

1Date 2/4/64

b7c [REDACTED]
advised that he is a long time resident of Amite County, Mississippi, and would consider himself to be one of the [REDACTED] in the Liberty, Mississippi, area.

b7c [REDACTED] advised that he had known LOUIS ALLEN for twenty years and has never known ALLEN to be active in any type of voter registration activity in Amite County.

[REDACTED] advised that there had been no voter registration activity in Amite County, Mississippi, for the past one to two years.

[REDACTED] informed that he knew of no basis for the killing of LOUIS ALLEN.

b7c On 2/1/64 at Liberty, Mississippi File # 44-2100

by SA [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Date dictated 2/4/64

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Date 2/6/641

b7C [redacted] advised that he had known LOUIS ALLEN for approximately 19 years and that ALLEN and his family [redacted]

[redacted] stated that ALLEN had never engaged in any type of voter registration activity. [redacted] said that he knew of no such activity in Amite County for about the past two years.

[redacted] advised that he knew of no basis for the killing of ALLEN.

b7C
On 2/1/64 at Liberty, Mississippi File # 44-2100
by SA [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/4/64

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Date 2/6/64

informed that he was

Mississippi. He stated he held this position for the past 13 years, and was active in community affairs of Negroes in Liberty.

██████████ said to his knowledge, there had been no voter registration drives in Amite County, Mississippi, since 1961. Adding that if there had been any, he surely would have known about them.

██████████ said that he personally knew LOUIS ALLEN and was certain that in 1961, and subsequent thereto, ALLEN did not have any active part in voter registration drives. He said he felt sure ALLEN would have no time for such activities, since he made his livelihood logging, which required him to be in the woods from dawn to sunset. If ALLEN had in any way been active in voter registration drives in Amite County, he felt that he would know about it directly, and if not directly, he would have heard about it from white or Negro sources in the county.

On 2/1/64 at Liberty, Mississippi File # 44-2100

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/4/64

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1Date 2/6/64

E.W. STEPTOE, Route #2, Osyka, Mississippi, informed that he was President of Amite County Chapter of the NAACP.

Mr. STEPTOE advised that he was personally acquainted with LOUIS ALLEN and at no time, to his knowledge, had ALLEN ever been active in voter registration drives in Amite County, Mississippi. He said that, as best he can recall, the last voter registration drive in Amite County was in the Summer of 1961 or 1962.

On 2/2/64 at Osyka, Mississippi File # 44-2100
by SA [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Date dictated 2/4/64

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Date 2/6/64

DANIEL JONES, Sheriff, Amite County, advised that at approximately 12:30 AM on February 1, 1964, he was at his residence in Liberty, Mississippi. HENRY CRAWFORD ALLEN, a son of LOUIS ALLEN, and JOHN WESLEY HORTON came to his residence in Liberty, Mississippi, and reported that shortly after midnight they had discovered the body of LOUIS ALLEN by ALLEN's logging truck at the entrance to the driveway leading into the residence of ALLEN. They reported to him that they saw a great deal of blood but did not know if ALLEN was dead.

Sheriff JONES informed that he contacted Dr. WILLIAM BRIDGES of Liberty and Dr. BRIDGES, HORTON, HENRY CRAWFORD ALLEN and himself returned to the area of the body of LOUIS ALLEN at 12:45 AM.

Upon arrival he discovered that the headlights on the truck were still on although the battery was low. The motor of the truck was not running although the ignition switch was still in the "on" position.

Sheriff JONES said that he observed the body of LOUIS ALLEN lying face down underneath the cab of the truck with his head towards the rear end of the truck. It was obvious to him that ALLEN was dead and ALLEN appeared to have been shot with one or two loads of buckshot, one of which appeared to have torn away most of the left side of ALLEN's face. It appeared to him that death was probably instantaneous.

Sheriff JONES said that Dr. BRIDGES pronounced LOUIS ALLEN dead at the scene and from the wounds, Dr. BRIDGES said that it appeared that ALLEN had been shot by at least two loads of buckshot.

