, VIA BORDER PATROL PLANE. UPON ARRIVAL MET WITH GOVERNOR CARL SANDERS IN GOVERNOR'S MANSION FOR BREAKFAST. NEXT HELD PRESS CONFERENCE IN GRAND JURY ROOM OF POST OFFICE BUILDING, FOLLOWED BY MEETING WITH THE THREE USA'S FROM GEORGIA AND WITH HEADS OF FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. NEXT VISITED U.S. MARSHALS OFFICE AND THEN HAD LUNCH WITH THREE U.S. JUDGES, SAC, AND OTHER IN AG'S OFFICIAL PARTY. IN AFTERNOON MET MAYOR IVAN ALLEN OF ATLANTA AND GUESTS IN MAYOR'S OFFICE. THREE LOCAL TELEVISION PROGRAMS THEN TAPE IN OFFICE ADJOINING MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR LATER RELEASE. NEXT VISITED FORMER ATLANTA MAYOR WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD AND OFFICES OF ATLANTA NEWSPAPERS. AG AND PARTY THEN VISITED ATLANTA FBI OFFICE AT WHICH TIME HE PERSONALLY GREETED ALL EMPLOYEES WHO WERE PRESENT. HE WAS IMPRESSED WITH AND WAS COMPLIMENTARY OF FBI SPACE, APPEARANCE OF OFFICE AND OF GENERAL OVERALL WORK OF BUREAU. AG AND PARTY NEXT VISITED...
FEDERAL PENITENTIARY.

AT MORNING PRESS CONFERENCE, MENTIONED ABOVE, AG WAS
ASKED BY A REPORTER TO COMMENT ON PRIOR NEWSPAPER COMMENTS
ALLEGING A LACK OF ENTHUSIASM IN FBI INVESTIGATIONS ON
CIVIL RIGHTS CASES. AG REPLIED IF THERE WERE ANY SHORTCOMINGS
ON THESE CASES THEY WERE THE DEPARTMENTS, THAT HE HEARD
SIMILAR ALLEGATIONS BEFORE HE BECAME AG BUT HIS EXPERIENCE
SINCE BEING AG HAS REFLECTED SUCH ALLEGATIONS ARE UNTRUE AND
THAT THE FBI DISCHARGES ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE CIVIL
RIGHTS FIELD WITH AGRRESSIVENESS AND THOROUGHNESS JUST AS IN
OTHER FIELDS. LOCAL NEWSPAPER QUOTES AG AS STATING I HAVE
NEVER FOUND EVIDENCE TO BACK UP CRITICISMS OF THE FBI AS AN
AGENCY FOR ENFORCING CIVIL RIGHTS. QUOTE "IT'S THEGREATEST
INVESTIGATIVE BODY IN THE WORLD, UNQUOTE.

AG DEPARTED ATLANTA SIX FORTYFIVE PM VIA UNITED AIRLINES
FLIGHT ONE NINE ONE ENROUTE PALM BEACH, FLORIDA. MIAMI
TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED. OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS OFFICIAL PARTY
DEPARTED ATLANTA EVENING OF APRIL TWENTYSIX ENROUTE WASHINGTON,
D.C. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR COURTNEY EVANS DEPARTED ATLANTA
NINE ZERO FIVE PM VIA UNITED AIRLINES SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE
ST. LOUIS ELEVEN ZERO FOUR PM. ST. LOUIS TELEPHONICALLY
ADvised.

DURING VISIT OF AG TO ATLANTA NO DISTURBANCES, NO
PICKETING AND NO OTHER INCIDENTS OCCURRED.
ST. LOUIS WILL BE ADVISED.

END AND ACK IN 0 PLS

WA 11-53 PM OK FBI JA LET
MN 11-55 PM EST OK FBI 00 RM

TU DISCUVT OV
April 3, 1963

The attached teletype refers to a tape recording made at Governor Wallace's office of the interview between him and the Attorney General. There has previously been press comment to the effect that Governor Wallace refused to make available a copy of the tape recording to the Attorney General. All arrangements relative to this tape recording were handled by the Attorney General and his Departmental Assistants. The FBI had no part in this and the attached teletype is merely informative.
URGENT 4-30-63  12-43 PM JEB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR COURTNEY EVANS

FROM SAC, MOBILE /62-1098/ 1P

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA, APRIL TWENTYFOUR - TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE.

ON APRIL TWENTYNINE, SIXTYTHREE, SUBSEQUENT TO
TELEPHONE CALL FROM AAG JOHN REILLY, USA BEN HARDEMAN CONTACTED
BILL JONES, PRESS SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR GEORGE WALLACE, AND
OBTAINED A COPY OF TAPE RECORDING OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN
GOVERNOR WALLACE AND AG KENNEDY. HARDEMAN WAS ASSURED BY
JONES THAT FAILURE TO PROVIDE COPY PREVIOUSLY WAS DUE TO
MISUNDERSTANDING ON PART OF GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

HARDEMAN FORWARDED COPY OF RECORDING DIRECTLY
TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SO ADVISED THIS OFFICE TODAY.

END AND ACK

2-45 PM OK FBI WA BH

TU DISCV

50 MAY 3 1963

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE

DATE: 4/29/63

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY; TENTATIVE SPEECH BEFORE TENNESSEE BAR ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, GATLINBURG, TENN., JUNE 6-7, 1963
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 4/26/63, Mr. JAMES W. PARROTT, Clerk, U. S. District Court, Knoxville, Tenn., who is an active member of the Tennessee Bar Association, advised SA of this office, also a member of the Association, that Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY has tentatively accepted an invitation to speak at the State Convention of the Tennessee Bar Association to be held at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, on June 6-7, 1963.

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information. We will appreciate being advised in the event the Bureau learns that the Attorney General definitely will fill the above speaking engagement.

2 - Bureau
1 - Knoxville
JAP/bgc
(3)

MAY 3 1963
SAC, Charlotte

Director, FBI

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Reurlet 4-25-63.

In regard to the visit of the Attorney General scheduled for May 17th, you are instructed to take no action unless instructed by me or called upon by the Attorney General.
Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI
Attention: Assistant Director
Courtney Evans

FROM: SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY

DATE: 4/25

Attachment is a copy of an article which appeared in the "Charlotte Observer" on April 24, 1963, telling of an address Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY will give in Asheville, N.C., on May 17, 1963.

Please advise me if I will be expected to be available or to render any special services to the Attorney General or any Bureau officials who might accompany him.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Charlotte

JLX: jac
(3)
Bobby Will Participate In Seminar

ASHEVILLE — An address by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy will highlight a one-day Cold War seminar here on May 17, it was announced Tuesday.

The event is being sponsored by the Asheville and North Carolina Junior Chambers of Commerce in association with the N.C. Educational Council on National Purpose. It will be held in Asheville City Auditorium, beginning at 10 a.m. and continuing until 3 p.m.

Tickets at $5 each, including lunch, are now on sale at the Asheville Junior Chamber of Commerce office in the City Building.

Three other distinguished national figures will also participate in the seminar. They include Rear Admiral William C. Voigt, judge advocate general of the U.S. Navy; Frank R. Barnett, managing director of the National Strategy Information Center in New York City; and Charles T. Vator Jr., U.S. Information Agency lecturer.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (62-1098)

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

Enclosed to Bureau are 2 copies each of clippings from latest edition of 4/25/63 Alabama Journal, daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Ala., pertaining to captioned matter. The editor of the Alabama Journal is C. M. STANLEY. Clippings are captioned as follows:

"RFK, WALLACE HOLD POSITIONS"
"POLICE ARREST 17 PICKETERS"
"SOME FRIENDLY, OTHERS IGNORE BOB KENNEDY"
"ATTY. GEN. KENNEDY GESTURES FROM HEAD TO TOE DURING PRESS CONFERENCE" - Series of Photos only.
"KENNEDY SAYS NEGROES MIGHT ENTER UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA IN JUNE"
"OUR VISITORS COME AND GO"
"HIGHLIGHTS OF KENNEDY VISIT" - Series of Photos, including photo of Admiral JOHN G. CROMMELIN and ROBERT M. SHELTON.
"BARNETT SAID NOT ENTITLED TO JURY TRIAL"
(Statement of Assistant AG BURKE MARSHALL)
"PICKET LINE LEADS TO JAIL FOR 17 DEMONSTRATORS" - Series of Photos, including JOHN G. CROMMELIN.

Letterhead memo in preparation covering all significant data in captioned matter.
RFK, Wallace Hold Position

Neither Changed On Segregation; Talk 'Pleasant'

By REX THOMAS
Of Associated Press

Att'y Gen. Robert F. Kennedy assured Gov. George Wallace today that he had not tried to effect integration in Alabama up to the state but warned that court rulings will be enforced.

Following an hour and 20 minute conference with Kennedy, Wallace declared that his position was the same as before and referred repeatedly to his campaign promise to stand in the schoolhouse door to prevent desegregation.

NEITHER CHANGED

Both Kennedy and Wallace described the meeting as pleasant and both agreed that neither had changed their views.

The President's brother was heavily guarded as he walked through the state house by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Also sitting in on the conference were Executive Director Ed E. Tolof of the Alabama League of Municipalities who arranged the meeting and was invited by Kennedy to attend; State Finance Director Seymore Trammell, and Burke Marshall, chief of the Justice Department's civil rights division.

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

Wallace assured him, the attorney general said, that the state could have made such photographs available on request. Kennedy said the idea was to ask for such photographs of any other universities in Alabama.

EFFORTS ASSURED

The attorney general said he understood Wallace was still opposed to violence in racial matters, and said the governor assured him all efforts would be made to maintain law and order.

In return, Kennedy said he told the governor that no outside force of any kind, not even the federal government, should interfere with integration. He said nevertheless it was the duty of the Justice Department to see that federal court orders are put into effect.

Turning to politics, the attorney general, who was President Kennedy's campaign manager in 1960, said Wallace apparently is still opposed to his brother's re-election in 1964.

DISCUSSED CASES

He said they also discussed federal discrimination cases against voter registrars, and in passing, current racial demonstrations in Birmingham.

The demonstrations began a short time before Kennedy arrived for the conference.
Police Arrest
17 Picketers

All Released;
Crommelin Says Maker Of Bonds

By DAVE CHESSNUTT
And GILLIS MORGAN
Journal Staff Writers

Seventeen segregationist demon-
strators were arrested at the State Capitol by city police today af-
er striking to break up their picket line protecting the con-
ference between Gov. George O.
Wallace and Atty. Gen. Robert
Kennedy.

The arrests were made mo-
times before Kennedy arrived at the Capitol.

Asst. Police Chief D. H. Lackey,
director of local offices at the
scene, said the men were charged with parading without a per-
mit.

MOST PEACEFUL

All but two of the picketers went peacefully with the police. The
last two scuffled with police and
and one of them went into the police
paddy wagon upside down as five
police officers forced him into the
vehicle.

All 17 men arrested today for
parading without a license have
been released after making bond, ac-
cting Police Chief Marvin Stan-
ley said.

It was learned that Adm. John
G. Crommelin made bond for
all 17.

Two Leave

Asst. Police Chief Lackey told
the Journal that the arrest had
been 15 demonstrators at the
Capitol. "But after the first warn-
ing," he said, "two of them left.

"One of them came back later," he said, "and thanked me for
letting him know that we were
breaking the law."

The demonstrators, led by Adm. John G. Crommelin of Elmore County, set
up the picket line at about 8:30
this morning and were marching
back and forth in front of the
Capitol.

Chief Lackey, with a loud-
speaker in his hand, ordered the de-
monstrators to disperse because
they were parading without a per-
mit. Two of them left, but the
15 others refused.

VIOLENT

Lackey then told them: "You
are being arrested for violation
of city ordinance."

While the police were waiting
for the paddy wagon, Crommelin
stood in front of the demonstra-
tors and read from the First
Amendment of the Bill of Rights.

He was reading out loud the
part of the "...right of the people
to assemble peaceably" when
Lackey told him to stop or he
would be arrested.

The admiral stopped, and he
was not arrested.

The signs carried by the pick-
etes included such slogans as "Mis-
sissippi Murderer; Kennedy;
Kashmir and Kashmiris; and
Wash.-D.C., A Disgrace to the
White People. And the sign erro-
nuously read "RFK instead of
RFK when referring to the At-
torney General."

Highway patrolmen, armed ca-
pital guards and plain clothes state
investigators were stationed both
inside and outside the capital
awaiting the attorney general.

