

U. S. Department of Justice

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

10024551



ENTIRE FILE REVIEWED
FOR HISTORICAL
DECLASSIFICATION

FEDERAL BUREAU

X DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES *of*

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 44-38861

DO NOT DESTROY -
PRESERVE FOR SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS.

See also Nos.

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

ENTIRE FILE REVIEWED
FOR HISTORICAL
DECLASSIFICATION

DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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

CLASSIFICATION NO.

Vol. 7

Serials

Volume Number

44-1574-A

1A90-1A-104

Reliability

File No. 44-1574-1A⁹⁰Date Received 6-7-68From Kansas City
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

By S. A. Hearn
(CITY AND STATE)
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes
☐ No

Description:

One photograph of
Jacqueline "Jackie" Kline

See Ser 1601

8/19/68 JF



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

JACQUELINE "JACKIE" KLINE aka Jacqueline
Goldstine, Kaye Rosenberg

24, 11/4/43

WF

5-4

200

dyed red hair

brown eyes

practical nurse

44-1574-1090

File No. 44-1574-1a⁹¹
Date Received 6/10/68
From Bohumil NMI Svoboda
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)
4110 La Crescenta
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)
Montrose, Calif.
(CITY AND STATE)
By Dennis C. LeMaster
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes
☒ No

Description:

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

8-19-68
EJ

44-1¹/₅-74-1a 91

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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

INVOICE
SOLINGEN CUTLERY
IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF SPORTING GOODS
DUNS 599483

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

DATE
10/03/66

INV. NO.
13909

CUSTOMER ORDER NO.

CUST. NO.
1530001

TERRI. SLM. NO.
003 000

TERMS: 1% 10 DAYS - 30 DAYS NET
1% INTEREST P.M. AFTER 60 DAYS

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

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

SHIP TO:

QUANT.	PRICE	CODE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1	39.95		LIBERTY CHIEF NO 715	39.95
			REC CHECK FOR 35.95	
			REC CHECK FOR 4.00	39.95T

PAID IN FULL

File No. 44-1574-1a⁹²
Date Received 6/10/68
From Bahumil NMI Suoboda
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)
4110 La Crescenta
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)
Montrose, Calif
(CITY AND STATE)
By Dennis C LeMaster
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

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

Description:

Specification sheet re
Miroku Revolver,
38 Special, Model VI

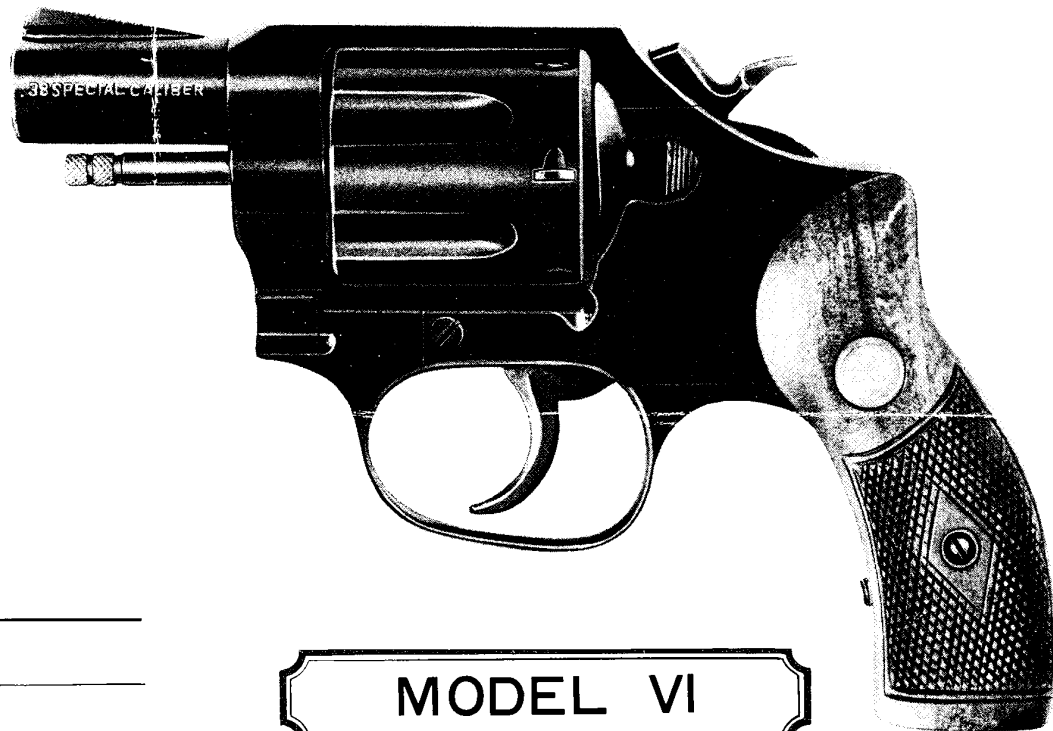
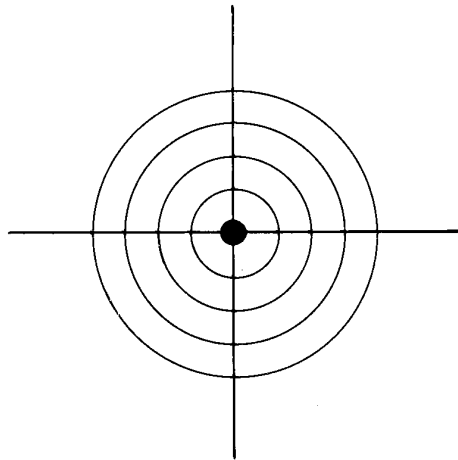
8-19-68
SJ

44-1574-1a92

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

MIROKU REVOLVER

.38 SPECIAL



SPECIFICATIONS : DOUBLE ACTION

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



MIROKU FIREARMS MFG. CO.

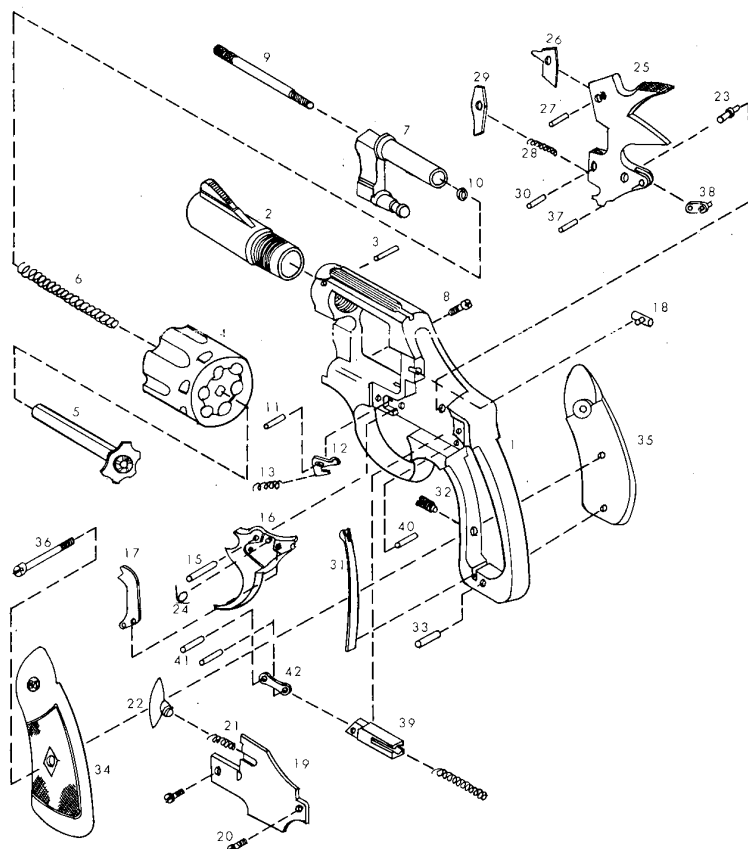
3-3 YAESU, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN
TEL: 271-6814 CABLE: MIROKUGUN