Sheriff JONES stated that the wire gate across the driveway leading towards ALLEN's residence was partially open and that this fence is located about twenty yards from the edge of state highway 24. He said that from the wire gate to the residence of LOUIS ALLEN is about two hundred yards, however, between the gate and the house there was a clump of trees through which the driveway winds.

On 2/1/64 at Liberty, Miss. File # NO 44-2100

by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] /dam Date dictated 2/4/64

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NO 44-2100/dmm

Sheriff JONES said that he remained at the scene until daylight when he conducted a crime scene search. He stated that no latent fingerprints had been found on the truck nor had he found any tire marks, shotgun cartridges or any other physical evidence which would assist in the investigation. He said that he had searched the area across highway 24 from where the body was found and could not observe in the grass any matted area which would indicate that anybody had been lying down in this area.

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Sheriff JONES stated that an examination underneath the truck revealed pieces of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] ALLEN's [REDACTED] spattered against the inside of the left front wheel of the truck. The tire on this left front wheel was flat and appeared to possibly have been punctured with the buckshot.

Sheriff JONES stated that through questioning of ALLEN's wife, Mrs. ALLEN, reported that shortly after 8:30 PM on January 31, 1964, she heard three shots outside her residence. Mrs. ALLEN had established this time through a TV program which she was watching, which program had just begun.

Sheriff JONES stated that to his knowledge ALLEN had never been engaged in any voter registration matter in Amite County, Mississippi, or any other civil rights type activity. JONES stated in fact, that ALLEN had only a third grade education and was not a registered voter and had never attempted to register by filing an application. Sheriff JONES remarked there had been no voter registration activity in Amite County since 1962.

Sheriff JONES stated that a coroner's inquest was held on February 2, 1964, and the findings were that LOUIS ALLEN had met death from the blast of a shotgun at the hands of person or persons unknown.

Sheriff JONES remarked that an autopsy had not been performed and that the body of ALLEN had been taken to a funeral home in Gloster, Mississippi, and according to the funeral director, the body could not be properly prepared for exhibition prior to the funeral and so the casket had been closed.

q Sheriff JONES remarked that he was continuing his investigation and has not as yet determined the identity of the assailant or assailants, nor had he developed any suspects. Sheriff JONES said he had checked on ALLEN's activities on January 31, 1964 and found that ALLEN had contacted a former employer and secured a letter of recommendation for work and this person had told him that ALLEN had left his residence shortly after a TV program he had been watching went off the air at 8:00 PM on January 31, 1964.

Sheriff JONES stated that he had been unable to establish that ALLEN had any trouble with anyone in the recent past.

Sheriff JONES remarked that his investigation was continuing in this matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/8/64

Dr. WILLIAM D. BRIDGES, MD, Pecan Street, Box 217, stated that around 12:30 AM, February 1, 1964, he was contacted telephonically by Sheriff DANIEL JONES, Amite County, who informed him that a Negro had been shot and he wanted the doctor to meet him at his office. JONES related to him that he thought the Negro was dead and did not think there was anything the doctor could do, but he desired the doctor verify that the Negro was dead.

Dr. BRIDGES said he dressed immediately and went to the sheriff's office where he met JONES. JONES at this time told him that the shot Negro was LOUIS ALLEN and he was at his residence. Dr. JONES stated he left with the sheriff and arrived at ALLEN's house around 1:25 AM.

Upon arriving at the entrance of ALLEN's home about five miles west of Liberty on Highway 24 W, Dr. BRIDGES stated he observed a logging truck parked in the driveway leading into the ALLEN property. The truck was just off the highway and in front of the gate which was partly open. Under the truck lying face down on his stomach was a Negro male, who he recognized as LOUIS ALLEN. The body was facing the rear of the truck and was completely under the truck at about the center part of the truck, just about under the cab of the truck.

Upon observing the body, Dr. BRIDGES stated that it was apparent immediately to him that ALLEN was dead. He said that he based this opinion upon the fact that he could observe two large holes in the skull above the left ear and left forehead with a portion of the brains exposed. One of these holes went through the jaw. Further, that upon feeling the body, he noted that the chest and arms were cool, all of which established in his own mind that ALLEN was dead, since he could not have possibly lived having such wounds.