Lackey explained that the de-
monstrators were arrested un-
der a city code which prohibits
a parade without a permit from
the city commission.

Ironically, this is a similar
charge when Negro demonstrators have been ar-
rested recently during a deseg-
regation campaign in Birming-
ham.

Some of the demonstrators car-
ded signs identifying themselves
with the national States Rights
Party.

One of the signs read: "Ala-
abama will resist with Vigil." 

One of the two demonstrators
who had to be forced into the
paddy wagon by police was iden-
tified as James Warner, 25, of
1908 Beasemier Rd., Birmingham.

The other 15 were identified by
City Police this morning after
they had completed booking the
men on charges of parading with-
out a permit.

7 LOCAL MEN

Seven from Montgomery were
identified as R. L. Moncrief, 21,
and John W. Moncrief, 21, both
of 8301 Alabama St.; Floyd Cul-
pepper, 20, 101 B Nible Ave.;
Howard Hudson, 20, of 490-E
Canal St.; Odell D. Carver, 32,
of 27 Iuka St.; H. N. Bailey,
36, Lower Wetumpka Rd.; and
William Blasingame, 25, of Rt. 2,
Box 77-B.

The other nine were identified
as H. L. Howard, 41, of Elmore
County; Jerry Dutton, 21, and
James O. Murray, 19, both
of 1908 Bessemer Rd., Birmingham;
B. C. England, 21, Rt. 1, Pratt-
ville; Paul M. H sluggish, 30,
of Rt. 3, Prattville; Oscar W. Bar-
zell, 28, of Rt. 3, Prattville; Paul
E. Mims, 22, of 202 Lower Kings-
ton Rd., Prattville; and C. W. Wieg-
er, 17, P.O. Box 291, Prattville.
By DAVE CHESSUTT
Journal Staff Writer

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy left Montgomery today at 11:30 a.m. for Columbia, S.C., after conferring with Gov. George C. Wallace for an hour and 20 minutes in the governor's office.

The attorney general was greeted today with both friendliness and cool disdain by the milling crowd of some 300 persons who had gathered this morning at the State Capitol.

Kennedy arrived for his conference at 11:30 a.m., less than 20 minutes after white segregationists demonstrated and were arrested by local police for parading without a permit.

Both Kennedy and Wallace said after their meeting that they had not been aware that the picketing had taken place or that the pickets had been arrested.

In contrast to the picket signs such as "Koon Kissin' Kennedy," the attorney general was greeted warmly by many of the onlookers who sheltered him from the sun.

SOME DON'T SHAKE

Only five or six people refused to shake Kennedy's hand when he held it out to them. In several cases, he went out of his way to shake hands with people crowding the Capitol stairs and children gathered in the corridors.

An unusual protest to Kennedy's meeting with the governor came in the form of flowers.

A wreath bearing a small Confederate flag was placed over the turned star which marks the spot on the Capitol steps where Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as the first president of the Confederacy.

Mrs. J. F. Cudger of Hope Hull explained that she placed the wreath over the star to keep it from being stepped on by "an enemy foot."

When Kennedy was approaching the entrance of the Capitol, a shout from the crowd warned, "Don't step on those flowers." In his exit, Kennedy tactfully avoided going between the columns where the star is located.

MORE SMILE

Kennedy wore a smile throughout the entire morning and warmly greeted all he met. However, after the conference with Wallace, the boyish-faced attorney general did seem a bit ruffled.

His appearance was explained when he told members of the press that the meeting resulted only in the governor explaining his position on segregation with no compromise on the racial issue in sight.

Kennedy began his day this morning by having breakfast with two federal judges, Richard T. Rives of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals and Frank M. Johnson of the District Court here.

After the breakfast at Maxwell Air Force Base where Kennedy had spent the night, he kept his 9 a.m. appointment with the governor.

Following the conference, Kennedy answered newsmen's questions on the topics he and Wallace discussed. They included: Integration at the University of Alabama; the court's new role in prison affairs; Montgomery and its beauty: Negro registration cases; the national Democratic party.

Summing up the conference, the attorney general said, "His (Gov. Wallace's) position has not changed. My position has not changed."

Leading a cordon of highway patrolmen, Kennedy moved out of the governor's office into the throng of people gathered in the corridors.

One of his staff members fell behind the patrolmen who were clearing the way. On catching up with him, he found he could not get back inside with his boss so he hung onto one of the patrolmen's belts.

Once inside and in the car which was to carry him to Maxwell where he was scheduled to take off at 11 a.m., Kennedy changed his plans and stopped at the Advertiser-Journal building for a chat with Grover Hall Jr., editor of the Montgomery Advertiser.

He had visited the newspaper Wednesday night, but Hall was not present at that time. Kennedy was in the air at 11:37 a.m. today, ending his visit in Alabama.
ATTORNEY GENERAL ARRIVES AT CAPITOL
Ed Reid, Left, Looks At Wreath On Davis Star
Kennedy Says Negroes Might Enter University Of Alabama In June

U.S. Air Force Gen. Robert E. Kennedy said in a press conference here Wednesday night that Negroes may enter the University of Alabama in less than two months.

Asked if the Justice Department had any sort of timetable on desegregating schools in Alabama, Kennedy replied that court action was brought by individuals. But it was his understanding that "one or two Negroes may enter the University in June."

However, he added, "this may have to be finalized." Administrative officers at the University are already under federal court order to admit qualified Negroes. And if Gov. George Wallace wants to carry out his campaign pledge to "stand in the schoolhouse door" if needed to block integration, the attorney general said that is the governor's business, but that the laws still should be obeyed.

"It's not up to me," he said, "to tell Gov. Wallace what he should do. I hope Gov. Wallace will not go to jail. He's got a career at the governor's seat. I hope those laws could be worked out.

"But the attorney general emphasized that he believes Alabama can settle its desegregation problems without violence. "These matters can be handled peacefully by the University and political leaders," he said. "There was no need for marshals, let alone troops, at Clemson."

Upholding the law, Kennedy said that the questions of segregation or integration, he declared, and added "this was recognized in South Carolina and political officials, by business leaders, and by local citizens." Kennedy expressed hope that racial problems in the future "can be solved in the courts and not in the streets."

On another matter involving the University of Alabama, the attorney general conceded it was a "bad idea" to send Voodoo jet flights to take pictures of the campus at Tuscaloosa. With the presidential election coming up next year, Kennedy was asked if his brother could "politically afford" another racial incident similar to the violence at the University of Mississippi.

He replied: "If it meant losing 50 states, we would maintain the law of the United States and follow the orders of the court."

On other matters, Kennedy said:

A report by a Mississippi legislative committee on alleged brutality of police officers during integration riots at Oxford was "inadequate and incomplete report."

Though "complete plans are not finalized," President Kennedy may visit Alabama next month on his tour of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He did not advise Martin Luther King to participate in the racial demonstrations in Birmingham. He said all court orders—whether state or federal—should be followed. He referred to King's arrest for leading a protest march despite a court order.

Kennedy flew into Maxwell AFB about 8:10 p.m. Wednesday. Among the members of his party was Burke Marshall, head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

Soon after landing, he was rushed to Station WSFA-TV where he was interviewed on racial problems.

On hand at the station were four...
OUR VISITORS COME AND GO

MONTGOMERY'S fame and popularity as a tourist city grows and grows. Everybody gets here sooner or later. All are welcome, the more the merrier, and we offer different forms of entertainment for every visitor.

Since the days of the bus strike and the freedom riders, we have had all sorts of guests.

We have had all the king's horses and all the king's men.

We have people who use one bypass and people who use another.

We have received an Attorney General of the United States who has shown himself to be the worst enemy the South has had since Thad Stevens.

Now it appears that we are next to have a Democratic President that has done all he could devise to impose on our state and who could not in the last election receive a majority of Democratic Alabama's votes for president.

But they are all welcome. All are politely received. Even if their trips are purely political and hopeful of keeping Alabama in the presidential Democratic column next year, they are still welcome. Perhaps on their visits they are learning some things about Alabama that will be helpful both to them and to us in the future.
Highlights Of Kennedy Visit

ATTORNEY GENERAL GREETS NEGROES IN FRONT OF CAPITOL
Also On Scene (At Left) Bobby Shelton Of Ku Klux Klan
SEGREGATIONIST PICKET CARRIED BODILY FROM SCENE
One of 17 Arrested for Demonstrating At Capitol Today
POLICEMAN MOVES IN TO BEGIN ARRESTING PICKETS WHO PROTESTED KENNEDY VISIT TO CAPITOL

Adm. John G. Crommelin (Left Foreground, Glasses) Was In Midst Of Demonstrators, But Not Arrested
Barnett Said
Not Entitled
To Jury Trial

Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall said here last night the Justice Department contends that Mississippi Gov. Ross R. Barnett does not have a constitutional right to a jury trial for criminal contempt of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Marshall, who heads the department's civil rights division, said this is the position the government will take in arguments on the Barnett case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Marshall said the government's position is that a jury trial in the Barnett case is discretionary with the court, not mandatory. If it should be held mandatory, he went on, there would be a question of whether it would be held before the district trial court or before the Court of Appeals.

Marshall conceded that it is likely that Barnett will be out of office before the question of the jury trial is settled and the actual trial gets underway.

The issue of the jury trial went to the U.S. Supreme Court when the Court of Appeals split evenly on the question. Four of the judges held Barnett has a constitutional right to a jury trial while the other four held that he is not.

The criminal contempt proceeding against Barnett arose out of his refusal to admit a Negro student, James H. Meredith, to the University of Mississippi as ordered by the appellate court.

PICKET LINE LEADS TO JAIL
FOR 17 DEMONSTRATORS

SIGN-BEARING PICKETERS WERE AT CAPITOL ONLY BRIEFLY—BEFORE
POLICE MOVED IN WITH PADDY WAGON TO TAKE THEM AWAY FROM SCENE

Left, Pickets-March
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-New)

SUBJECT: POST CARD ADDRESSED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY MISCELLANEOUS

By letter dated 4/30/63 and received at Philadelphia 5/1/63, Mr. Joseph P. Jordan, Special Agent in Charge, Treasury Department, United States Secret Service, Philadelphia, Pa., forwarded the enclosed post card which had been received by him from Mr. A.J. Harkins, Postal Inspector at Philadelphia.

This card, addressed to Attorney General Bobby "Boob" Kennedy, Washington, D. C., has pasted on the back a newspaper article reporting on the Attorney General's trip to South Carolina and handprinted words "Everybody hopes this Irish Bastard will meet his doom."

Since there appears to be no violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction, this card is being forwarded to the Bureau in the event similar cards have been received or are received by the Attorney General in the future.

2 - Bureau (Encl. - 1)
1 - Philadelphia (52-New)

JIA/koc
(3)
ATTORNEY GENERAL
Bobby "Bomb" Kennedy
WASHINGTON D.C.
FBI

Date: April 30, 1963

Transmit the following in Plaintext

Via Air Mail

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (62-1098)

RE: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA APRIL 24 and 25, 1963

Rebut to Birmingham and Mobile 4/24/63, 6:41 PM.

Enclosed are 8 copies of Letterhead Memo pertaining to captioned matter, entitled VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY, ALA., 4/24 and 25/63.

Copies of Letterhead Memorandum are submitted to each office.

Information copy furnished to Atlanta because of the information pertaining to JERRY BUNTON, who, although he currently gives a Birmingham address is believed to be from Atlanta, Ga.

Informants (all information received from informants were received by Sal) are:

Identity of informant

File where originally located

NO T-1 is

NO T-2 is

NO T-3 is

NO T-4 is

(NO T-5 is

Protect by request)

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)(RM)(AM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1)(RM)
3 - Birmingham (Enc. 3)(1 - 62-Visit of AG)(RM)
(1 - 105-722)
(1 - 105-477)

A - Mobile (1 - 62-1098)(1 - 105-339)
Westmore (1 - 137-194)(1 - 157-558)

12 MAY 1963

BDC 1-17

ENCLOSURES

610

371

7
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY
TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
APRIL 24 and 25, 1963

The April 21, 1963, edition of the Advertiser
Journal, a Sunday newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama,
carried a Page 1 banner headlined article announcing that
Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY was scheduled to visit
Montgomery, Alabama, on April 24 and April 25, 1963, and that
he would confer with Governor GEORGE WALLACE of the State of
Alabama at 9:00 AM on April 25, 1963.

