

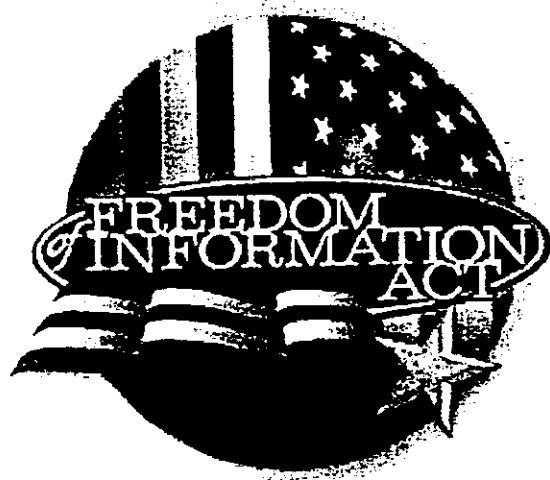
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

PART 7 OF 9

77-51387 Vol.11-12

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Seattle

SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY
Former Attorney General

DATE:

9/9/64

Mr.	Mr. Evans
Mr.	Mr. Geis
Mr.	Mr. Resen
Mr.	Mr. Sullivan
Mr.	Mr. Tavel
Mr.	Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room	Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy	

Attached for the Bureau's information is a copy of a letter dated 9/3/64, which I have received from Mr. Kennedy. It would not appear that the letter calls for an answer, and it has not been acknowledged.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)

1 - Seattle

JEM:eg

(3)

ENCLOSURE

3 SEPTEMBER 1964

EXP. PROC.

REC 14 77-151 11-16
15
3 SEP 196451
58 SEP 22 1964XEROX
SEP 18 1964PERS. REC. UNIT
CORRESPONDENCE



of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

Mr. James E. Milnes
1015 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mr. Milnes:

On the termination of my service as Attorney General, I want you to know how much I appreciate the many courtesies you extended to me during the past four years.

I am particularly grateful for your efforts and those of the men working with you in the drive against organized crime. The painstaking investigative work of the Agents under your supervision and your significant contributions to the many field and Washington conferences of the Federal investigative agencies contributed materially to the success of this effort.

With best wishes for your continued good health and success.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert F. Kennedy".

77-5197-1615

Memorandum

to : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-24-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

Classified by [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Except first 600-601, 602

Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBJECT: ARTICLE "KENNEDY TOP-RATED AS JUSTICE BOSS"
BY JAMES E. CLAYTON,
"WASHINGTON POST AND TIMES HERALD," 8-23-64

In connection with captioned article, the Director has asked, "What do we know of Clayton?"

The article praises Robert Kennedy as one of the top Attorneys General, who will be leaving the Justice Department with a "remarkably good record." It credits Kennedy with guiding important legislation through Congress, fighting organized crime, pushing equal rights, and getting from his top aides work of excellence. Clayton mentions, however, that Kennedy has been criticized for being vindictive against his opponents, brutal in handling civil rights problems, soft in applying antitrust laws and using his power politically.

Among areas in which Kennedy has distinguished himself, according to Clayton, is his redirecting the efforts of the FBI. He states that no other Attorney General has been able to "impose his will on Hoover," but that Kennedy could because of his relationship to the President. The article states that 4 years ago, "the FBI pooh-poohed the existence of a national crime syndicate and used its best agents to chase communists," but that now they are fighting organized crime. Clayton alleges the Justice Department did not get "careful investigative work out of the FBI in civil rights cases," in 1960, but now is. Kennedy is also credited with closing Alcatraz, not possible in previous years'because Hoover objected."

Clayton criticizes Kennedy for having FBI Agents "bang on doors in the middle of the night to gather information about the steel price increase in 1962," and for using the Justice Department to settle a personal feud with James Hoffa. Kennedy is praised for nursing the civil rights bill through Congress and for pushing through bills broadening FBI jurisdiction. The article notes that the Kennedy-sponsored bill that the FBI be allowed to legally tap wires was defeated.

JAMES E. CLAYTON: ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

Bufiles reflect several references to Clayton, who reports for the "Post and Times Herald" on Supreme Court and Justice Department matters. In the late 1950's he

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JVA:sas (5)

continued on next page

continued on next page RESEARCH

CH CONFIDENTIAL

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: ARTICLE "KENNEDY TOP-RATED AS JUSTICE BOSS"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

wrote several articles regarding the Mallory Decision, and in 1957 another reporter for that newspaper advised the Bureau that he and James Clayton had tried to convince their superiors that the paper's support of the Supreme Court in the Mallory Decision was wrong. In July, 1961, Clayton called your office and requested information on the obtaining of security clearances for a story he wanted to write; Clayton was advised the FBI does not pass on the question of clearances and could not be of help.

In 11-62, in response to Department instructions that all possible witnesses to violence at the University of Mississippi in the fall of 1962 be interviewed, the FBI interviewed Clayton and he advised that he had not witnessed any acts of violence at that time.

The 5-21-63 issue of "The Post" contained an article by Clayton giving credit to Kennedy for mobilizing the FBI against organized crime. The Director noted: "Another snide attack on FBI obviously emanating from the Dept."

OBSERVATIONS:

The captioned article by Clayton is obviously another attempt by the Department to claim credit for FBI achievements in organized crime and civil rights, at the same time making a snide attack on Mr. Hoover and the Bureau--for political purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V.

GRV

QPM

TD
8-24-64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kennedy Top-Rated As Justice Boss

A Lot of Dynamic Pluses Stacked Against A Few Bobbles by Attorney General

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

FOR A MAN whose motives, intellect, experience and judgment were sharply questioned when he took office, Robert F. Kennedy will be leaving the Justice Department shortly with a remarkably good record.

Kennedy may not be the best Attorney General this Nation has had in a generation, but if he is not the best, he is awfully close to it.

He has guided more important legislation through Congress than did any of his predecessors in the past 30 years. He has made the Federal Government, for the first time, a vigorous enemy of organized crime. He has pushed equal rights for all Americans harder and farther than any other Attorney General in history. And he has gotten from his top aides work of such excellence as has seldom before been approached in the Justice Department.

All this adds up to an administrative record for Kennedy — as contrasted with his record on nonlegal activities — that puts him near the top among the 68 men who have occupied the office of Attorney General since it was created in 1789.

The Indictment

THE KENNEDY record, however, is not perfect. His critics say that he has been vindictive against those who dared defy him or his brother, brutal in his handling of civil rights problems, soft in his application of the antitrust laws to big business, inclined to use his power to aid his brother's political image and careless of civil liberties.

Some of these criticisms are valid, and it will be interesting in the weeks ahead to see how those who cried out against his appointment now assess his record.

To those who said in 1960 that he was a political opportunist, Kennedy can point to the indictment and conviction of two Democratic Congressmen for violating the conflict of interest laws — an indictment that cost the Democrats a seat in Congress in 1962.

To the liberals who said in 1960 that he failed to understand the need for scrupulous care about civil liberties, Kennedy can point to the tremendous

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

What do
we know
of Clayton?

The Washington Post and Times Herald ✓
The Washington Daily News ✓
The Evening Star ✓
New York Herald Tribune ✓
New York Journal-American ✓
New York Mirror ✓
New York Daily News ✓
New York Post ✓
The New York Times ✓
The Worker ✓
The New Leader ✓
The Wall Street Journal ✓
The National Observer ✓
People's World ✓

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

67 SEP 8 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

77-51381 7686
4 SEP 8 1964

AUG 23 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

does strides the Government has taken in giving the poor a fairer deal in the courts.

To those who then said he was a cynic about equal rights for Negroes, he can point to a dozen occasions when he took action that endangered the political standing of his brother because, he said, those actions were right.

There are five specific areas, most of them generally unpublicized, in which Kennedy's actions place him in a different category from most Attorneys General. He has redirected the efforts of the FBI, closed Alcatraz, broadened presidential use of the power to pardon, partially humanized the Immigration Service and improved the caliber of the Federal judiciary.

The most dramatic of these five involve J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. No other Attorney General in 30 years has been able to impose his will on Hoover. Kennedy was able to do so largely because of his relationship to the President who made him Attorney General.

For example, four years ago, the FBI pooh-poohed the existence of a national crime syndicate and used its best agents to chase Communists; now it has its best men, and many of them, challenging a crime organization whose existence it concedes. In 1960, the Justice Department was not getting careful investigative work out of the FBI in civil rights cases; now it is. And, for 25 years, every Attorney General has agreed with Prison Director James V. Bennett—that Alcatraz should be closed, but no Attorney General until Kennedy was able to carry out the decision to close it, because Hoover objected.

A Salvage Project

RELATED TO Robert Kennedy's attitude toward Alcatraz was his and commutations of sentence of pardons first six months in office. In his Kennedy pardoned more men who had paid their debts to society and commuted more prison sentences than President Eisenhower had done in eight years. Much of this "salvage

from Robert Kennedy's desire to even out disparities in prison sentences for similar crimes and to rehabilitate fully, by restoring their right to vote, those men who made good.

There were indications Robert Kennedy would compile a good record as Attorney General. Although he had never shown brilliance as a lawyer, he surrounded himself with brilliant lawyers, listened to their advice and backed them up when they acted for him.

Shortly after Kennedy picked all his top legal aides, a leading Republican lawyer said, "I've never seen a group of lawyers with so much potential appointed to the Department." He explained that only once before—when Herbert Brownell picked his first group of aides — had such good lawyers been selected to head the Justice Department's many activities. The difference, he added, was that Kennedy's men were young, and only time would tell if they would live up to their potential.

TIME HAS told, and they have. In the 43 months since those appointments, there has been almost no turnover at the Justice Department's top level. Six of the eight men Kennedy named to key posts are still with him. One, Byron R. White, was appointed to the Supreme Court. A second, Lee Loewinger, was eased out and appointed to the FCC.

Of the others, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall are best known to the public because both have been deeply involved in civil rights problems. Both in have regard in the legal profession as outstanding lawyers. bald Cox, who as the Justice Department's No. 3 man represents the Federal Government before the Supreme Court, is generally conceded to be one of the best advocates to hold that post in this century. And Post Attorneys General Louis Oberdorfer, Herbert J. Miller (a Republican), Ramsey Clark, John Douglas, William Orrick and William Weller are all highly regarded by the legal profession.

A LOOK at the statistic validates that regard. Oberdorfer has had a major

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in cutting the average time it takes the Government to conclude tax cases from 36 months ten years ago to 14 months now.

Miller's organized crime division, with a greatly enlarged staff, has boosted its number of convictions from 13 in 1960 to 288 in 1963. Clark has reduced the backlog of Federal condemnation cases to the lowest level in 20 years:

All this, however, has not been achieved without some severe morale problems in the lower levels of the Justice Department. There is dissatisfaction there, some of it arising from a feeling that the Attorney General has never understood the problems of litigation and some of it from a feeling that Kennedy has been much too informal and condescending for a Cabinet officer.

THE PUBLIC, however, looks at the Justice Department from a view quite different from that of the lawyers. Its questions are: Has the department rendered justice? Has its power to haul individuals into court been used vindictively or for political purposes? Has the Attorney General acted wisely in the field of civil rights and in his choice of legislation to support?

In some of these areas, Kennedy is open to criticism. For example, it was a major blunder for FBI agents to bang on doors in the middle of the night to gather information about the steel price increase in 1962. This gave the impression, quite properly, of an angry and frustrated Government that was taking revenge on a segment of the economy that had challenged it.

From that point on, however, the Department walked cautiously as far as big business was concerned.

THERE IS also a feeling in many quarters that Kennedy has used the Justice Department to settle his personal feud with James R. Hoffa. Kennedy denies this but there is some truth to it. No other individual has received the kind of scrutiny that has been focused on the leader of the Teamsters.

There has also been some substantial criticism of a few men whose appointments to the Federal bench were recommended by Kennedy. Some of his selections have indeed been bad. But, on balance, his choices have improved the quality of the Federal judiciary.

In the field of civil rights, where he has held the hottest spot in the Cabinet, Kennedy has earned many admirers and made many enemies. For every one who complains that he has been too unrelenting, there is one who says he has frequently been too soft.

For example, he is criticized for pushing too hard at the University of Mississippi, where Federal troops were needed to quell a near-rebellion. But the riot there was, in large part, the result of a miscalculation by the Attorney General and of an effort to be soft.

THE MISSISSIPPI situation was, however, typical of the way Kennedy attempted to handle civil rights problems. The effort was to persuade officials that Negro advancement was inevitable. This policy of persuasion worked in some places; there is a string of counties across the South where Negroes are now registering to vote, without lawsuits and without publicity. But it did not work in Mississippi, where persuasion was useless and where Kennedy underestimated the forces opposing desegregation.

In the area of legislation, there are three stars in the Kennedy record. One is last June's civil rights bill that Kennedy and his aides passed through Congress.

Next is the package of bills broadening the jurisdiction of the Federal criminal law and the FBI. This was the heart of Kennedy's anti-crime drive. The most controversial of these bills, a request by Kennedy that the FBI be allowed to tap wires legally, was defeated, but his espousal of it led some civil libertarians to question his understanding of what civil liberties are all about.

THE THIRD major piece of legislation was signed at the White House just last week. It is the criminal justice bill through which, for the first time, Congress has authorized the use of Federal funds to provide attorneys for persons accused of Federal crimes and too poor to pay their own legal bills.

Such a measure has been sought by the Justice Department for many years and its passage, coupled with his efforts to eliminate the abuses now surrounding the release of suspects on bail, may be the most humanitarian achievement of Robert Kennedy's career as Attorney General.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9-14-64

Mr. DeLoach:

Attached is a letter dated 9-3-64 to the Director from Attorney General Robert Kennedy commanding [REDACTED] and the men in his section for their work relating to organized crime. This letter has been through all the division heads checked on the Director's routing block and was received today. It apparently has not been acknowledged. Since the Attorney General has resigned his position, it is recommended that this letter not be acknowledged but that copies of it be designated to the personnel files of the Bureau personnel mentioned in it. If you agree, please return this for this action.

b7C

6-
Mr
J

Gordon E. Malmfeldt

17 SEP 18 1964

ENCLOSURE REC.
17-51-1161

DPS REC. CATT

ZEROX
SEP 25 1964

3 OCT 1 1964



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

September 3 1964

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Before leaving office I want to specially commend the work done in the organized crime field by Special Agents [REDACTED]

b7c

As a result of the investigative work done by the large force of Special Agents assigned to the organized crime program during the past 3 1/2 years the Federal Government now knows more about the operations of syndicated crime and is able to do more by way of prosecutive action than ever before. The supervisory work of Messrs. [REDACTED] and the agents in this section is responsible in large measure for this increased intelligence and productivity.

b7c

In addition, the working relationship with Mr. [REDACTED] section has been excellent. I am advised that there has never been an occasion, no matter what the problem, when you could not sit down with these agents and be assured of their complete cooperation and assistance.

It has been a pleasure to work with them and you can be proud of the contribution they have made to the organized crime program.

Sincerely, REC 3 ENCLOSURE

R. F. Kennedy 77-511-1-105
Attorney General

17 SEP 18 1964

C.R.E. XEROX
SEP 28 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

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

September 2, 1964

Mr. DeLoach:

Re: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RECEPTION
JUSTICE COURTYARD
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1964
4:00 - 6:00 P. M.

Robert F. Kennedy
While talking with Dick Kidwell, who is in the Administrative Services Office of the Department, he mentioned, in connection with the Attorney General's reception tomorrow afternoon, that the event will be covered by ABC and NBC television. He said that they had specific inquiry from ABC, and NBC technicians are to visit the Department this afternoon in order to arrange coverage.

He also pointed out that it was originally intended that recorded music would be piped into the courtyard over their amplifier system but that present plans called for live music from an orchestra assigned to the Marine Band. Mr. Kidwell also pointed out that Katzenbach, and Andretta each would make short talks, as would certain of the employees in the Department in connection with the presentation of various plaques and scrolls to the Attorney General. Of course, the Attorney General is expected to have some farewell remarks to make before the assembled Justice employees, all of whom will be excused for the reception.

REC-54

77-57277-1681

SEP 18 1964

✓ (RMJ)
W. H. Stapleton

| So far as is known, no invitation has been received by
Bureau employees to attend. eh

CRIMSON

10 SEP 2 1964



ASS

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Gasper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. McLoath
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gandy
~~Mr. Rosen~~
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Mr. Hoover:

FBI The employees of the Department of Justice
are having a farewell party for Attorney General
Kennedy in the courtyard between 4: and 6: p.m.
on Thursday, September 3. We would be honored by
the presence of you and your staff.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Wm. A. Geoghegan
Wm. A. Geoghegan
Assistant Deputy Attorney General

REC-5A 77-3177-181
S.E.

CONFIDENTIAL

70 SEP 2 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: The Director

DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Original filed in: 66-1771-7129

L

Pages 20470-20471. Senator Yarborough, (L) Texas, spoke concerning the remarks made by Attorney General Robert Kennedy at Atlantic City in tribute to President Kennedy. He placed in the Record an article from the Washington Evening Star of August 28, 1964, entitled "Kennedy Text-Party Is Thanked for Aiding Brother." Mr. Yarborough, in paying tribute to the Attorney General, stated "This remarkable young man has made an incomparable record as the Nation's chief law enforcement officer. One of the youngest men ever to serve in a President's Cabinet, he distinguished himself, his family, and did honor to the President who appointed him. The record of Robert F. Kennedy as Attorney General is a record of service without fear, or favor, service in the public interest. Many men have been appointed to high place and given an opportunity for service and accomplishment, but only a few achieve greatness. Robert F. Kennedy has been one of the great Attorney Generals."

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.

77-5132771

N.Y. 15-1000

15-1000

15-1000

10 OCT 2010

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/18/64

FROM : SAC, Norfolk

SUBJECT: Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY
VISITS TO COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Cooper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

V

Attention: Crime Records Division

Enclosed article entitled "Bobby Makes a Visit" appeared in
The Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk, 5/17/64.

Copy is furnished Richmond for information, as GEORGE M.
KELLEY, author, is Virginian-Pilot Richmond writer. Also,
possibility exists there are inaccuracies in article.

For information of Bureau, security afforded Attorney
General KENNEDY while he was in Norfolk for funeral of General
DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR was handled by Norfolk Police Department.

ENCLOSURE

- 2-Bureau (Enc.-1)
1-Richmond (Enc.-1) (info.)
2-Norfolk (1 cc 62-748)

RMM:JGS

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Inside Virginia Politics

Bobby Makes a Visit

By GEORGE M. KELLEY

Virginian-Pilot Richmond Writer

RICHMOND.

Two forays within a month into politically important Virginia areas by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy cannot be ignored politically: Byrd Organization Democrats shudder at President Johnson's pick him for his running mate; the state's Barry Goldwater-bent Republicans hope the fear becomes a reality.

An FBI agent, on duty at the little airstrip outside Farmville in Prince Edward County, readied himself for the most recent Bobby Kennedy foray last Monday by getting into the car the brother of the late President Kennedy would ride once he had landed on Prince Edward territory.

An Army helicopter was coming down on the airstrip. Standing by were State Troopers, some members of the Farmville police force, and uniformed deputies of the Prince Edward sheriff's office.

Some Farmville town officers — not very happy about the situation — waited to give young Kennedy an official welcome. A few whites and a group of enthusiastic Negroes

stood behind a wire fence waiting for Kennedy's appearance.

The FBI man surveyed the scene anxiously for a moment, pulled his gun from its holster and put a bullet in the chamber. He stuck the gun in the waist of his trousers.

The chopper landed, Kennedy emerged, and the Farmville officials moved forward to give a hasty greeting before ducking out as inconspicuously as possible. The FBI agent was first to Kennedy, however. He introduced himself and gave a signal that obviously was an indication that everything was under control.

From that moment, the FBI man was never more than a few feet from the attorney general. Kennedy, on a tour of the Prince Edward Free School system that he and his assassinated brother had helped sponsor, turned the day into one that few Prince Edward citizens would forget.

Not only did Kennedy get the cheers of the Negroes in the geographic center of massive resistance to desegregation, but to the surprise of both Democrats and Republicans he also had an unexpected number of white people anxious to see him and shake hands with him.

What had started as a nervous expedition turned into a day of

possible political significance.

A month earlier, Kennedy had moved onto the Virginia scene as representative of President Johnson at the funeral of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur in Norfolk. There, too, the security set up for Kennedy was obvious.

The choice of Kennedy by Johnson to be his representative at the funeral privately surprised both the Norfolk area and state politicians. Most had thought Johnson would make a special effort to attend the funeral in person, but if that proved impossible he would send someone like Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

The idea that the Secretary of Defense might be the President's choice arose because of the military importance of MacArthur as a general of the Army, and because of Norfolk's role as the home of the world's greatest naval base.

But now that the two Kennedy trips are over, the haunting question is whether Johnson has been trying to assess the Virginia political mood.

In 1960 Johnson was the choice of Harry Byrd for the Democratic presidential nomination, and the Virginia delegation to the convention in Los Angeles that year was instructed for L. B. J.

Some of the Virginia feeling for the Texas cool, however,

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

THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT

Norfolk, Va.

Page B-5

Date: 5-17-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: BOBBY MAKES A VISIT

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NORFOLK

 Being Investigated

77-51387-1704

ENCLOSURE



when Johnson accepted the vice presidential berth on the Kennedy ticket. And this carried over into the early days of the Johnson Administration after the assassination of President Kennedy.

It was figured in those early days that Johnson would embrace all aspects of the Kennedy program and quickly would be in trouble with the Virginians.

Johnson did embrace the Kennedy civil rights program, but he also appealed to the Byrd Democrats with cuts in federal spending. Even cutting the electric bill at the White House was meaningful for the Organization man.

It was soon after this that Organization office holders began predicting that Johnson could take the state against Goldwater. The only proviso was that he refrain from taking Bobby Kennedy on as his ticket-mate in November.

Today the prospect of a Johnson-Kennedy ticket still causes some apprehension in the Organization ranks. But the apprehension is softened by uncertainties of what all the Kennedy visits mean. After all, it could be some more of Johnson's wheeling and dealing that helped win Organization respect and the instructed delegation for him in Los Angeles four years ago.

RECORDED
REC-3277-51711-1705

September 22, 1964

SEP 22 2 39 PM '64
FBI - NEW YORK
READING ROOM
B I

Dear [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b6

Your letter of September 11th has been received and I appreciate your calling to my attention the column written by David Lawrence which recently appeared in the 'New York Herald Tribune.'

Your support is indeed appreciated by all of us in the FBI. My associates join me in thanking you for your expression of confidence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19

SEP 23 1964

COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no derogatory information concerning correspondent who was sent reprint material concerning communism on 12-13-63 in reply to his correspondence at that time.

WAM:skp
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JFM
DAB
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Toledo _____
Belmont _____
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Casper _____
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Conrad _____
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Tavel _____
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Mr. Reinhard
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Jasper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6

[REDACTED] ✓
Sept 11th 1964

Hon Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D C

Dear Sir;

David Lawrence, in his column of Sept. 11th, in the New York Herald Tribune, states definitely, that Robt. F. Kennedy, as Attorney General, tried to lame your department, constrict its investigation of Communists and the Communism menace, and devote more time to "Civil Rights."

Mr. Lawrence states, to the everlasting credit of the F.B.I. and you as its director, the "Kennedy" political angle was not adhered to. The American people thank you.

Yours truly

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October 6, 1964

77-51387-1725

Honorable Richard H. Amberg
Publisher
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
12th Boulevard at Delmar
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mr. Amberg:

Your letter of September 30th, with enclosure, has been received.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the editorial entitled "FBI Record Refutes Smear of Hoover" which appeared in the Syracuse "Post-Standard" on Sunday, September 27th. Your staunch support of the FBI is certainly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - St. Louis - Enclosures (2)
1 - Albany - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Amberg and Mr. Henry Keller of the Syracuse "Post-Standard" are on the Special Correspondents' List.

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St. Louis Globe-Democrat

12TH BOULEVARD AT DELMAR

ST. LOUIS 1, MO.

RICHARD H. AMBERG
PUBLISHER

September 30, 1964

Mr. Johnson
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Capar
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tola Rose
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a galley proof of the editorial which appeared in my old paper, the Syracuse Post-Standard, on Sunday, September 27.

I do not have the actual tear sheet yet, but I will forward it when I receive it.

The present publisher, Henry H. Keller, wants, fully as much as I do, to help nail down in its very beginning the smear campaign of Mr. Kennedy.

With warm good wishes, ever,

Sincerely,

Richard H. Amberg

Richard H. Amberg

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

177-51387-1725

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FBI Record Refutes Smear of Hoover

IN THE WAKE of Robert Kennedy's resignation as Attorney General public charges have been appearing that glorifies his brief career in the Cabinet.

This is natural for a man running for Senator in New York State. But some of the publicity is slanted in such a way as to smear J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The impression is being created that Kennedy was forced to order the FBI to "redirect" its major effort toward investigating organized crime, even if this should result in a slowdown of the bureau's work against communist subversion.

Also it was necessary to pressure the FBI into expanding its efforts in the civil rights field.

★
THESE CLAIMS do not jibe with the record. The charges smack of bias, and unjustly picture Hoover and the FBI as in need of direction by the Attorney General.

The record shows that there has been no slackening of the bureau's vigilance over our national security, nor in its highly effective war against crime and corruption.

The FBI had penetrated the secrecy surrounding organized crime for many months before Kennedy took office. The Joseph Valachi disclosures in 1962 were made by Hoover's men.