Del
6/10/68



MIROKU

MIROKU REVOLVER MODEL VI CALIBER .38 SPECIAL LIST OF PARTS



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

File No. 44-1574-1a⁹³
 Date Received 6/24/68
 From Robt. E. Esterbrook
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)
Pacific Telephone Co
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)
Los Angeles
(CITY AND STATE)
 By Robert F. Jacobs
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes
☒ No

Description:

Copies of toll tickets
 for calls from 213-769-9935
 to 01702-384-6846 on 12/14/67
 (2) 805-922-1511 on 12/14/67
 (3) 903-386-1504 on 12/19/67
 (4) 707-224-9277 on 12/19/67

8-19-68 ⁸JS

Re memo of SA Theodore
 J. A'HEARN dated 6/16/68

44-1574-1a93

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

TO - 903-386-1504

Tijuana, Mex.

TO PLACE 9935										OTH		TO STATE		DATE 1 2 1 9		FROM PLACE **089244*		FROM NNX 769		CHARGE 1,20		TO NNX 386		TO NO. 1504		30+		TBL		RO		CA		BETT	
STUDY										TO NPA		TO NNX		TO NO.		PARTY		DIAL RATE		BILL TO		AM		COIN		PT. CHG.		HOTEL		PARTY					
213										0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
714										1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		0		1		2			
22										4		5		6		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
33										9		1		6		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
44										6		0		2		4		5		6		7		8		9		0		1		2			
55										7		0		2		4		5		6		7		8		9		0		1		2			
66										8		0		5		6		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4			
77										9		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5		6			
88										0		8		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5		6			
99										1		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
00										2		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
11										3		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
22										4		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
33										5		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
44										6		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
55										7		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
66										8		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
77										9		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
88										0		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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00										2		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
11										3		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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44										6		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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66										8		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
77										9		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
88										0		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
99										1		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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00										2		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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44										6		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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66										8		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
77										9		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
88										0		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
99										1		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
00										2		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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44										6		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
55										7		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
66										8		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
77										9		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
88										0		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
99										1		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
00										2		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
11										3		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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33										5		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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55										7		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
66										8		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
77										9		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
88										0		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
99										1		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
00										2		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
11										3		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
22										4		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
33										5		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
44										6		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
55										7		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
66										8		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
77										9		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
88										0		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
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00										2		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
11										3		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
22										4		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
33										5		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
44										6		7		0		7		8		9		0		1		2		3		4		5			
55										7		7		0		7		8		9		0													

REPORT

25
 25
 10
 5

 25
 25
 5

50-5

REPORT

25
25
25
25
25
5

120710

TO 805-922-1511

~~11~~ Santa Maria, Calif.

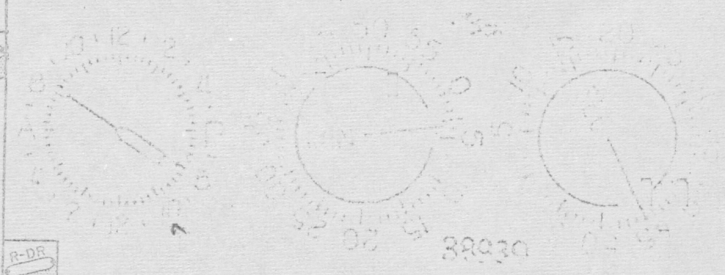
CDT	DTBC	CHARGE	ELAPSED MINS.	WATS
	\$200		100 6-15	10TH MIN.
SPECIAL	DCOL	\$	OVER UNDER	VF 34
	MG			
000	000	000	000	000
111	111	111	111	111
222	222	222	222	222
333	333	333	333	333
444	444	444	444	444
555	555	555	555	555
666	666	666	666	666
777	777	777	777	777
888	888	888	888	888
999	999	999	999	999

DTBC \$200 CHARGE ELAPSED MINS. 100 6-15 WATS 10TH MIN. VF 34

DCOL MG \$ OVER UNDER

R-DR R-SW BUSY OTHER AD N COL TBC DET EXCL

PEG COUNT



REPORT

10
10
10
10
10
5

6045-65

140/10-120

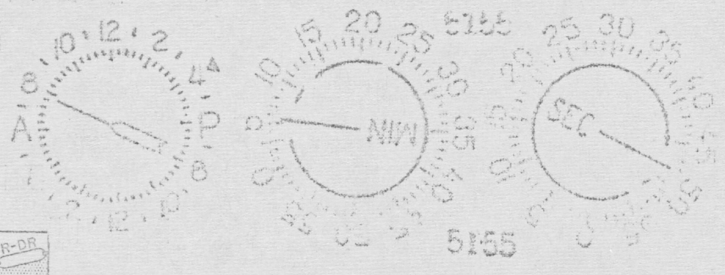
CDT	DTBC	CHARGE	ELAPSED MINS.	WATS
	\$200		100 6-15	10TH MIN.
SPECIAL	DCOL	\$	OVER UNDER	VF 34
	MG			
000	000	000	000	000
111	111	111	111	111
222	222	222	222	222
333	333	333	333	333
444	444	444	444	444
555	555	555	555	555
666	666	666	666	666
777	777	777	777	777
888	888	888	888	888
999	999	999	999	999

DTBC \$200 CHARGE ELAPSED MINS. 100 6-15 WATS 10TH MIN. VF 34

DCOL MG \$ OVER UNDER

R-DR R-SW BUSY OTHER AD N COL TBC DET EXCL

PEG COUNT



REPORT

under 70
clg pay left
credit

25
25
10
10

125 15 70
657 5 70

File No. 44-1574-1a 94

Date Received 6-14-68

From LAPD
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By James R. Pace
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes
☒ No

Description:

2 photos of
FRED DREW SCHWARTZ

8-19-68
ES

BK439087 2 1668



BK439087 2 1668



File No. 44-1574-1a 95

Date Received 6-14-68

From LARI
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)
By James R. Pace
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

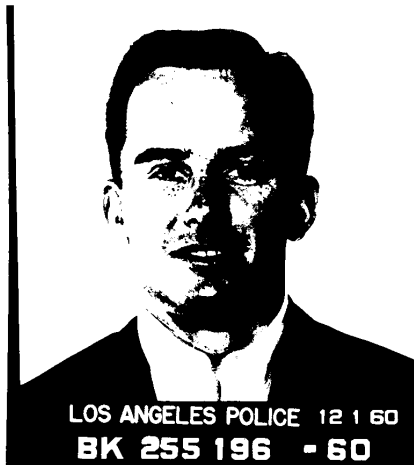
To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes
☒ No

Description:

2 photos of
FREDERICK JOHN
SCHWARTZ

8-19-68
ES



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

File No. 44-1574-1a⁹⁶

Date Received 8/2/68

From _____
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By Dennis C. LeMaster
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes
☒ No

Description:

Interview Log re
Donald Martin Blau

8-19-68
EL

44-1574-7a96

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Interview Log

8/7/68

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

2:17

Interview commenced

2:48

Interview terminated

This log prepared by SA Dennis C. LeMaster.