On April 21 or April 22, 1963, EDWARD R. FIELDS,
Information Director, National States Rights Party (NSRP),
communicated with local officials of the NSRP at Montgomery,
Alabama, for the purpose of organizing a picket line to
protest the policies of the Attorney General of the United
States. FIELDS desired that the picket line be organized
to demonstrate on the morning of April 25, 1963, when the
Attorney General would visit Governor GEORGE WALLACE at the
State Capitol. On the night of April 22, 1963, a Montgomery,
Alabama Chapter of the NSRP held a meeting. This matter was
discussed and it was decided that the Montgomery Chapter of
the NSRP would not take part in any picket demonstration
against the Attorney General, because it was considered that
the Attorney General was in this instance a guest of Governor
GEORGE WALLACE. It was considered that such a demonstration
might be embarrassing to the Governor.

A characterization of the NSRP is contained in the
Appendix of this memorandum.

On the night of April 23, 1963, the organization
which has been called "Volunteers for Alabama and Wallace"
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

and which also has been designated "Alabama Militia Volunteers", held a meeting at Klan Hall, Prattville, Alabama. The informant recalled that the first meeting of this organization (VFAW), which occurred on January 21, 1963, at the headquarters of the NSRP, Montgomery, was called for the purpose of organizing a picket demonstration against Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY when Mr. KENNEDY was scheduled to visit Mobile, Alabama, later in January 1963. The informants indicated also that the VAW is composed principally of members of the NSRP and of United Klans of America Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA).

A characterization of UKA is contained in the Appendix of this memorandum.

At the meeting of VAW on April 23, 1963, it was decided that this organization would conduct a demonstration against the Attorney General at the Capitol Building at 9:00 AM, April 25, 1963. The exact nature of the demonstration was not revealed and it was indicated that individual assignments might be made the following morning when the demonstrators would assemble at the Capitol at 8:00 AM.

Retired United States Navy Admiral JOHN C. CROMWELL, identified by the informants as a prominently and publicly known racist and anti-Semite, was the principal spokesman at this meeting of VAW. He stated the demonstration would consist of just greeting the Attorney General and letting him know that the VAW does not approve of his policies. CROMWELL indicated that they hoped to have a large enough number of demonstrators that the Attorney General would feel compelled to enter the Capitol Building by the back door. Admiral CROMWELL indicated that this would constitute a victory for the VAW. CROMWELL said that there was no plan to approach the Attorney General physically and no intention of harming him. He indicated that there may be some leaflets passed out and that demonstrators might attempt to hand leaflets to either the Attorney General or some member of his party.

Informant stated that approximately 40 persons attended this meeting and that at least half of them indicated that they would be present at the demonstration. Admiral CROMWELL indicated he would be present and would lead the demonstration. GEORGE W. SEXTON and JAMES D. YORK indicated they would be there. (YORK and SEXTON have been identified by Assistant Chief of Police EDWARD P. BROWN, NA, Montgomery, Alabama Police
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Department, as participants in racial bombings at Montgomery, Alabama, in January 1967. Both have also been identified by informants of this information as members of UKA.

Also present at this VAW meeting and indicating they would take part in the demonstration were Colonel WILLIAM FULTER, SALE and his associate RICHARD BUTLER, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that SALE and BUTLER were present at a rally of UKA held on the property of Admiral CROMWELLY in Elmore County, Alabama, on April 20, 1964, and that Colonel SALE addressed that rally. (Informants advised that Admiral CROMWELLY stated that SALE and BUTLER were usually "heavily armed"). The informants stated it was also scheduled that a smaller demonstration would be conducted by the VAW at WSPA-TV, a local television station at Montgomery, Alabama, at 5:30 PM on April 24, 1964. It being that Attorney General KENNEDY was scheduled to make a 15 minute television appearance on that station at that time. Informants also observed that two members of the "advisory" staff was at this meeting but it was not indicated that they were to be in connection with the demonstration against the Attorney General. On the contrary it was indicated that they were for public use against any persons "like FBI Agents" who might be "springing around the meeting place" of VAW.

Informant stated that Admiral CROMWELLY also indicated that ROBERT W. SCHOTT, Imperial Wizard of UKA, was planning to come to Montgomery for the demonstration and would bring five young men with him to join in the demonstration. (April 23, 1964, both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past.)

LEOY D. DUCKER, a principal leader of both VAW in Montgomery, Alabama, and other personnel of "As usual..."
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Numerous telephone calls during April 24, 1963, for the purpose of inviting more persons to participate in the demonstration against the Attorney General at the State Capitol building in Montgomery on April 25, 1963. DUCKER indicated that Prof. S. M. SHELTON, Imperial Wizard of I.O.O.F., was already in Montgomery. He indicated the hope that a large number of persons would be involved in the demonstration, and had received favorable responses from many of the telephone calls that had been made. It was indicated that personnel of I.O.O.F. from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and possibly Birmingham, Alabama, would be in Montgomery for the demonstration. DUCKER indicated that he hopes for at least 200 persons to be involved in the demonstration.

Assistant Chief of Police EDWARD F. BROWN, NA, Montgomery Police Department, advised on April 24, 1963, that Officer COOK, self-identified as a member of the American Nazi Party, was in Montgomery to picket the Attorney General next day, the exact place and exact time not specified. Officer COOK was awaiting instructions from the Commander of the American Nazi Party, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL. Chief BROWN stated that he was confident that the police would prevent COOK from picketing the Attorney General or in any way embarrassing or harassing the Attorney General.

Alabama Department of Public Safety Investigator, contacted during the time of the 15 minute television appearance of the Attorney General at WSFA-TV, stated that he observed several persons in the area, but did not know and was unable to identify the individuals who were carrying the picket signs. He observed that there was no disorder whatsoever and that officers of the Montgomery Police Department and officers of the Alabama Highway Patrol, including officials of the Alabama State Department of Public Safety, were on hand to insure that no disorder occurred.

During the afternoon of April 24, 1963, at 5:00 p.m., Attorney GENERAL OF MONTGOMERY, Ill. (former Assistant District Attorney at Montgomery) met with officials of the Montgomery Police Department, particularly Assistant Chief of Police E. DEP. R. HARRIS, NA. The purpose of the conference was to address...
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

up to techniques to be used in preventing any violent or disorderly conduct during the visit of the Attorney General to Montgomery. It was indicated that police officials had been advised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that certain segregation organizations were planning to picket the Attorney General, both at a television station on the afternoon of April 24, 1963, and at the Capitol Building on the morning of April 25, 1963. It was decided that a small number of peaceful pickets would be permitted to conduct an orderly picketing demonstration, but that no large or disorderly demonstration would be permitted. Mr. DeMENIT instructed Chief LACKEY that the City Commission which prohibited parades without a permit could be used legally and properly to arrest a large number of pickets. Chief LACKEY was instructed to make such arrests if necessary, who has furnished reliable information in the past, April 25, 1963.)

Throughout the evening of April 24, 1963, JAMES D. YORK and other personnel of VAW were attempting to contact by telephone and otherwise persons who had promised to participate in the picketing and demonstration against the Attorney General on the morning of April 25, 1963. It was indicated that the purpose of those calls on the evening of April 24, 1963, was to tell those persons not to come, it being that the picketing and demonstration by the VAW had been called off. It was further indicated by JAMES D. YORK, Southern Commander of the VAW, that the picketing and demonstration was called off pursuant to instructions received from Governor WALLACE which indicated that such a demonstration would be personally embarrassing to him in his role as Attorney General. DeMENIT was an official guest of the State of Alabama. It was indicated that retired United States Navy Admiral JAMES D. CROUSE, who had been unwilling to issue by the instructions that reportedly received from Governor WALLACE to discontinue the demonstration in spite of those instructions, it was also indicated that in view of these instructions the number of pickets would be very small, who has furnished reliable information in the past, April 24, 1963.

At approximately 8:30 AM on April 25, 1963, a group of pickets assembled in front of the Capitol Building at Montgomery. Leading this group was retired United States Navy Admiral JOHN C. CROUSE, who had been unwilling to issue instructions in spite of those instructions.
Chief of Police LACKEY, with a loud speaker in his hand, ordered the demonstrators to disperse and left the scene. He then demanded a city ordinance to redirect the crowd. "No permit," one of them left out, "no order, no issuing." Chief LACKEY then told them, "You are not in our town, you are not expected to violate a city ordinance." He left the scene of the demonstrations, admiring the reaction of the United States pertaining to the right of people to assembly peacefully. Chief LACKEY told them it was not expected. The4 chief stated that was not true. 

The day's events unfolded quickly. (Staten Island Advance, April 7, 1964, p. 1, ed. by D.R. CROPPER and T. ROSE, 1964.)

Observing photographs or page 12 of the April 8, 1964, issue of the Alabama, an editor observed that a photograph of a crowd of people had been depicted with a black letter on it. "No words," the chief stated. The "no words" by the chief was against the "no words" by the police. They were protesting the NAACP protest in Birmingham and LACKEY Butkiewicz and others in Birmingham, Alabama, were in Alabama, on April 7, 1964.

NAS AAA is an Associate Editor of the
New York Times. The publication of the New York Times, which has been the scale of the NAACP, had been known to participate in the picketing for at least two months in the beginning of
April 7, 1964.

The NAACP protest was expanded to include picketing at the county courthouse, children's welfare center and the city hall. The police were not interrupted by anyone. picketing was not permitted. The area was cleared of all visible protesters, and the crowd dispersed. The chief was in charge of the scene, and a loud speaker announced that the scene was under control.
UNITED ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT C. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Records of the Motor Vehicle Division, Montgomery,
attest that the Alabama License Plate is
number 1-NOV-74, 20TH STREET, B. SHELTON, 1700 5, 14TH STREET,
Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

According to statements made later by RALPH PORTER,
Assistant of the Library of the Capitol, the room which adjoins the inner office of
Governor GEORGE WALLACE, immediately prior to the arrival of
Attorney General KENNEDY, the Governor
approached him, said he knew the Attorney represented,
and told PORTER that he had not to worry, that everything would be all right.
(See the, April 26, 1965.)

A Page 1 article in the Montgomery Advertiser,
April 26, 1965, mentions that the 17 demonstrators who were
arrested immediately prior to the arrival of the Attorney
General at the State Capitol Building were arrested under a
law ordinance adopted three years ago "to cope with Negro
or integration marches." This article also mentioned that
there were forebodings of possible trouble before and during
the visit of the Attorney General to the offices of Governor
WALLACE, and that Montgomery City Police and Alabama Highway
Patrol officers were on duty in large numbers, keeping a
tight control on the situation to prevent any disorder.

A small article on Page 1 of the April 26, 1965,
issue of the Montgomery Advertiser relates that for the first
time on April 25, 1965, a Confederate flag was flown over the
Capitol at Montgomery just below the Alabama State flag. The
article states that Frank Secretary P. J. MILLER told the
Confederate flag had been ordered several months ago to be
installed on the dome and was not delivered until that day,
even though it would have been up there before April 25, 1965.
GOPES indicated that it was just a coincidence that it was
lowered for the first time on the day of the Attorney General's visit.

This document contains general information and the
content is intended for your agency; it and its contents are not to
be distributed outside your agency.
APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klans, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

Second source advised that at a meeting at Prattville, Alabama on October 22, 1961, the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.
APPENDIX

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was formed at a meeting held in Knoxville, Tennessee on November 20, 1957. An article in the November 20, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont", a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported that a "Ku Klux Klan spokesman of Greenville reported the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party". According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many Klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported to be opposed to all "races, religions, and individuals".

The July 1955 issue of "The Thunderbolt", self-described as the "official and officialist organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Rightsers" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party" with national offices at Post Office Box 251, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November 1959, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of the Ku Klux Klan and various anti-Semites.

Issue No., dated June 1960, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 703, Birmingham, Alabama.

On June 17, 1960, a source advised that RICHARD R. FIELDS, the Informal Director of the NSRP, is the individual who "runs the NSRP".

The Klan's August newsletter, National League Bulletin contained an article by REED W. W. entitled "Angry Young Men of Hate". In the article, the author stated "FIELDS, a 28-year-old anti-Semitism chiropractor, is a key figure in the National States Rights Party and co-ordinator of a national movement is in association with leaders of other white supremacy groups. FIELDS is constantly on the stump, promoting his message among various anti-Semitic lobbies. In July, 1960, FIELDS attended the National Anti-Jewish Party, assembled in New York City while attending chiropractic conventions."
early in 1954, according to newspaper reports, he pasted anti-
Jewish stickers on store windows during Brotherhood Week."

