

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 1

4-528

100-106670-1,2  
**CHANGED TO**  
100-432863-1,2

APR -1 1966

Emm/dr

4-528

100-106670-3, A <sup>Wash. Post</sup> 9-22-58, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

**CHANGED TO**

100-135-61-509, A, 510, 511, 512, 513, 51

OCT 8 1958

Bw

C

- Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- Service Unit - Room 6524
- Forward to File Review
- Attention \_\_\_\_\_
- Return to \_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- Subversive References Only
- Nonsubversive References Only
- Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_
- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buildup  Variations
- Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject King, Martin Luther  
 Birthdate & Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

Localities \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 3/4 Searcher Initials SWS  
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

✓	100-156677
✓	44-13665
✓	116-3823

approx 500 see  
 list not listed

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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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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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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[REDACTED] b7(c)  
Miami, Florida

February 15, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington

Dear Sir;

I realize that you donot "know me from Adam", but please accept on your faith, that I am a Christian, a member of The American Lutheran Church, and an American; as such, there is a PROBLEM that concerns me GREATLY.

The American Lutheran Church is planning the National Luther League (organization for our youth) Convention to be held at Miami Beach in August of this year. The Reverend Martin Luther King has been asked, and accepted the invitation, to be a featured speaker at this Convention.

I have been led to believe, through various publications; such as: New & Views, The Firing Line (American Legion paper), Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Inc., to mention a few; (perhaps wrongly?) that The Reverend King is in several ways connected with subversive groups, and in fact, may be a Communist.

Now, I am sure, if he is, indeed, a Communist, that our Executive Board of The American Lutheran Church, is as in the dark, as I am, on this fact. You, Mr. Hoover, above all men in these United States, know "Whos Who" concerning Communism, therefore, I AM EXPLOREING your HELP. If you have had any investigations, or have ANY KNOWLEDGE of this man, that will help me, or I should say us, in making a more enlightened decision, PLEASE send it to me. THANK YOU, in advance.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/30/80 BY SP4J12MLL

Sheet 6076  
80574  
2378

Yours VERY sincerely,

b7(c)

[REDACTED] 100-106670-9  
A VERY CONCERNED AMERICAN

REC-47/00-432863-2 FEB 28 1961

ack en 5  
2 24 61  
file

- Mr. Farr

REC-47

~~100-132863-3~~

February 24, 1961

100-106670-9X

**[REDACTED]**  
Miami, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4-JRM/14  
6076

Dear **[REDACTED]**

I have received your letter dated February 15, 1961, and your kind comments are indeed appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I am sure you understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer that we do or do not have in our files the information you desire.

In view of your interest in the security of the United States, I am forwarding you some literature which you may wish to read.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 31  
FEB 24 1961  
COMM-FBI

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosures - 3  
E9J n 2 DE...  
BEC'D PJFF:mea  
(3)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW: PAGE TWO

62 MAR 3 1961

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
12/2/61  
FJF/K  
2

[REDACTED] b7(c)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bufiles contain no identifiable reference to correspondent or her husband. Correspondent advised she is a member of the American Lutheran Church, which is planning their National Youth Conference and will have Reverend Martin Luther King as their main speaker. She advised various publications have labeled King as connected with subversive groups and indicated he may be a communist. She stated the Director knows "Whos Who" concerning communism while she and the Executive Board are "in the dark." She requests information about Martin Luther King.

Reverend Martin Luther King gained nationwide prominence through his civil rights and integration activities. He is the subject of a closed Internal Security - C case. A report dated 5-18-42 by Special Agent [REDACTED] entitled "Martin Luther King, with alias, Internal Security - C" b7(c) indicates the investigation failed to substantiate the subject made statements disloyal to the United States. (100-432863) - *pertains to Martin Luther King, Sr. 3-14-62 art*

The following literature was sent to [REDACTED] b7(c)

1. "What You Can Do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."
2. "One Nation's Response to Communism."
3. "Communism: The Bitter Enemy of Religion."
4. "God and Country or Communism?"
5. "How to Beat Communism."



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

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

URGENT 4/15/60 3-05 PM G4C  
TO DIRECTOR , FBI AND SAC,S MOBILE AND NEW YORK  
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, NEWARK  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. FOR INFO, ARTICLE  
IN APRIL SIXTEEN SIXTY ISSUE, NJ HERALD NEWS, NEGRO WEEKLY,  
REFLECTS KING, IDENTIFIED AS PRESIDENT SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN  
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, WILL APPEAR ON NBC, QUOTE "MEET THE  
PRESS" UNQUOTE TV PROGRAM SIX PM SUNDAY, FOUR SEVENTEEN SIXTY.

END ACK PLS

WA 3-08 PM OK FBI WA WS

MO OK FBI MO CO

TU DICMM

COMM-FBI

COMM-FBI

*Kelly  
ack  
4/15/60*

~~APR 20 1960~~  
~~APR 19 1960~~

6076  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-29-90 BY SP4 JRM/LL

100-106670 -  
APR 20 1960

59 APR 22 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-18-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "MEET THE PRESS"  
APRIL 17, 1960

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	✓
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	✓
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

b7(c)

At 6 p. m., Sunday evening, captioned program was monitored by SA [redacted] Crime Research Section. The moderator was Ned Brooks. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was the guest for the day.

On the panel were four newspaper reporters who posed various questions to Dr. King. Most of the questions related to the "passive resistance" tactics being employed by the Negroes throughout the South in fighting segregation. No mention was made, either in questions or in answers, of the FBI or Department of Justice.

At one point, Dr. King advised that it was his belief that the Federal government has the responsibility of protecting citizens against injustices and that furthermore, the Executive and Legislative branches of the government should do more to eliminate these injustices. Dr. King stated he was disappointed with the recent Civil Rights bill as many good things were omitted.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen

*Handwritten initials*  
418

100-106670  
NOT RECORDED  
176 APR 25 1960

APR 21 1960

CRIME REC.

*Handwritten signature*  
JMR:mbb  
(4)

6076  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-20-90 BY SP4 JRM/LL

63 APR 27 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 4/18/60

FROM : W. B. Welte

SUBJECT: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.  
TELEVISION APPEARANCE  
"MEET THE PRESS," 4/17/60

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

6076  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-22-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld

On 4/17/60 Dr. King appeared on the television show "Meet the Press." He made no specific mention of the FBI and he spoke of the racial situation in general. Among some of the comments made by Dr. King are these: When questioned as to whether the Negroes were breaking the law by engaging in "sit-ins" at lunch counters, he stated the law of the land called for integration; therefore, in breaking local laws "we are affirming the law of the land." When this question was pursued in regard to the ends justifying the means, he stated there are moral laws and whenever man-made law is in conflict with moral law, "we should protest and when local law is in conflict with Federal law, we should also protest. King expressed the opinion that the Executive Branch of the Government should afford the Negroes more protection and he stated that he was disappointed in the Civil Rights Bill as it pertained to schools and voter registration. He felt the President should do more in the area of executive orders and moral persuasion.

When questioned as to whether he would not be on safer ground by engaging in "sit-ins" in schools rather than at lunch counters, he stated it sometimes is necessary to dramatize an issue and therefore lunch counters were selected because it also had an economic effect.

King criticized former President Harry Truman for expressing the opinion that if anyone entered a store which he ran to engage in a demonstration, "I would throw him out." King said this statement "serves to aid and abet violent forces in the South," and he could not reconcile this with Harry Truman's strong pro-civil rights record as a President.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

JAC: aeo  
(3)

REC-78 100-106670-10

APR 19 1960

APR 20 1960

Handwritten initials and stamps

DIRECTOR, FBI

5/4/60

SAC, MOBILE (100-1472)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re NY letter to Bureau 4/27/60, reporting on KING being guest on NBC "Meet The Press" TV show 4/17/60.

One copy of NY letter to Bureau is enclosed herewith for Atlanta inasmuch as KING now resides in Atlanta, Ga.

For the information of NY, KING moved to Atlanta on or about 2/1/60, where he is President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. RUC

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
  - 2 - Atlanta (Encl. 1) (RM)
  - 2 - New York (100-7629) (100-136585) (RM)
  - 1 - Mobile
- JTB:Amc  
(7)

6076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-20-80 BY SP4 JMM/ML

59 MAY 13 1960

100-106673-  
RECORDED  
MAY 9 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-6-61-17

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

8/31/60

*MT*  
[Redacted] *c* b(1)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
FOR MORTON SOBELL  
IS - C

Enclosed is the original and five copies  
of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

[Redacted] *c* b(1)

[Redacted] b(1)

10 30 80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 JML/d*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *8-31-80*  
*10-30-700*  
6076

2-Bureau (100-387835) (Encls. 6) (RM)  
1-New York (100-141567) (Committee to Defend MARTIN LUTHER KING)  
1-New York (100-107111)

JPM:jmk  
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Class of [Redacted]  
Exempt [Redacted]  
Date of [Redacted]  
APPROVED BY AGENCIES  
[Redacted]

*b(1)*  
100-10 6670  
NOT RECORDED  
18 SEP 13 1960

SEP 13 1960 *mt*

*class -*  
*1-9-81 wa*

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-387835-2480



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
August 31, 1960

Bureau 100-387835

Re: Committee to Secure Justice for  
Morton Sobell  
Internal Security - C

A confidential informant advised on August 31, 1960, that he learned at a meeting of captioned organization held on August 28, 1960, in New York City, that Reverend Martin Luther King, prominent Negro minister from Birmingham, Alabama, declared in a letter addressed to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, over the signature of his secretary, that he would be happy to lend his support for obtaining freedom for Morton Sobell.

The confidential informant who furnished the aforementioned information has furnished reliable information in the past.

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION

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.

6076  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 [signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
6080  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
11/2/77

49/3 AP/ [signature]  
7-2-78

ENCLOSURE 100-106670

~~SECRET~~

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 100-106670  
(See Also 44-13605)

Date: 9-28-60

Subject: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Date Searched: 4/5/60

Searched And Identical References Found As:

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY S.P.L.J. Rm/ls  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, III, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9  
6076 10-30-90

- ~~Martin Luther King, Jr.~~
- ~~Luther King~~
- ~~Martin King~~
- ~~M. L. King~~
- ~~Martin L. King~~

Also Searched And No Identical References Found As:

M. Luther King

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] b7c)

100-106670-11  
1-9-81 W/ST/ [redacted] and /pab  
REC my

18 OCT 10 1960

ENCL BEHIND FILE-SEARCH SLIPS ONLY

Classified by 6080  
Exempt from GDS Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

ICT 12 1960

Secret

~~SECRET~~

**ABBREVIATIONS**

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**.....Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Martin Luther King, Jr. may be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary,

**KKK**.....Ku Klux Klan

**MIA**.....Montgomery Improvement Association

**Rev**.....Reverend

**SCLC**.....Southern Christian Leadership Conference

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

RELATIVES WHO HAVE BUREAU MAIN FILES

NAME

RELATIONSHIP

FILE NUMBER

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7(c)  
b(2)  
b7(D)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b(1)

The items listed included "A leaflet that will briefly explain the situation in Montgomery, Alabama, call for communications to Attorney General Brownell and National City Lines, and will include a coupon for sending individual donations direct to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., in Montgomery. Cost per thousand \$10.00. Special prices for larger quantities."

100-381124-9 p.8  
(34)

\*Evidently 1956.

Farrell Debbs, National Chairman of the SWP (subject of 100-16-61) of NY, visited in Montgomery from March 19 through March 23, 1956. During this time he attended the trial of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the MIA, organization directing the bus boycott by Negroes at Montgomery. King was being tried for a violation of an Alabama State Law prohibiting boycotts.

[REDACTED] Protect identity)

b7(D)

[REDACTED]

"The Militant," official publication of the SWP, of about 3/26/56 carried a long article concerning the boycott movement and was strongly sympathetic to the MIA and to Rev. King.

b(1)

100-16-61-8 p.2,5,6  
(23,48)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[REDACTED]

The correspondence also included a mimeographed letter (no date given) to all locals and branches of the SWP which quoted excerpts from a letter received from Farrell Dobbs, who covered the trial of Rev. King in Montgomery. It concluded that Farrell's trip to the south was highly successful. c b(1)

Copies of items mentioned in  
par. 1. enclosed  
100-16-43-146  
(48)

c b(1)  
[REDACTED] made available a throw-away leaflet, dated 4/15/56, which revealed that Bayard Rustin, National Executive Secretary of the War Resisters League, would speak at the "Philadelphia Third Camp Conference" on 4/15/56 at 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Regarding Rustin, this leaflet noted the following: "Mr. Rustin has been on the scene in many tense situations. He worked on reconciliation at Cicero, Illinois; led a journey of reconciliation into the South to test the Supreme Court ruling on interstate bus travel and more recently has spent time in Montgomery in contact with Martin Luther King and others..." c

100-419683-17 p.29

(35)

SI 105-47104-3 p.36 [REDACTED] c

(37)

b(1)

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

The May 1956 issue of the "Alaskan Local Defender" contained an article entitled "Court Battle Reveals Turbulent Movement Shaking the South." This article reported on a rally of Negroes in Montgomery, Ala. to demonstrate their solidarity behind Rev. M. L. King, a leader of the MID who had been convicted in circuit court of conspiring to hinder the local bus operations. According to the by-line, this article was written by Farrell Dobbs and was condensed from the "Militant," a Socialist publication.

100-217161-29 p.3  
(50)

[REDACTED] b7D

(C bU)  
100-86590-11-63 p.5  
(33)

The Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World (IBPOE of W) (subject of 100-37709) held its 57th Annual Convention in Los Angeles, Calif., from Aug. 25 through Aug. 31, 1956. On 8/27/56 Rev. Martin Luther King from Alabama was a guest speaker at a meeting of the Civil Liberties Department of the IBPOE of W held at the Jefferson High School in Los Angeles. King was given the Elijah Lovejoy Medal, which each year was given to someone who benefited the Negro race or the cause of freedom. King discussed the NAACP which he said had done more for the cause of freedom than any other organization [REDACTED] (C bU)

The 8/28/56 issue of "Los Angeles Times" carried an article on the above meeting which noted that King received the annual Lovejoy Award for leading the Montgomery bus boycott.

100-37709-156, p.2,3  
(33)

SI as par. 1 above  
100-37709-158, p.6  
(33)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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By letter, dated 9/4/56, [REDACTED] b7(c)  
[REDACTED], Montgomery, asked the Dept. of Justice, Wash., D.C. to make a thorough investigation of racial conditions in Montgomery. [REDACTED] noted that the PD handed out hundreds of tickets for minor traffic violations and Dr. M. L. King, pastor of the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church, was arrested for driving 30 miles an hour in a 25 mile zone.

[REDACTED] b(1) c  
[REDACTED] b(2) b7(D)

[REDACTED] furnished information which indicated that Martin Luther King, Jr., would have some connection with a concert to be held in NYC on about 12/5/56, to commemorate the anniversary of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Two-thirds of the proceeds of the concert would go to the MIA.

On 11/9/56 above informant reported that Stanley D. Levison, who was believed to be a member of the Finance Committee of "In Friendship" (subject of 100-424895), during a discussion of the Montgomery bus boycott stated that Bayard Rustin, foremost Negro exponent of passive resistance in this country was going down there on 11/10/56, to give advice in the matter. According to informant, Levison had previously said that Rustin was an advisor to Rev. King of Montgomery.

100-424895-1 p.7,11 fa  
(36)

On 12/6/56 Dr. Martin Luther King, a minister from Montgomery, Ala., was the featured speaker at a meeting, which was sponsored by the NAACP, at the Vermont Ave. Baptist Church, Wash., D.C. King spoke on racial integration and the progress the Negroes had made. A collection was made for the NAACP. Various individuals present were enthusiastic concerning King's address and stated he was an outstanding man. [REDACTED] b(1)

(continued on next page)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

100-392452-19 p. 34, 35

[REDACTED] a leader of the Washington Area Forum (WAF) was interested in having a large turnout for an affair to be sponsored by the NAACP in Wash., D.C., on 12/6/56. This meeting was to feature an address by Dr. Martin Luther King, a minister from Montgomery, Ala.

[REDACTED]

100-392452-19 p. 34, 35

b(2) b7(D)

[REDACTED] furnished information disclosing that Stanley D. Levison (subject of 100-392452) had been in "recent" contact with a number of persons who were concerned with racial problems in the south, and who were sympathetic with the actions of Martin Luther King and to his efforts in such matters in Montgomery, Ala.

100-392452-111  
(35)

[REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] Stanley Levison (subject of 100-392452) of NY conferred with one (FNU) Byer (PH) and discussed plans for the publication of articles that apparently were to be written by Martin Luther King, who, it was indicated, might make a visit to India. Levison suggested a number of titles, of which three were listed in reference, and discussed magazines and papers in which the articles might be published. Levison indicated that King would be present at an affair on Sunday "(possibly 12/30/56) at an unnamed place, presumably in NYC." At one point during the discussion of King, Levison stated "Birmingham is the new focal point." (Not further explained).

(continued on next page)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Above informant reported that on 12/27/56 Levison, during a meeting with Doris Filner, a friend and wife of business associate, commented on King and his activities in Montgomery. Also on this date Levison discussed the affair of King with one "Mr. Rustin (possibly Bayard Rustin, described by Levison as the foremost Negro exponent of passive resistance in this country)."

100-392452-109  
(35,45)

Referral

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

<sup>c</sup> b(1)  
[REDACTED] furnished a copy of a petition which was being circulated in Los Angeles, Calif., by the Young Socialist League in furtherance of the activity designated as "Enroll for Freedom." According to this petition, Enroll for Freedom, which was concerned with racial problems in the South, was sponsored by a NY student committee working in close cooperation with "In Friendship" (subject of 100-424895), and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was Honorary Chairman.

Additional information.

100-424895-12 encl. p.11,13  
(36)

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100 - 106670 - 11 page 9 paragraph \*2.

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b(1)

[REDACTED] that Carey McWilliams, an editor of "The Nation," spoke at a meeting of the Detroit Labor Forum, on 1/23/57, at the Highland Park Y.M.C.A. in Detroit. According to informant, McWilliams talked a lot about the Negroes in the South and said they had a new colored leader by the name of Martin King, who led the bus strikers and that he was doing a good job. Informant gave a description\* of the chairman who introduced McWilliams.

[REDACTED] c b(1)

\* According to this description, it very well could have been King.

On 1/27/57, the home of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., 309 S. Jackson St., Montgomery, Ala. was bombed.

The Montgomery PD and unidentified informants furnished the names of individuals believed to be connected with the above and other bombings in Montgomery in Jan., 1957. This reference set forth information regarding these individuals and their activities in connection with the bombings.

62-105023-669

(39)

b(1)

[REDACTED] NYC made available the Feb., 1957 issue of "Religious Freedom News," Vol. IV, No. 2, which indicated it was issued by Religious Freedom Committee, Inc. (RFC) (subject of 100-410587). An excerpt from an article entitled "The Negro and Religious Freedom", which was quoted in reference, noted that the RFC wrote a letter to the President of the National Council of Churches (NCC) citing the bombing of the home of Dr. Martin Luther King as an example of discrimination against Negroes in the South and asked the President of the NCC to call upon President Eisenhower to issue a statement denouncing such incidents.

100-410587-76 p.10  
(35)

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~~SECRET~~

[redacted] advised the New Orleans office that, according to his understanding, Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. had spent several weeks the year before training at the Highlander Folk School in Tenn.

[redacted] stated [redacted] a former communist functionary, had related that he saw Audley Moore, aka Audley Moore Warner, who was a long time leader in CP activities, in the audience when Rev. King spoke in New Orleans in Feb., 1957. LA.

[redacted] also stated King had apparently capitalized on his efforts in Montgomery, and he understood nearly \$1,750,000 had been contributed to the cause. He said King wore custom tailored clothes and that his wife had a new Cadillac and paid \$125.00 for a dress. [redacted] thought King was closely associated with Rev. Davis (FNU), a Negro minister in New Orleans. [redacted] reported that Bayard Rustin had been referred to in the Negro Press as secretary to King in the March on Washington and as King's agent on the March on Washington Committee. He said that on 2/19/57, Rustin was an observer at the CP convention in NYC. b7(D)

62-99405-66 encl. p.4,5  
(9)

On 2/14/57 Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other Negro leaders, after a conference in New Orleans, La. announced plans for a "Pilgrimage of Prayer" to Washington, D.C. in order to call the nations' attention to the violence and organized terror directed toward men, women, and children in the South. According to the announcement this would not be a political march but would be rooted in deep spiritual faith. (Source not further explained)

100-380005-31

(34)

SI 100-241417-54

(34)

SI 100-10355-639 p.20 (Feb. 1957 issue of "The Southern Patriot," Vol.15, No.2)

(50)

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The 12/10/56 issue of "Labor Action" contained an article entitled "On the Anniversary of the Montgomery Bus Boycott - Launch 'Enroll for Freedom' Campaign." This article reported that on 12/5/56, at a concert in NY, a nationwide student campaign for civil rights was announced. According to this article, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was the honorary chairman of 'Enroll for Freedom' campaign and the campaign would be under the auspices of "In Friendship" (subject of 100-424895), a new organization set up to provide economic relief for victims of the racist terror in the South.

King was honorary chairman of the "Enroll for Freedom" campaign. (Undated form letter furnished [redacted] issue of "Labor Action")

b(1)

100-424895-16 p.2,8,14  
(36)

This reference enclosed literature from the Citizens Council of America in Texas, Inc. One leaflet entitled "Excerpts from National Republic, A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism" contained an article captioned "Communists Infiltrate N.A.A.C.P. Witness Says."

According to this article, Manning Johnson, a former member of the CP, testified before a special committee of the Louisiana legislature on 3/8/57. During his testimony Johnson described Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro boycott advocate of Montgomery, as a leader "who is creating a psychosis of hate, leading Southern Negroes down the road to bloodshed and destruction. Any policy that advocates the destruction of 100 years' progress of the American Negro such as King is supporting, cannot be anything but wrong. If he is not stopped soon the good Negroes will suffer."

Above mentioned leaflet enclosed  
105-44696-19

(37)

SI as para. 2 above

62-101087-21-A "Washington Star"

3/9/57

(17)

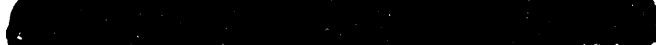

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The following references in Bureau file captioned "Joint Legislative Committee On Segregation State of Louisiana, Public Hearings" set forth information concerning Rev. Martin Luther King. These references relate to the testimony of an individual presented before the above committee concerning Rev. King.

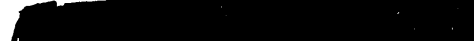
INDIVIDUAL	DATE	FILE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Manning Johnson	3/8/57	62-103863-13 encl. pp. 203, 204, 205, 212, 213	(18)
Manning Johnson	3/8/57	62-103863-3 p.3	(18)

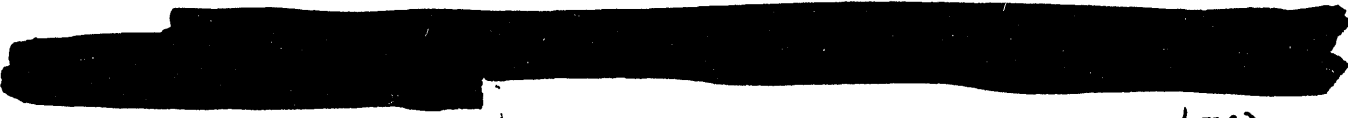
 <sup>c</sup> Rev. Clarence W. Harding,  
Chairman and Organizer of the Afro-American Congress of Christian  
Organizations (AACCO) (subject of 100-11649) of Chicago 

b(1)

 b7(D)

The 3/5/57 issue of the "Chicago Daily News" revealed that as of that date King was in Accra, Africa.

 <sup>c</sup> Harding planned to leave Chicago on either March 8 or 9, 1957 for Ala. Harding was scheduled to speak in King's church in Montgomery on the morning of 3/10/57. <sup>b(1)</sup>

  
100-11649-123  
(32)

b7(D)

\*Evidently in regard to integrated schools.

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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) b(1) b(2) b7(c) b7(D) 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:  
100-106670-11 pg. 14.

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*c* *b(1)*  
[redacted] (protect identity) of Chicago, advised that Malcolm Little (subject of 100-399321) criticized Rev. Martin Luther King as a traitor to the Negro people who was being used by the white man to further the white man's aims. He stated that everything the Negro people did "today" benefited the white race only and the white race provided the Negro with all types of destructive weapons but did not provide him with anything constructive.

*c* *b(1)*  
[redacted] Little held the post of Minister of the Nation of Islam (NOI) Temple No. 7, NYC, but traveled throughout the U.S., handling problems for NOI leader Elijah Muhammad of Chicago, Ill.

100-399321-21 p.14  
(35)

[redacted] *b7(D)*

100-139788-58  
(50)

[redacted] *c*  
[redacted] *b(1)*  
[redacted] *c*

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The 5/17/57 issue of "The Evening Star", a Wash., D.C. newspaper, contained a photograph and article concerning the Prayer Pilgrimage held on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on 5/17/57. The Pilgrimage was held in connection with school segregation and speeches were made for civil rights. According to this article, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was one of the speakers.

105-53345-21  
(37)

The March On Washington on 5/17/57 in Washington, D.C., was sponsored by the NAACP along with the Rev. Martin Luther King for the purpose of focusing the attention of the President and Congress upon the civil rights issue of the Negro. (No source given)

100-370680-26 p.4  
(34)

The following references contain information relative to the March On Washington, aka Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom, held at Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C. on 5/17/57. This March was organized to dramatize the unity of the Negro against racial terror and press for civil rights legislation, and was sponsored by the NAACP. Martin Luther King, Jr., was one of the leaders of the Pilgrimage.

REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
62-101087-157	(9)
160	(9)
167	(9)
177	(9)
186	(9)
190	(9)
200	(47)
211	(9)
213 encl.p.1	(9)
246	(47)
284	(44)
295	(52)
303	(41)
379	(10)
400	(10)
410	(10)
430	(10)
435	(10)
438 p.5	(10)
456 p.2	(48)
462 encl.p.1	(10)

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REFERENCE NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

62-101087-A "Wash. City News Service"	(11)
4/5/57	
A "Daily Worker" 4/12/57	(13)
A "The Worker" 4/21/57	(13)
A "Pittsburgh Courier" 5/11/57	(12)
A "Pittsburgh Courier" 5/18/57	(13)
A "Pittsburgh Courier" 5/18/57	(13)
A "NY Times" 5/18/57	(11)
A "Chicago Defender" 5/20/57	(11)
A "NY Post" 5/21/57	(11)
A "Pittsburgh Courier" 5/25/57	(13)
A "Daily Worker" 6/7/57	(41)

<sup>e b(1)</sup>  
[redacted] that Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Jr., (subject of 100-149163) was the principal speaker at a picnic held 7/6/57 at Pardee Park, Detroit, Mich., which was sponsored by the Michigan Edition of "The Worker." Davis spoke of the militancy of Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery and said that this was a new awakening of the Negro peoples movement all over America.

<sup>e b(1)</sup>  
[redacted] In reporting on the above picnic, [redacted] that Davis spoke on civil liberties and attacked the southern states saying " 'we' ought to get behind and support people like Reverend Martin Luther King of Alabama and Reverend William Borders."

100-149163-370 p.4-5  
(34)

On 8/18/57 Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., preached at the Central Methodist Church, Woodward and Adams Sts., Detroit, Mich. A lot of colored people attended the service and informant said King was a good speaker. Informant reported that some people from the SWP passed out literature to the people going to church and that they were trying to get an appointment with King before he left town. They wanted to ask King what they could do to stir up more interest in Detroit for the colored in the south. [redacted] <sup>e</sup>

<sup>c b(1)</sup>  
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[REDACTED]

b7(D)

105-63591-5  
(38)

The Sept., 1957 issue of "The Southern Patriot," official organ of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) (subject of 100-10355), Volume 15, No. 7, contained an article on page 3, col. 3, entitled "Boycotters Get Full Wrath of Alabama 'Law.'" The article quoted Rev. M. L. King, of Montgomery as saying to the Negro citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., who were boycotting white merchants in protest of the new state law which gerrymandered the city limits to eliminate Negro voting, "I am happy the day has come when you no longer pay to be mistreated. You are not seeking to put stores out of business but to put justice into business. If going to jail is the price to pay for freedom, we must fill up the jail houses of the South. We are not asking anything from the whites, except freedom. We do not want to be their brothers-in-law, but we do want to be their brothers under the law."

100-10355-651 p.4  
(50)

By letter dated 11/11/57 John A. Clements\* of NY furnished a report on the communist infiltration of the colored groups on the segregation issue. Clements advised that Richard E. Berlin suggested that he send the report, which was entitled "Communists, Negroes, and Integration." The report contained a write up on the 25th anniversary

(continued on next page)

\*According to the outgoing letter of 100-100123-33, Berlin was president of The Hearst Corporation, 959 Eight Ave., NY 19, NY, and Clements was probably identifiable with an individual who operated a clipping bureau on subversive matters in NY which was tied in with the Hearst Public Relations Office.

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seminar of the Highlander Folk School (HFS), at Monteagle, Tenn. over the Labor Day weekend (Aug. 30-Sept. 2, 1957). This write up included a lengthy report on Rev. Martin Luther King and his interest in all racial activities in the South, and noted that he delivered the closing address at the HFS seminar. This write up also noted that the communists would like nothing better than to take him (King) under their wing.

Report mentioned above enclosed  
100-100123-33 p.23,25,26,27  
(33)

The following references in the file captioned "Highlanders Folk School," file 61-7511, pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., within that organization. The founders and leaders of this school located in Monteagle, Tenn. were reported to be communists or communist sympathizers.

King contributed money to this school and spoke at a meeting held over the weekend of 8/30/57 through 9/2/57, which was held to discuss "Methods and tactics for precipitating racial strife and disturbances."

SERIAL NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

198	(8)
199	(8)
200	(8)
202	(8)
203 (Photo)	(1, 41)
210	(8)
238	(47)
246	(8)
250 encl. p.8	(47)
257	(8)
A "Jackson Daily News" 10/16/57 Jackson, Miss.	(8)

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[REDACTED] (C) (b(1))  
[REDACTED] (b7(D))  
[REDACTED] (C) (b(1))

On Oct. 26 and continued on 11/2/57, articles written by Dr. Tomas (subject of 105-69340) of New Rochelle, NY, captioned "African Nationalism and the Black Revolution" appeared in "The Westchester Observer," a weekly newspaper published in Mount Vernon, NY.

This lengthy article (in two parts) was an open letter to Dr. Martin Luther King and was quoted in full in this reference. It stated in part "In these times of racial struggle for survival, it is imperative that this alleged Negro preacher be prepared for the struggle. First, by knowing himself and his God..... we hold great admiration for your stand in Montgomery. The whole black world admires you and the brave black people of the state of Alabama....."

In this article Tomas encouraged the readers to contact Elijah Muhammad, 5335 South Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill., to obtain more documentary evidence to prove that the true Jesus was of the black nation.

It was noted that Elijah Muhammod was the national leader of the "Nation of Islam."

105-69340-1  
(39)

On 9/5/58, the Atlanta Office advised that in Sept. 1957 the SCLC (subject of 100-427079) had offices located in Waluhaje, 239 West Lake Ave., Atlanta, Ga. It was founded by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala. with funds remaining unexpended from MIA. It appeared to be a target for cominfil.

[REDACTED] (C) (b(1))  
[REDACTED] (b7(D))

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It was also noted that the SCLC office in Atlanta was opened by King in Sept. 1957.

100-427079-4  
(36)

*C*  
[REDACTED] *b(1)*  
[REDACTED] that the Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting (subject of 100-427431) was a relatively new group, organized in Birmingham. [REDACTED] *b7(D)* regarded himself as a rival of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and was attempting through this group to improve his prestige in the Alabama Negro community.

100-427431-2  
(36)

*C b(1)*  
[REDACTED] of Detroit, Mich. furnished a leaflet captioned "We Are Facing A Danger Unlike Any Danger That Has Ever Existed---," with the subtitle "First of a Series of Statements For Americans in A Nuclear Age." This statement was signed by many individuals, including "Dr. Martin Luther King, President, Southern Christian Leader's Conference." The statement contained a note that the signers were acting in their individual capacity and not as representatives of organizations or as members of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Leaflet enclosed  
100-427820-3 encl. p.1  
(36)

A letter, dated 2/25/58, on the letterhead of the "American Committee on Africa," Four West Fortieth Street, NY 18, NY, addressed to "Dear Friend" was signed by Martin Luther King, Jr., and James A. Pike. The letter discussed the racial problems in Montgomery, Ala. and South Africa and asked for contributions for Defense Fund to help "our friends in South Africa."

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King was listed as a member of the National Committee on the stationery. Attached to the letter was a Photostat of newspaper clippings regarding the treason trial of individuals in South Africa.

Above was enclosed with a handwritten letter, dated 2/24/58, and signed John N. H. Howells, Liberal Citizens of Mass., however, the letter was believed to have been written by Victoria A. Craig, Seven Thorndike St., Arlington 74, Mass.

Above enclosed  
62-89836-41  
(9,41)

<sup>c</sup> [redacted] <sup>b(1)</sup> that a member (name not given) of a [redacted] Ku Klux Klan, <sup>b(7)(D)</sup> [redacted] stated that an organization other than "the Klan" was raising money for the purpose of hiring professional murderers to murder Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and others of Montgomery. The Klan member said each murder would cost \$2,000.00 and it was necessary to raise enough money for two at one time because the killers "from Chicago" would not come to Montgomery for only one.

[redacted] <sup>b(7)(D)</sup> [redacted] advised that [redacted] (subject of 105-63591), was attempting to raise money for the same purpose, mentioned above, and gave the same information regarding the killers. [redacted]

105-63591-15  
(38)  
SI 105-63591-13  
(38)  
SI as para. 2 above  
105-63591-7  
(38)

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On 3/17/58 the Memphis Office furnished information regarding possible voting violations in the South. According to this information, Rev. Luther King, colored, of Montgomery, Ala., who was active in the bus boycott movement in that area, had headed a colored organizations, # exact name unrecalled, which had the avowed purpose of registering at least 100,000 additional colored voters in the South in time to vote in the Nov. 1958 elections.

On 3/19/58 the A. G. was furnished information concerning the SCLC, of which Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was president. Purpose of the SCLC was to organize a southwide register and vote campaign among the Negroes. Other information regarding the increase of Negroes registration and voting was also furnished.

100-427079-3  
(36,53)

\*Evidently SCLC.

This reference, dated 4/14/58, is a memorandum from the Director to the A.G., which contains a summary of information regarding the activities of and statements made by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery.

During an executive committee meeting of the MIA, on 4/5/58, a discussion was held concerning a public demonstration of Negroes in Montgomery to protest the trials and convictions in two rape cases. Regarding one Roy Huff, a Negro convicted of rape, King reportedly stated that it might be good for the cause if Huff were executed. He also remarked that he would be glad to see some violent retaliation, particularly by the police, to open up the hearts and loosen the pocketbooks of MIA friends over the nation.

Reference noted that King had spent many hours in conference with C.L.R. James in London, England. James was cofounder of the Jackson-Forest Group who was deported to England in 1953. ♡

62-101087-5-38 R  
(14)

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This reference is a document, dated 4/17/58, captioned "United Front on 'Sane Nuclear Policy' " (SNP), which was received from Hearst Magazine, NY. Document noted that the main propaganda drive of the National and Greater New York committees for SNP was to bring about the stoppage of nuclear-weapons testing.

Document also noted that 39 clergymen constituted the largest single professional group of those affiliated with the Sane Nuclear Policy committees. The names and denominations listed included, "Martin Luther King---Baptist."

100-410898-A p.2  
(35)

On 4/27/58 the Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States, which was coordinated by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) (subject of 100-10355), was held at the Asbury Methodist Church, Wash., D.C. The keynote address was made by Aubrey Williams, president SCEF, of Montgomery, who praised past fighters for Negro rights and mentioned that Rev. Martin Luther King was a "current" fighter for Negro rights. [REDACTED] C b(1)

100-10355-699 p.6  
(32)

An editorial in the "Memphis World," Negro newspaper, Memphis, 1/25/58, announced the formation in some twenty cities in Southern states of the SCLC, the president of which was Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The SCLC would function as a service agency to help further registration in voting.

The 11/24/57 issue of the "Worker" reported that on the weekend of 11/9/57 the SCLC met in Memphis and quoted King as stating "The Crusade for Citizenship seeks to double the Negro vote in the South. The Civil Rights law---is meaningless unless we go out and make use of it."

The 5/29/58 issue of the "Clarksdale Press" register reported that a meeting of the SCLC was held in Clarksdale, Miss., on 5/29/58, to push Negro voting in the South. According to this article, King urged non-violence to win freedom and justice for the Negroes.