Dr. BRIDGES said he could not determine the exact time of death, but based on the above indicated coolness of the body, he estimated that death had occurred at least two hours prior to the time he examined him, but just how much longer, he could not state.

Dr. BRIDGES said death had been caused, in his opinion, by shotgun wounds to the head. He estimated that he

On 2/1/64 at Liberty, Miss. File # NO 44-2100

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] ^{b7C}
SA [redacted] /dmm Date dictated 2/4/64

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NO 44-2100/dmm

had been hit at least twice since he detected two distinct patterns of holes in the head. Whether ALLEN had been hit more times by shotgun blasts, he could not say.

It was Dr. BRIDGES opinion that death had come to ALLEN instantaneously and he had been killed in the exact spot where he had been found. He based this statement upon the fact that upon examination of the body he noted a large pool of blood, which had drained from the head and gone straight down a slight incline in the ground and slightly to the left of the body. In addition, he discovered on the inside of the front left tire of the truck bits of flesh. The tire was flat, however, he did not detect any puncture in the tire, but expressed the view that a pellet from the shotgun had caused the tire to go flat.

As to where the shots had come from, Dr. BRIDGES stated that his examination of the body indicated to him that the shots had come from the direction of the rear of the truck or the rear right side of the truck.

NO 44-2100

The following article appeared in the February 2, 1964 issue of the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson Daily News newspaper which is published at Jackson, Mississippi:

Negro Man Is Found Shot Dead

LIBERTY (UPI) — Louis Allen, a Negro, was found shot to death early Saturday in his driveway near here.

In Washington, the Justice Department reported the FBI was asked to determine whether there is a basis for federal action in the killing.

Allen was reported to have been active in a civil rights drive by his brother, Monte Allen of Milwaukee. But Ed Hollander, a public relations man for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Jackson, said he knew of no participation in the drive by Allen.

Sheriff Daniel Jones said Allen was a life-long resident of this area and "had not been involved in any civil rights activities."

The body of Allen, a logger in his 50's, was found shortly after midnight by his teen-age son, Jones said. He had been struck in the head by a shot-gun blast.

CLARK, LEDGER,
JACKSON DAILY NEWS
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
FEBRUARY 2, 1964
Page 1

NO 44-2100

On February 2, 1964, the Department requested
that the wife [REDACTED] of LOUIS ALLEN be interviewed.

b7C

Date February 6, 1964

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[REDACTED] was interviewed at the residence of E. W. STEPTOE, Osyka, Mississippi, who is the President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Chapter, Amite County, Mississippi.

[REDACTED] for the express purpose of attending the funeral of LOUIS ALLEN, who had been shot and killed on the evening of January 31, 1964 at his residence, Liberty, Mississippi, and to see if he could not determine through local contacts the reason why ALLEN had been killed.

[REDACTED] commented that thus far he had developed no information as to the basis for the killing of ALLEN. Further, that he had obtained no information that ALLEN's death had been as a result of voter registration activities on the part of ALLEN.

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(all) [REDACTED] said it was his understanding that in June, 1962, ALLEN had gone to the Amite County Courthouse, Liberty, Mississippi, with other Negroes to file an application to vote in Amite County. However, since there were so many Negroes in line awaiting their turn to register, ALLEN did not get into the courthouse to file his application.

[REDACTED] said he did not know if ALLEN ever returned to the courthouse to attempt to register. [REDACTED] did say that he knew ALLEN was not a registered voter of Amite County at the time of his death.

[REDACTED] commented that he had talked with ALLEN's wife, ELIZABETH, and [REDACTED] on February 2, 1964 and neither of them had any information indicating the death of ALLEN was as a result of any voter registration activity on the part of ALLEN. Further, that neither of these persons had any information as to who had killed ALLEN.

[REDACTED] said he learned from Mrs. ALLEN that the ALLEN family was planning to leave Liberty, Mississippi on February 1, 1964 for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where ALLEN intended to secure employment as a bulldozer operator.