The publicity, which seems to come from a single source, credits Kennedy with much anti-crime legislation, whereas most of it was recommended to the Justice Department by the FBI. For instance, the Fugitive Felon Act was broadened in 1961 by specific FBI recommendation.

As for the area of civil rights, the bureau was carrying out its responsibilities before Kennedy took office and since has devoted more and more of its attention to these matters.

★
OF COURSE ITS RECORD is combatting subversion and communist espionage agents speaks for itself. It uncovered information resulting in expulsion of more than a dozen Soviet and satellite officials.

Stacks of reports on FBI activities in all of these fields indicate that no prodigal was necessary.

J. Edgar Hoover has fought to keep the bureau free from politics. Attempts to dominate it have rightly been resisted, and this probably caused trouble which has now inspired attacks in the form of planted publicity.

It is pretty ridiculous to disparage the long service of Hoover to promote the Democratic senatorial candidate in New York State. The charges cannot be substantiated. They constitute a hatchet job that reflects no credit on Kennedy's reputation.

His career as Attorney General can be glorified without knifing Hoover and the FBI.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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The Music is Different

by Jimmy Breslin

The plane came slowly. It hung over the East River like a seagull, then inched across the sky. There were 15 of them waiting for the plane, the *Caroline*, to land at La Guardia Field. They held clipboards and mimeographed sheets with schedules and speeches for Robert F. Kennedy and they were there because they were working for him, but they stood in front of the terminal in the Saturday afternoon emptiness and they talked, as they always do, about another Fall.

"Ohio," one of them was saying. "I never saw crowds like that. When we got to Columbus the last night we were there, the candidate sat down in the hotel room and said, 'Well, this does it. We've won Ohio.' Hell, it was the first state we lost."

"The place I'll always remember is Waterbury," one of them, with sunglasses, said. "We got there late and by that time everybody was drunk. Ribicoff was the only one with legs under him. They had a cop posted in front of the room at the hotel. Boy, this was his chance of a lifetime. He was guarding Kennedy. The badge was polished and the uniform pressed. The works. He also was blind from throwing down doubles while he was waiting. When we got off the elevator the cop was sound asleep on a chair in front of the room. The candidate walked up and grabbed him. 'How ahr you?' he said. The cop woke up and fell off the chair. 'Get him out of hcah,' the candidate said."

They all laughed. Then the plane, a white Convair, dropped down behind the motels on the parkway. It landed on a runway on the far side of the field, came out from behind a hangar and taxied up to the gate. An aluminum staircase dropped out of the side of the plane and Robert Kennedy came out of the door and down the steps. He had on a gray glen plaid suit. His left hand was stuck into the jacket pocket. The wind blew at his uncombed hair.

"How ahr you?" he said to a man who had come up to the steps.

Kennedy walked through them, head down, listening while an aid told him something, and he went out and got into a white convertible, which was parked at the curb in the head of a motorcade. He was going to Manhattan, to try and get people to vote for him so he could be a United States Senator, and the people getting into the cars were working for him so he could be a Senator, but when they talk it is of another Fall and when they look at him they think of another man.

OCT 29 1964

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OCT 18 1964

It is always this way with Robert Kennedy. He walks through the streets of New York asking for a life of his own and he reaches out with his own hand to shake with the hands thrust through the copses lining the gray wooden barricades, but when they take the hand, the dark Puerto Rican woman on 110th Street, and the fat, shaggy-haired high school girl on Jamaica Avenue, they are not touching Robert Kennedy, candidate for office. They are touching his brother, or they are touching another Robert Kennedy, the one who walked in the streets behind his brother's body and walked so straight and with this terrible discipline that you never can forget. He wants his own life now, but they confused him with his brother, as he always will be confused with his brother, and it

is a dark problem which runs part of his life. And it is also the only reason Robert Kennedy exists as a political name in New York.

Only Robert Kennedy, and only because of his brother, could come to New York with his Boston accent and his homes in Virginia and Massachusetts and, in one day, announce he was settling in the state and running for the United States Senate as a representative of this state. Nobody else could have done it. Lyndon Johnson? If he came up here from Texas as a Senator and said he wanted to run from here, a post-office clerk would have beat him by a million votes. Hubert Humphrey? If he tried to run for the City Council around here they would bury him. Name anybody. Adlai Stevenson, Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara. You wouldn't be able to count the votes against them.

"I feel sorry for Keating," John Lindsay, the Congressman, was saying one night. "He's running against a ghost."

But at the same time, Robert Kennedy has to live with this thing that they talk about and identify him with. And, sometimes, when you see what it does to him, you have to wonder.

The kid was about 19, a sophomore probably, and he pushed along the row of folded chairs and got in front of the microphone in the aisle and asked the question. This was in Ferris-Booth Hall, an auditorium in Columbia University, and Kennedy was standing on a small wooden platform, answering questions from the 2,000 students sitting in front of him on folding chairs. He had been doing it with a smile and a jab of the finger and an easy manner, but now he stiffened as the kid asked the question.

"The Warren Report was issued this week," the kid said. "Now do you agree with its findings or do you think there is any credence in the views of Mark Lane, who has made a statement saying that the report is wrong and that Oswald did not kill President Kennedy by himself?"

"I've made my statement, is this one yours?" Kennedy snapped. It was strange to hear the irritation. Then the head went down and the left hand went for the hair. And now you knew. There were 14 television lights, set up on high poles, burning onto Kennedy's face. When he brought his head up, the lights poked at his face and found the tears. They were on his bottom eyelashes. Small silver drops. And they stood for so much.

"Well," he said softly, "when I, ah, spoke to the students in Poland, I said, uh, that the death of my brother was the work of, ah, one individual and, I think the Warren Commission Report shows this conclusively."

He was through with it and the kid, a sleepy-looking kid who needed a haircut and was in a shirt open at the neck, pushed his way back along the aisle he had walked his question, and it had gone into Kennedy like a knife, and now he was going back to his seat, saying that he had asked the question and that he had been given another question.

turned to look at him. They did not watch Kennedy. He stood on the stage with his head down and now the silver drops on his eyelashes had turned to wet streaks on his cheeks. When the question was finished, Kennedy started to say something and then he lapsed into silence and now everybody could see that he was having trouble. Finally Kennedy said, ". . . Ah, just a minute please."

The head went down. His right foot moved back and forth on the wooden floor. His hand kept running through his hair, and his eyes crinkled and his face showed more of the wetness. His wife, sitting in a front row, stiffened and leaned forward. Kennedys do not cry, they say. But Kennedys are human and maybe this one has held himself together for too long, and has used too much of his old Irish stand-up guts. Maybe now he rates what his emotions demand. The people in the hall seemed to be saying this, because they were silent and they were moved as they watched him stand and live through November again.

Finally, the head came up and he went on as he had before. But it was a night in this campaign that cannot be forgotten because what happened is so much a part of him.

But then there are other times when it is all different. The name of his brother is used casually and continually in his campaign and there are no tears, Only mentions. And the crowds come and they mob him because of the name and the kids show up and squeal for the youth the name represents, and he never would get all this adulation himself because he simply is not that exciting personally. The hair is uncombed and it blows and the finger points and the voice is the same. So are, in many spots, the words. But it is a different music this time. This is a Kennedy, but a Kennedy without the tremendous excitement the other one had. This one comes with music of his own, a lower music than the brother's. Maybe a harder music, too. He cannot generate the drive that the other one had in his personal music. And because of this, they can fight him a little bit more. He uses the brother's name without tears and without that overpowering music and they say, who the hell is this guy coming around here, as if he had divine right, and taking over this state on his brother's name? Who is this guy who sat in the back of a black limousine and drove through Washington with a big dog in the front next to the chauffeur and him, at 36, on the phone in the back giving orders to half of the country? Who is he, this rich man's son who happened to be the brother of a President and now wants everything in sight because of it? Who is he to be coming in here just because Lyndon Johnson didn't make him Vice-President? Who is he and what the hell do you call what he is trying to do?

But there is another way. People see him. They say, when you look at him their way, that this is a guy who is so inexperienced that he only lived through a Presidency with his brother, a Presidency that included the Cuban missile threat and Mississippi and, above anything, an assassination. They say that Lyndon Johnson, right after the assassination, wanted Bobby Ken-

nedy on the phone. He didn't just call to corroborate him. He called him for advice. Should he be sworn in as President right there in Dallas or should he wait and come back to Washington. And Bobby Kennedy, in his grief, advised him what to do. And they say, what's the matter with having a man like this in New York? Who the hell else do we have around here? Where is there a Democrat in the whole state worth running for an office as big as Senator? Where is there one? There isn't. There is nothing around here. This is a state filled with the worst set of Democratic politicians we've ever seen. They are little lawyers who join a neighborhood club and hope to make a score through political connections, and they spend their lives chasing ambulances or smart deals and they are all worth nothing. Why shouldn't we have a man like Bobby Kennedy around here?

But no matter which way they say it, they say it because of his connection with his brother. It is the whole thing about Bobby Kennedy's life so far, this connection with his brother, and it is one of the things that make him complex and this campaign against Senator Kenneth Keating one of the biggest New York ever has had. It is the name that does it.

There was one morning when Kennedy sat on the couch in the living room of suite 11E of the Carlyle Hotel and he was asked about this shadow of his brother.

"You even have the same mannerisms," he was told. "The hand in the pocket, the finger pointing. Did you always have these mannerisms?"

He answered very slowly. "Our relationship was so natural, these kinds of things never occurred to me. We worked together, which is something brothers don't do. We grew up together and some of what he was rubbed off on me and some of what I was rubbed off on him. For me to change any of myself now would be phoney."

The sleeves of his rumpled white shirt were rolled up. The collar was open. This great doom which so many of the Irish live by and have in their faces made him look gaunt. But the bare arms, folded in front of him, were thick. Very thick for a guy of his size. And the hair was bleached from summer sun.

"I mention my brother when I talk," he was saying, "for a simple reason. President John F. Kennedy was my brother. But President John F. Kennedy was also the President of the United States and I was in that government. If I wasn't a part of that government for over three and a half years, I wouldn't be running at all. Therefore, I mention it. If I wasn't able to produce as Attorney General, or to advise the President on Cuba or advise him on Mississippi, I wouldn't have been a part of that government even if my brother was running it. So it is my record and I talk of it. But I don't talk of him as my brother for campaign purposes. You see the difference."

Yes. And it made sense and he was earnest. But life, no matter what the intentions, has a funny way of making all of us practical. Particularly when you need something. This is why bank tellers count funny sometimes. And it is why

big politicians, who normally would set dogs on you if you tried to bother them, run up to you each Fall and hold your hand as tight you figure them for being queer.

And, a day or so later, Robert Kennedy, sitting in this white campaign convertible, pulled up at the corner of 116th Street and Lexington Avenue and crawled through the crowd to a stage which had been set up on the sidewalk. The mob clogged the street. They pushed against the stores with their dresses hanging outside, 116th Street is the Orchard Street of East Harlem, and they jibbered in Puerto Rican and shrieked when they saw him get on the stage.

A kid running down the street with a big black trunk he had just stolen stopped, put the trunk down, and then got up on it so he could see better.

"Hey, there's a lot of cops around here," he was told. "They'll catch you and put your behind in jail."

The black face turned around. "Que?" he said.

"You stole the trunk and the cops are going to get you?"

The face screwed into puzzlement. "No comprendo," he said.

Then he turned around and started to cheer for Kennedy. A guy with us bent over and grabbed the trunk by one of its handles and started to pull it. The kid on the trunk turned around. "Hey, you sonofabitch, get your hands off my trunk."

And all around him, throughout the crowd, there was hop and pickpockets and honest working people and women with babies and smart people and dumb people and people with class and people who are bums, and they had votes. And the art of asking for votes from a crowd like this is pandering. Any of these political science textbook words are ridiculous here.

"I campaigned here with my brother in 1960," Robert Kennedy said. "You were the backbone of his support. I come here, as my brother did before me, to ask for your support again."

All that was needed to complete this subtle motion was for Robert Kennedy to hold up a picture of his brother.

The people roared and they held up their beer cans and their wine bottles in paper bags, and the women, crying, held their babies and every word Kennedy said after that was cheered.

It was not a one-shot thing, this use of the name. He said it at every stop that day. To the Puerto Ricans hanging from windows in East Harlem and to the Negroes lined up on Seventh Avenue in front of the Hotel Theresa. There was no mistake about it.

And then, a few days later, they were sitting around Kenneth Keating's campaign headquarters and one of them said, "I hear she'll be starting in for him next week. A little tea, a few speeches. They must think they're behind."

"Who is she?" we asked.

"Jacqueline Kennedy," he said.

"You got to be kidding."

"You got to be naive," he said.

This would be, of course, the ultimate effort in draping a campaign with tawdriness. But the lady, for past performances, has a large open ticket through life and if she is to campaign for Bobby, then nothing can be said against it. She already has had her children pose with Bobby for a magazine cover as an aid to his campaign.

Later, in the bar at Toots Shor's, Bill O'Dwyer came walking through and the idea of somebody being puzzled by this made him snort.

"What's the matter with you?" he said. "You've been around the Irish politician. You know what you do to win, don't you? Wear a black suit and tie and stand on the grave and cry and then make speeches."

Because of all this, the sorrowful memory of his brother and the practical memory of his brother and the constant identification with his brother, there has

been a haze around Robert Kennedy himself and sometimes it is hard to see through it.

One way to see through that haze is to talk to those who know him well. Jimmy McShane, who used to walk these streets as a first-grade detective and now is the chief United States Marshal, came into George O'Neill's place, the Coach Room, right outside of La Guardia Field, and he had a couple of beers and talked about Kennedy.

"All I can tell you about him is something a street guy would understand," McShane said. "Now you take the McClellan Committee. He was chief counsel for it and I worked as an investigator. When any committee is finished in Washington, the counsel says to the investigators thanks, good luck, and use my name as a reference anytime. Not Bobby Kennedy. He stayed in that office until he had every one of us placed. There were 34 of us. He didn't leave until the last man was working. I know. I was the last man. What I'm telling you is that this is a guy who can think about a man's paycheck."

"Uh huh," George O'Neill said.

"Now I'm in London with this Sobien," McShane said. "You know all about that. I loused up the whole thing. I'm supposed to be bringing him back here as a spy and I go to sleep on the job and he sticks a knife in himself on the plane. At any rate, we land in London and the British authorities take him over and now I'm at the bottom of the barrel. I put a call in to Bobby.

"'You s.o.b.,' he says, 'what did you do, tell him to stab himself and pick London on purpose? We'll never get him out of there.' He was laughing. This was the worst goof of my life and the guy is laughing about it over the phone. You see what he was doing, he wanted to let me know right away that it was all right.

"So I said to him, 'Thanks, and could you please do me a favor? Call Tess and let her know that I'm all right, will you?' Now I'm sitting there worried about my wife hearing all these reports about a stabbing and me in trouble. So what does he say. He says, 'I spoke to her a half hour ago.' Do you know what that does for you? You're stuck in London and you're worried and then you hear a thing like that? Well, that's Bobby Kennedy and that's all I can tell you about him, because that's all he is like."

"You mean the man stands up for you a little bit," George O'Neill said.

"He goes to the wall for you," Jimmy McShane said.

Then, a day or so later, during one of those snatches in a campaign when there is a little time for talk, Kennedy was sitting in the back of a car going through Manhattan and he talked a little about himself.

"I'm supposed to be ruthless and seeking a power base here and all that," he was saying. "I don't know. I'm just interested in politics as a way of getting elected to office. I'm not interested in politics for the power of it. I'd like to work for the government. If I don't want to work I suppose I could live off my father. Maybe that's what they want me to do. Live off my father."

It was a primitive kind of a line. People very rarely use lines like that. But Kennedy uses them all the time. He likes to eliminate phrases and get to the hard fact. If there is one reputation he brings with him which is unanimously accepted, it is the reputation he has for telling the truth, and telling it in a few words. They have accused Kennedy in Washington of using his power to run roughshod over the Bill of Rights, to push people around and generally be the little-brother-getting-too-big. But nobody has ever said Bobby Kennedy does not give you the right count when he talks to you.

You can see that when he talks about himself being in New York. "If I'm going to be judged for the United

"...if I'm going to be judged for the United States Senate on the basis of my accent, or that I lived in Virginia and haven't been in New York in a long time, then all right ... I cahn't do anything about it. . . ."

States Senate on the basis of my Boston accent or that I live in Virginia and haven't been in New York a long time, then all right, judge me that way and I cahn't do anything about it."

There was no plea and no snide remark about it. Just a guy stating facts. And then, when he warms up, he begins to use facts and he sticks by them closely and they tumble out of him and the finger begins to jab and there is a little fire in the blue eyes and you can see where his reputation as a fighter comes from.

*T*hey say I was personally responsible for having the F. B. I. go to those reporters in the middle of the night during the steel price fight. How can they say that when they know it isn't right? I didn't even know it was being done. It was a mistake and I took credit for it. But I did not do it personally. Your reporters in Washington knew that. Did you ever talk to them about it? Did you ever go to them and ask them about it? Did they ever tell you that I had the F. B. I. go around in the middle of the night? No. Because they know it isn't true. I had Nick Katzenbach tell the F. B. I. to please interview Bethlehem Steel people who said they were not going to raise prices, and the

reporters who took down the story. Katzenbach said specifically to get everybody concerned by phone at his place of business, not his home, and to request an appointment. Somebody in the F. B. I. got eager and ran out in the middle of the night. Your reporters in Washington know that. So how can any one here say that I ordered that?"

Then, from this quickness and finger pointing, he can relax and smile a little and talk about things you thought he was a Puritan about. Bobby Kennedy hates, they always said, and this is why he was the most effective Attorney General against organized crime that we've ever had.

But there was one day, over a cup of coffee, when Bobby talked about Joey Gallo, the Brooklyn gangster who was sure he was really Richard Widmark.

"He came into my office one day, and said something about it being a nice place to hold a crap game. Then he said he had considerable influence in Brooklyn and he would like to help my brother and me with the campaign. I said, 'If you really want to help us, you can tell everybody that you are voting for Nixon.' Then he said that if we ever needed anything done or if somebody was bothering us, he'd be glad to take care of it. I told him, no thank you, I didn't have any need to have somebody murdered this year."

He laughed and showed a lightness that was not supposed to be there.

So now he is in New York, this one with a sad face, and his hand is out and he runs for office and his campaign is confusing because people still think of his brother so much. But he has not been beaten off summarily and if he is going to be beaten at all it is not going to be by much. He is the only one who ever could have come around here as he has.

"He has a pretty good name going for him," Bob Wagner, the Mayor, says. Yes, he has.



geller

"...Bobby Kennedy is confused with his brother, and he always will be confused with his brother, and it is a dark problem which runs part of his life..."

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URGENT

1 Mr. DeLoach
1 Mr. Foarde

EX-103^o TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

VISIT OF SENATOR-ELECT ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO MEXICO. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

BUREAU NOVEMBER THIRTEEN LAST.

BUREAU HAS NO OBJECTION TO YOUR SECURING INFORMATION ON EMBASSY REQUEST. YOU SHOULD, HOWEVER, BE MOST CIRCUMSPECT AND AVOID BECOMING INVOLVED IN ANY WAY IN THIS VISIT. BE CERTAIN THAT FBI PLAYS NO PART IN THIS.

JJF:FAS
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1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

NOTE:

Legat reports inquiries of his contacts concerning proposed visit of former AG Kennedy have been made on embassy request. Director has instructed "Be certain FBI plays no part in this."

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Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Fitzgerald _____
Foarde _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

151
79 NOV 25 1964

mcg

VIA CABLEGRAM
NOV 1 6 1964
8:19 PM RPP

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2

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77-51387-1740 Incoming Cable

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n/b
FBI/DOJ

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ICE

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. BELMONT _____
MR. MOHR _____
~~MR. DEGUCHI~~ _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. EVANS _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM *110* _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

NOTED

read 11-20-68

November 16, 1964

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director
Department of Justice
F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On November 22 at 9:00 AM, Mass will
be celebrated in St. Matthews Cathedral,
Washington, in memory of President Kennedy.
I wanted you to know in case you might like
to attend.

Sincerely,

RFK
Robert F. Kennedy

REC 30

5-119

68-22-24

69 DEC 1 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 11-24-64

FROM : A. B. Eddy

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Complainant called at 12:15 A.M., 11-24-64, and spoke with Extra-Duty Supervisor [REDACTED] of the Special Investigative Division. [REDACTED] apparently drinking, [REDACTED] stated he had a few moments ago turned off the television set after watching a reportedly musical entertainment show wherein Senator-Elect Robert Kennedy was interviewed by Sammy Davis, Jr.

According to [REDACTED] he does not approve of elected representatives of our country appearing on a musical show and particularly being interviewed by a Negro who is married to a white woman.

ACTION:

None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Eddy
- 1 - Mr. McNiff

PAM:gjf
(5)

REC-23

77-51387-1742

3 NOV 30 1964

CRIMINAL RESEARCH

70 DEC 3 1964

D. 601-104
Dec. 15, 1964

The President stated that he had previously talked with the Director about the fact that the Department of Justice was reemploying a number of individuals who had worked on the Bobby Kennedy campaign. The President asked how many of this number had been re-employed. I told him I knew of only a few; however, a discreet check would be made. He asked if there had been as many as three or as many as seven. I told him I did not know; however, I would advise him after a check had been made. He stated he would like to know as soon as possible. He then asked if these people had been re-investigated. I told him no such requests for investigations had been made and that it was doubtful if such requests would be made. He stated that the re-employment of these people could prove very embarrassing to the Administration and that after he gets the facts from the FBI he plans to raise hell with Katzenbach regarding this matter.

(2) We should attempt to find out discreetly the names of the individuals being re-employed in the Department of Justice after these same individuals had worked in the political campaign in New York for Bobby Kennedy. I will pass this information on to Moyers or Valenti verbally so that nothing will be written in this regard.

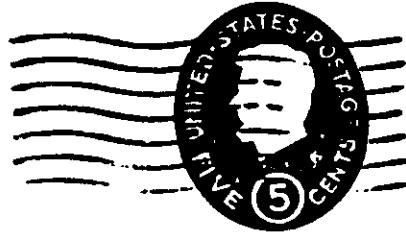
77-11384-1
FBI - WASH. D.C.
12-14-64

79 DEC 14 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10-7020-4
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

4
ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Robert K. Nease



Mr Clyde Tolson
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington DC

REC'D

71-383-1 160

21 DEC 24 1964

— — —
CORRESPONDENCE

60 DEC 23 1964

Off

Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. & Mrs. S.	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

"After Mr. Elliott's letter was written, Robert Kennedy's office located the missing message of condolence. ~~OMWD~~ through a clerical error it had been mislaid and that the Attorney General had never seen it.

Newsweek, December 21, 1964

So this is an apology
for publishing a lie
and then repeating it.

D

56

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1130, 1964

50

- ✓ Director
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gale
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Miss Gandy
Miss Holmes
Personnel Files Section
Records Branch
Mrs. Skillman
Mrs. Brown
John Quander

Mr. Lyon
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holla
Miss Gandy

See Me ; For appropriate action
Send File Note and Return
Please Call Me

The Brewster by
Gatlie stated he had
and Bob K. a notary
and license - attached
is copy of letter word
on day of ~~the~~ ^{the} dissolution. H.

77-51382-
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC. 4 1964

ENCLOSURE

EB 8 1965

COMPETITIVE RESEARCH

November 22, 1963

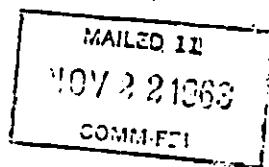
Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Hickory Hill
4700 Chain Bridge Road
McLean, Virginia

Dear Bob:

Words fail me when I try to tell you how grieved I am over the terrible tragedy of the death of the President. I am heartsick for your family in its loss of a beloved member, and heartsick for our Nation which could so ill-afford to lose its leader.

Sincerely,

Edgar



HHA:ngr (3)

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE
11/22/63
ENCLOSURE

11/22/63
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

11/22/63
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

11/22/63
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
11/22/63
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

DATE: March 3, 1965

SUBJ: INVASION OF PRIVACY HEARINGS

b7C

Special Agent [REDACTED] called from the Hill at approximately 10:25 a. m. this morning. He is discreetly covering the hearings involving the invasion of privacy being conducted by Senator Edward Long (D-Mo.).

(Robert F.) Bob Kennedy was the first witness this morning. He obviously had requested to appear in an attempt to refute the statements made by Roy Cohn yesterday that Kennedy had engaged in skullduggery in getting Life Magazine to prepare an exposé on Hoffa so that Kennedy himself could receive nationwide publicity. Kennedy denied these statements. He stated he merely referred a Life reporter to certain sources. This, of course, is not true inasmuch as memoranda in Life Magazine files clearly indicate that Kennedy did engage in such skullduggery.