62-101087-45-45 encl. p.13  
(18)

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[REDACTED]

b(1)

Above rally was in the nature of a protest rally to "Save James Wilson" (Negro sentenced to death in Alabama). ("The Worker," 9/7/58)

100-149163-456  
(34)

The "New York Journal-American" (date not given) carried an article entitled, "Rev. King Guarded in Bomb Threats." Article reported that Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was under an increased 24 hour police guard at Harlem Hospital, NYC, where he was hospitalized, after two bomb scares were received on 9/23/58. One call was received by the switchboard operator at the hospital and the other by the operator at police headquarters. The building was searched with negative results.

157-2-34-X  
(40)

[REDACTED]

b(1)

"The Worker" of 9/28/58, page 16, carried a by-line article by Davis captioned, "Davis Urges Negro Unity As Reply To Shocking Attack On Rev. King." The article urged Negro people to maintain a constant vigil against "white jim crow oppressors" who worked against Negro people and their militant leaders.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

~~SECRET~~

\*Probably Izela Ware Curry of Harlem, NY who stabbed King on 9/20/58.

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The "Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch" of 10/2/58 contained an article which reported that about 75 Negroes held a brief prayer meeting on 10/2/58 in front of the Norview High School in Norfolk, Va. According to this article, the prayer meeting was in connection with the SCLC convention being held in Norfolk. Article also noted that Rev. Martin L. King, of Montgomery, Ala. was president of the SCLC.

The 10/4/58 issue of "Journal and Guide", <sup>NORFOLK,</sup> reported on a public meeting held, on 10/1/58, at the Norfolk Municipal Arena, under the sponsorship of the SCLC. Meeting concerned racial segregation. Article stated that the highlight of the meeting was a message from Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the SCLC, who was convalescing in a Harlem Hospital. This message was delivered by Rev. R. D. Abernathy, Vice-President of the SCLC. Article also noted that money raised by the sale of King's book would be used for the SCLC.

62-101087-49-113  
(18,42)

More than 1,000 Negro school children in five states and the District of Columbia planned a march to the White House in Wash., D.C. on 10/11/58 to protest the integration statements on the shutdown of Arkansas and Virginia public schools. The "Youth March for Integrated Schools," as the group would be known by, was being organized by A. Phillip Randolph, AFL-CIO Vice President, and the honorary chairman of the new committee would include Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. ("New York Post," 7 Blue Final, 9/17/58, page 4)

63-4296-34-179 p.10  
(20)

The Mobile Office, in reporting information relative to the bombing of the Jewish Temple, 1589 Peachtree Road, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. on 10/12/58, noted that the Bureau had been previously advised that the organization called "Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Society" was originally instigated by State Senator Sam M. Engelhardt, for the purpose of forming an anti-Rev. Martin Luther King movement among the Negroes, and to create a split among Negro leadership in Montgomery. It was also noted that Senator Engelhardt, then Executive Secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama, furnished this information. (no date given)

62-105023-323  
(19)

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b7(D)

[redacted] (protect identity)  
advised the Bureau he had received an unsigned letter on the stationery  
of the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va., which indicated that the writer  
enjoyed the confidence of a few loyal Southern Negroes. The writer  
was of the opinion that the woman (name not given) who had been illegally  
confined for stabbing Martin Luther King had been confined for the  
purpose of keeping her from disclosing certain communist activities in  
her home state in the South. [redacted] did not think the writer  
was a crackpot because the writer indicated he subscribed to "The New  
York Times" and "U.S. News & World Report." b7(D)

62-101087-566  
(10)

[redacted] S b(1)

62-101087-2564 p. 6, 8  
(33, 53)

Stride Toward Freedom

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was one of the Negro leaders  
of a Youth March for Integrated Schools, which was scheduled to be held  
in Washington, D.C., on 10/25/58, to call attention to Negro problems  
in the South. Headquarters for this demonstration was established  
in NYC. (Informant not given)

62-101087-554  
(10)

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CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

claimed he learned that Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. would leave Montgomery at 8:15 P.M. on 11/3/58 for Mobile. Also that King would travel alone in his automobile. [REDACTED] implied that this would have been a good chance to kill or at least to do bodily harm to King. [REDACTED] said he would try to find out when King planned to return to Montgomery.

b7(D)

105-61538-52  
(38)

[REDACTED]

a Temple meeting held at MTI No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. Elijah Muhammad, national leader of MTI, spoke on civil rights, stating that Rev. Martin Luther King's intentions were good but that he, King, should be fighting for independence in the form of a separate state.

b7(D)

[REDACTED] a Temple meeting [REDACTED]

stated that King was seeking to become more closely associated with the white man instead of trying to improve his black brother. [REDACTED] said King's ways were wrong and if 10,000 of the so-called Negroes got together, they would be able to demand more from this Government and become more economically independent.

[REDACTED] c b(1)  
105-55950-24 p.4  
(38)

[REDACTED]

b(1)

[REDACTED] furnished substantially the same information concerning this meeting.

It was noted that Rev. King was publicly known as one of the leaders of the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott.

100-381850-27 p.8  
(35)

~~SECRET~~

\*Correct title - "Stride Toward Freedom"

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[REDACTED] b7(D)  
furnished the Birmingham Office an unsigned copy of a statement made on 12/8/58 [REDACTED] by an unidentified informant

This statement, which was quoted verbatim in reference, contained information regarding the collection of money to have some Negroes killed, and noted that a list of ten names picked out of the air, included Martin Luther King of Ala. It was also noted that the news that King was going to be killed had gotten out all over the country and the plans were stopped.

62-105023-1085 p.90  
(19)

[REDACTED] b(1)  
reported that judging from remarks made by members [REDACTED] the Ku Klux Klan, [REDACTED] b7(D)  
[REDACTED] they were constantly looking for an opportunity to harm Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

[REDACTED] WSFA-TV Television b7(c)  
Station, Montgomery, while discussing the apparent sabotage of the station on that date when Harry Belafonte, well-known Negro singer, was scheduled to have a featured spot on a program, pointed out that a very similar act was done about one year before when King was scheduled to be interviewed by Martin Agronsky,

105-61538-55 p.4,7  
(38)

This reference is an undated letter on the letterhead of the Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE) 38 Park Row, [REDACTED] b(1)  
typewritten signature of Martin Luther King. Letter signed in ink Martin L. King, Jr. and enclosed a pamphlet entitled "A First Step Toward School Integration," which contained a Foreword by King. The letter asked for contributions to CORE for which they enclosed a business reply envelope, with no postage necessary. (Stamp date on mail 12/17/58)

100-225892-81  
(34,42)

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Hearings before the Special Education Committee of the Arkansas Legislative Council was held Dec. 16, 17 and 18, 1958 in the House Chamber, State Capitol Building, Little Rock, Ark. A report of above hearings revealed that Dr. Charles Gomillion, of Tuskegee, Ala. Dean of the Tuskegee Institute and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, was a supporter of Rev. Martin Luther King in the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott. Also the two of them attended a communist gathering at Monteagle, Tenn., of the Highlander Folk School in 1957.

Copy of above report enclosed  
62-105198-8 encl. p.14  
(20)

[REDACTED], were sitting outside of an unidentified Negro nightclub in Montgomery when Rev. Martin Luther King came out. [REDACTED] followed King home and on arriving at King's residence they passed King's station wagon. [REDACTED] said he had an automatic shotgun and could have "blown King's head off" as they passed him if [REDACTED] had slowed their station wagon down. [REDACTED] c b(1)

b7(c)

105-61538-60 p.3,4  
(38)  
SI 105-61538-56  
(38)

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100-106670-11 pg. 31.

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[REDACTED] b(1)  
[REDACTED] c  
[REDACTED] c

100-149163-531 p.8  
(34)

Referral

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

House of Representatives, Wash., D.C., furnished AP\* notes on communist cultural exchange. One note, dated 2/10/59, was as follows: "New Delhi (AP)--The Rev. Martin Luther King said today he would convene a special institute next summer to adapt the Gandhian Techniques of nonviolence to the American Negro's struggle for equal status."

The Negro pastor from Montgomery, Ala., who led the successful bus boycott in that city in 1956, said he is convinced the methods of the late Mohandas Gandhi can 'help awaken the American conscience.' He told a news conference the institute would be the first general meeting in the south to launch wide-scale nonviolent action against racial inequality."

Above mentioned notes enclosed  
105-42300-1120  
(37)

\*Evidently Associated Press

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100 - 106670 - 11 pg. 32.

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*c*  
[redacted] *b(1)*  
furnished the March, 1959 issue of the New York Intercultural Society (NYIS) (subject of 100-431235) Newsletter. According to this newsletter, the NYIS voted to support the Youth March for Integrated Schools to be held 4/18/59 in Wash., D.C. The newsletter listed the chairmen of the Youth March, which included Rev. Martin Luther King. Letter also listed the Youth March headquarters as 312 W. 125 St., NYC. *c*

100-431235-3 p.16  
(37)

[redacted] *b(1)*  
*c*

It was noted that [redacted] was active in various CP front organizations. *c*

*b7(c)*

100-52504-55 p.13  
(33,45)

[redacted] *S*  
[redacted] *b(1)*

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The following references in the file captioned "Youth March On Washington, 4/18/59" file # 62-105187, pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., in connection with that March. References also included information regarding the plans for this March. King was a sponsor, received a citation and was one of the speakers.

SERIAL NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
5	(19)
23	(19)
75	(19)
99	(19)
153	(19)
190 p.19	(19)
205	(19)
210	(19)
A "The Worker" 2/15/59	(20)
A "Carolina Times" 3/21/59	(20)

The 5/9/59 edition of the "Afro American," a Baltimore, Md. weekly newspaper revealed that "a first hand report of the African Peoples drive for independence and freedom will be made on May 13 when Tom Mboya will be presented at an 'African Freedom Dinner' in the Atlanta University Dining Hall under the auspices of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President."

105-71452-54 p.18  
(39)

The Jacksonville Office advised that the SCLC was holding a two-day spring meeting at Tallahassee, Florida, 5/14-15/59. This group, which was allegedly dedicated to nonviolent efforts to improve conditions for the Negroes, was under the leadership of Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala. King was stated to be the principal speaker on 5/14/59.

157-2-63-25  
(40)

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

On 5/28/59, [REDACTED] Dallas County, Ala. advised that Forrest G. Bell, aged 72, a Negro of Montgomery, failed to return home on 5/23/59 from a fishing trip to the Dallas County Public Lake. On 5/28/59, Rev. Martin Luther King complained to Ala. Governor John Patterson that Negroes had been unable to enter the lake area to search for Bell and expressed fear of foul play. Governor Patterson instructed officers of the Ala. Highway Patrol to escort King and other Negroes into the lake area. The search was conducted on 5/29/59 and Bell's body was discovered on the shore of the lake.

It was noted that an examination of the body revealed no evidence of violence.

157-2-61-12  
(40)

[REDACTED] b(1) c  
on the letterhead of American Committee on Africa (ACA) (subject of 105-43756), 4 West 40th St., NY 18, NY, entitled "Freedom Day, Sponsored by American Committee on Africa." The list of sponsors on this letter included Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Above informant furnished a letter, dated 6/19/59, on the letterhead of the ACA, which announced a new staff member and made an appeal for funds. The partial listing of the National Committee on this letter included Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

105-43756-23 p.24,27  
(37)

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b(1)

[REDACTED] of the Atlanta Division, furnished a copy of the March 1959 issue of the "Workers World" newspaper which carried an article entitled "Bessemer Rights Fighter Condemned to Chain Gang," by Ronald Jones. This article concerned Asbury Howard, Sr., Negro, president of the Bessemer Voters League, who was arrested on 1/21/59 and charged with violating a Bessemer city ordinance against "obscene, lewd, nude, scurrilous, libelous' publication."

Howard was convicted and sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$105. While free on bond pending a hearing on his appeal of his conviction, Howard was brutally attacked by a mob of 40 to 50 white men.

The article, which was quoted in part in this reference, included the following: "As a result of vigorous complaints filed with the FBI by Mr. Howard and urgent requests for investigation of the brutal beating by Rev. M. L. King, Jr., of Montgomery and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Justice Department officials announced they were asking the FBI to look into the matter-----"

b7(D)

100-399520-53 p.4  
(50)

A translation from the 8/21/59 issue of the "Nova Doba" (subject of 100-23687) reported that the committee for a "healthy nuclear policy" had sent a telegram to the President asking for his promise that nuclear weapons would not be given to other countries but would be retained by the US. This telegram also asked for the outlawing of all future nuclear tests. This article emphasized that nuclear weapons should not be given to West Germany. The signers of this telegram included Dr. Martin Luther King.


100-23687-425  
(33)

On 11/2/59 the Chicago Office furnished a Photostat of a leaflet entitled "Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Khrushchev, We Call for a Permanent End to Atomic Bomb Testing" from the Chicago Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. The list of signers included Dr. Martin Luther King.

Photostat enclosed  
100-431637-5 encl. p.2  
(37)

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 b(1)  
made available a press release dated 12/10/59, released by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) (subject of 100-10355), 822 Perdido St. New Orleans 12, La. This press release, which was quoted in part in reference, noted that a major project to stimulate passage of civil rights legislation was planned in Wash., D.C., on January 31st, by at least four of the leading integration groups in the South. They would present testimony by Negroes deprived of the right to register and vote. The four sponsoring groups listed included the Southern Christian Leadership, of which Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., was president.

100-10355-854

(42)

  
b(1)

The "Montgomery Advertiser," dated 2/2/60, carried an article captioned "Additional Boycotts Asked In King's Farewell Address." Article reported that at a mass meeting in the First Baptist Church on Ripley St., Montgomery, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. bowed out of his Montgomery ministry and the leadership of the integration movement. He urged his people to institute more boycotts in the city. King resigned from the pastorate of the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church, Montgomery and planned to leave for Atlanta, Ga. where he would become co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church with his father.

Clipping enclosed  
157-2-61-31  
(40)

The Atlanta Office advised that on 3/15/60, approximately 200 Negro students from Atlanta University Center staged sitdown strikes in various eating establishments in Atlanta, Ga. A total of seventyseven arrests were made under a new Georgia trespass law.

Rev. A. D. William King, brother of Martin Luther King, Jr., stated he was spokesman for the group but not their leader, stating, "We are not necessarily trying to prove anything. We must be forever striving for the freedom that should be ours under the Constitution..."

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All 77 Negroes were released after \$300 property bonds for each was posted by Martin Luther King, Sr., and others.

62-101087-14-173  
(16)  
SI 62-101087-14-179  
(17)

The following references in the file entitled "U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" contain information relative to the activities of the Klan concerning Martin Luther King. The Klan was allegedly responsible for the bombing of King's home.

REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-7801-2767	(53)
2855 p.9,10,14	(20)
2979	(20)
3927 p.23	(20)
100-7801-4-29	(21)
100-7801-61-4 p.5,7	(21)
32 encl. p.1,2	(21)
34 p.5,6,15	(21)
44 p.3,17	(21)

The following references in the file captioned "School Integration Matters" contain information relative to Martin Luther King, Jr., and his connection with subject matter.

REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
44-13490-2-A "Atlanta Journal" 1/19/60	(4)
44-13490-4-A "Wash. Capital News Service" 11/19/59	(4)
44-13490-61-6 encl. p.8,9,10,11, 12,15	(4)
9 encl. p.2	(4)
A "Evening Star" Wash, D.C. 9/4/59	(4)
A "Birmingham News" 8/27/59	(4)
13 encl. p.2	(4)
16	(4)

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The following references in the file captioned "Segregation in Intra-State Commerce" contain information relative to Martin Luther King, Jr., and his connection with this matter.

REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
44-11124-30 encl. p.2,11	(2)
34 encl. p.12,15	(2)
35 encl. p.5	(2)
62 encl. p.2,13,19,23	(2)
A "Wash. Star" 12/21/56	(46)
A "Atlanta Constitution" 1/2/57	(2)
A "Pittsburgh Courier", page 2, col.3,4 1/5/57	(46)
A "Pittsburgh Courier", page 4, col.1-5, 1/5/57	(39,46,51)
A "Pittsburgh Courier", page 2, col.2 and 3 1/12/57	(3)
A "Pittsburgh Courier", page 3, col.1-5 1/12/57	(3)
A "Wash. Star" 1/15/57	(2)
A "Pittsburgh Courier" 1/19/57	(2)
44-11126-3 encl. p.7,8,9,22,27	(3,46)
44-11127-A "Daily Worker" 1/9/57	(46)
A "Atlanta Journal and Atlanta Constitution" 12/6/59	(3,47)
44-11129-8 encl.p.1	(3)
A "The Times-Picayune" New Orleans, La. 1/10/57	(3)
A "The Times-Picayune" 1/16/57	(3)
A "NY Post" 2/1/57	(3)
44-11129-A "The Worker" 2/17/57	(3)
44-11131-11 encl. p. 2	(3)

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The following references contain information concerning racial segregation in Alabama in which Martin Luther King took an active part. The activities relate to an attempt to integrate the public schools, buses, public parks, cafes, and also increase the voting registration of the Negroes.

REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
62-101087-5-19	(13)
24	(14)
26	(14)
42 encl. p.7	(14)
68	(14)
72	(14)
78	(14)
80	(14)
93	(14)
139	(14)
A "Birmingham Post-Herald" 2/9/57	(14)
A "Birmingham Post-Herald" 6/1/57	(16)
A "Wash. Post & Times Herald" 11/11/57	(16)
A "Birmingham Post-Herald" 1/21/58	(15)
A "NY Post" 1/26/58	(16)
A "Miami Herald" 5/15/58	(16)
A "Mobile Register" 8/26/58	(15)
A "Mobile Register" 9/4/58	(15)
A "Pittsburgh Courier" 9/6/58	(15)
A "Mobile Register" 12/31/58	(15)
A "Evening Star" WASH, D.C. 8/30/59	(16)
A "NY Herald Tribune" 8/31/59	(15)
A "Wash. Daily News" 8/31/59	(Not listed on search slip)

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The following references in the file captioned CP, USA, contain information relative to Rev. Martin Luther King and his connection with the bus boycott in Montgomery, his book on this subject and various other activities. The CP was attempting to convince the Negro people that King was not the individual whom they should regard as their leader. Their aim was to prove that King was not possessed of sufficient wisdom to lead the Negro people.

REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-3-6068, p.68	(21)
6182 encl. p.77,78	(21)
6503 p.124	(21)
6593 p.66	(21)
6689 p.25	(21)
100-3-11-1163 p.29	(21)
100-3-12-2725 p.56	(48)
100-3-32-438 p.15	(22)
449	(48)
100-3-43-1578 p.13	(22)
100-3-60-1081 p.21	(22)

The following references in the file captioned CP, USA set out information relative to Martin Luther King in the categories shown. The CP was interested in various activities of King, who participated in Marches on Washington, D.C. for integrated schools. He was also active in many Negro organizations in connection with voting, civil rights and employment.

REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
<u>Organization</u>	
100-3-69-4112 p.6	(22)
5980 p.2	(52)
5995 p.2	(52)
6332 p.13	(22)
6492 p.75	(22)
7334 p.4	(22)

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REFERENCE NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Negro Question

100-3-75-1490  
1515

(48)  
(22)

Youth Matters

100-3-76-1018

(22)

Pamphlets and Publications

100-3-86-2769

(22)

Southern Region

100-3-87-136

(23)

Southern Regional Committee

100-3-105-13  
256

(23, 48)  
(23)

Mass Organizations

100-3-106-30

(23)

The following references in the file captioned "National Association For The Advancement of Colored People," file # 61-3176, pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., in connection with that organization.

King spoke or was scheduled to speak at meetings or affairs of the NAACP. At some NAACP affairs collections were taken up for King.

SERIAL NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

1636 p.7  
1697 p.7  
1773 p.11  
1815  
1843  
1849 p.15,16

(43)  
(5)  
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1901  
2030  
2038  
2039  
2056 p.3,4  
2205 p.6,10,12,13,16,20,24,26,28,  
32,46,51,59,78,92  
2281 encl. p.23,25,26,27  
A "Wash. Star" 12/5/56  
A "Atlanta Daily World" 1/2/57  
A "New Orleans States" 1/8/57  
A "Washington Star" 1/8/57  
A "New Orleans States" 1/31/57  
A "The Times Picayune" 2/3/57  
A "Daily Worker" 2/4/57  
A "New Orleans Item" 3/10/57  
A "Baton Rouge, La. (Morning Advocate)"  
3/10/57  
A "New Orleans Item" 3/11/57  
A "New York Post" 3/11/57  
A "Daily Worker" 5/21/57  
A "New York Times" 5/27/57  
A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 5/29/57  
A "New Orleans, La. (The Times-Picayune)"  
6/6/57  
A "Daily Worker" 6/10/57  
A "Cleveland Call and Post" 6/15/57  
A "Detroit Times" 6/23/57  
A "Detroit News" 6/23/57  
A "Daily Worker" 6/24/57  
A "New York Post" 6/30/57  
A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 3/13/58  
A "Wash. Star" 3/23/58  
A "The Worker" 5/18/58

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The following references in the file captioned RACON pertain to the activities of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the MIA, Montgomery, Ala. in connection with racial matters. King instigated, participated in or organized many of the activities listed below.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
NAACP matters in Alabama. Bombing of homes in Montgomery.	100-135-361 p.3	(48)
King arrested for loitering.	100-135-A "Savannah Morning News" 9/7/58	(23)
7/1/58 King addressed an estimated crowd of more than 1000 people in Columbus, Ga. concerning integration matters	100-135-2-238	(23)
7/1/58 King spoke in Negro Masonic Temple in Columbus, Ga.	100-135-2-A "NY Post" 7/2/58	(23)
King an associate of Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a leader of integration activities in Birmingham.	100-135-4-190 encl. p.3	(49)
King fined in Montgomery for failure to obey a police order.	100-135-4-395 "Birmingham News" 9/13/58	(24, 53)
King behind Negro sit-downs in lunch counters. Threat on King's life.	100-135-4-447 encl. p.3,5,6	(24)
King sent a telegram to Birmingham encouraging the Birmingham Negroes to continue their demonstrations regarding desegregation on city buses.	100-135-4-A "Miami Daily News" 12/27/56	(23)
King arrested for loitering, accused police of brutality, but promised to continue his fight for racial equality even at the cost of his life.	100-135-4-A "Wash. Star" 9/4/58	(24)

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**TYPE OF ACTIVITY**

**REFERENCE NUMBER**

**SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER**

Donations for the MIA to be mailed to MIA c/o Rev. M. L. King, Montgomery.	100-135-15-351	(49)
King scheduled to leave Harlem Hospital 10/3/58 to continue his recovery at the home of friends.	100-135-34-A "NY Times" 10/3/58	(24)
Police Commissioner moved more than 100 extra cops into Harlem after the stabbing of Rev. King.	100-135-34-A "NY Post" 10/6/58	(24)
Montgomery bus boycott	100-135-61-5	(42)
Montgomery bus boycott	100-135-61-7	(42)
Montgomery bus boycott	100-135-61-9	(49)
Bombing of homes of bus boycott leaders	100-135-61-11	(42)
Bombing of homes of bus boycott leaders	100-135-61-14	(49)
Montgomery bus boycott	100-135-61-119	(24)
Bombing of homes of bus boycott leaders	100-135-61-127	(24)
Bombing of homes of bus boycott leaders	100-135-61-156	(24)
Montgomery bus boycott and bombing of home of bus boycott leaders.	100-135-61-167	(24,49)
Montgomery bus boycott	100-135-61-247	(49)
Montgomery bus boycott	100-135-61-249 encl.p.1,2	(24,49)
Montgomery bus boycott, bomb explosions	100-135-61-272	(24,49)
Bus boycott; Schools and public recreation may be new targets for integration. Shotgun blast on King's home; Bomb explosion.	100-135-61-281	(49)

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Montgomery bus boycott	100-135-61-308	(49)
King contacted FBI regarding bombings of homes and churches in Montgomery	100-135-61-312	(25)
Rumor of plans of unidentified group to kill King	100-135-61-391	(25)
King to speak at a meeting of the Negro Inter-Civil Council in Tallahassee, Fla.	100-135-61-399	(25)
Negro boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee, Ala.	100-135-61-410	(25)
King appeared on WSFA-TV program 10/27/57. (Local reception disrupted. No details of program)	100-135-61-449	(25)
Montgomery bus boycott King fined \$500	100-135-61-455	(25)
Speeches on segregation by "Non-Violence" Method	100-135-61-457	(25)
Leaflet advertising a 16-page, four-color, comic-book style story of "Martin Luther King and The Montgomery Story."	100-135-61-470	(25)
Activities of MIA. Regarding integration, Rev. King, president of MIA, in favor of spectacular demonstrations.	100-135-61-475	(25)
Rumor of plan to kill King; Bus boycott; Bomb explosion, Shotgun blast on home.	100-135-61-485	encl. p.6,8,9,10,14 (25)
Possible action to be taken by King to escape unfavorable publicity for the executive secretary of the MIA.	100-135-61-486	(25)

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Threats against Rev. King	100-135-61-494, encl.p.2	(26)
King arrested and fined for loitering outside of City Hall, Montgomery.	100-135-61-504 encl.p.3	(26)
King to speak at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. 5/26/58. King's picture in publication captioned "Highlander Folk School, Communist Party Training School, Monteagle, Tennessee."	100-135-61-509	(26) ✓
Rev. King Recovering, Assailant Arraigned	100-135-61-510 (Director's Notation)	(26) ✓
Information regarding the stabbing of King, and regarding Mrs. Izota Ware Curry, who stabbed King.	100-135-61-511	(26) ✓
King discussed his new book "Stride Toward Freedom," segregation in general and integrated schools. King was stabbed by a Negro woman.	100-135-61-517	(26)
Racial situation in Montgomery and Birmingham. Unwarranted arrest in Birmingham by police	100-135-61-521	(26)
Planned survey of southern bombings, King appeared on TV program "Look Here"	100-135-61-523 encl.p.2,4,5	(26)
Negroes to attempt Massive integration of Montgomery schools early in 1959. Integration of Montgomery City parks.	100-135-61-527	(26)
Montgomery Circuit Court convicted King for leading bus boycott	100-135-61-A "Wash. News" 3/23/56	(27)
Negroes in Alabama vote to end bus boycott	100-135-61-A "Wash. Star" 11/15/56	(28)

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Negroes vote to end long bus boycott in Montgomery	100-135-61-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 11/15/56	(28) ✓
US Supreme Court ruling against segregation transportation in Montgomery. King spoke to meeting regarding the ruling.	100-135-61-A "The Worker" 11/25/56	(27) ✓
Montgomery's patience praised by boycott chief, Rev. King.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 12/7/56	(28) ✓
Timetable of the boycott victory; King's home bombed; King convicted; movement to register 10,000 Negro voters; publicity of the anti-segregation fight. King spoke at meetings.	100-135-61-A "The Worker" 12/9/56	(28) ✓
Speeches at week long meetings in Montgomery regarding bus boycott	100-135-61-A "Daily Worker" 12/10/56	(28) ✓
Meeting regarding the ending of the year-long bus boycott in Montgomery.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 12/21/56	(28) ✓
Boycott leaders urged Montgomery's 40,000 Negroes to ride buses on a "completely non-segregated basis." King planned to board a bus near his home.	100-135-61-A "Wash. News" 12/21/56	(27) ✓
Montgomery buses launch integration King said bus drivers were exceptionally courteous.	100-135-61-A "Miami Daily News" 12/21/56	(49) ✓
Regarding non-segregated buses, King warned church meetings that Negroes must remain calm and give no excuse for violence.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Star" 12/21/56	(27) ✓

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
King outlined possible new segregation targets, recreation, voting, economic standing and education.	100-135-61-A "NY Journal American" 12/24/56	(50)
Regarding the attempt of the Negroes in Birmingham to ride buses on non-segregated basis, King said the Negroes were moving within the sphere of the Constitutional rights.	100-135-61-A "Wash. City News Service" 12/26/56	(50)
King threatened with prosecution for urging the Birmingham Negroes to continue their bus integration campaign after they had quieted down.	100-135-61-A "Wash. City News Service" 12/28/56	(27)
King threatened with prosecution for his part in the Birmingham integration attempts which resulted in 22 arrests.	100-135-61-A "Wash. News" 12/28/56	(27)
King not acceptable as member of Jaycees (JCC) in Alabama.	100-135-61-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 1/12/57	(27)
Article on "Rev. King's Doctrine" It concerns the "Nature of non-violence" and contains excerpts from an article written by King and published in the 2/6/57 issue of The Christian Century.	100-135-61-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 2/23/57	(26)
Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter presided when King was indicted and convicted on charges of inciting the bus boycott in Montgomery.	100-135-61-A "NY Post" 5/27/57	(29)

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Information regarding trial of two white men charged with dynamiting Negro churches in Montgomery, King's name mentioned at the trial.	100-135-61-A "Wash. City News Service" 5/27/57	(29)
Trial of Two Nears Jury In Alabama Race Violence" King leader of bus boycott in Montgomery.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Star" 5/30/57	(28)
King accused of plotting a wave of bombings against Negro churches for financial rewards"	100-135-61-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald " 5/30/57	(28)
King predicted that racial segregation in the South would be completely eliminated before the end of the present century. Other remarks by King on Civil rights	100-135-61-A "Wash. City News Service" 10/27/57	(26,28)
King agreed to pay a \$500 fine for violation of Ala. anti-boycott law and withdraw his appeal.	100-135-61-A "Wash. City News Service" 11/26/57	(23)
A Montgomery broadcast of a nationwide telecast featuring King was knocked out by vandals.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 10/28/57	(28)
Report on King's interview on the NBC "Look Here" program	100-135-61-A "Wash. Star" 10/28/57	(28)
Lengthy article on "How Has Dramatic Bus Boycott Affected Montgomery Negroes" and "Who Were The Real Leaders in Montgomery?" (First article of a series)	100-135-61-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 11/9/57	(29)
King fined \$500 for violation of Alabama's anti-boycott law	100-135-61-A "NY Herald Tribune" 11/27/57	(29)

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
All charges dropped in bus boycott in Montgomery. King convicted of violating Alabama's anti-boycott law.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 11/27/57	(27,29)
Fifth article in a series on "How Has Dramatic Bus Boycott Affected Montgomery Negroes? King questioned as to effect boycott had on employment of Negroes	100-135-61-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 12/14/57	(29)
MIA organized by King to fight segregated seating on Montgomery buses.	100-135-61-A "Wash. News" 1/20/58	(29)
Over 2000 Negroes massed before the Alabama Capitol, 4/7/58 to protest against "miscarriage of justice" in the Southern white courts.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 4/7/58	(31)
2,500 Negroes at rally in Montgomery call courts unjust.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Star" 4/7/58	(31)
2000 Negroes in Montgomery held rally in protest against the electrocution of a Negro for the rape of a white woman.	100-135-61-A "The Worker" 4/13/58	(32)
King arrested for loitering 9/3/58	100-135-61-A "The Mobile Press" 9/3/58	(27)
King arrested for loitering 9/3/58. King accused arresting officers of brutality.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Star" 9/3/58	(30,31)
King arrested in Montgomery; hurls charge of brutality.	100-135-61-A "Savannah Morning News" 9/4/58	(30)
King arrested in Montgomery; accused police of brutality; stated he would continue his fight for racial equality even at the cost of his life.	100-135-61-A "Florida Times-Union" 9/4/58 JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	(30)

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
NAACP asked President Eisenhower to rebuke Montgomery police for their mistreatment of King	100-135-61-A "NY Journal-American" 9/5/58	(30)✓
King scheduled to go on trial 9/5/58 on a loitering charge. King's claimed mistreatment by arresting officers. Claim denied by the officers.	100-135-61-A "Wash. City News Service" 9/5/58	(30)✓
King fined \$14 for refusing to obey an officer. When King refused to pay the fine the police commissioner paid it so King would not go to jail a "martyr."	100-135-61-A "Wash. City News Service" 9/5/58	(30)✓
King scheduled to go on trial 9/5/58 on a loitering charge. King claimed the arresting officers mistreated him.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Capital News Service" 9/5/58	(32)✓
Article on King's arrest and mistreatment by arresting officers	100-135-61-A "Courier" 9/6/58 Pittsburgh, Pa.	(32)✓
King chose to serve jail term rather than pay a fine of \$10 and \$4 cost levied on him on a loitering charge. Police Commissioner paid King's fine.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 9/6/58	(31)✓
Article by King on "The Story of Martin Luther King." Article noted his book "Stride Toward Freedom" would be published by Harper and Brothers the following week.	100-135-61-A "NY Post" 9/8/58	(32)✓
Article No. III by King on "The Story of Martin Luther King" as published in his book "Stride Toward Freedom"	100-135-61-A "NY Post" 9/10/58	(30)✓

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Article entitled "Was Our 'Modern Moses' Demoted?" regarding King's arrest for loitering.	100-135-61-A "Los Angeles Herald- Dispatch" 9/11/58	(30)
Article No. V by King on "The Story of Martin Luther King" excerpted from his book "Stride Toward Freedom."	100-135-61-A "NY Post" 9/12/58	(30)
King still on critical list in Harlem Hospital after being stabbed by a Negro woman.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Capital News Service" 9/21/58	(32)
Report on the stabbing of King. Isela Ware Curry who attacked King committed to Bellevue Hospital for mental observation.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 9/22/58	(29)
King on critical list after 2½ hr. surgery. Needs three months for recovery.	100-135-61-A "NY World Telegram and Sun" 9/22/58	(30)
Lengthy article regarding King's first visitors, his wife, sister and father, also his reactions regarding woman who stabbed him. Also article expressing hope for King's quick recovery from city of NY.	100-135-61-A "NY Post" 9/22/58	(29,31,44)
Rev. King's knifer sent to Bellevue Hospital for mental observation.	100-135-61-A "NY Times" 9/22/58	(31)
King still on critical list as of 9/22/58	100-135-61-A "Wash. Star" 9/22/58	(31)
"Rev. King, 'Sneeze Away From Death,' Still Critical"	100-135-61-A "NY Journal-American" 9/22/58	(31)
"King Walks First Time Since Knifing." Walked 30 feet, with assistance, to an X-ray room.	100-135-61-A "NY Mirror" 9/24/58	(31)

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Increase Guards For Rev. King in 2 Bomb Threats.	100-135-61-A "NY Journal-American" 9/24/58	(31) ✓
Doctors believe King will escape pneumonia.	100-135-61-A "NY Daily News" 9/25/58	(29) ✓
While in Harlem Hospital, King received both get-well wishes and written attacks.	100-135-61-A "NY Post" 9/25/58	(33) ✓
On 9/27/58 a Harlem Hospital bulletin reported King's condition as "generally good." Pneumonia infection was clearing.	100-135-61-A "NY Herald Tribune" 9/28/58	(29) ✓
King steadily improving in Harlem Hospital.	100-135-61-A "NY Post" 9/29/58	(31) ✓
Doctors of Bellevue Hospital recommended Izola Ware Curry, woman who stabbed King, be committed to an institution for the criminal insane.	100-135-61-A "NY Times" 10/25/58	(30) ✓
King urged Republican congressman to broaden a planned survey of Southern bombings.	100-135-61-A "Alabama Journal" 11/6/58 Montgomery, Ala.	(32) ✓
King and other integration leaders requested the opening of all parks in Montgomery to Negroes.	100-135-61-A "Montgomery Advertiser" 12/23/58	(32) ✓
King to move from Montgomery to Atlanta to better lead the fight for integration in the South.	100-135-61-A "Wash. Capital News Service" 11/30/59	(32) ✓
King pledged to file suit on school integration in Montgomery. King planned to broaden the scope of his racial activities by moving from Montgomery, Ala. to Atlanta, Ga.	100-135-61-A "Montgomery Advertiser" 12/4/59	(27) ✓



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The following references are articles from newspapers and other publications or clippings of articles enclosed with references which report on the racial integration activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta, Ga. and leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