File No. 44-1574-16 97

Date Received _____

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

Description:

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

8/19/68
ES

44-1574-1a97

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 113

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1967

No. 158

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING: MAN OF PEACE OR APOSTLE OF VIOLENCE?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

It is almost as if he is being consciously protected by the press which normally accepts accolades for presenting both sides of a story and piercing with rays of informative reportorial light all proper facets of national life. King is a national figure, this cannot be denied. He is one of the only men who can go from jail cell to a conference with the President of the United States. His name is known; his cause is said to be civil rights. For one reason or another, however, very little is known about the real Martin Luther King. I believe that if his true character were known, he would not be able to command a corporal's guard to follow him.

While preaching nonviolence, I believe the record clearly shows him to be an apostle of violence. While gaining major support from clergymen, I believe he has preached an expedient, totally materialistic line which is the antithesis of religious teachings. He has openly associated with the most radical elements in our society. I believe he has done more for the Communist Party than any other person of this decade.

These may sound like strong words, Mr. Speaker, but the facts are even harsher. I have heard Reverend King speak. On one occasion he may have a soulful melancholy that is, without doubt, most impressive. On another, he can rant with the best of the demagogues; and while more sophisticated than Stokely Carmichael or Rap Brown, he says, in effect, the same thing. He makes no pretense at keeping his skirts clean or his house in order. He does not have to because the past 10 years have demonstrated that the liberal community and the news media of our country will either not note or meekly forgive his indiscretions.

Take the year 1967 alone. At a time when Detroit and Newark had just witnessed a virtual guerrilla war and a chaotic lawlessness without equal in modern times, King was urging a massive dislocation of northern cities. Instead of intervening as a moderating influence he took up the cause of the rabble-rousers and threatened these dislocations which, he averred, would force the Congress to provide financial assistance for slum Negroes. Yes, he would force us. Force us in this free society. Force is a word he understands well. He added:

This is something like a last plea to the nation to respond to nonviolence. There is a great deal of bitterness (in the slums). If there is not provided a channel of constructive action, this bitterness will lead to desperation riots and social disruption.

At a time when the incendiary statements of Brown and Carmichael were sparking the riot-prone tensions, did King emerge as a national leader seeking to soothe these passions? No, he attended as keynote speaker the most radical assemblage of anti-Americans ever put together, and as the Communist Daily Worker approvingly and glowingly reported:

He described vividly the racism that can praise in its history books a white Patrick Henry who sounded the call against the British redcoats while it condemns H. Rap Brown who insists that black victims of oppression in America should fight for their freedom.

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

The convention, the National Conference for New Politics—NCNP—heard chantings of "Kill Whitey, Kill Whitey" and the most revolutionary anti-American doctrine that could be imagined and yet the August 29–September 4, 1967, confab had the supposed "man of peace" Mr. King as their keynoter. It represented a major breakthrough for the Communist Party and King helped. For years, the Communists have chafed at the doctrine of separation which tended to keep them out of respectable liberal gatherings. In the 1930's, the liberals worked hand in hand with the Reds but the growth of anticommunism in the Nation has brought about a change in the 1950's and 1960's. Except for the more radical groups, liberals in general have tried to keep Communists from participating in their causes and at their conventions. King has consistently worked with Communists and has helped give them a respectability they do not deserve. The NCNP in Chicago represented such a breakthrough in the Red's goal of "non-exclusion" that they editorialized gleefully in their organ, the Daily Worker, on August 22, 1967.

Reverend King is the hero of many militant Negro leaders although denounced by others in the black power structure. He has allied with Cassius Clay. When you study his speeches closely you are struck by the obvious fact that while ostensibly condemning racism, he himself preaches a black racism. One of the leading black racists in the country is Rev. Albert C. Cleage, Jr., who just after the terrible riot told his Central United Church of Christ in Detroit:

There is no escape for you and when white people try to tell that good niggers can get through this golden door of integration, don't believe it. We don't even want that door because that's destroying us.

Cleage went on to say:

We are dealing with an enemy who is not going to accept us into American life.

In extolling King, he noted:

Dr. King led black people to understand that integration could never come to pass. He helped black men understand that "the man" is an enemy.

In his flagrant disregard for law and order, Reverend King has given credibility to one of the most dangerous dogmas that can be promoted in an orderly society. He simply arrogates to his own inspiration the whim to disobey any law which he loosely terms unjust. Court orders, State, and Federal laws, municipal ordinances—they must all fall in front of his supposition that he has a divine right to break the law. His conduct is clearly criminal in this regard and certainly has helped develop the idea among rioters and looters that they can obey their own concepts of good and bad laws and act accordingly.

Like most power-hungry tyrants, he has gone one step too far. In disobeying a court order, he was sentenced to jail. On appeal to the Supreme Court, he was surprised to find that a usually supine and hopelessly liberal Court rose up in indignation and slapped his wrists in a strong indictment of his illegal activity. Said the Court in affirming his jail sentence on June 12, 1967:

This Court cannot hold that the petitioners were constitutionally free to ignore all the procedures of the law and carry their battle to the streets. One may sympathize with the petitioners' impatient commitment to their cause. But respect for judicial process is a small price to pay for the civilizing hand of law, which alone can give abiding meaning to constitutional freedom.

Mr. Speaker, this succinct statement should be burned into the consciousness of all of those who have at one time or another fallen for the pious pronouncements of Martin Luther King. Carrying the battles to the streets, as the Court phrases it, is not a constitutional right. It is, in reality, criminal conduct and should not be condoned by any thinking

American. I repeat again the Court's most emphatic statement:

But respect for judicial process is a small price to pay for the civilizing hand of law, which alone can give abiding meaning to constitutional freedom.

At the height of the rioting fury which was sweeping the country, King joined three other civil rights leaders in issuing a cautious call for an end to violence because, among other things, it is self-destructive to the Negroes' interest. This was on July 26, 1967. Two days later King was visiting Cleveland, Ohio, on an inspection tour. He tersely expanded on his theme of violence being self-destructive when he said:

I can't recommend burning down Cleveland. We end up getting killed more than anyone else and our businesses get burned.

No statement, Mr. Speaker, could more clearly expose the irresponsible, cynical nature of the subject of these remarks. This is typical of the manner in which he advocates "nonviolence." Burning, looting, and killing are not immoral or wrong, it would seem. Merely destructive to the self-interest of this particular minority group.

Reverend King expresses indignation over Vietnam. In this he is joined by many millions of Americans. Few of us are pleased at what is happening there but we are not disloyal to our Nation. Reverend King showed his true colors in April of this year in a major speech he delivered on Vietnam. I believe that any thinking American who will study his words must conclude as I have that he is disloyal to the United States. He maligned his country with lies and accusations that come straight from the Communist Party line. A strong statement you say. Listen to what he said. He praised Ho Chi Minh as the only true leader of the Vietnamese people. He condemned the United States as the "greatest purveyor of violence in the world today," and likened our Nation to Hitler's Germany. He condemned the late President Diem as "one of the most vicious modern dictators" and threw out wild charges like the United States may have killed 1 million children in Vietnam. He conjured up an American napalm war in Peru so he could denounce it. He said we have no honorable intentions in Vietnam and our minimal expectation is to occupy it as an American colony. These are but a few of the wild accusations of the Nobel Prize winner many people have been led to believe is a man of peace.