There was a sharp exchange between Senator Long and Kennedy. Kennedy told Senator Long's subcommittee that if the subcommittee desired to do any investigation, they should investigate their own practices. Senator Long took him to task for this statement. There was no mention of the FEI in this heated exchange. A complete summary memorandum will be sent through today.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

- ✓ 1 - Mr. Belmont
- ✓ 1 - Mr. Gale
- ✓ 1 - Mr. Rosen
- ✓ 1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:ds
(6)

77-51387/772
129
NOT RECORDED
123 MAR 8 1965

69 MAR 15 1965
275

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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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:
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F B I

Date:

6/24/65

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

~~Mr. Tolson~~
~~Mr. Belmont~~
~~Mr. Mohr~~
~~Mr. DeLoach~~
~~Mr. Casper~~
~~Mr. Callahan~~
~~Mr. Conrad~~
~~Mr. Ett~~
~~Mr. Felt~~
~~Mr. Glavin~~
~~Mr. Quinn~~
~~Mr. Rosen~~
~~Mr. Trotter~~
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

160

ପ୍ରାଚୀ ମହିନେ

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK [REDACTED] (P)

SUBJECT:

۶۱۳

Subject was interviewed on 6/10/65, per request.
Subject requested that his identity be concealed with respect to all information furnished by him. He said that all of the following information was reported to him by sources whom he considers reliable and confidential. He will not divulge the identity of his sources on the basis of [redacted] b7D

Subject also advised that he has been in possession of some of this information for a considerable period of time. He held the information with the hope he would be able to work-up additional details. 77-51381-1791

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

NOT RECORDED

HAFIZ

JUL 12 1963

During the time ROBERT F. KENNEDY was still Attorney General of the United States.

[redacted] came upon some very damaging information pertaining to an individual whom he described as a high-ranking official.

3-Bureau (RM) b7D **NET 94**
1-New York [REDACTED] (Info) (RMO)
1-WFO [REDACTED] (Info) (RM)
2-Newark [REDACTED] (Info) (RM)

6 MAY 1965

NATIONAL SECURITY

Approved

8

M : B

67 JUL 14 1965 Agent in Charge

b7D

MX [REDACTED] subsequently got in touch with the subject to furnish the name of the individual from [REDACTED] who allegedly had the information. Subject got in touch with this individual by phone and learned that the information pertained to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

b7D It is subject's recollection that the information consisted of some papers found in a taxi which "tied in BOBBY KENNEDY with the COMMUNIST PARTY".

b7D Subject made an appointment for personal meeting with the individual from [REDACTED]. This individual never kept the appointment. Subject talked to the individual at a later date via the phone. The individual explained that he did not keep the appointment with the subject because he learned there was considerable interest in subject and very likely under surveillance.

b7D Subject stated he no longer has the name of the individual in [REDACTED] who allegedly came into possession of the above-referred to papers.

b7C It was also reported that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] during December, 1964. [REDACTED] was there for dinner and stayed about five hours. Several other guests were present among whom reportedly was ROBERT KENNEDY, newly elected Senator of NY and former Attorney General. Among the items discussed was how to work out an accommodation with FIDEL CASTRO.

It was reported that

b7D
[REDACTED] has considerable information concerning sex parties which took place at the Hotel Carlyle in NYC, and in which a number of persons participated at different times. Among those mentioned were the following individuals:

**ROBERT F. KENNEDY
JOHNSON**

MARILYN MONROE

FBI

Date: August 3, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority) *101c and 102*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, [REDACTED] b7D

SUBJECT: CHARACTER ASSASSINATION OF EDWARD KENNEDY
AND ROBERT KENNEDY AND PETER LAWFORD
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory. The confidential source who furnished his information to [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]. This information is being furnished to the Bureau for information and any appropriate action deemed advisable.

It is noted that this information is nebulous and vague and it is not anticipated that [REDACTED] will logically be receiving information regarding any future details of the alleged plot. It may be that some information has been received by the Bureau from other divisions similar. There is no indication that this plot is something which would develop locally in [REDACTED] and talk of such a plot among the Italian hoodlum element would not be an unusual expectation in view of the former Attorney General's attacks on organized crime in this country.

No further action is being taken in this matter by [REDACTED]. The Bureau will be advised on the event the informant obtains any further information concerning this matter.

③ - Bureau (RM)
2 [REDACTED]

CNR:duz
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

77-51387-
NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 6 1965

1 AUG 4 1965

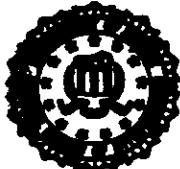
5 3 AUG 12 1965
Eppenbach

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tel. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

ORIGINAL FILE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [REDACTED]

August 3, 1965 b7D

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Character
Assassination Plot Against
United States Senators
Edward Kennedy and Robert
Kennedy and Peter Lawford

On July 29, 1965, a confidential source
in [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable
information in the past and who is acquainted with
b7D

[REDACTED] advised as follows:

This source recently learned from an individual whom he was not in a position to identify that the Italian outfit (La Cosa Nostra) in this country wants to and allegedly are making plans to attack the characters of United States Senators Edward Kennedy and Robert Kennedy and their brother-in-law Peter Lawford. This is allegedly to be accomplished by working with outfit associates of Frank Sinatra to arrange for their women to be placed in compromising situations in the presence of any or all of the two Kennedys and Peter Lawford.

The confidential source who furnished this information was not in a position to evaluate its reliability or to approximate times, places, and details of how this alleged character assassination might be carried out. b7D

[REDACTED]
In addition it was alleged that this plot was predicated by the attacks of the former Attorney General Robert Kennedy against organized crime.

"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."

ENCLOSURE 77-51387-

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 7/22/65

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. McAndrewsSUBJECT: NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE, 7/18/65,
CONCERNING ORGANIZED CRIME

On the morning of 7/22/65, Assistant Director Gale and I talked with Section Chief William Hundley of the Organized Crime Section of the Department, in my office, with reference to the NY Times article of 7/18/65 which makes false and vicious statements concerning the Bureau's activities in the field of organized crime.

I outlined to Mr. Hundley the sustained, vigorous campaign which we have conducted against elements of organized crime, and particularly La Cosa Nostra, looking toward a breakdown in the discipline, efficiency and control of La Cosa Nostra, so that we could infiltrate it and ultimately destroy it. I pointed out that this has been a sustained, hard campaign, and that we are being successful, as shown by the results so far against top men of La Cosa Nostra and the results in local communities throughout the country, such as Chicago and Youngstown, where we have provided information permitting local authorities to take action.

I told Mr. Hundley that, in the face of the terrific effort we have put into this work, an article such as that in the NY Times, and the subsequent interview with the press by the Attorney General, are in effect a "knife in the back" to the FBI, and I wanted him to know that the Director and all of us are outraged by this.

I referred to the Times article statement that a young Justice Department lawyer stated the FBI stopped sending information on the Bobby Baker case and, by inference, on organized crime to the Department immediately upon the death of President Kennedy. I stated this was absolutely false, and I asked Mr. Hundley if he knew who this lawyer was. Hundley said he did not know. He said he had talked to reporter Graham, as Graham wanted to do an article on the Internal Revenue Service difficulties before the Long Committee, and that his conversation had been primarily dealing with these IRS difficulties. Hundley said he knew nothing about the Bobby Baker investigation, and when Graham asked about this investigation he so advised Graham and told him it had nothing to do with organized crime. He did not know whether Graham had talked to someone else on the Baker investigation. He said he asked Graham if he wanted to talk to other members of his section, and Graham said it was not necessary.

AHS:CSH (7)

39416 1957 22-65

77-51387-1711
SERIALIZED INDEXED
NOT RECORDED - OVER

191 AUG 5 1965

AUG 2 1965

CRIME RECD R.C.H.

MR. TOLSON

Hundley said it was not true that there had been any let-up in the fight against organized crime, following the death of President Kennedy, as far as the FBI was concerned, or that there had been any diminution in reports to the Organized Crime Section from the FBI. He made it very clear that he had not made such statements to Graham.

Hundley said he knew that Graham had talked to Ron Goldfarb, who used to be an attorney in the Organized Crime Section but left the Department to work on the senatorial campaign of Bobby Kennedy, and he noted that Goldfarb, through his previous employment, had probably talked to other attorneys in the Department. Hundley did not actually put the finger on Goldfarb.

Another stiletto from Bobby K. 4
I then discussed the Attorney General's press conference with Joe Mohbat, of the Associated Press, on 7/20/65, and I said that the AP dispatch on this interview certainly was misleading and left the impression with us that we were being knifed in the back. I pointed out that the whole tenor of the interview was that the FBI had not been in the organized crime field until Bobby Kennedy drove us into it, and after he left the FBI ceased its activity until AG Katzenbach renewed the pressure, and that the extent of activity in the organized crime investigative field was, in effect, how much pressure the AG applied. I reiterated that the FBI had never let up; that the AG had indicated we had to use hundreds of agents on the assassination, and this was true, but it did not affect our drive on organized crime.

The AG further indicated jealousy existed in the various agencies and specifically mentioned the FBI. I pointed out the extent of our cooperation with other agencies and with local authorities, and again pinpointed such places as Chicago and Youngstown to show this. I mentioned that the Department had indicated that 60% of the convictions in organized crime were the result of IRS cases; and advised that, as a matter of fact, many of these cases were the result of information we had furnished IRS. I pointed out the extent of our dissemination to other agencies. I pointed out again that our continuous campaign is aimed at the structure of La Cosa Nostra and the eventual wrecking of this organization. Mr. Hundley said he was aware of this. He said the figure of 60% was used in an effort to get IRS out of the trouble it was in with the Long Committee.

Mr. Hundley said that he was present during the Attorney General's conference with Mohbat, and that he did not come away with the idea that the AG was doing other than defending the FBI, IRS, and the other agencies. He said the AG did say that the FBI was a professional organization and took the approach that if it had a job to do, it would

*We don't need any defense from
A.G.K. We does say more than
this good*

CONTINUED - OVER

MR. TOLSON

do it and handle the investigation and did not need Department attorneys looking over its shoulder. I told him this was correct. He said that the AP dispatch was not complete and did not cover other things that the AG said. I told him that, regardless of what was said, the public and papers like the Times would go on what was released in the AP dispatch, and certainly this gave another opportunity for such papers to attack the Bureau on the inference that the FBI was not doing its job, had to be forced into the job, and was prone to jealousy.

I told Mr. Hundley that I wanted to make it clear that the Director and the Bureau were outraged by this situation and felt that we were being knifed in the back, despite the continuous and strenuous campaign we had been conducting in the field of organized crime. I told him the Director had been in touch with the AG concerning this this morning, to express his feelings on the matter.

During the discussion, when we were referring to any diminution in reports to the Organized Crime Section and I was pressing Mr. Hundley, he stated that there had been a cutdown in the intimate details of our investigation in our investigative reports sent to the Department, but this had nothing to do with the assassination of President Kennedy, nor the volume of reports or prosecutable information contained in the reports that had been sent ~~over~~ over.

I told him this was true and he knew why, namely that because of the leak from our report in the Las Vegas skimming operations we had stopped sending such intimate details to the Department (results of our microphone coverage). I told Mr. Hundley we had so advised the Attorney General some time ago. Mr. Hundley was aware of this and stated he had merely raised it because some of the attorneys in the Organized Crime Section would have recognized this change in reports and wondered about it. He made it clear that he does not discuss matters of this type with the attorneys in his section.

~~The hoodlums of Las Vegas had a direct line into~~
I told Mr. Hundley that we are going ahead with our sustained campaign against La Cosa Nostra and other elements of organized crime, although I did not know whether the Long Committee hearings would blunt the weapons we have been able to use in this drive. Mr. Hundley said that he had his fingers crossed concerning these hearings.

~~and even written by A.G. down grades 4 B. D.~~
For information. During this discussion I did not receive any impression that Mr. Hundley was responsible for any slanted thinking against the Bureau, or that he was other than cooperative with the Bureau.

~~I don't now share your view
of Hundley. It seems a real
administrator. He would have called
together all his staff & read the
info and to them.~~

10:43 a.m.

September 2, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DE LOACH
MR. CONRAD
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

While discussing another matter with the Attorney General, he asked if I had read Graham's piece in the New York Times this morning. I replied that I did; that the thing that concerns me is there is talk in (William C.) Hundley's Division. He said that was the only part of the story that concerned him.

I mentioned the fellow who had been in Hundley's Division and went with former Attorney General Kennedy. He stated this was Goldfarb and that Goldfarb is not with Senator Kennedy now. I stated he spends considerable time visiting with people in the Department and I think people send him stuff and I know Bob Kennedy has been able to plant stories with the New York Times and Saturday Evening Post where he has contacts. I stated Kennedy is very hostile to me and blames me for his not being selected to run for Vice President with President Johnson, which is not true. I stated I do think there is too much talk down among Hundley's subordinates.

The Attorney General said he had talked to Bill about it; that Graham is capable of enlarging it; that this may be just a rewrite of what he did before. I said it could be; that I know the New York Times is hostile to me; that a reporter prepared an article regarding crime statistics and the article was quite factual and quite favorable; that the reporter was sent for and told never to send anything up that was favorable to the FBI; that he has since resigned from the New York Times and is now with Reader's Digest. I said a fellow like Graham, who is even to broadening out things, can expand on things and I do think there has been some talking down in Hundley's Division.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Conrad _____
Callahan _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____

79 SEP 8-1965

NOT RECORDED

6 SEP 31 1965

79 SEP 3 1965

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Mohr,
DeLoach, Conrad, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan

September 2, 1963

The Attorney General stated he will speak to Bill; that he has spoken to him before; that Bradley denies it is he and he (the Attorney General) does not think it is. I stated I do not suspect Bradley at all but I think there is a lack of discipline down the line and that I would not tolerate such a thing in the FBI.

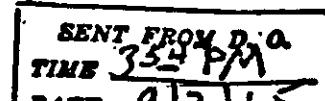
I stated that it builds up and discussed the effects I encountered in the offices on the West Coast and what I had done to correct them.

At the conclusion of our conversation, after discussing another matter, the Attorney General again stated he is going to speak to Bill Bradley; that he does not like that any more than I do; and that he is going to do something about it if he has to bring some people out of there.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director



XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

- For your information: _____

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

77-51387-1793

XXXXXX
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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/27/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-6)

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

SUBJECT: JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
REQUEST FOR HANDWRITING COMPARISON

Request for Lab
Handwriting

Enclosed to the Bureau is a business card with the name of JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, United States Senate, Massachusetts, on which appears the signature, JACK KENNEDY. Also enclosed is a check dated February 9, 1959, on the First National City Bank of New York, paid to the order of Western Union in the amount of \$58.91 on which appears the signature JOHN KENNEDY.

Miss RIGELA NOVELLO, Executive Secretary to Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY of New York, advised on October 25, 1965, that the Senator had obtained from the publishers, Harper-Rowe, New York, New York, a business card with the name of JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY upon which appears the signature of JACK KENNEDY. Miss NOVELLO stated that the Senator is quite interested in knowing if this signature is an original of his late brother, the President.

Mrs. EVELYN LINCOLN, Former Personal Secretary to the late President KENNEDY, furnished a check dated February 9, 1959, drawn on the First National City Bank of New York, aid to the order of Western Union in the amount of \$58.91, which was signed by the late President. Mrs. LINCOLN stated that the business card in question she believes bears the signature of the President; however she did not know whether it was done by an automatic signature machine. She stated, however, that it was probably

3 - Bureau (Inc. 2)
1 - WFO

J.R.:jlr
(4)

9 NOV 8-1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC'D 19 77-1028-171
14 OCT 28 1965

SEVEN

WFO 62-0

not done by an automatic signature machine inasmuch as she believes this card was signed prior to the time they had a signature machine in their office. The Document Section is requested to make appropriate handwriting comparison to ascertain whether this is an authentic signature on the business card.

Document Section is requested to return both exhibits to WFO upon completion of examination.

REC 19

77-51387-1796

X-11 SAC, Washington Field Office

11/3/65

Director, FBI

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
REQUEST FOR HANDWRITING COMPARISON

Reurlet 10/27/65.

The business card bearing the purported signature "Jack Kennedy," along with the unpaid check to Western Union bearing the signature "John Kennedy," is returned herewith.

For your information, no determination can be made concerning the authenticity of the questioned signature on the business card because of the limited nature of the material available. This material should be returned to the office of Senator Kennedy with appropriate explanation.

Enclosures (2)

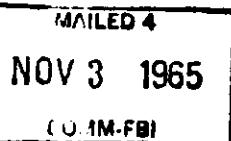
Robert

REC'D - READING ROOM
NOV 2 1965
B
H
S

Note: Based on memo dated 11/1/65 W. D. Griffith
to Mr. Conrad, same caption.

WDG:mb

WDG:mb
(5)



WILL G. BROWN
FBI - WASH. D. C.
RECEIVED NOV 8 1965

79 NOV 8-1965

MAIL ROOM

TYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad

2 - Mr. Griffith

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 11/1/65

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION OF
"JACK KENNEDY" SIGNATURE
TO ASCERTAIN AUTHENTICITY

D.C.
11/1/65

Washington Field Office (WFO) has referred to us a request from Senator Robert F. Kennedy for examination of a "Jack Kennedy" signature appearing on a business card to ascertain if it is genuine.

The request was made on behalf of Senator Kennedy by Miss Angela Novello, Executive Secretary, who advised that the Senator had obtained this card from the publishers Harper-Rowe, New York, New York. The name John Fitzgerald Kennedy, U. S. Senate, Massachusetts, is imprinted on the business card and above the printed name appears an ink written, scarcely legible, signature "Jack Kennedy." An uncashed check dated 2/9/59, in the amount of \$58.91, payable to Western Union, and signed "John Kennedy" was furnished as a sample of the late President's authentic signature for comparison with the questioned writing on the business card.

OBSERVATION: From a preliminary scrutiny it is unlikely that any technical determination can be made concerning the authenticity of the questioned signature with only one "known" signature available for comparison. This one known signature on the uncashed check was made available by Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, former Personal Secretary of the late President, and she undoubtedly has additional signatures available which might be used as known standards.

ACTION: 1. If the Director desires that we comply with Senator Kennedy's request, we will endeavor to obtain additional known signatures so that an adequate examination can be made.

EX-117

REC-19 77-87-1776
• NOV. 4 1965

desires,
2. If the Director / we can return the submitted material with a report that based on the limited material available, no determination can be made. (This might well result in the submission of additional "known" signatures with a renewed request for examination.) *Do this*

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. DeLoach

WDG:mb (7)

Toles _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gate _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

RA
Sfo
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12/20/65

FROM C. D. DeLoach

Robert F. Kennedy

SUBJECT: INSTALLATION OF WIRE TAPS AND MICROPHONES
DISCLAIMERS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL KATZENBACH
AND FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY

6-

The "Washington Post" of 12/20/65 reflects an article entitled "Accusations Over Electronic Spying Place FBI in Awkward Position." This article originally appeared in the "Los Angeles Times." The article includes the paragraph: "The strong indication is that Attorney General Nicholas deb. Katzenbach and his predecessor, Robert F. Kennedy, were unaware of the FBI bugging in these so-called organized crime cases."

The author of this article, Kraslow, called me during the afternoon of 12/20/65. He stated he wanted the FBI to know that the "Washington Post" had taken several paragraphs of his original article rather than including the entire thing. He stated his article, as it appeared in the "Los Angeles Times," was much broader and justified the FBI's position as to the placing of wire taps and microphones. Kraslow asked to speak to me off the record and then intimated that the Department had told him that neither Kennedy nor Katzenbach had ever approved FBI microphone installations.

It should also be noted that Senator Edward Long told L. B. Nichols last week that Katzenbach had advised him that the FBI had never received the approval of Bobby Kennedy to install microphones.

After mentioning the above matter to Mr. Tolson telephonically 12/20/65, I went over to see the Attorney General at 2:30 p.m. this date. I made reference to the "Washington Post" article and additionally told him that I had heard from other sources that former Attorney General Kennedy had disclaimed approving FBI microphone installations. I told Katzenbach that obviously this was no time for feuding in the family and that I wanted to make certain that he fully understood the approval that former Attorney General Kennedy had given with respect to microphones.

ACLOSURE
I told Katzenbach that Kennedy had approved, on an individual basis, wire taps. I then added that insofar as microphones were concerned, Kennedy had read and signed a memorandum dated August 17, 1961, in which the procedures to be used in the installation of microphones were fully outlined. I stated that while this pertained to microphone surveillances in the New York City area, nevertheless, this was approval of microphone procedures which easily could be construed by anyone as full authority insofar as such procedures were concerned regardless of the location.

1 - Mr. Gale N.Y.
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan N.Y.
1 - Mr. Wick
CDD: amr (6)

177-51387-1800
SENT DIRECT TO: NOT RECORDED
12-20-65
Continued on next page...

ORIGINAL FILED

DeLoach to Mr. Tolson 12/20/65

Re: Installation of Wire Taps and Microphones

I told the Attorney General that he should also know that Kennedy, while in Chicago in 1963, was asked by former Assistant Director Evans, who was traveling with Kennedy at Kennedy's request, to listen to a tape recording of a microphone conversation which emanated from the [redacted] office of [redacted] b7C

I told Katzenbach that Kennedy definitely knew that this was a tape recording from a microphone and that he complimented the FBI over its handling of this matter. The tape recording concerned pay offs from Cosa Nostra to Chicago policemen.

Attorney General Katzenbach seemed rather stunned over the above information. He stated this was somewhat hard to believe inasmuch as Kennedy had told him he did not know of such installations by the FBI. I stated the above facts clearly refuted this claim. Katzenbach told me that these facts did not, of course, mean that former Attorney General Kennedy had cleared microphone installations in Las Vegas, Nevada. He stated that this issue was the bone of contention at the present time. I told him that it was inconceivable to me that a man could serve as the head of the Department and receive a continuous flow of information and not realize where such information was coming from. Katzenbach told me that the Department had not received information taken from microphones in Las Vegas by the FBI. He stated this has always been his understanding. I told him that someone has certainly lead him down the wrong path inasmuch as we had furnished the Department, and specifically the Organized Crime Section, considerable information taken from microphones and that it would be perfectly obvious, even to an inexperienced layman, how such information was being procured. I told him further that admittedly, for security reasons, the FBI had found it necessary to cut off the flow of such information after it appeared that our sources were being jeopardized. The Attorney General made no comment in this regard.

The Attorney General attempted to change the subject by stating that he thought that the current case against our personnel in Las Vegas, which had been brought on by Edward Bennett Williams, would be thrown out of court. He stated that he disliked the idea of removing this case to Federal court inasmuch as he thought the matter could be fully handled in state court. He added that to remand this matter to Federal court would prevent state authorities from learning of issues they were entitled to know about. He stated he felt the Statute of Limitations was a good basis for throwing the case out of court and furthermore appeared that Levensen, the plaintiff, would definitely attempt to call off the case once the Federal Government attempted to obtain an affidavit from him. The Attorney General added that Levensen, of course, fully realized that his association with Cosa Nostra hoodlums and the "skimming off" process should not be revealed under any circumstances.

V
Continued on next page...

DeLoach to Mr. Tolson 12/20/65
Re: Installation of Wire Taps and Microphones

The Attorney General stated that both Senator Long and Edward Bennett Williams were somewhat confused over the differentiation between wire tapping and leased line microphones. He stated that despite this confusion, Senator Long would feel that the invasion of privacy involved in the installation of microphones would be just as bad as the usage of wire taps. I told the Attorney General that while this may be true, it should be noted that no one had ever talked to Senator Long about the justification involved in installing the leased line microphones. I stated that when you consider the number of lives saved, the hundreds of thousands of dollars that the U. S. Government was being bilked out of, and the very valuable intelligence gained by the FBI in its fight against crime, then it appeared that the invasion of privacy theme paled to insignificance. The Attorney General stated that he didn't think Long would understand this or go along with it at all. I told the Attorney General it was certainly worth a try inasmuch as no one had faced Long and leveled with him thus far. The Attorney General admitted this.

Upon leaving, I told the Attorney General that I hoped that the information furnished to him would prevent further disclaimers on either his or former Attorney General Kennedy's part. The Attorney General stated that he had never attempted to disclaim anything himself, however, repeated that Bobby Kennedy had distinctly told him he knew nothing about FBI installation of microphones. I stated that the above facts clearly brought into focus the fact that former Attorney General Kennedy did not know what he was talking about. Katzenbach asked if he could see the memorandum in question dated August 17, 1961, which Kennedy signed. I told him that I would be very happy to show him this memorandum.

ACTION:

It clearly seems that both Attorney General Katzenbach and former Attorney General Kennedy are attempting to "leave us to the wolves" if allowed to do so. I think the above visit was valuable from the standpoint of putting Katzenbach on record that we clearly know the facts and will not hesitate to use them if necessary. I will show him the above-mentioned memorandum this afternoon.

↓
SEE ADDENDUM ON PAGE 4...

ADDENDUM 12/20/65

C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson 12/20/65
Re: Installation of Wire Taps and Microphones

Attorney General Katzenbach called me at 5:20 p.m., 12/20/65, and stated that he had been thinking about our conversation. He mentioned that he did not want to leave me with the impression that he personally was trying to separate himself from any responsibility as to the FBI's actions. He stated he, of course, could not vouch for what Bobby Kennedy might say, however, he himself would clearly live up to his responsibilities. He also stated that he sincerely hoped that the situation did not come to pass in which former Attorney General Kennedy would make one claim and the FBI would make another type of claim. He stated this would be entirely bad for the Department.

~~Wait until if Q. - + Kennedy continues to feed out untrue information~~
I told the Attorney General that we, of course, are not anxious to start a feud with either him or Kennedy; however, we merely want to keep the facts straight and did not want the over-all impression to get out that the FBI had operated in an uncontrollable manner in these activities. The Attorney General stated he did not think this would happen.

I later went around to the Attorney General's office and showed him the memorandum dated August 17, 1961. The memorandum, of course, was not left with him.

CDD:amr
(6)

G
Get me see Xerox
copy of this.

H
There must be
a preparation of
our files to bring
up memorandum to support
to our position.