TITLE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Dignity, Equality Vital, Nixon Tells Negro Press"	Plaque awarded by the Capital Press Club to Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., received in his behalf by Eugene Davidson, president of the District Chapter of the NAACP, in King's absence.	105-20110- A "Wash. Star" 5/26/57	(37)
"Jackie Robinson"	Booklet entitled "Cracking the Color Line," published by organization "Congress of Racial Equality" contained a statement by King in the foreward. (Statement set out in article)	100-225892- A "NY Post" 2/15/60	(34)
"Freedom Rally to Bring Top Men To Metropolitan Church For Talks"	King to speak to Freedom Rally in Memphis, Tenn. Rally part of a southwide campaign headed by SCLC to register more Negroes to vote in the Southern states.	100-427079- A "Daily Defender" 6/25/59, Chicago, Ill.	(36, 50)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Negro Push To Double Vote Starts"	King took part in making plans to double the voting registrations of the Negroes in the South.	100-427079- A "The Atlanta Constitution" 1/31/58	(36)
"Negroes Urged To Avoid School Tilts in Alabama"	King said the MIA, a Negro organization of which he was president, wanted to give the school board a chance to make a voluntary step toward desegregation in the schools before taking further action.	100-429326- A "The Evening Star" 9/3/59, Wash., D.C.	(37)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Dixie Caps Take Lives Of Negroes"	Article noted that when King led a mass meeting of more than 1,000 Negroes in front of the Ala. State Capitol, his chief request was that officers of the law be deterred from unnecessary abuse of Negroes.	105-65374-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 6/9/58	(38)
"Vandiver Again Warns Rev. King"	Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Ga. warned Negro integrationist Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. that he would be kept under close scrutiny when he came to Atlanta in February, 1960. King had called on Southern Negroes to openly break any state or local law "not in harmony with federal law."	157-2-2-A "The Atlanta Journal" 12/11/59	(39)
"King, Klan Warned by Governor"	Gov. Vandiver of Ga. warned both extremes of the segregation controversy, King and a new KKK group, that they would be under surveillance to see that they kept peace and order.	157-2-2-A "The Atlanta Constitution" 12/12/59	(39)
"Dr. King Asks Love Returned for Hate"	Report on King's initial sermon as co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, 2/7/60. King's father Rev. Martin King, Sr., was pastor of this church.	157-2-2-A "The Atlanta Constitution" 2/8/60	(40)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"No Book-Burning Dumas Declares."	King's book "Stride Toward Freedom" was listed in a copy of "Library Notes," a monthly publication distributed to Ala. libraries, as one of the "notable books of 1958." Dumas was Senator Larry Dumas of the Alabama Legislature.	157-2-4-A "Birmingham Post Herald" 8/24/59	(40)
"Drive Set to Register Negro Voters in South "	King was president of the SCLC which was sponsoring a campaign to increase voter registration among Negroes in 11 Southern states. King said the main function of campaign was to educate "our people" on their basic rights. King to speak at Lincoln Day rally at Miami.	62-105210-A "Wash. Star" 1/31/58	(20)
"Subversion Legislation In Mississippi Wind?"	King of Montgomery, Ala. was reported to have spoken before NAACP meetings in Miss. King also reported to have attended a communist training school at the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn.	62-105825-A "Memphis Press-Scimitar" 11/20/59	(20)
"Strike Set By Negroes Over Rape"	The SCLC, an organization of Negro leaders headed by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Montgomery, sent a telegram to Florida Gov. Leroy Collins regarding the rape of a Negro girl student of Florida A & M University, by four white youths.	157-2-63-A "NY Herald Tribune" 5/4/59	(40)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Martin Luther King and The Montgomery Story"	This reference is a pamphlet regarding the life of King and his activities in the bus boycott in Montgomery which was told in comic strips.	61-7563-2-390	(9)
"New Area Voter Registration Group Meets Aug. 28 In Minden"	King praised the formation of the North Louisiana Christian Alliance, an organization designed to unify, the efforts of various civil rights and voter registration movements. King served as a consultant.	100-429298-1	(36)
"Civil Rights Lag Scored At Rally"	King spoke at a civil rights rally in Madison Square Garden, NYC, on 5/24/56 ("NY Times" 5/25/56)	100-423225-6	(35)
"Charges Army Restores Bias"	King spoke at above rally ("NY Journal-American" 5/25/56)	100-423225-6	(35)
"King Threatened Again In Call to Hospital"	On 9/25/58 an apparent threat against King was telephoned to Harlem Hospital, where he was recovering from a stab wound. Hospital also had two bomb scares.	9-0-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 9/25/58	(1)
"3,500 in Bronx Hit Lynching B'klyn. Rally Set for Tuesday"	More than 3,500 people who met at the Thessalonian Baptist Church in the Bronx gave financial and moral support to the SCLC, which was headed by King. King protested the lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Miss., and outlined the program of the SCLC to double the Negro vote in the South.	44-14403-A "The Worker" 5/17/59	(4)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"King Arrested On Tax Charge"	King arrested in Atlanta 2/17/60 on Alabama charges of failing to report some \$31,000 in income.	44-0-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 2/18/60	(2)
"Marshall: Time-table for Integration"	Picture of King being arrested for loitering in Montgomery.	44-0-A "NY Mirror" 9/7/58	(2)
"Rev. King Draws Fine and Chooses Jail"	King, convicted of refusal to obey an order by the police, refused to pay a fine of \$10 and cost and elected to go to jail instead. Fine was paid by an anonymous person.	44-0-1935	(2)
"Negro Leaders Here to See Ike."	King and three other Negro leaders to meet with President Eisenhower to discuss a Federal judge's suspension of school integration in Little Rock, Ark.	44-12284-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 6/23/58	(4)
"Luther King Not Welcome---Vandiver"	Gov. Ernest Vandiver declared that King would be watched and prosecuted if he violated any state laws when he returned to Atlanta about Feb. 1, 1960. Gov. said wherever King had been, there had followed in his wake a wave of crime, therefore, he was not welcome in Georgia.	44-13490-2-A "Atlanta Journal" 12/1/59	(4, 47)
"Shoppers Throng Downtown Area In Place, Cold" "Arrests Fail To Halt Dixie Sitdown Move"	Students planned to boycott the Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery and not register for the spring term. King of Atlanta, formerly of Montgomery, promised the students full support of his SCLC. He said the SCLC would provide scholarships for expelled students.	157-2-G -33 ("Alabama Journal" 3/5/60) Montgomery, Ala.	(40)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Voting	The NAACP and the SCLC began a campaign to increase the number of Negroes registered to vote by one million. King, head of the SCLC, said they were expanding their staff to take on this job. King planned to move from Montgomery to Atlanta, on 2/1/60, with the avowed intention of combatting Southern segregation policies.	56-0-A "Wash. Capital, News Service" 12/29/59	(5)
"High Court Rules Out Bus Bias"	The Supreme Court ruled the segregation on buses in Ala. as unconstitutional. King hailed this ruling as a "glorious daybreak to end the long night" of enforced separation of the races in public transit.	62-101087-A "NY Herald-Tribune" 11/14/56	(11)
"Bowles Sees Race Bias End"	King took part in a panel discussion on "The Negro Southerner Speaks" at the United College Fund symposium in Hunter College Assembly Hall, NY	62-101087-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 12/22/56	(13)
"A New King of Chivalry, Actions of Sincerely Peaceful Persons In South's Integration Issue Are Lauded"	Those mentioned for chivalry included King for his method of handling the bus boycott in Montgomery.	62-101087-A "Wash. Star" 12/27/56	(11)
"Negro Ministers Launch Lobby for Civil Rights Bills"	The Ministers National Civil Rights Conference held a two day conference at Mt. Carmel Church in Wash., D.C. At this conference it was indicated that the movement regarding bus segregation, which began in Montgomery under the leadership of King, was spreading from city to city throughout the Southern area. Ministers determined to lead their people to a complete victory over segregation in all of its forms.	62-101087-A "Daily Worker" 1/3/57	(13)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Segregation Code Set Up by Churches"	King drafted a race relations message to be read from the nation's pulpits on 2/10/57. Message declared that Christians "must not rest until segregation is banished from every area of American life"	62-101087-A "Wash. News" 2/1/57	(12)
"Negro Group Gives Awards"	The National Newspaper Publishers Association selected King and other individuals and organizations to receive awards for outstanding achievements in commemoration of National Negro Newspaper Week. Awards named for Russ Wurm, who founded "Freedom's Journal" in NY in 1827.	62-101087-A "Wash. Star" 3/22/57	(11)
"Rev. King Urges Whites Join Struggle"	On 4/24/57 King received the Social Justice Award of the Religion and Labor Foundation at a luncheon held in the Sheraton Astor Hotel, NY. King said "White moderates must rise up courageously, without fear, and take the leadership of the South in this tense period of transition."	62-101087-A "Daily Worker" 4/25/57	(13)
"3 Honored For Work in Civil Rights"	Besides the same information as set out above, this reference noted that at a press conference separate from the meeting, King announced the "Prayer Pilgrimage" to be held 5/17/57 at the Lincoln Memorial in Wash. D.C.	62-101087-A "NY Herald Tribune" 4/25/57	(12)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Nixon Asks Rev. King To Parley in Capital"	Vice President Nixon invited King to confer in Wash., D.C. 6/13/57 on Southern racial problems. Meeting expected to deal with issues of violence in the South and stalemate of civil rights legislation.	62-101087-A "NY Post" 5/28/57	(12)
"Rev. King Invited To Meet Nixon June 13"	The two men expected to discuss civil rights legislation and racial problems in the South.	62-101087-A "Daily Worker" 5/29/57	(13)
"Nixon"	King's statements regarding his meeting with Vice President Nixon on 6/13/57. Nixon agreed to visit the South with the Committee on Government Contracts to look into fair employment practices.	62-101087-A "Wash. City News Service" 6/13/57	(14)
"Reports On The South"	King met with Vice President Nixon on 6/13/57 to discuss civil rights legislation. (Picture of the two shaking hands)	62-101087-A "Wash. Star" 6/14/57	(14)
"Colored Ministers Are 'Marked Men' Throughout The South Today"	Ministers banded together in an organization headed by King to sponsor voting education clinics throughout the South.	62-101087-A "Journal and Guide" 11/16/57 Norfolk, Va	(12, 41)
"Leaders Seeking To Up Negro Vote"	Negro leaders to hold mass meeting in 11 Southern states in Jan. 1958 in an effort to double Negro vote. King said meeting would be held in about 20 cities in Fla., Ala., Ga., Miss., La., Texas, Ark., Tenn., Va., and North and South Carolina.	62-101087-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 11/16/57	(11)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Horizon by P.L. Prattis (Sub-title "Non-Violence III)	Writer stated it was wrong to give the impression that King believed that love and non-violence would solve the race problem. Writer said King did not and had publicly said so. Also that the MIA which King headed had set out a practical 10 point program to achieve full citizenship status which went much further than love and non-violence.	62-101087-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 12/14/57	(13)
"Horizon" by P.L. Prattis. (Sub title "Non-Violence V)	Writer noted his difference with King on subject of integration. Writer believed that character and self-respect would be as useful as anything else to solve the race problem.	62-101087-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 12/28/57	(48)
"Eisenhower Refuses to Visit Areas of Terror in South-land"	Request for a conference with the AG was turned down by letter from AAG to King of Montgomery, Ala. King, and others, also signed a request asking the President to make a major speech in a Southern city on the subject of civil rights. President was silent when King's home was first bombed.	62-101087-A "Pittsburgh Courier" 2/9/57	(48)
"Eisenhower To Discuss Integration, Will Meet With Negro Leaders"	President to meet with four Negro leaders, including King, at the White House on 6/23/58 to discuss school integration problems. Meeting was requested by King.	62-101087-A "NY Herald Tribune" 6/20/58	(12)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Book Review by Maurice Dolbier, 'Stride Toward Freedom'"	"Stride Toward Freedom"-230 page book by King. Book concerned the bus boycott in Montgomery.	62-101087-A "NY Herald Tribune" 9/17/58	(12)
"Youth March"	A New York organization called "Youth March for Integration" planned to stage a student demonstration in Wash. D.C., 10/11/58 as a 'Moral Challenge' to segregationists. King was an honorary chairman.	62-101087-A "Wash. News" 9/26/58	(12)
"Ike Urged to Call Integration Early"	On 10/24/58 before leaving NY for Montgomery, King said the President should call a conference of Negro and white leaders at the White House to discuss integration problems and "the run of violence"	62-101087-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 10/25/58	(12)
"Bus Boycott Leader to Leave Montgomery"	King announced he would go to Atlanta 2/1/60 to expand his anti-segregation work. He would be co-pastor with his father at the Ebenezer Baptist Church.	62-101087-A "Birmingham News" 11/30/59	(11)
"Segregation"	About 12/8/59 King called for Southern Negroes to practice civil disobedience if necessary to segregation in Dixie. King told the Negro SCLC "We must be willing to go to jail en masse"	62-101087-A "Wash. Capital News Service" 12/9/59	(12)
"(King)"	King faced court action on loitering charge. King claimed mistreatment by officers when arrested. Posted \$100 bond.	62-101087-5-A "Wash. Capital News Service" 9/4/58	(15)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Segregationist Official Pays King's \$14 Fine"	King chose a jail term rather than pay a fine of \$10 and \$4 court cost for failure to obey a police order to clear passage into the city hall court room in Montgomery.	62-101087-5-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 9/6/58	(16)
"Police Head Pays Fine To Free Negro Cleric"	King denied that his refusal to pay a fine for refusing to obey a police order was a publicity stunt. King said he had no desire to be a martyr.	62-101087-5-A "Wash. Star" 9/6/58	(15)
"Sneeze Would Have Killed Rev. King"	Doctors said King was "only a sneeze away from death" after being stabbed by a colored woman. King in Harlem Hospital.	62-101087-5-A "Wash. News" 9/22/58	(15)
"Negro Leader Urges Racial Goodwill"	King was scheduled to speak on 9/23/58 at an NAACP sponsored meeting at Park Center, Charlotte, N.C. Due to illness he was unable to attend.	62-101087-5-A "Charlotte Observer" 9/24/58	(15)
"South's Goodwill Leader"	An editorial praising King highly for his leadership in racial matters in Ala.	62-101087-5-A "Birmingham World" 9/9/59	(15)
"Rev. King Moving to Atlanta"	King said he would move from Montgomery to Atlanta on 2/1/60 to set up a "wider base of operations" for his attacks on segregation practices in Dixie.	62-101087-5-A "Atlanta Constitution" 12/1/59	(16)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Negro Gets Diploma At Little Rock School"	King was one of eight Negro spectators at the graduation exercises of Central High School in Little Rock, Ark. on 5/27/58.	62-101087-7-A "Wash. Star" 5/28/58	(16)
"Dignity, Equality Vital, Nixon Tells Negro Press"	Plaque awarded by the Capital Press Club to King was received in his behalf by Eugene Davidson, president of the District of Columbia chapter of the NAACP, in King's absence.	62-101087-12-A "Wash. Star" 5/26/57	(16)
"562 Graduate at Howard University; 'Equality' Is Theme of Exercises"	On 6/7/57 King received an honorary doctor of law degree from Howard University during the 89th annual commencement exercises in Wash., D.C. King was a guest at a dinner given by the university trustees.	62-101087-12-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 6/8/57	(16)
"Cook Sess School-Mixing Try; Forecasts State Fund Cutoff; Says Plan Ready For Quick Action"	In Nov. 1957 King of Alabama, attended a meeting in Atlanta. At this meeting a resolution regarding entrance of Negro children in Atlanta public white schools along with other NAACP plans was submitted.	62-101087-14-A "Atlanta Journal" 12/30/57	(17)
"Negroes Split Over King, Cook Says"	Att. Gen. Cook said a split appeared to have developed among Negro leaders in Georgia and the South primarily over the activities of King. The major cause appeared to be King's establishment of the SCLC to work for Negro voter registration outside the NAACP organization.	62-101087-14-A "Atlanta Constitution" 1/8/58	(17)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Integrationist to Carry Campaign to Atlanta"	King announced he would move from Montgomery to Atlanta to expand his anti-segregation work. He would go to Atlanta 2/1/60 to become co-pastor with his father at the Ebenezer Baptist Church.	62-101087-14-A "Evening Star" 12/1/59 Wash, D.C.	(17)
"(King)"	On 2/7/60 King, who joined his father, Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., as co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta began his co-pastorship by emphasizing "segregation is evil and doomed." King said he had not come to Atlanta to take over leadership of the integration fight. He also said "I do not consider myself an agitator. I do not consider myself a dangerous rable rouser. I consider myself a minister of Jesus Christ."	62-101087-14-A "Wash. Capital News Service" 2/7/60	(17)
"Nixon, Negro Leader Discuss Racial Problems in South"	On 6/13/57 Vice President Nixon discussed racial problems with King. King reported to Nixon on conditions in the South as he saw them. King saw Nixon in Ghana, Africa in March 1957. King had invited Nixon to visit the South to study racial problems.	62-101087-A "Wash. Star" 6/13/57	(10)

(continued on next page)

TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Two Million Negro Voters Are Sought"	Rev. T.J. Jemison, Pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Baton Rouge, La. announced a drive to add two million Negro voters to South-wide registration rolls. He reported they would have a banquet in every major city of the South on 2/12/58 and that King would speak at the headquarters banquet in Atlanta.	62-101087-21-A "Times Picayune" 1/16/58 NO, La	(17)
"Negro Leaders Convene Here; Push Negro Voting in Dixie States"	On 5/29/58 Negro leaders from eleven states, including King of Montgomery, met in Clarksdale, Miss. to push Negro voting in the South. King announced that his address at the evening meeting would concern things Negroes must do to carry them through a period of transition and toward a full realization of their rights. The five points he suggested were listed in article.	62-101087-27-A "Clarksdale, Miss. Press Register" 5/29/58	(17)
"Alabama Group Protests Clennon King Treatment"	The SCLC sent a telegram, signed by King, president of the SCLC, protesting what it called "apparent inhumane and unchristian treatment" of Negro Prof. Clennon King. Clennon King attempted to enter the University of Miss.	62-101087-27-A "Biloxi-Gulfport Daily Herald Mississippi Coast" 6/9/58	(17)

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TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Matter of Fact-- By Stewart Alsop; What Does Harlem Think"	Harlem attempted to decide which party, Republican or Democratic, deserved most credit or blame for its role in the civil rights fight. Writer noted that in terms of political salesmanship a picture of Vice President Nixon with King was worth more to Nixon than reams of closetyped pages of brilliant and impassioned oratory in the Congressional Record.	62-101087-35-A "Wash. Post and Times Herald" 8/23/57	(17)
"Dr. King Has A Touch of Pneumonia"	King had a light case of pneumonia in the lower right lung after undergoing an operation in the Harlem Hospital, NYC, King was stabbed by Mrs. Isola Ware Curry.	62-101087-35-A "NY World Telegram and Sun" 9/23/58	(18)
"Negroes Urged To Use Ballot"	On 2/11/58 King spoke at an NAACP sponsored meeting at Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C. King spoke on integration and urged all in attendance to register to vote.	62-101087-36-A "Charlotte News" 2-12-58	(18)
"Alabama Negro Will Speak Here"	Announcement of a speech by King to be made on 9/23/58 in Park Center, Charlotte, N.C. King's appearance sponsored by the local branch of the NAACP.	62-101087-36-A "Charlotte Observer" 9/12/58	(18)

(continued on next page)



TYPE OF ARTICLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Students Gather at Durham- 'Fill Up Jails Of The South', To Gain Rights, Negroes Told."	In Feb. 1960 King spoke at the White Rock Baptist Church in Durham, N.C. About 100 students from colleges in NC, SC and Va. were in attendance. Speaking on racial problems, he said Negroes must be willing "to fill up the jails of the South" to gain their rights.	62-101097-36-A (18) "Charlotte Observer" 2/17/60	
"King, Abernathy Will Address Negroes Here"	King scheduled to speak at a Negro conference in Columbia, S.C. March 20-21, 1958. Meeting sponsored by Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance and other Negro organizations.	62-101087-43-A (18) "The State" 3/14/58, Columbia, S.C.	
"Negroes Open Conference On Non-Violence"	On 3/20/58 in Columbia, S.C. a two-day conference of Negro clergymen and laymen began to explore ways to discuss a "non-violent" program of desegregation. The conference was expecting King from Montgomery to give an address.	62-101087-43-A (18) "The State" 3/21/58, Columbia, S.C.	
"King Leads Negroes In Richmond March"	On 1/1/60 about 1,500 Negroes led by King marched on the State capitol in Richmond, Va. and approved a resolution asking the General Assembly to repeal the State's freedom of choice legislation and the State Pupil Placement Act.	62-101087-49-A (18) "Evening Star" 1/2/60 Wash., D.C.	

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REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following reference on Martin Luther King, Jr.,  
located in files maintained in [redacted] Office, Room [redacted]  
was not reviewed: b7(c)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-67845-1650	(38)

The following reference was not available during the time  
this summary was being prepared.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
62-101087-A "Wash. Star" 6/8/57	(12)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references  
on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set  
out in the main file. Differences in source and additional non-  
pertinent information will be noted on the search slip.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 25 1960

~~6076~~ ~~254~~ ~~1734~~  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-90 BY SP4 Jm/ld

URGENT 10-25-60 3-46PM EST ESC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, ATLANTA 1P

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, RM. RMYTEL OCTOBER NINETEEN LAST  
ENTITLED NEGRO STUDENT SITDOWN STRIKE, RM. SUBJECT APPEARED  
BEFORE JUDGE OSCAR MITCHELL, DEKALB COUNTY, GA. CRIMINAL COURT,  
DECATUR, GA. THIS DATE ON CHARGES THAT HE VIOLATED PROBATION  
CONDITIONS OF TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND WAS SENTENCED TO FOUR

MONTHS TO THE GEORGIA PUBLIC WORKS CAMP. JUDGE MITCHELL DENIED  
DEFENSE MOTION FOR BOND. TRESPASS CHARGE IN FULTON COUNTY, GA.

DROPPED. ABOVE FOR BUREAU-S INFORMATION.

END ACK  
JUL 8 1963  
3-49 PM OK FBI WA RAM

~~63 OCT 31 1960~~

~~63 OCT 31 1960~~

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

*McGowan*  
✓

100-106670-11K  
15 OCT 26 1960

CC-MR. ROSEN

JUL 8 1963

REC-92

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

OCT 27 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Malone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. McGuire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ingram	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*Garfield*

URGENT 10-27-60 11-25 AM EST MB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC ATLANTA 100-5586 1 P

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, RM. RMYTEL OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE LAST.

JUDGE OSCAR MITCHELL, DEKALB COUNTY, DECATUR, GA., PRESIDING

AT HEARING TEN AM THIS DATE, SET BAIL AT TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

FOR REV. KING WHILE REV. KING APPEALING CASE. REV. KING HAS

BEEN IN GEORGIA STATE PRISON, REIDSVILLE, GA. SINCE OCTOBER

TWENTYSIX. LOCAL NEWS BROADCAST STATES JUDGE MITCHELL HAS

BEEN UNDER CONSIDERABLE POLITICAL PRESSURE FROM HIGH OFFICIALS

OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY. ABOVE FOR BUREAU-S INFORMATION.

END AND ACK PLS

12-31 PM OK FBI WA JHA

TU M ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

6076 DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 REG-88

*man*  
JUL 8 1963

~~51 NOV 4 1960~~

EX 109.

*cc - Mr. Rosen*  
*100-106670-1121*  
*157-286-7*

*51*  
OCT 31 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: October 31, 1960

FROM : MR. J. F. MALONE *JFM*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

6076  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-00 BY SP4 JAM/...

[REDACTED] called me at home. He stated that he had just returned from spending the weekend at [REDACTED] where he visited his two sons. He advised that Resident Agent [REDACTED] of Syracuse Resident Agency, had been in touch with him during his stay, and he was most appreciative of courtesies extended to him.

[REDACTED] stated that the main purpose of his call was to advise that over the weekend he picked up information to the effect that Martin Luther King (who was connected with the bus boycotts in Montgomery, Alabama, and was recently arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with his participation regarding sit-in demonstrations in Atlanta) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are teaming up with the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, who was convicted along with the Rosenbergs for conspiracy to commit espionage. [REDACTED] was of the opinion that it should be pointed out to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is a Communist group and that the Negroes should not be encouraged to tie up with such a committee.

[REDACTED] also pointed out that he had a letter from [REDACTED] who pointed out to him that [REDACTED] has had a letter from an individual by the name of [REDACTED] stated that he does not know [REDACTED] but believes he is tied up with [REDACTED] dedicated to trying to break through the secrecy afforded Government files.

By way of background, [REDACTED] stated that he had a controversy with [REDACTED] some time ago in regard to releasing certain classified information in regard [REDACTED] wanted to use this information in [REDACTED]

- JFM:wmj ( 5 )
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malone

NOT RECORDED  
18 NOV 9 1960

NOV 7 1960

ESP. SEC.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-4-5046-261

(D) 67

63 NOV 17 1960

Memo for Mr. Mohr  
[REDACTED]

the book he is writing [REDACTED]

According to the letter addressed to [REDACTED], it was pointed out that [REDACTED] understood that [REDACTED] information he tried to obtain for his book has been declassified and that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were willing to do anything possible to help [REDACTED] obtain that information. [REDACTED] felt that word should be gotten to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] requested that this information be furnished to Assistant Director DeLoach for appropriate consideration.

RECOMMENDATION:

None . . . . informative. ✓

GRC  
10/31

JAN  
10/31

(10)

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-7-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ARTICLE IN "THE NATION" FOR FEBRUARY 4, 1961, BY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-30-88 BY SP4 JRM/ML 6076

- Tolson
- Walters
- Belmont
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Malone
- McGuire
- Rosen
- Trotter
- Evans
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

Beginning on page 91 of the captioned magazine Reverend King has an article entitled "The President Has The Power--Equality Now." A copy of the magazine is attached.

As would be expected King's article is a plea for faster integration of the races and he particularly makes the point that much can be done by the Kennedy administration through Executive Order and example which has not been done in previous administrations. At the top of page 94 the following statement regarding the Bureau and other law enforcement agencies is made:

"If, for instance, the law-enforcement personnel in the FBI were integrated, many persons who now defy federal law might come under restraints from which they are presently free. If other law-enforcement agencies under the Treasury Department, such as the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Alcohol Tax Unit, the Secret Service and Customs had an adequate number of field agents, investigators and administrators who were Negro, there would be a greater respect for Negroes as well as the assurance that prejudicial behavior in these agencies toward citizens would cease."

This is the only reference to the Bureau found in the article. Martin Luther King Jr. is well known for his activities in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the south, and he reportedly planned the bus boycotts in Montgomery, Alabama, and has participated in sit-in demonstrations in the south. He has been very active in attempts to integrate the races and Bufiles contain numerous references to his activities in this regard.

It will also be recalled that just prior to the election King was put in jail and President Kennedy reportedly called him and was successful in obtaining his release. Some political analysts have stated that the President's action in calling King resulted in his receiving a heavy Negro vote in many parts of the country.

Enclosure

JK:lln  
(2)

37 MAR 3 1961

ENCLOSURE

XEROX  
FEB 28 1961

See next page.

100-106670  
NOT RECORDED  
46 FEB 28 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

Jones to DeLoach memo  
Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reverend King resigned his ministry in the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of Montgomery, Alabama, early in February, 1960, and became co-pastor with his father in the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia. (100-106670)

Although King is in error in his comments relating to the FBI, it is believed inadvisable to call his hand on this matter as he obviously would only welcome any controversy or resulting publicity that might ensue.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

*AM*  
*SP-11*  
*EB*  
*I concur*  
*h*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: MAY 3, 1961

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A3007-A3009. Congressman Multer, (D) New York, attended his remarks to include an article written by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., entitled "Equality Now" which appeared in the February 4, 1961, issue of the Nation. Mr. Multer pointed out that Reverend King presents a lucid discussion and persuasive argument for the implementation of existing authority in helping the American Negro gain equality. King states "We can easily see how an end to discriminatory practices in Federal agencies would have tremendous value in changing attitudes and behavior patterns. If, for instance, the law-enforcement personnel in the FBI were integrated, many persons who now defy Federal law might come under restraints from which they are presently free. If other law-enforcement agencies under the Treasury Department, such as the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Alcohol Tax Unit, the Secret Service, and Customs had an adequate number of field agents, investigators, and administrators who were Negro, there would be a greater respect for Negroes as well as the assurance that prejudicial behavior in these agencies toward citizens would cease."

Original filed in: 66-1131-197

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-82 BY SP4 JRM/lu

100-106670  
NOT RECORDED  
192 MAY 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for May 2, 1961, 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.

66 MAY 15 1961

statute of 1872. Such was the sole purpose of that statute. In other words, Congress has honored the constitutional mandate.

It remains only for the courts, or a court, to apply and enforce the provisions of the statute. This no court can do unless and until proper action is brought before it for decision.

Congress has not failed to comply with this mandate. Nor has any court as yet failed to comply with it. The failure has been in a proper litigant instituting and forming a proper action in a court having jurisdiction.

There can be no doubt that the statute of 1872 is constitutional. Section 2 of the 14th amendment establishes its constitutionality, and Congress, by this statute, having expressly complied with the constitutional mandate, cannot, by implication, be said to have repealed that statute. That is, Congress cannot, by implication, withdraw its expressed compliance with that mandate. Indeed, it would seem that Congress cannot, even by expressed repeal, void the statute; that is, it cannot nullify its compliance with the mandate. To do so would be unconstitutional. Of course, Congress can enact further legislation in conformity with the mandate or, even without further legislation, the House of Representatives could enforce the statute of 1872.

Any action should be brought to apply and enforce the statute of 1872, not section 2 of the 14th amendment.

One other matter. The application and enforcement of this statute would benefit not only voteless Negro citizens, but voteless poor whites as well. There are more of the latter in the southern and border States than there are of the former, and this might very well turn the political complexion of the South from ultraconservative to mildly liberal and progressive. Not all at once, but in time, and in 3 years time can and does move very quickly.

WILLIAM F. CLEARY.  
CHAPALA, JALISCO, MEXICO.

**Military Personnel at California's Travis Air Force Base and Mather Air Force Base Commended**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1961

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention and to the attention of our colleagues a recent letter I received from a friend of mine, Mr. A. B. Anderson, of Volcano, Calif., which details the quick and humanitarian actions rendered by our military personnel located at Travis Air Force Base and Mather Air Force Base.

I am convinced that the quiet, efficient, and, in a real sense, heroic deed described below is the rule rather than the exception. It demonstrates that the dedication we expect of our uniformed men in wartime is as well expended and offered by them in any time of emergency. It is to Maj. Gen. Russell L. Waldron, base commander, Headquarters Western Transport Air Force, Travis Air Force Base; Maj. John D. Travis, 13th Air Medical Transport Squadron, Travis Air Force Base; Brig. Gen. Nor-

man L. Callish, base commander, Mather Air Force Base, and to the other personnel involved that we owe our highest praise.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit the following letter:

JACKSON, CALIF., April 12, 1961.

HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY,  
Congressman, Fifth District, Calif., House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JACK: Because Travis Air Force Base and Mather Air Force Base are located in California, I want to inform you of an incident that is deserving of the highest commendation of the personnel involved.

A young 17-year-old married girl was critically burned with second- and third-degree burns over 70 percent of her body caused by a gasoline explosion and when brought to the Amador County Hospital there was little hope for her survival, as the hospital is not equipped to render the special care required in such cases.

I was contacted at 9:05 a.m. on April 5, 1961, by the chairman of the board of supervisors relative to the possibility of securing U.S. Air Force ambulance service to transport the patient to the John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Tex., as this hospital has the facilities for treating such cases and the young girl is a resident of that State. After several contacts I finally was put in touch with Maj. John D. Travis, of the 13th Air Medical Transport Squadron, Travis Air Force Base, and through him I was able to have this patient flown from Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., to the hospital in Galveston, Tex., at 5 p.m. the same day.

The point I should like to bring out, Jack, is that every individual connected with this Air Force operation not only acted from a sense of duty, but from their hearts. Major Travis, after the situation was explained to him, took a personal burden upon himself to assure that this patient was moved as quickly as possible and kept in constant touch with me and the officials at Mather Field to coordinate each step of the operation. The commanding officer of Mather Field sent an ambulance with an attendant to the hospital here to assist in this case. The next day Major Travis called me to inform me that the patient had arrived at her destination. In addition to the patient, transportation was furnished to her mother and her husband.

I have nothing but the highest praise for the U.S. Air Force, and especially Maj. John D. Travis, as I feel it was through him and his personal interest in this case that a life was saved.

While our U.S. Air Force is the finest in the world from a military standpoint, it also has its humanitarian side.

Sincerely,

A. B. ANDERSON.

**Equality Now**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1961

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article from the February 4, 1961, issue of the Nation. The Reverend Martin Luther King here presents a lucid discussion and persuasive argument for the implementation of existing

authority in helping the American Negro gain equality:

**EQUALITY NOW**

(By Martin Luther King, Jr.)

The new administration has the opportunity to be the first in one hundred years of American history to adopt a radically new approach to the question of civil rights. It must begin, however, with the firm conviction that the principle is no longer in doubt. The day is past for tolerating vicious and inhuman opposition on a subject which determines the lives of 20 million Americans. We are no longer discussing the wisdom of democracy over monarchism—and we would not permit hoodlum royalists to terrorize the streets of our major cities or the legislative halls of our States. We must decide that in a new era, there must be new thinking. If we fail to make this positive decision, an awakening world will conclude that we have become a fossil nation, morally and politically; and no floods of refrigerators, automobiles, or color TV sets will rejuvenate our image.

The second element in a new approach is the recognition by the Federal Government that it has sufficient power at its disposal to guide us through the changes ahead. The intolerably slow pace of civil rights is due at least as much to the limits which the Federal Government has imposed on its own actions as it is to the actions of the segregationist opposition.

If we examine the total of all judicial, executive and legislative acts of the past three decades and balance them against the sum needed to achieve fundamental change, two startling conclusions are inescapable. The first is the hopeless inadequacy of measures adopted—pitifully insufficient in scope and limited in conception. The second conclusion is even more disturbing. Federal action has been not only inadequate; viewed as a whole, it has also been self-nullifying. In 1954, the Supreme Court declared school segregation to be unconstitutional. Since then Federal executive agencies and vast Federal legislative programs have given millions of dollars yearly to educational institutions which continue to violate the Supreme Court decision.

Further, the Federal Government collects taxes from all citizens, Negro and white, which it is constitutionally obligated to use for the benefit of all; yet, billions of these tax dollars have gone to support housing programs and hospital and airport construction in which discrimination is an open and notorious practice. Private firms which either totally exclude Negroes from the work force, or place them in discriminatory status, receive billions of dollars annually in Government contracts. The Federal Government permits elections and seats representatives in its legislative chambers in disregard of the fact that millions of Negro citizens cannot vote. It directly employs millions in its various agencies and departments; yet its employment practices, especially in Southern States, are rife with discrimination.

These illustrations can be multiplied many times. The shocking fact is that while the Government moves sluggishly, and in patchwork fashion, to achieve equal rights for all citizens, in the daily conduct of its own massive economic and social activities it participates directly and indirectly in the denial of these rights. We must face the tragic fact that the Federal Government is the Nation's highest investor in segregation.

Therefore, a primary goal of a well-meaning administration should be a thorough examination of its own operations and the development of a rigorous program to wipe out immediately every vestige of Federal support and sponsorship of discrimination. Such a program would serve not only to attack the problem centrally, where results

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

can be produced, but collaterally to educate and influence the whole American populace, especially in the Deep South of massive resistance. It would also be the first step in the evolution of Federal leadership to guide the entire Nation to its new democratic goals.

There is impressive precedent in recent history for massive governmental mobilization to create new conditions. As a consequence of economic crisis in the early thirties, the Federal Government, under the leadership of President Kennedy's party, undertook to change fundamental economic relationships. Every person in the Nation was affected. In a bewilderingly brief period, wages were regulated at new levels, unemployment insurance created, relief agencies set up, public works planned and executed. Regulatory legislation covering banking, the stock market, and money market was immediately enacted. Laws protecting trade-union organization were brought into being and administrative agencies to interpret and enforce the labor laws were created. Along with this broad assault on the depression went an educational campaign to facilitate the changes in public psychology requisite to the acceptance of such formidable alternatives to old thought patterns. The Nation which 5 years earlier viewed Federal intervention on any level as collectivism or socialism, in amazingly swift transition, supported the new role of Government as appropriate and justified.

These breathtaking, fundamental changes took place because a leadership emerged that was both determined and bold, that rejected inhibitions imposed by old traditions and habits. It utilized all agencies and organs of government in a massive drive to change a situation which imperiled the very existence of our society.

Viewed in this light, an administration with good will, sincerely desirous of eliminating discrimination from American life, could accomplish its goal by mobilizing the immense resources of the organs of government, throwing them into every area where the problem exists. There are at least three vital areas in which the President can work to bring about effective solutions.

First, there is the legislative area. The President could take the offensive, despite Southern opposition, by fighting for a really far-reaching legislative program. With resolute Presidential leadership, a majority in both Houses could be persuaded to pass meaningful laws. A determined majority-party leadership possesses the means to carry the reluctant along—and to hasten the end of the political careers, or the privileges, of those who prove unyielding. The influence the President can exert upon Congress when, with crusading zeal, he summons support from the Nation has been demonstrated more than once in the past.

An example of an area in which a vigorous President could significantly influence Congress is that of voter registration. The Civil Rights Commission has revealed that many Negro American citizens find it difficult, and often impossible, to vote. It went on to assert that these voting denials are accomplished through the creation of legal impediments, administrative obstacles and the fear of economic reprisal and physical harm. A truly decisive President would work passionately and unrelentingly to change these shameful conditions. He would take such a creative general proposal as that made by the Civil Rights Commission of 1959 on Federal registrars to insure the right to vote, and would campaign on the Hill and across the Nation until Congress acted. He would also have the courage to insist that, in compliance with the 14th amendment, a State's representation in Congress be reduced in proportion to the number of citizens denied the right to vote because of race [see "Forgotten Remedy for the Voteless Negro," by

Thomas I. Emerson and Arthur E. Bonfield, *The Nation*, January 21].