Even the ultraliberal Washington Post could not stomach King's blatant lies and propaganda. In an editorial entitled "A Tragedy," they roundly condemned King by saying, in part:

A TRAGEDY

Dr. Martin Luther King's Vietnam speech was not a sober and responsible comment on the war but a reflection of his disappointment at the slow progress of civil rights and the war on poverty.

It was filled with bitter and damaging allegations and inferences that he did not and could not document. He flatly charged the Government with sending Negroes to fight and die in extraordinarily high proportions relative to the rest of the population. But Negro troops constitute 11 per cent of the enlisted personnel in Vietnam (10.5 per cent of the population was Negro in 1960). Negro casualties are higher than this (22.5 per cent of killed in action) because of higher Negro enlistment for elite corps and higher rate of Negro re-enlistment. No doubt these figures reflect in part the fact that civilian employment opportunities are not as great for the Negro. But they also reflect, in part, the zeal and courage of Negro soldiers. And they reflect the fact that in this war the Negro in uniform is not limited to work battalions.

Dr. King says the United States may have caused a million civilian casualties in Vietnam—mostly children—but he did not give any supporting authority for this statement. He stated flatly that "our officials know" that less than 25 per cent of the members of the National Liberation Front are Communist—but he neglected to say what officials or where they said it.

He contends that Ho Chi Minh knows that the bombing and shelling we are doing is "part of traditional preinvasion strategy," but gives no credence to our express declaration that no invasion is intended.

He has no doubts that we have no honorable intentions in Vietnam and thinks it will

become clear that our "minimal expectation is to occupy it as an American colony." He feels that men will "not refrain from thinking" that our "maximum hope is to goad China into a war so that we may bomb her nuclear installations." It is one thing to reproach a government for what it has done and said; it is quite another to attribute to it policies it has never avowed and purposes it has never entertained and then to rebuke it for these sheer inventions of unsupported fantasy.

He has even conjured up an American napalm war in Peru so that he could denounce it.

Dr. King is right to reproach America for not ending discrimination and poverty. But these are failures for which every Administration in the history of the United States deserves more reproach than this one. It is strange irony indeed that the Government which has labored the hardest to right these ancient wrongs is the object of the most savage denunciation, the most unreserved criticism and the most unfair blame.

Dr. King has done a grave injury to those who are his natural allies in a great struggle to remove ancient abuses from our public life; and he has done an even graver injury to himself. Many who have listened to him with respect will never again accord him the same confidence. He has diminished his usefulness to his cause, to his country and to his people. And that is a great tragedy.

To those liberal and bleeding hearts who have not intelligently discerned what King has been saying and doing, during his decade of prominence, this may have come as a tragedy. To those of us who have followed him closely and have been aware, by both public and confidential documentation, of his questionable activity, it comes as no surprise at all. In 1967 the real King surfaced and yet where is the criticism he should be getting?

These are but a few highlights, Mr. Speaker, in the disappointing story of Martin Luther King. I say disappointing because he has had a rare opportunity to align himself with an important cause and work for solution to social ills through our democratic process. This he has not done. He has had the opportunity to work with men of good will but all too often he has allied himself with the most radical and un-American elements in our country. I now present in detail some of the background of Martin Luther King.

THE VIOLENT NONVIOLENCE OF DR. KING

"I have a deep commitment to non-violence"—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

On May 4, 1963, police dogs and firehoses were used to quell a demonstration by lawbreakers in Birmingham, Ala. There had been violence plain and simple. Martin Luther King and his right-hand man, Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, threatened that these demonstrations would continue until there were not only promises of an end to segregation but "action." There was, they said, "no intention of relaxing pressure without such action. We negotiate from strength" and "will consider" calling off the demonstrations after the action. This was the mood of the well-known nonviolence of Dr. King.

The day following action by police dogs and firehoses, the New York Times reported that residents of Birmingham heard from the lips of King, the man who preached peace in the streets but led the lawless bands:

Today was D-Day. Tomorrow will be double D-Day.

One seldom hears Martin Luther King's name without the "nonviolent" slogans coming in successive breaths. But quite often the nonviolence of King leads to violence of riot proportions. The big lie technique is clearly used. Repeat "nonviolence" over and over so the public will believe it and then practice violence or the encouraging of violence.

Violence accompanied King during his early days in Birmingham. It was present during the death of a fellow pastor at, of all places, a Baptist convention. It was with him in Albany, Ga. It returned with him to Birmingham and Albany. It followed him to St. Augustine, and they were together in Chicago. It is not an exaggeration to say he leaves a trail of violence in his wake.

it was present when they made the raid." The charter of the school was revoked and the property sold at public auction. The Highlander Folk School was cited as subversive by the Georgia Commission on Education in a special report. Although the school has not been officially cited as a Communist front by any Federal agency, this does not reflect on the Georgia Commission's report in any way.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee held hearings on the SCEF in 1954 and outlined its close relationship with a cited Communist front, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The report of the subcommittee stated that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was conceived, financed, and set up by the Communist Party in 1938 as a mass organization to promote communism throughout the Southern States.

Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, in a public hearing, identified the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as one of the Communist Party's "transmission belts." On March 29, 1944, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front and, on June 12, 1947, by the congressional Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South," although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States."

The SCEF was initially an adjunct of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. After the exposure of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as a Communist front, it began to wither and was finally dissolved, but the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., continued. The official paper, the Southern Patriot, was taken over by the SCEF which professes the same ostensible purpose. The Internal Security Subcommittee in its report on the SCEF found that—

An objective study of the entire record compels the conclusion that the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., is operating with substantially the same leadership and purposes as its predecessor organization, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

And who was included among the leadership? Why, Myles Horton and James Dombrowski. Of course, Horton was listed as a board member of SCHW

and became a director of SCEF. Dombrowski was the "administrator" of SCHW and assumed the office of executive director with SCEF. As previously stated, Aubrey Williams, who had been a board member of SCHW, became the president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Issues of the Daily Worker in 1954 named Mrs. Braden as a correspondent for Federated Press which has been cited as a Communist-controlled organization. Articles by Mrs. Braden appeared in the June 1951 and August 1954 issues of SCEF's records in Louisiana and the arrest of two of its top leaders and an attorney.

In the past Anne Braden has edited the Southern Patriot. The Worker, the Communist Party publication, on January 24, 1965, reported that Anne Braden sent greetings to the 40th anniversary dinner of the National Publishers, the official Communist Party publishing house.

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

Carl Braden was tried and convicted of sedition, received a 15-year prison sentence and was fined \$5,000. As previously stated, the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Nelson case invalidated all State sedition laws and Braden, then in prison awaiting appeal of his conviction, was freed. Thus, he was freed—not on the merits of his guilt or innocence—but on a Federal-State constitutional question.