On 2/2/64 at Osyka, Mississippi File # NO 44-2100

b7c
by SAs [REDACTED] JH. /lyc Date dictated 2/4/64

Further, that Mrs. ALLEN had mentioned to him that ALLEN had contacted a white man on January 31, 1964 to get a letter of recommendation.

[redacted] said in his conversation with [redacted] [redacted] mentioned to him that a while back, date not secured by [redacted], that a man by the name of [redacted] who runs [redacted] in Liberty, Mississippi, had allegedly made a remark that LOUIS ALLEN ought to leave town. [redacted] had no further information on this point.

b7c [redacted] said it was purely conjecture on his part, but he felt that the killing of ALLEN was as a result of ALLEN's involvement in the HERBERT LEE killing, Liberty, Mississippi, in 1961. He explained that ALLEN had been a witness at the shooting and killing of HERBERT LEE, a Negro at the cotton gin in Liberty, by EUGENE HURST, JR. ALLEN had testified at a hearing that he observed no tire iron in the possession of LEE when LEE was killed by HURST, which was contrary to testimony of the other witnesses present at the killing.

[redacted] said that as best he could recall the last concentrated voter registration drive in Amite County, Mississippi was in August, 1961. During this drive [redacted] said ALLEN attended voter registration meetings as a spectator only.

Date February 6, 1964

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Mrs. ELIZABETH ALLEN, Liberty, Mississippi, advised that her late husband, LOUIS ALLEN, was not active in any manner in voter registration activities in Amite County. She said he was not a registered voter and to her knowledge had never made any attempt to register to vote or had never attended any voter registration meetings, spoke of same or been involved in any civil rights movement.

Mrs. ALLEN stated that on the evening of January 31, 1964, LOUIS ALLEN had left their residence to go to the residence of LLOYD KING, a white man, to get a letter of recommendation for future employment. Her husband left their residence shortly after 7:00 p.m. in his logging truck. She informed that her husband wanted this letter of recommendation to use in securing a job as a bulldozer operator in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mrs. ALLEN said that at 8:30 p.m. she heard three shots outside of her residence but that she did not go outside and investigate. She informed that she fixed the time as 8:30 p.m. because a favorite television program had just come on the air. Mrs. ALLEN said that during the rest of the evening she did become concerned that her husband had not returned home because he had indicated to her at the time he left that he would be returning home after he saw LLOYD KING.

Mrs. ALLEN remarked that at about 12:30 a.m. on February 1, 1964, her son HENRY CRAWFORD ALLEN and nephew JOHN WESLEY HORTON arrived at the residence and told her that her husband had been shot and was dead.

Mrs. ALLEN said that she had no information as to who had killed her husband or the reason for his being killed and to her knowledge, he had not had any trouble with any person. Her husband had never told her that he had been threatened by anyone.

Mrs. ALLEN said her husband and oldest son, TOMMY LOUIS ALLEN, who does not live at their residence, were planning on leaving Liberty, Mississippi on February 1, 1964 by train for Milwaukee, Wisconsin and that she and her three-year-old daughter and other son,

On 2/2/64 at Liberty, Mississippi File # NO 44-2100
by SAs [redacted] JR. b7c /lyc Date dictated 2/5/64

HENRY CRAWFORD ALLEN, had planned to go to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to reside temporarily with her sister, Mrs. WILLIE WHITE, until her husband could find employment and send for them.

Mrs. ALLEN stated that since LOUIS ALLEN had been released from the Amite County Jail in November, 1963, he had decided to move away from Liberty, Mississippi since he told her he felt that he was being "picked on." Mrs. ALLEN referred to the matter involving HERBERT LEE, a Negro, who was killed near the cotton gin in Liberty, Mississippi in 1961 by a white man and her husband was a witness to the killing. She said her husband had testified at an inquest that he had seen LEE come at the white man with a pipe in LEE's hand even though actually LEE was not carrying a pipe. Information got out after the FBI had investigated this killing that her husband had told the FBI he had not seen HERBERT LEE in the possession of a piece of pipe.