A source advised on May 15, that Dr. EDWARD R.
FIELDS participated in the disturbance at the Trailways Bus
Station, Birmingham, on May 14, 1961, involving the "Freedom
Riders" and, in fact, caused the fighting there.

The Ku Klux Klan has been designated by the
Attorney General of the United States pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (62-1098)(C)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA, APRIL 24-25, 1963

RE: Caution to the Bureau, 4/30/63.

Enclosed are copies of letterhead memorandum pertaining to captioned matter, captioned "Visit of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to Montgomery, Alabama, April 24-25, 1963."

Copies are being furnished under separate cover to local offices of CI, ONI and G-2.

The sources used in the letterhead memorandum to corroborate JOSEPH C. CRIMELIN and JESSE B. SNOOK are

The source used in the characterization of HOWARD HUDSON is

There are also enclosed herewith for the Bureau for the completion of Bureau file in this case, the following newspaper clipping, two copies:

Article captioned "16 Tickets Also Fails For APX Demonstrations", Montgomery Advertiser, May 2, 1963, Page 1.

CC: [Redacted]

Approved: [Redacted] Sent [Redacted]
Characterizations of National States Rights Party
and of United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the
Ku Klux Klan, are Bureau approved.
LAWYER HITS ORDINANCE

16 Pickets Meted Fines For RFK Demonstrations

By DICK HINES

An Atlanta attorney who is also a leader in the Ku Klux Klan yesterday claimed that a city ordinance forbidding parades and public demonstrations is unconstitutional and that the rights of 17 men arrested at the State Capitol last week were violated.

Ironically, the arguments of J. B. Stoner have been expounded in earlier cases in behalf of Negro demonstrators in Montgomery and Birmingham.

Of the 17 men arraigned before Judge D. Eugene Bell in Recorder's Court, 16 were convicted of violating the anti-parade ordinance. The case against Howard Hudson, 40, of 400-B Lanier St., was not pressed at the request of the city prosecutor, Dave Baldwin, who said there was no evidence he took part in the sign-carrying parade held in front of the capitol in protest to a visit by U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

PRINCIPAL WITNESS

Three of the defendants were fined $50 and costs and 13 were fined $25 and costs. Ten of the 16 failed notice of appeal and six paid their fines.

Asst. Police Chief D. H. Lackey, who placed the defendants under arrest, was the principal witness of the city. At about 8:30 a.m. on April 20, he said, the group of demonstrators began moving up and down the sidewalk at Dexter avenue and Bankhead street.

"At this time they were blocking the entrance, or interfering with the entrance, to the signs of the Capitol," the officer stated. He said he asked them if they had a permit to parade and that they stated they did not. Then he asked them to quit parading and to leave the immediate area.

Lackey said they stopped marching but only three of them left. He said he placed the remaining 17 under arrest.

The signs, many of them with an anti-Semitic theme, were shown in court.

Under cross-examination by Stoner, who was once identified as Imperial Wizard of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia, Lackey admitted that...
there was no riot or disturbance at the time of the arrests.

"Did you have orders before you went there to arrest anyone you saw with a sign?" Stoner asked.

"No. The decision was mine alone — made at the scene," Lackey answered.

Stoner argued that the men were picketing and that this is unconstitutional. The anti-parade ordinance, he claimed, is "unconstitutional on its face and in its application." Citing a U.S. Supreme Court case on freedom of speech, styled Lovell vs. Griffin, the attorney said:

"A person does not have to have a permit to exercise his constitutional rights under the 1st and 14th amendments."

He charged that the men were arrested because of the messages on the signs — not because they were allegedly blocking traffic.

"This is a case of political persecution by the Police Department," Stoner said.

Crosland refuted this argument, saying the cases were "purely a charge of parading without a permit — there was no question of violence, no racial issue."

Judge Lee overruled a motion by Stoner to dismiss the cases on constitutional grounds. He said that his court has "got up to the maximum" in levying fines against persons involved in racial clashes or the threat of racial clashes.

"Here there was no such threat," Judge Lee said. "But if it had been allowed to go on, there could have developed a breach of the peace."

Fines of $25 and costs were levied against Jerry Batten, 21, James Warner, 24, and James O. Murray, 19, all of Birmingham. They were identified by Lackey as the three men who refused to submit peacefully to arrest and who had to be bodily picked up and placed in the paddy wagon.
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, APRIL 24-
25, 1963

Information has been furnished previously pertaining
to the visit of the Attorney General to Montgomery, Alabama on
April 24 and 25, 1963, and specifically information was fur-
ished previously that seventeen persons were arrested on the
morning of April 25, 1963 at the State Capitol building a few
minutes before the arrival of the Attorney General at 8:55 a.m.
for his scheduled conference with Governor George C. Wallace
of the State of Alabama. It was related that the seventeen
men were arrested for violation of a Montgomery City Ordinance
forbidding persons to parade without a permit.

On May 1, 1963, Jerry Quillian Dutton, appeared at the
Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Mont-
gomery, Alabama, and identified himself as one of the persons
arrested for parading without a permit on the occasion described
above. Dutton, accompanied by his attorney, J. B. Stoner, and
retired U. S. Navy Admiral John C. Crommelin, alleged that his
Civil Rights had been violated as a result of his arrest and
conviction for parading without a permit. Dutton stated that
he had come to Montgomery from Birmingham, Alabama with James
Morrison and James Murray for the purpose of representing the
General Headquarters of the National States Rights Party in
an event to be conducted on April 25, 1963 at the State
Capitol in support of Governor George Wallace's stand on
"Separation". Dutton stated that he sat down and with Warner
Murray, locked arms to resist being arrested. He said that
his resistance was deliberate, because they felt that their
Civil Rights were being violated through that arrest.
He said further that he felt that his freedom to assemble
and to protest a thing that he considered a wrong was being
violated by his being arrested by the officers. A character-
ization of the National States Rights Party is included in the
Appendix of this memorandum.

Dutton stated further that he was tried in the Re-
corder's Court at Montgomery, Alabama, on May 1, 1963, was
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

found guilty as charged, and was fined $50.00. He stated that
he intended to appeal his conviction, and that he had posted
an appeal bond.

Sources 1, 2, 3 and 4 have advised that retired
U. S. Naval Admiral John T. Crommelin resides at Montgomery,
Alabama and Wetumpka, Alabama, and is a frequent candidate
for public office, being widely and publicly known in the
area of Montgomery, Alabama for a consistent and intense
hatred of Jews. In his public speeches, he consistently
has claimed that Communism is Jewish, and that there exists
a conspiracy between Communists and Jews to control the world
and enslave non-Jewish persons.

It is noted that Source 4 has described Jesse B.
Stoner as the attorney for the National States Rights Party,
and is an attorney in the State of Georgia. In an address
August 13, 1962, Stoner expressed a very bitter hatred for
Negroes and Jews.

The May 2, 1963 issue of The Montgomery Advertiser,
newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, carries
an article on page 1 captioned "Sixteen Pickets Noted Pines
For RKF Demonstrations". This article, authored by Dick Hines,
relates that one of the seventeen persons, Howard Hudson, 490-B
Fair Court, Montgomery, was nolle prossed at the request of
the City Prosecutor Dave Grosland, who said that there was no
evidence that Hudson took part in the sign-carrying parade in
front of the Capitol in protest to the visit of the Attorney
General. The article states that three of the defendants,
J. C. Cullen, James Warner, and James N. Ray, all of Bir-
kinsville, were fined $50.00 and costs each, and that the re-
maining thirteen persons who were arrested were fined $25.00
and costs each. The article states that ten of the sixteen
defendants filed notice of appeal and six paid their fines.

Howard Hudson has been identified by a source who
has furnished reliable information in the past as being a
state officer of United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan. A characterization of the United Klan
of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is
contained in the appendix of this memorandum.
VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

The article in The Montgomery Advertiser by Dick Hines relates that the attorney representing all seventeen persons was J. B. Stoner of Atlanta, Georgia. In defending the defendants, Stoner argued that the men were picketing, and that picketing was their Constitutional Right. He claimed that the Anti-parade Ordinance "is unconstitutional on its face and in its application." He cited a U. S. Supreme Court case on freedom of speech styled Lovell vs. Griffin, which he claimed held that a person does not have to have a permit to exercise his Constitutional Rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Stoner also charged that "This is a case of political persecution by the police department." The article by Dick Hines commented "Ironically, the arguments of J. B. Stoner have been expounded in earlier cases in behalf of Negro demonstrators in Montgomery and Birmingham."

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.
APPENDIX

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(MONTGOMERY CHAPTER)
(NSRP)

A source advised in July 1961 that the Montgomery, Alabama Chapter of the NSRP was organized in June 1961 in the wake of racial violence which occurred in May 1961 at Montgomery, Alabama, following the arrival of "Freedom Riders" who were testing facilities of bus stations and terminals in the South. It is affiliated with the NSRP (national headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama), and it was organized with the stated aims and purposes of fighting racial integration, Jews and Communism, and "preserving constitutional government in America."

The same source advised in November 1962 that the Alabama State Chairman of the NSRP, who also acts as the principal leader of the Montgomery, Alabama Chapter, is JAMES CHESTER ROBINSON, also known as CHESTER ROBINSON, proprietor of Chester's Restaurant, 3500 Mobile Highway, Montgomery, which restaurant is the headquarters of the Montgomery Chapter of NSRP. ROBINSON, a member of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was also the NSRP candidate for United States Representative from Alabama in the general election in November 1962.

A second source advised in November 1962 that speakers at meetings of the Montgomery Chapter of NSRP, held each Monday night at Montgomery, have endorsed the resistance to school integration which occurred in Mississippi in 1962, and at least one speaker advocated forcible resistance to racial integration in schools in Alabama.
APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

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The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

Second source advised that at a meeting at Prattville, Alabama on October 22, 1961, the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

APPENDIX
Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A2563-A2564. Congressman Albert, (D) Oklahoma, extended his remarks to include an editorial from the Tarantula (Pennsylvania) Valley Times of March 29, 1963, entitled "A Dynamic Crusader." Mr. Albert pointed out that the editorial condemns the efforts of Attorney General Kennedy to combat organized crime. The editorial stated: "Never have the nation's states and kings of organized crime faced such a threat from law enforcement as confronts them today. They know they're dealing with a young man who will give them no quarter. They fully realize that he is resolved to put them out of business. More than that, they know he is capable of doing it."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 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.

C2 MAY 16 1963
Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI  
FROM: SAC, Atlanta  

DATE: 5/13/63

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ATLANTA, APRIL 26, 1963.

Attached is copy of letter from the Attorney General to the SAC dated 5/6/63, and also copy of reply to his letter dated 5/13/63.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)  
1 - Atlanta
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

May 6, 1963

Mr. James E. McMahon
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
275 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. McMahon:

Many thanks to you and your agents for all of your assistance during my recent visit to Atlanta. The kind courtesies you extended to me and my staff helped to make our stay in Atlanta a most enjoyable one.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Attorney General

My thanks to you, RFK
P. O. Box 1683
Atlanta 1, Georgia
May 13, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Your letter of May 6th is very much appreciated and I shall certainly relay your comments to the agents who assisted in the various activities to which you were committed during your brief stay in Atlanta.

It was our privilege to render whatever service we could to make your visit a pleasant one, and we will welcome any opportunity to do so in the future.

The employees here in the office were most grateful for your thoughtfulness in taking time from a crowded schedule to come by and meet them, and they have particularly asked that their appreciation be made known to you.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. McMAHON
Special Agent in Charge

77-2/17-377
ENCLOSURE
URGENT 5-17-63 4-11 PM BD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION - ASSISTANT DIRECTOR COURTNEY A. EVANS

FROM SAC, CHARLOTTE /66-285/ 1P

VISIT OF AG, ASHEVILLE, N. C., MAY SEVENTEEN

INSTANT.

FOUR YOUR INFORMATION AG KENNEDY DEPARTED
ASHEVILLE, NC, FOR AIRPORT THREE P. M. EST TODAY. AG
ESCORTED TO AND FROM AIRPORT BY ASHEVILLE JAYCEES.

AG’S VISIT CORDIAL AND WITHOUT INCIDENT.

SUBSEQUENT TO SPEECH DELIVERED TO JAYCEES, AG TOURED
FEDERAL POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE AND MET FEDERAL
OFFICERS, INCLUDING RESIDENT AGENTS OF FBI.
END

5-15 PM OKFEI WA MET

TU DISCO

REC-57

12 MAY 20 1963

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR
URGENT 5-29-63 10-44 AM JLV
TO DIRECTOR ATTENTION MR. BELMONT
FROM SAC NEW YORK 3P

CONFERENCE WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL, NEW YORK CITY, FIVE TWENTY-FOUR SIXTYTHREE, CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS.