The indictment of Braden and the others grew out of a dynamic explosion at a house in a Los Angeles suburb on Sunday, June 27, 1954. The house at the time was owned and occupied by a man named Andrew Wade IV, a Negro, and his family. On May 10, 1954, the Bradens at Wade's request and with his money, had bought the house in which he was living at the time of the explosion, informing the seller of the house that they intended using it for their own residence. The Wades began moving into the house the next day.

In September of that year a grand jury indicted Vernon Bown, later to be expelled from the Communist Party in 1959, for contempt of court and for placing explosives under a house.

A month later the same grand jury indicted him for sedition. In November a new grand jury indicted Bown for sedition, on the charge of damaging property to achieve a political end. Also indicted with Bown on the charge were the Bradens, T. O. Ford, and Louis Lubka. Bown and the others were to be tried in November 1956, but the Supreme Court Nelson decision ruled out the pending trial.

Carl Braden appeared as a witness in public hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 30, 1958, and pleaded the first amendment in refusing to answer questions relating to Communist Party membership and other matters. Braden was convicted of contempt of the House of Representatives on January 30, 1959, and was sentenced to 1 year in jail. On March

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On February 10, 1966, Director Hoover of the FBI had this to say about Rustin: "At the University of Maryland last year, at a law enforcement institute held for police officers in Washington, D.C., the university invited Bayard Rustin to be one of the speakers. Bayard Rustin was convicted for sodomy, a violation of the Military Service Law, and was a member of the Young Communist League."

In response to a question, Hoover stated that Rustin had admitted sodomy and had been apprehended in Pasadena, Calif. Director Hoover then made this observation: "If they wanted a man to speak on civil rights they could have invited Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, who is a reputable man, some other responsible racial leader. But to pick out a man who has such a bad background was wrong."

Unfortunately, this is not the only case where the backgrounds and/or activities of some of those close to King certainly harm the civil rights movement in the eyes of the public.

Rev. James L. Bevel, one of King's assistants in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is another of King's cohorts whose activities certainly do not reflect the sentiments of sincere civil rights exponents. Bevel was a sponsor of Vietnam Week, mentioned above, and was given leave by King to serve as national director of the Spring Mobilization Committee To End the War in Vietnam, one of two committees which planned and organized Vietnam Week. The House Committee on Un-American Activities stated that "Communists are playing dominant roles" in the Spring Mobilization Committee.

Bevel was the signer of a public appeal for funds to furnish the DuBois Clubs "Freedom Center" clubhouse in Chicago and has joined as coplaintiff with the DuBois Clubs in their suit to restrain the Subversive Activities Control Board from holding hearings on the DCA as petitioned by the Attorney General. FBI Director Hoover has publicly stated that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs were started by the Communist Party U.S.A. as a youth front.

In addition, Bevel was a sponsor of the Chicago conference on December 28 to 30, 1965, to discuss the need of a nationwide student strike and other forms of demonstrations protesting the U.S. effort to resist Communist aggression in South Vietnam. According to the HCUA report, "Communist Origin and Manipulation of Vietnam Week."

Organizers of the conference have openly admitted that representatives of the following Communist organizations took part in the conference: Communist Party U.S.A.; W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America; Progressive Labor Party (the Peleg-oriented faction of the U.S. Communist movement); Socialist Workers Party (the Trotskyist Communist); Young Socialist Alliance (youth branch of the Socialist Workers Party); Youth Against War and Fascism (youth arm of the Workers

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

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

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

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

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

When unable to attend, he sent a statement to be read at the rally held by the New York Council To Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, a cited Communist front. He was one of 200 guests at the National Guardian's 15th anniversary dinner on November 26, 1964. The Guardian is a cited Communist publication.

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

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

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

The Post item, which was an Associated Press story of January 16, added that: "Mr. Shuttlesworth, a civil-rights leader, was accused by his opponents of being dictatorial and of misleading church funds. Both sides went to court last fall and the minister's foes obtained an injunction to keep him from handling church money."

Reverend Wyatt T. Walker, another of Martin Luther King's associates, also has several Communist fronts listed in his name. In 1962 he was cochairman in charge of conference facilities for a lawyers' conference on civil rights held in Atlanta, under the sponsorship of the National Lawyers Guild's Committee To Assist Southern Lawyers, and the National Bar Association's Civil Rights Committee in cooperation with King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The National Lawyers' Guild, as previously stated, has been cited as a Communist front.

Walker was a sponsor of the Yasul Welcoming Committee which in turn was sponsored by the National Guardian, a Communist front.

As in the case of Shuttlesworth, Walker was a sponsor of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee, a Communist front. Of all those associated with Martin Luther King and the SCLC, perhaps none have had such a close relationship with the Communist Party as Hunter Pitts O'Dell. A UPI release which appeared in the New York Times of July 27, 1963, reported that King stated that O'Dell had worked twice for the SCLC. King acknowledged that O'Dell "may have had some connections in the past" with communism but King added that:

"We were convinced that he had renounced them and had become committed to the Christian philosophy of nonviolence in dealing with America's social injustices."

King said O'Dell led the movement on June 26 by "mutual agreement" because of concern that his affiliation with the integration movement would be used by "segregationists and race-baiters."

The surest indication of O'Dell's break with the Communist Party would be, of course, his willingness to appear before a congressional committee and give the U.S. Government the benefit of his party experience. Indications are that O'Dell could be of immense help in disclosing the identities of 20th-century Benedict Arnolds biding their time for the downfall of the United States.

In 1956 O'Dell testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. He

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

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

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

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

The New York Daily News of August 31 carried an article by Chesly Manly which also referred to the N.C.N.P. An excerpt from this article comments on Communist Party participation in the convention:

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

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

The Palmer House, where many of the delegates to the convention stayed, suffered more than \$10,000 in damages as a result of the convention. The Chicago Tribune, September 17, carried a story that the "looting and vandalism" which was told to the Tribune by informed sources. Not only were furnishings and fittings of the historic hotel damaged, but items ranging from linens to public address system microphones were plundered.

At least two marijuana parties were staged as well as several gatherings in which sex orgies were held before audiences of delegates. Some delegates skipped out on room service and other bills, while others wrote the words "black power" and obscenities on the walls of hallways and rooms. The words "black power" and obscenities were carved into expensive bronze doors on virtually all of the 15 elevators in the hotel.

At elevator entrances on various upper floors, observers reported heavy ash trays had been smashed and the legs of tables and other furnishings broken. Light fixtures on the walls of corridors had been torn from or bent. Carving in some rooms was gashed. According to the Tribune account one representative was slugged on the head with an empty whisky bottle by a colleague, and "two other out-of-town delegates—one of them the son of a top Communist Party leader—were robbed at knife point." One sentence from NCP literature perhaps explains best the excesses mentioned above:

"The National Conference for New Politics (N.C.N.P.) will serve and reinforce the autonomous local expressions of the New Politics RIGHT wing of the Communist Party."

April 4, 1967, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., rose to the speaker's platform in New York City's Riverside Church and delivered what must surely be the greatest condemnation of American policy and involvement in Vietnam ever to come from a well-known citizen. His attack was ruthless, packed with misleading innuendoes and distortions. A Presidential aide was later quoted as "a speech on Vietnam that goes right down the Commie line."

More and more, King has been branching out from civil rights into the field of foreign affairs. More and more he parrots the far left, pro-Communist line.