This approach would help us eliminate the defeatist psychology engendered by the alliance of Dixiecrats and Northern reactionaries in Congress. The same alliance, existing in even greater strength, failed in the past to stop legislation that altered patterns just as deeply imbedded in American mores as racial discrimination. It is leadership and determination that counts—and these have been lacking of recent years.

A second area in which the President can make a significant contribution toward the elimination of racial discrimination is that of moral persuasion. The President is the embodiment of the democratic personality of the Nation, both domestically and internationally. His own personal conduct influences and educates. If he were to make it known that he would not participate in any activities in which segregation exists, he would set a clear example for Americans everywhere, of every age, on a simple, easily understood level.

The calling of White House conferences of Negro and white leaders could be extremely useful. The President could serve the great purpose of opening the channels of communication between the races. Many white southerners who, for various reasons, fear to meet with Negro leaders in their own communities would participate unhesitatingly in a biracial conference called by the President.

It is appropriate to note here that, even in the hard core South, a small but growing number of whites are breaking with the old order. These people believe in the morality as well as the constitutionality of integration. Their still, small voices often go unheard amid the louder shouts of defiance, but they are active in the field. They often face problems of ostracism and isolation as a result of their stand. Their isolation and difficulties would be lessened if they were among the invitees to the White House to participate in a conference on desegregation.

No effort to list the President's opportunities to use the prestige of his office to fix their civil rights could be adequate; from fireside chats to appearances at major events, the list is endless. All that is needed at the outset is a firm resolve to make the Presidency a weapon for this democratic objective; the opportunities would then arise by themselves.

But beyond the legislative area and the employment of Presidential prestige, a weapon of overwhelming significance lies in the executive itself. It is no exaggeration to say that the President could give segregation its death blow through a stroke of the pen. The power inherent in Executive orders has never been exploited; its use in recent years has been microscopic in scope and timid in conception.

Historically, the executive has promulgated orders of extraordinary range and significance. The Emancipation Proclamation was an Executive order. The integration of the Armed Forces grew out of President Truman's Executive Order 8891. Executive orders could require the immediate end to all discrimination in any housing accommodations financed with Federal aid. Executive orders could prohibit any contractor dealing with any Federal agency from practicing discrimination in employment by requiring (a) cancellation of existing contracts, (b) and/or barring violators from bidding, (c) and/or calling in of Government loans of Federal funds extended to violators, (d) and/or requiring renegotiation of payment to exact financial penalties where violations appear after performance of a contract. With such effective penalties, enforcement of fair employment practices would become self-imposed by those enjoying billions of dollars in contracts with Federal agencies.

An Executive order could also bring an immediate end to the discriminatory employment policies of Federal agencies and departments. It is no secret that, despite statutes to the contrary, Negroes are almost totally excluded from skilled, clerical, and supervisory jobs in the Federal Government. A recent report of the President's Committee on Government Employment states "that there is discrimination in Federal employment is unquestionably true." A basic reason for this is that there have never been any sanctions imposed for violations of the law. In a real sense, a President can eliminate discrimination in Federal employment, just as it was eliminated in the military services, by setting up adequately staffed committees with authority to punish those who violate official Government policy from the inside.

We can easily see how an end to discriminatory practices in Federal agencies would have tremendous value in changing attitudes and behavior patterns. If, for instance, the law-enforcement personnel in the FBI were integrated, many persons who now defy Federal law might come under restraints from which they are presently free. If other law-enforcement agencies under the Treasury Department, such as the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Alcohol Tax Unit, the Secret Service, and Customs had an adequate number of field agents, investigators, and administrators who were Negro, there would be a greater respect for Negroes as well as the assurance that prejudicial behavior in these agencies toward citizens would cease.

Another area in which an Executive order can bring an end to a considerable amount of discrimination is that of health and hospitalization. Under the Hill-Burton Act, the Federal Government grants funds to the States for the construction of hospitals. Since this program began in 1948, more than \$100 million a year has gone to the States in direct aid. The Government also makes grants to the States for mental health, maternal and child-care services, and for programs designed to control tuberculosis, cancer, and heart disease. In spite of this sizable Federal support, it is a known fact that most of the federally financed and approved health and hospitalization programs in the South are operated on a segregated basis. In many instances, the Southern Negroes are denied access to them altogether.

The President could wipe out these shameful conditions almost overnight by simply ordering his Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare not to approve grants to States whose plans authorize segregation or denial of service on the basis of race. This type of sanction would bring even the most recalcitrant southerners into line.

There is hardly any area in which Executive leadership is needed more than in housing. Here the Negro confronts the most tragic expression of discrimination; he is consigned to ghettos and overcrowded conditions. And here the North is as guilty as the South.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government has participated directly and indirectly in the perpetuation of housing discrimination. Through the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Public Housing Administration (PHA), Urban Renewal Administration (URA), and the Veterans' Administration loan program, the Federal Government makes possible most of the building programs in the United States. Since its creation in 1934, the FHA alone has insured more than \$33 billion in mortgages involving millions of homes. As a result of PHA programs, more than 2 million people presently live in more than 2,000 low-rent housing projects in 44 States and the District of Columbia. The URA, which was established in 1954 to help cities eliminate slum and blighted areas, has approved projects in more

than 877 localities. The GI bill of 1944 authorizes the Veterans' Administration to make loans outright to veterans for the construction of homes. This program has become so extensive that there have been years in which 30 percent of all new urban dwelling units were built with the help of VA loan guarantees.

While most of these housing programs have antidiscrimination clauses, they have done little to end segregated housing. It is a known fact that FHA continues to finance private developers who openly proclaim that none of their homes will be sold to Negroes. The urban renewal program has, in many instances, served to accentuate, even to initiate, segregated neighborhoods. (Since a large percentage of the people to be relocated are Negroes, they are more than likely to be relocated in segregated areas.)

A President seriously concerned about this problem could direct the Housing Administrator to require all participants in Federal housing programs to agree to a policy of open occupancy. Such a policy could be enforced by (a) making it mandatory for all violators to be excluded from future participation in federally financed housing programs and (b) by including a provision in each contract giving the Government the right to declare the entire mortgage debt due and payable upon breach of the agreement.

These are merely illustrations of acts possible of multiplication in many other fields.

Executive policy could reshape the practices and programs of other agencies and departments whose activities affect the welfare of millions. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare could be directed to coordinate its resources to give special aid in those areas of the country where assistance might change local attitudes. The Department could give valuable assistance to local school boards without any additional legislative enactments.

The Department of Agriculture—which doubtless considers civil-rights issues as remote from its purview—could fruitfully re-appraise its present operations with a view to taking certain steps that require no new legislative powers. The Department could be of tremendous assistance to Negro farmers who are now denied credit simply because of their desire to exercise their citizenship rights. To wipe out this kind of discrimination would be to transform the lives of hundreds of thousands of Negroes on the land. A department zealous to implement democratic ideals might become a source of security and help to struggling farmers rather than a symbol of hostility and discrimination on the Federal level.

A Justice Department that is imbued with a will to create justice has vast potential. The employment of powerful court orders, enforced by sizable numbers of Federal marshals, would restrain lawless elements now operating with inexcusable license. It should be remembered that in early American history it was the Federal marshal who restored law in frontier communities when local authority broke down.

In the opinion of many authorities Executive power, operating through the Attorney General, opens many hitherto untried avenues for Executive action in the field of school desegregation. There are existing laws under which the Attorney General could go into court and become a force in the current school struggles. Atrophy is not alone a medical phenomenon; it has its counterpart in social and political life. Long years of ignoring this area of law and Executive power have led, indeed, to atrophy; nothing is done, nothing is studied, though new situations arise constantly where existing laws could reasonably be utilized.

Space will not permit a spelling out of all the measures by which every Federal body could contribute to the enforcement of civil

rights. This is the task of a master plan. Nor is it necessary to detail a legislative program, nor to list still unused powers inherent in the Judiciary. Justices J. Skelley Wright and W. A. Bootle, in Louisiana and Georgia, respectively, have given examples of the ability of a single Federal district judge to handle the unconstitutional maneuverings of State legislatures.

The purpose of this review is to emphasize that a recognition of the potentials of Federal power is a primary necessity if the fight for full racial equality is to be won. With it, however, must go another indispensable factor—the recognition by the Government of its moral obligation to solve the problem.

A recent visit to India revealed to me the vast opportunities open to a government determined to end discrimination. When it confronted the problem of centuries-old discrimination against the untouchables, India began its thinking at a point that we have not yet reached. Probing its moral responsibilities, it concluded that the country must atone for the immense injustices imposed upon the untouchables. It therefore made provision not alone for equality, but for special treatment to enable the victims of discrimination to leap the gap from backwardness to competence. Thus, millions of rupees are set aside each year to provide scholarships, financial grants, and special employment opportunities for the untouchables. To the argument that this is a new form of discrimination inflicted upon the majority population, the Indian people respond by saying that this is their way of atoning for the injustices and indignities heaped in the past upon their 70 million untouchable brothers.

Although discrimination has not yet been eliminated in India, the atmosphere there differs sharply from that in our country. In India, it is a crime punishable by imprisonment to practice discrimination against an untouchable. But even without this coercion, so successfully has the Government made the issue a matter of moral and ethical responsibility that no Government figure or political leader on any level would dare defend discriminatory practices. One could wish that we here in the United States had reached this level of morality.

To coordinate the widespread activities on the civil rights front, the President should appoint a Secretary of Integration. The appointee should be of the highest qualifications, free from partisan political obligations, imbued with the conviction that the Government of the most powerful nation on earth cannot lack the capacity to accomplish the rapid and complete solution to the problem of racial equality.

These proposals for Federal action do not obviate the necessity for the people themselves to act, of course. An administration of good faith can be strengthened immeasurably by determined popular action. This is the great value of the nonviolent direct-action movement that has engulfed the South. On the one hand, it gives large numbers of people a method of securing moral ends through moral means. On the other hand, it gives support and stimulation of all those agencies which have the power to bring about meaningful change. Thousands of courageous students, sitting peacefully at lunch counters, can do more to arouse the administration to positive action than all of the verbal and written commentaries on governmental laxity put together.

When our Government determines to ally itself with those of its citizens who are crusading for their freedom within our borders, and lends the might of its resources creatively and unhesitatingly to the struggle, the blight of discrimination will begin rapidly to fade.

History has thrust upon the present administration an indescribably important

destination—to complete a process of democratization which our Nation has taken far too long to develop, but which is our most powerful weapon for earning world respect and emulation. How we deal with this crucial problem of racial discrimination will determine our moral health as individuals, our political health as a nation, our prestige as a leader of the free world. I can think of few better words for the guidance of the new administration than those which concluded the 1946 report of the President's Commission on Civil Rights: "The United States is not so strong, the final triumph of the democratic ideal not so inevitable that we can ignore what the world thinks of us or our record." These words are even more apt today than on the day they were written.

#### George E. Martin's Editorial Relative to Current Dual Rate Legislation

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, May 2, 1961

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time I wish to bring to your attention and to the attention of my colleagues a thought-provoking editorial recently appearing in the Pacific Shipper relative to current dual rate legislation. I bring the thinking of George E. Martin, the distinguished editor and publisher of the Pacific Shipper, to the Members of Congress at the request of a number of individuals in San Francisco.

Under the able direction of George E. Martin, the Pacific Shipper enjoys a worldwide reputation as an authoritative and influential maritime publication. Because of this, Mr. Speaker, I am confident our colleagues will find this editorial stimulating reading:

#### EXTEND U.S. JURISPRUDENCE TO INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE?

The mistaken viewpoint of the Government (i.e., the Department of Justice and, possibly, Congress) toward the dual rate system in particular and oversea conferences in general is much the same, in some respects, as the attitude of many officeholders and politicians toward foreign trade. That is to say, they want to lay down the law, and that's that. They seem to think that international commerce can be treated as domestic commerce is treated.

Now the Government has the power to regulate domestic transport and does make a stab at it (whether successfully or not is not within the purview of this dissertation). Nothing comparable with respect to international trade or transport is possible. The United States cannot dictate to foreign-flag carriers except perhaps by denying them access to American ports, and if any such strategy were not circumvented by high-level diplomacy, its enforcement undoubtedly would bring retaliation that would hurt this country about as much as any other, and possibly more. Certainly it would calamitously disrupt world shipping. In any event, the likelihood is so remote that it may be taken as granted that the United States simply cannot dictate to the shipping of other nationals even to the extent of their services to and from America.

In this partial vacuum of law, the steamship lines of all flags have to regulate them-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Parsons	_____
Mohr	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 5/5/61

FROM : C. R. Davidson *CRD*

1067 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-90 BY SP4JMM/LL  
~~SECRET~~ 161

SUBJECT: INTRODUCTION INTO CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF ARTICLE BY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., IN "THE NATION" FOR FEBRUARY 4, 1961

Purpose of this memorandum is to note that an article written by Martin Luther King, Jr., which appeared in "The Nation," 2/4/61, was introduced into the Congressional Record of 5/2/61 by Representative Abraham J. Multer (D - New York). The article is entitled "The President Has The Power -- Equality Now." It was summarized in memorandum dated 2/7/61. The article refers to the Bureau as follows:

"We can easily see how an end to discriminatory practices in Federal agencies would have tremendous value in changing attitudes and behavior patterns. If, for instance, the law-enforcement personnel in the FBI were integrated, many persons who now defy Federal law might come under restraints from which they are presently free. If other law-enforcement agencies under the Treasury Department, such as the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Alcohol Tax Unit, the Secret Service, and Customs had an adequate number of field agents, investigators, and administrators who were Negro, there would be a greater respect for Negroes as well as the assurance that prejudicial behavior in these agencies toward citizens would cease."

As would be expected, King's article is a play for faster integration of the races and he particularly made the point that much can be done by the Kennedy administration through Executive Orders.

King is well known for his activities in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the south and he reportedly planned the bus boycotts in Montgomery, Alabama, and has participated in sit-in demonstrations in the south. It will also be recalled that just prior to the election King was put in jail and President Kennedy reportedly called him and was successful in obtaining his release.

On the 2/7/61 memorandum the Director concurred with the observation that although King is in error in his comments relating to the FBI, it was believed inadvisable to call his hand on this matter as he obviously would only welcome any

RGH:vle (5) *RGH*  
1-Mr. DeLoach  
1-Mr. C. R. Davidson  
1-Mr. Leishear

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Memorandum to Mr. Callahan  
Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

controversy or resulting publicity that might ensue.

RECOMMENDATION:

Although the article has now been introduced into the Congressional Record it is believed no action is indicated for the reason expressed immediately above.

*RM*

*RM*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAY 26 1961  
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 5-26-61 2-50 PM EDST RMD  
TO DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC MOBILE AND SAC BIRMINGHAM,  
AND SAC ATLANTA  
FROM SAC CLEVELAND 157-0 2 P  
PLOT TO KILL MARTIN LUTHER KING, RACIAL MATTERS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED CLEVELAND OFFICE THIS DATE THAT AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN THIRTY PM, MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST, HE RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM A FRIEND WHOM HE KNEW TO HAVE BEEN RESIDING IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS. COMPLAINANT STATED DID NOT KNOW WHETHER PHONE ORIGINATED FROM MONTGOMERY. FRIEND, WHO WAS QUITE UPSET, RELATED THAT HE KNEW FOR A FACT, AND NOT THROUGH RUMOR, OF A PLOT TO KILL MARTIN LUTHER KING. RELATED THAT PLAN ORIGINATED WITH A GROUP WHO BELIEVE THAT KILLING KING WOULD SCARE THE NEGROES BACK INTO THEIR PLACE AND PUT AN END TO THE FREEDOM RIDERS. COMPLAINANT STATED COULD GET NO FURTHER INFORMATION RE PLOT. HE STATED FRIEND INSISTED THAT HIS IDENTITY REMAIN ANONYMOUS AS HE FEARED FOR LIFE. COMPLAINANT NOT SURE PHONE CALL ORIGINATED IN MONTGOMERY AS NO OPERATOR INVOLVED. FELT COMPELLED TO PROTECT

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NAME OF HIS SOURCE BUT WOULD GIVE FURTHER CONSIDERATION AND  
ADVISE CLEVELAND OFFICE. STATED HE HAD QUESTIONED RELIABILITY  
OF SOURCE, RELATING THAT AT THE TIME THEY WERE FRIENDS IN THE  
ARMED FORCES HIS FRIEND, WHO IS WHITE, INDICATED A TENDENCY  
TO SEE THINGS DIFFERENTLY THAN THE AVERAGE WHITE PERSON AND  
GOT CARRIED AWAY OVER RACIAL MATTERS. COMPLAINANT ADVISED HE  
~~IS MEMBER OF NEGRO RACE. COMPLAINANT ADVISED HE~~  
IS MEMBER OF NEGRO RACE. COMPLAINANT DID ADVISE THAT HIS WHITE  
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WHEN THEY WERE IN THE ARMY TOGETHER AND HAD TALKED TO HIM BY  
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INDICATED HE HAD TALKED TO EDITORS OF CLEVELAND DAILY NEWSPAPERS

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CC-MR. ROSEN



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 JPM/gh*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *5-22-81*

TO : MR. A. ROSEN

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY

SUBJECT: *b7(c)*  
[REDACTED]

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.;

*b7(c)* [REDACTED]

Classified by *6080*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *3*  
Date of Declassification *11/16/77*

Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Pursuant to the Director's request 5-21-61, Bureau files have been reviewed concerning the captioned individuals. There are attached detailed summary memoranda concerning each of the five individuals. Briefly, our files show the following:

[REDACTED]

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*b7(c)*

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 3

NOT RECORDED  
18 JUN 5 1961

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. Brown

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JUL 8 1963  
*man*

CONFIDENTIAL Date of Declassification Indefinite

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen  
RE: LESTER B. SULLIVAN, et al.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., prominent integrationist who led bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, and "sit-in demonstrations," has been associated with National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Congress of Racial Equality. King has not been investigated by the FBI.

*Why not?*  
Bureau files reveal: King thanked Socialist Workers Party (cited by Attorney General) for support of bus boycott; attended meetings of Progressive Party (cited by Subcommittee of Senate Judiciary Committee); and was honorary chairman of Young Socialist League campaign on behalf of victims of racist terror.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

*See me have more details*

*H*

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen  
RE: LESTER B. SULLIVAN, et al.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen  
RE: LESTER B. SULLIVAN, et al.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

ACTION:

For information.

*Rosen*

*[Handwritten initials]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

Send memo on all  
except [REDACTED] to  
A.G. *[Handwritten initials]*  
b7(c)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-4 Jml  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 23  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-22-81  
602p

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ May 22, 1961  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr., clergyman and integrationist, was born on January 15, 1929, at Atlanta, Georgia. King has not been investigated by the FBI.

King has been widely publicized since he led a bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, as President of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Alabama. He has remained nationally prominent in integration efforts particularly with regard to the so-called "sit-in demonstrations" and his association with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Racial Equality.

In 1960 he left Montgomery, Alabama, to become joint pastor with his father of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia. As a result of his above activities, King has been arrested on numerous occasions charged with misdemeanors and has claimed he was the victim of police brutality. Many of King's speeches have stressed nonviolent action in integration efforts.

Bureau files reveal the following information concerning King.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

[REDACTED]

b(1)

In January, 1957, it was reported that King was honorary chairman of "Enroll for Freedom" campaign to provide economic relief for victims of racist terror in the South sponsored by the Young Socialist League.

In 1957 and 1958 the Bureau was advised that efforts were being made to obtain funds for the purpose of assassinating leaders in integration efforts in the South, including King.

- Olson \_\_\_\_\_
- Arsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Loft \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Savel \_\_\_\_\_
- Rotter \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Gram \_\_\_\_\_
- Indy \_\_\_\_\_

GIM:fjb

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

100-1066  
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DO NOT  
see  
15  
11

Martin Luther King, Jr.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] advised [redacted] b7(D)

[redacted] to hire professional killers for such assassinations. In 1958 it was reported that the news King was going to be killed had gotten out all over the country and the plans were stopped.

*turning  
do not  
have  
see Ser.  
15*

[redacted] b(1)

[redacted] b(1)

[redacted] b(1)

[redacted] b(1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In September, 1958, King was stabbed by a female in Harlem, New York, and subsequent thereto directed a letter to Benjamin Davis, Jr., Communist Party official, thanking Davis for the donation of blood made when King was a patient in a New York hospital recuperating from the above attack. ②

In August, 1960, it was reported King's secretary advised the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front succeeding the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case) that King would be happy to lend his support for obtaining freedom for Morton Sobell. ②

The February 4, 1961, issue of "The Nation" magazine published an article by King making a plea for faster integration of the races indicating much could be done by the present administration through Executive Order. In this regard, King stated, "if, for instance, the law enforcement personnel in the FBI were integrated, many persons who now defy federal law might come under restraints from which they are presently free...."

The Bureau has been advised that on May 21, 1961, Martin Luther King was in attendance at the church of Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy in Montgomery, Alabama, along with other integration leaders. Reportedly, a large mob had gathered outside this church. (100-106670)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

New York  
Mr Hoover.

On Aug 15<sup>th</sup>.  
from all over, a group  
of teenagers from  
the Lutheran Church, I  
believe there will be  
several hundred -

are planning a trip  
to Miami Beach, they  
will have reservations  
in several hotels -

I believe Martin  
Luther King will be  
one of the speakers.

HC  
6-21-61  
CJS

11-1-61  
CJS  
30-11-61

CORRESPONDENCE



My grand daughter  
age sixteen plans  
to go -

Not knowing the  
conditions now at  
Miami - also  
reading of the  
activities of Martin  
Luther King -

I would like to  
know if it is  
advisable to let her  
go - Can you give me  
some information -

They are leaving  
New York by train.  
Thank you.

NOV 19 61  
FBI

[Redacted signature]

b7(c)

[Redacted] b7(c)  
New York

Mr. Hoover.

On Aug 15th from all over, a group of teen agers from the Luthern church, I believe there will be several hundred - Are planning a trip to Miami Beach, they will have reservation - in several hotels -

I believe Martin Luther King will be one of the speakers. My grand daughter age sixteen plans to go -

Not knowing the conditions now at Miami - also reading of the activities of Martin Luther King -

I would like to know if it is advsiabile to let her go -

Can you give me some information -

They are leaving New York by train -

Thank you.

/s/ [Redacted] b7(c)

*nm  
ack 6-22-61  
Lil: gk  
1+c  
6-21-61  
gk*

REC-66

100-106670-14

EX-105

10 JUN 26 1961

*g*

EX-105  
100-106670-14

June 22, 1961

[Redacted] b7(c)  
New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JRM/kl  
6076 1007

Dear [Redacted] b7(c)

Your letter postmarked June 16, 1961, has been received.

Although I would like very much to be of service, I am unable, as a matter of policy, to advise you in connection with the matter you outlined. I hope you understand my position. Information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only, due to regulations of the Department of Justice. Do not infer, however, in this connection either that we do or do not have related data in our files.

JUN 27 5 51 PM '61  
FBI  
RECORDS ROOM

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

JUN 23 4 31 PM '61

JUN 23 4 31 PM '61  
FBI

MAILED 25  
JUN 23 1961  
FBI

RECEIVED  
JUN 23 3 36 PM '61  
FBI

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FBI  
DCL:cjk  
(3)

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

JUN 29 1961 ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
7/19 1961

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527  
 Service Unit - Room 6524  
 Forward to File Review  
 Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
 Return to \_\_\_\_\_ 1961  
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
 Subversive References Only  
 Nonsubversive References Only  
 Main Index References Only  
2nd summary (see the sheet)

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exact Name Only (On the Nose)  
 Buildup  Variations

Subject King, Martin Luther (Ld)  
 Birthdate & Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

Localities \_\_\_\_\_  
 R# 667 Date 7/19 Searcher Initials 5222  
 Prod. 6/22

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<u>SI</u>	<u>44-13605</u>	
<u>SI</u>	<u>100-106670</u>	<u>(Ident)</u>
<u>SI</u>	<u>100-432863</u>	<u>(see father)</u>
<u>MP</u>	<u>139-1046</u>	
<u>SI</u>	<u>157-286</u>	
<u>SI</u>	<u>100-106670-11</u>	<u>Correlation page #15/60</u>
<u>SI</u>	<u>100-225892-365</u>	<u>from 6/22/61</u>
	<u>cf 157 - last ser.</u>	

1961  
JUL 24 1961  
ms

258

1 - Name Check Section

August 4, 1961

*Copy*  
CC TO: *ACSI*  
REQ. REC'D *5/23*  
MAY 28 1963  
ANS BY: *Jurb-Jac*

REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. *Summary*  
Born: January 15, 1929  
Atlanta, Georgia

MAILED  
AUG 7 1961  
NAME CHECK

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI which would be pertinent to your inquiry concerning the captioned individual. The following information, however, appears in the files of the FBI.

Reverend King has been widely publicized since he led a bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, as President of the Montgomery Improvement Association. He has remained nationally prominent in integration efforts particularly with regard to the so-called "sit-in" demonstrations and his association with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Racial Equality.

As a result of his integration activities, Reverend King has been arrested on numerous occasions by local officials and charged with misdemeanors. Many of Reverend King's speeches have stressed nonviolent action in integration efforts. In 1960 he left Montgomery, Alabama, to become joint pastor with his father of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

*Reverend Martin Luther King Jr*  
*11/19/77*

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *S. J. [unclear]*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *8-4-81*  
*6226*

[REDACTED]

ORIGINAL, AND 1 - State Department  
DRR:fjb (4) EX 100 REC-23 100-106670-15

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. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

- son
- rsons
- hr
- lmont
- llahan
- rad
- Loach
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- one
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MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

19 AUG 7 1961

*b(1)*

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

b(1)

In September, 1958, Reverend King was stabbed by a female in Harlem, New York, and subsequent thereto directed a letter to Benjamin Davis, Jr., Communist Party official, thanking Davis for the donation of blood made when Reverend King was a patient in a New York hospital recuperating from the above attack.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

[REDACTED]

c b(1)

NOTE: King, who listed an address of 309 South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Alabama, and occupation as Pastor, Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, was proposed as member of the Advisory Council on African Affairs under the direction of the Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State.

ABOVE FURNISHED STATE IN RESPONSE TO NAME CHECK REQUEST.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

August 13, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JRM/

Dear Sirs,

6076

I recently heard Dr. Martin Luther King, of the Freedom Riders Movement, accused of being a Communist. This person claims that there is documented proof with pictures of him speaking at Communist meetings. Is there any truth to such accusations? Is he or has Dr. Martin Luther King ever been a member of any group which advocated the overthrow of the legally constituted Government of the United States of America? I would appreciate knowing the truth about this matter.

~~AUG 20 1961~~

1<sup>cc</sup> gk

Respectfully, CORRESPONDENCE

[Redacted signature]

b7(c)

Stockton, California

some  
ack 8-21-61  
eft: gk (hmp)



TRUE COPY

August 13, 1961

*6-1*

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs,

I recently heard Dr. Martin Luther King, of the Freedom Riders Movement, accused of being a communist. This person claims that there is documented proof with pictures of him speaking at Communist meetings. Is there any truth to such accusations? Is he or has Dr. Martin Luther King ever been a member of any group which advocated the overthrow of the legally constituted Government of the United States of America? I would appreciate knowing the truth about this matter.

Respectfully,

*J*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-20-80 BY SP4 JRM/LL  
*SW 6076*

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

*b7(c)*

Stockton 7, California

EX-105

REC-52

100-106675-16

AUG 23 1961

*2-eff*

*ack 8-21-61  
Eft: Gjb/hmp*

*1 pc  
cjs*

August 21, 1961

REC-52 100-106670-16

Stockton 7, California

b7(c)

EX-105

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 13, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files must be maintained as confidential through a regulation of the Department of Justice. I regret that I am unable to answer your inquiry and hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or that we do not have the specific data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism you may wish to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JAM/LL

546 ff 805.4  
737K

Enclosures (4)  
4-17-61 Statement re Internal Security  
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality  
Communism: The Bitter Enemy of Religion  
The Christianity Today Series.

EFT:hmp  
(3)

MAILED 25  
AUG 21 1961  
COMM-FBI

- son \_\_\_\_\_
- mont \_\_\_\_\_
- nr \_\_\_\_\_
- ahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- e. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- am \_\_\_\_\_

14 AUG 28 1961

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
AUG 21 5 33 PM '61

REC'D MAIL ROOM  
FBI  
AUG 21 1961

[Handwritten signature]

**NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. With regard to Martin Luther King, he is a Negro minister from Montgomery, Alabama, who has been very prominent in the integration movement in the South.**

[REDACTED] CHURCH b7(c) [REDACTED]

CALIFORNIA

August 14, 1961

The Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

This church, along with several other churches, is circulating a petition commending Dr. Martin Luther King for his leadership of the Freedom Riders and suggesting that this information be sent on to President Kennedy as a gesture of our appreciation for his concern for the equality of persons of all races. After circulating this petition, an outsider said that there was strong evidence that Dr. King was an active member of a Communist front organization and that he was listed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a member of the Communist party. I have no information as to this and doubt it very much. However, to be certain, would you be able to tell me whether or not your bureau considers him a member of the Communist party?

Thank you for your assistance in clearing up the matter.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED] b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JAM/LL  
6076

A.H.K.  
8-22-61  
LTS/pw.

REC-61

100-106670-17

EX 104

22 AUG 18 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

100-106670-17  
AUG 15 1961

J

5 278

1 - Mr. Gurley

REC-61

100-106670-17

August 22, 1961

J.

104

[Redacted]  
California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-20-90 BY SP4 JAMM  
6076

b7(c)

Dear [Redacted]

I have received your letter dated August 14, 1961, and the interest which prompted your communicating with me is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of assistance, a regulation of the Department of Justice prohibits the disclosure of information in our files to other than appropriate agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government. You should not infer, however, that we do or do not have in our files the information which you desire.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 8  
AUG 22 1961  
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

[Handwritten signature]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bufiles contain no identifiable references to the correspondent.

Martin Luther King, Jr., is well known for his activities on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the South and he reportedly planned the recent bus boycotts in Montgomery, Alabama. He has participated in sit-in demonstrations in the South and has gained nationwide prominence through his civil rights and integration activities. He is the subject of a closed Internal Security - C case. A report on him dated 5-18-42 indicates the investigation failed to substantiate that he made statements disloyal to the United States. (100-106670, 100-432863)

- lson \_\_\_\_\_
- lmont \_\_\_\_\_
- hr \_\_\_\_\_
- llahan \_\_\_\_\_
- nrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Loach \_\_\_\_\_
- ans \_\_\_\_\_
- lone \_\_\_\_\_
- sen \_\_\_\_\_
- llivan \_\_\_\_\_
- vel \_\_\_\_\_
- otter \_\_\_\_\_
- le. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- ram \_\_\_\_\_
- ndy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT   
LTG:pw (3)

WUC 7/5  
100-106670-17

7 JPK

104

7/28

TRUE COPY

Woodville Texas

Sept. 22, 1961

b7(c)

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will you please inform me if there is the least bit of evidence in your work that the Rev. Martin Luther King is a Communist, or has any connection with them? I know he's one of the editors of The Christian Century Magazine, which while very liberal on many articles, also, contains those on the conservative side of religious issues. The Rev. Billy Hargis is now broad casting that Dr. King is a Communistic, and, as he has made this denouncement against so many people who disagree with him on various issues, I won't take his word for any thing on the Communist issue but, am very eager to know if there is any truth in this on your files, please. There is far too much of such calling every one Communists who fight for causes such as R Dr. King does & I feel word from you on the pro or con can do a lot to settle the issue.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours

/s/

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JRM/lu  
6076

gac

made  
to 9-26-61  
sub 9-27-61

b7(c) Wadville Texas

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Sept. 22, 1961

Will you please inform me if there is  
the least bit of evidence on your work that  
the Rev. <sup>Martin Luther</sup> King is a Communist, or has any  
connections with them? I know his one of the editors  
of The Christian Century Magazine, which while very  
liberal on many articles, also contains those on the  
conservative side of such religious issues. The  
Rev. Billy Hargis is now broadcasting that  
Dr. King is a Communist, and as he has made  
this denouncement against so many people who  
do agree with him on various issues, I won't take  
his word for any thing on the Communist issue  
but, am very eager to know if there is any truth  
in this on your files, please. There is far too  
much of such calling every one Communist who  
fights for causes such as Dr. King does & I feel would  
from you on the papers or even can do a lot to  
settle the issue.

Thanking you, I am  
Sincerely yours

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JAM/llh

6076

100-106670-18  
10 SEP 25 1961  
CORRESPONDENCE

9-22-61  
9-27-61  
bbg

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 27, 1961

MC 2/100 - 106670 - 18

10-30 80

EX-113  
[Redacted]

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY S.P.Y. J.R.M. l.h.  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-27-81  
6076

Woodville, Texas

Dear [Redacted] b7(c)

Your letter of September 22, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Classified by 6080  
Exempt from GDS, Category 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
*led by [signature]*

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 3  
SEP 28 1961  
COMM-FBI

SEP 27 5 15 PM '61  
READING ROOM

- Enclosures (5)
- 4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
- Communism And Religion by William C. Sullivan
- Communist Illusion And Democratic Reality
- Christianity Today Series
- One Nation's Response To Communism

(see NOTE next page)

DCL:kkj (3)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

3 OCT 3 1961

*JCM*  
*[Handwritten initials]*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to [REDACTED] b7(c) September 27, 1961

NOTE: Nothing has come to the Bureau's attention to indicate that the Reverend Martin Luther King, active in racial matters currently and a rabid segregationist, is a Communist Party member. "The Christian Century" is a nondenominational magazine published by the Christian Century Foundation in Chicago. It has stated, in the past, the position taken by pacifists, condemned the treatment of Negroes and the handling of Japanese in California in World War II. Several persons who receive this magazine have been investigated by the Bureau in internal security and sedition-type cases. (105-29989)

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] b7(c) [REDACTED] b7(c) [REDACTED]

September 19, 1961

AIR MAIL

- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Malone
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Ingram
- Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On November 10, we are holding a service in this sanctuary, and the speaker is Dr. Martin Luther King. We expect 2,000 to 3,000 people to be in attendance, and the majority negroes.

I am receiving calls objecting to the fact that I should open the church for such a purpose, although the service is strictly religious. Charges are being made that Dr. King is a Communist, or a fellow-traveler.

Would you kindly let me know if you have information that would give the lie to this, so that I can answer any scurrilous charges?

Thanking you,

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 J...  
6076

[REDACTED] b7(c)

EXP. PROC.  
SEP 20 1961

RECEIVED  
26 51  
20 204  
15 21

REC-83

100-106670-19  
16 SEP 20 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld

September 25, 1961

REC-83

6076

100-106670-19

EX-100

[REDACTED]  
Church  
[REDACTED]

b7(c)

SEP 25 3 32 PM '61  
FBI  
RECEIVED-READING ROOM

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of September 19 has been received,  
and the interest which prompted you to write is indeed  
appreciated.

While I would like to be of service to you, the  
FBI, as an investigative agency of the Federal Government,  
does not furnish comments or evaluations concerning the  
character or integrity of any individual, organization, or  
publication. Consequently, it will not be possible for me to  
be of assistance in this instance, and I hope you will not  
infer either that we do or do not have data in our files con-  
cerning the subject of your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 30  
SEP 25 1961  
COMM-FBI

*COPIES*  
*8/25/61*  
*8/25/61*  
✓

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
*DCM*  
*2/2/61*

*Le. P.*

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NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding  
correspondent and we have had no prior correspondence with him.  
Martin Luther King is a Negro minister from Montgomery, Alabama,  
who has been very prominent in the integration movement in the  
South.

*EBI*  
*CJH:jlw*  
*(3)*  
*8/25/61*

OCT 2 1961 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

## Busy, Busy Fellow

Martin Luther King, Negro preacher and integration worker, called at the White House and at the attorney general's office Monday and then announced that three Southern railroads, the Southern, L. & N. and Illinois Central will order racial desegregation of all their facilities.

Yesterday it was announced that King had urged Negroes in Detroit to unite behind one of four Negroes who are running for Congress in a special primary election.

Last week King said that in his opinion Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations.

It's a busy life for this man who got his start by promoting the bus boycott in Montgomery and has moved to Atlanta, presumably to widen his sphere of influence. He's throwing his weight around in about every conceivable kind of situation.

Some politicians kow-tow to him be-

cause they think that he can deliver Negro votes. Actually, the more he meddles in other people's business, the more resentment he builds up and the less influence he has.

Other Democrats in the Michigan race have reacted strongly to King's stand-taking.

Said one of them: "He is setting the Negro back many years by his action."

We believe that people up there will not vote for candidates on the basis of race but of qualification for the office.

The railroad desegregation move is not a major one, for those who have ridden on trains in the last few years know that there has been virtually no segregation there.