RE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALLS FIVE TWENTY-EIGHT SIXTYTHREE, AND
NEW YORK TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, ATTENTION CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION, FIVE TWENTY-EIGHT SIXTYTHREE.

TELEVISION CHANNEL THIRTEEN, NEW YORK CITY, CARRIED PROGRAM TEN THIRTY PM TO ELEVEN PM, FIVE TWENTY-EIGHT SIXTYTHREE, ENTITLED "CONVERSATION WITH JAMES BALDWIN", WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS "DOCTOR KENNETH CLARK OF CCNY INTERVIEWS JAMES BALDWIN AFTER MEETING ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY."

PROGRAM WAS MONITORED BY SUPERVISOR THEODORE P. CROWLEY OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

THE THEME OF THE PROGRAM WAS THAT THE FUTURE OF THE NATION DEPENDS ON THE NATION'S TREATMENT OF THE NEGROES.

PERTINENT COMMENTS BY BALDWIN FOLLOW... 27-7-Z-399

53 JUN 5 1963
HE MADE ISSUE THAT URBAN RENEWAL IN SAN FRANCISCO WAS REALLY THE REMOVAL OF NEGROES.

HE TWICE CRITICALLY COMMENTED CONCERNING "FIVE COPS" STANDING ON THE NECK OF A NEGRO WOMAN "IN ALABAMA OR WHEREVER THAT HAPPENED" AND ON "MEN LEADING DOGS AGAINST OTHER MEN."

HE STATED THAT HE WAS AMAZED AND SHOCKED WHEN HE REALIZED THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHY BALDWIN DID NOT BELIEVE HE COULD PERSUADE A NEPHEW TO GO TO CUBA TO FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE CUBANS, WHEN HIS NEPHEW DOES NOT FEEL THAT HE HAS FREEDOM HIMSELF. HE ALSO COMMENTED CONCERNING THE FEELING OF NEGRO CHILDREN THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE A COUNTRY BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED AND THAT MOST NEGRO STUDENTS NO LONGER DEMONSTRATE FOR THEIR RIGHTS BECAUSE OF THEIR FAILURE TO GAIN GROUND. HE STATED THAT NEGROES ARE TIRED OF UNFULFILLED PROMISES OF THE LEGISLATORS.

HE CRITICIZED MALCOLM X OF THE BLACK MUSLIMS AND SAID HE WAS WRONG TO PREACH SUPERIORITY OF THE "THE BLACK MAN", BUT CONCEDED THAT HE WAS PERSUASIVE AND COULD OBTAIN A FOLLOWING BECAUSE NEGROES WERE BECOMING MORE VIOLENT IN OPPOSITION TO SEGREGATION.

END PAGE TWO
HE CHARACTERIZED MARTIN LUTHER KING AS A TRUE CHRISTIAN AND A NON-VIOLENT PERSON, BUT OF THE OPINION KING MIGHT SOME AN ADVOCATE OF VIOLENT ACTION DUE TO DISAPPOINTMENTS IN HIS PEACEFUL APPROACH.

HE CRITICIZED "LABOR" FOR NOT GIVING MORE SUPPORT TO INTEGRATION IN THE SOUTH.

HE EMPHASIZED THAT SEGREGATION IS NOT CONFINED TO THE SOUTH AND WAS CRITICAL OF THE NEGROES' SOCIAL POSITION IN THE NORTH AND SAID THE NEGRO IS TIRED TO BEING THE RECIPIENT OF CHARITY AND OF BEGGING.

HE SAID THAT SOME CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES TOWARD THE BETTERMENT OF THE NEGRO'S SOCIAL POSITION ARE ESSENTIAL, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT MAKE SUGGESTIONS.

HE SPOKE OF A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A NEGRO AND A "NIGGER" WITHOUT EXPLAINING HIS UTILIZATION OF TERMS AND SAID, "YOU WHITE PEOPLE CREATED THE QUOTE NIGGER UNQUOTE".

Baldwin did not comment on the FBI or the Department of Justice, with the exception of his comment concerning Attorney General set forth above.

Doctor Clark asked leading questions, summarized Baldwin's remarks periodically and made conciliatory remarks of his own. There were no rebuttal comments.

End 11-30 AN OK FBI WA ELP
Page withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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▌ For your information:

▌ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 78-51387-400
To: Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
From: Mr. D. J. Brennan  
Date: June 1, 1963  

Subject: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PROPOSED PARTICIPATION IN PUERTO RICAN PARADE, NEW YORK CITY, 6/2/63

Assistant Director Cortney Evans advised on June 1, 1963, that the Attorney General was going to New York City on June 2, 1963, to participate in a Puerto Rican parade. Also attending will be Mr. O. Roy Chalk, a Washington businessman, and the Governor of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Evans asked to be advised of any information received pertinent to the Attorney General's participation in this event, particularly any indicating violence. The New York Office has been previously advised of the Attorney General's visit and alerted to it. Washington Field Office has been advised.

Action:
For information.

RAW: scp (5)
Memorandum

TO:         Mr. Belmont          DATE: June 3, 1963
FROM:       A. Rosen

SUBJECT:    PROPOSED MEETING OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
WITH BUSINESS EXECUTIVES SCHEDULED FOR
10:00 A.M., MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1963, NEW YORK CITY

In the request of C. Guy Tadlock of the Tax Division that
we discreetly attempt to ascertain the home phone numbers of five New York
City business executives, the New York Office advised at 4:00 p.m., 6/1/63,
that they were able to develop information concerning two of the five
individuals.

The Department was attempting to reach these business executives
due to the fact that they were to have a meeting with the Attorney General in
New York on Monday, June 3, 1963, at 10:00 a.m., and the Attorney General
desired to postpone the meeting until June 4, 1963, at 3:00 p.m. The
Department was desirous of contacting the business executives to advise them
of the change in the Attorney General's plans.

The individuals identified by the New York Office are as follows:

(1) Charles William Riviere (Secretary, W. T. Grant Company) -
A person by the name of Charles William Riviere resides at 12 South Mountain
Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, telephone number 746-3566. This information
was obtained from the current Essex County telephone directory.

(2) Karl Hoffman Heffrich, 18 Edgecliff Road, Upper Montclair,
New Jersey, telephone number Pilgrim 4-5681. This information was obtained
from Essex County telephone directory.

The above individuals were listed in the Who's Who which made it
possible to search telephone directories for their residence. New York is
continuing to make inquiry concerning the other three individuals whose telephone
numbers the Department desires and the Bureau will be advised. In this regard,
Supervisor F. D. Reddington, New York Office, pointed out that the normal
sources of information are closed at this time and will not be available until
Monday morning. Reddington was instructed to have Newark attempt to review
any available records to ascertain any of the remaining three individuals who
reside within its territory and New York is continuing to develop similar information
in its territory.

Jlhage (8)
Memorandum to Mr. DeCotta

Re: PROPOSED MEETING OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WITH BUSINESS EXECUTIVES SCHEDULED FOR 10:00 A.M., MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1963, NEW YORK CITY

At 5:02 p.m., ASAC Bryant of New York called to advise that in addition to having Newark make all logical inquiries to locate the remaining three individuals, he has also called New Haven to have them make the same inquiries on the chance that some of the individuals may reside in Connecticut. Bryant stressed the fact that all logical sources to obtain this information are closed; however, every logical step is being pursued to come up with this information.

At 11:50 p.m., 6/1/63, Supervisor Ed Cahill, New York, telephonically advised that efforts by New York, Newark and New Haven had failed to develop the desired information concerning the other three men.

Information was located concerning one Joseph B. Russell, 159-34 Riverside Drive, West, New York City, telephone number SW 5-7166; however, there was no way to determine if this Russell is identical to the Vice President of F. W. Woolworth Company.

On 6/2/63 several attempts were made to contact Mr. C. Guy Tadlock or his representative in his office of the Justice Department. Subsequently, Mr. Tadlock was telephonically contacted at his residence and furnished information concerning Charles William Rivoire and Karl Hoffman Helfrich. In addition, Mr. Tadlock was advised we had information concerning one Joseph B. Russell; however, it was carefully pointed out to Mr. Tadlock that we had no way to determine if this Mr. Russell was identical with the Vice President of F. W. Woolworth Company.

Mr. Tadlock expressed appreciation for our efforts and stated that we had been of considerable help to the Department. Mr. Tadlock remarked that he recognized with the lack of information concerning these individuals that he could give us that it would create an extremely difficult problem. He stated that the Department would immediately try to reach Rivoire and Helfrich and would also attempt to reach Russell although it could not be determined if this Russell was identical with the Vice President of F. W. Woolworth Company at this time.

ACTION:

None. Above for information.
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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  ______________________________________________________________________________________

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  77-51387. Not recorded. Dated 6/1/69
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- For your information:
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  __________________________________________________________________________
- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
  77-51387-403
URGENT 6-21-63 3-52 PM EDST NW

TO, DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM, SAC, PHILADELPHIA 180-7756 3P

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO PHILADELPHIA

SIX TWENTY-SIXTHREE ROBERT F. KENNEDY
AG AND PARTY ARRIVED PHILA NINE TEN AM. WERE RET
BY U.S. ATTORNEY, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND SAC,
PHILADELPHIA. PROCEEDED TO OFFICE OF U.S. ATTORNEY WHERE
CONFERENCE WAS HELD WITH HEADS OF ALL FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
AGENCIES. AFTER THOROUGH REVIEW OF PRESENT SITUATION, AND
EXPRESSION SATISFACTION WITH DRIVE ON ORGANIZED CRIME AND WAS
PARTICULARLY HIGH IN HIS PRAISE OF THE FBI.

IT WAS POINTED OUT DURING THE CONFERENCE THAT THE READING
CRAP GAME RAID SEEMED TO BE THE DRIVING OF THE WEDGE INTO MANY
AREAS OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THIS AREA, AND SINCE THAT TIME
MANY INDICTMENTS HAVE RESULTED.

AG ALSO ASKED FOR STATISTICS ON PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES
AS COMPARED TO WHITES IN PHILA AND PICTURE OF CURRENT RACIAL
SITUATION. ALSO ASKED FOR RUNDOWN ON NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AND THE NATION OF ISLAM. ALL
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY ME AND APPRECIATED BY AG.

END PAGE ONE

REC 117

22 JUN 26 1963

MR. GALLAGHER FOR THE DIRECTOR
AG LATER MET WITH FEDERAL JUDGES AND OTHER FEDERAL DIGNITARIES, THEN VISITED OFFICE OF U.S. MARSHAL. HE THEN PROCEEDED TO INDEPENDENCE HALL WHERE HE DELIVERED PRINCIPAL ADDRESS, REVIEWING CONSTITUTION AS IT APPLIES TO THE NATIONAL SITUATION IN SEVENTEIGHT AND HOW IT NOW APPLIES. EMPHASIZED NO NEW COURT RULINGS NEEDED FOR NEGRO ADVANCEMENT. STATED ISSUE IS MORAL RATHER THAN LEGAL. DESCRIBED PRESENT RACIAL TENSION AS INTERNAL DISEASE IN THE NORTH AS WELL AS THE SOUTH. AG CALLED FOR INTER-RACIAL UNDERSTANDING EVERYWHERE BY ALL, STATING THE SOLUTION DEPENDS ON THE INDIVIDUAL RATHER THAN A GROUP.

BEFORE LEAVING INDEPENDENCE HALL HE SPENT A GOOD DEAL OF TIME GOING AROUND SHAKING THE HANDS OF PEOPLE IN THE AUDIENCE. DEPARTED INDEPENDENCE HALL AND ATTENDED PRESS CONFERENCE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL, WHERE HE WAS QUESTIONED ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION BANNING PRAYERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ON RETURN TO THE AIRPORT HE QUESTIONED ME RELATIVE TO THE HIRING OF NEGROES IN THE PHILA AREA BY THE FBI. I END PAGE TWO
POINTED OUT TO HIM THAT I WAS PERSONALLY FOLLOWING THIS, 
AND THAT IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS WE HAVE INVESTIGATED 
TWENTYFIVE COLORED APPLICANTS. 

AG DEPARTED PHILA ONE FIFTYTHREE PM. 