In mid-1966, King announced that he would write to Ho Chi Minh, leaders of the U.S.S.R., South Vietnam, and the United States in an effort to bring the war to the conference table. This in itself would seem to be another violation of

law. Later that year he called for admission of Red China to the United Nations and negotiations with the Vietcong. At that time, columnist Max Freedman asked:

"Is he casting about for a role in Vietnam because the civil rights struggle is no longer adequate to his own estimate of his talents."

If there was any doubt, the April 4 speech washed it away. In this speech, King lashed out at the United States, called our Nation "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today," charged the Nation with "cruel manipulation of the pool" and, as if written by the Daily Worker, said that U.S. troops "may have killed a million South Vietnamese civilians—mostly children." Keep in mind that these are only selections from the speech.

This speech and his involvement with the Vietnam Week protests brought down on King's head an abundance of denunciations, from civil rights leaders, legislators, military men, journalists and many Negroes who believe King has gone way, way too far.

King's Riverside speech is a hideous perversion of fact, a perversion nearly without limits. He said that Americans "poison the water" of the South Vietnamese. He stated that "we kill a million Americans a year" and that American bulldozers "destroy their precious trees" and that "they wander into the hospitals with at least 20 casualties from American firepower for each Vietcong-inflicted injury." These are King's words.

To this array of absurdities he added: "We are using our latest weapons on them just as the Germans tested out new medicine and new tortures in the concentration camps of Europe."

These are a few of the Communist-line invectives which King delivered on April 4. Since they were spoken, various "transcripts" of the speech have appeared "cleaned" versions brought forward in an apparent attempt to soothe the irate response of the great majority of Americans.

Some of the "clean" texts have omitted the statement about killing a million South Vietnamese, "mostly children." Some of the texts have footnotes by King denying that he meant to compare the United States and Nazi Germany. But the true speech has been torn apart, and King with it, by all who care for fact rather than fiction and by those who deplore King's linking anti-Vietnam and civil rights.

For all his vocal attempts to keep his anti-Vietnam stand and civil rights separate, and on a "personal" basis, these attempts have not worked. There is a joining of the two and King has helped direct it.

At the 1966 annual meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in the group about the Vietnam issue, called it mass murder and authorized King to "throw the resources" of the organization behind efforts to end the war. It was at this time that King said he would write the leaders of the governments involved. Doubtless he dropped the idea when someone told him that the Logan Act, which he would have violated, forbids an individual from dealing in this way with a foreign government.

King maintains that he has never advocated a "mechanical merger" of the civil rights and peace organizations—which at other times he says are inextricably bound together—but, mechanically or not, he did release the Reverend James Bevel from the SCLC to head the Spring Mobilization Committee To End the War in Vietnam. Incidentally, Bevel's wife, Diane, not long ago got back from a Hanoi pilgrimage, so that helps understand the Bevels. And he did have the backing and resources of the SCLC—at one time, at least, a civil rights group—and he did state that he expected to be able to use a "trained field staff" of about 200 persons, mostly "experienced civil rights and peace organizers" in an attempt to get 10,000 volunteers and spread his "Vietnam Summer" throughout the Nation. Add to this the fact that the SCLC called on President Johnson to abandon the Ky government early in 1966.

The key word here is "mechanical," but it is not relevant. The example points up the typical semantic maneuvering of Dr. King. While he maintains that there should be no "mechanical merger," he achieves a merger in actuality of parts he controls by grabbing off selected civil rights participants and resources and directing them to his new crusade.

The results of this linking has been the loss of whatever prestige King had, but more importantly, the loss to legitimate Negro aspirations for equal rights.

AFTERMATH OF A "TACTICAL ERROR"

The statements on Vietnam by Dr. King have been refuted to a degree unseen before. The NAACP board of directors termed King's movement into the vocal antiwar camp as "a serious tactical mistake." The directors said the effort to fuse the two "will serve the cause neither of civil rights nor of peace."

Civil rights battles will have to be fought on their own merits, irrespective of the state of war or peace in the world. We are not a peace organization nor a foreign policy association. We are a civil rights organization. We are of course for a just peace but there already exist dedicated organizations whose number one task is to work for peace just as our number one job is to work for civil rights.

Criticism has also come from other civil rights-conscious Negro leaders. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche stated:

"Right now, I am convinced he is making a very serious tactical error which will do

much harm to the civil rights struggle."

Thurgood Marshall said King had a right to criticize the war, but "not as a civil rights leader. If he is trying to line up the struggle with Vietnam he is leading the movement in the wrong direction. I do not believe he speaks for the majority of civil rights leaders or the majority of Negroes."

Dean Joseph O'Meara of the University of Notre Dame Law School was reported to have said, referring to Dr. King, among others, that they are "either Communists or traitors or cowards. Or they are persons of large good will but little insight who have been eueched into being stooges, or who are seeking some end of their own—ambition, revenge or whatever—at the expense of their country. Such persons are doing irreparable harm to the cause of civil rights by seeking to link the civil rights movement with their own criminal attempts to persuade young men to avoid military service."

The Reverend Matthew L. Winters says of King's stand:

When Dr. Martin Luther King says "the United States is the greatest purveyor of violence in the world," I take issue with him. . . China, Hungary, Korea, the Baltic countries. . . Communism cannot be grouped by crime alone. I believe that. But there are times, when, God help us, it is the only way.

NETHER HAWK NOR DOVE, BUT PIGEON The New York Times reported May 21, 1967:

Freedom House severely criticized King for letting his anti-Vietnam stand become an anti-Vietnam war coalition that included "well-known Communist allies and luminaries of the hate-America left." The position paper said King "emerged as the public spear-carrier of a civil disobedience program that is damagable and irresponsible in its attacks on our government."

In his return to Freedom House, King told the Associated Press:

"It is totally untrue and unwarranted for anyone to give the impression that the United States is the greatest purveyor of violence in the world, as the Communists or inspired by Communists."

Contrast this to the conclusion of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the Vietnam Week demonstrations where King was a main speaker in front of the U.N. Plaza on the 15th of April, and to which he refers:

"The committee . . . charged today that Communists are the primary organizers of the anti-Vietnam war demonstrations, and force behind extensive demonstrations to take place during Vietnam Week, April 8-15."

Dr. King says that "we cannot separate the two," meaning separate civil rights and peace movements. If this is true, and it is what he appears to be striving for, I turn to the House Committee and charge it with the means. From its lengthy, factual report on Vietnam Week the committee reports:

Dr. Martin Luther King's agreement to play a leading role in the April 15 demonstrations in New York City, and his recruitment of Bevel from his key position in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to head up the Spring Mobilization Committee, are evidence that the Communists have not dropped the idea of implementing their strategy of fusing the Vietnam and Civil Rights issues in order to strengthen their position by bringing about a reversal of U.S. policy in Vietnam."

The House committee documents that Spring Mobilization Committee looked for arms with the Student Mobilization Committee which "grew out of a conference in Chicago last December, called by Bettina Aptheker of the Communist Party's National Committee." This Chicago conference was studied with luminaries from the Communist Party in the United States.

King stated to the assembled at Riverside Church:

"We are taking black young men who have been crippled by our society and sending them 8,000 miles away to guarantee liberties in Southeast Asia which they have not found in Southwest Georgia and East Harlem."

Negro Columnist Carl T. Rowan answers that a "recent Harris survey showed that almost one of every two Negroes believes that King is wrong—and another 27 percent reserved judgment."