Ever since this time her husband felt he was being "picked on" as he was arrested in November, 1962 by the then Deputy Sheriff, DANIEL JONES, who broke her husband's jaw and then her husband's subsequent arrest in November, 1963 on an insufficient check charge and also a charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

Mrs. ALLEN said she was planning to leave Liberty and would go to stay with her sister, Mrs. WILLIE WHITE, Scotlandville, Louisiana.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/7/64

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
(all)

[REDACTED] said to his knowledge [REDACTED] or matters in Amite
County, Mississippi, or any other place. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 2/2/64 at Liberty, Mississippi File # NO 44-2100
by SA [REDACTED] /jss Date dictated 2/5/64

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tried to register in Amite County, and this was during the summer of 1962 when he and other Negroes from Liberty went to the Amite County Courthouse to register. -Since there were so many persons, present on that day, [REDACTED]

In connection with the [REDACTED]

get some gas for his truck. While in town he was arrested by Sheriff DANIEL JONES, who at that time was a deputy sheriff in Amite County. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for giving the Sheriff's Office a worthless insufficient check for \$119.64 as payment for tags for his automotive equipment. The check was returned to the Sheriff's Office several days later from the bank with a comment that LOUIS ALLEN did not have sufficient funds in his account to cover this check. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] JONES searched the truck and discovered in the glove compartment a loaded .22 caliber pistol. [REDACTED]

Shortly after getting out of jail in November. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
he would be sent to jail as a result of his troubles in November, 1963, and he had no intention of going to jail and when his cases came up in February, 1964, he would not be in Mississippi to answer the charges.

Shortly before 7:00 PM on January 31, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] he was going to see Mr. LLOYD KING, a white farmer friend of his to get a letter of recommendation which would help him to get a job as a bull dozer operator. [REDACTED] that he was going to go alone. [REDACTED]

A few minutes after this [REDACTED]

4 NO 44-2100/jas

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] y information as to why he was
killed.

Date February 7, 1964

DANIEL JONES, Sheriff, Amite County, Liberty, Mississippi, advised that on October 31, 1964, LOUIS ALLEN had given a check in the amount of \$119.64 to the Amite County Sheriff's Office in payment for license plates on the truck, tractor and automobile owned by ALLEN. This check was drawn on the Amite County Bank, Liberty Branch, and was subsequently a few days later returned to the Sheriff's Office by the bank as an insufficient funds check.

As a result, E.L. CASTON, who was at that time Sheriff of Amite County, filed an affidavit upon the authority of the Amite County District Attorney and a warrant was issued by the Justice of the Peace N.T. BELLUE charging ALLEN with issuing a worthless check.

Sheriff JONES said that on November 6, 1963, ALLEN was arrested by him and that at that time he was the Deputy Sheriff. At the time of the arrest in Liberty, Mississippi, JONES found a loaded .22 caliber pistol in the glove compartment of ALLEN's truck. As a result of finding this pistol, JONES subsequently signed an affidavit upon the authority of the Amite County District Attorney charging ALLEN with carrying a concealed weapon and a warrant was issued.

Sheriff JONES said that on November 7, 1963, a hearing was held before Justice of the Peace BELLUE, Liberty, Mississippi, at which time ALLEN entered a plea of guilty on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon and as a result had been sentenced to 30 days in jail and received a \$100 fine.

Also on November 7, 1963, ALLEN waived a preliminary hearing before BELLUE on the check charge and this case was then bound over to the Grand Jury which was scheduled to meet on February 17, 1964.

Sheriff JONES said that ALLEN was then incarcerated in the Amite County Jail at Liberty, Mississippi, however, on November 15, 1963, ALLEN was

On 2/3/64 at Liberty, Mississippi File # 44-2100
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] /sms Date dictated 2/5/64

released on a total cash bond of \$800 which represented a \$300 bond on the check charge and a \$500 bond on the carrying a concealed weapon charge. Sheriff JONES said the reason that ALLEN had been released on bond on the carrying concealed weapons charge after being convicted was that while in jail ALLEN had indicated that he wanted to appeal this conviction and therefor make bond so that he could get out of jail and go to work in order to make some money. JONES said that ALLEN was released after the fine of \$100 had been paid and the cash bond had been put up by two Negroes, IRVING MC NIGHT and EDDIE NUNNERY.