END AND ACK 

WA4-01 PM OK FBI WA MET 

TU DISCO
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: M. A. Jones

DATE: June 24, 1963

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON PROGRAM "MEET THE PRESS" JUNE 23, 1963

This program, originally scheduled for presentation at 6 p.m. over the NBC television network, was delayed in the Washington area due to a golf play-off and was actually shown at 7 p.m.

For one-half hour the Attorney General was questioned by 4 newsmen identified as Lawrence Spivak (a program regular), Herb Kaplow of NBC News, Jack Kilpatrick of the "Richmond News-Leader" and Ted Poston of the "New York Post." The majority of the program was concerned with the civil rights situation. In the opening question Spivak asked Mr. Kennedy about the planned demonstration of 100,000 Negroes scheduled for mid-August in Washington in an effort to pressure Congress to pass the President's civil rights program. Mr. Kennedy was most emphatic in opposing such action and stated Congress should not be faced with such pressure while debating legislation.

Mr. Kilpatrick asked if Negroes were being hired in the Justice Department because they were Negroes and the Attorney General responded such was not the case. He said Justice is looking constantly for good Negro employees and since he took over has actually hired many. Mr. Kilpatrick then wanted to know what the Attorney General felt was the responsibility of Negroes in preserving law and order. The Attorney General felt they should obey the law.

Mr. Kilpatrick then brought up the arrest by the FBI early Sunday morning of a suspect in the Medgar Evers case and asked was there any evidence beyond the fingerprints. The Attorney General indicated that was possible, that the FBI and the Justice Department were working closely with the Jackson, Mississippi police and he did not desire to make any further comments. Mr. Kaplow then asked who would try this suspect first. Mr. Kennedy stated that he had called the Mayor of Jackson following the arrest and that the Justice Department would defer prosecution to the State Court since a more serious charge was involved there. He pointed out that a major effort had been made in this case and the Jackson Police Department was the agency which uncovered the fingerprint on the gun.

Poston of the "Post" then related several alleged threats received by Evers immediately prior to the actual shooting and asked if any steps had been taken.

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)
M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach (continued)

by the Federal Government to protect Evers. The Attorney General said as far as he was aware no request for protection had been received but even so the Federal Government did not have the authority or the manpower to afford protection. He emphasized that we do not have a national police force in this country and protection matters necessarily reside with local authorities.

Poston then asked if the Attorney General thought the FBI's arrest in the Evers case would allay the apprehension Negroes have long felt over the FBI's role in civil rights matters. He then related a list of several instances where he claimed that Negroes had been murdered and the FBI had done nothing about it. He asked if the Attorney General felt this current arrest indicated more effective action by the FBI in the future. The Attorney General responded that the FBI has made a major contribution in civil rights matters. He cited the Evers case, the solution of several church burnings in Georgia and other instances of the FBI's effectiveness. He pointed out that it is not possible for any agency to solve all cases but that since he has been Attorney General he has been impressed by the FBI's responsibility and integrity in all matters.

Poston pointed out that in recent years on several occasions the close cooperation between the FBI and local southern police officers was criticized. The Attorney General felt that the FBI has done an outstanding job. He felt that the Evers instance should certainly convince Negroes of that.

The remainder of the program was devoted to a discussion of pending civil rights legislation and there were no further references to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.
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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47-51387-407
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

77-51387-408
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO

VISIT OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, JULY 14, 1963

WORKERS WORLD PARTY
BUFFALO DIVISION
IS - WWP
Buffer 100-430172
BU 100-16691 (P)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and
five copies of letterhead memorandum; two copies for Cleveland;
and one copy for New York Office (OO for WWP), dealing with
information re possible demonstration on part of WWP in connection
with visit of U.S. Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY in
Youngstown, Ohio, 7/14/63. As the Bureau, Cleveland, and NYO
are aware, the WWP has been active for some time in an effort
to prevent the extradition of WILLIE MAE MALLORY from the State
of Ohio to Monroe, N.C., where she is under indictment on a
charge of kidnapng growing out of a racial incident which
occurred in Monroe, N.C., during August, 1961. It is felt that
the "reception" planned for U.S. Attorney General KENNEDY on
7/14/63 may be another attempt to draw attention to the MALLORY
case and elicit support from the Attorney General regarding this
matter. As a result, above captioned title includes that of the
Workers World Party.

(6) Bureau (Enc. 5)(AM-RM)
2 Cleveland (100-23932, WWP)(Enc. 2)(AM-RM)
1 New York (100-137309, WWP)(Info)(Enc. 1)(AM-RM)
1 Buffalo

WJC:afe
(10)

RECEIVING REPORT

EX 102
10 JUL 63

APPROVED:

Sent:

July Special Agent in Charge

PAGE 7

Classified by: A. K. 7-31-78
The first confidential source referred to in LHM is [redacted]. The second confidential source referred to is [redacted] and the third source referred to is [redacted].

This matter is being closely followed, and any additional information will be submitted promptly.
July 8, 1963

VISIT OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO,
JULY 14, 1963

On July 6, 1963, a confidential source furnished the following information:

MILTON NEIDENBERG, also known as SEAMAN, Buffalo Branch Organizer of the Workers World Party (WWP) was in contact with TED DOSTAL, Youngstown, Ohio, WWP Organizer, that date.

Characterizations of the WWP and the Buffalo Branch (BB) WWP appear in the appendix section of this memorandum.

According to the source, NEIDENBERG was informed by DOSTAL that a picnic was scheduled for the benefit of WILLIE MAE MALLORY (see below) in the Youngstown, Ohio, area on Sunday, July 14, 1963. Reportedly, TED DOSTAL had been successful in obtaining a permit for use of Mill Creek (phonetic) Park for this picnic and had also distributed leaflets publicizing the affair. WILLIE MAE MALLORY was scheduled to speak at six o'clock, and there was a possibility that a "surprise speaker" would also appear. The source was unable to furnish any additional information regarding the identity of the "surprise speaker."

A second confidential source advised on February 17, 1959, that JIM MALLOY, while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region Communist Party (CP) on February 11, 1959, identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a member of the CP.

On March 6, 1959, a third confidential source advised that JIM MALLOY, as of March, 1959, was Organizer of the Harlem CP.
On August 31, 1961, a complaint was filed by Special Agent JOHN D. ANTHONY of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) before United States Commissioner ROBERT L. SCOTT, Charlotte, North Carolina, charging WILLIE MAE MALLORY with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution in the State of North Carolina for the crime of kidnapping. Commissioner SCOTT issued a Federal warrant the same date charging this violation.

On October 12, 1961, MALLORY was apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI at 2639 East 75th Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and on October 13, 1961, she appeared before United States Commissioner HERBERT A. HORN, Cleveland, Ohio, and refused to waive extradition. She was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal and lodged in the Cuyahoga County Jail, Cleveland, Ohio.

On October 19, 1961, Assistant United States Attorney BURT W. GRIFFIN, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that MALLORY had been turned over to Ohio State authorities on October 18, 1961, and Federal process was dismissed by United States Commissioner HERBERT A. HORN, Cleveland, Ohio, the same date.

According to the first confidential source, referred to above, TED DOSTAL also informed MILTON NEIDENBERG that United States Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY reportedly was to arrive in Youngstown, Ohio, the same day as the MALLORY picnic July 14, 1963, to attend "some Catholic affair" (otherwise unidentified). NEIDENBERG informed the source that TED DOSTAL wished several BB WWP members to participate in the MALLORY affair during the afternoon of July 14, 1963, but suggested they arrive early on that date so that they could participate in "a reception" they planned to give U.S. Attorney General KENNEDY upon his arrival in the Youngstown area. NEIDENBERG said that
VISIT OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO,
JULY 14, 1963

U.S. Attorney General KENNEDY's arrival was scheduled for approximately twelve noon on July 14, 1963.

According to the source, NEIDENBERG at that time was undecided with respect to the participation of EB comrades in this matter. He thought that there was a possibility that a carload of Branch members could travel to Youngstown, Ohio, to participate, and that he would contact DOSTAL beforehand if this decision was made.
VISIT OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, JULY 14, 1963

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on
February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority
group, under the leadership of National Committee member,
SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred
to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy
differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpreta-
tion of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that
the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist
precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the
world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately
forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP
regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist
Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority
as petty - bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, adva-
cates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its
goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete
proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism
in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1962, the source advised that this minority
group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 18, 1962, the source stated that the head-
quartes of the Workers World Party were located at 46 West 21st
Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney
General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
VISIT OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, JULY 14, 1963

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

Sources advised in May, 1963, that the currently active Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP), established during May, 1959, is a part of the National WWP, which maintains headquarters in New York City, and that the Buffalo Branch follows the aims and principles of the National Organization.
Title
VISIT OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, JULY 14, 1963

Character

Reference
Memorandum captioned as above, dated July 8, 1963.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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.
ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING - SPEECH MATTER

Rourlet 7-8-63.

The Bureau has no information concerning the possible appearance of Attorney General Kennedy before the National Congress of American Indians on 9-12-63. Should any such information come to our attention, you will be advised of it.

NOTE: We have been unable to locate in Bufiles any data regarding Attorney General Kennedy's possible appearance before above-mentioned group.
Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Minneapolis

DATE: 7/8/63

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING - SPEECH MATTER

Mr. NORALF NESSET, Superintendent, Standing Rock Indian Agency, Fort Yates, North Dakota, advised SA of the Bismarck Resident Agency that an invitation had been extended to Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY to appear before the National Congress of American Indians on 9/13/63 at their convention in Bismarck, North Dakota. Mr. NESSET stated that the Attorney General had accepted the invitation, indicating that barring any unforeseen circumstances, he would appear on the last day of the session to talk to the delegates.

This is the first information the Minneapolis Division has received regarding this appearance and would appreciate any additional material the Bureau may have.

1 - Bureau
1 - Minneapolis

RCH/gsw
(2)
Deferred 7/14/63 9-12 PM EDT RLJ

To DIRECTOR, FBI
From SAC, CLEVELAND

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, SEVEN FOURTEEN SIXTYTHREE.

AG ACCOMPANIED BY HIS PUBLIC RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE ED GUTHMANN AND CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL KIRMAN, ARRIVED YOUNGSTOWN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT IN CHARTERED PLANE AT ELEVEN THIRTY AM INSTANT DATE, AND DROVE DIRECTLY TO TV STATION WFMJ, WHERE AG WAS INTERVIEWED BY STATION MANAGER, MITCHELL STANLEY, ON A THIRTY MINUTE TAPE, TO BE SHOWN ON PROGRAM "SPOTLIGHT", SEVEN FIFTEEN SIXTYTHREE.

AG THEN ATTENDED AND SPOKE BRIEFLY AT LUNCHEON OF SLOVAK CATHOLIC SOKOLS, CLERGY, AND CIVIC AND POLITICAL LEADERS AT PICK-OHIO HOTEL, WAS INTERVIEWED BY NEWSMEN OF WKBN TV ON A FIVE MINUTE TAPE AND THEN PARTICIPATED IN A PARADE THROUGH DOWNTOWN YOUNGSTOWN FROM WHICH HE WENT TO AIRPORT AND HE AND GUTHMANN DEPARTED FOR WASHINGTON D. C. AT THREE THIRTY PM.

NO INCIDENTS OF ANY KIND.

END AND ACK PLS

22 JUL 15 1963
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-430172)  
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (100-16691) (P)  
DATE: 7/17/63

SUBJECT: VISIT OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, 7/14/63
WORKERS WORLD PARTY
BUFFALO DIVISION
IS - WWP

Remyairtel and letterhead memo 7/8/63 and Cleveland teletype dated 7/14/63, captioned, "MAE MALLORY, PICKET LINE DEMONSTRATION, 7/14/63, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; IS - WWP."

For the information of the Bureau, during the late afternoon of 7/13/63, this office telephonically contacted the Cleveland Division to furnish additional information re above-captioned matter. Cleveland was advised that two or three carloads of individuals from the Buffalo Workers World Party planned to depart the early morning of 7/14/63 for Youngstown, Ohio, allegedly to participate in the demonstration in connection with the appearance of Attorney General KENNEDY.