To the charges by Dr. King that Negroes in South Vietnam are mercenaries and the charges against U.S. policy, Capt. Earle McCaskill, as assistant judge advocate in Vietnam, and as a 29-year-old Negro lawyer, replies:

"I think what they (King and other war protesters) have done is unfortunate. They demonstrated their lack of understanding of what we're doing here. King talks about a civil war, but anyone who's fought in Vietnam knows that the whole thing is being run by Hanoi."

He says that King and others in the antiwar faction have missed the point, "a critically important point. . . In a way, the war puts the movement in focus. What we are trying to accomplish here is to guarantee personal liberty, economic opportunities and educational opportunities for everyone—the peasants and the sons of bankers—and that is what we Negroes need in the States."

In an interview with the New York Times, King started the buildup for the day when he may have to condone civil disobedience in the antiwar forces. He has already told young men to "improve their draft status and think about conscientious objection. Here is King's lead-in to full-scale disobedience."

Now if our nation insists on escalating the war and if we don't see any changes it may decide to use the consequences of the nation to further expose the conscience of the nation and make it clear we feel this is hurting our country."

Possibly one of the most ridiculous of King's statement came when he talked about the diversion of "attention" from

civil rights to the war in Vietnam. He said:

"The U.S. involvement in Vietnam has diverted attention from civil rights and excited violence and hatred among our people."

And what has King done with his malicious speeches, his threats and his talk of civil disobedience?

Roy Wilkins, respected leader of the NAACP, gives an answer:

"I don't believe Dr. King . . . as a leader in the civil rights movement, has the right to mix up the civil rights fight with the Viet Nam fight. . ."

By involving himself in the peace movement, King indicates that Viet Nam is number one on his agenda and civil rights is either number three, four or five.

I feel civil rights is number one. I don't speak as a hawk or a dove. I speak as a civil rights person and I don't want anyone to get in the way whether it be Martin Luther King or Lurleen Wallace. But I'm wrong for people to be patriotic? Is it wrong for us to back up our boy in the trenches being fired at, you have to fight back."

They're dying while we're knitting them in the back at home."

Maybe I'm a bit old fashioned. Maybe we are wrong, maybe we should be in Vietnam. But when you're out there in the trenches being fired at, you have to fight back."

CONCLUSIONS

In November 1964, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover called Reverend King "the most notorious liar in the country." Mr. Hoover spoke with no small amount of authority or knowledge. King has avoided a direct encounter with the famed public servant because the record is clearly unfavorable to the civil rights leader. Mr. Hoover is privy to many confidential reports on Mr. King's activities just as I am, and while their nature cannot be disclosed, I can say without equivocation that Martin Luther King does not want our boy in the trenches to stand

File No. 44-1574-1a 98

Date Received _____

From _____
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)_____
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)_____
(CITY AND STATE)By Sa A'Hearn
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes
☐ No

Description:

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

8-19-68
EF



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

WALTER T. RIFE

JAMES EARL RAY

1055 MAR 28

1955 MAR 28

44-1574-1098

File No. 44-1574-10⁹⁹Date Received 6-6-68From Bureau
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

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By Slide Master
(CITY AND STATE)
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes
☐ No

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of artist's conception

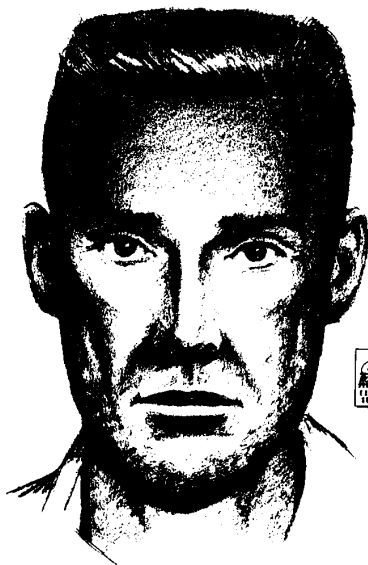
See Ser. 1691

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

44-1574-1a89



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

44-1574-1299

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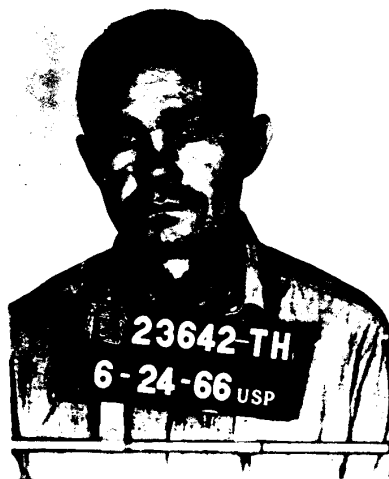
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☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes
☐ No

Description:

One photo of Frank
William Brickley

See Ser 1534

8/19/68



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

FRANK William BRICKLEY

photo 1966

Height 5'7"

Weight 146

Race W. M. A

DOB Tenn.

Hair Brown

Eyes Brown

3" scar above left eye

SP 44-523

44-1574-10.105

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

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By SA Becker
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes
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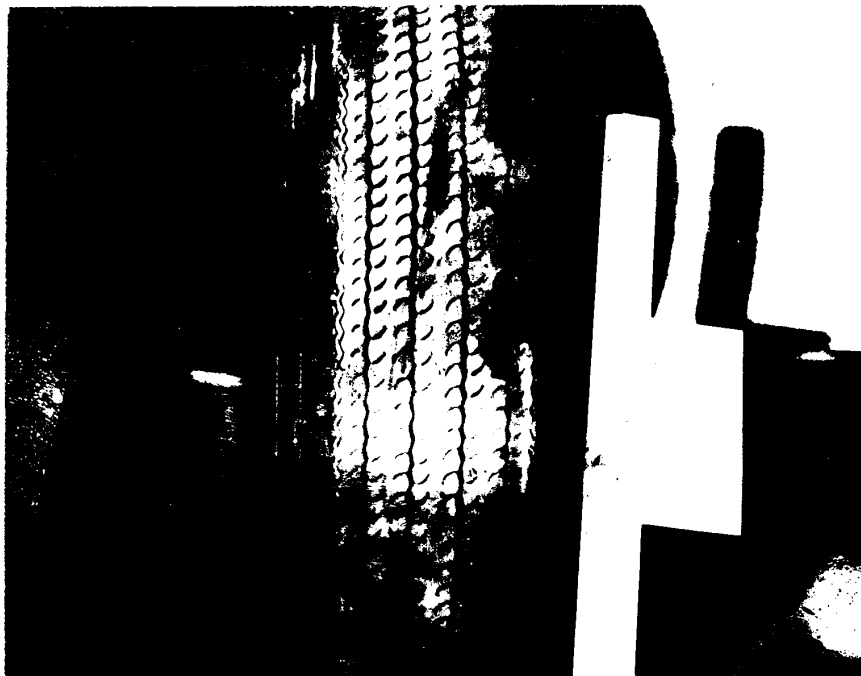
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See Ser. 517