H
Entitled -
possible Testimony,
U.S. Senate Subcomm. to
on the necessary Subcomm.
or the necessary practice
of the procedure U.S.
in long乾隆
12-23-65
Jed

Accusations Over Electronic Spying Place FBI in Awkward Position

By David Krasow

Los Angeles Times

The FBI is in an awkward position over assertions that it has illegally used electronic spying devices.

It was done in Las Vegas, it almost certainly happened in Kansas City, Mo., and it may have occurred elsewhere, including Los Angeles and Miami.

In Las Vegas, after leasing lines from the telephone company under a dummy name, the FBI planted—or caused to be planted—highly sensitive electronic bugs in the offices of hotel owners and gambling casino operators.

Efforts to obtain explanations from the FBI and the Justice Department, which has jurisdiction over the Bureau, have proven futile. There were no denials, just no comments.

The FBI clearly is embarrassed, President Johnson, it was learned, has taken a personal interest and has discussed the subject with top aides.

Justice Department officials are particularly concerned that the disclosures of electronic eavesdropping by the FBI may compromise important gambling and rackets of Government cases now under investigation.

They are concerned about being confronted with court challenges on the issue of using tainted evidence—evidence obtained in violation of the 4th Amendment guarantee against illegal search.

The challenges are certain to come, despite the best efforts of Government lawyers to make sure that contaminated evidence does not seep

into grand jury rooms. They are concerned about contamination and some skepticism. But it now appears that Levinson was telling the truth when he said that a listening device was planted in his office at the Fremont Hotel in 1963 by "agents of the Executive Branch of the Government, acting in concert with the Central Telephone Co. of Nevada."

Bugging may become a factor if indictments result from an investigation of the Bobby Baker case by a Federal grand jury here.

Both Baker, former secretary to Senate Democrats, and Edward J. Levinson, a prominent figure in the Las Vegas hotel and gambling industries, raised the bugging issue when they appeared before the Senate Rules Committee in February, 1964.

Baker and Levinson were associated in various business deals and both refused to testify, invoking the Fifth Amendment's protection against possible self-incrimination.

Both also claimed that their right to privacy of communication was unlawfully invaded by, as Baker put it, "agents of Government."

The charge drew scant at-

tention and some skepticism. But it now appears that Levinson was telling the truth when he said that a listening device was planted in his office at the Fremont Hotel in 1963 by "agents of the Executive Branch of the Government, acting in concert with the Central Telephone Co. of Nevada."

It also is a distinct possibility that at least the Levinson portions of telephone conversations he had with Baker from the Fremont Hotel office during the bugged period were monitored by the FBI.

The FBI eavesdropping in Las Vegas and elsewhere appears to have occurred between 1961 and 1965.

The strong indication is that Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and his predecessor, Robert F. Kennedy, were unaware of the FBI bugging in these so-called organized crime cases.

At a minimum, the bugs used by the FBI in Las Vegas transmitted all conversation in a room. While not constituting a wiretap, that type of eavesdropping is regarded by some students of the subject as possibly much broader and more invidious.

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

The Washington Post and	_____
Times Herald	_____
The Washington Daily News	_____
The Evening Star	_____
New York Herald Tribune	_____
New York Journal-American	_____
New York Daily News	_____
New York Post	_____
The New York Times	_____
The Baltimore Sun	_____
The Worker	_____
The New Leader	_____
The Wall Street Journal	_____
The National Observer	_____
People's World	_____
Date	_____

62-12114-3407

LeLoach to Tolson memo

FBI - WASH DC

December 12, 1966

Honorable H. R. Gross
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

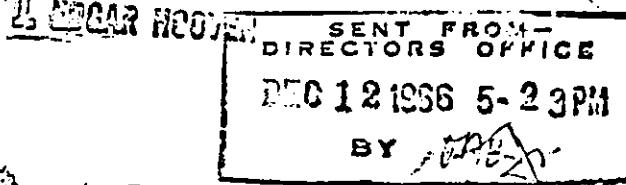
Reference is made to the telephone conversation which you and Mr. DeLoach had at 5:45 p.m. yesterday.

For your information, and as a follow-up on the correspondence we exchanged last week, I am enclosing a copy of a release which was made available to the press yesterday afternoon.

My associates join me in expressing appreciation for your close interest in the operations of the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

G FEB 23 1967



Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

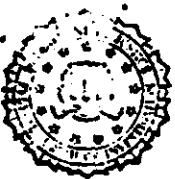
NOTE: The enclosure is a copy of the December 11, 1966, press release, together with copies of the July 7, 1961, and August 17, 1961, memoranda from C. A. Evans to Mr. Belmont and the August 17, 1961, memorandum signed by Robert F. Kennedy. The August 17, 1961, memorandum signed by Kennedy had previously been furnished to Congressman Gross as an enclosure to the Director's letter to Gross dated December 7, 1966.

GWG:ilm:

(3)

62 MAR 9 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 11, 1966

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today labeled as "absolutely inconceivable" the December 10, 1966, statement of Senator Robert F. Kennedy -- a statement in which Mr. Kennedy implied that Mr. Hoover had been misinformed concerning Mr. Kennedy's knowledge of the use of electronic listening devices by the FBI during his tenure as Attorney General in 1961-64. Senator Kennedy's statement attached a letter dated February 17, 1966, from a former FBI employee, Mr. Courtney A. Evans, which reflects that Mr. Evans "did not discuss the use" of microphones with Mr. Kennedy -- nor did Evans "know of any written material that was sent to you (the then Attorney General Kennedy) at any time concerning this procedure."

Mr. Hoover said it is absolutely inconceivable that either Senator Kennedy or Mr. Evans can make such a statement. He pointed out that official records of the FBI not only reflect discussions between former Attorney General Kennedy and Mr. Evans concerning the FBI's use of microphone surveillances, but also contain documents -- including

77-11587-1501

some bearing Mr. Kennedy's signature or initials -- showing that the FBI's use of microphone and wiretap surveillances was known to and approved by Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Evans, who retired from the FBI in 1964, now is an official associated with the Department of Justice.

Attached to this statement are two memoranda personally prepared by Mr. Evans to one of his superiors. One memorandum is dated July 7, 1961, and the other is dated August 17, 1961. Both relate to discussions which Mr. Evans had with the then Attorney General Kennedy concerning the use of microphone surveillances by the FBI.

In the August 17, 1961, memorandum, Mr. Evans states that the matter of using leased telephone lines in connection with microphone surveillances "was discussed with the Attorney General" and that the "Attorney General approved the proposed procedure in this regard and personally signed the attached memorandum evidencing such approval." (Also attached is a copy of the August 17, 1961, memorandum signed by Mr. Kennedy.)

In his July 7, 1961, memorandum, Mr. Evans states that he contacted the Attorney General that day "relative to his (Mr. Kennedy's) observation as to the possibility of utilizing 'electronic devices' in organized crime investigations." Mr. Evans' memorandum reports that the then Attorney General Kennedy "was pleased we had been using microphone surveillances... in organized crime matters."

Enclosures (3)

UNITED STATES C

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 7, 1961

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: —ORGANIZED CRIME AND
RACKETEERING SECTION
OF THE DEPARTMENT

In line with the Director's approval, the Attorney General was contacted this morning, July 7, 1961, relative to his observation as to the possibility of utilizing "electronic devices" in organized crime investigations.

It was pointed out to the Attorney General that we had taken action with regard to the use of microphone surveillances in these cases and while they represented an expensive investigative step, we were nevertheless utilizing them in all instances where this was technically feasible and where valuable information might be expected. The strong objections to the utilization of telephone taps as contrasted to microphone surveillances was stressed. The Attorney General stated he recognized the reasons why telephone taps should be restricted to national-defense-type cases and he was pleased we had been using microphone surveillances where these objections do not apply wherever possible in organized crime matters.

The Attorney General noted that he had approved several technical surveillances in connection with security-type investigations since he took office, but that he had not kept any record and didn't really know what he had approved and what surveillances were currently in operation. He said that for his own information he would like to see a list of the technical surveillances now in operation. He added that this could be brought over to him personally and that he would look it over and immediately return it because he realized the importance of having these records maintained under the special security conditions which only the FBI had.

If the Director approves, we will have the list of technical surveillances prepared, delivered personally to the Attorney General and then returned to the Bureau's file.

77-515X7-161

CAE:lds

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 17, 1961

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCES

The Attorney General was contacted on the morning of August 17, 1961, with reference to the situation in New York City concerning the obtaining of leased lines from the telephone company for use in connection with microphone surveillances. This matter was discussed with the Attorney General and he was shown a specimen copy of the proposed letter which would be used. The Attorney General approved the proposed procedure in this regard and personally signed the attached memorandum evidencing such approval.

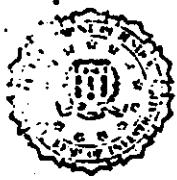
Enclosure

CAE:sp

-8-

77-51387-1801

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 17, 1961

In connection with the use of microphone surveillances it is frequently necessary to lease a special telephone line in order to monitor such a surveillance. These situations occur when it is impossible to locate a secure monitoring point in the immediate vicinity of the premises covered by the microphone. Even though a special telephone line is utilized, this activity in no way involves any interception of telephonic communications and is not a telephone tap.

In the New York City area the telephone company has over the years insisted that a letter be furnished to the telephone company on each occasion when a special telephone line is leased by the FBI. It is required that such a lease arrangement be with the approval of the Attorney General. In the past we have restricted the utilization of leased lines in New York City to situations involving telephone taps, all of which have been approved by the Attorney General.

We have not previously used leased lines in connection with microphone surveillances because of certain technical difficulties which existed in New York City. These technical difficulties have, however, now been overcome. If we are permitted to use leased telephone lines as an adjunct to our microphone surveillances, this type of coverage can be materially extended both in security and major criminal cases. Accordingly, your approval of our utilizing this leased line arrangement is requested. A sample of the letter which it is proposed will be sent to the telephone company if a leased line is secured in connection with microphone surveillances is attached.

Approved: P. J. Kennedy
Date: _____

77-51387-1301

ENCLOSURE

10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

10 : 43. TOLSON

1 - DeLoach 1 - McAndrews
1 - Gale 1 - M.A. Jones
1 - Rosen
1 - Wick DATE: January 17, 19
1 - Sullivan

142N : C. D. DeLOACH

SUBJECT: SENATOR EDWARD LONG
(D. - MISSOURI)
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Felt _____
Harrington _____
Schilder _____
Trotter _____
Felt _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

January 17, 1966

1 - McAndrews
1 - M.A. Jones

January 17, 1966

Kings

Pursuant to Senator Long's request, and with the approval of the Director, Mr. Gale and I met with Senator Long and his Chief Counsel Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., in the Senator's office at 1:00 p.m. this afternoon. The meeting lasted approximately two and one-half hours. This was the second meeting inasmuch as we first met with the Senator alone. He asked that the same briefing be given his Chief Counsel, Bernard Fensterwald.

The Senator had previously agreed that the same ground rules would apply as during the first meeting, i.e., all remarks would be on an off-the-record basis. I, nevertheless, advised him of this fact at the opening of this particular meeting.

We told Fensterwald, as with Senator Long, we wanted to be perfectly honest and above board and that we would answer any questions whatsoever he had on his mind. Fensterwald replied this was satisfactory to him and he would have a list of questions to be asked. At this point I generally briefed Senator Long and Fensterwald regarding La Cosa Nostra and the complete justification and need for the FBI constantly being knowledgeable concerning the activities of this organization. I then turned to Mr. Gale and asked him to specifically brief the Senator and Fensterwald concerning the situation in Las Vegas.

The skimming operation in Las Vegas, ~~not recorded~~, together with its tie-ins to La Cosa Nostra was outlined in detail to Senator ~~13~~¹⁴ Long and Fensterwald. In addition, the use to which skimming funds are put, i.e., control of gambling enterprises, shylocking, etc., was outlined to him. Examples of La Cosa Nostra extortion, kidnapping and murder was related to them and pictures and details of gangland slayings perpetrated by La Cosa Nostra were set forth. Specifically Mr. Gale mentioned the cases involving Charles Cavallaro, Youngstown La Cosa Nostra member who was slain together with his eleven-year-old son; William "Action" Hickson; Anthony Moschiano and Guy Hendolin of Chicago.

The fact that the FBI had been responsible for the saving of
several cases was set forth and specifically the cases

(Continued - over)
S. 115. UNIT

MEMO: DeLOACH TO TOLSON
RE: SENATOR EDWARD LONG

involving [redacted]

The procedures utilized by La Cosa Nostra in deciding the guilt and sentencing one of their victims was explained to Senator Long and Fensterwald, particularly, the fact that they hold a trial which often times takes all of two minutes and sentence their victim to death with no appeal. It is felt that these facts made a considerable impression on Fensterwald and again on Senator Long. We made the point at this stage of the conversation that it seems a little ludicrous to consider the civil rights of such hoodlums have been violated by microphones being placed on them when these same individuals are dealing in murder, racketeering and complete sadism.

I told Fensterwald that contrary to some beliefs, the FBI had never engaged in uncontrolled electronic devices. I told him that we had shown the Senator written proof of the fact that former Attorney General Kennedy, as well as Katzenbach, had fully subscribed to the usage of wiretaps and microphones utilized by the FBI. Fensterwald was advised that we are prepared to show him the same documents we showed to Senator Long if he so desired. He replied, "The boss has already seen these and is satisfied and so am I."

We told Senator Long and Fensterwald of the well-disciplined control the Director has over all of our personnel with respect to any devices or techniques that might possibly smack of violation of privacy or civil rights. We outlined the administrative controls in effect on the usage of [redacted] b7E

[redacted] etc. Senator Long was most impressed. At this point he stated he desired to use the Director and the FBI as a shining example for all Federal agencies to follow. Fensterwald agreed. I told the Senator and Fensterwald that we came to them with complete honesty and clean minds. They were advised that we were prepared to answer as to our actions in any case whatsoever.

Fensterwald at this point asked several questions. He specifically asked whether we had a microphone on the former Superintendent of Police Maloney in Pittsburgh, Bernard McGarry in Boston and Milton Margoles in Milwaukee. He was advised that we never had any microphone coverage on any of these individuals. He inquired as to whether we had any wiretaps on the La Cosa Nostra figures. He was advised we had no wiretaps on La Cosa Nostra figures. He questioned whether we had placed any microphones on any individual for the Internal Revenue Service. He was advised

MEMO: DELOACH TO TOLSON
RE: SENATOR EDWARD LONG

in the negative. He likewise asked whether we had had Internal Revenue place any microphones for us. He was advised in the negative. He also asked whether the Federal Bureau of Narcotics had asked us to place any microphones for them. He was advised they had not. In this regard it will be noted that he indicated that the Federal Bureau of Narcotics was one of the most flagrant violators insofar as the invasion of privacy of individuals was concerned. Fensterwald also asked if we had a microphone on Senator John Williams (R) of Delaware. He was told that we had not ever placed a microphone or wiretap on any member of Congress.

Fensterwald inquired as to whether or not former Attorney General Kennedy had ever requested the FBI to place a microphone on matters strictly pertaining to politics. He was told that Kennedy had not had the nerve to do this. He was further advised that Mr. Hoover would have tendered his resignation immediately had Kennedy attempted to force the FBI to do such a reprehensible thing. At this point Senator Long interrupted and referred to the Deputy Sheriff who served as a witness in hearings in Miami, Florida. He said this Sheriff testified that the FBI had requested him to place wiretaps in a criminal case. I told the Senator we were glad he brought this matter up. He was then told that Mr. Hoover had immediately instructed our Miami Agents to interview this man and pin down the falsity of his claim. He was told this man admitted he had made a mistake and that under no circumstances had the FBI requested him to place any wiretaps. The man further admitted his knowledge was strictly hearsay and rumor. I told Senator Long we were not satisfied and had gone to the original source of this rumor and this man had fully indicated the FBI had not been involved in this matter. The Senator was advised we were prepared to give him a complete set of facts in this regard if he wanted them. He indicated this would not be necessary.

Fensterwald inquired as to whether or not we had placed any microphones on anyone on behalf of the Fairfax County Police. He was advised in the negative. He then made the observation that the Fairfax County Police had been indiscriminately tapping wires and that the telephone company had brought a number of these cases to their attention. He stated he was well aware the Fairfax County Police had all the equipment necessary to tap wires and the Committee contemplated subpoenaing the Chief of Police in the near future to testify in this regard.

Fensterwald inquired if the FBI knew of any wiretap experts that former Attorney General Kennedy had on his payroll while in the Department of Justice. He specifically inquired as to one Walter Sheridan. I told Fensterwald that we knew of no specific

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**MEMO: DeLOACH TO TOLSON
RE: SENATOR EDWARD LONG**

incident wherein Sheridan had tapped wires or used microphones; however, in strict confidence Sheridan had served as a "runner" for Bobby Kennedy and obviously carried out many assignments for Kennedy. I mentioned also that Kennedy and Sheridan had been instrumental in initiating a request that the Director assign them a large number of Agents to conduct investigations. I told them that the Director had steadfastly refused to do this inasmuch as the men were to be only on "fishing expeditions." I mentioned, of course, the former Attorney General did not like having his adventuresome request turned down and this was one of the reasons he had not liked the FBI during his term of office.

Fensterwald asked whether or not Carmine Bellino had tapped wires for Bobby Kennedy. He was told we knew of no specific incidents; however, here again Bellino had served as a "stooge" for Kennedy and had been given the grandiose title of Special Assistant to the President for Accounting during the time the late President Kennedy was in the White House. I told Senator Long that President Johnson had fired this man immediately after taking office. Fensterwald indicated that he planned to subpoena both of these men in the near future.

Senator Long asked if we would furnish him on a strict, off-the-record basis, what FBI files contained on Sheridan and Bellino. I told him we had little or no information other than what was indicated in their personnel files. He stated he would appreciate receiving anything we had.

Fensterwald next inquired whether or not the FBI knew a Thomas Lavenia, a private detective. He also asked if we knew another private detective, Richard Bast. He was told that we knew of the names and both had rather unsavory reputations; however, we knew of no specific cases of wiretapping or use of microphones involving these two. Senator Long said he had one last request and that was to be furnished with a confidential memorandum concerning Lavenia if at all possible. We told him that this would be taken under consideration.

At this point Fensterwald and Long were extremely critical of the accomplishments which Internal Revenue had obtained in their organized crime drive. Long again referred to the individuals Internal Revenue had obtained convictions on as "minnows." Fensterwald said that they had asked Internal Revenue to give them the names of the individuals who had been indicted and convicted in connection with the organized crime drive and that Internal Revenue had refused to give this information to them.

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MEMO TO: MR. TOLSON
RE: SENATOR EDWARD LONG

At this point we outlined some of the Bureau's major accomplishments in the organized crime drive, particularly concentrating on [redacted]

[redacted] and a number of others in the same category. They were advised that the individuals that we were successful in proceeding against were either top echelon leaders or trusted lieutenants, who were an integral part of La Cosa Nostra. b6

Senator Long stated there was no question in his mind that the FBI had made quality contributions in the fight on organized crime and he was certainly impressed by our accomplishments. He was advised that we, of course, would have no reluctance in giving him a complete list of all the individuals who have been indicted and convicted as a result of FBI investigations. At this point Senator Long said he was completely satisfied as to the FBI usage of microphones in the organized crime field and top racketeering field; however, some procedure or legislation had to be established which would prevent other agencies from committing uncontrolled usage of electronic devices. Fensterwald agreed.

We reiterated the policies and procedure related at the first meeting with Senator Long insofar as the FBI never places a microphone on any individual who could be possibly classified as "small fry." Fensterwald stated he would understand this fact; however, Internal Revenue and Bureau of Narcotics most certainly had not participated in controlled usage of such devices. Senator Long quoted an Internal Revenue official as stating "We have no hesitation in violating the law inasmuch as we don't believe in such laws."

Fensterwald stated that the pressure brought by various segments of the press to subpoena FBI officials for hearings had been terrific. I told him that undoubtedly the New York Times and the Washington Post and other extremely liberal newspapers had wanted to see the FBI crucified. Senator Long spoke up to say that he thought this situation could be resolved by issuing a statement to the press. He asked me if we had brought up a statement which was discussed at the previous meeting in his office. I handed him the statement and told him that as he could see the statement was heavily weighed on the side of the Committee. The Senator read the statement and said it was entirely satisfactory with him. He handed it to Fensterwald who, after reading it, stated he "would like to sleep on it for one night." Fensterwald stated the statement might be sufficient to get them off the hook; however, some members of the press had been adamant that the FBI be called. He stated a few members of the press had told him the Committee was afraid to call the FBI. Fensterwald then inquired as to what harm could be done in holding hearings in Las Vegas and having FBI witnesses testify.

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MEMO: DELOACH TO TOLSON
RE: SENATOR EDWARD LONG

I told Fensterwald that such hearings would be damaging in many ways. The intelligence and information gathered thus far would be rapidly dissipated inasmuch as the organized crime mobs and La Cosa Nostra would rapidly and completely revamp their "skimming off" and courier set up to the extent that we would have to start over again. I told him that it would be very difficult to ascertain in what direction hundreds of thousands of dollars were going if the underworld learned through the medium of hearings exactly what the FBI knew at the present time. I told him also that while we do not condone gambling in any shape form or fashion, nevertheless, Senator Long might like to think about what harm could befall his fellow Senators, the Governor of Nevada and the economy of the entire state if FBI information concerning organized crime in Nevada broke forth in the newspapers. The Senator agreed. He stated under no circumstances would he want to hurt the FBI's Las Vegas activities.

Nevada

I also told him at this point of the great efforts being made by Attorney Edward Bennett Williams to make a "deal" with the Justice Department to get a look at FBI files regarding Las Vegas activities. I stated this was a perfect example of the lengths that hoodlums and hoodlum attorneys would go in an attempt to find out what the FBI had on them. I also informed him that such hearings might well jeopardize live informants as a result of information La Cosa Nostra and the gambling leaders would be able to gather therefrom.

Fensterwald was also advised by Mr. Gale that there is a pending appeal in the Milwaukee Alderisio case and that any hearings might well be frowned on by the Supreme Court inasmuch as they might well interfere with the matter under consideration by the Court.

Fensterwald stated that he and the Senator obviously would not want to hold any hearings that would serve to damage the FBI reputation or its investigations involving organized crime.

Senator Long asked me if the FBI was satisfied that former Attorney General Kennedy had definitely known of the intelligence received as the result of microphones in Las Vegas. I reiterated once again the record that had been established in this regard, including the fact that former Assistant Director Evans, who maintained liaison with Kennedy, had personally briefed Kennedy regarding the usage of microphones by the FBI. At this point I told Senator Long of the memorandum, which established this fact,

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MEMO: DeLOACH TO TOLSON
RE: SENATOR EDWARD LONG

the Director had sent Attorney General Katzenbach, only to receive a double-talk distorted memorandum back from Katzenbach, attempting to deny the fact that Kennedy was cognizant of such activities. Senator Long stated that this was reprehensible. He asked if the Director had advised the President of this matter. I told him the Director had not; however, the opportunity might present itself at sometime in the future.

Senator Long asked if there was any evidence that Kennedy had at any time known of the usage of microphones by the various investigating agencies of the Treasury Department. I told him once again of the memo which was handed to Kennedy by Commissioner Caplin of Internal Revenue at a meeting in the Treasury Department in 1961. The memo in question clearly revealed the usage to which the Internal Revenue Department planned to use microphones in their drive against organized crime. Senator Long stated he was very grateful to know this.

Fensterwald asked if we had any microphone on any criminal cases at the present time. He was told we did not. He asked why not. I told him that the Director had felt that because of the failure of the Attorney General to back us up and also because of the activities of Senator Long's Subcommittee, we had removed such microphones. Senator Long said he had no objections to the usage of microphones in top hoodlum and La Cosa Nostra cases as had been outlined to him. He stated the type of control exercised by the Director obviously put the FBI in a different light than other investigative agencies.

Fensterwald asked if the FBI utilized microphones in conference or interview rooms, in Washington or throughout the field. He was told that we did not. Fensterwald stated that he had interviewed a former Agent at which time this man told him that to attempt to use a microphone without obtaining the approval of FBI Headquarters in Washington was more or less an attempt to "commit suicide." He was told that we basically agree with this man, that there was no incident whatsoever in which an Agent, without complete authority from both the Director and the Attorney General, had placed a wiretap, microphone or any other listening device.

At this point Senator Long stated he was one hour overdue to make a videotape for television. He stated he was completely satisfied as to the FBI's activities and he would be glad to advise the President that he had no quarrel with the FBI. He stated that it might be necessary to ask another question or two; however, he

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MEMO: DELOACH TO TOLSON
RE: SENATOR EDWARD LONG

didn't know of any further questions at this particular time. We attempted to thank the Senator and Fensterwald, however, they appeared to be much more grateful than we did. The Senator expressed the hope, in conclusion, that some day soon he could come down to the FBI and tour our facilities. He laughed and stated this would not mean the place where microphones were made but rather the regular tour taken by the tourists. I told him we would be glad to have him at any time. He stated the Director would probably not remember him; however, one of the greatest privileges of his life was the fact he received the Masonic 33rd Degree at the same time the Director had received his.

ACTION:

The Special Investigative Division will review files on Walter Sheridan, Carmen Bellino and private eye Thomas Lavenia. I do not think that we should go much beyond the information in the out-of-service personnel files of Sheridan and Bellino. It may be that we do have some information on Lavenia that would be of interest to Senator Long, including public source information. A memorandum will be submitted attaching the suggested information that we recommend be given to Senator Long on a completely confidential basis. It appears obvious, of course, that Senator Long thoroughly dislikes former Attorney General Kennedy and will use such information against Senator Kennedy.