Above information is not being made matter of letterhead memo at this time due to data set forth in re teletype to the effect that letterhead memo would be prepared upon completion of identification of participants.
Memorandum

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A4306. Congressman Tuck, (D) Virginia, extended his remarks to include an editorial from the Danville (Virginia) Register of July 2, 1963, entitled "The Police State—Right Now?" The editorial stated "Bobby Kennedy is dissatisfied with the role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an investigating rather than enforcement arm of the Department of Justice and the whole Federal structure. Report in Washington is that Bobby and his big brother want to retire J. Edgar Hoover as FBI Director and bring in a young man who eagerly will turn the respected agency into an enforcement arm—ready to enforce Bobby's orders—everywhere. Rather than kick Hoover out, the Kennedy's are seeking to obtain the civil rights legislative package so that it will give the Attorney General such powers and use the FBI in a manner that Mr. Hoover's wishes or his presence or absence will not matter to them."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 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.
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.

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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.

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

☐ For your information:

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

77-51387-444
Memorandum

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: 8-1-63

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A4831-A4832. Congressman Williams, (D) Mississippi, extended his remarks concerning Communist influence on the civil rights movements. He included two articles from the Jackson (Mississippi) Clarion Ledger of July 26, 1963, entitled "RFK Says Mixers Not Communists" and "Martin Luther Admits Link Between SCLC, Former Red." It is stated in the first article "Kennedy also wrote Senator A. S. (Mike) Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, that Communist efforts to infiltrate integration groups have been 'remarkably unsuccessful.' - - - The Senator wrote FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for his views and the latter turned the letter over to Kennedy. The Attorney General replied: 'Based on all available information from the FBI and other sources, we have no evidence that any of the top leaders of the major civil rights groups are Communists or Communist controlled. - - -'" Mr. Williams stated "We have heard much about a 'color blind' Constitution lately, and I wonder if Attorney General Kennedy has become so color blind that he can not see even a touch of pink in this obviously Red-infiltrated movement for Negro equality."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 7-31-63 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.
Memorandum

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: August 8, 1963

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 13660-13668. Senator Thurmond, (D) South Carolina, spoke regarding Communist connections with Negro demonstrations. He placed in the Record numerous newspaper articles and other materials bearing on this subject. Page 13662 contains an article from the New Bedford (Massachusetts) Standard-Times of July 24, 1958, entitled "Daily Worker Led the Cry for Federal Intervention." The article quotes from the Daily Worker concerning the integration situation at Central High School, Little Rock, Arkansas. The article stated "'G-men must be sent,' said another edition, blasting FBI Director Hoover for refusing to do so." Also included is an article from the New Bedford Standard-Times of July 25, 1958, captioned "Senate Group Says South Red's Target" in which the following statement is set forth: "'You are aware, of course,' FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover commented for the Standard-Times, 'the Communists have no sincere interest in promoting racial harmony, but are ever alert to exploit any issue to further their nefarious aims.'" The article goes on to state that at its 1957 national convention, the U. S. Communist Party elected Bayard Rustin to be an official observer. The Daily Worker identified Rustin as Martin Luther King's secretary. The article points out that "Rustin praised the 'democratic' proceedings of the convention in a report later denounced by FBI Director Hoover." An article on page 13664 from the New York Mirror of July 4, 1963, entitled "A Rededication to Spiritual Beginnings," sets forth Mr. Hoover's reply to Victor Riesel in answer to his request for the Director's comments on Independence Day. On page 13665 is an article entitled "Who's Lying" from the Lynchburg (Virginia) Daily Advance of August 2, 1963, which states that the Attorney General has testified before the Senate Commerce
Committee repeatedly that the Federal Government has no evidence that any of the major civil rights groups are influenced by Communists. The article states "Contrast these statements with testimony given by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on the same subject matter. On January 24, 1962, Hoover testified before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, as follows: 'Since its inception the Communist Party, U.S.A., has been alert to capitalize on every possible issue or event which could be used to exploit the American Negro in furtherance of party aims. In its efforts to influence the American Negro, the party attempts to infiltrate the legitimate Negro organizations for the purpose of stirring up racial prejudice and hatred.'

Our readers have a choice. They can believe Kennedy, one of the most cynical politicians and inept Attorney Generals in the history of the United States, or they can believe Hoover, one of the finest law enforcement officers in the history of this or any other country, and a man of the greatest integrity." Pages 13667-13668, contain an article from the Washington Evening Star of August 5, 1963, captioned "Communist Righters?" which states that in answer to a request by Senator Monroney, (D) Oklahoma, as to whether this summer's demonstrations have been Communist-inspired, the Attorney General replied "Based on all available information from the FBI and other sources, we have no evidence that any of the top leaders of the major civil rights groups are Communists, or Communist-controlled." The article further states "One Mississippi State legislator has labeled Mr. Kennedy's statement a "whitewash." We do not believe this. But the FBI information on Communist penetration of the rights movement should be made public."
URGENT 8-23-63 9-48 PM T-N
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, CHICAGO 92-350 2 P

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT, CHICAGO, AUGUST TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

AG ARRIVED TWO FORTY P. M. THIS DATE AND WAS ESCORTED BY BUAAGENTS TO OFFICE OF MAYOR DALEY. EN ROUTE AG BRIEFED ON CHICAGO CRIME SITUATION AND INDICATED SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT STATUS. USA JAMES O-BREIN ACCOMPANIED AG. AG SHOWED KEEN INTEREST IN GIACANA, AIUPPA AND GLIMO SITUATIONS.

INFO TELEPHONICALLY RECEIVED FROM KANSAS CITY RE AIUPPA SENTENCE AND TURNED OVER TO AG WHO WAS WELL INFORMED.

AG MADE INQUIRY CONCERNING STATUS OF MAYOR DALEY AND EFFICIENCY OF SUPERINTENDENT WILSON, CHICAGO PD AS WELL AS CORRUPTION IN CHICAGO PD.

AFTER ONE HALF HOUR CONFERENCE WITH MAYOR DALEY, AG-ESCORTED IN BUCARS BY AGENTS AFTER DECLINING RIDE IN CHAUFFEURED LIMOUSINE BY PAT HOY, LEADING CHICAGO INDUSTRIALIST. AG INSTEAD INDICATED HE PREFERRED COMPANY OF AGENTS IN BUCARS.

AG THEN WENT ON TOUR OF CHICAGO SLUM AREAS AND WAS SHOWN LOW COST HOUSING PROJECTS, BOYS CLUBS, INTEGRATED SCHOOL AND...
PLAYGROUND. APPEARED TO INDICATE DISSATISFACTION WITH YOUTH DEVELOPMENT HERE.

AC THEN ESCORTED TO CONRAD HILTON FOR DINNER AND SPEECH BEFORE G. I. FORUM CONVENTION OF SPANISH SPEAKING AMERICAN VETERANS. FOLLOWING SPEECH AT HILTON WAS ESCORTED TO O-HARE AIRPORT, WHERE HE CAUGHT FLIGHT AT NINE TWENTY PM FOR NEWARK AIRPORT AND SUBSEQUENT TRIP TO CAPE COD LATER TONIGHT.

END AND ACK PLS

10-54 PM OK FBI WA LLD

TU DISC EAV

CC: [Redacted]
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: August 24, 1963

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
VISIT TO CHICAGO, AUGUST 23, 1963

The SAC at Chicago has advised the Attorney General was met on his arrival there at 2:40 p.m., August 23, 1963. He was taken to City Hall where he and United States Attorney James O'Brien conferred with Mayor Daley for one-half hour.

During the remainder of the afternoon the Attorney General, accompanied by a representative of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, visited slum areas of Chicago, including low cost housing projects, boys clubs and play grounds. When the Attorney General left the Mayor's office for this tour, he declined to ride in a chauffeured limousine indicating he preferred to travel in a Bureau automobile.

Following the Attorney General's dinner speech before the G. I. Forum Convention of Spanish Speaking American Veterans, he left Chicago at 9:20 p.m. for Cape Cod where he is spending the weekend.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

CAE: asg
(6)
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI APPEARANCE

A news article in the Kansas City Star, 9/11/63, reflects Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY will be in Kansas City 9/26/63 and is scheduled to speak at a meeting at the Hotel Muehlebach 9/26/63 before the Missouri Bar Association.

Furnished Bureau for information purposes.

3-Bureau
1-Kansas City
HAF:B
(4)
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Evans

FROM: W. V. Cleveland

DATE: 9-16-63

SUBJECT: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ITINERARY OF

At 6:25 p.m., 9-15-63, Miss Junghans of Mr. Guthman's office in the Department called to advise that the Attorney General would not be travelling to Philadelphia the morning of 9-16-63 as he had a White House appointment on the Birmingham situation.

She stated it was not known if he would go to Philadelphia Monday afternoon, Tuesday morning, or not at all.

Mr. [redacted] of the Philadelphia Office was so advised at 7:35 p.m. when he called concerning same.

At 8:00 p.m., Miss Junghans advised that the Attorney General was hopeful of getting to Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, 9-16-63. He has a tentative reservation on a 12:50 p.m. flight, however, this is strictly tentative as it all depends upon the length of the White House conference. She also stated the University of Pennsylvania and the Polish National Alliance had already been so advised, since the Attorney General was supposed to address these groups.

ACTION:

The Philadelphia Office is aware of the Attorney General’s plans and there is no action to be taken by the Bureau.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JIM: sma:dlb
-6-
TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: 9-17-63

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA

Previous memoranda advised that the Attorney General had scheduled appearances at the University of Pennsylvania and the Polish National Alliance in Philadelphia on Monday, 9-16-63, and that these appearances had been canceled due to the Alabama situation.

On the evening of 9-17-63, Mr. Guthman of the Department telephonically advised that the Attorney General now planned to visit Philadelphia on Wednesday, 9-18-63. He is leaving by Eastern Airlines at 8:30 A.M. on the 18th.

ACTION:

The above is submitted for information. The Philadelphia Office is aware of the Attorney General's contemplated visit in that city on September 18.
Memorandum

TO: MR. BELMONT
FROM: C. A. EVANS

DATE: 9-16-63

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA

Earlier memorandum today (9-16-63) indicated the Attorney General had cancelled his trip to Philadelphia this morning but might go later during the day.

Mr. Guthman's office in the Department has now telephonically advised that the Attorney General has cancelled his trip to Philadelphia today but might go later in the week. The Attorney General had scheduled appearances at the University of Pennsylvania and the Polish National Alliance.

ACTION:

This is for information. Philadelphia is aware of the cancellation of the Attorney General's trip.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

CHS: db

-5-
URGENT 9-18-63 1-30 PM EDST NW

TO, DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM, SAC, PHILADELPHIA

RE, ATTORNEY GENERAL VISIT TO PH, SEPTEMBER 18, 1963

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ARRIVED NINE NAUGHT EIGHT A.M. TODAY AT
PHILA. AIRPORT WHERE HE WAS MET AND TAKEN TO THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
HOTEL WHERE HE SPOKE BEFORE THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE. THIS
ALLIANCE IS A VERY INFLUENTIAL POLISH GROUP WHICH MEETS EVERY FOUR
YEARS. HIS SPEECH WAS SHORT AND DEALT WITH THE HISTORY OF OUT-
STANDING POLISH PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF OUR COUNTRY. AFTER HIS SPEECH HE VISITED THE BUREAU'S OFFICE IN
THE WIDENER BUILDING AND SHOOK HANDS WITH ALL THE EMPLOYEES. SHE
WAS THEN RETURNED TO THE AIRPORT WHERE HE DEPARTED APPROXIMATELY
ELEVEN-THIRTY VIA AIR FORCE PLANE FOR WASHINGTON. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED
BY EDWARD GUTHMAN AND CONGRESSMAN ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, DEMOCRAT,
ELEVENTH DISTRICT ILLINOIS.

END AND ACK

OR CORR 6-4 ONE LINE TEN LAST WORD SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY 23
WA 1-34 PM OK FBI WA RM
TU DISCT

MR. DELNIGHT FOR THE DIRECTOR

22 SEP 1963
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

☐ For your information:

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

77-51387-425
URGENT 9-27-63  12-10 PM ESR
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, KANSAS CITY

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO KANSAS CITY.
AG. KENNEDY ARRIVED KANSAS CITY EIGHT THIRTY AM AND ADDRESSED
OVERFLOW CROWD, MEMBERS OF MISSOURI BAR ASSOCIATION, AT
MUEHLEBACk HOTEL AUDITORIUM. HIS TALK CONSISTED OF AN
EXPLANATION OF OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION
CURRENTLY BEFORE CONGRESS. HE DID NOT MENTION FBI DURING HIS
SPEECH.