Martin Luther King says he preaches non-violence but in some way violence always follows in his wake, as it did at Montgomery last Summer.

Eventually we believe that even the politicians will see that his name harms their cause more than it helps.

THE BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD  
10-18-61  
FINAL EDITION  
EDITORIAL  
EDITOR - JAMES L. HILLS  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA  
MI OFFICE

MARTIN LUTHER KING  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
file 100-4896

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JMD/MLK  
6076

100-106670-A  
~~100-4896-A~~  
NOT RECORDED  
184 OCT 23 1961

200 F26  
20

file 6-94

Tolson   
 Belmont   
 Mohr   
 Callahan   
 Conrad   
 DeLoach   
 Evans   
 Malone   
 Rosen   
 Sullivan   
 Tavel   
 Trotter   
 Tele. Room   
 Ingram   
 Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JAM/K  
 6076

UPI-77

(KING)

WASHINGTON--SEN. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, D-FLA., TODAY DENCUNCED  
 THE DECISION TO LET THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING PLAY THE ROLE OF  
 A NEGRO SEN. FROM GEORGIA IN THE MOVIE "ADVISE AND CONSENT."

"I WONDER JUST HOW MUCH BAD TASTE PEOPLE CAN SHOW," HOLLAND  
 TOLD A REPORTER. HE SAID THE DECISION

"I WONDER JUST HOW MUCH BAD TASTE PEOPLE CAN SHOW," HOLLAND  
 TOLD A REPORTER. HE SAID THE DECISION OF PRODUCER OTTC PREMINGER  
 TO GIVE KING A BRIEF ROLE IN THE MOVIE AS A NEGRO SENATOR FROM  
 GEORGIA WAS "JUST ATROCIOUSLY BAD TASTE."

10/20--JR1226PED

100-106670-A

~~100-11996-A~~

NOT RECORDED

184 OCT 25 1961

64 OCT 25 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

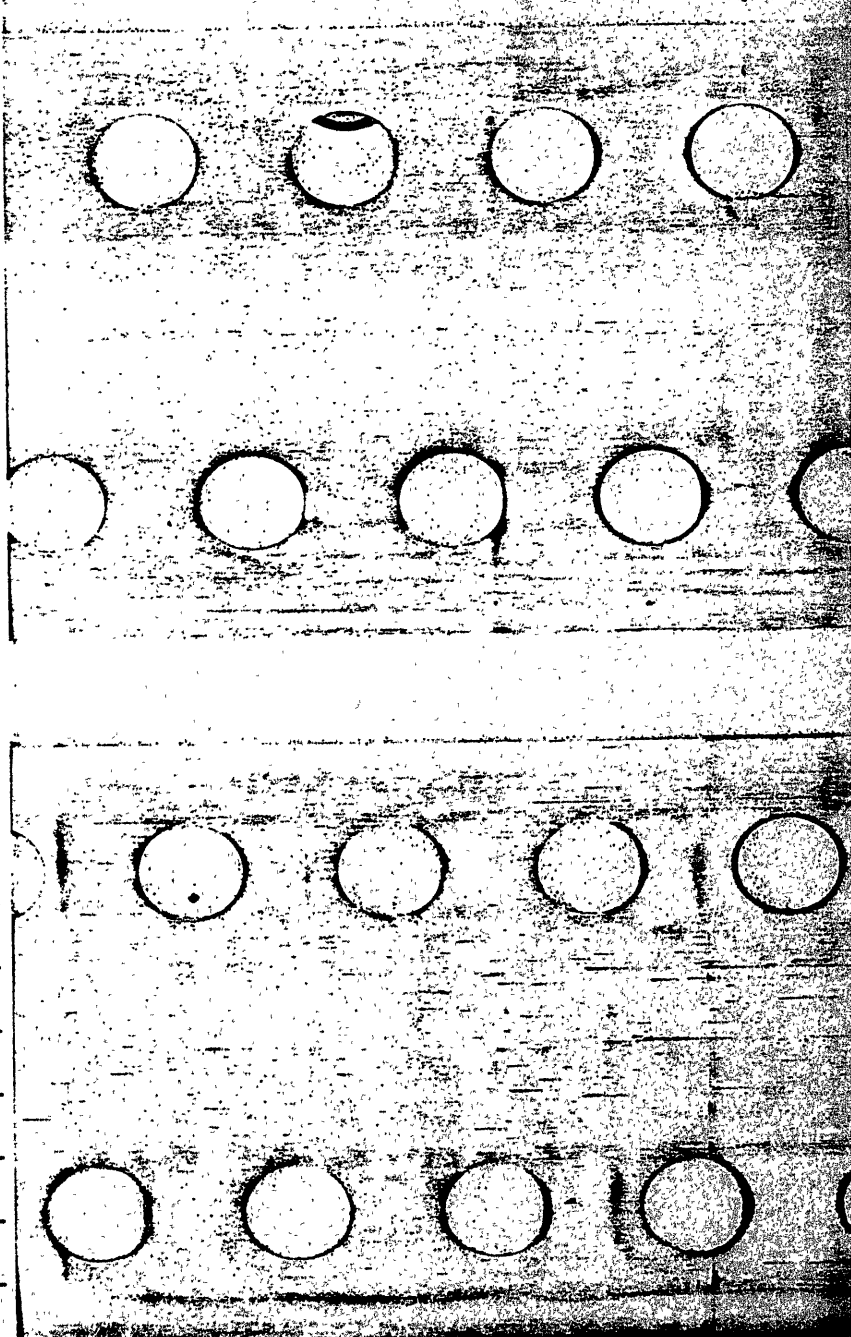
Subj: King, Dr. Martin Luther Jr.

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# (588) Date 8/11 Searcher Initial 748

Prod. \_\_\_\_\_

	<u>FILE NUMBER</u>	<u>SERIAL</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>100-106670</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>NP/AS</u>	<u>139-1046</u>	
<u>S/AS</u>	<u>157-286</u>	
<u>NP/AS</u>	<u>44-13605</u>	
<u>NP/AS</u>	<u>100-422053 (4-11)</u>	
<u>I</u>	<u>100-106670</u>	<u>15/10/11</u>
<u>I</u>		<u>4/11/11</u>
<u>S/AS</u>		<u>5/11/11</u>



NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Martin Luther King

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# 13 Date 11-7 Searcher Initial 515

Prod. \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

IP 100-358916-171

IP 100-382202-36

IP 100-437079-8

IP 100-435600-2p3

IP 105-65374-189p64

IP 157-4-63-26;

IP 31

IP 157-446-3;

Martin L.

SI

Martin

SI

M.L.

SI

Luther

SI

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

11-7, 1961

- Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- Service Unit - Room 6524
- Forward to File Review
- Attention \_\_\_\_\_
- Return to Longquist 612518  
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- Subversive References Only
- Nonsubversive References Only
- Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_
- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buildup  Variations

Subject Martin Luther King  
 Birthdate & Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

Localities \_\_\_\_\_ NOV 8 1961

R# 13 Date 11-7 Searcher Initials 515

Prod. \_\_\_\_\_

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<u>Wtd</u>	<u>100-106670</u>	<u>1-1 8-4-61</u>
<u>V</u>	<u>100-106670</u>	
	<u>137-1046</u>	
	<u>157-286</u>	
	<u>44-13605</u>	
	<u>100-13286 (study)</u>	
	<u>160-106670-15</u>	
	<u>100-106670-11</u>	
	<u>100-106670-11</u>	
<u>W</u>	<u>25-330971-5304</u>	
	<u>956,57</u>	
<u>W</u>	<u>10-3798-836</u>	
<u>W</u>	<u>100-10355-974</u>	
<u>W</u>	<u>100-26844-1541</u>	
<u>W</u>	<u>100-225892-458</u>	



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Miss Gronquist

10-31-80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMK/ks  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2 + 3  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-4-81  
6076

MAILED  
NOV 15 1961  
NAME CHECK  
November 14, 1961

REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. *Sa...*  
Born: January 15, 1929  
Atlanta, Georgia

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI which would be pertinent to your inquiry concerning the captioned individual. The following information, however, appears in the files of the FBI.

Reverend King has been widely publicized since he led a bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, as President of the Montgomery Improvement Association. He has remained nationally prominent in integration efforts particularly with regard to the so-called "sit-in" demonstrations and his association with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Racial Equality.

As a result of his integration activities, Reverend King has been arrested on numerous occasions by local officials and charged with misdemeanors. Many of Reverend King's speeches have stressed nonviolent action in integration efforts. In 1960 he left Montgomery, Alabama, to become joint pastor with his father of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

*6076*  
*11/18/61*  
*10/18/61*

[REDACTED]

EX-103 REC-41 100-106670-20

[REDACTED]

This is in answer to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

ORIG AND ONE TO USIA  
Request Received: 10-31-61  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

BVG:lsn  
(4)

SEE NOTE ON  
PAGE 3.

NOV 20 1961 187

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In September, 1958, Reverend King was stabbed by a female in Harlem, New York, and subsequent thereto directed a letter to Benjamin Davis, Jr., Communist Party official, thanking Davis for the donation of blood made when Reverend King was a patient in a New York hospital recuperating from the above attack.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

[REDACTED] b7(D)  
who has furnished reliable information in the past made available a news release from the Carl Braden clemency appeal committee which listed the initial sponsors of a clemency petition for Carl Braden. This list included the name of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia. This news release was being distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. The informant also made available a copy of a letter dated July 19, 1961, from the Southern Conference Educational Fund which stated that on May 1, Carl Braden had gone to prison to begin a one-year sentence for contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee. (100-10355-974 page 14)

ORIG AND ONE TO USIA  
Request Received: 10-31-61  
BVG:lsn  
(4)

NOTE:

[REDACTED] c

b(1)

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JEM/lu Nov. 6, 1961

6076  
MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

I AM WRITING TO TRY TO FIND OUT FROM YOU IF THERE IS ANY COMMUNISTIC AFFILIATION ON THE PART OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. THERE HAS BEEN MUCH PRO AND CON AS TO WHETHER HE IS OR NOT AND WOULD SURELY LIKE TO FIND OUT. A MR. KARL PRUSSION, FORMER FBI MAN, HAS JUST COME OUT WITH A STATEMENT THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING BELONGED TO MORE COMMUNIST FRONTS THAN ANY MAN IN THE U S. EXCEPT W. DuBOIS, THE HONORARY HEAD OF THE NAACP. THIS WAS FROM A PAPER PUT OUT BY THE MISSOURI LUTHERAN CHURCH IN RIDGECREST, CALIFORNIA. IS MR. PRUSSION IN GOOD STANDING WITH THE FBI? I HAVE ALSO HEARD COMMENTS FROM PEOPLE REGARDING DIFFERENT EX FBI MEN AS TO THE RELIABILITY OF THEIR STATEMENTS AS THEY ARE PAST FBI PEOPLE. MR. CLEON SKOUSEN AND A MARION MILLER ARE TWO THAT ARE IN THE LIMELIGHT MUCH OF THE TIME.

I HAVE GONE ALONG WITH WHAT ALL OF THESE PEOPLE HAVE SAID AND HEARD THE DIFFERENT THINGS SAID AGAINST THEM AND WONDERED JUST WHO IS RIGHT. HAVE ALSO WONDERED FOR QUITE SOME TIME ABOUT DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

WOULD SO APPRECIATE YOUR EARLY REPLY ON ALL OF THESE THINGS. AM SO UPSET OVER THE WAY OUR COUNTRY IS GOING - MORE & MORE TOWARDS A COMMUNIST TREND.

SINCERELY,

[Redacted signature]

NOV 8 10 35 AM '61

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

KALISPELL, MONTANA

Mr. Tolson	
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. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

*Handwritten notes and signatures*

EXP. PROC.

NOV 9 1961

*Vertical handwritten notes*

REC-75 100-106670-22

NOV 9 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

P.S. Also is there any communist infiltration in the National Council of Churches or in the World Council of Churches?

*Handwritten note:* communist in - National Council of Churches or in the World Council of Churches?

REC- 75

November 15, 1961

113  
100-106670-21

[Redacted]

Kalispell, Montana

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4JRM/ML  
6026

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of November 6, 1961, has been received, and the interest prompting you to communicate with me is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope that you will not infer in this connection either that we do or that we do not have data in our files relating to the subjects of your inquiry.

NOV 15 6 11 PM '61  
FBI  
READING ROOM

You may be interested in knowing that Mr. Karl Prussion and Mrs. Marion Miller were not employed as Special Agents of the FBI; however, they furnished information concerning subversive activities, on a confidential basis, to this Bureau from 1949 to 1958 and from 1950 to 1955 respectively, for which they were compensated. Mr. W. Cleon Skousen entered on duty with the FBI as a clerk on October 24, 1935, in which capacity he served until June 17, 1940, when he became a Special Agent. He voluntarily resigned the latter position on October 5, 1951. The activities of these individuals are personal in nature and they do not represent the FBI.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

- Olson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Loach \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Ingram \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 20  
NOV 16 1961  
RECEIVED  
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosures (5)

JCF:lcw (3)

NOTE and Enclosures next page

NOV 23 1961  
MAIL ROOM  
TELETYPE UNIT

NOV 12 2 10 PM '61  
RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
Peterson  
P...  
D...  
J...  
K...

[REDACTED] b7(c)

- Enclosures (5)
- Internal Security Statement 4-17-61
- Faith in God--Our Answer To Communism
- 10-61 LEB Introduction
- The Deadly Contest
- The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Though nothing has come to the Bureau's attention to indicate that Reverend Martin Luther King is a Communist Party member, he has been linked with numerous leftists and communist front organizations and is currently active in racial and segregation matters. There are innumerable references in Bufiles relating to the NAACP. No information is contained therein which would indicate that this group is communist dominated or controlled on a national basis. W. DuBois is on the Security Index and has made extensive and frequent trips to Russia. Mrs. Marion Miller and her husband Paul were security informants of the Los Angeles Office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen *RJR*

FROM : C. L. McGowan *CLM*

DATE: December 17, 1961

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION  
ALBANY, GEORGIA  
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JDM/LL *Lawrence*  
6076

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

A limited investigation has been requested in this matter into the arrest and detention of Dr. Martin Luther King.

At 12:50 P. M. Departmental Attorney Murphy contacted the Bureau, at about the same time Mr. Barrett contacted Supervisor Lavin, and at 1:17 P. M. Mr. Marshall called your office, all with regard to the same matter. Mr. Marshall advised that Governor Rockefeller had called the Attorney General and expressed concern about the arrest and safety of Dr. Martin Luther King. The Attorney General asked Mr. Marshall to determine if "we" were doing all that we should be doing to make sure that "he was safe."

Mr. Marshall had been informed that Dr. King had been transferred to the jail at Americus, Georgia. The Department Attorneys and Mr. Marshall asked that we determine why Dr. King was taken to Americus, the nature of the charges against him, if he had been afforded a hearing, and generally, the situation surrounding his confinement at Americus, including a description of the jail. Americus police authorities were to be contacted to determine if they had knowledge of any threats to Dr. King and what precautions they had taken in this regard. Mr. Marshall also asked to be advised of any information we had received from any contacts or sources indicating any potential violence or harm to Dr. King. Both Mr. Murphy and Mr. Marshall wanted to be telephonically furnished results at home this date. (Marshall, OL 2-3562; Murphy, WH 6-2786).

ACTION:

The Department's request was forwarded to Atlanta Supervisor [redacted] at 1:30 with instructions to advise the Bureau immediately of the results and follow with a summary teletype this date. [redacted] said Negro leaders had scheduled a press conference at 2:00 P. M. in Atlanta and he would advise of any pertinent developments.

JLS:cag *cag*

(6)  
DEC 28 1961 *7141*

XEROX 100-106670 -  
DEC 21 1961 NOT RECORDED  
167 DEC 21 1961

22 DEC 20 1961 *g*

157-6-2-229

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

b7(c)

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

At 3:15 P. M. SA [REDACTED] advised that SAC Weeks and a number of the Agents in the Atlanta Office were en route back to Atlanta due to the lack of activity today; however, additional Agents would be called back to help the three remaining Agents appropriately cover the Albany situation. He mentioned that they had been occupying a hotel room (telephone number 66796) which overlooked the Police Department and afforded good coverage on that area. b7(c)

[REDACTED] stated that we have had excellent liaison with the Albany Police who have advised of the following: b7(c)

Two detectives met Dr. King at the city limits on Friday and stayed with him until he was arrested and also accompanied him to Americus jail Saturday evening. He was moved to avoid any demonstrations and for his own personal safety. The police noted that there were a lot of out-of-townners in Albany Christmas shopping on Saturday evening which caused some concern. All of the others arrested on 12-16-61 were also moved from the area. Albany police advised Americus police to immediately contact them of the slightest indication of violence or harm to any of the prisoners. Rev. Abernathy and Rev. Anderson had also been moved to Americus. Abernathy made bond and left for some speaking engagement. Two attorneys were in touch with the Albany police on Saturday evening and again this morning on behalf of King and are well aware that his bond has been set at \$200.

With regard to the over-all situation on Saturday SA [REDACTED] advised that 266 people were arrested, all charged with "parading without permit." 114 of these were juveniles. They were released to the juvenile court and held overnight there; present plans are for them to be released to their parents at 5:00 P. M. 12-17-61. b7(c)

[REDACTED] advised that the jail at Americus was completed in 1960, has very modern facilities, twenty-four hour attendants, separate cells and is federally approved. It is very fine in all respects and in addition to the regular guards, the sheriff has living quarters in the jail. b7(c)



██████████ will telephonically advise of the remaining investigation involving a contact with Americus Police and follow with a summary teletype this evening. b7(c)

ACTION:

At 3:45 P. M. Mr. Marshall, and immediately thereafter, Mr. Murphy, was advised of the above developments. Mr. Marshall was well pleased. He asked if we would normally disseminate to local authorities and auxiliary offices information received from sources indicating racial violence, and he was assured that this was the standard operating procedure with the Bureau. He also indicated he was going to personally call the Mayor of Albany, Georgia, but he did not comment concerning the nature of the call.

At 4:30 P. M. SAC Weeks advised that he was between Albany and Atlanta and would immediately dispatch some of his Agents back to Albany to afford this matter appropriate, continuous attention.

*yes*

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-8077)

1/31/62

SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-4165) (100-4896) (RUC)

GUS HALL, MARTIN LUTHER KING  
IS - C

Re San Francisco teletype to Bureau, NY and BH.

One photostat of retel is forwarded herewith to  
Atlanta, office of origin re KING. One photostat to  
Mobile in view KING's past activities that division.

*Handwritten:* 1027

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-20-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6076

- 2- Bureau (RM)
  - 2- Atlanta (Enc.1)(RM)
  - 1- Mobile (Info)(Enc.1)(RM)
  - 1- San Francisco (RM)
  - 1- New York (100-84994)(RM)
  - 2- Birmingham 1(100-4896)1(100-4165)
- JLP:pp  
(9)

*Handwritten:* 100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
185 FEB 2 1962

50 FEB 8 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12-28-61

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (62-0) (RUC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6074

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following is being submitted for the information of the Bureau and Atlanta since the person furnishing the information, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] El Paso, Texas, stated that he had been considering writing a letter directly to the Bureau regarding the following information. He stated, that if the information were passed on to the Bureau, it would not be necessary for him to write.

On December 21, 1961, [REDACTED] furnished the following information orally to Special Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] would like to see "a case made" indicating that MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., of Albany, Georgia, was a card carrying Communist. [REDACTED] was of the opinion that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was a card carrying Communist. His opinion was based on reading newspapers and talking with people who have been in Alabama and Georgia.

Considerable effort was made to attempt to get more specific information from [REDACTED] without success.

At times during the conversation, [REDACTED] did not appear to be entirely rational.

El Paso indices regarding [REDACTED] are negative.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (RM)
- 1 - El Paso

FAJ:sc  
(4)

50 JAN 3 1962

REC-105

100-106670-22

5 JAN 2 1962

*Mortall*  
*Sanford*  
*Int'l*

b7(c)

10-31-80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-5-82

~~SECRET~~

6076 (See Correlation Summary dated 9/28/60 filed as 100-106670-11)

Main File No: 100-106670  
(See also: 157-286  
44-13605)

Date: 2/5/62

Subject: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Date Searched: 8/18/61

Searched And Identical References Found As:

③ Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Luther King  
M. L. King

② Martin King  
Martin L. King

Also Searched And No Identical References Found As:

M. King

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Encl. Behind File  
Search Slip only

REC  
MCT

100-106670-23

25 FEB 5 1962

Classified by 6280  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~  
DISSEMINATION

ABBREVIATIONS

~~SECRET~~

*Add. Info.*

*Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Martin Luther King, Jr. may be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary.*

*SCLC*

*Southern Christian Leadership Conference*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference was a comic book captioned "Martin Luther King" and "The Montgomery Story", published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 277, Nyack, NY. This book set out information regarding the life of Martin Luther King and the successful bus boycott led by King in Montgomery, Ala., during 1956. It was also reported that King was a strong believer in the non-violence techniques of the late Mahatma Gandhi, and King predicted that this technique would be the way the Negro people would win their battle for equal status.

61-7563-2-390  
(3)

b7(c)

By letter dated 9/25/57 [REDACTED]  
Cincinnati 2, Ohio, submitted photographs of individuals including Martin Luther King taken at the Highlander Folk School (61-7511), August 31 through September 2, 1957, during a training seminar.

61-7511-203 encl. no. 12  
(1)

[REDACTED]

b(1)

\* No locality given

[REDACTED]

b(1)

100-20506-237 p. 3  
(19)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

62-101087-5 p. 8-10  
62-101087-10 p. 1-2  
Luther King enclosed

[REDACTED]

62-101087-17 p. 2  
(?)

The 1/25/60 edition of the "NY Times" contained an article describing a program at Carnegie Hall, NYC, on 1/24/60, captioned "Pullman Union Leader Urges Negro Marches on Conventions". The article stated that Negroes would march on the 1960 political conventions to demand equal civil rights. The Rev. Martin Luther King spoke at this program.

62-101087-35-A "New York Times"  
1/25/60  
(4)

The March, 1960 issue of "The Packinghouse Worker", the official publication of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA) (100-35658) published an article entitled "Alabama Hits Rev. M. L. King: Lasley Joins Defense Group". This article revealed that UPWA Vice-President Russell R. Lasley had joined a committee to defend Rev. Martin Luther King against perjury charges brought against him by Ala. authorities.

~~SECRET~~

(continued on next page)

The state of Ala. had accused King, who addressed UPWA's 1957 National Wage Policy Conference, of failing to declare \$45,000 income in 1958. The committee stated that the state created the \$45,000 figure by adding King's personal income to expenses incurred in his leadership in the civil rights movement. The committee planned to raise \$200,000 to defend King and to aid the SCLC in a drive to register Negro voters.

King headed the SCLC and was the leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott.

In a public statement the committee declared "the Dixiecrats have unleashed this evil and groundless attack on his honesty, hoping to remove Dr. King from the scene and to restore themselves as the unchallenged, tyrannical masters of the life and destiny of the Negro in the South."

100-35658-745 p. 1 encl.p. 9  
(7) ✓

The 3/10/60 issue of the "Evening Star" published an article entitled "Halt Reign of Terror! King Asks President", which concerned a telegram sent to President Eisenhower by Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the SCLC, at Atlanta. King requested the President to end a reign of terror in Montgomery, Ala., by instructing the AG "to take immediate action in your name" to restore law and order. King declared that Gestapo-like methods were being used to intimidate Negroes in Montgomery.

This article also revealed that King led a successful boycott to integrate Montgomery's city buses before he moved to Atlanta.

62-101087-5-A "The Evening Star"  
3/10/60  
(4) ✓

This reference was a memorandum dated 6/20/60 from J. G. Sourwine, U.S. Senate, Wash., D.C., which enclosed Photostats of material which contained information regarding the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (100-410898).

(continued on next page)



~~SECRET~~

One of these Photostats was a newspaper advertisement captioned "Agenda For Geneva", from "The Washington Post", dated 3/15/60, which urged the public to write or wire the Secretary of State, Wash., D.C., supporting his call for controlled disarmament and urging completion of the treaty ending all nuclear tests as the vital first step to peace. Dr. Martin Luther King was one of the signers of this advertisement.

100-410898-98 encl. p. 7  
(9)✓

The 12/2/60 issue of the "Mobile Press" reported that the "New York Times" had requested a new trial of the \$500,000 libel suit brought by Montgomery, Ala., Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan. A State Court Jury on 11/3/60 awarded Sullivan the full amount. Sullivan had claimed he was libeled by an advertisement in the 3/29/60 issue of the "New York Times" which solicited funds for the defense of Martin Luther King. The ad dealt in part with police handling of Negro student demonstrations in Montgomery during the spring of 1960.

157-6-61-43 p. 3  
(15)

[REDACTED] at Baton Rouge, La., advised that information had been received by his office to the effect that Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro leader from Ala., was scheduled to arrive in Baton Rouge, on 3/30/60. [REDACTED] also stated he had received information that a meeting of the students at Southern University was to be held the night of 3/30/60, on the Southern University campus.

b7(D)

62-101087-21-66 encl. p. 2  
(4)✓

[REDACTED] advised that the active African Nationalist groups in the NYC area referred to men like Martin Luther King as "tools of the white man" and as "Uncle Toms."

b7(D)

(continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

An anonymous source of the NY Office advised that the American Committee on Africa (ACOA) had sent out announcements concerning the celebration of African Freedom Day 1960, which was to be held 4/13/60\*. This was to be a benefit for the ACOA African Defense and Aid Fund, most of the proceeds were to be used for the South African crisis. These announcements revealed the names of several individuals including Martin Luther King, who were supporters of this celebration.

It was noted that the ACOA was an active African Nationalist group.

Add. info.

105-87964-1 p.3,14,31  
(12)

\*NYC

Information received from public sources revealed that on April 14-16, 1960, the American Friends Service Committee (100-11392) sponsored a peace march from the Great Lakes Naval Training Center to the Morrison Hotel in Chicago's Loop and a peace rally held at the Morrison Hotel on 4/16/60.

[REDACTED] revealed that Bayard Rustin was a speaker at this rally. It was also revealed that Rustin was Administrative Assistant to Martin Luther King and was Executive Secretary of the War Resisters League. b7(D)

100-11392-288 p.2  
(6)

[REDACTED] advised that on 4/16/60 picketing in sympathy with Negro agitation for equal rights in the South was conducted at several F. W. Woolworth Company stores in Chicago. During the demonstration signatures were solicited on petitions which requested a boycott of Woolworth's until they desegregated. Martin Luther King was listed as a sponsor of this petition. b7(D)

157-6-9-29 p.3  
(14)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



The 4/17/60 edition of the "Vermont Sunday News", Burlington, Vermont, contained an article describing a two-day conference at Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont, captioned the Protest and Action Conference on Equality (PACE) on 4/16/60. This article stated that during the conference a committee was formed to consider civil rights in the South. This committee sent a telegram to the SCLC Conference at Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., which advised that PACE had been picketing and raising money for Rev. Martin Luther King and students who needed help. (Telegram set out in full)

157-6-1-7 p. 1  
(12) ✓

This reference contained information concerning the activities of Martin Luther King at a SCLC sponsored Leadership Conference on Non-Violent Resistance, which convened at Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., on April 15-17, 1960. King, one of the adult conference leaders, addressed the conference and recommended a campaign for selective buying which would shun stores practicing lunch counter segregation.

King was scheduled to appear in Raleigh on 4/16/60 for a mass meeting for students arrested in sit-down demonstrations. The purpose of this meeting was to raise funds for appeals for the students.

157-6-8-5 p. 1-4  
(13) ✓

 advised that a Nashville reporter for the United Press International had received an anonymous telephone call to the effect that a Negro was taking a small bomb into the meeting at Fisk University where the Rev. Martin Luther King was the featured speaker.  advised that it was possible that this was a hoax telephone call designed to break up this meeting. (date of meeting not given)

b7(D)

(continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Regarding this meeting, the "Nashville Tennessean", on 4/21/60 reported that approximately 4,000 people attended this meeting to hear the Rev. King speak.

It was noted that Fisk University was a Negro University in Nashville, Tenn.

157-4-28-2 encl. p. 5

(12) ✓

SI 157-6-28-A "Pittsburgh Courier"  
4/30/60

(14) ✓

A press release dated 4/20/60 from the "Washington Capital News Service" reported that the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who successfully led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott several years ago, had challenged former President Truman's statement that sit-down demonstrations in the South by Negro college students were communist inspired. (Director's notation.)


157-6-10 "Washington Capital News  
Service" 4/20/60

(14) ✓

The 4/23/60 edition of the "Pittsburgh Courier" published an article entitled "Race Situation Tense In Montgomery - King" which related to an exclusive interview with Martin Luther King. This article set out excerpts from statements made by King concerning the racial situation in Montgomery, Ala.

157-6-61-A "Pittsburgh Courier"  
4/23/60

(15) ✓

 advised that Martin L. King was expected to attend a meeting of the SCLC in Shreveport, La., on May 11 and 12, 1960. The United Christian Movement was to be the host at this meeting.

157-6-33-40 p. 2

(20) ✓

~~X~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] Shreveport, La.,  
furnished a copy of a report prepared on a mass meeting of the  
United Christian Movement, Inc., held on 5/9/60 at the 13th. District  
Auditorium, Shreveport, La. One of the speakers, Ella Baker  
(not further identified) stated that Rev. Martin Luther King was  
unable to attend the meeting but that he would be in Shreveport  
within a month to work with Dr. C. D. Simpkins.

b7(D)

It was noted that Simpkins was a leader in the United  
Christian Movement in Shreveport.

157-6-33-68 p. 2  
(14) ✓

The 5/15/60 edition of "The New York Times" published  
an article captioned "Pressures for Rights" which contained the  
following written statement by Martin Luther King: "There is need  
for strong and aggressive leadership from the Federal Government  
if first-class citizenship is to become a reality for the Negro.  
But the Negro must come to see that there is much he himself can  
do about his plight."

This article also mentioned the voting registration of the  
Negro and the issue of lunch-counter segregation.

157-6-A "The New York Times"  
5/15/60  
(15) ✓

The 5/18/60 issue of "The Atlanta Constitution", an  
Atlanta daily newspaper set forth an article regarding a demonstration  
by Negro students in Atlanta on 5/17/60. After the demonstration  
the students gathered at the Wheat St. Baptist Church, where they  
listened to a speech by Martin Luther King.

157-2-2-92 encl. p. 2  
(12) ✓

X

~~SECRET~~  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b(1)

This reference is a letter dated 5/20/60 from [REDACTED]  
Gallipolis, Ohio [REDACTED] enclosed a newspaper advertisement  
captioned "To the Men at the Summit", from the "Daily Tribune",  
Gallipolis, Ohio, dated 5/17/60, which urged the representatives  
of the countries attending the Summit meeting to give first consi-  
deration to effective disarmament and ending of nuclear weapons  
tests. One of the signers of the advertisement was Martin Luther  
King. The National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (100-  
410898) was one of the organizations circulating this advertisement.

b7(c)

[REDACTED] requested information concerning the status of  
the Organizations circulating this advertisement, and information on  
the background and present activities of its signers.  
By letter dated 5/31/60 [REDACTED] was advised that the  
information in Bureau files was confidential. No information was  
furnished him.

100-410898-93 p. 1 and encl. p. 1  
(9) ✓

~~SECRET~~

The "Birmingham News" for 5/31/60 printed an editorial entitled "The Reverend King's Acquittal". This editorial commented on the verdict of acquittal received by Martin Luther King before a Montgomery County, Ala., jury. King was being charged on fraud involving the State of Alabama income tax.

157-6-4-20 p. 5  
(13) ✓

[REDACTED] b(1)  
the Annual Installation Awards Luncheon of the Women. For Legislative Action (100-395144) Council was held at the Sportsman's Lodge, Ventura Boulevard, Studio City, Calif.

According to these informants an award was given to Martin Luther King, who was not present to receive his award so it was accepted for him by Rev. Maurice Dawkins of Los Angeles. King received this award for the work he was doing in the Southern US to abolish segregation. King sent a recorded talk, which was played. It dealt with lynchings and violence allegedly directed against Negroes.

100-395144-92 p. 18  
(9) ✓

[REDACTED] Referen/  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

The front page of the 6/19/60 issue of "The Worker" contained the joint statement of A. Philip Randolph and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. regarding "March on the Conventions Movement for Freedom Now", which related to planned marches by Negroes on the Democratic and Republican Conventions to demonstrate against segregation and discrimination. (no locality given)

X  
100-358916-153 p. 1  
(8) ✓

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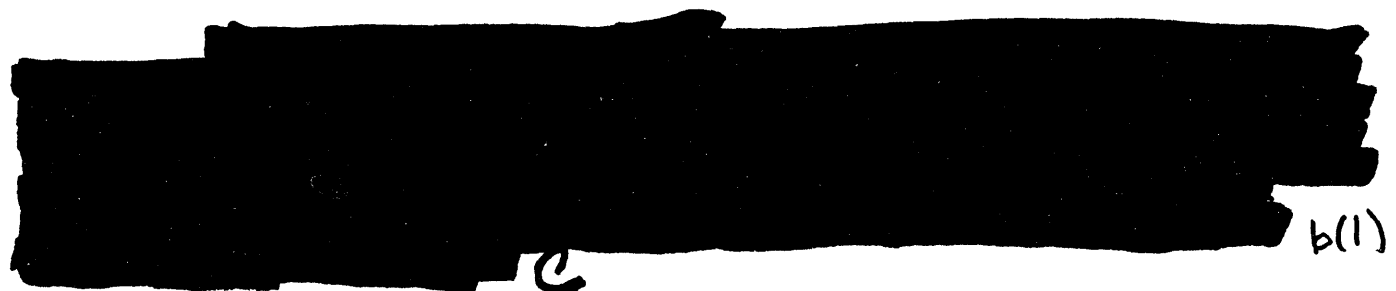
 b(1)  
a co-ordinating group headed by A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AF of L- CIO; Martin Luther King, Ideological leader of Southern Negro boycott movements; and Roy Wilkins, national leader of the NAACP, met in Chicago to formulate activities in regard to a mass meeting and protest march against the Republican National Convention which was to convene in Chicago on 7/25/60.

This source also revealed that a new organization was created for the purpose of activating this affair, and was known as the "Chicago March on Political Conventions". The purpose was to protest lack of civil rights statements in the platform, and inactivity by the Republican Party regarding civil rights legislation.

 b7(D)  
advised that the "March for Freedom" demonstration was held at the Republican Party's National Convention at Chicago, on 7/25/60. III.

100-370609-33 p. 8  
(8) ✓  
SI 61-3176-3151 p. 1  
(3) ✓  
SI to para 111 above  
61-3176-3206 p. 9  
(3) ✓ Add. info  
according to   
SI 100-433612-2 p. 17  
(11) ✓

b(2)  
b7(D)

 b(1)

 b7(D)

61-3176-3253 p. 21,22  
(3) ✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The 7/11/60 issue of the "Los Angeles Times" showed a photograph above the caption "Demonstrators - Urging candidates to take a strong stand on civil rights issues, placard-waving demonstrators march around Shrine Auditorium". This article described a demonstration at the Democratic Convention Hdqrs. and at the convention hall in the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles. It was also revealed that one of the demonstration leaders was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the SCLC.

100-433520-2 p. 2  
(11) ✓

On 7/13/60 during the Democratic National Convention held in the Sports Arena at Los Angeles, Bureau Agents observed a picket line demonstration sponsored by the March on the Conventions Movement for Freedom Now (100-433520). Observed during this demonstration was a placard which read Christian Leadership Conference with Rev. Martin Luther King. It was also observed that King was interviewed by the television interviewer working with the National Broadcasting Company television cameras.

100-433520-10 p. 1,3 *pe*  
(11)

The Chicago Office advised that demonstrations were contemplated for the Republican National Convention on 7/25/60. Martin Luther King and Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, NAACP, were scheduled to enter the convention on that day and attempt to have a prepared statement regarding integration inserted into the proposed Civil Rights Platform from the floor of the convention hall.

157-6-9-35 p. 2  
(14) ✓

The "Miami Herald" and "Miami News" reported in numerous articles during August, 1960, information concerning the activities of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Miami. It was reported on 8/14/60 that a racially mixed group, sponsored by the National CORE, would start a three week work shop in non-violent methods of battling segregation.

According to A. D. Moore, Chairman of the Miami Chapter of CORE, Martin Luther King was listed as one of the work shop instructors.

~~X~~  
157-6-29-21 p. 5  
(14) ✓

~~SECRET~~

b(1)

(p) [redacted] that Minister Malcolm X spoke at a meeting of the Nation of Islam (NOI) at NOI Temple Number 7, NYC, [redacted]. During the speech the Minister mentioned the name of Martin Luther King in connection with the sit-in demonstrations conducted at Southern lunch counters.