Forwarded

We obviously do not have the "green light" yet to recommend continued usage of microphones in criminal cases to the Attorney General. While it is believed that Senator Long and Fensterwald will not now or in the future attempt to embarrass the FBI, we must nevertheless wait and determine what action the Long Subcommittee is going to take, particularly with regard to the public statement Senator Long has indicated he will issue. We have a verbal commitment from Senator Long that he has no objection to the use of microphones in top hoodlum or La Cosa Nostra cases. Despite this, however, we should wait until he makes a statement publicly in this regard. We also have the situation wherein the Attorney General, despite his statements in writing implying cooperation and support, has nevertheless failed to back us up particularly in the matter involving the fact that former Attorney General Kennedy obviously had knowledge and sanctioned usage of leased line microphones. Katzenbach, in writing, has suggested delay in usage of microphones in criminal cases because of the "present atmosphere."

We are in no position yet to go on record with the Attorney General and state the Long Subcommittee no longer serves as a bar to our usage of microphones. In the event Senator Long



MEMO: DELOACH TO TOLSON
RE: SENATOR EDWARD LONG

and his Subcommittee does issue a public statement, i.e., the one furnished to him 1/17/68, we will then be in a position with the Attorney General regarding the possibility of usage of microphones. If he replies in the vein of giving us permission for such usage, then our current policies of not using microphones in criminal cases should be reconsidered. In other words, while we have successfully crossed over several hurdles, we do not yet have the final goal in view. We have, however, prevented the considerable embarrassment which could have been caused had Senator Long and his Subcommittee attempted to "run wild" at hearings concerning FBI activities. We should now wait and see what action Senator Long is going to take.

✓ In respect of what
Sony does I do not
intend to ask for
authority in any case
to use microphones.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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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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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 24, 1965

FROM C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: KNOWLEDGE OF USAGE OF LEASED LINE
MICROPHONES ON PART OF DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE, INTERVIEW WITH FORMER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR COURTNEY EVANS
DECEMBER 24, 1965, at FBI HEADQUARTERS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Shriver _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Candy _____

Assistant Director Gale and I interviewed Mr. Evans at 11:30 A.M. December 24, 1965, in my office at FBI Headquarters. Evans was advised in advance that we desired to obtain information from him relative to conversations he had had with representatives of the Department of Justice, including Former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, which would have served to put the Department on notice that the FBI was utilizing leased line microphones in coverage of top hoodlums and racketeers. He was told that we were particularly interested in the Las Vegas situation in which the Department of Justice, upon receipt of FBI information, leaked such information to hoodlums in Las Vegas.

We first refreshed Evans' memory with the fact that on August 17, 1961, he took a 1-page memorandum to Former Attorney General Kennedy relative to the policy and procedure to be used in dealing with the telephone company in New York City concerning the usage of leased line microphones. Evans was told that he probably would recall that the memorandum was in broad terms and not only covered use of microphones in New York City but the language defined such usage in all cases effecting the national welfare.

77-51337-1804

Evans recalled discussing the memorandum of August 17, 1961, with Kennedy. He admitted fully describing the usage of leased line microphones, not only in New York City but elsewhere to Kennedy. While he did not reveal the location of such microphones, he admitted explaining the technique set up which involved the use of telephone facilities. Upon being questioned, Evans stated that Former Attorney General Kennedy made no objections whatsoever to the explanation offered him and willingly signed the August 17, 1961, memorandum. Evans added, in answer to a direct question, that there was no doubt in his mind but what Kennedy fully understood the employment of leased line microphones by the FBI.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gale

12-7-4-15

SENT DIRECTOR
12-7-4-15

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Continued - Over

FBI - BOSTON

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

Re: Knowledge of Usage of Leased Line Microphones on Part
of Department of Justice, Interview with Former
Assistant Director Courtney Evans 12-24-65, at FBI
Headquarters

Evans denied discussing leased line microphones with other representatives of the Department at any time. He stated in his opinion that this was a "cozy matter" which he felt, in handling liaison with the Department, that the Bureau did not wish him to discuss. He was questioned concerning the playing of a tape recording which emanated from a microphone in the Chicago Office of the FBI in 1963. Attorney General Kennedy, William Hundley and Evans were present at the time. Evans was asked if Attorney General Kennedy and Hundley fully understood that this recording came from a leased line microphone. Evans replied there was no doubt in his mind but what Kennedy and Hundley knew of this fact. He could not recall whether Attorney General Kennedy made any statement admitting the fact that he knew this was a leased line microphone or not. Evans advised that he doubted that his memorandum, reporting the 1963 Chicago visit, would reflect hearing the tape recording. Upon having his recollection refreshed, he admitted that Kennedy stated that he did not desire to know the location or the source.

Evans was asked if he recalled being present when Former Attorney General and his press agent, Edwin Guthman, listened to a tape recording in the New York Office in November of 1963. Evans denied recalling this incident. He stated that it was his recollection that a tape recording was played for the Attorney General in Los Angeles. The files show the tape recording was played for the Attorney General in New York City. This recording emanated from a leased line microphone. Appropriate checks with SAC and other supervisory personnel in Los Angeles failed to indicate that a tape recording, which emanated from microphones, was played for the Attorney General or his party in Los Angeles.

Evans did not recall whether he discussed the matter of microphone coverage with Kennedy, or representatives of the Department, at the time of the leak in Las Vegas. He flatly admits that in his own opinion, departmental representatives could not help but know that such information came from leased line microphones in view of the type of information involved, i.e., conversations between two or more individuals and not a conversation telephonically. Evans specifically stated that Hundley, due to his background and experience, obviously knew

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

Re: Knowledge of Usage of Leased Line Microphones on Part
of Department of Justice, Interview with Former
Assistant Director Courtney Evans 12-24-65, at FBI
Headquarters

that such information came from microphones. Evans at this point again stated there would be no memorandum in file reflecting such opinion in view of the fact that he thought it best to refrain from making such opinions a matter of record. Evans had no knowledge of the source of the obvious departmental leak but shares the opinion that it came from the Department to the hoodlums in Las Vegas.

To summarize, Evans admitted that he felt certain in his own mind that Former Attorney General Kennedy, William Hundley, Edwin Guthman and employees of the Organized Crime Section were fully aware of the fact that the FBI was utilizing leased line microphones to obtain top hoodlum coverage. The August 17, 1961, memorandum is a matter of record, as well as the fact that Former Attorney General and his party in the presence of our Agents listened to microphone recordings in both Chicago and New York. Another factor, in Evans mind, the dissemination of FBI reports to the Department, covering activities of hoodlums in Las Vegas clearly reflected intelligence information which could only have come from leased line microphones. Evans denied that he had specifically discussed the matter of Las Vegas coverage with Former Attorney General Kennedy. He did admit that Kennedy must have known that our information came from microphones in view of the fact that Hundley kept Kennedy advised of FBI coverage.

ACTION:

(1) Copy of this memorandum will be placed in the "Brief" (Exhibits Section) which we have already prepared for the Director concerning this specific matter.

(2) There will be further memoranda prepared regarding a continued check of files, particularly Evans' participation covering this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER *lbd*

FROM : N. E. McDaniel

SUBJECT: INQUIRY FROM SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY'S OFFICE

DATE: 2-4-66

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b7c

On 2-3-66 Catherine Maloney in Senator Robert Kennedy's Office telephoned my office to inquire if it would be possible to obtain a name check on [REDACTED] She explained that the Senator's Office had received a telephone call from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She explained that [REDACTED] was reportedly active in this organization and efforts were being made to oust him, and [REDACTED] was interested in obtaining any FBI identification record relating to [REDACTED]. Miss Maloney stated that she had informed [REDACTED] that she was certain that FBI records could not be made available in this situation but at his insistence she would inquire. She explained that at this time the Senator was not aware nor was pushing this matter.

I explained to Miss Maloney that information in our Identification Division files could only be made available to law enforcement agencies and duly authorized representatives of local, state and Federal Government. She expressed appreciation for the courtesy extended.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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EX-117

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54 FEB 15 1966

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81

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 28, 1966

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

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

The Attorney General's secretary called at 9:25 a. m. this morning and indicated that the Attorney General would appreciate me coming around to his office. After advising you and the Director, I went over to the Department.

The Attorney General asked me how I felt. I told him I was damned mad. He asked why. I mentioned that apparently Ed Guthman had steamed up his favorite hatchet man, Dave Kraslow, against the FBI once again. The Attorney General asked for the facts. I told him that Kraslow had called here twice yesterday and I had refused to talk to him. He then had called Mr. Wick's office without identifying himself and got Wick on the phone. He asked Wick several sarcastic questions about the identity of FBI representatives who had gone up on the Hill to see Senator Long. Wick told him nothing. I told the Attorney General we had learned that last night Kraslow had filed a story with his paper, the "Los Angeles Times," reflecting a lead, "Senate Subcommittee on Privacy backs away from FBI." I stated this was a deliberate attempt on the part of Kraslow to line up Senator Long against the FBI. I added that such a campaign could not help but force Senator Long to attempt to take action against the FBI.

The Attorney General stated he thought I was wrong about Guthman initiating this move. He stated he knew precisely the identity of the individual who had leaked information to Kraslow. He added that it was none other than Bernard Fensterwald, Senator Long's Chief Counsel. I asked him how he knew this. He stated he couldn't tell me, however, he knew this to be the truth. He then added that Fensterwald had been fired by the late Senator Kefauver for pulling the same stunts when he was Kefauver's chief counsel. I told the Attorney General that I could not agree with him. I mentioned that we were well aware of Fensterwald's propensities however we were also well aware of Guthman's connections. The Attorney General asked me if I meant Bobby Kennedy. I told him I most certainly did. He stated that Bobby would have nothing to gain from pulling such tricks. I told him that was one

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Mohr
 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Gale 77-5137-180 Continued on next page....
 1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. Sullivan

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DeLoach to Mr. Tolson memo
Re: Senator Edward V. Long

point that we could not understand----why Bobby and Guthman would be attempting to embarrass the FBI with the full knowledge that such activities could lead right back to Bobby and his sponsorship and sanction of widespread usage of microphones throughout all investigative agencies of the Government. The Attorney General stated that Guthman was not responsible. I told him that I did not share that opinion.

The Attorney General stated that he was aware of the fact that we did not like Guthman. I told him it was not a matter of not liking someone but rather the matter of someone pulling dirty tricks on the FBI. The Attorney General made no comment.

The Attorney General indicated that he would see Senator Long at 11:00 a. m. this morning. He indicated that from his act of approving the Director's letter to Senator Long last week he felt that we had already seen the Senator. I told him this was correct. He stated that obviously our approach had been very successful. He mentioned that he would like to know what was said to Senator Long so that he could use the same approach this morning. I told the Attorney General that no specific "approach" had been used but that we had merely justified FBI actions in an honest, fair way. The Attorney General stated he would do the same. He said he had received the Director's memorandum concerning San Francisco activities and that he felt that facts contained therein would be of service to him. He asked me what I thought about leaving the Director's blind memorandum concerning leased line microphones on criminal activities in San Francisco with Senator Long. I told him I thought this would be a very bad idea. He stated that he would have trouble remembering all the facts. He thought, therefore, that he would just hand the memorandum to Senator Long and let him read it. He was told that there would appear to be no objection to this as long as he did not let Senator Long retain this memorandum. He stated he did not plan to leave it in Senator Long's hands. I did not tell the Attorney General that we had thoroughly gone over the same matter with Senator Long with respect to San Francisco.

The Attorney General indicated that he was going to try to sidetrack Senator Long into working on new legislation covering organized crime rather than continuing hearings regarding the invasion of privacy. I told the Attorney General that while this may seem logical it would appear that Senator McClellan rather controlled this field and Senator Long might feel he was being deprived of publicity important to himself. The Attorney General agreed and stated that regardless of what success he might have with Senator Long, the Kraslow story would probably kill everything anyhow. I stated that certain people should think of these things prior to initiating smear actions. This was the end of the conversation.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-19-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DAVID J. KRASLOW - (works for Ed Guthman)
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
"LOS ANGELES TIMES"VIA
FBI WASH D.C.
1/19/68

Robert F. Kennedy

Captioned individual made a guest appearance last night at 10 p. m., Radio Station WWDC, on the Steve Allison Show. Kraslow, who has attacked the FBI in the past regarding the use of wire taps, discussed this topic with Steve Allison during the program. The discussion hinged on the question of the rights of the individual versus the rights of the public. In posing the question, Allison stated that in the middle of this issue is the newspaperman---should a reporter like Kraslow have brought up this issue of the FBI and eavesdropping. If it had not been raised, according to Allison, the American Civil Liberties Union and other groups would probably not have picked it up.

Kraslow stated that when he initially became interested in the topic of eavesdropping his research determined that there were no set guidelines and, therefore, he felt he had to bring it out in the open in order to provoke debate thereby forcing Congress to legislate on the use of wire tap equipment. Kraslow stated that in his opinion when you operate without guidelines in the law it is detrimental to society. He stated that ever since President Roosevelt's time down to the present, authority can be granted to place a wire tap, although the information obtained cannot be used as evidence. He noted that in order to get the issue before the Supreme Court there must be a violation of the law and, if there is no disclosure of information obtained outside the confines of the FBI, there is no violation which can be presented although he, personally, considers it illegal. Kraslow stated he thinks this is a hazy area of the law and personally hates the use of the wire taps without distinct guidelines.

Allison ventured the opinion that there are probably a lot of people who feel that newsmen should let this issue alone and allow the FBI to utilize this technique in fighting crime. Kraslow noted that the FBI has tremendous facilities, has the pick of the world in personnel, and if they can't catch the gambler without the use of wire tapping then "where are we." Under questioning as to why and where the FBI has

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|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Mr. Gale |
| 1 - Mr. Wick | 1 - Mr. Sullivan |
| 1 - Mr. Conrad | |

RLR:smg
(8)

77-51357-31807

FEB 1 1968 FEB 1 1968

(Continued next page)

7 B 16 1968

M. A. Jones to Wick Men.
RE: David J. Kraslow

used wire tapping, Kraslow stated that the Bureau suspected that gamblers were using a "skimming" operation to siphon off some of their profits and channeling them into other places. According to officials of law enforcement, the only way to spot such an operation is to get into the gambler's office and see what is going on. Kraslow noted that FBI "bugs" have been used in the past in gambling cases and he felt that while the use of wire tapping in a criminal case of this sort minimizes the infraction of a man's privacy, it certainly does not excuse it. He stated that the FBI has "bugged" offices of gamblers in Kansas City, Miami and Las Vegas and, in one instance, used such a device in a subject's apartment. (It is noted that he mentioned no names or specifics in this regard.)

Kraslow stated that there are a lot of people in the Department of Justice who feel that the use of any type of wire tapping equipment is a violation of the Fourth Amendment which gives the individual the right to be secure in his home against unlawful search and seizure. He stated that when this Amendment was passed, those who drafted it certainly did not envision modern-day electronic devices. He noted that he had been unable to find anything in the statute books which precludes the production of wire tap equipment and something has to be done to control the situation. According to Kraslow, there is a great danger of an officer using wire tap information to blackmail the subjects, and there have been cases of police officers doing just this.

Allison inquired where Kraslow had obtained his information about the FBI and wire taps in general. Kraslow stated that he had done considerable research and obtained it in "bits and pieces." He stated that in his 17 years as a reporter, he had never found it necessary to make a payment for information.

As to the use of eavesdropping equipment in internal security cases, Kraslow stated that at the present time he understands that the FBI has the authority of the Attorney General for the placement of some 70 to 75 wire taps. In this field, he stated that he feels it is to the discretion of the FBI and the Department as to the necessity for such wire taps. Kraslow left the impression that he approved wire taps in the internal security field.

Allison noted at the end of the program that he had tried to get a representative of a leading producer of spy equipment to appear on his program, but the invitation was refused. Kraslow suggested that he might want to get a representative from the Communications Workers Union to appear, as that organization had done considerable research on the subject.

RECOMMENDATION: WE HOLD KRASLOW
AT ARM'S LENGTH.

For information.

↑ V. W N
We should treat him like the plagues the
Kennedy stood. G.R.K.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-3-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

Old
Jones
Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Cooper _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Singer _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: DAVID J. KRASLOW
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
"LOS ANGELES TIMES"

My memorandum to you of 1-19-66, reflected that Kraslow appeared on a local radio show on 1-18-66, to discuss wire tapping. He was critical of the FBI for its use of wire taps, stating we had "bugged" gamblers in Kansas City, Miami and Las Vegas. He also said many people in the Department of Justice consider the use of wire taps as a violation of the Fourth Amendment.

This memorandum noted that Kraslow had previously attacked the FBI on its use of wire taps. (The 12-19-65 issue of the "Los Angeles Times" contained a lengthy article by Kraslow on our use of wire taps, which was unfavorable.) The Director wrote, with regard to Kraslow, "We should treat him like the plague. He is a Kennedy stooge. H."

Kraslow works for Ed Guthman, Robert Kennedy's Director of the Office of Public Information with the Department, who is now national editor of the "Los Angeles Times." In view of this, it appears obvious that Kennedy is pulling the wires through Guthman and Kraslow to embarrass the Bureau in the current controversy over wire tapping.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

A complete check of Bufiles has been conducted concerning Kraslow in connection with this matter. Files reflect that Kraslow graduated from the University of Miami shortly after World War II and went to work as a reporter for the "Miami Herald." During the years he was with this paper in Miami, he was in frequent contact with the Miami Office and wrote occasional articles which were favorably disposed to us.

b7c

Kraslow was assigned by the "Miami Herald" to Washington in 1956, and he continued with that paper until about 1960. He thereafter worked for the "Chicago Daily News" and Knight Newspapers, before obtaining his present job with the "Los Angeles

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Wick

SECRET

121-51347 1808 Continued--Over
NOT RECORDED Classified by 1259 FEB 10 1966
181 FEB 11 1966 Exempt from GPO Category Z-3
Date of Declassification (initials) CIBR-12-98 JJP/lmb

86 FEB 17 1966

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
Re: David J. Kraslow

SECRET

b7c

Times."

In 1952, in connection with an investigation by the Miami Office of a bombing case, Kraslow wrote an article quoting the SAC as stating that some 50 Agents were working full-time on the case. This was conjective on Kraslow's part as the SAC had not furnished him any information.

In September, 1952, files reflect that Kraslow wrote an article in the "Miami Herald" concerning a number of witnesses who were to be called in connection with a Federal Grand Jury hearing in a bombing case. Information concerning this Grand Jury had been furnished to him by the Assistant United States Attorney in Miami with the understanding that the information would not be released prematurely; however, Kraslow apparently broke his word in this matter and set out this information in the "Miami Herald" article.

It was noted that during the Director's trips to Miami in December, 1952, and 1953, Kraslow requested interviews with him; however, the Director was unable to see him.

Files contain no additional pertinent information relating to Kraslow. The Identification Division files contain no arrest record for Kraslow.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SECRET

1/23/66

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tel. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MR. TOLSON:

RE: SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG
Subcommittee on Administrative
Practice and Procedure

The AG called at 5:40 p.m., today. He stated he wanted to advise the FBI as to the results of his meeting with Senator Long at 11 a.m. this morning.

The AG indicated that Senator Long had told him it was his present disposition and intention not to involve the FBI in any manner whatsoever in hearings on 2/2 and 3/66 in San Francisco. The AG remarked that this was most encouraging.

The AG stated he showed Senator Long the names and background of La Cosa Nostra hoodlums for whom the FBI had leased line microphones in San Francisco. He stated that Senator Long agreed that all were top hoodlums and needed watching.

Senator Long reportedly asked the AG if he would show Bernard Fensterwald, his chief counsel, the memorandum concerning the San Francisco key hoodlums. The AG stated he refused to take such action. Senator Long wanted to know why he would not do this. The AG allegedly told Senator Long that Fensterwald talked too much to the press and was a "leak" to certain reporters in Washington.

The AG claimed that he at this point told Senator Long that one of the problems of the subcommittee would be the tremendous pressure that was going to be built up to hold hearings concerning the FBI. Senator Long allegedly told the AG that this may be true, and he "needed a way out." The AG indicated he suggested to Senator that the hearings be soon concluded, and that a statement be made indicating that Senator Long's subcommittee had made a study of the implementation of the President's recent instructions prohibiting indiscriminate wire tapping and usage of microphones. The AG stated he also suggested to Senator Long that eavesdropping legislation be considered by the subcommittee. The AG indicated that Senator Long made no comment as to what action would be taken.

The AG stated that Senator Long asked him if FBI activities in the leased line-microphone field were really necessary. The AG stated he told Senator Long that Mr. Hoover apparently

CCD:CSH (7)

cc: Mr. DeLoach, Mr. Mohr,
Mr. Rosen, Mr. Sullivan,
Mr. Gale, Mr. Wick

77-51387-101
NOT RECORDED CONTINUED - OVER

133 FEB 14 1966

3 FEB 14 1966

66 FEB 17 1966

Mr. Tolson

thought so, and that he would take Mr. Hoover's word for this. He stated he additionally told Senator Long, however, that such activities would raise serious problems for the Department of Justice.

I interrupted the AG at this point and asked him how he could raise such a question after he, himself, had approved requests for usage of microphones. He stated he had no criticism of the FBI, but was raising the point of constitutional law.

The AG stated that Senator Long asked him if Bobby Kennedy had not been sent a memorandum by the Internal Revenue Service which clearly indicated that widespread usage would be made of electronic devices by the investigative agencies of the Treasury Department. The AG stated he replied that he was not aware of such a memorandum, but that if there had been one the Internal Revenue Service must have later sent such a memorandum, rather than handing him a memorandum during a meeting.

The AG at this point in our conversation asked me if we knew the facts involving an alleged memorandum that was given the AG by the Internal Revenue Service. I told him I thought he might want to check his own files to see if such a memorandum was in the Justice Department. He replied that Mr. Hoover was present at this meeting, held in the Treasury Department, and undoubtedly the Director had received a copy of this memorandum also. He stated he would appreciate being advised in this regard. He asked that the date of the meeting in question be given to him along with a copy of the memorandum in question.

Mr. Gale and the Special Investigative Division are checking to see

- (1) if the Director was present at the meeting in 1961 in the Treasury Department;
(2) was AG Kennedy present at this meeting;
(3) was the memorandum in question handed to AG Kennedy at the time, according to our files, or was the memorandum handed to everyone present at the meeting. If the latter is true we can then feel free to furnish the AG with a copy of this memorandum, inasmuch as everyone had knowledge of it.

We will prepare a memorandum covering the above-mentioned problem and have it sent through not later than Monday, 1/31/66.

ACTION: As indicated above.

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

Key Jr.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE : January 31, 1966

FROM : J. E. Gale

"JUNE"

SUBJECT : UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE
ON THE JUDICIARY, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
UNITED STATES SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG,
CHAIRMAN
(THE LONG COMMITTEE)

In Mr. DeLoach's memorandum to Mr. Tolson, captioned "Senator Edward V. Long, Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure," dated January 28, 1966, instructions were set forth for the Special Investigative Division to determine from our files (1) if the Director was present at a meeting in 1961 in the Treasury Department, (2) was former Attorney General Kennedy present at this meeting, and (3) was a memorandum clearly indicating that Internal Revenue Service made use of electronic devices handed to former Attorney General Kennedy or was the memorandum handed to everyone present at the meeting. If the latter was true, then a copy of this Internal Revenue Service memorandum could be made available to the current Attorney General.

By memorandum dated February 17, 1961, the Director recorded the fact that he had attended a meeting with the Attorney General, William G. Hundley of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, and Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon at the Treasury Department. This meeting took place on February 16, 1961. Also present were the UnderSecretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service and the General Counsel of the Treasury Department.

The Director recorded the fact that the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service handed to the Attorney General and to the Director a copy of the instructions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had issued on February 15, 1961, to the Internal Revenue Service. Copies of the Director's memorandum and the memorandum made available to the Attorney General, which includes an attachment, are attached to this memorandum.

Enc.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Andrews

McNamee FEB 13 1966

(8)

ENCLOSURE

77-51387-

NOT RECORDED

13 FEB 14 1966

6 FEB 14 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Long Committee

Inasmuch as Attorney General Katzenbach has asked Mr. DeLoach for the facts concerning the memorandum given to former Attorney General Kennedy by the Internal Revenue Service, there is attached hereto a letter to the Attorney General outlining the facts of the meeting of February 16, 1961, advising the Attorney General that complete details concerning this memorandum were set forth in Bureau letter to the Attorney General dated January 5, 1965, captioned "FBI Use of Microphone Coverage Against the Leadership of Organized Crime," and enclosing for the Attorney General copies of the Internal Revenue Service memorandum, with attachment, mentioned above. The Internal Revenue Service memorandum is a thermofax and the best possible copies have been made for transmittal to the

ACTION: Attorney General.

There is attached for approval an appropriate letter to the Attorney General.

OK.
H JG V. N.D.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : - MR. TOLSON

DATE: 1/21/68

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: LETTER TO SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG
DATED 1/26/08 FROM DIRECTOR
RE USAGE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES
CLEARANCE BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Pibort + Kommed

My memorandum of 1/20/66 reflected that the Attorney General had cleared the captioned letter. The Attorney General called for me at 9:08 a.m. this morning. He asked that I come around to his office.