HE VISITED KANSAS CITY STAR OFFICIALS, UNITED STATES
ATTORNEYS OFFICE AND FBI OFFICE. HE COMPLIMENTED FBI PERSONNEL
REGARDSING EXCELLENT WORK BEING DONE IN ORGANIZED CRIME
INVESTIGATIONS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEPARTED KANSAS CITY ELEVEN THIRTY-FIVE AM
EST WITH ANTICIPATED ARRIVAL ANDREWS AFB APPROXIMATELY TWO HOURS
LATER.

END ACK PLS.
2-13 PM OK FBI WA ELR

REG-84

CRIME RESEARCH

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CIT 38 1963
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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☐ 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:
77-51387-427
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

DATE: October 15, 1963

SUBJECT: EARL MAZO
VICTOR LASKY
NEWSPAPERMAN
CRITICISM BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The "New York Herald Tribune" of October 12, 1963, carried a story captioned "Rocky's Jab At Kennedys' 'Intimidation'' referring to reputed attempts by the Attorney General to intimidate two unfriendly writers. The Director asked, "Do we know anything about the 2 incidents? H."

The first case related by Governor Rockefeller to an audience consisting of the Indiana Bar Association at French Lick, Indiana, October 11, 1963, is as follows:

The Governor said that a "national news correspondent," reporting on the Billie Sol Estes case, went to the Attorney General's office to ask about it. "The Attorney General, with the Chief of the Criminal Division present, berated and quizzed the reporter for most of one hour about incidents in his own career." The Governor said that during the interrogation, the Attorney General leafed through pages of what appeared to be a lengthy investigative report about the newsmen.

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE MAZO MATTER:

While Governor Rockefeller does not name the reporter referred to above, it is apparent he is referring to Earl Mazo, who on June 19, 1962, was a reporter for the "New York Herald Tribune." Assistant Director Evans, in an informal memo to Mr. Belmont dated June 20, 1962, reported that Mazo and the Attorney General had a most heated discussion, according to Assistant Attorney General Miller of the Criminal Division, on June 19, 1962. The language used would make a sailor blush. Mazo accused the Attorney General of running a dishonest investigation and the Attorney General told Mazo he prostituted his role as a newsmen.

The next incident related by Governor Rockefeller had to do with an author who wrote a book highly critical of President Kennedy. A Justice Department official then made inquiry of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee concerning the author.

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans 1 - Mr. L... A Jones
REW:ejr (6)
OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE VICTOR LASKY MATTER:

Again the Governor does not name the author of the book. Ed Guthman told Wick yesterday that since the appearance of Governor Rockefeller's charge in several newspapers, he has denied categorically that any one in the Department ever made inquiry concerning any reporter at the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The book involved here is "JFK: The Man and The Myth" by Victor Lasky which in some instances is critical of the President.

Guthman anticipates that more of this "type of trash" can be expected as the campaign heats up.

ACTION:

For information.
Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT  
FROM : C. A. EVANS  

DATE: October 25, 1963

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT

The Attorney General telephoned at approximately 10:15 a.m. He advised that he had tried to call the Director who was temporarily out of the building. The Attorney General stated he had just learned that the Army had received a copy of a report submitted to the Attorney General about the communist activities of Martin Luther King. The Attorney General was referring to the report captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement -- A Current Analyses," dated October 16, 1963. There is no question this is the report to which he is referring, although he persisted on calling it the report on the communist background of Martin Luther King.

The Attorney General said he would like to know what other dissemination was made of this report in addition to the Army and the purpose for such dissemination. He was obviously irritated. He went on to ask if the Army got copies of all reports submitted to him. I told the Attorney General that obviously the Army did not get copies of all reports we sent to him personally, but that there were hundreds of reports that did go to the Army that did not concern matters of sufficient importance to warrant the Attorney General's personal attention. I pointed out to him that we regularly submitted some type of reports in matters of current interest under our Internal Security jurisdiction, and that dissemination of these summaries was made to the military authorities as well as other top governmental officials because of responsibilities they have in this connection.

The Attorney General asked what responsibilities the Army had in relation to the communist background of Martin Luther King. I told the Attorney General the report went beyond this and that the Army had an interest in communist activities particularly in relation to racial matters because the military had to be called on if civil disturbances arising out of such matters went beyond the ability of the civilian authorities.

This explanation seemed to serve no purpose. The Attorney General said he still could not understand why we sent a report to the Army on King's communist activities. He reiterated his request for information as to the dissemination of the report in question and the purpose for it.

1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Rosen  

11 Nov 8 1963

CAEdlb

INT. SEC.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

We are getting together the facts regarding the dissemination of this report and the basis therefor which will be incorporated in a memorandum for the Attorney General.

\[\text{Signature} \]

I have talked to A.G. and he is satisfied.
URGENT 11-4-63  7-43 PM DE
TO DIRECTOR -S-
FROM SAC NEW YORK

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO NYO, THIS DATE.

THIS IS TO ADVISE THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY ARRIVED AT NYO NINE FORTY AM THIS DATE, ACCOMPANIED BY ASST. DIR. EVANS, FOR BRIEFING IN MATTERS RELATING TO ESPIONAGE, CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND GENERAL COMMUNIST MATTERS. THIS BRIEFING COVERED GENERALLY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELDS OF ESPIONAGE, CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNISM AND WERE HANDLED BY ME AND THE ASACS AND THEIR STAFF.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKED NUMEROUS QUESTIONS CONCERNING OUR OPERATIONS AND EXPRESSED GREAT SATISFACTION AS A RESULT OF THESE BRIEFINGS. HE LEFT NYC AT THREE PM TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON, DC.

END AND PLS HLD.....

CRIME RESEARCH

.MR. DELINQUENT IS THE SUSPECT

DC...R.M. 10-39
MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: November 5, 1963

SUBJECT: VISIT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE NOVEMBER 4, 1963

This memorandum is submitted to amplify information reported by the New York Division by teletype as to the visit of the Attorney General there on November 4, 1963.

The Attorney General was particularly interested in the briefing afforded him with regard to espionage matters. It was obvious from the questions he asked that the President had discussed with him the Director's visit last week; as the Attorney General seemed cognizant of the highlights of the particular situations covered. He asked many questions concerning the difficulties encountered in physical surveillances in espionage cases and was impressed with the facts related to him by the Agent Supervisors in New York, predicated on their personal experiences in conducting this type of operation.

After the briefing was over, the Attorney General shook hands with each of the Agents and thanked each personally for his contribution to the meeting.

ASAC Bryant and Agent Supervisors from the Criminal Section briefly pointed out the continuing developments in the organized crime picture in the New York area. This was well handled, but since it concerned a matter with which the Attorney General was familiar did not...
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

have the impact of the briefing on espionage matters.

The Attorney General has obviously talked frequently with
and other Central Intelligence Agency officials and may
consequently have had a somewhat restricted viewpoint concerning
espionage. His visit to our New York Office certainly emphasized for
him the importance of the work the Bureau is doing in this field.

As a matter of collateral interest, Ed Guthman, the
Attorney General's Assistant for Public Information, was in New York
Monday for the purpose of conferring with Theodore White, the well-
known author. It is understood that White has prepared a two-part
article for "Life" magazine dealing with the Negro movement in the
United States.

This article is described as being a hard-hitting analysis
of the Negro movement. Guthman mentioned on the return trip to
Washington that White had in his long manuscript two paragraphs
dealing with the communist influence in the Negro movement. One
reference in this regard was to alleged communist efforts to infiltrate
the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) chapters at Pittsburgh and
Los Angeles. Guthman said that he questioned White about this reference
and was told that this information had been received from CORE officials,
who claimed to have taken decisive action to counter this communist
effort.

Guthman advised there was one other reference to communist
influence. No names or locations were mentioned, but one individual was
described as having been employed by Martin Luther King and subsequently
discharged. This, of course, is Hunter Pitts O'Dell.

There was one other reference to an unnamed communist,
whose attempt to infiltrate had also allegedly been thwarted.

The FBI was not asked to comment on this article in any way.
It was a matter handled solely by Guthman while the Attorney General was
being briefed in our New York Office. He mentioned it in casual conver-
sation and pointed out that the FBI was not referred to in White's article
in any way.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Evans

FROM: M. V. Cleveland

DATE: 11-17-63

SUBJECT: ITINERARY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

At 6 p.m. 11-16-63 Mrs. Nancy Brown furnished the following itinerary relating to the Attorney General and Mrs. Kennedy to extra-duty supervisor [67C]

On Sunday, 11-17-63, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy plan to fly to New York aboard the "Caroline." They will leave Washington at 3:15 p.m. and will arrive in New York approximately one hour later at Butler Aviation, La Guardia Airport. There will be from twelve to sixteen persons in their party which will include British Ambassador Gore. The Ambassador will be met by a car; however, the Attorney General and others will need transportation.

While in New York Mr. Kennedy will stay at the Del Monico Hotel. At 6 p.m. he will have dinner at the home of Mrs. John McCullough (no address given) N. Y. At 8 p.m. he will attend the premiere of "Mad, Mad World."

On Monday 11-18-63 at 9 a.m., the "Caroline" will return to Washington. The Attorney General may return to Washington at that time. Mrs. Kennedy intends to remain in New York City.

New York weekend supervisor Roger J. Robinson was furnished the above information at 6:15 p.m. 11-16-63.

ADDENDUM:

Mrs. Nancy Brown advised extra-duty supervisor, 11:20 a.m. 11-17-63 after checking with Mrs. Robert Kennedy, that the Attorney General's group will include a total of 14 persons and that this group will need two automobiles for transportation upon arriving in New York City. In addition to the automobile of the British Ambassador, S. D. [57C] of the New York Office was advised and he stated S. D. will handle. He stated that Mr. Falcione would be advised. S. D. [57C] was later informed that the Director is cognizant.

[430]
TO: Director, FBI

FL: SAC, Cleveland

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO CLEVELAND, OHIO, 11/15/63.

Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, accompanied by his wife ETHEL, ED GUTHMAN, Director of Public Information, BILL GEOGHEGAN, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, DAVE FILVAROFF, and Congressman CHARLES VANIK (D.-Ohio), arrived Cleveland, Ohio, via Air Force jet airplane at 4:05 PM, 11/15/63.

Attorney General and party were immediately taken to the Cleveland Music Hall where he addressed 1500 students at a Prince Edward County School Rally. The purpose of this rally was to raise funds to re-open public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Attorney General and party then visited LOUIS B. SELTZER, Editor of "The Cleveland Press" newspaper. Then proceeded to the Statler-Hilton Hotel where he held a conference with the newly elected Mayors of Northern Ohio who are Democrats. Met a group of people supporting his civil rights program. Met with THOMAS H. VAIL, publisher and Editor of "The Plain Dealer" newspaper.

He then proceeded to the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel where he addressed a group of 1200 people at a banquet of the
American Bar Association, Great Lakes Region. The Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel was picketed by the Monroe Defense Committee, a group of 24 pickets carrying placards, led by WILLIE MAE MALLORY, protesting MALLORY's extradition to North Carolina on state charge of kidnapping.

Attorney General then returned to the Statler-Hilton Hotel where he met with a group of local union officials and a group of Democratic leaders of the City of Cleveland.

He then proceeded to the Cleveland Hopkins Airport and left Cleveland at approximately 11:55 PM, 11/15/63.

There was absolutely no incident, and all events went off in routine fashion.
WASHINGTON-ATTY. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy was having lunch Tuesday when FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover called to tell him that President Kennedy had been shot. The attorney general was seen walking about the grounds of his Mystic Valley Estate in McLean, Va., a suburb of the nation's capital. He was later seen walking alone, head down, shoulders hunched, his hands in his pockets. His favorite dog, a black Newfoundland called Bruno, trailed at his heels. 1/22--AM4-OPS
BIA034 1049P EST NOV 24 63 SYA624
SY WA342 (SY WA320) NL PD GAINESVILLE FLO 24
EDGAR HOOVER
WASHDC

ROBERT KENNEDY ATTY GENERAL. YOUR ACTIVITY TO HELP AMERICAN THROUGH YOUR INVESTIGATION OF THE MAFIA AND SOME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH HAVE HAD MY ADMIRATION. MY CHILDREN HAVE ASKED WHY YOU HAVE NOT HELPED ATTN KENNEDY, MY THOUGHTS ARE THAT TWO HUNDRED MILLION AMERICANS ARE BEHIND YOU. YOUR ATTEMPT TO ELIMINATE THE SUBVERSANT GROUP FROM AMERICA HAS AMPLE SUPPORT.

COPIES TO PRES JOHNSON, EDGAR HOOVER AND SEN GEORGE SMATHERS DR J E MEADE.