8/20/68
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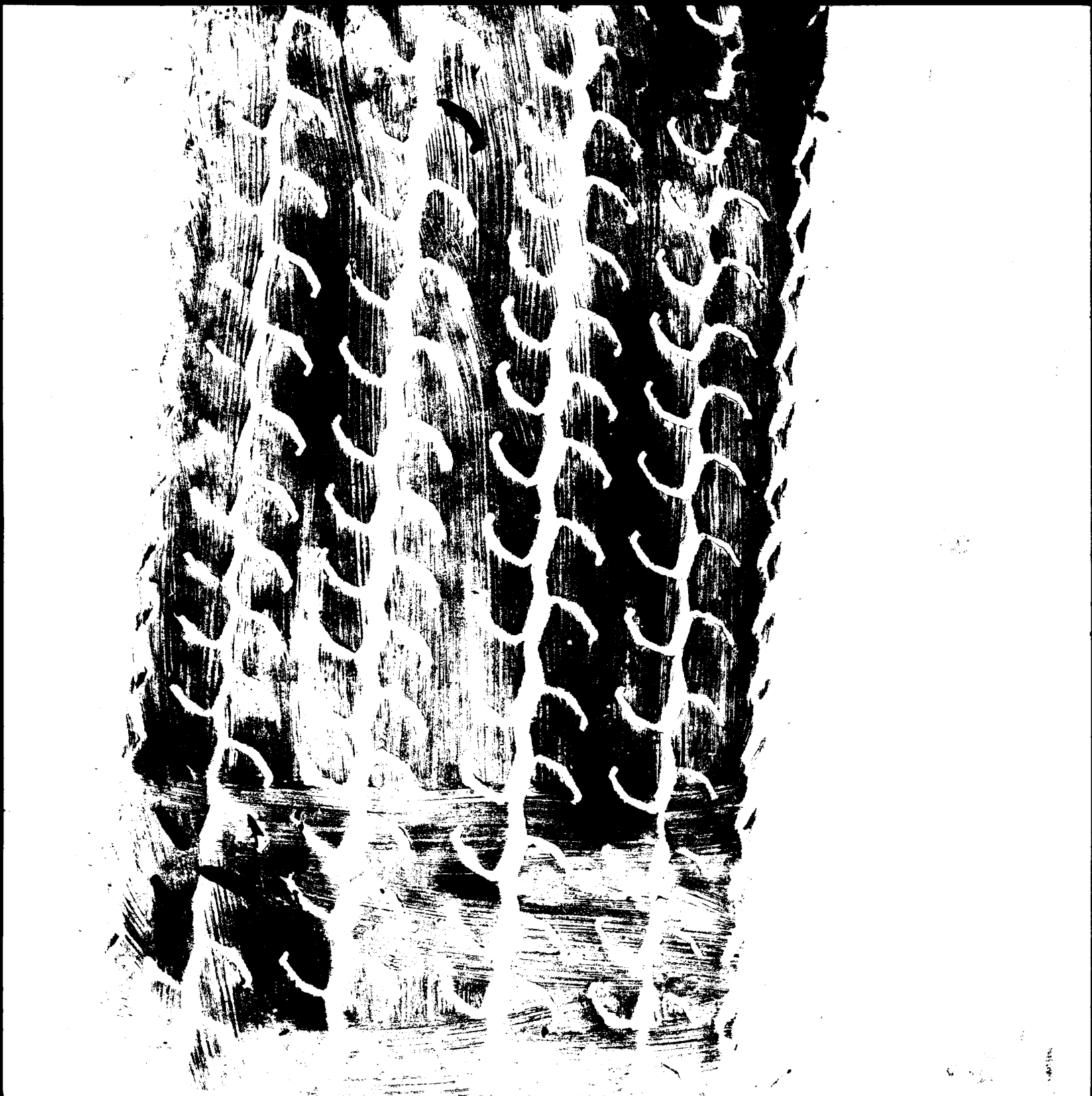


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4-17-60



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

L.A.

TIRE RECAP (601)

20427372

7 X 75 X 14

4-17-68

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File No. 44-1574-1a ¹⁰²Date Received 5/3/68From New Orleans
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By SA Gardner
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes
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☐ No

Description:

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

See Ser 1086

8/19/68

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

Joe Vitari
Ptn. Joseph Vitari

Arnold Risey
Ptn. Arnold Risey

Wm. J. Soloff
Commanding Officer

44-1574-1a-102

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

TO : JOSEPH I. GIANNUSO,
Superintendent of Police

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

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

1. MICKY MEDSICA, aliases Micky Medina, Marie Wilson, Micky Abadio, Mercedes Morana, WF30, residing 4101 Stephen Girard, booked with violation of:
RS14:89 CRIME AGAINST NATURE
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION
RS14:85 LYING PREMISES FOR PROSTITUTION
RS14:104 KEEPING A DISORDERLY PLACE
RS14:132 INJURING PUBLIC RECORDS
RS14:133 FILING FALSE PUBLIC RECORDS
2. LOUISE INMAN, WF37, residing 1337 Leonidas Street, booked with violation of:
RS14:89 CRIME AGAINST NATURE (3 COUNTS)
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION
3. LYNN D. GONZALES, alias ROSE DE LOU, WF22, residing 1331 St. Roch Avenue, booked with violation of:
RS14:89 CRIME AGAINST NATURE
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION
4. LYDIA C. CHAISSON, alias Lydia Cropeza, WF18, residing 506 S. Rochelande Street, booked with violation of:
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION
5. BETTY ANN MALDOX, WF27, residing 3045 Dauphine Street, booked with violation of:
RS14:82 PROSTITUTION
ADD: FUGITIVE FROM TANGIPONCA PARISH
6. CHARLES J. STEIN, WF32, residing 4101 Stephen Girard, booked with violation of:
RS14:26 CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY
RS14:84 PALDERING
RS14:83 SOLLICITING FOR PROSTITUTES

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

During the surveillance, and at approximately 10:35 PM, a white female with dark hair, wearing a black dress, tall and heavily built, was seen alighting from a taxicab and enter the residence at 2119 1/2 Dauphine Street. This woman was later identified as Betty Maddox, 1727, residing at 3045 Dauphine Street.

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

The investigating officers maintained their surveillance on foot, approaching the residence in order to gain entry whenever someone would leave or enter. However, this was to no avail. Withdrawing from their close surveillance of the residence, and at about 11:50 PM, a white male left the residence, walked to the corner of Elysian Fields Avenue and Dauphine Street, then through Washington Square, to a barroom on the corner of Royal and Frenchmen Streets, where he purchased a package of cigarettes. As the white male, later identified as Dominick George Maenza, WM29, residing 2719 Grand Route St. John, left the barroom to return to the residence, he walked on Frenchmen Street to Dauphine Street, turning right on Dauphine Street, and again entering the residence. The officers attempted to arrive at the same time as Maenza, but were foiled in this attempt because the exit gate from Washington Square on to Dauphine Street was locked, and the officers were forced to walk to Elysian Fields Avenue and Dauphine to get out of the Square, which incidentally, is surrounded by a six foot high iron picket fence.

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

At approximately 12:25 AM on Saturday, April 14, 1962, Maenza and another white male, later identified as William Paul Trouard, WM32, residing 3433 Havana Street, were seen leaving the residence and proceed on foot up Dauphine Street to Frenchmen Street, where they turned right and walked on Frenchmen Street toward St. Claude Avenue. The investigating officers moved immediately to stop these two white males in order to question them about the curious happenings thus far observed. The two men were seen entering a Buick automobile parked on the left hand side of Frenchmen Street, in the middle of the block, between Dauphine Street and Burgundy Street. The investigating