100-433888-3 p. 2,3  
(11)  
SI 105-31162-12 p. 6  
(12) ✓

This reference was a copy of a letter dated 8/30/60 designated to the Director from Martin L. King, Jr. The original correspondence was addressed to the Mayor of Cartersville, Ga. In this letter King urged that protection be provided for the person and property of the Rev. Rosamond G. Kay, Sr. (44-16325) who had been intimidated by the burning of a cross before his home in Cartersville.

44-16325-7 p. 1  
(19) ✓

[redacted] made available a throw away\* captioned "Why Picket the Urban League?" which related to the activities and beliefs of African Nationalist groups. These groups believed that organizations such as the Urban League were used to brain-wash the Negro, and that such leaders as Martin Luther King were part of the white man's scheme to keep the Negro hoping for a peaceful co-existence type settlement of the racial problem.

b7(D)

Add. info.

105-87964-11 p. 2,21,49  
(12) ✓

\* Sponsor not shown in file. Believed to be one of the African Nationalist groups.

A press release from the "Washington Capitol News Service" datelined Atlanta, 10/3/60, revealed that the SCLC had launched "operation stand-in" in fourteen Southern cities in an effort to increase the number of registered Negro voters.

(continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

Excerpts from statements made by SCLC President Martin Luther King, Jr., regarding inequality of voting privileges among the Negro Americans in the South are set out.

56-0-A "Washington Capitol News Service" 10/3/60

(2) ✓

SI 56-0-A "Atlanta Constitution" 10/4/60

(3) ✓

SI 56-0-A "New York Herald Tribune" 5/4/60

(2) ✓

[redacted] advised that the SCLC was held in Shreveport, La., on October 11-13, 1960. [redacted] stated that the meeting on 10/12/60 centered around raising funds to pay fines for students who were convicted for their parts in "sit-in-demonstrations" and for the Rev. Martin Luther King's defense on charges of perjury by the State of Ala. King was the keynote speaker at this meeting.

b7(D)

[redacted] advised that at the final meeting on 10/13/60 a leaflet entitled "The Burning Truth in the South" by Martin Luther King, which was a reprint from "The Progressive", Madison, Wisc., 1960, and a leaflet advertising the book "Stride Toward Freedom" by King were distributed.

100-427079-5 p. 2,3  
(10)

[redacted] furnished documents which were distributed at the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee Conference (SNCC) (157-275) held in Atlanta, Ga., October 14-16, 1960. The document headed "Agenda" listed Martin L. King, Jr., advisor, SNCC, as one of the speakers for the 10/14/60 session.

b(1)

This informant emphasized that the policy of the SNCC was non-violent pressure to force desegregation.

157-275-5encl.p. 1  
(20) ✓

SI 157-275-4 p. 1

(15) "Atlanta Constitution" 10/6/60

~~X~~  
[REDACTED] Reidsville, b7(D)  
Ga., advised that Martin Luther King was received at that prison on 10/26/60 to serve a four-month sentence on a traffic violation for which he was on probation. [REDACTED] stated he had been informed that there was to be a hearing on this matter in Atlanta, Ga., on 10/27/60 and after the hearing a motorcade was to proceed to the prison.

An article in the 10/28/60 edition of the "Savannah Evening Press", Savannah, Ga., indicated that King had been released from Reidsville Prison and had returned to Atlanta.

157-6-49-170 p. 1  
(15)✓

~~X~~  
[REDACTED] b7(D)  
[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] telephoned the Chicago Branch of the NAACP to inform them that on 10/30/60 a nationwide demonstration was to be held in protest of the arrest of Rev. Martin Luther King in Atlanta. [REDACTED] stated that all members of the NAACP were to be advised and urged to participate. X

61-3176-3257 p. 1  
(19)✓

[REDACTED] advised on 11/3/60 that the White House was to be picketed on election day. One of the individuals heading the picketing was reportedly named King. [REDACTED] believed that the King mentioned could possibly be Martin Luther King, Southern Negro leader. b7(D)

157-6-53-22 p. 1  
(15)✓  
SI 157-275-10 p. 1  
(16)✓

A press release dated 11/6/60 from the "Washington Capital News Service" revealed that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., praised Senator John F. Kennedy for his stand on the civil rights issue. King's statement was the closest he had come to an outright endorsement of Kennedy for President.

King criticized the Republican position on their civil rights issue because there was too much disagreement and double talk from the Republican Party.

~~X~~  
56-0-A "Washington Capital News Service"  
11/6/60  
(2)✓

~~SECRET~~

On 11/21/60 [redacted] Police, Naperville, Ill., advised that a threat had been received against the appearance of Martin Luther King, Jr., who gave a talk at 11:00 AM on 11/21/60 before the students at the North Central College, in Naperville. There was no demonstration. [redacted] stated that King was scheduled to repeat his talk at 8 PM before a public audience, and that police officers would be present to handle any disturbances. b7(c)

157-6-9-49 p.1  
(14)

[redacted] advised that the United Sons and Daughters of Africa (100-432805) was opposed to integration and openly expressed bitter hostility toward such Negro leaders as Martin Luther King. b7(D)

This information was submitted by a report dated 12/15/60 from the NY Office.

100-432805-10 p.3  
(11)

The 1/2/61 issue of "The Washington Post and Times Herald" published an article entitled "Petition to the House of Representatives of the 87th Congress of the U.S.". This article concerned a petition which requested Congress to eliminate the HCUA (61-7582). Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., church leader from Georgia, was one of the signers of this petition.

61-7582-A "The Washington Post and Times Herald" 1/2/61  
(3) ✓

[redacted] advised [redacted] that it had been reported that arrangements were under way to try to have Rev. Martin Luther King of Ala. in Lynchburg on the day the students, who were arrested for trespassing based on their refusal to leave a drug store when refused service at the lunch counter, were released from jail. A large demonstration in their honor was being arranged. b7(D)

157-6-41-169 p.3  
(15) ✓

~~SECRET~~

This reference was an anonymous communication postmarked Atlanta, Ga., stamp cancellation date 2/28/61, which enclosed a newspaper clipping entitled "Highlander and Dr. King Join Forces" (no date or name of paper given). Shown on this communication was the notation "shouldn't this be investigated?" This clipping revealed that Atlanta's SCLC headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Tennessee's controversial Highlander Folk School (61-7511) had joined forces to train Negro leaders for the Southern civil rights struggle. (clipping set out in full).

61-7511-268 encl. p. 1  
(3) /

[REDACTED] b(1)  
c

The 4/19/61 edition of the "Courier-Journal", Louisville, Ky., a newspaper of general circulation, carried an article regarding the sit-in demonstrations, by Negro students, in Louisville eating places on 4/18/61.

This article noted that on 4/19/61 Dr. Martin Luther King, Atlanta integration leader, would speak at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and would lunch at a Louisville hotel with Mayor Hoblitzell, the Mayor's integration committee, and the Negro steering committee.

157-6-27-85 p. 3  
(14) /

On 5/31/60 the "Richmond News Leader", a Richmond, Va., newspaper, reported that the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker (100-427079), was to take an executive position with the SCLC in Atlanta. It was reported that he would be associated with Rev. Martin Luther King.

(continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~  
[REDACTED] that W. Walker spoke at a mass NAACP Rally held at 6633 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, on 10/30/60. Walker stated that he represented Martin Luther King who was ill. After all of the speeches were made about the treatment King had been receiving in Atlanta, a collection was taken up in the amount of \$500, and it was announced that the money would be sent to the SCLC in Atlanta.

b(1)

[REDACTED] that some people in the Wash., D.C., area had received letters which enclosed a petition for clemency addressed to President Kennedy. The petition requested Presidential clemency for Carl Braden to "Reaffirm the position of the Federal Government supporting peaceful and orderly integration in the South." This source stated that Martin Luther King was one of the signers of this petition.

b(1)

The petition stated that Braden was convicted for contempt before the HCUA and was sentenced to serve one year in jail.

An "Atlanta Journal" news article, dated 5/2/61 captioned "King Sees 'McCarthyism' In Two US Contempt Sentences", sets out quotes taken from statements made by Martin Luther King regarding the one year jail sentences given Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson for contempt before the HCUA. (quotes set out in full)

100-427079-7 p. 1-3,5  
(10)

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~~SECRET~~  
[REDACTED], advised that on 5/10/61 a mass meeting of Negroes was held at the Holt St. Baptist Church, Montgomery. The principal speaker was Martin Luther King, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., Chairman of the SCLC. This affair was a joint meeting of the SCLC and the Montgomery Improvement Association. b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised that he interviewed King after the meeting, and was advised by King that no demonstrations were planned for Montgomery in the immediate future.

157-4-61-28 p.1  
(12) ✓

[REDACTED] advised that Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., would attend the annual board meeting of the SCLC scheduled for May 10 and 11, 1961 at Montgomery. b7(D)

157-6-61-52 p.1  
(15)

The 5/14/61 issue of "The Worker" carried an article captioned "Southern Leaders Hit Un-Americans," which revealed that a group of Negro and White Southern leaders had initiated a petition to President Kennedy denouncing the House Un-Americans and Senator James Eastland's Senate group as instruments of destruction of the forces working for integration in the South. This denunciation was included in a plea to free Carl Braden, Southern integration leader, who was serving a year in prison on a charge of contempt of the HCUA. This article also revealed that the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., was one of the initiators of this petition.

100-433447-A "The Worker" 5/14/61  
(11) ✓  
SI 100-112434-A "National Guardian"  
(7) ✓ 5/15/61

[REDACTED] advised that James Wood (100-434894) worked in the office of Martin Luther King, Jr., as an assistant of Wyatt Tee Walker, SCLC, Atlanta.

b7(D)

[REDACTED] stated that he understood Wood was associated with the organization headed by Martin Luther King. (Organization not identified, probably SCLC)

b7(D)

[REDACTED] that he knew Wood to be an assistant to King. (no date given)

b(1)

100-434894-4 p. 1,2

(12)

SI to para III

157-6-32-7 encl. p. 2

(14) ("The Wesleyan Argus" 5/6/60 and 5/10/60 issues. Official publication of Wesleyan University.)

This reference was a Bureau memorandum dated 5/22/61 which contained a detailed summary of information obtained from Bureau files on the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., who had been associated with the Congress of Racial Equality. (100-225892).

This memorandum revealed that King had not been investigated by the Bureau. (Director's notation)

100-225892-365 p. 2 encl. p. 8-10

(2)

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The "Birmingham World", a Negro newspaper published at Birmingham, Ala., carried an article on 6/7/61, which stated that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., would appear in Birmingham on 6/14/61 at the 16th St., Baptist Church, where he would speak at a voter-registration rally. This rally was sponsored by the Ninth Congressional District of the Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting.

This article stated that King was co-Pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church at Atlanta, was president of the SCLC, was former Pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala., and was a graduate of Morehouse College.

157-6-4-165 p. 1

(13) /

SI 44-0-A "Birmingham Post-Herald" 6/8/61

(2) /

[REDACTED] b7(D)

advised that the Rev. Martin Luther King, a minister from Ala. and Ga., was scheduled to speak at a meeting sponsored by the Congress on Racial Equality to be held on 6/18/61 at the Sports Arena, 3939 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles.

100-422089-432 p. 1

(9) /

[REDACTED] b(1)

25-140986-11 p. 1

(2) /

The 7/9/61 issue of "The Worker" published an article entitled "His Buoyant Spirit Has Won Against All Obstacles", which concerned Henry Winston's (100-1473) release on 6/30/61 from a Federal Prison through an act of presidential executive clemency. A small group of individuals gathered at Staten Island, NY, to welcome Winston. After an exchange of greetings Winston expressed his appreciation to all of

(continued on next page)

24 X

those who had fought in behalf of his release. During his talk he mentioned the Rev. Martin Luther King as one of the individuals who worked for his parole.

100-1473-A "The Worker" 7/9/61  
(6) ✓

The 2/12/61 issue of "The Worker" contained an article "The Beat Was Loud and Strong at Carnegie Hall on Civil Rights". The article stated that on 1/27/61, Frank Sinatra and his "clan" came to pay tribute to the "King" of mass resistance struggles against racism and segregation, Martin Luther King. The article added that a standing ovation was given to King when he appeared to give a brief speech.

100-358916-170 p. 8  
(Not indexed)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that King was one of the speakers at a mass SCLC rally in NYC on 6/5/61. C

On 7/3/61 the Bureau contacted a person at UN 6-2000, the listed telephone number of the SCLC, 312 West 125th St., NYC. This person identified herself as a volunteer worker of the SCLC and stated that the CASFS was the NYC Branch of the SCLC which was headed by Martin Luther King with hdqrs., at 407 Auburn N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

The required NY State registration form for organizations revealed that the general purpose of the CASFS was to give support to the movement for constitutional and civil rights in the South through the furnishing of technical assistance and dissemination of educational material, public education through meetings, legal aid to victims of discrimination, and support by financial means of local groups in the South, carrying out these aims.

(continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

The Carnegie Hall Tribute to Martin Luther King was designated as the name of the organization under which funds would be solicited and the reason for having this name was "simplification". The Rev. Martin Luther King, 563 Johnson Ave., Atlanta, Ga., was listed as a co-chairman of this organization.

100-358916-171 p. B,1,3-6  
(8)

[REDACTED] advised that Martin Luther King was scheduled to speak at an organization meeting of the Jackson Non-Violent Movement to be held on 7/6/61 at the Negro Masonic Temple, Jackson, Miss.

b7(D)

157-6-33-266 p. 1  
(14) ✓

A Bureau memorandum dated 7/14/61 revealed that a national meeting of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. (KKKK) (157-370) was held jointly with the Dixie Klans in Anniston, Ala., on 7/8/61. At this meeting Earl George and James Venable, both of Atlanta, Ga., and leaders of the US, KKK were speakers. Venable during his speech advocated the killing of Martin Luther King. George stated "King has to go and we might as well make up our minds to get him killed even if someone has to go to prison."

157-370-33 p. 1.  
(16) ✓

The 7/10/61 issue of the "Pittsburgh Post Gazette-Sun Telegraph" a Pittsburgh daily newspaper, carried an article entitled "Dr. King Asks U.S. to Press Rights Issue". This article indicated that the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Negro integration leader who was the main speaker at the second annual Freedom Jubilee at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, on 7/9/61, called for a more vigorous and forthright stand on civil rights issues by the Federal Government.

11.

This article also revealed that King was interviewed before the Jubilee. Excerpts from his statements were set out.

157-4-39-12 encl. 2.p. 1  
(12) ✓

~~SECRET~~  
[REDACTED] advised that the SNCC would hold their bi-monthly Board meeting in Baltimore, Md., from July 14-16, 1961. Dr. Martin Luther King, a national advisor of the SNCC, was scheduled to address the meeting on 7/15/61. b7(D)

157-6-53-37 p.1

(15) ✓

SI 157-275-31 p.1

(16) ✓ ("Baltimore Afro-American,"  
7/11/61. A Baltimore, Md.  
newspaper)

Press sources Jackson, Miss., advised that Martin Luther King was one of the principal speakers at a meeting of clergymen at Taugaloo Christian College, on 7/20/61, at Jackson. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the developments of freedom-rider activities.

157-6-33-288 p.1

(14) ✓

[REDACTED] b7(C)  
furnished copies of an affidavit by Junius Irving Scales (100-11592) in support of his motion for a reduction of a prison sentence given him for violation of the Smith Act, and of an affidavit, also in support of this motion, which was signed by well-known petition signers such as Martin Luther King.

Affidavits enclosed

100-11592-817 p.1

(7) ✓

This reference is a letter dated 2/22/61 from [REDACTED] b7(C)  
[REDACTED] Miami 57, Fla., which requested information concerning Dr. Martin Luther King, who was scheduled to speak at a Luther League Convention (not further described) in August, 1961 at Miami Beach.

By letter dated 3/6/61 [REDACTED] was informed that the b7(C)  
information in Bureau files could not be made public. No information was furnished to her.

61-7802-124 p.1

(3) ✓



X

[REDACTED]

b(1)

100-434334-8 p. 1  
(11) ✓

[REDACTED]

Referral

[REDACTED]

64-48876-1 p. 2  
(5) ✓

This reference contained a detailed summary of information obtained from Bureau files on the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr.

67-318195-210  
(5) ✓

The following references in the file captioned "CP, USA", contain information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King. He associated with CP members; attended functions sponsored by CP infiltrated organizations. The CP approved of his Southern campaign for integration.

Reference Number	Search Slip Page Number
100-3-14-3741 p. 97	(5) ✓
100-3-25-2196 p. 47	(5)
100-3-28-2424 p. 8, 22-24	(5) ✓

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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) \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

1 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); C. I. A. 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:  
100 - 106670 - 23 pg. 26.

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

~~SECRET~~

Reference Number	Search Slip Page Number
100-3-33-378 p. 8,9	(5) ✓
100-3-47-1277 p. 1	(5) ✓
100-3-49-449 p. 15	(5) ✓

The following references in file captioned "CP, USA", contain information pertaining to activities of Martin Luther King in the categories set out below;

Reference Number	Search Slip Page Number
<u>Political Activities</u>	
100-3-72-A "The Worker" 7/31/60	(5) ✓
<u>Southern Region</u>	
100-3-105-408 p. C, 29	(6)

The following references on Martin Luther King, Jr., appear in the main file of Carl Braden (100-388425), who refused to answer questions before the HCUA. Braden was convicted for contempt and was sentenced to serve one year in jail.

These references set out information concerning a petition for executive clemency for Braden which was supported by King as an individual and not as an SGLC official. King was to handle the distribution of the executive clemency in the South.

Serial Number	Search Slip Page Number
98 p. 2	(9) ✓
100 encl. p. 1	(9) ✓
102 encl. p. 1, 2	(9) ✓
105 p. 1	(9) ✓

The following references in the file captioned "Nation of Islam" (NOI) file number 25-330971, contain information pertaining to Martin Luther King. These references set out remarks made by Elijah Muhammad, head of the NOI, and Ministers of the NOI, regarding King's fight for integration. King was invited to attend a rally sponsored by the NOI but did not attend.

~~X~~  
(continued on next page)

It was noted that the NOI was against integration.

Serial Number	SEARCH SLIP	Search Slip Page Number
4922 encl. p. 22		(2)
4990 p. 39,97		(2)
5051 p. 1		(2)

The following references in the file captioned "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell", file number 100-387835, contain information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., who was a sponsor for various meetings and events held by the committee.

Serial Number	Search Slip Page Number
2480 p. 1	(8) ✓
2496 p. 1	(8)
2510 p. 1	(8)
2558 p. 4	(8)
100-387835-A "The Worker" 11/6/60	(8)
A "National Guardian" 11/7/60	(8)
A "The Worker" 11/27/60	(8)
A "National Guardian" 11/28/60	(8)
A "Peoples World" 12/3/60	(9) ✓

The following references in the file captioned "Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc." (SCEF) file number 100-10355, contain information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., who was one of the signers of various petitions, letters and telegrams which were circulated by SCEF.

Serial Number	Search Slip Page Number
735 encl. p. 1	(6)
896 p. 17	(19) ✓
906 encl. p. 1	(6)
924 p. 23	(6)
938 p. 1 and encl. p. 1	(19) ✓
967 p. 35,39	(6)
100-10355-A "The Atlanta Journal" 4/27/61	(6)
A "New York Journal American" 6/10/61	(6)

X

The following references in the file captioned "Negro American Labor Council" (NALC) file number 100-432067, contain information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr. King addressed the NALC founding convention on 5/28/60 at Detroit. He spoke at the NALC workshop on 2/17/61 at Wash., D.C. The purpose of the workshop was to dramatize to the nation practices of discrimination and segregation in labor, industry and government, to recommend proposals that would completely destroy the "Jim Crow" law, and to train NALC members in setting up workshops locally.

Serial Number	Search Slip Page Number
118 p. 4	(10)
271 p. 1	(10)
296 p. 18,20,21	(10)
301 p. 1	(10)
307 p. 8	(10)
312 p. 3	(10)
100-432067-A p. 1 "Pittsburgh Courier" 5/21/60	(10)
A p. 1,4 "The Worker" 2/26/61	(11)
A p. 2 "National Guardian" 2/27/61	(11)

The following references in the file captioned "Congress On Racial Equality" (CORE) file number, 100-225892, contain information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., who was a member of the advisory committee. He was also an instructor for CORE school for "sit-ins".

Serial Number	Search Slip Page Number
123 p. 1	(7)
129 p. 1	(7)
132 p. 2	(7)
139 p. 1	(7)
144 p. 1	(7)
298 p. 1	(7)

The following references in the file captioned "Freebus", file number 157-373, contain information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., who was one of the leaders of the freedom rider incidents in Montgomery, Anniston, and Birmingham, Ala., during May, 1961. During this period King was living in Atlanta, although he made several trips to Montgomery where he addressed groups of Negroes. While in Montgomery King was in close contact with his assistant, the Rev. Wyatt Walker, and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro minister.

Serial Number	Search Slip Page Number
62 p. 1	(16)
76 p. 1	(16)
87 p. 1, 1a, 4, 4a	(16)
97 p. 1	(16)
105 p. 1, 2	(16)
156 p. 1, 6, 9	(16)
198 p. 1	(16)
206 p. 1	(17)
209 p. 2, 8	(17)
210 p. 1	(17)
237 p. 1	(17)
246 p. 1	(17)
308 p. 1, 2, 4, 6 (Director's notation)	(17)
335 p. 457, 463, 468, 471, 475, 497, 499, 500	(17)
341 p. 1, 3, 8, 9, 31, encl. p. 1	(17)
346 p. 22, 23, 32-34, 103	(17)
157-373-A "New York Herald Tribune" 5/22/61	(17)
A "New York Post" 5/23/61	(17)
A "Evening Star" 5/24/61	(18)✓

The following references in the file captioned "Freedom Riders - Miscellaneous" file number 157-387, contain information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., who traveled to several cities during June and July, 1961, for the purpose of meeting with individuals of various organizations to discuss and promote freedom rides and methods of relieving social tension.

Serial Number	Search Slip Page Number
14 p. 2, 4, 5	(18)✓
24 p. 5, 6 (Director's notation)	(16)✓
96 p. 1	(18)✓

(continued on next page)

<i>Serial Number</i>	<i>Search Slip Page Number</i>
99 p. 6,7 (Director's notation)	(18)
131 p. 2	(20)
164 p. 6	(18)
382 p. 1	(18)
432 p. 3,4	(18)
438 p. 2	(18)
481 p. 1	(18)
537 p. 1	(21) ✓
554 p. 1	(18)
736 p. 1,3	(18)
	(18)

The following references in the file captioned "Racial Matters Atlanta, Ga.", file number 157-6-2, contain information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King from April through October, 1960. King participated in sit-down demonstrations at various stores and restaurants in an attempt to end segregation at lunch counters. He was organizing a demonstration for equal voting privileges for the Negroes. King was a member of the National Advisory Committee of Congress On Racial Equality.

<i>Serial Number</i>	<i>Search Slip Page Number</i>
20 p. 3	(13)
43 p. 1	(13)
49 p. 1	(13)
50 p. 2	(13)
172 p. 1	(13)
157-6-2-A "Atlanta Constitution" 4/30/60	(13)
A "Atlanta Constitution" 5/12/60	(13)
A "Atlanta Constitution" and "Atlanta Journal" 10/16/60	(13)
A "Pittsburgh Courier" 10/29/60	(19) ✓

~~Secret~~

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references on Martin Luther King located in files maintained in [redacted] Office, Room [redacted] were not reviewed: b7(c)

Reference Number	Search Slip Page Number
64-330-210-859 /hm	(4) ✓
105-67845-1650	(12) ✓

The following reference on Martin Luther King located in a file maintained in the Special File Room of the Files and Communications Division, Records Branch, was not reviewed:

Reference Number	Search Slip Page Number
94-37374-A No paper or date listed	(5)

The following reference was not available during the time this summary was being prepared.

Reference Number	Search Slip Page Number
62-101087-A "Wash. Star" 6/8/57	(4)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source and additional non-pertinent information will be noted on the search slip.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
FEB 9 1962  
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-90 BY SP4 JRM/BJ  
6076

URGENT 2-9-62 7-47 PM CST HEP  
TO DIRECTOR AND SAC ATLANTA  
FROM SAC BIRMINGHAM 1P

MARTIN LUTHER KING, RACIAL SITUATION, BIRMINGHAM DIVISION. **Racial Matters**  
BIRMINGHAM OFFICE RECEIVED INFORMATION TODAY THAT MARTIN LUTHER  
KING WILL APPEAR IN BIRMINGHAM FEBRUARY TWELVE NEXT. KING WILL  
SPEAK AT SIXTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH AT REGULAR MEETING OF  
ALABAMA CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. <sup>(ACMHR)</sup> SIXTEENTH STREET  
BAPTIST CHURCH IS LARGE DOWNTOWN NEGRO BAPTIST CHURCH IN BIRMINGHAM.  
THE ACMHR IS PRO INTEGRATION ORGANIZATION OF WHICH REV. FRED L.  
SHUTTLESWORTH WAS PRESIDENT UNTIL HIS RECENT MOVE TO CINCINNATI.  
COINCIDENTAL WITH ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL BURKE MARSHALL-S  
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION, VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM FEBRUARY NINE, SIXTYTWO,  
HE WAS ADVISED OF PENDING VISIT OF MARTIN LUTHER KING TO BIRMINGHAM.  
THIS FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU.

ATLANTA TO BE ADVISED  
END ACK FOR 2 PLS  
8-51 PM OK FBI WA NH FOR TWO MSGS

REC-29

FEB 14 1962

EX 101

316  
FEB 19 1962  
JUL 8 1963 *man*

CC MR. TOLSON

EXTENDED BY *SYUM*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION *2-14-82*  
*6076*

~~SECRET~~

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

February 14, 1962

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Director, FBI

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF  
DATE *11/24/74*  
*Classification*

On January 8, 1962, I advised you of the close association of Stanley David Levison, a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), and King. *u*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Bufile 100-392452 (Levison)

Classified by *6080*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *2*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
*11/77*

[REDACTED]

TWK:mtb  
(13)  
7 FEB 20 1962

~~SECRET~~

REC-4

100-106640-245  
19 FEB 19 1962  
*JPP*  
*IRK*  
*TW*

RECEIVED IN  
COMM-FBI

FEB 15 9 32 AM '62  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

b(1)

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - mont
- 1 - ns
- 1 - en
- 1 - ivan
- 1 - diand
- 1 - Mr. Haack
- 1 - Mr. Forsyth
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Kitchens

10-31-80  
 CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/gh  
 REASON FOR EXTENSION SECRET  
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-14-82  
5076 6076

February 14, 1962

BY LIAISON

FEB 15 9 32 AM '62  
 REC'D-READING ROOM  
 FBI

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell  
 Special Assistant to the President  
 The White House  
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

I thought you would be interested in the following concerning the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., prominent southern Negro leader.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b(1)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.  
 1 - Bufile 100-392452 (Levison) EX-137  
 TWK:mtb (12)  
 FEB 16 1962  
 REC-12 100-106670-25  
 MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT  ~~SECRET~~  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

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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) b(1) 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:  
100 - 106670 - 25 pg. 2.

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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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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\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

100-106670-26 pgs 1-3.

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Kitchens
- 1 - Mr. Forsyth

SAC, Atlanta

February 27, 1962

~~SECRET~~

Director, FBI (100-106670)

REC-29

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: ATLANTA

ReNYairtel dated 2-12-62.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification  
DATE 11/17/77

Classified by 6081  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
11/11/77

REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION

73378  
5466F

[REDACTED]

In order to assist in preparation of this report there are included hereinafter the results of a review of Bureau files pertinent to subversive connections and activities of the subject.

[REDACTED]

- New York

FEB 26 1962

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

SECRET

see note on yellow, page three

OUSB

b(1)

b(1)

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Atlanta  
Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
100-106670

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] respectively, that Reverend Martin Luther King was the recipient of an award presented at the annual installation awards luncheon of the Women for Legislative Action (WLA) Council held 6-11-60 in Los Angeles. King was unable to be present to receive his award which was given to him for the work he was doing in southern United States to abolish segregation. King sent a recorded talk in acceptance of the award.

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] that the WLA was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to nonpartisan participation in legislative and civic activities. However, according to the informant its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the CP and related groups. The WLA also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).


An article from "The Worker" dated 5-14-61, page 12, reveals that 17 Negroes and white Southern leaders have initiated a petition to President John F. Kennedy denouncing the HCUA and Senator James Eastland's Senate group as instruments of destroying the forces working for integration in the South. This denunciation was included in a plea to free Carl Braden, Southern integration leader who was convicted of contempt of Congress. One of the initiators of the petition was Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

[REDACTED] b(1)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Atlanta  
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
100-106670

 b(1)

This matter should be handled immediately and the Bureau promptly furnished reports suitable for dissemination. In the future all subversive information should be reported under Security Matter - C caption and all information relative to racial matters should be reported as it has been heretofore under Racial Matters. While it is realized in many instances these matters will overlap, every effort should be made to put the information in the proper place.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

 b(1)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
FEB 13 1962

**TELETYPE**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-31-90 BY SP-4 JRM/ML  
6076

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

*Mr. Tolson* *E6*  
*pc*

URGENT 2-13-62 11-10 AM CST JSB  
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, ATLANTA  
FROM SAC, BIRMINGHAM /100-3080/ 1 P  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, RACIAL SITUATION, BIRMINGHAM DIVISION, RM.

[REDACTED]  
FURNISHED SOME INFORMATION TO THE BIRMINGHAM OFFICE, ADVISED  
THIS DATE THAT REVEREND KING SPOKE LAST NIGHT AT THE SIXTEENTH  
STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, AT A REGULAR MEETING OF  
THE ALABAMA CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STATED THAT THE MEETING WAS NOT INTERFERED WITH BY  
ANYONE AND THERE WAS NO HARASSMENT OR INTIMIDATION OF  
REVEREND KING OR ANYONE ATTENDING THIS MEETING. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED NO INCIDENTS AT GATHERING.  
THIS FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND ATLANTA. *100-106670-26X*

END AND ACK PLS  
WA 2 12-12 PM OK FBI WA JA  
AT OK FBI AT MB  
TU DISC

REC-29

*157-286-3*  
FEB 14 1962

EX-101

*316*  
*114*  
~~83 FEB 19 1962~~  
L 8 1963 *mhw*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*J/10*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

DATE: 3/6/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585) (P)

*w*

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

(OO: Atlanta)

Re Bureau letter to Atlanta, dated 2/27/62.

With respect to Bureau instructions set forth in above-referenced letter to the effect that the New York report in above-captioned matter should contain all information originating in New York, it is to be noted that it is possible that some information regarding the subject obtained from New York informants or sources may have been disseminated to Atlanta with no copy having been designated for subject's New York file, 100-136585. Therefore, if such did occur with no copy having been designated for New York file 100-136585, the Atlanta Office should report this information, if pertinent. *u*

The attention of the Atlanta Office is also directed to New York letter to Atlanta, dated 1/5/62, entitled "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; RACIAL MATTERS", and to the enclosure which accompanied this letter. If the enclosure is pertinent, Atlanta is requested to report the information. *u*

*10*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-31-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML

6076

EX-116

REC-14

*F-00117*

- ② - Bureau (100-106670) (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-136585)

100-106670-27

22 MAR 9 1962

JJE:jje  
(5)

*187*

*2/10/62*  
SUBV. CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

DATE: 3/8/62

*Fp*  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585) (P)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

(OO: Atlanta)

~~Re Bureau letter to Atlanta, dated 2/27/62, and New York letter to Bureau, dated 3/6/62.~~

The attention of the Atlanta Office is directed to New York letter to Atlanta, dated 8/1/61, and to Mobile letter to Atlanta, dated 12/5/60, both entitled "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; RACIAL MATTERS." Both of these letters enclosed information pertaining to subject. The Atlanta Office is requested to report this information, if pertinent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-31-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld

6076

EX-105

REC-31

100-106670-28

- ② - Bureau (100-106670) (RM)  
2 - Atlanta (RM)  
1 - New York (100-136585)

MAR 12 1962

JJE:jje

(5)

50 MAR 15 1962

SUBV. CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

DATE: 3/8/62

*Clean*  
FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-5586) (P)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C  
(OO:AT)

Bulet to Atlanta dated 2/27/62 instructed Atlanta and New York to review their files and prepare reports suitable for dissemination, which will include all information of a security nature plus complete background data. It is not desired that an open investigation be conducted, and any inquiry should be limited to contacts with established sources.

New York has been requested to report all security information originating in their Division, and Atlanta was requested to report security information originating elsewhere. Since the subject was active and residing in the Mobile territory several years before coming to Atlanta, Mobile is requested to furnish Atlanta all information in their files of a security nature which has not previously been furnished. This information should be accompanied by all data necessary for Atlanta to include it in a report suitable for dissemination, i.e. evaluation of informants, location of original info, and any characterizations needed.

Bureau instructs that this matter be handled immediately and reports promptly furnished.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-31-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld m  
6076

2 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Mobile (RM)  
2 - Atlanta

RRN/aab  
(6)

EX 110

REC-128 100-106670-29  
FBI/ATLANTA

307  
106670

10-31-80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/lu FBI  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

Date: 3/12/62

Transmit the DATE OF REVIEW FOR 3-12-82  
DECLASSIFICATION AIRTEL 6074  
(Type in plain text or code)

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Malone
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

AIRTEL 6074  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)  
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/21/77 KSE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is to be noted that the 3/3/62 issue of "The Nation" contains an article by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., entitled "Report on Civil Rights - Fumbling On The New Frontier," which is a criticism of the KENNEDY administration's efforts in behalf of civil rights.

[REDACTED]

ACB:ume (11)  
100-106670-30  
18 MAR 13 1962  
EX-105  
cc. retained 831 RB

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge  
MAR 21 1962  
SUBV. CONTROL

100-357916- b(1)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 R.M. [unclear]*

REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*

Domestic IM, II, 1-2.1 Division

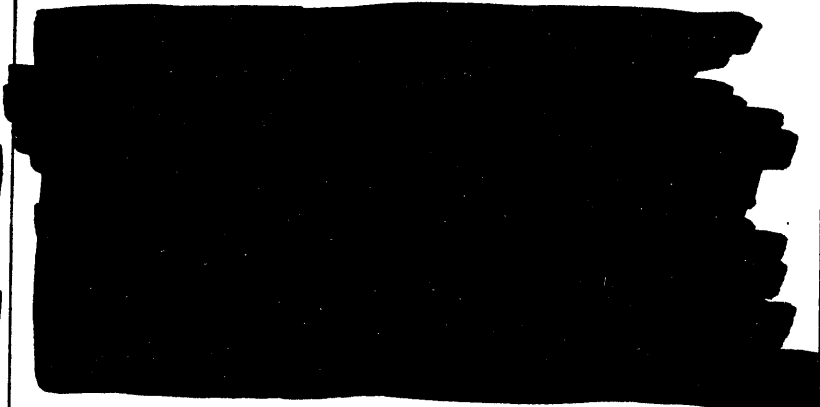
DATE OF REVIEW FOR *3.13.82*

DECLASSIFICATION *60.76*

~~Secret~~

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3-13-62



b(1)

S

Information being furnished to Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Classified by *16089 p*  
Exempt from automatic declassification  
Date of declassification *11/2/77*

Secret

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 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) b(1) 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.

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\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
100 - 106670 - 31 pgs 1-2.