Upon seeing the Attorney General, he told me that he had lain awake part of the night thinking about the letter that he had cleared last night. He stated that upon giving the matter second thought he felt that there was one provision in the letter that would infuriate Bobby Kennedy. He then told me that he needed Bobby's support for two bills in the Senate. He stated that if Bobby became angry about the proposed letter he no doubt would be against the Justice Department.

I asked the Attorney General what he had objection to. He stated the part involving approval by various Attorneys General down through the years.

I told the Attorney General that I was just as sorry as I could be; however, this letter had been mailed out last night and no doubt would be in the hands of Senator Long either this morning or early this afternoon. I told the Attorney General that if he insisted I would be glad to go up and see Senator Long and tell him that the Attorney General had desired the recall of this letter because of the possibility of making Senator Kennedy angry. The Attorney General stated that under no circumstances did he want this done. He stated he would just have to wait and hope that Senator Long did not attempt to pick on Senator Kennedy as a result of the letter.

The Attorney General told me that he hoped that the Director's letter would not cause a "dog fight" between the FBI and Senator Kennedy. I told him that we shared the same hope, however, the FBI was prepared to defend itself in the event Senator Kennedy started a fight. I told the Attorney General that it

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

Continued on next page....

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MCT-420 FEB 10 1986

11 FEB 10 1986

SEARCH

CDD:amr (7)
FEB 21 1968

CRIME RESEARCH

DeLcach to Mr. Tolson memo
re Letter to Senator Edward V. Long
dated 1/20/66 From Director

seemed a little late to hope that Senator Kennedy would not want to start a fight inasmuch as we had learned that Dave Kraslow of the "Los Angeles Times," a reporter who works directly under Ed Geltman, had been the individual pressuring Senator Long to hold hearings regarding FBI usage of electronic devices. The Attorney General thought for a moment and then stated that he doubted very seriously that Bobby Kennedy had initiated such a trick.

Just how gullible can he be! A

The Attorney General reiterated that he hoped all of this would not break out into the open. I told him that the FBI had no reason to be on the defensive and that we, of course, were prepared for any eventuality in this regard. The meeting ended.

The Attorney General asked that I give him a copy of the letter in question. I told him this would be done.

ACTION:

A copy of the letter to Senator Long will be given to Attorney General Katzenbach this morning providing, of course, the Director has no objections.

*V
GIC-P
H*

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 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) b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
77-51387-1813

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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~~Mr. Tolson~~
~~Mr. DeLoach~~
~~Mr. Mohr~~
~~Mr. Wick~~
~~Mr. Cooper~~
~~Mr. Callahan~~
~~Mr. Conrad~~
~~Mr. Felt~~
~~Mr. Gale~~
~~Mr. Rosen~~
~~Mr. Sullivan~~
~~Mr. Tavel~~
~~Mr. Trotter~~
~~Tela. Long~~
~~Miss Holmes~~
~~Miss Gandy~~

1/28/66

Roz J. Fox

File

77-51387-1816

MR. TOLSON:

RE: SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG
Subcommittee on Administrative
Practice and Procedure

Senator Edward Long called at 2 p.m., 1/28/66, to confidentially report on his conference with the Attorney General, which was held at 11 a.m., 1/28/66 in the Senator's office.

Senator Long stated this conference lasted for approximately 1½ hours. For the most part it concerned remarks by the AG recommending that Senator Long inject his subcommittee into the field of recommended legislation, rather than continuing hearings regarding the invasion of privacy. Senator Long stated he merely listened to the AG in this regard.

The Senator stated that he had an opportunity to "needle" the AG during the conference. He advised that he told him point blank "I have been receiving a number of rumors which indicate that Bobby Kennedy signed a memorandum sanctioning the usage of microphones on the part of the FBI--do you know anything about this?" Senator Long stated that the AG replied that he had never heard of such a memorandum.

Senator Long then told the AG that the rumors he had heard must be true because of the frequency with which such rumors had been repeated and the fact that a number of them had come from fairly substantial sources. The AG replied that the rumors could not be true and that if the FBI had felt that Kennedy had sanctioned microphone usage, the FBI had completely misinterpreted former AG Kennedy's understanding of the situation.

The AG told Senator Long that he personally was maintaining tight control over the usage of electronic devices. He stated that he had decided on a firm policy of not approving any request for usage of microphones unless this request concerned security cases. Senator Long told me that the AG, when speaking about this matter, was attempting to boast of his tight control of usage of electronic devices.

77-51387-1816
I thanked the Senator and told him we appreciated hearing from him.

13 MAR 11 1966

5 MAR 10 1966

ENCLOSURE
cc: CSH (7)
cc: Mr. DeLoach, Mr. Mohr,
57 MR. Tolson, Mr. Sullivan,
Mr. Gale, Mr. Wick

CONTINUED - OVER

5-18

5-18

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson

Senator Long also told me that the Columbia Broadcasting System had requested him to make a tape this afternoon concerning the activities of his subcommittee. He stated he planned to do this. He then read to me a statement which he planned to make in answer to questions. A copy of the statement in question is attached hereto.

Senator Long called me back at approximately 4:30 p.m. and stated he had made the above-mentioned tape for CBS. Rather than permitting him to make a statement, however, the CBS commentator insisted on asking specific questions.

The first question was "Has the FBI placed any pressure on you so that you will not involve them in hearings concerning the usage of electronic devices?" Senator Long told me he replied by stating that the FBI had placed no pressure on him; as a matter of fact had been the most cooperative of any Federal agency in dealing with his subcommittee.

The second question asked by CBS was whether Senator Long and his staff had questioned FBI representatives. Senator Long stated he replied by indicating that such questioning and examination of FBI procedures and policies had been going on for over two months.

The third question asked concerned whether Senator Long would insist that public hearings be held regarding the FBI's usage of electronic devices. Senator Long answered this question by stating that he had not yet made a decision in this regard. He stated that the FBI handles very sensitive matters and that it might not be in the public interest to hold public hearings involving this agency. At this point he reiterated that the FBI had been the most cooperative of any agency he had dealt with and that he admired the Director's strict control of policies and procedures affecting the usage of electronic devices.

The Senator told me that the above remarks constituted almost verbatim the statements he made concerning the FBI. He indicated that nothing derogatory was stated; neither would anything derogatory be stated in the future. He stated further that "These statements will take the sting out of that little 's.o.b.' Bobby."



Mr. Tolson

I told the Senator we definitely appreciated him keeping his word. He interrupted me to state that he would now wait until his return to Washington, following the hearings in San Francisco, before he issued a more lengthy statement concerning the FBI's cooperation.

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

The Attorney General

77-37387-188
Director, FBI

EX-105
SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
PROPOSED TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI
AND ALABAMA

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1968, requesting to be advised of any information this Bureau might receive concerning possible threats to the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy during his forthcoming trip to Mississippi and Alabama.

Your letter noted that the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race was organizing a "ride-in" campaign in connection with Senator Kennedy's appearance at the University of Mississippi on March 18, 1968. The Americans for the Preservation of the White Race was granted a charter of incorporation in June, 1963, at Jackson, Mississippi. According to the charter, this organization was formed for bettering the conditions and improving the welfare of the white race and to insure peaceful coexistence between the races of the South.

The following information was supplied by sources of this Bureau with whom contact has been insufficient to make a determination of their reliability.

The Americans for the Preservation of the White Race "ride-in" scheduled for March 18, 1968, at the University of Mississippi in conjunction with the appearance on that date of Senator Kennedy has been canceled. President Rowland Scott of the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race reportedly is of the opinion that if violence resulted from this "ride-in," the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race would be blamed. As a substitute action, the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race plans to sponsor a protest rally in Jackson, Mississippi, several days prior to Senator Kennedy's

- 1 - Bufile 157-1608 (Americans for the Preservation of the White Race)
1 - Bufile 157-1552 (White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Miss.)
RFB:deh/dek (16)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

MAR 17 1968

high

DeLoach

Johr

Wick

Casper

Dollahan

Dooley

Felt

Gale

Rosen

Sullivan

Tavel

Trotter

Tele. 1

March 11, 1968

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Parkis
1 - Mr. Rosack
1 - Mr. Bates

REC'D - READING ROOM

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MAP 11 3 41 PM '68

MAP 11 3 41 PM '68

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SBW f1360 COB

The Attorney General

appearance at the University of Mississippi. The Americans for the Preservation of the White Race will not oppose individual sympathizers from making protest trips on their own volition to Oxford, Mississippi, on March 18, 1966.

Sam Powers, Imperial Wizard, White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, reportedly is encouraging klansmen and their friends to drive to Oxford on the day of Senator Kennedy's appearance but to leave their guns at home.

On March 9, 1966, Sheriff Boyce Bratton, Lafayette County, Oxford, Mississippi, advised that Dick Calloway, a member of the Citizens Council of America, a prosegregationist group, sought permission to use the Courthouse at Oxford, Mississippi, on the evening of March 18, 1966, for a speech by Edwin A. Walker, former Major General in the United States Army. Walker's speech, according to Calloway, is to be sponsored by the Citizens Council of America and its purpose is to offset Senator Kennedy's speech scheduled earlier that day. Sheriff Bratton stated Calloway's request to use the Courthouse was denied; however, Calloway indicated Walker would still come to Oxford and would speak on the Courthouse lawn.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on March 3, 1966, that members of the Knights of the Green Forest, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, plan to picket at the University of Mississippi on March 18, 1966, when Senator Kennedy speaks there. This source does not know of any plans by the Knights of the Green Forest, Inc., which might involve violence in connection with Senator Kennedy's visit.

I - The Deputy Attorney General

I - Mr. John Foar
Assistant Attorney General

I - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

By letter to the Director dated 3/3/66, the Attorney General requested to be advised of any information concerning threats to the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy during his forthcoming trip to Mississippi and Alabama on 3/18, 1966. By letter to the Attorney General dated 3/7/66, the Director advised that any information bearing upon the safety of Senator Kennedy during his trip would be immediately brought to his attention.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 8 1966

TELETYPE

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

FBI JKN MISS

7:13 PM CST URGENT 3-8-66 LDG

TO DIRECTOR

FROM JACKSON (157-5570)

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI BY SENATOR
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, MARCH EIGHTEEN, SIXTYSIX. RM.

B.D.f

P.A.B.

b7D

ADVISED TODAY "DRIVE-IN"

SPONSORED BY AMERICANS FOR PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE RACE (APWR)
SCHEDULED FOR MARCH EIGHTEEN, NEXT, TO PROTEST SENATOR ROBERT F.
KENNEDY'S APPEARANCE AT OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI, WILL BE CALLED OFF
BY APWR. SOURCE STATES APWR PRESIDENT ROLAND SCOTT FELT ANY
VIOLENCE RESULTING FROM THIS "DRIVE-IN" WOULD BE BLAMED ON THE
APWR AND FOR A SUBSTITUTE ACTION WOULD SPONSOR A PROTEST RALLY
AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, SEVERAL DAYS PRIOR TO KENNEDY'S
APPEARANCE, WITH A PROMINENT SPEAKER. SOURCE ADVISED APWR

WOULD NOT COME OUT AGAINST INDIVIDUALS MAKING PROTEST TRIPS TO
OXFORD ON THEIR OWN. *157-51387-818*

ADVISED TODAY

SAM BOWERS, IMPERIAL WIZARD, WKKKKOM, IS ENCOURAGING KLANSMEN
AND THEIR FRIENDS TO DRIVE TO OXFORD ON THE DAY OF KENNEDY'S
16 MAR 14 1966

157-1608-5-16
AG... 3 captioned to Robert F. Kennedy
31/1/66 "opoz. of Trips To Mississippi
RFB:dkd file C.C.

157-1608
5-16

5/16

PAGE TWO

APPEARANCE, BUT TO LEAVE THEIR GUNS AT HOME.

INTERESTED AGENCIES BEING ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS. END.

CC 722 921

F B I

Date: 3/9/66

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-755) (P)
SUBJECT: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S PROPOSED TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

Re Bureau letter to Attorney General 3/7/66

Enclosed are original and seven copies of LHM re captioned matter.

b7C [REDACTED] Army Intelligence, Memphis, Tennessee, advised SA [REDACTED] on 3/9/66 that confidential information [REDACTED] has been received from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reflecting that the NAACP is planning a demonstration in support of Sen. ROBERT F. KENNEDY's visit to the University of Mississippi campus on 3/18/66.

Four copies of this LHM are being enclosed for Jackson Division; two for the Jackson Office, one for Secret Service, Jackson, and one for U. S. Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi.

One copy each of LHM is being furnished the following agencies:

U. S. Attorney, Memphis, Tennessee

Secret Service, Memphis, Tennessee

ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina

OSI, 9th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Barksdale, Louisiana

ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Encls. 8)

1. 2-Jackson (Encls. 4)

2. 2-Memphis

TMC:beb

Sp. (7)

Information in letterhead included in letter to C. W. C.
A.G. 3-11. CC Capfall.
77-11297-1819ak.

2 MAR 14 1966

Sent _____ M. P. _____

30 MAR 1966

Special Agent in Charge

ME 157-755

OSI, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

G-2, Third U.S. Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia

INTC, Memphis, Tennessee

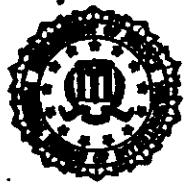
INTC, Nashville, Tennessee

LEAD

JACKSON DIVISION

AT OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI

Will alert local authorities



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
March 9, 1966

RE: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S
PROPOSED TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

b7C

[REDACTED] Army Intelligence Unit, Memphis, Tennessee, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on March 9, 1966, that he had received information from a confidential source, which he did not wish to identify, that information had been developed that Charles Evers, State Field Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), State of Mississippi, had advised that the NAACP was planning a demonstration on March 18, 1966, at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, in support of Senator Robert F. Kennedy's visit. The confidential source advised [REDACTED] that Evers is presently in jail at Natchez, Mississippi; however, will be released before Senator Kennedy's visit to Oxford.

The above-mentioned confidential source further advised that a group identified as the Americans for Preservation of the White Race recently held a rally at Fayette, Mississippi, and at this rally planned a "ride-in" from Jackson, Mississippi, to Oxford, Mississippi, protesting appearance of Senator Kennedy in Oxford. The confidential source further advised that at the rally it was stated, exact person not identified, that all persons attending the "ride-in" at Oxford should carry guns.

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.

ENCLOSURE 77-1387-817

FBI

Date: 3-10-66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, JACKSON(157-5570)

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
 MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD MISSISSIPPI,
 BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
 MARCH 18, 1966

RM

RFB: jek

Re Jackson teletype, 3-9-66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM with two copies to Dallas and one copy each for Birmingham, Memphis, and New York.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished to Secret Service and ICG, Jackson. MHSP and Oxford Police authorities being advised of pertinent information in regard to the visit of Senator KENNEDY.

BOYCE BRATTON, Sheriff, Lafayette County, Oxford, Mississippi, and [REDACTED] University of Mississippi, were contacted by SAs [REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

LEADS:DALLAS DIVISION

ENCLOSURE
 (3) Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
 1-Birmingham (Enc. 1) (RM)
 2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
 1-Memphis (Enc. 1) (RM)
 1-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)

2-Jackson AGENCY: ACSL, CNT, OSI, SEC, STR.
 JOI:hke DATE: 3/14/66 DEPT: CED, [REDACTED]

(10) 17

DATE: 3/14/66

VIEW: [REDACTED]

APPROVED: [REDACTED]

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

REC-13

77-51387 1820

MAR 14 1966

ST-114

RFB: c/o

Sent _____

M. Per _____

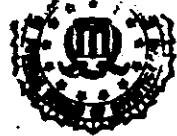
SUBJ. CONTROL
FBI - DALLAS

1cc ATF 44-924-940

JN 157-5570

At Dallas, Texas

Jackson teletype, 3-9-66, set forth lead to determine if former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER (retired) was planning to travel to Oxford, Mississippi, 3-18-66, and Dallas should attempt to determine complete details of his plans and itinerary if possible.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi

March 10, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

Boyce Bratton, Sheriff, Lafayette County, Oxford, Mississippi, advised on March 7, 1966, that he had discussed the security situation with the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP) at Oxford in order to formulate plans for the visit of U. S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy. He stated it had been decided that a patrol car with two officers would be placed at each entrance to the University of Mississippi during the early hours of March 18, 1966. They would maintain that post throughout the day.

X On March 9, 1966, Sheriff Bratton advised that Dick Calloway, a member of the Citizens Council of America at Oxford, Mississippi, and a resident of Oxford, appeared before the Board of County Supervisors at Oxford seeking permission for the use of the courthouse at Oxford on the evening of March 18, 1966. Calloway had stated that former Major General Edwin A. Walker (retired) would speak at the courthouse and his speech would be sponsored by the Citizens Council of America. Calloway indicated that Walker's 11:15 speech was being arranged to off set Senator Kennedy's speech scheduled earlier that afternoon. Sheriff Bratton stated that Calloway's request was denied. He pointed out that Calloway had indicated Walker would still come to Oxford to speak and the Citizens Council could always use the court yard lawn without seeking the permission of county officials.

77-53271836

ENCLOSURE

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

Sheriff Bratton stated he had no positive information that Walker planned to come to Mississippi and Calloway is the only person who has mentioned the possibility of Walker's trip.

b7D

University of Mississippi, Oxford, advised on March 8, 1966, that Senator Kennedy is tentatively scheduled to arrive at Memphis, Tennessee, at 11:47 a.m., on March 18, 1966, and thereafter take a private plane to the air port at Oxford. From the air port he will be driven to the campus of the University either by the Security Patrol of the campus or by a Sheriff's Department car. He said final plans will be worked out when the complete schedule is known.

b7D

[REDACTED] stated that Senator Kennedy was first scheduled to speak to the Law School class at the University but is now scheduled to have lunch and to speak to the Young Democrats, an organization on the campus prior to his speech to the Law School class.

He said Kennedy would deliver his address in the Fulton Chapel and the chapel will seat approximately 1200 people and that 600 of these seats will go to the Law School class. Arrangements have been made to set aside 100 seats for special visitors and 50 seats will be provided for the press. The remainder of the seats will be made available to the students at the University. Every student who obtains a ticket to Fulton Chapel will be requested to show his identification card and have his activity card punched.

Concerning the press it has been decided that the news media will be requested to identify their reporters in advance so that appropriate press passes can be issued.

b7D

[REDACTED] advised that Rust College had written to the University Law School and submitted a list of 50 names of individuals that desired to have tickets to attend Senator Kennedy's speech. He advised that the Law School, without clearing with him, had answered this letter stating that 12 of the individuals from Rust College would be admitted. He then met with the committee and

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

they have agreed to limit the number of individuals to four that will be granted tickets. He advised that he does not know what effect this would have on either the Rust College students or students at the University of Mississippi, if it becomes public knowledge that the University of Mississippi students could not obtain tickets whereby tickets were made available to Negro students at Rust College.

He advised that Rust College is a Negro college located at Holly Springs, Mississippi, near Oxford and in his opinion the college has been the center of civil rights activities in the past few years.

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.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3

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) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

- For your information: _____

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
77-51387-1821

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

REC 25

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

March 7, 1966

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
PROPOSED TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI
AND ALABAMA

Reference is made to your memorandum of March 3, 1966.

In accordance with your request, any information received by this Bureau concerning possible threats to the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy during his trip to Mississippi and Alabama will be brought to your attention promptly.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

2 - Birmingham - Enclosures (6)

2 - Jackson - Enclosures (6)

2 - Memphis - Enclosures (6)

Attention SACs: Any information which may be received concerning threats to the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy during his proposed trip must be brought to the Bureau's attention immediately.

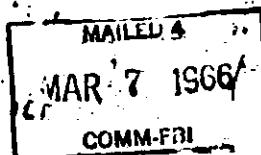
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (3)

RJL/P
PDW:kcf (15)



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WILSON MS 2124

pdw

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director, FBI

FROM : *MW* The Attorney General

SUBJECT: Senator Robert F. Kennedy--Proposed Trip
to Mississippi and Alabama

DEPARTMENT OF

DATE: Mar 17 1966

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

I have been advised that Senator Robert F. Kennedy will make a trip to Mississippi and Alabama on March 18 and 19, 1966, during the course of which he will make speeches at the state universities. In view of the Senator's well-known connection with past incidents of racial conflict, I would like to be able to pass on to him any information concerning any possible threats to his safety. In this connection I am also attaching a newspaper clipping from the Jackson Clarion Ledger of February 14, 1966, which indicates that "Americans for Preservation of the White Race" is organizing a "ride-in" campaign when the Senator appears at the University of Mississippi.

I would therefore appreciate it if the FBI advised me of any information it may have concerning possible threats to the Senator's safety.

ST-114

Attachments

REC 25

14 MAR 17 1966

39

EXP-PROC

MAR 4 1966

8/26

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY

SCHEDULE

MARCH 18, 1966

Friday

TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA

8:55 A.M. Depart Dulles Airport
Braniff Airlines Flight 211

10:39 Arrive Memphis (flight makes one stop)
Drive or fly (private plane) to University
of Mississippi

11:15 A.M. Arrive University of Mississippi (if
flying) or

12:00 Noon If driving.

1:00 P.M. Senator is scheduled to speak.
Senator will take questions & answers.
There will be a luncheon with the faculty
before the speech.
Rest of schedule on Mississippi being
worked on.

3:52 P.M. Leave University of Mississippi
Southern Airways Flight #456

4:17 P.M. Arrive (non-stop flight) Memphis

4:40 P.M. Leave Memphis via Eastern Airlines Flight 981

5:47 P.M. Arrive Birmingham, Ala.
Drive to Tuscaloosa

7:00 P.M. Arrive Tuscaloosa

8:00 P.M. Speech to be given

9:43 P.M. Leave Tuscaloosa for Birmingham
Drive or fly via Southern Airways Flight 107

10:10 P.M. Arrive Birmingham - Stay overnight in Birmingham

ENCLOSURE

77-51387-182

APWR Calls Ole Miss 'Ride-In'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Americans for Preservation of the White Race said Sunday they are organizing a "Ride-in" campaign to protest the visit of Senator Robert Kennedy to the University of Mississippi next month.

The New York Democrat is scheduled to speak to the University law school March 18.

The APWR called for a peaceful protest and asked anyone who wants to participate to be on the university campus on the morning of the talk.

The announcement, issued by Gordon Gragan, Jackson APWR president, called the scheduled visit of the former attorney general "an insult to the State of Mississippi."

"Kennedy," the APWR said, "by force of arms with bloodshed, brought about the integration of our great university."

The APWR further charged, "Bobby Kennedy disregarded the safety of Ole Miss students to carry out his political act.

The white supremacist group organized the recent buy-in campaigns in Natchez and Fayette in an attempt to counter civil rights boycotts of merchants in those areas.

In calling for the Oxford "Ride-in" they said, "This will show the world that the acts of university officials in inviting Bobby Kennedy to speak on the campus are not only protested but that the people are willing to demonstrate their strong opposition.

Gragan asked for the aid of the Highway Patrol and local officials in case the caravan becomes to large.

NOT TO BE DISCLOSED 77-51382-102

FBI

Date: 3-10-66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, JACKSON(157-5570)

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
 MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
 BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,

3-18-66

RM

Blaffer

JD-317

Re Jackson teletype to Bureau, 3-8-66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM with one copy for Birmingham, Memphis, and New York. Copies of this LHM are being furnished to Secret Service and ICG, Jackson, Mississippi.

Pertinent information contained in attached LHM is being furnished to proper authorities.

The first source mentioned in LHM is [REDACTED] and the second source is [REDACTED] and both sources furnished information to SA [REDACTED]

Jackson is closely following this matter and all pertinent information will be forwarded to the Bureau.

- b7D
 ③-Bureau(Enc. 8)(RM)
 1-Birmingham(Enc. 1)(RM)
 1-Memphis(Enc. 1)(RM)
 1-New York(Enc. 1)(RM)
 4-Jackson(2-157-5570)

b7D
 JOI:hke
 (10)

ACSL, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV.
 DATE FORW: 3/14/66
 HOW FORW: EIS
 BY: FBI
 77-51387-18
 104 MAR 12 1966

b7D

b7C

Approved

50 MARS Special Agent in Charge

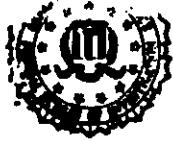
Sent

M Per

SUBV. COTTON

PARKS
 (info)

FBI - JACKSON



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jackson, Mississippi

March 10, 1966

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on March 8, 1966, that the "drive in" sponsored by the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR) scheduled for March 18, 1966, to protest U. S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy's appearance at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, will be called off by the APWR. The source stated that Roland Scott, the President of APWR, has stated that any violence resulting from this "drive in" would be blamed on the APWR and for a substitute action the APWR would sponsor a protest rally at Jackson, Mississippi, several days prior to Kennedy's appearance with a prominent speaker. The source advised that the APWR would not make a public announcement against individuals making a protest trip to Oxford on their own on March 18, 1966.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on March 8, 1966, that Samuel Holloway Bowers, Imperial Wizard, White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM), has been encouraging klansmen and their friends to drive

77 5151 - 1-3

ENCLOSURE

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

to Oxford on the day of Kennedy's appearance but he has encouraged all klansmen to leave their guns at home.

A characterization of the APWR, WKKKKOM and the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is included in the appendix.

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.

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

APPENDIX

AMERICANS FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF THE WHITE RACE (APWR)

The records of the Secretary of State, State of Mississippi, Jackson, Mississippi, reflect that the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR) was granted a charter of incorporation on June 25, 1963, at Jackson, Mississippi. According to the charter of incorporation, this organization was formed for bettering the conditions and improving the welfare of the white race and to insure peaceful co-existence between the races of the South, maintaining law and order at all times and to provide for the general welfare of the physical, mental and moral condition of mankind, and to promote the cultural, social, literary and mental welfare of its members.

A source advised on October 6, 1965, that the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR) is definitely not dominated by any Klan organization, is not a branch of any Klan organization and does not engage in violence. Many of the members of the APWR belong to various Ku Klux Klan organizations; however, only one of the national officers of the APWR is known to be a member of any Ku Klux Klan organization and no Ku Klux Klan organizational funds are designated or used by the APWR.

This source advised that the APWR is primarily concerned with providing private schools for the white children of Mississippi and is engaged in various money-raising projects for this purpose. This source also noted that members of the Ku Klux Klan support the APWR by engaging in the money-raising activities.

APPENDIX

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

APPENDIX

**ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (ACCA),
ALSO KNOWN AS
ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (OKKKK)**

A source advised on October 13, 1965, that the ACCA was formed February, 1965, when members of the OKKKK residing in the Sixth Louisiana Congressional District broke away from the State organization in the Fall of 1964.

The source stated members were told that even though the organization's name had been changed to ACCA they should still consider themselves to be Klansmen and that they would continue to operate as Klansmen.

In February, 1965, ACCA filed Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State's Office in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Source advised that the purpose of the ACCA is to promote Americanism, white supremacy and to maintain segregation.

A hearing was held in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, during the week of September 11, 1965, wherein the ACCA and various individuals were held to answer a Justice Department petition seeking a temporary injunction against interference with the activities of civil rights workers in the Bogalusa, Louisiana, area.

Charles H. Christmas of Amite, Louisiana, identified as the Grand Dragon of this organization, told the court that the Klan went out of existence four months previously and was succeeded by the ACCA. In reorganizing, ACCA retained as its officers the existing Klan officers, bylaws, and basic organization, according to Christmas. He further told the court that the ACCA membership was restricted to the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana. Every oath in the ACCA was the same as that of the Klan, and the meeting places were often the same.

APPENDIX

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI APPENDIX
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966

WHITE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX
KLAN OF MISSISSIPPI (WKKKKOM)

A source advised that on February 15, 1964, approximately 200 members of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKK) from the State of Mississippi met at Brookhaven, Mississippi. Those present decided to defect from the OKKK and to form their own klan group in Mississippi to be known as the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

This source advised that the aims and purposes of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi are to preserve Christian civilization, protect and promote white supremacy and the segregation of the races, to fight Communism and to extend the dignity, heritage, and rights of the white race of America.

A second source advised on October 6, 1965 that the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi is an unincorporated secret organization existing in the State of Mississippi and dedicated to the preservation of white supremacy at any cost, including the use of force and violence. The official constitution and other directives of the organization do not show any advocacy of force or violence, but it is generally conceded among the members that in the end force and violence will be the only salvation of the white man with regard to his relationships with the Negro race. The White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is controlled by the Imperial Wizard and other State Officers and the state is divided into districts and provinces. There is an estimated membership, as of October 6, 1965 of 1500 to 2000 dues-paying members of this organization. The aims and purposes of the organization continue to be the same as when the organization was created in February, 1964.

APPENDIX

The Attorney General

March 15, 1966

Director, FBI

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
PROPOSED TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI
AND ALABAMA

- 1 - Mr. Beloach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Rosack

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1966, requesting information concerning possible threats to the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy during his forthcoming trip to Mississippi and Alabama.

Members of the Shelby County, Tennessee, Klavern of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, have been contacted to determine if they would be interested in forming a motorcade to Oxford, Mississippi, on March 18, 1966, to protest the appearance of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Billy Cox Ross, Vice Grand Dragon, State of Tennessee, United Klans of America, Inc., is behind these efforts. Ross desires klansmen from Tennessee to make this trip in full Klan regalia. The trip will be made in cars marked with various Klan signs. No definite commitments have as yet been made on this matter will again be discussed at a meeting scheduled for March 17, 1966, at Memphis Tennessee, at which time final plans will be made.

Elements of the United Klans of America, Inc., State of Mississippi, also plan to be in Oxford, Mississippi, on March 18, 1966. Edward L. McDaniel, Grand Dragon, United Klans of America, Inc., State of Mississippi, is organizing Klan attendance, at which time it is anticipated that literature will be distributed during Senator Kennedy's speech.

All members of the Lowndes County, Mississippi, Klavern, United Klans of America, Inc., have been encouraged to be present at the campus of the University of Mississippi on March 18, 1966. They were instructed not to wear their

APR 15 1966
KPC-B-READING ROOM

TPR:jec (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

7 C MAR 19 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

The Attorney General

robes nor to have any weapons or armaments visible. Members of this klavern were also instructed no force or violence would be permitted and they were to conduct themselves as "good klanmen."

You will be advised regarding any additional information received.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

By letter to the Director dated 3/3/68, the Attorney General requested to be advised of any information concerning threats to the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy during his forthcoming trip to Mississippi and Alabama on 3/18, 19/68. By letter to the Attorney General dated 3/7/68, the Director advised that any information bearing upon the safety of Senator Kennedy during his trip would be immediately brought to his attention.

44 Franklin Street, Napa, Calif. 94549
March 9, 1968

Editor, Napa Register,
(Copies to J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I.)

Dear Sir:

The public, confused by the Robert-Ted Kennedy fox-in-the-chicken-coop proposal will find sinister suggestions in the part played by Robert Kennedy in the missile crisis, 1962. In Klie Able's "The Missile Crisis" (1968) we find the Kremlin using several dissimilar priciples to find our Achilles' heel, all during the same critical few days. Kruschev's naive letter was one. Fomin, a KGB agent and another, Ivanov (of the Christine Keeler-osteopath Stephen Thomas Ward scandal) were being used. Kruschev summoned a visiting Westinghouse official, attempted to brainwash him and sent him back to Washington with a sophistic tale of "defensive" missiles. Although the press had been requested not to upset the apple cart, Walter Lippman blurted out that we should offer to withdraw our missiles from Turkey. At this vital instant Dean Rusk "sitting at the President's right hand" nudged McGeorge Bundy and said softly, "We're eyeball to eyeball and I think the other fellow just blinked". The Kremlin was frightened stiff. But almost immediately they teletyped a demand that we remove our missiles from Italy and Turkey. Several drafts of a reply were tried, Robert Kennedy objecting to each. "If you disagree so violently, go draft one yourself", the President said. This was the letter which was sent and which agreed, among other things, to the lifting of the blockade and that we undertook that no nation in our hemisphere would invade Cuba. It was written by Robert Kennedy, with the help of Theodore Sorenson.

(wanted)

That was what the Russian's wanted, regardless of Castro. The next day Russian Ambassador Dobrynin entered Robert Kennedy's office and pursued him on the acceptance. He had talked with Kennedy the preceding Tuesday, so Dobrynin was seeing the neophyte Attorney General again, and the fun with the beard was safe in Cuba. The utter disgrace of the Bay of Pigs so overshadowed the missile crisis that our final backdown on October 27 seemed like victory by comparison. Later, quietly, we removed our missiles from Italy and Turkey. That total effect on our Nato allies is one of the causes of the present Nato crisis.

As our gullibles have been startled to learn the Communist push behind the FSS and the Du Bois Clubs they will react with incredulity to the suggestion that Robert Kennedy is in the secret regard of the Kremlin as ~~now~~ a proven compromiser, semi-Munich-wise. This is not to mention the Bay of Pigs for which his brother took the blame. Today we see him and Ted Kennedy proposing to put the fox in the South Vietnam chicken coop, again exactly the Communist goal. If aid to the enemy is treason, then we have two traitors in the U.S. Senate.

And the Russians know our Achilles' heel.

Yours truly,

Orris M. McCloskey
Orris McCloskey

(All quotations ibid).

Mr. Hoover: I suggest that Mr. Robert Kennedy will bear investigation.

77-51387-1826 ORCC

The Attorney General

March 17, 1968

Director, FBI

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
PROPOSED TO TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI
AND ALABAMA

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Parkis
1 - Mr. Rosack
1 - Mr. Bates

Reference is made to your letter dated March 9, 1968, requesting information concerning possible threats to the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy during his forthcoming trip to Mississippi and Alabama and my letter dated March 11 and 15, 1968, furnishing information pertaining to Senator Kennedy's trip.

My letter of March 11, 1968, advised that Edwin A. Walker, former Major General, United States Army, reportedly would deliver a speech at Oxford, Mississippi, on March 18, 1968. b7C b7E

[REDACTED] a Special Agent of this Bureau elicited information from Walker's secretary that she knew of no plans by Walker to be in Mississippi for a speaking engagement on March 18, 1968.

Charles Evers, Field Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, advised [REDACTED] on March 15, 1968, b7D that Senator Kennedy had invited him to be present at the University of Mississippi on March 18, 1968, but that he would not be present unless University officials extended him a written invitation. Evers indicated Aaron Henry, President of the Mississippi State Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had also been invited by Senator Kennedy but would not attend without a written invitation from University officials.

advised on March 15, 1968, that former French Prime Minister Pierre Mendes-France has been invited to speak before the University of Mississippi Law School on the evening of March 18, 1968. If Mendes-France appears at the University of Mississippi on that date, international press coverage can be expected. b7D 827

RFB: dok (14)

REC 58 177-351387
(SEE NOTE PAGE 2.)

17 MAR 17 1968

50 MAR 23 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

The Attorney General

Dale Odus Walton, Imperial Wizard, Knights of the Green Forest, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, advised that he will be in Oxford on March 18, 1968, with 15 to 18 men to protest Senator Kennedy's speech. Walton stated he does not intend to create a disturbance.

Elmore D. Greaves, President, Association of Christian Conservatives, a pro-segregationist group, publicly announced on March 14, 1968, at Jackson, Mississippi, that a "Rebel Flag Day Rally" would be held the evening of March 17, 1968, at Jackson to "protest Bobby Kennedy." In a statement to the press, Greaves said Senator Kennedy is not wanted in Mississippi.

Gordon Greggs, President, Jackson, Mississippi, Chapter, Americans for the Preservation of the White Race, a pro-segregationist organization, on March 18, 1968, issued a call to all individuals who had planned to attend the canceled Americans for the Preservation of the White Race "ride-in" at the University of Mississippi on March 18, 1968, to stay away from the University on that date. He requested all white Mississippians to attend the "Rebel Flag Day Rally" at Jackson on March 17, 1968. Greggs issued a press release stating that Senator Kennedy's death in Mississippi could give the revolutionists of the world the excuse they want to liquidate the white race in the South.

On March 18, 1968, A. D. Morgan, Chief of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, was to confer with University of Mississippi officials and local police authorities concerning security arrangements for Senator Kennedy's visit.

1 - Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. John Dear
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

By letter to the Director dated 3/3/68, the Attorney General requested to be advised of any information concerning threats to the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy during his forthcoming trip to Mississippi and Alabama on 3/18, 19/68. By letter to the Attorney General dated 3/7/68, the Director advised that any information bearing upon the safety of Senator Kennedy during his trip would be immediately brought to his attention.

AZUPURCEN 2. 14/66 JDP

TO DIRECTOR FBI JACKS
SRT OVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1966

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

5:43 PM CST URGENT 3/14/66 JDP

TO DIRECTOR FBI AND JACKSON (157-5570)
FROM DALLAS (157-690) (P)

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF MISS., OXFORD, MISS.

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, MARCH EIGHTEEN, NEXT. RM.

RE JACKSON TELETYPE MARCH NINE AND TWELVE, LAST. FORMER
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER IS NOT AND HAS NOT BEEN SUBJECT
OF INVESTIGATION BY DALLAS OFFICE AND DALLAS HAS NO SOURCES IN POSITION
TO BE KEPT ADVISED OF WALKER'S TRAVELS OR ACTIVITIES.

[REDACTED] A WOMAN WHO SAID WAS HIS
SECRETARY STATED WALKER NOT AVAILABLE AND SHE CLAIMED SHE DID NOT
KNOW WHEN HE WOULD BE AVAILABLE. STATED SHE KNEW OF NO PLANS
BY WALKER TO BE IN MISSISSIPPI FOR SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT MARCH
EIGHTEEN AND THAT SHE FELT SHE WOULD BE AWARE OF IT IF HE HAD ANY
SUCH PLANS.

END

VA...LLD

FBI WASH DC

JN...JLL

FBI JKN MISS

TU CLR

REC 5

77-51357-1828

EX-114
MAY 16 1966

51 MAR 25 1966

REF ID: A64011

CC PTK (SAC-NAT)

5/16

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

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/9/66

Attorney General has requested information regarding threats to Senator Kennedy's safety during speaking tour in Mississippi and Alabama, March 18-19, 1966. Citizens Council of America, strongly pro-segregationist organization, plans to have speech by General Edwin A. Walker at Oxford, Mississippi, courthouse on evening of 3/18/66 to counter Senator Kennedy's speech that afternoon at Oxford. Permission to use courthouse denied but Citizens Council plans to use courthouse lawn. Dallas checking Walker's plans for 3/18/66. Attorney General being advised.

JK
BPM:amr

P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1966

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI JKN MISS

246 PM CST URGENT 3-9-66 JEB

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS
FROM JACKSON (157-5570)

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF MISS., OXFORD, MISS., BY
SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, MARCH EIGHTEEN, SIXTYSIX. RM.

RACIAL MATTERS

RE JACKSON TEL TO BUREAU, MARCH EIGHT, LAST.

BOYCE BRATTON, SHERIFF, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, OXFORD, MISS.,
ADVISED THIS DATE DICK CALLOWAY, A MEMBER OF THE CITIZENS
COUNCIL OF AMERICA AT OXFORD, MISS., SEEKING PERMISSION FOR
THE USE OF THE COURTHOUSE AT OXFORD ON THE EVENING OF MARCH
EIGHTEEN, NEXT. STATED MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, RETIRED,
WOULD SPEAK AT THE COURTHOUSE SPONSORED BY CITIZENS COUNCIL OF AMERICA.
CALLOWAY STATED WALKER'S SPEECH WOULD OFF SET SENATOR KENNEDY'S
SPEECH SCHEDULED EARLIER THAT AFTERNOON.

SHERIFF BRATTON ADVISED CALLOWAY'S REQUEST WAS DENIED,
HOWEVER, CALLOWAY WALKER WOULD STILL COME TO OXFORD TO SPEAK

END PAGE ONE

REC-48

77-51387-1830

14 MAR 17 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

86 MAP 1506

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

PAGE TWO

AND THE CITIZENS COUNCIL COULD ALWAYS USE THE COURTYARD LAWN
WITHOUT SEEKING PERMISSION OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

FOR INFORMATION OF DALLAS, SENATOR KENNEDY PLANS TO ARRIVE
IN MISS., MARCH EIGHTEEN, NEXT, WHERE HE WILL MAKE A SPEECH ON THE
CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISS. ~~HE WILL THEN LEAVE THE~~
~~STATE AND TRAVEL TO ALABAMA WHERE HE IS SCHEDULED TO MAKE A~~
~~SPEECH ON THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISS.~~ HE WILL THEN
LEAVE THE STATE AND TRAVEL TO ALABAMA WHERE HE IS SCHEDULED TO MAKE A
SPEECH AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY AT TUSCALOOSA, MARCH NINETEEN,
NEXT. THE BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING
THREATS TO THE SAFETY OF SENATOR KENNEDY DURING HIS PROPOSED
TRIP BE BROUGHT TO THE BUREAU'S ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

DALLAS, THROUGH SOURCES, WILL DETERMINE IF MAJOR GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER PLANS TO TRAVEL TO OXFORD, MISS., MARCH EIGHTEEN,
NEXT AND ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE HIS PLANS FOR THAT DATE.

BIRMINGHAM, MEMPHIS, NEW YORK ADVISED BY AIR MAIL.
THIS MATTER BEING CLOSELY FOLLOWED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END.

CORR L--PAGE 1 LAST LINE SB HOWEVER, CALLOWAY INDICATED WALKER WOULD-
WA... LLD

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRX

CC MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 3/7/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-5570)
 VISIT OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
 TO UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
 CAMPUS, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
 MARCH 18, 1966
 RACIAL MATTER

KNIGHTS OF THE GREEN FOREST, INC.,
 KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
 RACIAL MATTER (KLAN)
 JN 157-5498

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies
 and for New York one copy of a self-explanatory LHM
 suitable for dissemination to the Department and other
 interested agencies.

The information was obtained from [REDACTED]
 whose identity is known to the Bureau, on March 3, 1966
 by SA [REDACTED]

b7C

77-51387-1831

Informant will closely follow this matter and
 any additional information obtained will be promptly
 furnished the Bureau.

- (3) - Bureau (Encs. 8)
- 1 - New York (Info) (Enc. 1)
- 5 - Jackson (2 - 157-5570)
- X - (1 - 157-5498)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

MAR 14 1966

14 MAR 10 1966

b7D

(1 - 157-4741)

FBI/1sk

(9)

"Service Requested
 Proposed Trip to Mississippi
 and Sent _____ M Per _____"

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

RFB:deh

5

77-47961-2
ORIGINAL FILE N

JN 157-5570

Copies of enclosed LHM are being furnished to Secret Service and EMC, Jackson, Miss. Local authorities are being advised of all pertinent information relative to Senator KENNEDY's visit to the University of Mississippi.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Jackson, Mississippi

March 7, 1966

VISIT OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
TO UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
CAMPUS, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTER

KNIGHTS OF THE GREEN FOREST, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTER (KLAN)

A source of information who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 3, 1966, that Dale Walton, Imperial Wizard, Knights of the Green Forest, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, National Headquarters Tupelo, Mississippi area are expected to be at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, on March 18, 1966, to picket the University on the occasion of Senator Robert F. Kennedy's speech. The source has no information concerning number of pickets.

The above source does not know of any plans by the Knights of the Green Forest or any other groups which might involve violence in connection with Senator Kennedy's visit.

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.

ENCLOSURE

77-E1387-1831

3/17/68

PLAINTIFF

TELETYPE

TO SACS BIRMINGHAM
JACKSON (157-5570)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY PROPOSED TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA, RACIAL MATTERS.

REJNTEL TO THE BUREAU MARCH FIFTEEN, LAST, CAPTIONED "VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI, BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, MARCH EIGHTEEN, SIXTY-SIX. RM, " NO COPIES TO BIRMINGHAM, AND BUREAU TELEPHONE CALLS TO BIRMINGHAM AND JACKSON MARCH SIXTEEN, LAST.

RETEL ADVISED THAT UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU JACKSON WOULD HAVE AGENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI TO OBSERVE AND PHOTOGRAPH ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH KENNEDY'S VISIT.

BUREAU DOES NOT DESIRE THAT AGENTS BE PRESENT AT EITHER THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI OR AT TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, DURING SENATOR KENNEDY'S APPEARANCES. HOWEVER, ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES FOR YOU TO BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED

RFB:deh d/l (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

T. Jon _____
T. DeLoach _____
D. hr _____
X-4 _____
Spot _____
Haben _____
Brad _____
It _____
C. Ho _____
R. son _____
G. Hillman _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
T. lines _____
Sandy _____

51 MAR 25 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1968

TELETYPE

NET

10 MAR 18 1968

W. D. Ross
J. F. [Signature]

11

TELETYPE TO BIRMINGHAM AND JACKSON
RE: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY PROPOSED TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI AND
ALABAMA

OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE SAFETY OF SENATOR
KENNEDY. ANY SUCH INFORMATION SHOULD BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED THE
BUREAU, LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SENATOR KENNEDY'S REPRESENTATIVES
AT OXFORD AND TUSCALOOSA.

NOTE:

The Attorney General has requested to be advised of any threats to the safety of Senator Kennedy in connection with his appearance at the University of Mississippi on 3/18/66. In referenced airtel, Jackson proposes, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, to have Agents present on the campus to observe and photograph any demonstrations that might occur there during Senator Kennedy's appearance. Although we are keeping the Attorney General apprised of any possible threats to the safety of Senator Kennedy, it is not felt we should have Agents on the campus to observe or photograph any anti-Kennedy demonstrations that might occur thereon. It is noted that several Klan groups and prosegregationist groups have indicated they will have members at Oxford, Mississippi, on 3/18/66 to protest Kennedy's appearance at the University. No information has been received that any of these groups plan any violence. Referenced Bureau telephone calls furnished Birmingham and Jackson the identities of Senator Kennedy's advance representatives at Oxford, Mississippi and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. In view of time factor, teletype is necessary to furnish these instructions to Birmingham and Jackson.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1966

TELETYPE

43-1127-27

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 15, 1966

FROM : C. D. DeLOACH

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM
SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY'S OFFICE

At 10:30 a.m. today, Miss Linda Weiss of Senator Robert Kennedy's Office called and requested the names of the Resident Agents in Tuscaloosa, Alabama and Oxford, Mississippi, as well as their home and office addresses and telephone numbers. Miss Weiss requested that this be furnished to her telephonically.

As you are aware, Senator Kennedy plans to travel to Mississippi and Alabama on March 18 and 19, 1966.

ACTION:

If there are no objections, the information requested will be furnished to the Senator's Office.

CDD:hmm

(2)

1 - DeLoach

ADDENDUM(CDD:hmm): In connection with the above, Harold Reis, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General called me at 11 a.m. this morning and made reference to Kennedy's trip. He stated he had learned that Senator Kennedy will call Governor Johnson of Mississippi and advise him of his forthcoming trip.

Reis asked if the FBI plans to afford "observation" to Kennedy's activities. I replied that we planned to offer no protection whatsoever. He then asked if we plan to keep the Department notified as to any intelligence picked up. I told him we had already advised the Department in writing that this would be done; however, that this should not be interpreted to mean that any protection would be given Senator Kennedy. Reis inquired whether Agents would be present in the audience during Kennedy's speaking commitments. I told him we had no plans in that regard and that Agents would not be present.

REC'D 7-5-127 CONTINUED - OVER
EX 105 - 10 MAR 22 1966 6-706
79 MAR 23 1966 347

DeLOACH TO TOLSON
RE: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM
SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY'S OFFICE

gross Harde
advised
4-3511
4-15-64
3-15-64

In line with the above request to be advised of Resident Agents, I feel that while we should advise Kennedy of the identities of our Agents in Tuscaloosa and Oxford, we should also contact the SACs covering those localities and indicate that while we are keeping local authorities and the Department advised of any intelligence received, we will not offer protection to Senator Kennedy and his group.

Bright
JG

DONE

3-15-64

6:22 pm - ASAC HALTER
IN MEMPHIS
6:25 pm ASAC LINBORG
IN JACKSON
6:30 pm SAC McGOWAN
IN BIRMINGHAM
XJD

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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) b6 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

- For your information: _____

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

77-51387-1834 page 3

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner *fb*

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
PROPOSED TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI
AND ALABAMA

DATE: 3/18/66

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Parkis
- 1 - Mr. Rosack
- 1 - Mr. Bates

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

By letter dated 3/3/66, the Attorney General requested to be advised of any information indicating possible threats to the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy during his trip to Mississippi and Alabama on March 18 and 19, 1966. We have been furnishing any such information received to the Attorney General.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge Elmer F. Linberg, Jackson, advised Section Chief Fred J. Baumgardner on the afternoon of 3/18/66 that Senator Kennedy arrived at Oxford, Mississippi, at 1:10 p.m., and there were three to four thousand people present at the airport to greet him. Senator Kennedy's wife accompanied him.

Dale ~~Walton~~, Imperial Wizard, Knights of the Green Forest, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and six members of that organization picketed the Senator upon his arrival but no incidents occurred.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge Linberg stated it was expected Senator Kennedy would depart from Oxford at approximately 4 p.m.

ACTION:

None. This is being submitted to keep you apprised of the progress of Senator Kennedy's trip.

RFB:deh *dr*
(9)

REC 20 44-51387-1836
168 CIOB/2
5 MAR 22 1966

Bates
INT SEC

FBI

Date: 3/16/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-5570) (P)
VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, 3/18/66
RM

ReJNtels, 3/15/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM with one copy each for Birmingham, Memphis, New York, and WFO.

A copy of the LHM is being furnished to Secret Service and ICG, Jackson.

MHSP and Oxford police authorities have been advised of pertinent information set forth in the LHM.

The first source mentioned in the LHM is [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] who furnished information to SA [REDACTED]

The second source mentioned is [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] who furnished information to SA [REDACTED] b7C
was contacted by SA [REDACTED] b7C
A. D. MORGAN, Chief of the MHSP.

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 1-Birmingham (Enc. 1) (Info.) (RM)
 1-Memphis (Enc. 1) (Info.) (RM)
 1-New York (Enc. 1) (Info.) (RM) REC-10Z
 1-WFO (Enc. 1) (Info.) (RM)
 2-Jackson AGENCY: ACST, CNI, FBI SEC. SERV.
 JOI/mrk J. D. CED. RAO

77-51387-1837

14 MAR 18 1966

SUBJ: PROTEST

(9)

DATE FORM: 3/21/66

HOW FORM: Sent FBI: 9 M Per

Approved: MAR 22 1966

Special Agent in Charge

5/17/

ICCPATL LHM 90240

JN 157-5570

As set forth in Jackson teletypes 3/15/66, this matter is being closely followed and all pertinent information will be forwarded to the Bureau.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
March 16, 1966

Re: VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 15, 1966 that he had determined that the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKOM), held a State Executive Officers Meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, on March 13, 1966. The source advised that he understood a discussion was held and plans were made to drop propaganda leaflets from an airplane over the University of Mississippi campus at Oxford, Mississippi, on the evening of March 16, 1966. The source stated that the contents of the leaflet to be dropped were unknown, but he understood that they would be "Anti-Kennedy literature."