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X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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NOT RSC. Internal MEMO Sullivan -> Belmont. pgs 1-3.  
(3/30/62)

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~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General

April 2, 1962

Director, FBI

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Evans
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Bland
- 1 - Baumgardner
- 1 - Kitchens

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

RELATE AGENCIES  
FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 4/2/62  
BY [signature]

On March 19, 1962, I advised you that Judge William Henry Hastie, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had been connected with ten organizations which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 or cited as communist fronts by either the House Committee on Un-American Activities or the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DATE OF RECLASSIFICATION  
DECLASSIFICATION  
100-106670-42-8

100-106670

MAILED 23  
APR 2 - 1962  
COMM-FBI

EX - 102  
REC- 50/00-106670-32

19 APR 3 1962

- 1 - 100-392452 (Levison)
- 1 - 77-8323 (Hastie)

THK: cad: sp [signature]

~~SECRET~~

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

Classified by [signature]

REC.D [signature]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-392452-44

b(1)

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100 - 106670 - 32 pg. 2

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F B I

Date: 3/30/62

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

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)  
(100-111180)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING  
SM - C  
STANLEY LEVINSON  
SM - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *classification*  
DATE 11/30/77

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4JRM/da  
ON 10-31-80  
6076

Re my call this date, b2 b7D

[redacted] advised at 3:30 p.m. this date that WYATT TEE WALKER telephoned LEVINSON at LEVINSON's office in NYC. WALKER, who said he was in Washington, D.C., stated that he had received a telephone call from Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING this a.m. with respect to Justice WHITTAKER (CHARLES EVANS WHITTAKER, Supreme Court Justice) resigning. (a) ou

KING wanted to get an opinion from LEVINSON and WALKER as to what might be KING's strategy in pushing HASTIE (Judge WILLIAM HENRY HASTIE of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals). LEVINSON stated he was thinking of calling KING in this regard as he thinks something should be done. ou

WALKER stated that KING is debating whether to do it publicly, put him (possibly President JOHN F. KENNEDY) right on the spot, or to do it through channels, through protocol. ou

- 4- Bureau (RM)
- 2- Atlanta (100- ) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (RM)
- 1- New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (#415)
- 1- New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVINSON) (#415)

FTL: lts  
(9)

REC-44

100-106670-33

4-4  
20 MAR 31 1962

CC - Wick

*cc retained*  
*831 RO*

*By [signature]*  
*FJK*

Approved: [redacted]  
Special Agent in Charge  
ledges 11/2/77

Sent [redacted] Per [redacted]

SUBV. CONTROL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-392452

F B I

Date:

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-136585  
 100-111180

LEVINSON stated that he thought that it should be done publicly. Negroes would expect a leader to step forth at a time like this and declare what Negro should be put on the Supreme Court. LEVINSON stated that if KING still feels cautious about it, he could call HASTIE who would give him a judgment on this. ~~u~~ u

LEVINSON stated "my tendency is for MARTIN (LUTHER KING) to issue a statement on it and speak of it as a superb opportunity coming at a critical juncture in history." ~~u~~ u

WALKER concurred with LEVINSON and stated "we haven't put any pressure on the President (JOHN F. KENNEDY) himself, it has been mostly on his brother, in the Department of Justice - by being nice we haven't gotten anything." WALKER stated that "we" have to get more insistent with the President. ~~u~~ u

LEVINSON felt that there should not be any real problem as it is not a real strong demand. He stated that it is so obvious that HASTIE is more qualified than the other candidates mentioned in the paper today for the vacancy on the Supreme Court. ~~u~~ u

WALKER stated that KING was concerned with the paradox of asking for a Negro to be appointed to the Supreme Court, but LEVINSON did not feel that this would be any problem. ~~u~~ u

WALKER said that he would be returning KING's call and would advise him of LEVINSON's opinion with respect to the above information. ~~u~~ u

- 2 -

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Haack
- 1 - Mr. Forsyth
- 1 - Mr. Kitchens

April 2, 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Airtel

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-5586)  
New York (100-136585)

From: Director, FBI (100-106670) - 3

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

EX 113

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification  
DATE 11/21/77

Re New York airtel 3-30-62.

Atlanta is requested to advise if King made a public statement endorsing Judge William Henry Hastie for appointment to Supreme Court as recommended by Levison. Limit investigation to review of appropriate news periodicals and contacts with sources of information known to be most discreet.

New York should promptly furnish to the Bureau any information concerning this matter coming to its attention.

1 - Bufile 100-392452 (Levison)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4JAM/ld  
ON 9-10-31-81  
6076

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject's name not in Security Index. He is prominent southern Negro leader. [redacted] advised 3-30-62 that Levison received telephone call from one of King's subordinates requesting his advice concerning strategy that he should use in pushing Hastie for Supreme Court. Levison advised that King should issue a public statement. Attorney General advised by letter 4-2-62 and same information contained in memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 3-30-62.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-392452-251

TWK:mtb  
(10)

MAILED 10  
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

6080

led/ps 11/2/77

TWK

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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100-106670-35 pgs. 1-3.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
NOT REC. 3/30/62 Chg Airtel pgs 1-3.

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X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 30, 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Kitchens

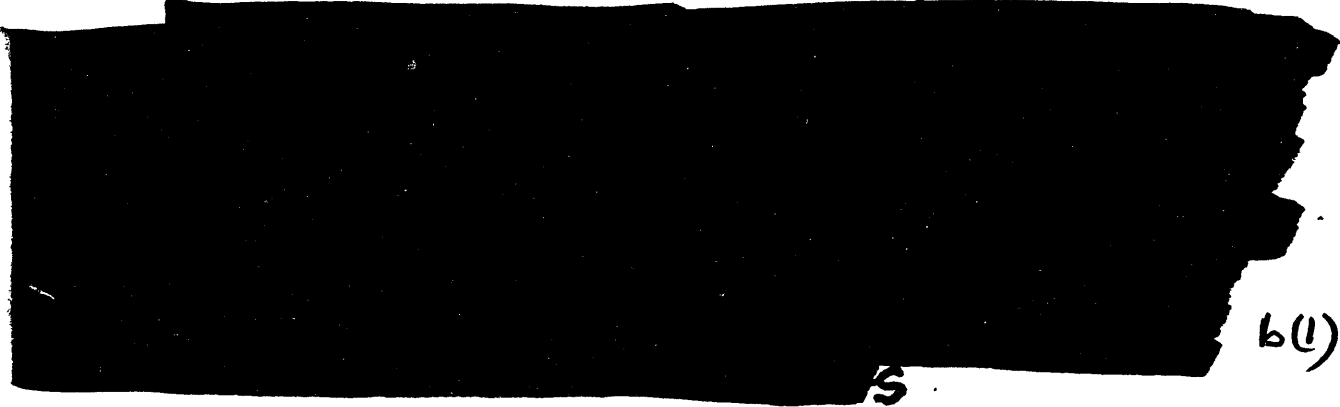
STANLEY DAVID LEVISON  
SECURITY MATTER - C

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/ML  
ON 6/20/82

6076

6-1  
AT



b(1)

Walker said King is debating whether to do this publicly, thus putting him (presumably President Kennedy) on the spot, or to do it through channels, through protocol.

Levison said he thinks this should be done publicly. He said the Negroes would expect a leader to step forth at a time like this and declare what Negro should be put on the Supreme Court. Levison said if King still feels cautious about it he might call Justice and get his opinion.

Levison said, "My tendency is for King to issue a statement on it and speak of this as a superb opportunity coming at a critical juncture in our history." Walker concurred with this view and agreed with Levison on this approach.

Walker then said we haven't put any pressure on the President himself; it has been mostly his brother in the Department of Justice. Walker said by being nice we haven't gained anything. We have to get more insistent with the President. Walker said King is concerned with the paradox of his asking for a Negro to be put

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-392482-148

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ML  
 REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW 3-20-82  
 DECLASSIFICATION 3-20-82  
 37 APR 11 1962  
 3-20-82 led/ls 1112177  
 100-106-107-  
 NOT RECORDED  
 47 APR 9 1962  
 SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
RE: STANLEY DAVID LEVISON;  
MARTIN LUTHER KING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

on the Supreme Court. Levison said he didn't think this was any  
problem. *ds*

Our files show that Walker is a Negro minister and an  
assistant to Martin Luther King. *e*

ACTION:

If the Director desires, we will advise the Attorney  
General and we are preparing a carefully paraphrased memorandum  
for his consideration.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 4/3/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (157-167)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION, Augusta, Ga.  
Speech by Martin Luther King at  
Tabernacle Baptist Church,  
Augusta, Georgia, 4/2/62

*NEW*

*76*

Enclosed for the Bureau are Original and seven (7) copies of letterhead memorandum concerning appearance of Martin Luther King at Augusta, Georgia on the evening of April 2, 1962, suitable for dissemination.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 1 - Savannah

CMD:ecw  
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-31-80 BY SP4JRM/ML  
106076

8 ENCLOSURE

REC-42

100-106670-36

18 APR 4 1962

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED \_\_\_\_\_  
APR 4 1962  
FBI - SAVANNAH

4/4/62  
R/S  
Rbl:ep  
1 cc org und  
2 cc's destroyed  
cc - Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

APR 12 1962



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Savannah, Georgia  
April 3, 1962

Racial Situation, Augusta, Georgia  
Speech by Martin Luther King at  
Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta,  
Georgia, April 2, 1962

[REDACTED] advised today Martin Luther King of Atlanta, Georgia had appeared at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta, Georgia, on the evening of April 2, 1962 as scheduled. [REDACTED] understood that Reverend C. S. Hamilton, Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church and local NAACP leader, had also spoken before the crowd of approximately 3,000 and announced a NAACP Youth Council Rally to be held in the church at 3:30 P.M., April 3, 1962. He also announced Negroes would attend the Masters Golf Tournament the latter part of the week.

[REDACTED] said there was no violence reported in connection with the above meeting.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-31-80 BY SP4JRM/ld  
6076

b7(D)

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.

100-15616-16  
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 4/6/62

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5586)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-31-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld  
6076

Re Buairtel 4/2/62.

[Redacted] advised [Redacted] he had no information that subject or his organization, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was recommending any particular person for the Supreme Court vacancy.

[Redacted] advised [Redacted] that he knew of no recommendation by subject for the Court vacancy. He said there was such a short time elapse between the vacancy and the time it was filled there was no time for organization action.

[Redacted] said that undoubtedly President KENNEDY could have advanced his cause with the Negro community by appointing Judge WILLIAM HASTY, but he knew of no statement by KING or his organization recommending HASTY.

Public news sources in Atlanta have not disclosed KING made any recommendation.

[Redacted] work with KING and SCLC and are aware of practically all actions on their part in Atlanta, Ga.

3-Bureau (RM)  
1-New York (100-136585) (Info) (RM)  
2-Atlanta  
RRN/ghb  
(6)

REC-49

100-106670-370

10 APR 9 1962

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M Per \_\_\_\_\_

SUBV 90/11

b7(D)

FBI

Date: 4/10/62

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL (RM)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 10-3180  
REASON FOR EXTENSION SP4 JRM/leh  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-10-82  
6074

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5586)(P)  
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
(OO: ATLANTA)

Re Bureau letter, 2/27/62 and New York letter, 3/6/62.

[REDACTED]

New York Office is requested to report information since Atlanta does not have the necessary characterizations.

[REDACTED]

3 - Bureau  
2 - New York (100-136585)  
2 - Atlanta  
RRN/rlw  
(7)

EX-115

REC-69

100-106670-38

APR 11 1962

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

APR 16 1962

SUBV. CONTROL CONFIDENTIAL

b(1)

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Haack
- 1 - Mr. Kitchen

April 13, 1962

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 4/21/77

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Director, FBI

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

DECLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ld  
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-13-82  
Date 6076  
Classified by 6080  
Declassify on 2  
Date 11/2/77



A confidential source that has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 11, 1962, that Stanley David Levison had recently told Hunter Pitts O'Dell he was writing a speech for Martin Luther King, Jr. According to Levison, King will deliver the speech at the convention of the United Packing House Workers of America, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, in May, 1962, and the effectiveness of the speech may determine the amount of money the union will give King.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 10, 1962, that King had recently informed Levison that he had had a successful trip to Washington, D. C., where he raised \$3,000 and had visited you and the Vice-President. King agreed to have one Harry Wachtel visit him at his Atlanta home during the latter part of this month. According to Levison, Wachtel could be of great assistance in obtaining funds for King. Wachtel is possibly identical with Harry H. Wachtel, a New York City attorney and variety store executive.

In addition, the informant learned that Levison and King discussed arrangements for a concert to be held in Atlanta in June to raise funds. According to the source, Harry Belafonte would be one of the performers at the concert.

This informant also stated that King was extremely pleased when informed by Levison of the reaction of an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the trip by King's wife to Geneva since it

MAILED 4  
APR 13 1962

100-106670

1 - Bufile 100-392452 (Levison)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

TWK:mtb (12)

APR 16 1962

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**THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

indicates that Negroes are also interested in issues other than those involving civil rights. In this regard, Mrs. King was one of a group of about fifty women that went to Geneva, Switzerland, on April 1, 1962, to protest against the international arms race and to present a plea for peaceful relations between nations. The group referred to the trip as the Women's International Strike for Peace. *S*

[REDACTED] *c*

*b(1)*

**1 - The Deputy Attorney General**

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[REDACTED] *S*

*b(1)*

*See memo same caption, Bland to Sullivan, dated 4/13/62, Turk: ntb.*

~~SECRET~~

SECRET



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Report Form  
FD-263 (5-12-55)

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>ATLANTA</b>	Date <b>4/13/62</b>	Investigative Period <b>2/27/62 - 3/30/62</b>
-------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------	--

TITLE OF CASE <b>MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.</b>	Report made by <b>[REDACTED]</b>	Typed By: <b>lab/mcg</b>
---	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------

CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER</b>	APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF <i>Classification</i>
---	--

REFERENCES DATE 11/27/77

Bureau letter to Atlanta, dated 2/27/62.  
New York letters to Bureau, dated 3/6/62 and 3/8/62.  
- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

XEROX reports to USIA by let 11/25/64

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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Copies made:	100-106670-40
④ - Bureau (100-106670) (RM)	
3 - Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)	
1 - New York (100-136585)	

Copy to Federal Maritime Commission

by routing slip for DEPT OF JUSTICE

date 5-11-62

by [Signature]

Copy to State

by routing slip for DEPT OF JUSTICE

date 7-11-63

by [Signature]

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XXXXXX  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

7 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) b(1) 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.

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\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
100-106670-40 pgs. B, C, E, J, K, L, 25

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

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NY 100-136585

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D.)

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

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It is to be noted that the 3/3/62 issue of "The Nation" contains an article by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. entitled "Report on Civil Rights - Fumbling on the New Frontier", which is a criticism of the KENNEDY administrations' efforts in behalf of civil rights.

[REDACTED] S

b(1)

[REDACTED] S

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NY 100-136585

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D.)

The following information furnished by [redacted] is not being incorporated into the Details of this report due to the fact that the information, by its nature, tends to identify [redacted] as the source thereof. (u)

b(2)  
b7(D)

[redacted] advised at 3:30 p.m. on 3/30/62 that WYATT TEE WALKER telephoned LEVISON at LEVISON's office in NYC. WALKER, who said he was in Washington, D.C., stated that he had received a telephone call from Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING this a.m. with respect to Justice WHITTAKER (CHARLES EVANS WHITTAKER, Supreme Court Justice) resigning. (u)

WALKER wanted to get an opinion from LEVISON and WALKER as to what might be KING's strategy in pushing HASTIE (Judge WILLIAM HENRY HASTIE of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals). LEVISON stated he was thinking of calling KING in this regard as he thinks something should be done. (u)

WALKER stated that KING is debating whether to do it publicly, put him (possibly President JOHN F. KENNEDY) right on the spot, or to do it through channels, through protocol. (u)

LEVISON stated that he thought that it should be done publicly. Negroes would expect a leader to step forth at a time like this and declare what Negro should be put on the Supreme Court. LEVISON stated that if KING still feels cautious about it, he could call HASTIE who would give him a judgment on this. (u)

LEVISON stated "my tendency is for MARTIN (LUTHER KING) to issue a statement on it and speak of it as a superb opportunity coming at a critical juncture in history". (u)

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NY 100-136585

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D.)

WALKER concurred with LEVISON and stated "we haven't put any pressure on the President (JOHN F. KENNEDY) himself, it has been mostly on his brother, in the Department of Justice - by being nice we haven't gotten anything". WALKER stated that "we" have to get more insistent with the President. *LSU*

LEVISON felt that there should not be any real problem as it is not a real strong demand. He stated that it is so obvious that HASTIE is more qualified than the other candidates mentioned in the paper today for the vacancy on the Supreme Court. *LSU*

WALKER stated that KING was concerned with the paradox of asking for a Negro to be appointed to the Supreme Court, but LEVISON did not feel that this would be any problem. *LSU*

WALKER said that he would be returning KING's call and would advise him of LEVISON's opinion with respect to the above information. *LSU*

Regarding STANLEY LEVISON and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, mentioned above, the subject's relationship with these two individuals is set forth in the Details of this report. It is to be noted that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL is also commonly known as JACK O'DELL and J. HUNTER O'DELL. *LSU*

The pretext interview by an SA of the FBI conducted on 4/27/61, as mentioned in the Details of this report, was as follows:

SA [REDACTED], telephonically contacted JACK O'DELL under the guise of [REDACTED]. The telephone call was made to telephone number UN 6-2000, the listed telephone number of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) (SCLC). *b7(C)*  
*b7(E)*

- G -

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NY 100-136585

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D.)

The pretext interview by an SA of the FBI conducted on 10/27/61, as mentioned in the Details of this report, was as follows:

SA [REDACTED] telephonically contacted JACK O'DELL, under the guise [REDACTED]

b7(c)

[REDACTED] The telephone call was made to telephone number UN 6-2000, the listed telephone number of the SCLC.

b7(E)

The pretext interview by an SA of the FBI conducted on 1/26/62, as mentioned in the Details of this report, was as follows:

SA [REDACTED] telephonically contacted a female, name unknown, who identified herself as an employee of the SCLC. The telephone call was made under the guise [REDACTED] The telephone call was made to the telephone number UN 6-2000, the listed telephone number of the SCLC.

b7(c)

b7(E)

61  
The SAS of the FBI who observed HUNTER PITTS O'DELL entering the building located at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, on 10/27/62, as mentioned in the Details of this report, were as follows:

SA [REDACTED]  
SA [REDACTED]

b7(c)

For the information of the Bureau and the Atlanta Office, no characterizations were set forth for the following organizations mentioned under caption II in the Details of this report due to the fact no characterizations exist for these organizations:

- H -

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NY 100-136585

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D.)

Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation

SCLC

New York Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, Jr.  
and the Student Struggle in the South

Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, JR.

Northern Branch of the Southern Christian  
Leadership Conference

Committee to Aid the Southern Freedom Struggle

New York Friends of the Southern Christian  
Leadership Conference.

For the information of the Bureau and the Atlanta  
Office, all future information of a subversive nature which  
comes to the attention of the New York Office regarding the  
subject will be forwarded to the Atlanta Office, the Office  
of Origin in this matter. *h*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11-3-80

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CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ak  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 3  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-13-82  
6076

Copy to:

Report of: [REDACTED]  
Date: 4/13/62

b7(c)

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File No.: 100-136585

Bureau File No.: 100-106670

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/21/77

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/21/77

b(1)

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Classified by 6080  
Reason for Extension 2  
Date of Review for Declassification 11/21/77



NY 100-136585

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DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND DATA

A. Birth Data

The 1960 - 1961 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects that the subject was born January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, his father having been ~~MARTIN LUTHER KING~~ and his mother having been ~~ALBERTA KING, nee WILLIAMS~~.

B. Marital Status

The 1960 - 1961 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects that the subject married ~~CORETTA KING, nee SCOTT~~, on June 17, 1953, and children born to this marriage were ~~YOLANDE DENISE KING~~ and ~~MARTIN LUTHER KING, III~~.

C. Education

The 1960-1961 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects that the subject received the following academic degrees from the schools listed on the dates indicated:

<u>School</u>	<u>Academic Degree</u>	<u>Date Received</u>
Morehouse College	Bachelor of Arts	1948
	Doctor of Letters of Humanities	1957
Crozer Theological Seminary	Bachelor of Divinity	1951
Boston University	Doctor of Philosophy	1955
	Doctor of Divinity	1959

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NY 100-136585

<u>School</u>	<u>Academic Degree</u>	<u>Date Received</u>
Chicago Theological Seminary	Doctor of Divinity	1957
Howard University	Doctor of Laws	1957
Morgan State College	Doctor of Laws	1958
Central State College	Doctor of Letters of Humanities	1958

This edition of "Who's Who in America" also reflects that the subject was the recipient of the Pearl Plafkner Award for scholarship at the Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania in 1951, and when the subject was working toward his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Boston University as previously indicated, he was a J. Louis Crozer Fellow. This edition of "Who's Who in America" further reflects that subject was a special student at the University of Pennsylvania, dates not indicated, and in the Department of Philosophy, Harvard University, dates not indicated.

D. Past Residence

The 1960 - 1961 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects that the subject formerly resided at 309 South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Alabama.

E. Past Employments

The 1960 - 1961 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects that the subject was a clergyman and former Pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, 454 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

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NY 100-136585

This edition of "Who's Who in America" also reflected that the subject was President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), President of the Montgomery Improvement Association and Vice-President of the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated.

F. Miscellaneous

The 1960 - 1961 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects the following concerning the subject:

He was selected one of the ten outstanding personalities of 1956 by "Time" Magazine in 1957. He has received numerous awards for leadership in the Montgomery Movement. He is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Alpha Phi Alpha, Sigma Pi Phi, and the Elks. He was the author of "Stride Toward Freedom" in 1958 and has contributed to popular and religious periodicals.

[REDACTED] c  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] s  
[REDACTED] i  
[REDACTED] b(1)  
[REDACTED] c

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NY 100-136585

"The Worker" issue of October 30, 1960, on Page 1, identified BENJAMIN J. DAVIS as National Secretary of the CP.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

"The Worker" issue of November 6, 1960, on Page 12, Column 4, reflects an article entitled, "Sobell Parley Called". According to this article, widespread appeals in behalf of freedom for MORTON SOBELL, imprisoned scientist, were scheduled to be climaxed at a national gathering in Washington, D.C., from November 19, 1960 through November 21, 1960. This article further reflected that the participants in the scheduled national gathering were seeking a Presidential commutation of SOBELL's sentence during the traditional Christmas amnesty season of 1960.

Among those who sponsored the scheduled national gathering was Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MORTON SOBELL was convicted on March 29, 1951 in the United States District Court (USDC), Southern District of New York (SDNY) of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, and was sentenced on April 5, 1951 to 30 years imprisonment. He is currently serving his sentence at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

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NY 100-136585

The August 25, 1961, issue of "New America" an official publication of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation, on Page 8, Column 3, contains an article entitled, "Prominent Americans Seek Pardon for Junius Scales". This article reflected that civil rights leaders, trade unionists, and leading American cultural and intellectual figures have joined in an effort to aid JUNIUS SCALES; sentenced to six years in prison under the Smith Act. Among those who joined this effort and who signed a petition urging a suspension of or reduction of SCALES' six year sentence was Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

JUNIUS SCALES was convicted in the USDC, Greensboro, North Carolina, and on February 21, 1958, was sentenced to six years in the Federal Penitentiary for violation of the membership provisions of the Smith Act of 1940.

The records of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit reflect that that Court of Appeals had upheld on October 6, 1958, the conviction of SCALES.

"The Worker" issue of December 28, 1958, on Page 16, in an article captioned "Will Review Scales' Case", stated that the United States Supreme Court had decided to review the JUNIUS SCALES' Smith Act "membership case". The article further stated that this is the second time the United States Supreme Court will review the SCALES' case and that SCALES is out on bail appealing a six year sentence.

The records of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D.C. reflect that on June 5, 1961, the United States Supreme Court upheld the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals decision on October 6, 1958, affirming the conviction of SCALES.

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NY 100-136585

On October 2, 1961, JUNIUS SCALES, surrendered to the United States Marshal, SDNY, for service of a six year sentence. On October 14, 1961, SCALES was transferred to Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

On September 7, 1961, a testimonial was held in honor of HENRY WINSTON in the Skyline Ballroom of the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. One of the speakers at this testimonial was MARTIN LUTHER KING.

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

b(4)

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NY 100-136585

A characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee appears in the Appendix to this report.

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954 in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a State Sedition prosecution against CARL BRADEN identified CARL BRADEN as having been known to her as a member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky from January, 1951 to shortly prior to her testimony.

"The Courier-Journal" Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reflected that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"The Louisville Times", Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

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NY 100-136585

"The Courier-Journal", on May 2, 1961, of Louisville, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

"The Courier-Journal", Louisville, Kentucky, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

The December, 1961 issue of "The Southern Patriot" which, according to its masthead is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated, identifies CARL BRADEN as a Field Secretary and an Editor. The address of the editorial office of this publication is given as 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville 11, Kentucky, which is the home address of BRADEN.

A characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated is set forth in the Appendix to this report.

[REDACTED] c  
[REDACTED] c b(1)

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NY 100-136585

"The New York Times", a daily newspaper, issue of January 24, 1959, carried an article to the effect that on January 23, 1959, FRANK WILKINSON was sentenced in the USDC, Atlanta, Georgia, to one year in jail for contempt of Congress. According to this article, WILKINSON had been convicted for refusing to answer questions of a House Un-American Activities Subcommittee, at an Atlanta hearing on July 30, 1958. One of the questions was whether WILKINSON was a Communist.

The May 2, 1961, issue of "The Los Angeles Mirror", a daily newspaper, carried an article to the effect that FRANK WILKINSON surrendered on May 1, 1961 to the United States Marshal, Atlanta, Georgia, to commence serving his one year sentence for contempt of Congress.

The February 6, 1962 issue of "The Worker" on Page 7, Column 1, carried an article to the effect that FRANK WILKINSON was released from prison on February 1, 1962, after serving nine months of a one year sentence for refusing to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

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NY 100-136585

At a meeting of the North Bronx Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) held on June 11, 1961, in the Bronx, New York, it was announced that recently a reception was tendered to CARL BRADEN and FRANK WILKINSON in Atlanta, Georgia. Among those present at the reception was Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

[REDACTED] b(1)

The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The records [REDACTED] were caused to be searched by SA [REDACTED] and these records reflected the following information:

b7(D)  
b7(C)

The "New York Post", a New York daily newspaper, issue of May 2, 1961, contains an article which reflected that the name of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. of Atlanta, Georgia was listed on a petition requesting President JOHN F. KENNEDY to invoke executive clemency for CARL BRADEN and FRANK WILKINSON.

[REDACTED] b(1)

The October 2, 1961 issue of "National Guardian" on page 8, column 1, reflects an article entitled, "Leaders Petition Kennedy For Clemency". This article, among other things, reflects that a fourth appeal to President JOHN F. KENNEDY asking for clemency for CARL BRADEN and FRANK WILKINSON was initiated by 18 prominent Americans, including Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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NY 100-136585

A characterization of the "National Guardian" appears in the appendix to this report.

B. Evidence of Membership in or Sympathy with Communist Party (CP) Front Organizations

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b(1)

A characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice For Morton Sobell appears in the appendix to this report.

C. Associates

[REDACTED]

b(1)

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] S c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] S c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] S c

"The Worker" issue of December 20, 1959, reported that JAMES JACKSON, at a meeting of the National Committee, CPUSA, on December 14, 1959, was elected National Secretary for the South and a member of a five man Secretariat to conduct the current work of the Party.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

c b u

[REDACTED]

5

[REDACTED]

c

"The Worker" issue of April 3, 1960, on page 3, column 2, describes PHIL BART as the National Organizational Secretary, CPUSA.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

[REDACTED]

c

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL's most recent employment was with the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, Jr. at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, where he was employed during the first half of 1960.

[REDACTED]

c b(1)

A release was published by the New York Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Struggle for Freedom in the South, 312 West 125th Street, New York City. This release, dated April 19, 1960, stated "for further information call J. HUNTER O'DELL, UN 6-1700".

[REDACTED]

c b(1)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

[REDACTED]

b(1)

[REDACTED] c

The "New York Amsterdam News", a New York City newspaper of general circulation, issue of October 22, 1960, on page 4, contains an article entitled "King Committee Issues Statement". It states that the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, 312 West 125th Street, New York City, released a financial statement showing it had collected \$85,872.64 and spent \$84,916.26 in its approximately six months of activity. This article states further that "unexpended funds listed as of July 31, 1960 have since been disbursed by transferring them to the SCLC".

The Committee to Aid the Southern Freedom Struggle produced the "Tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr." on January 27, 1961, at Carnegie Hall, New York City. One of the staff members of the Committee to Aid the Southern Freedom Struggle who helped produce the "Tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr." was Mr. JACK O'DELL, Administrative Assistant.

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] s

b(1)

[REDACTED] c

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

~~SECRET~~

On April 27, 1961, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), using a pretext, contacted an individual who identified himself as JACK O'DELL at the SCLC at 312 West 125th Street, New York City. O'DELL stated that his office is the New York Office of the SCLC. O'DELL advised that the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, Jr., at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, was organized as an "ad hoc" committee to assist in KING's defense when he was subject to court action, but, when the reason for this committee being in existence was removed, the committee was formally dissolved. The same group of individuals who comprised this Committee formed the Committee to Aid the Southern Freedom Struggle, which is operating at 312 West 125th Street, New York City. O'DELL added that it would make no difference as to whether a person contributing money makes out checks payable to the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, Jr., the SCLC, or the Committee to Aid the Southern Freedom Struggle, because they are all one and the same.

On October 27, 1961, Special Agents of the FBI observed HUNTER PITTS O'DELL entering the building located at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, which building houses an office of the SCLC.

On October 27, 1961, shortly after O'DELL entered the building at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, as mentioned above, a Special Agent of the FBI, using a pretext, contacted a person at the SCLC, 312 West 125th Street, New York City. This person identified himself as JACK O'DELL and said that he is in charge of that office, which is the New York Office of the SCLC, which is headed by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. JACK O'DELL stated that he, O'DELL, is the Administrator of the New York Office of the SCLC.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

[REDACTED]

b(1)

On January 26, 1962, a Special Agent of the FBI, using a pretext, contacted an unknown person at the SCLC, 312 West 125th Street, New York City. This person identified herself as an employee of the SCLC office and stated that Mr. O'DELL is the person who is in charge of that office.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

STANLEY LEVISON is a legal representative and confidant of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Montgomery,

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

Alabama. LEVISON is also legal counsel for KING in matters concerning his, KING's, book "Stride Toward Freedom"

[REDACTED] c  
[REDACTED] s  
[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] s  
[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] b7(D)  
[REDACTED] b7(C)  
[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that arrangements for a "Tribute to Martin Luther King" at Carnegie Hall on the night of January 27, 1961, were made by STANLEY LEVISON of 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

[REDACTED] c  
[REDACTED] c  
[REDACTED] b(U)

As of March 29, 1961, STANLEY LEVISON was associated with the SCLC, 312 West 125th Street, New York City.

[REDACTED] c

The records of the Charities Registration Bureau of the New York State Department of Social Welfare, 91 State Street, Albany, New York, as furnished to SA [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] on May 11, 1961, revealed the following:

b7(c)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

The Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Struggle for Freedom in the South, 312 West 125th Street, New York 27, New York, was started on March 7, 1960, and one of the officers of this committee was STANLEY LEVISON, Assistant Executive Director.

The Committee to Aid the Southern Freedom Struggle, 312 West 125th Street, New York 27, New York, was started on November 1, 1960 and among the officers of this Committee were STANLEY LEVISON, 100-11 67th Road, Forest Hills, New York, Assistant Director, and Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., 563 Johnson Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, Co-Chairman.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

D. Miscellaneous Activities

The January 16, 1961 issue of the "National Guardian", on page 6, contains an article entitled "Abolish the Un-Americans". This article reflects a petition was directed to the 87th Congress signed by 350 individuals who sought to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Among those who signed this petition was Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., a church leader from Georgia.

The May 14, 1961 edition of "The Worker" on page 12, column 3, contains an article entitled "Southern Leaders Hit Un Americans". This article reflected that 17 Negro and White Southern leaders have initiated a petition to President JOHN F. KENNEDY denouncing the House Un-American Activities Committee, Senator JAMES D. EASTLAND's Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee and various Southern state committees modeled after them, as instruments of destruction of the forces working for integration in the South. This

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

denunciation was included in a plea to free CARL BRADEN, Southern integration leader. One of the initiators of the petition was Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Atlanta, Georgia.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

On March 8, 1962, [redacted] advised IC [redacted] that a search of her files fails to reflect any pertinent information concerning the subject.

b7(c)  
b7(D)

On March 8, 1962, SA [redacted] caused the records of the [redacted] of the [redacted] to be checked concerning the subject, however, no record could be located pertaining to him.

b7(c)  
b7(D)

On March 8, 1962, SA [redacted] caused the records of the [redacted] to be checked concerning the subject, however, no information of pertinence could be located pertaining to him in addition to that which has previously been set forth in this report.

b7(c)  
b7(D)

Other confidential informants, who are familiar with some phases of CP activity in the New York City area, reported during March, 1962, that they have no information pertaining to any activities of a subversive nature on the part of the subject.

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

NY 100-136885

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
FOR MORTON SOBELL

~~SECRET~~

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated January 2, 1957, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 60.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The 1960-1961 Borough of Manhattan telephone directory lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. \* \* \* Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

THE NEW YORK COUNCIL TO  
ABOLISH THE UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

The "National Guardian" in January 16, 1961, issue, page 7, column 1, contained an article which states that the NYCAUAC has only one objective: "to help the National Committee as vigorously as possible in its endeavors to mobilize the American people in a campaign to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities."

A third source furnished on March 9, 1961, a prospectus of the NCAUAC prepared principally by FRANK WILKINSON, which in reference to "local abolition committees" stated that these committees may identify and coordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent program as possible. The prospectus also stated that the NYCAUAC was responsible for coordinating abolition activities on the Atlantic coast.

Various sources have advised in April, 1961, that Communist Party members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAUAC during attendance at Communist Party club meetings.

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-136585

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE  
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

The Southern Patriot, a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF.)

The Southern Patriot was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
April 13, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-106670  
New York 100-136585

Title Martin Luther King, Jr.

Character Security Matter - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated and captioned  
as above, at New York. b7(c)

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



11-3-8  
EXTENDED BY SPY/EN/24  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 5-1-82  
6074  
128  
-13-62.

1 - Mr. Donohue  
1 - Mr. Kitchens  
SAC, New York (100-136585) 1 - Mr. Forsyth  
May 1, 1962

Director, FBI (100-106670) - 40 Secret

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

~~SECRET~~

Rerep of Special Agent [redacted] b7(c) dated

[redacted]

[redacted]

1 - Atlanta (100-5586)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification  
4/21/77

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[redacted]

WTR: cad/mea  
MAY 21 1962

MAILED 31  
MAY 21 1962  
COMM-FBI

CLASSIFIED BY 6070  
EXEMPT FROM GDS  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 11/2/77

MAY 21 1962

~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

1962

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Haack
- 1 - Mr. Kitchens

11-3-80  
 CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY S.P.P. J. Am 14  
 REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-13-82  
6076

April 13, 1962  
 BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson  
 The Vice President  
 Washington 25, D. C.

Classified by 6080  
 Exempt from automatic downgrading and  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite  
11/6/77

My dear Mr. Vice President:

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 10, 1962, that Martin Luther King, Jr., prominent southern Negro leader, in discussing his recent trip to Washington, D. C., with Stanley David Levison stated that he, King, had visited you and the Attorney General.

I thought you would be interested in knowing that King is a close associate of Levison and Hunter Pitts O'Dell.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 100-106670
- 1 - Bufile 100-358916 (O'Dell)
- 1 - Bufile 100-392452 (Levison)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.  
 TWK:mtb (12)  
 MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-358916-914855  
 APR 17 4 46 PM '62  
 REC'D-READING ROOM  
 FBI

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
 APR 17 1962  
 [Handwritten initials]

COMM - FBI

~~SECRET~~

Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson

[REDACTED]

b(1)

General. This information has been furnished to the Attorney

[REDACTED]

b(1)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[REDACTED]

b(1)

See memo captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Blind to Sullivan, Twk; mtb, dated 4/13/62

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 4/12/62

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5586) (P)

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C  
(OO: Atlanta)

ReBulet to Atlanta, 2/27/62.

The New York Office should review information set forth in New York letter to Bureau, 3/28/62, captioned, "The New York Friends of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, IS - C" (New York file 100-147332)(Bufile 100-437326) and report any pertinent information regarding Mrs. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., in the report on subject. (u)

Also review New York letter to the Bureau dated 7/7/61, titled, "Committee to Aid the Southern Freedom Struggle, IS - C" (New York file 100-145064) and include any information deemed pertinent in report on subject. (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6076 REC-50

- 3 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
  - 2 - New York (100-136585)(AM)(RM)
  - 2 - Atlanta
- RRN/wsc  
(7)

100-106670-42

EX-113

APR 13 1962

60 APR 23 1962

Approved: *Jem*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

ATTN: CONTROL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
APR 12 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *classification*  
DATE *11/21/77*

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Evans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Malone	<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"/>

URGENT 4-12-62 4-30 PM VM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /100-106670/

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /100-136585/ 16/ 1P

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SECURITY MATTER-COMMUNIST

ATLANTA

Classified by *6780*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *2*  
Date of Declassification *11/21/77*

RENYAIRTEL TO BUREAU THREE THIRTY LAST WITH RESPECT TO  
ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE WHETHER STANLEY LEVISON OR GUS HALL  
WROTE THE SPEECH THAT KING MADE BEFORE THE AFL CIO CON-  
VENTION IN MIAMI. *(C) u* *DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/ld*  
*b(2) b(7)(D) ON 10-30-80*

*[REDACTED]* ADVISED ON  
FOUR ELEVEN LAST, THAT STANLEY LEVISON, IN CONVERSATION WITH  
HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, STATED THAT LEVISON HAS WRITTEN A SPEECH  
THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING WILL DELIVER TO THE PACKING HOUSE  
/UNITED PACKING HOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL CIO/  
CONVENTION IN MAY. LEVISON STATED *QUOTE* "I HAVE IT FINISHED BUT  
I HAVE TO REWRITE IT." *UNQUOTE* LEVISON FEELS THE RESULT OF  
KING/S SPEECH AT THE CONVENTION MAY DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF  
MONEY THAT THE PACKING HOUSE WILL GIVE KING. COPIES FURNISHED  
ATLANTA AMSD. *(C) u*

END AND ACK  
57 APR 26 1962  
JDS

REC-55  
APR 24 1962  
CONFIDENTIAL  
*5/TWP*  
*Forsyth*  
*SH*

Domestic ... Division

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 SPM/MLA  
ON 10-26-90 INFORMATIVE NOTE  
6026

Date 4-12-62

Stanley David Levison in Security Index and secret Communist Party member. He is New York businessman and attorney who is close associate of Martin Luther King, Jr. Hunter Pitts Odell, Security Index subject New York Office, is New York representative of King's organization, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Information previously furnished Attorney General regarding their influence on King. Information being furnished Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General. XO U

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 1/21/77 Classification

Classified by 6052  
Exempt from automatic downgrading and  
declassification 2  
Date 11/13/77

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 13, 1962

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Haack
- 1 - Mr. Kitchens

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b(2) b7(D)

[redacted] in reporting on conversations between King and Stanley David Levison, secret Communist Party member and Security Index subject, on 4-10-62 stated that Levison informed King that he wanted to determine a date for Harry Wachtel (phonetic) to visit King in Atlanta. Date of 4-23-62 was agreed to as date for visit and Levison stated Wachtel could be of great assistance in fund raising. The Director asked "Who is he?" referring to Wachtel.