A characterization of the WKKKOM is set forth in the appendix section.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 15, 1966 that he had determined that Charles Evers, Field Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), had received an oral invitation from Senator Robert F. Kennedy to attend the speech by Kennedy at the University of Mississippi on March 18, 1966. Evers has stated that Kennedy telephonically contacted Evers about one week ago and extended the invitation to Evers. The source advised that Evers has now stated on

-77- 513-1-18-37

**Re: VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS**

March 15, 1966 that he would not be at the University of Mississippi on March 18 unless he received a written letter of invitation from the University officials. Evers stated he has discussed this matter with Aaron Henry, President of the Mississippi State NAACP, and Henry has also indicated he will not be in Oxford on March 18 unless he receives a written invitation from the University officials.

The source stated that Charles Evers is very unpredictable and he may decide to travel to Oxford and attend the speech of Kennedy, but at this point he has indicated he will not do so unless the official invitation is extended from University officials.

The source also stated on March 15, 1966 that he had determined that the former Prime Minister of France, ~~Mender~~ France, will be on the campus of the University of Mississippi on March 18, 1966, and he will speak before a law school group at the University on the evening of March 18. The source stated that there will be International Press coverage at the University on that day.

Elmore D. Greaves, President, Association of Christian Conservatives, publicly announced on March 14, 1966 at Jackson, Mississippi, that a "Rebel Flag Day rally" would be held on the evening of March 17 at

**Re: VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS**

Jackson, Mississippi, to "protest Bobby Kennedy." The rally would be held at the King Edward Hotel in the King Edward Hall. In his statement to the press, Greaves stated, among other things, that Kennedy is not wanted in Mississippi and he called Kennedy a Pro-Communist Senator. He issued a call for all self-respecting Southerners who wish to express publicly their indignation and disgust over the visit of Senator Kennedy to attend the rally. He invited the public to be at the rally and hear a stirring address by John A. Rarick, District Judge, Saint Francisville, Louisiana, who would be the principal speaker.

Gordon Grogan, President, Jackson Chapter of the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR), made a news release to news media on March 15, 1966. Grogan issued a call to all Mississippians and to persons in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, and Florida, who had planned to attend the "protest ride-in," to stay away from the University of Mississippi on March 18. He said all white Mississippians and their friends from other states should attend the "Rebel Flag Day rally" to be held at Jackson Thursday evening, March 17, at the King Edward Hotel. He said the rally would be held to protest the visit of Kennedy. Among other things, he stated that a visit by Kennedy could inflame the people and Kennedy is aware of this. He said that Kennedy's death in Mississippi could give the revolutionists of the world the excuse they want to liquidate the white race out of the South. He said the Governor, the two Senators, and others, are legally bound to protect the people

**Re: VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS**

against violent intervention and they were hereby put on notice of the terrible consequences of another Communist inspired Communist execution.

A characterization of the APWR is set forth in the appendix section.

A. D. Morgan, Chief of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Mississippi, advised on March 15 that he was traveling to Oxford on March 16 to confer with University officials and police authorities concerning security arrangements for Senator Kennedy.

APPENDIX

AMERICANS FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF THE WHITE RACE (APWR)

The records of the Secretary of State, State of Mississippi, Jackson, Mississippi, reflect that the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR) was granted a charter of incorporation on June 25, 1963, at Jackson, Mississippi. According to the charter of incorporation, this organization was formed for bettering the conditions and improving the welfare of the white race and to insure peaceful co-existence between the races of the South, maintaining law and order at all times and to provide for the general welfare of the physical, mental and moral condition of mankind, and to promote the cultural, social, literary and mental welfare of its members.

A source advised on October 6, 1965, that the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR) is definitely not dominated by any Klan organization, is not a branch of any Klan organization and does not engage in violence. Many of the members of the APWR belong to various Ku Klux Klan organizations; however, only one of the national officers of the APWR is known to be a member of any Ku Klux Klan organization and no Ku Klux Klan organizational funds are designated or used by the APWR.

This source advised that the APWR is primarily concerned with providing private schools for the white children of Mississippi and is engaged in various money-raising projects for this purpose. This source also noted that members of the Ku Klux Klan support the APWR by engaging in the money-raising activities.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

WHITE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX
KLAN OF MISSISSIPPI (WKKKKOM)

A source advised that on February 15, 1964, approximately 200 members of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKK) from the State of Mississippi met at Brookhaven, Mississippi. Those present decided to defect from the OKKK and to form their own klan group in Mississippi to be known as the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

This source advised that the aims and purposes of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi are to preserve Christian civilization, protect and promote white supremacy and the segregation of the races, to fight Communism and to extend the dignity, heritage, and rights of the white race of America.

A second source advised on October 6, 1965 that the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi is an unincorporated secret organization existing in the State of Mississippi and dedicated to the preservation of white supremacy at any cost, including the use of force and violence. The official constitution and other directives of the organization do not show any advocacy of force or violence, but it is generally conceded among the members that in the end force and violence will be the only salvation of the white man with regard to his relationships with the Negro race. The White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is controlled by the Imperial Wizard and other State Officers and the state is divided into districts and provinces. There is an estimated membership, as of October 6, 1965 of 1500 to 2000 dues-paying members of this organization. The aims and purposes of the organization continue to be the same as when the organization was created in February, 1964.

APPENDIX

Re: VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

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.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3-15-66

Information in attached teletype is being furnished to the Attorney General in accordance with his request.

TPR:gls

J
P

WESB6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1966

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

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

FBI JKN MISS

8:05PM CST URGENT 3-15-66 JLL

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: JACKSON (157-5570)

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF MISS., OXFORD, MISS.

BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY MARCH EIGHTEEN SIXTYSIX, RM.

REINTEL TO BUREAU, MARCH FIFTEEN INSTANT,

ONE THIRTYTWO P.M.

b7D [REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY, STATE

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS MEETING OF WKKKKOM WAS HELD AT JACKSON,

MISS., MARCH THIRTEEN LAST. AMONG THINGS DISCUSSED AND

PLANNED WAS THE DROPPING OF PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS FROM AN

AIRPLANE OVER THE UNIVERSITY OF MISS. CAMPUS ON THE EVENING

OF MARCH SIXTEEN NEXT. CONTENTS OF LEAFLET TO BE DROPPED

UNKNOWN, BUT DESCRIBED AS "ANTI-KENNEDY" LITERATURE. IT

SHOULD BE NOTED [REDACTED]

b7D MAR 23 1966

[REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY FOR

PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE, MENDES FRANCE, IS AN INVITED

SPEAKER BEFORE A LAW SCHOOL GROUP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF

END PAGE ONE

50 MAR 30 1966 MR. DELCACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT
M. 55

6/19

PAGE TWO

MISSISSIPPI,
MISS., ON THE EVENING OF MARCH EIGHTEEN NEXT. IN VIEW OF
FRANCE'S VISIT, INTERNATIONAL PRESS COVERAGE IS EXPECTED
AT THE UNIVERSITY THAT DAY. NO DETAILS OBTAINED RE FRANCE'S
VISIT. UNKNOWN TO JACKSON OFFICE IF ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN
KENNEDY'S VISIT AND FRANCE'S VISIT.

b7D
[REDACTED]
EVERS ADVISED

HE HAD RECEIVED ORAL INVITATION FROM SENATOR KENNEDY
TELEPHONICALLY ABOUT ONE WEEK AGO. EVERSON ADVISED [REDACTED]
HE WOULD NOT BE IN OXFORD, MARCH EIGHTEEN NEXT UNLESS HE
RECEIVED A WRITTEN LETTER OF INVITATION FROM UNIVERSITY
OFFICIALS. STATED TO [REDACTED] HE HAS DISCUSSED THIS MATTER
WITH AARON HENRY, PRESIDENT, MISSISSIPPI STATE NAACP AND HENRY
WILL NOT BE IN OXFORD UNLESS HE ALSO RECEIVES WRITTEN
INVITATION FROM UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS.
MISS

END PAGE TWO

* * National Association for Advancement
of Colored People

PAGE THREE

TELETYPE
REFERENCED JACKSON ~~TEL~~ THIS DATE SET FORTH .

INFORMATION CONCERNING "REBEL FLAG DAY RALLY" TO BE HELD

EVENING MARCH SEVENTEEN NEXT TO "PROTEST BOBBY KENNEDY."

~~GORDON GROGAN, PRESIDENT, JACKSON CHAPTER APWR, MADE NEWS~~

RELEASE TO NEW MEDIA THIS DATE AND ISSUED CALL TO MISS
~~Louisiana~~ ~~Mississippi~~ ~~Arkansas~~ ~~Alabama~~
MISSISSIPPIANS AND TO PERSONS IN LA., TEXAS, ARK., ALA.,
FLORIDA
AND FLA., WHO HAD PLANNED TO ATTEND THE "PROTEST RIDE IN"

TO STAY AWAY FROM THE UNIVERSITY ON MARCH EIGHTEEN NEXT.

HE SAID ALL WHITE MISSISSIPPIANS WERE REQUESTED TO ATTEND

"REBEL FLAG DAY RALLY," JACKSON, EVENING MARCH SEVENTEEN

NEXT, KING EDWARD HOTEL. IN RELEASE STATED THAT A VISIT

BY KENNEDY COULD INFLAME OUR PEOPLE AND KENNEDY IS AWARE,

OF THIS. STATED KENNEDY'S DEATH IN MISS. COULD GIVE THE

~~REVOLUTIONISTS OF THE WORLD THE EXCUSE THEY WANT TO LIQUIDATE~~

WHITE RACE OUT OF THE SOUTH, GROGAN'S STATEMENT WAS LENGTHY.

Mississippi Highway State Police
A.D. MORGAN, CHIEF OF MHSP, WILL BE IN OXFORD,

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

MARCH SIXTEEN NEXT TO CONFER WITH UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS
AND POLICE AUTHORITIES CONCERNING SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL PERTINENT
DEVELOPMENTS.

BIRMINGHAM, MEMPHIS, NEW YORK, AND WFO ADVISED
BY AIRMAIL.

END.

WA -- NHH

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR@

WIB 12 3 15 BH .68
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BE VIETNAM

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wick
1 - Baumgardner

DATE: March 17, 1966

TO : MR. DeLOACH

FROM : S. B. DONAHUE

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
PROPOSED TRIP TO MISSISSIPPI
AND ALABAMA

Harold Reis, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General called you on March 16, 1966 with reference to Senator Kennedy's speaking engagements at Oxford, Mississippi and Tuscaloosa, Alabama on March 18, 1966. Reis advised that Joseph Dolan, Administrative Assistant to Senator Kennedy, would be in Oxford, Mississippi last night and Gerald Bruno, of Senator Kennedy's staff, would be in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, at the same time. Both of these men are apparently making advance arrangements for Senator Kennedy. Mr. Reis indicated that they would probably be in touch with our Resident Agents in those cities in order to establish a contact point in the event there are any threats to the security of Senator Kennedy.

The Resident Agents in these two cities are fully aware of the visit of Senator Kennedy and are fully cognizant that we are assuming no protection responsibilities, although we will furnish promptly any data indicating a threat to the Senator's security and we are keeping local authorities advised. In order that the Resident Agents would be aware of the identities of these advance men who will be making arrangements, I telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge Linberg in Jackson and Assistant Special Agent in Charge Rampton in Birmingham, last night.

ACTION:

REC 11 77-51387-1940

For information.

SBD:hma
(5)

Reed L. Donahue (answ) MAR 25 1966
investigative action
initiated at request
Dolan, Burns or Kennedy.

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

3-17-66

I checked
ASC Linberg in
Jackson and JSC
Birmingham
70 MAR 28 1966

ct

F B I

Date:

3/11/66

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority)

*R 6
Robert
B P 1000*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-7251)

SUBJECT: VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI BY SENATOR ROBERT F.
KENNEDY, MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished locally to Secret Service, ICG and ONI, New Orleans, as well as Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana.

Confidential source referred to in letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED]

*b7D**Al**Prev part to AG**BPA 51 d. Darr**Patt*

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (1 - 101)
 2 - Jackson (157-5570) (Enc. 2) REC 17
 4 - New Orleans (2 - 157-7251)
 (1 - 105-687) (1 - 66-2404, Sub 5)
 1cc detached by Klan Unit

*19-5381-1841**MAPUCH:jas**(9) Al*

EXPOSURE AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER

DEPT ISD: CRD

18 MAR 16 1966

DUE FORW: MAR 17 1966

BY: TDP/EC

*SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
APR 4 1966*Approved: *RP*

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

4 1966



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
March 11, 1968

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI BY SENATOR ROBERT F.
KENNEDY, MARCH 18, 1968

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Jack Helm, Grand Dragon, State of Louisiana for the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA), remarked on March 10, 1966, that elements of the UKA in the State of Mississippi would attend the speech of Robert F. Kennedy at Oxford, Mississippi, on March 18, 1968.

According to Helm, E. L. McDaniel, Grand Dragon of the UKA in the State of Mississippi, is organizing klan attendance. Helm stated the klan will probably pass out literature during this speech by Kennedy.

Helm commented that he had received this information on his last visit to Mississippi, which was approximately February 24, 1968.

Helm stated that Louisiana UKA klansmen would not attend, as they would be attending a klan meeting at Coughatty, Louisiana, on the same date.

Enclosed as an appendix to this letterhead memorandum is a characterization of the UKA.

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.

77-5E87-1841

ENCLOSURE

A P P E N D I X

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

Records of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klan, 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 Klan, 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.

On August 14, 1961, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

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

A P P E N D I X

F B I

Date: 3/12/66

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-5570) (P)

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, 3/18/66
RM

Re: Mairtels, 3/10/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies
of LHM with one copy each for Birmingham, Dallas, Memphis,
New York, and WFO.

Copy of LHM is being furnished to Secret Service,
and ICG, Jackson.

MHSF and Oxford police authorities have been
advised of pertinent information set forth in the LHM.

Information contained in LHM was obtained on
3/8/66, through interview with DALE ODUSWALTON, Imperial
Wizard, Knights of the Green Forest, Inc., Tupelo, Miss.,
by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] b7C

ENCLOSURE

- ③ Bureau (enc. -8) (Rm)
2-Birmingham (enc.) (Rm)
2-Dallas (enc.) (Rm)
2-Memphis (enc.) (Rm)
2-New York (enc.) (Rm)
2-WFO (enc.) (Rm)
8-Jackson

REC-133

77-51387-1842

10 MAR 15 1966

SUBJ: CONTROL (INFO)
FBI/MY Section

C. WICK (1- 157-5498)
(1- 157-471) AGENT: ACSI, ONI, GMB, RER;
[REDACTED]: KBD, GND, RAO

DATE REC'D: 3/12/66

HOW FORWARDED: R/133 b7C

b7D
JOI:ish

Appr 29

RCA

EV

Sent _____ M Per _____

5 0 MAR 0 1966 Special Agent in Charge

16 AT&T 44902940

JN 157-5570

The source mentioned in the LHM is [REDACTED] b7D
who was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]

b7C

The second source mentioned in the LHM is [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] who was contacted by SA [REDACTED] b7C
on 3/11/66.

For the information of WFO, Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY plans to arrive in the State of Miss., on 3/18/66, where he will deliver speech on the campus of the University of Miss. He will then leave the State on 3/18/66, and travel to Ala. where he is scheduled to deliver a speech at the University of Ala., Tuscaloosa, Ala., evening 3/18/66. His schedule sets forth that he will stay overnight in Birmingham, Ala. The Bureau has instructed that any information concerning threats to the safety of Senator Kennedy during the proposed trip be brought to the Bureau's attention immediately. Jackson has received information through sources, that Klan groups will possibly be in Oxford on 3/18/66. Sources have also indicated that Maj. General EDWIN A. WALKER, retired, would possibly deliver a speech in Oxford, sponsored by the Citizen's Council of America to offset KENEDY's speech.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi

March 12, 1966

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

Dale Odus Walton, 365 North Church Street, Tupelo, Mississippi, Imperial Wizard, Knights of the Green Forest (KGF), Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, National Headquarters, Tupelo, advised on March 8, 1966, that he and approximately 15 to 18 members of the KGF are going to the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, on March 18, 1966, to protest the visit of Senator Robert F. Kennedy to the University campus. Walton stated that his group would not picket, but would only "mill around" in the crowd.

Walton further said that all of the automobiles in which the group travels will exhibit the Confederate flag and all members will wear white ties with the green letters "KGF" printed thereon. He stated his group does not intend to cause any disturbance while on the campus.

Concerning the KGF, Dale Odus Walton, Tupelo, has previously advised he is the Imperial Wizard of the KGF and he has applied for a charter for the KGF in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. He said the purpose of the KGF is to fight Communism and to promote white supremacy and to restore Christianity to all parts of the world.

ENCLOSURE

77-51387-1842

**VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY**

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on March 3, 1966,

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
The source advised he has determined that Dale Odus Walton, Imperial Wizard, KGF, Tupelo, would be in Oxford on March 18, 1966.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 11, 1966, he has determined that Bill Silver, Executive Secretary of the State Board of Young Democrats, and Don Stacy, President of the Student Board of Young Democrats, and a member of the law school at the University of Mississippi, have received an answer to their letter from Senator Kennedy in New York City. Senator Kennedy has agreed that Aaron Henry, President of the Mississippi State Chapter of the National Association of Colored People (NAACP), and Charles Evers, Field Secretary of the NAACP in Mississippi, as well as Claude Ramsey, a white male and President of the Mississippi State AFL-CIO be made a part of the senatorial party on March 18, 1966. The source stated that Silver and Stacy had made this request in a letter to Senator Kennedy and Senator Kennedy has agreed that the three men will be a part of the official senatorial party.

A characterization of the UKA, Inc., is set forth in the appendix section.

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

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

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 the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, 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.

Third source advised on August 4, 1965, that the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, is currently an active organization, with Klaverns in several southern states. This source said that Robert M. Shelton is the Imperial Wizard of this organization and was last elected to this position on September 5, 1964, at a National Klonvocation in Birmingham, Alabama. Source said that the activity of the UKA is increasing, and that the national office remains in Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

APPENDIX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

10

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) b1, b5, b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

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

77-51387-1842X

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1966

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI JKN MISS

137 PM CST URGENT 3/17/66 GJM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM JACKSON (157-5570) 1P

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD,
MISSISSIPPI, BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, MARCH EIGHTEEN,
SIXTYSIX. RM.

RE JACKSON TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MARCH SIXTEEN, LAST.

OFFICIALS OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI ADVISED TODAY THAT
THE SCHEDULED SPEECH BY SENATOR KENNEDY WILL BE HELD AT THE
COLISEUM ON CAMPUS WHICH SEATS EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED
RATHER THAN FULTON CHAPEL AS PREVIOUSLY PLANNED. SEATING WILL
BE RESTRICTED TO NEWSMEN, STUDENTS, FACULTY MEMBERS AND INVITED
GUESTS. DETAILS CONCERNING SECURITY BEING WORKED OUT BY CAMPUS
PD, SO, MHSP, AND OXFORD PD. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT
ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

REC-43

77-51387-1842X1
8 MAR 21 1966

END.

RA...RCS

FBI WASH DC

RU CLR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Seaman
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

39 MAR 31 1966

5145

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-690) (RUC)

SUBJECT: *fb*

DATE: 4/5/66

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, 3/18/66
RM

Sh
1/1
Re Jackson teletype 3/12/66, and Dallas teletype,
3/14/66.

Newspaper articles appearing in Dallas concerning
the appearance of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY in Oxford,
Mississippi, made no mention of an appearance there on the
same date of former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

W.
There is no investigation pending in Dallas in
this matter, and this case is being considered RUC.

REC 30

EX-105

APR 6 1966

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jackson (157-5570) (RM)
1 - Dallas
WJW/jc
(5)

SUBJ CONTROL
T. Gandy

8 APR 13 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b-36 (Rev. 5-22-64) 7-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tel. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F B I

Date: 3/21/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel (Priority)

To: Director, FBI
From: SAC, Jackson (157-5570) (C)

**VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, 3/18/66,
RACIAL MATTER**

Re Jackson teletype 3/18/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of an LHM with one copy each for information purposes for Birmingham, Memphis, New York, and Washington Field.

A copy of the LHM is being furnished to Secret Service and ICG, Jackson.

MHSP and Oxford Police Department have been advised of pertinent information set forth in the LHM.

The Bureau's attention is directed to Jackson airtel (156365) dated 3/19/66, entitled "UNSUB; Threat to Bomb University of Mississippi Coliseum, Oxford, Mississippi, 3/18/66, EM." Appropriate dissemination was made concerning bomb threat.

COLONEL WHITNEY STUART, Director of the Security Department, and Campus Police of the University of Mississippi, was contacted by Special Agents [REDACTED] on 3/18/66.

EX-1 REC-35 AGENCY: [REDACTED] 1844 b7c

DEPT: LSD CRD.

DATE FORW: 4/6/66

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: [REDACTED]

1 - PC & LHM MAR 25 1966
902 720

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Jackson

JOI/ves

(8)

Approved:

51 AGENT IN CHARGE

Sent _____ M Pet. _____ INT. G.C. _____

REBUTTAL
BOSTON

JN 157-5570

A review of this matter reveals all pertinent information has been disseminated and this matter is being closed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Jackson, Mississippi
March 21, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTER

Colonel Whitney Stuart, Director of the Security Department and Campus Police, Oxford, Mississippi, advised on March 18, 1966, that Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York, arrived at the Oxford Airport at 1:07 p.m. on March 18, 1966, and he was accompanied by his wife, Ethel Kennedy. He advised that Kennedy greeted members of the news media as well as visitors, totaling approximately 250 persons. He was then escorted to the campus of the University and at the Continuation Center on the campus he addressed the Young Democratic Club.

Stuart advised that during the afternoon Kennedy addressed approximately 5,000 persons at the University Coliseum, and as he entered the Coliseum he was greeted by a standing ovation. His remarks were well received and warmly applauded, according to Colonel Stuart.

In the question and answer session following his address, he discussed in length the riots on the University of Mississippi Campus in 1962. Stuart said the audience, composed of students and members of the news media, were very receptive to his answers to questions. Upon completion of Kennedy's speech at the Coliseum he, Kennedy, was taken on a tour of the campus and no "cat calls, hisses or unfavorable remarks" were overheard by Stuart or any official.

Kennedy was then escorted to the Oxford Airport and after being greeted by approximately 300 persons, including news media, he boarded an airplane for a flight to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, at 4:50 p.m., March 18.

77-51387-1844
ENCLOSURE

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
MARCH 18, 1966.

Stuart further advised that on March 18, 1966, a student messenger assigned to the Campus Police Office, received an anonymous telephone call at approximately 12:15 p.m. and the caller stated "there is a bomb in the coliseum." The caller then hung up. Stuart stated he believes this call was based on action previously taken by him around 12:00 noon on March 18, 1966, where he, Stuart, as a routine security measure, had Campus Police check identification cards of those individuals who were in the Coliseum building at that time. This included students and news media. He said the purpose of the security check was to determine whether or not any unauthorized persons had entered the building since each person had to have a pass or identification card to be admitted. He said this was approximately two hours prior to the address of Senator Kennedy. He requested the individuals, numbering about 40, to move as a group to one section while the security measures were being conducted and this included a check of the isles and exits of the Coliseum. Colonel Stuart stated that in his opinion his actions probably prompted the anonymous telephone call which was probably made by one of those present in the Coliseum.

11:55
On March 18, 1966, Dale Odus Walton, Imperial Wizard, Knights of the Green Forest Ku Klux Klan, Tupelo, Mississippi, was observed by Special Agents of the FBI in Oxford, driving a 1962 white Ford panel truck. The truck was bearing signs and insignias promoting the Klan organization. There were signs printed on the truck attacking Senator Kennedy's visit. Walton and one other white male were observed in the immediate area of Oxford for about three hours.

Colonel Stuart advised that he observed Walton and one white male in the 1962 white Ford panel truck on the campus of the University on the afternoon of March 18, and while on the campus Walton was interviewed by news media and his truck was extensively photographed by the news media. He said there were no incidents concerning Walton's visit to the campus.

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Stuart advised that he observed no other Klan activity on the campus of the University with the exception of Walton's visit.

A characterization of the Knights of the Green Forest appears in the appendix section.

APPENDIX

KNIGHTS OF THE GREEN FOREST, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (KGF)

A source advised on January 28, 1966, that the KGF was formed the latter part of January, 1966, at Tupelo, Mississippi, by a small group of dissident members of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA). This group broke away from the UKA after a meeting of the UKA at Natchez, Mississippi, on January 23, 1966, during which the group became dissatisfied with the leadership of the UKA and with alleged misuse of UKA funds by the state officers.

The source advised that Dale Odus Walton, Tupelo, Mississippi, is the Imperial Wizard of the KGF and the National Headquarters is located near Tupelo, Mississippi, with a mailing address: Post Office Box 1546, Tupelo, Mississippi.

On March 8, 1966, Dale Odus Walton, Tupelo, Mississippi, advised that he is the Imperial Wizard of the KGF. He stated he does not have a Charter of Incorporation but is applying for a charter for the KGF in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. He advised that the purpose of the KGF is to fight communism, promote white supremacy and to restore Christianity to all parts of the world.

APPENDIX