[Large redacted block]

New York has been instructed to attempt to identify the Harry Wachtel mentioned by Levison and to furnish the Bureau any subversive information contained in its files.

ACTION:

Attached are letters to Attorney General and Vice-President concerning continuing communist influence on King.

Secret

100-106670

Enclosure

1 - Bufile 100-392452 (Levison)

TWK:mtb  
(9)

11 APR 24 1962

51 APR 27 1962  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JAM/ld  
 EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2  
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-78-8

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-392452

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-3-80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4JAM/ld  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-20-82  
6076

April 20, 1962

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Haack
- 1 - Mr. Kitchens

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
APR 20 3 34 PM '62

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

On February 14, 1962, I furnished you information concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. I thought you would be interested in additional information concerning the influence of Stanley David Levison, a secret member of the Communist Party, on King. *BU*

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 16, 1962, that he had learned that Levison is forming in King's name an organization to be known as the Ghandi Society for Human Rights. Levison contemplates sending invitations signed by King to approximately twenty prominent people to attend a luncheon on May 17, 1962, in Washington, D. C. A public announcement will be made at that time of the formation of the organization. The President and the Attorney General are among those being considered to be invited to the luncheon. Senator Clifford Case, Senator Eugene McCarthy and former Attorney General William P. Rogers may also be invited to the luncheon. *AC*

The informant says that he is under the impression that Theodore Kheel is an arbitrator for the New York City Transit Authority. *✓*

100-106670

100-392452 (Levison)

TWK:blw (12)

51 APR 27 1962

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 180

Classified by 6020  
Exempt from GDS, Category  
Date of declassification

REC'D NE TO  
COMM-FBI  
74 APR 20

100-106670-45

TWK



~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

Authority; Harry Belafonte, well-known singer; and A. Philip Randolph, prominent labor leader, are involved in the formation of the organization. (S) J

This information is being furnished to the Attorney General. J

This information has been classified "Secret" because of the sensitive nature of our sources. J

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[REDACTED] (17)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4JRM/4  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-15-82

FBI

Date: 4/18/62

PLAIN TEXT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL 6076

(Type in plain text or code)

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
(100-392452)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)  
(100-111180)  
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/21/77 hss

STANLEY LEVISON  
SM-C

b(2) b(7)(D)

[REDACTED] advised on 4/18/62 that STANLEY LEVISON plans to leave NYC on either Thursday evening (4/19/62) or Friday morning (4/20/62) and fly to Atlanta, Georgia, where he will confer with MARTIN LUTHER KING. EU

Atlanta is requested to alert established sources to the fact that LEVISON will be in that area for any information they may be able to furnish regarding his activities while there. EU

[REDACTED]

b(1)

Atlanta is also requested not to conduct any surveillance on LEVISON while he is in that area for similar reasons, UACB. U

- 6 - Bureau (100-106670) REC-48 (3-100-392452)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586)
- 1 - New York (100-111180)
- 1 - New York (100-136585)

100-106670-46

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

JTL:cam  
(10)

Classified by 6480  
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

8 APR 19 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent

SUBV CONTROL

E C Wick

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-392452-

FBI

Date: 4/18/62

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via

AIRTEL

RM

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING  
SM-C  
(OO: Atlanta)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification  
DATE 11/21/77 KFS

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of  
a letterhead memorandum reflecting a conversation  
between STANLEY LEVISON and an unidentified male on  
4/16 and 17/62.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 4 - Bureau (100-106670) (Encls. 8) (RM)
- 1 - 100-392452 (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (415)
- 1 - NY 100-136585 (415)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP 4 J. R. [unclear]  
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-18-82  
6076

Classified by 6030  
Exempt from GDS, Category  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
10/21/77  
see serial 4720

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-392452

FTL:KMD  
(8)

cc airtel + encl  
82/RS REC-14

APR 19 1962

Approved: 55 APR 1962 Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-113  
SUBV CONTROL



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bu 100-106670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York  
April 18, 1962

~~SECRET~~

Re: Martin Luther King  
Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 16, 1962, that Stanley Levison discussed plans for an organization to be formed on behalf of Martin Luther King. *RSU*

According to Levison, this organization, which he referred to as the Ghandi Society for Human Rights, will hold a luncheon in Washington, D.C. on May 17, 1962. This luncheon will be attended by approximately twenty people who will be invited because of their prominence in various fields of industry and government. *RSU*

Among those being considered, according to Levison, are President John F. Kennedy; Attorney General Robert Kennedy; Senator Clifford Case, New Jersey; Senators Eugene McCarthy, ~~Wisconsin~~, and former Attorney General William P. Rogers, Minnesota. *RSU*

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 17, 1962, that this luncheon may possibly be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. *RSU*

[REDACTED] *S b(1)*

Martin Luther King is President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Classified by *2080*  
Exempt from *2*  
Date of Declassification *indefinite*  
*11/2/77*

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.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP-4 JRM/LL*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *4-18-82*  
*6076*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 JRM*  
*6/14/80* SECRET

*6076*  
The Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 20, 1962

Director, FBI

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Haack
- 1 - Mr. Kitchens

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFICATION DATE *11/27/83*

This Bureau has recently received additional information showing the influence of Stanley David Levison, a secret member of the Communist Party, upon Martin Luther King, Jr. You will recall that I have furnished you during the past few months substantial information concerning the close relationship between King and Levison. **U**

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 16, 1962, that he had learned that Levison is forming in King's name an organization to be known as the Ghandi Society for Human Rights. Levison contemplates sending invitations signed by King to approximately twenty prominent people to attend a luncheon on May 17, 1962, in Washington, D. C. A public announcement will be made at that time of the formation of the organization. You, as well as the President, Senator Clifford Case, Senator Eugene McCarthy and former Attorney General William P. Rogers, are among those being considered to be invited to the luncheon. **U**

The informant said that he is under the impression that Theodore Kheel, arbitrator for the New York City Transit Authority; Harry Belafonte, well-known singer; and A. Philip Randolph, prominent labor leader, are involved in the formation of the organization. **U**

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFICATION DATE *4-20-62*

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-105670

1 - 100-392452 (Levison)

TWK:blm 120 38 bh .25

MAILED 4  
APR 20 1962  
COMM-FBI

SECRET

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
APR 26 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by *6280*  
Exempt from automatic downgrading and declassification  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
*11/27/83*

67 APR 26 1962

100-105670-48

1-3  
JUL 19 1962  
FBI

~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Another source advised on April 18, 1962, that Levison was to confer with King in Atlanta on either April 19 or 20, 1962. *CV*

This information has been classified "Secret" because of the sensitive nature of our sources. *AF*

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[REDACTED]

*C*

*b(1)*

MAR 52 10 13 AM '65

REC'D

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

FBI

Date: 4/11/62

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following PLAIN TEXT

Via AIRTEL RM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-75)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80640)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION  
IS-C  
(OO: NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification  
DATE 11/21/77

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting a conversation between MARTIN LUTHER KING and STANLEY LEVISON on 4/10/62.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/klh  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 4-11-82  
6076

ENCLOSURE

APR 25 1962

- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (100-3-75) (RM)
  - 1 - 100- (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
  - 1 - 100- (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)
- 4 - Atlanta (RM) (Encl. 4)
  - 1 - 100- (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
  - 1 - 100- (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)
- 1 - NY 100-136585 (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (412)
- 1 - NY 100-111180 (STANLEY LEVISON) (415)
- 1 - NY 100-91330 (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) (415)
- 1 - NY 100-111604 (HARRY BELAFONTE) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-80640 (415)

Classified by 6480  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
led/ps-11/2/77

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
140 APR 24 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

CARBON COPY

100-3-75-1846

ORIGINAL FILED IN



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~Secret~~

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bu 100-3-75

New York, New York  
April 11, 1962

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *classification*  
DATE *4/24/77*

Re: Communist Party, U.S.A.  
Negro Question  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 10, 1962, that on that date Stanley Levison conversed with Martin Luther King and they discussed the following: *u*

King related that he had a successful visit in Washington, D.C. in which he was able to organize a new unit of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and also visited with the Attorney General and the Vice President. King stated that a mass meeting was also held in Washington at which \$3000.00 was raised that would net \$2500.00 after expenses. Levison commented that was not bad considering it was Washington, D.C. King was convinced that he could have raised \$5000.00 if he had a little more time in organizing the meeting in advance. *u* *who is he?*

Levison informed King that he wanted to determine the date for Harry Wachtel (phonetic) to come down to Atlanta to visit King. It was decided that April 23, 1962 would be an agreeable date. Levison emphasized that he wanted King to invite Wachtel to King's home so that Wachtel could see that King lived in a modest dwelling. Levison stated that Harry could be of great assistance in fund raising for King. *u*

Levison stated that Jack O'Dell (Hunter Pitts O'Dell) and Levison had been discussing the forthcoming concert which would be held in Atlanta for the purpose of raising funds. King and Levison discussed the arrangements which would be necessary to rent the auditorium in Atlanta for this concert. They indicated *u*

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ENCLOSURE

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Exempt from *2*  
Date of Declassification *4/2/77*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*100-106670-*  
NOT RECORDED  
140 APR 24 1962

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY *SP4 JMK/iel*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION *4-11-82*  
*6076*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, U.S.A. ~~Secret~~  
Negro Question  
Internal Security - C

|| that it would be held in the first part of June, 1962 and that Harry Belafonte would be one of the guest performers at the concert. u

Levison informed King that Wachtel recently received a reaction from the President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Great Neck, Long Island, in which he indicated satisfaction with the fact that King's wife had gone to Geneva because it indicates that Negroes are also interested in other issues besides civil rights. King was extremely pleased to hear this reaction. u

Martin Luther King is the President of the SCLC.

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] C

b(1)

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Secret~~

9.24-50  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY S.P.I. GSK LB  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 EXTENSION  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-13-82  
6076

FBI

Date: 4/13/62

Secret

Transmit the following PLAIN TEXT

Via AIRTEL RM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-75)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80640)  
SUBJECT: CPUSA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
IS-C  
(OO: NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 4/21/77 Classification 255

[redacted] advised on 4/10/62, that STANLEY LEVISON in conversation with HUNTER PITTS O'DELL discussed a "March on Washington." Informant stated that no date for this march was mentioned; however, LEVISON stated that it should be "a midnight prayer service at Lincoln Memorial." (u)

LEVISON stated that this type of mass meeting should attract two to three thousand people and would be of "news quality." (u)

Atlanta and Washington Field are requested to attempt to ascertain, through their established sources, the date of the march referred to above and the name of the organization under which it will be sponsored. (u)

Any further information in this respect furnished by NY sources will be forwarded to the Bureau. (u)

- 6 - Bureau (100-3-75) (RM)
  - { 1 - 100- (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
  - { 1 - 100- (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)
  - { 1 - 100- (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 4 - Atlanta (RM)
  - { 1 - 100- (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
  - { 1 - 100- (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)
- 3 - Washington Field (RM)
  - { 1 - 100- (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 1 - NY 100-136585 (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (415)
- 1 - NY 100-111180 (STANLEY LEVISON) (415)
- 1 - NY 100-91330 (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) (415)
- 1 - NY 100-80640 (415)

FTL:KMD  
(18) 53 APR 20 1962

Classified by 6080  
Exempt from GDS Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
Ledger 11/2/77

100-100640-  
NOT RECORDED  
178 APR 18 1962

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-75-1855

Secret

~~secret~~

NY 100-80640

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

b(1)

[REDACTED] has advised in March 1962 that O'DELL b2, b7(D) has been closely associated with MARTIN LUTHER KING during that period. S U

[REDACTED] c b(1)

Secret

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Date: 4/20/62

To Director, FBI (100-3-75)

From SAC, Atlanta (100-4082) - P

Re CP, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
IS-C  
New York OO

Re New York airtel to Director, 4/13/62, no copy Chicago, Memphis and Knoxville. (1 copy reairtel forwarded herewith Chicago, Memphis and Knoxville).

Enclosed to Bureau and offices listed are indicated copies of letterhead memorandum dated 4/20/62, entitled "March on Washington, May 1962".

Chicago, Memphis and Knoxville advise Bureau of any information concerning these marches on Washington.

- ⑥ - Bureau (1 100-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. <sup>0</sup> 100-1932  
1 100-HUNTER PITTS O'DELL NOT RECORDED  
1 100-STANLEY LEVISON) Encl. 11) AM RM 198 MAY 1 1962
- 3 - WFO (AM RM) 1 100-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. (Encl. 3)
- 6 - New York (AM RM) 1 100-136585; 2 100-86040; 1 100-111180, STANLEY LEVISON; 1 100-91330 HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) (Encl. 6)
- 3 - Chicago (AM RM) Encl. 4) 1 Chicago file STUDENT PEACE UNION)
- 2 - Memphis (AM RM) Encl. 3
- 2 - Knoxville (AM RM) Encl. 3
- 6 - Atlanta (2 100-4082; 1 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 1 100-HUNTER PITTS O'DELL 1 100-6337 STUDENT PEACE UNION 1 - 157-146 SNCC)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-75-1847

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DATE 9/29/90 BY SP4 JES/KLA  
6070

ENCLOSURE  
*[Handwritten mark]*

RRN:hs  
(28)  
67 MAY 4 - 1962

LEADS

WFO, AT WASHINGTON, DC

If no reason to the contrary, contact [REDACTED] <sup>b7(D)</sup>  
[REDACTED] for information regarding  
any demonstrations to be held in Washington, DC on May 17, 1962.

All offices be alert for any demonstrations to take  
place in Washington, DC in the near future.

Atlanta will follow this matter and advise Bureau and  
interested offices of any additional information received.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia  
April 20, 1962

MARCH ON WASHINGTON  
MAY 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-28-80 BY SP4 GSK/te  
6076

[REDACTED] advised that he has heard rumors there would be a demonstration in Washington, DC, on May 17, 1962, to commemorate the Supreme Court school decision of 1954. He stated that in addition to commemorating this decision, there would also be a protest concerning racial segregation along other lines, such as employment.

[REDACTED] said that he knew of no plans by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in connection with this demonstration but he believes that if it does take place, it will be handled mainly by the Non-Violent Action Group (NAG) which has members mainly on the campus of Howard University, Washington, DC. He said the office is located at 1332 Belmont Street, NW, Washington, DC and the chairman of NAG is William Mahoney of Howard University.

[REDACTED] also stated he has heard of another demonstration allegedly to take place sometime in May 1962 in Washington, DC. He said this is a peace demonstration, but is also to be interracial in nature. He said that he knows of no plans for SNCC to take part in this demonstration and believes it is being handled mainly by the Committee on Non-Violent Action (CNVA) located at 158 Grand Street, New York 13, New York. He stated the national chairman of this group is A. J. Muste, who is a longtime, well known pacifist. [REDACTED] said that another group allegedly to be involved in this peace demonstration is the Student Peace Union, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] added that the demonstration is to be a "three-pronged" walk on Washington, DC. He stated the demonstrators are to start from three different points on foot, one group to walk from Nashville, Tennessee to Washington, DC and this will be an interracial group; the second group from somewhere in New England to Washington, DC on foot and the third group from Chicago to Washington, DC on foot. He did not know the date these walks are to start and he does not know the dates they are scheduled to arrive in Washington, DC.

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100-106670 -  
ENCLOSURE

b7(D)

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(Rev. 5-1-59)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>ATLANTA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>ATLANTA</b>	REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] <b>b7(c)</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>3/1-4/16/62</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.</b>		TYPED BY <b>AAB</b>	
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE <b>4/21/77 KYS</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SM - C</b> CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY <b>SP4 JAM/ld</b> REASON FOR EXTENSION <b>2</b> DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION <b>4-25-82</b>	

**REFERENCES:**

Bureau letter to Atlanta, 2/27/62.  
New York letter to Bureau, 3/6/62.

- P -

**LEADS:**

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

Copy of this report being furnished New York since the subject is active in that area.

ATLANTA

Will continue to follow the activities of the subject through discreet racial and security sources and report any pertinent security-type information.

*1 - Xerox report to USIA by let 11/25/64*

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE	4 - Bureau (100-106670) (RM)	100-106670-49	REG-42
	1 - New York (100-136585) (info) (RM)		
	3 - Atlanta (100-5586)		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
<i>LAO</i>	<i>7/10/62</i>	<i>7-11-62</i>	<i>via [unclear]</i>
<i>Federal Marketing Commission</i>	<i>7-17-62</i>	<i>7-11-62</i>	<i>via [unclear]</i>
<i>State</i>			

67 MAY 16 1962

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SUBV. CONTROL**

*Kleitkauf - p 5, 6, 11*  
*McGowan*  
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STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11-3-60  
CLASSIFIED AND  
EXEMPT

SP4 J Smith

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 4-25-82

Report of:  
Date:

6076 SA [redacted] b7(c)  
April 25, 1962

Atlanta, Georgia  
Office:

Field Office File #:

100-5586

Bureau File #:

100-106670

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character:

SECURITY MATTERS - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF classification  
DATE 11/21/77 RJS

Synopsis:

[Large redacted area]

Classified by 6080  
Exempt from GDS Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- P -

led/ea 11/2/77

~~SECRET~~

AT 100-5586

CONTENTS

~~SECRET~~

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V. ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES	17
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~~SECRET~~

AT 100-5586

~~SECRET~~

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

The 1961 edition of Who's Who in America furnishes the following background information concerning subject:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., clergyman, born Atlanta on January 15, 1929, to MARTIN KING and ALBERTA WILLIAMS. Received A.B. Morehouse College, 1948. L.H.D., 1957; B.D. Crozer Theological Seminary, 1951; Ph.D. J. Louis Crozer Fellow Boston University, 1955, D.D., 1959; D.D. Chicago Theological Seminary, 1957; LL.D. Howard University, 1957, Morgan State College, 1958; L. H. D. Central State College, 1958; Special Student, University of Pennsylvania, Department of Philosophy, Harvard. Married CORETTA SCOTT, June 17, 1953; children - YOLANDA DENISE, and MARTIN LUTHER III. Pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama; President of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); Vice President of National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union, Congress of National Baptist Convention, Inc.; President of Montgomery Improvement Association; recipient of Pearl Plafkner Award for Scholastics, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania, 1951; selected one of ten outstanding personalities of 1956 by Time magazine, 1957. Member of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Alpha Pi Alpha, Sigma Pi Phi, Elk, Author of "Stride Toward Freedom," 1958, and contributor of articles to popular and religious periodicals. Home - 309 South Jackson Street; Office - 454 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

The Atlanta Daily World newspaper on December 1, 1959, carried an article entitled "Dr. King Resigns To Take Post in Atlanta." This article stated that subject had resigned as Pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, and had accepted the post of co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia, with his father. The article stated that he had been pastor of the Dexter Avenue Church since 1954 and that he would come to Atlanta on February 1, 1960. The article reported that he had founded and headed the Montgomery Improvement Association which organized the successful protest that ended bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. The subject was also described as President of the SCLC.

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

AT 100-5586

~~SECRET~~

The May 23, 1961, issue of the New York Herald Tribune carried an article entitled "Dr. King Maps Alabama Strategy." This article stated that the SCLC was an outgrowth of the Montgomery bus boycott of 1955 to 1956 in which the subject, then pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, sprung to national prominence as a leader of Negroes seeking to end segregation on local buses. The nine-month campaign was successful and SCLC now coordinates campaigns throughout the South to end segregation by using such tactics as sit-in movements and freedom rides.

The Atlanta Constitution of May 31, 1960, carried an article entitled "Rev. King Names Virginian to Lead Integration Group." This article said that the Office of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., announced that a Virginia Negro Minister, Rev. WYATT TEE WALKER, Petersburg, Virginia, had been named Executive Director of the SCLC.

*Wyatt Walker*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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[REDACTED]

The newspaper Muhammad Speaks, February, 1962, edition, page 10, carries an article entitled "Martin Luther King Squirming." This article states that subject is denying that he ever suggested Negroes should turn to Communism in his answer to a question posed on a Cleveland television show called "Open Circuit." According to the article, the subject was called to task for the remark by EDWARD D. BALL, editor of the Nashville Tennessean, who charged that the subject had advocated the Negroes turning to a new ideology after finding that forced integration is not working. Subject's reply was that he had contended there would be no doubt that if the problem of racial discrimination is not solved in the not-too-distant future, that some Negroes out of frustration, discontent and despair would turn to some other ideology.

The characterization of Muhammad Speaks newspaper is included in the appendix of this report.

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The Worker, issue of December 20, 1959, reported that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, on December 14, 1959, was elected National Secretary and a member of a five-man Secretariat to conduct current work of the Party.

The Wall Street Journal on March 16, 1962, carried an article entitled "Two U. S. Communists Were Indicted By The Federal Grand Jury." The article reported that the two were GUS HALL, General Secretary of the United States CP, and BENJAMIN DAVIS, its National Secretary. They were indicted in Washington on charges of failing to register as Communists with the Justice Department as required under the Subversive Activities Control Act. The article stated DAVIS was indicted on six counts and HALL on five. No date was set for their trial.

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

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[REDACTED] c

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[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

The Worker on March 19, 1961, page 1, reflects that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN had been elected National Chairman of the National CP, USA, by its National Committee.

FLYNN was convicted in United States District Court, New York, on January 21, 1953, for violation of the Smith Act.

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

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[REDACTED] c

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[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

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[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

3-11 [REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

b(1)

James

The Worker on January 31, 1960, announced that JACKSON had been appointed by the publishers as editor of The Worker.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Atlanta Daily World newspaper on October 16, 1960, carried an article entitled "Sit-inners Meet at Morehouse College and Clark in 3-Day Conference." The article reported that the subject, who was one of the speakers, urged the students to accept the philosophy of non-violence not only "as a technique but as a way of life." KING also stated that non-violence rejects the method of Communism.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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RE: CARL BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the CP, Louisville, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL BRADEN, identified CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP Louisville, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier-Journal, on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

The December, 1961, issue of the Southern Patriot which, according to its masthead, is published by the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc. (SCEF), identifies CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as

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field secretaries and editors. The address of the editorial offices of this publication is given as 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville 11, Kentucky, which is the home address of the BRADENS.

Characterizations of the SCEF, Inc., and the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission are included in the appendix of this report.

[REDACTED] (c)

b(1)

JAMES IMBRIE [REDACTED] as a member of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A characterization of the NCAUAC is included in the appendix of this report.

[REDACTED] (c)

b(1)

On May 12, 1961, inquiry in the neighborhood of 584 Alfred Street, NW, determined that Rev. WYATT TEE WALKER resided at that address.

An article appearing in the Atlanta Journal newspaper, issue of April 30, 1961, identifies WALKER as the newly-appointed Executive Secretary of the SCLC, having offices in Atlanta, Georgia. This article quoted Rev. WALKER as advising that his activities with this appeal are as an individual and not as a SCLC official.

[REDACTED] that some people in Washington, D. C., area had received letters with the return address of 584 Alfred Road, NW, Atlanta 18, Georgia. These letters enclosed a petition for clemency addressed to the Honorable JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States. The petitions requested presidential clemency for CARL BRADEN to "reaffirm the position of the Federal Government supporting peaceful and orderly integration in the South." The letters enclosing the petitions were signed by several persons,

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one of whom was MARTIN LUTHER KING, Atlanta, Georgia, as well as WYATT TEE WALKER, Atlanta.

✓ Atlanta Journal newspaper, issue of May 2, 1961, contained an article captioned "King Sees McCarthyism in 2 U. S. Contempt Sentences." This article stated that subject said the one-year jail sentences given CARL BRADEN and FRANK WILKINSON are evidences that "McCarthyism" is on the rise again. According to the article, the subject stated he had no doubt they are being punished, particularly Mr. BRADEN, for his integration activities. Subject went on to say he was not upholding Communism in any way, but it was felt the HUAC should not be used to thwart integration.

This article went on to state that BRADEN and WILKINSON would serve one-year jail sentences for contempt of Congress because they refused to tell the Committee in a 1958 Atlanta hearing whether they have ever been Communists.

The characterization of FRANK WILKINSON is included in the characterization of NCAUAC, which is in the appendix of this report.

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] that a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the HUAC was held on June 12, 1961, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It was announced at this meeting that a national petition for executive clemency for FRANK WILKINSON and CARL BRADEN had been sent to 1,000 prominent people. [REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] subject was one of those who had already signed the petition.

IV. SUPPORT OF RELEASE OF MORTON SOBELL

[REDACTED] b(1)

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MORTON SOBELL was convicted on April 5, 1951, in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute and was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment.

The characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL is included in the appendix of this report.

The Worker, issue of November 27, 1960, carried an article entitled "1200 Clerics Urge Ike Free Sobell." The article listed the subject as one of those sponsoring an appeal to the President to urge a new trial for MORTON SOBELL or grant him clemency by commutation of sentence.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

[REDACTED] b(1)

Characterization of Women for Legislative Action is included in the appendix of this report.

[REDACTED] b(1)

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[REDACTED] b(1)

✓ A characterization of the Womens Peace and Unity Club is included in the appendix of this report.

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED]

A characterization of NALC is included in the appendix of this report.

Atlanta Journal newspaper of February 23, 1961, carried an article entitled "Highlanders and Dr. King Join Forces." This article stated that the Atlanta SCLC, headed by the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and Tennessee controversial Highlander Folk School have joined forces to train Negro leaders for the southern civil rights struggle. The article said that the Highlander Folk School located in Tennessee Cumberland Mountains had been involved in the past in several political controversies. It had been staunchly defended by Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, among others, but in 1960 a Tennessee State Court revoked its charter after a legislative investigation charged that Communists had lectured there.

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A characterization of the Highlander Folk School is included in the appendix of this report.

 b(1)

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is included in the appendix of this report.

 b(1)

VI. SUPPORT OF MAE MALLORY DEFENSE

 b(1)

On August 31, 1961, two true bills of indictment were returned against WILLIE MAE MALLORY (also commonly referred to as MAE MALLORY) by a Grand Jury in Superior Court, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, charging MALLORY with two counts of kidnaping Mr. G. BRUCE STEGALL and his

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wife, MABEL STEGALL, on Sunday night, August 27, 1961. The kidnaping allegedly grew out of a race riot following picketing of the Union County Court House, Monroe, North Carolina, from August 21 - 27, 1961, by "Freedom Riders" and followers of ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS. On August 31, 1961, an authorized complaint was filed and warrant issued by United States Commissioner, Charlotte, North Carolina, charging MALLORY with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073. On October 12, 1961, Special Agents of the FBI apprehended MALLORY in Cleveland, Ohio.



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On August 28, 1961, two true bills of indictment were returned against fugitive ROBERT WILLIAMS by a Grand Jury in the Superior Court, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, charging WILLIAMS with two counts of kidnaping Mr. G. BRUCE STEGALL and his wife, MABEL STEGALL, on Sunday night, August 27, 1961. The kidnaping incident followed a racial disturbance at Monroe, North Carolina, the afternoon of August 27, 1961. On August 28, 1961, an authorized complaint was filed before United States Commissioner,

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Charlotte, North Carolina, charging WILLIAMS with violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code, in that WILLIAMS fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b(1)

A characterization of the WWP and its Buffalo Branch, as well as the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants, are included in the appendix of this report.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b(1)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Following the split on the part of the Buffalo Branch SWP (BB SWP) from the National SWP during February, 1959, the local branch became known as the BB WWP. Since February, 1959, VERA SPRUILL has continued her activity in behalf of the BB WWP.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] b(1)  
[REDACTED] no further information regarding  
the subject which may relate to security matters. ✓

IX. CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

Records of the Atlanta Credit Bureau as reviewed on April 3, 1962, reflect that the subject and his wife had a file established September 3, 1952. His address since February, 1960, was listed as 563 Johnson Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Georgia. Employment was listed as Ebenezer Baptist Church, 407 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, as assistant pastor since February, 1960. Former addresses were reflected as 454 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama; 209 South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Alabama; 193 Boulevard, NE, Atlanta, Georgia. This record shows subject's credit rating to be satisfactory and to contain no unfavorable information.

Records of the Atlanta Police Department Identification Bureau as reviewed on April 3, 1962, indicate the following regarding the subject:

*Print* MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Atlanta Police Department Number 198979, FBI Number 169 213 C.

CONTRIBUTOR	DATE	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, Montgomery, Ala. #80161	1-26-56	Speeding	\$10 & costs (appealed)
SO, Montgomery, Ala. #7089	2/22/56	Vio. T. 14 Sec. 54. 1940 Code of Ala.	--

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<u>CONTRIBUTOR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
SO, Montgomery, Ala. #10281	2/29/60	Perjury	—
FD, Atlanta, Ga-	10/19/60	Vio. Art. 497 Ga. Law of 1960 misd. refused to leave premises.	10/19/60 B.O. Fulton Co.

Atlanta Constitution newspaper issue of July 19, 1960, carried an article entitled "King Case Dropped By Alabama." This article stated the subject was cleared of perjury in the filing of his Alabama income tax. Two indictments had charged the subject with perjuring himself by understating his 1956 and 1958 earnings by some \$27,000. The article related that the subject paid his disputed tax before a grand jury indicted him in February, 1960.

The following description was obtained from Atlanta Police Department records as of October 19, 1960:

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Born	January 15, 1929
Height	5'7"
Weight	165
Hair	Black
Eyes	Maroon
Complexion	Dark brown
Wife	CORETTA KING, 563 Johnson Avenue, NE.
Parents	MARTIN and ALBERTA, 1366 Dale Creek Road, NW.
Brother	A. D. KING, 501 Auburn Avenue, NE.
Employed	Ebenezer Baptist Church.
Occupation	Minister.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS (CAMD)

A source advised on October 30, 1961, that the CAMD was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City. The SWP originally proposed the formation of this committee during discussions with various left wing and liberal tendencies and offered a sum of money to initiate activities.

Source stated that the SWP, however, was unsuccessful in forming a committee of various tendencies and proceeded to organize the CAMD and promote its activities under the domination and control of the SWP.

The aims of the CAMD according to the source are to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hopes to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP's aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle.

The headquarters of CAMD is located in Suite 1117, 141 Broadway, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL,' the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated January 2, 1957, issued by the HCUA, page 60.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The 1960-1961 Borough of Manhattan telephone directory lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

An Atlanta Journal newspaper article appeared December 15, 1957, entitled "Highlander Director Says School Not Communist, But In Same Field". The article reported the Highlander Folk School was established in September, 1932, by MYLES HORTON, Director, and DONALD L. WEST, a Georgian with a long record of affiliations with Communist front groups. HORTON denied that he or the school had ever had any connection with the Communists.

The article stated that Highlander hit the headlines two months ago when the Georgia Commission on Education published a four-page newspaper-size report charging that the institution is a "Communist Training School." The commission, set up by the Georgia Legislature to help preserve segregation, charged that Highlander's race-mixing plans are part of a communist scheme to create strife. As proof, the commission reported that a number of persons who had been connected with Highlander also had been connected with organizations labeled as communist fronts by the HCUA.

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MUHAMMAD SPEAKS NEWSPAPER

The April, 1962, issue of Muhammad Speaks shows this newspaper is located at 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

On the last page of the April, 1962, issue is the following statement:

"The most talked about leader ever to arise in the so-called Negro community is Messenger Elijah Muhammad....his goals, aims and program are plainly outlined in the newspaper 'Muhammad Speaks,' as well as news of the black man of Africa, Asia and America that can't be found in any other publication."

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH  
THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On May 3, 1961, a confidential source advised that the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee was organized in August, 1960, at Los Angeles, California, to stimulate new and utilize all efforts of interested individuals and organizations in a national campaign to promote public education leading to political action to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee will not duplicate the work of other Civil Liberties organizations, which include the abolition of the HCUA as a part of their program, but will encourage the coordination and consolidation of all their efforts for abolition, and will promote new efforts in those Congressional Districts where education and political action for abolition have not been initiated.

FRANK WILKINSON is the Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee. According to the source, WILKINSON periodically confers with DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, Southern California District Communist Party, and is in close touch with other leading communist functionaries in the Los Angeles area.

Another source on September 17, 1952, advised that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

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APPENDIX

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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN";  
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a publication, launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation, which it found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and content. (1949 report of the California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, page 394.)

The masthead of the "National Guardian," issue of May 14, 1956, reflects that it is published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated, 197 East 4th Street, New York City.

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APPENDIX

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

A source of information advised on January 20, 1960, that BERT WASHINGTON, the Ohio CP Organizer for the Negro cadre considered the NALC to be an important movement which the CP desired to infiltrate or influence, notwithstanding the anti-communist position taken by the national leadership of NALC.

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APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

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The Southern Patriot, a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

The Southern Patriot was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

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APPENDIX

VOLUNTEER CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

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A source reported on February 8, 1960, that the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission was held at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on January 31, 1960, and that CARL BRADEN, Field Secretary of the SCEF, was the principal organizer of this Commission. The source added that the SCEF was one of the sponsoring organizations of the Commission.

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APPENDIX

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

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A source advised on May 7, 1959, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist party and related groups. It is currently supporting legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist party.

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APPENDIX

WOMEN'S PEACE AND UNITY CLUB, formerly  
known as the Chicago Women for Peace

The aims and purposes of the Chicago Women for Peace (CWP), as set forth in its self-identified publication, "Chicago Acts for Peace" (CAP), May, 1951, issue, describes this organization as a "service center for women working for peace." This publication described the Chicago Women for Peace as being affiliated with the American Women for Peace and as co-operating with the American Peace Crusade.

The January, 1954, issue of "CAP" announced the dissolution of the American Women for Peace and the affiliation of the Chicago Women for Peace with the American Peace Crusade Council in Chicago.

A source advised in November, 1956, that the CWP remained affiliated with the American Peace Crusade, Chicago, until that organization dissolved in September, 1955. The CWP continued with no national affiliation until September, 1956, when a "re-organization and name change took place", and it became known as the "Women's Peace and Unity Club" (WPUC). The reason given for this "re-organization and name change" by DOROTHY HAYES, Secretary of the organization, was that the CWP had been formed to end the Korean War and since that war was over and there was a "measure of peace in the world", women's interests were more centered on such issues as civil rights, desegregated and better schools, juvenile delinquency, equal opportunities for women, housing, and cost of living. Source advised that the only actual "re-organization" of the CWP was the change of its name to "Women's Peace and Unity Club".

Another source advised in October, 1956, that the CP, Illinois-Indiana District, had ordered the dissolution of the CWP because it no longer served the purpose of the Party, since it was a "Left-wing" peace group. Though the CWP refused to dissolve and chose to continue in the form of the "Women's Peace and Unity Club," it continues to be a "Communist front organization" whose policies and activities are directed by DOROTHY HAYES, a known CP member.

The previous source advised on May 7, 1959, that the WPUC continues to operate in the Chicago area as a peace organization under the same leadership and with the same objectives.

The American Women for Peace and the American Peace Crusade have all been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of national committee member Sam Ballan, known in the SWP as Sam Marcy, split from the SWP. ~~SECRET~~

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

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

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party with headquarters located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

BUFFALO BRANCH - WORKERS WORLD PARTY

Sources advised in May, 1961, that the currently active Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP), originally established in Buffalo, New York, during May, 1959, is currently part of the National WWP, which maintains headquarters in New York City, and the Buffalo Branch follows the aims and principles of the National Organization.

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 100-5586

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Atlanta, Georgia  
April 25, 1962

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Title MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character SECURITY MATTERS - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] b7(c)  
[REDACTED] at Atlanta, dated and  
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced  
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[REDACTED] b7(c)

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