Sheriff JONES said that ALLEN never explained to him why he had the loaded gun in his truck, however, ALLEN did remark before the Justice of the Peace that the reason for carrying the loaded gun was because he was "logging" in Louisiana and wanted the gun for protection.

Sheriff JONES stated that a search of ALLEN's truck following his death revealed a handwritten note located in a coat pocket dated January 31, 1964, which read as follows: "To Whom It May Concern. I know Lewis Allen was a good truck driver also cat operator as he worked for me several years ago and I was pleased with his work." This note bore the name of LLOYD KING. JONES said he has retained this note in his possession.

JONES said that in connection with his investigation of the murder of ALLEN he had interviewed LLOYD KING. KING informed that ALLEN had come to KING's residence about 7:45 p.m. on January 31, 1964, and told KING he was in bad financial condition and had numerous debts which he could not meet. Thereafter ALLEN asked KING for a letter of recommendation because ALLEN indicated that he was going to seek work as a truck driver, or bulldozer operator. ALLEN also asked KING if KING would be interested in taking over the payments on ALLEN's truck to which KING replied that he was not interested. ALLEN never told KING when or where he was going to look for work and ALLEN left KING's residence shortly after 8:00 p.m.

JONES said that KING knew ALLEN as well as

NO 44-2100/sms

3

any white person in Amite County. KING said that ALLEN was alone and did not appear scared or frightened.

Sheriff JONES stated that no information had come to his attention that ALLEN intended to leave the Liberty, Mississippi, area until February 2, 1964, when ALLEN's son, HENRY, told him that ALLEN intended to leave for New Orleans, Louisiana, to look for work.

NO 44-2100/sms

7c On February 3, 1964, the Department requested that LLOYD KING be interviewed for full details concerning ALLEN's visit to KING on the evening of ALLEN's death, specifically covering whether ALLEN indicated that he had been threatened or otherwise feared for his safety. Also it should be determined whether KING had previously known of ALLEN's plans to move to Milwaukee and whether KING had knowledge as to whether ALLEN's planned move was known by other persons.

The Department also desired that [REDACTED] be interviewed as to who had knowledge of ALLEN's planned move to Milwaukee and also a report that [REDACTED] car was shot at on January 25, 1964.

Date 2/7/64

1 [REDACTED], at which
time he furnished the following additional information:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. This article, which was datelined
Liberty, Mississippi, and distributed by the Associated
Press and reported in part that ED HOLLANDALE, Communications
Officer, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Jackson,
Mississippi, said that ALLEN's son had recently had his
car shot at with buckshot. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] difficult in obtaining logging contracts, plus the fact that
the weather in the area had been bad which curtailed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that he did not know of anyone who had

On 2/4/64 at [REDACTED] File # N) 44-2100

by SA [REDACTED] /jas Date dictated 2/6/64

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2 NO 44-2100/jas

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C
(all)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LLOYD KING, and that
KING would be the person to contact in order to obtain the
letter of recommendation.

[redacted] next went to see [redacted] (Phonetic), [redacted] told him that he thought he could get a letter of recommendation from [redacted], since he had worked for [redacted] after [redacted] had come out of the Army in 1944.

[redacted] said they arrived at the [redacted] and discovered that [redacted] was not there. [redacted] then spoke to an individual who identified himself as [redacted], first name unknown. [redacted] told this person that he had come to see [redacted] for the purpose of getting a letter of recommendation from [redacted] as he might try to get a job operating a bulldozer from [redacted]. [redacted] said [redacted] did not tell this person when he was going to try to get this job or where he was going to try to get this job.

b7c
(all)

[redacted] then remarked that he thought he recognized [redacted] and at that same time got a piece of paper and a pencil. [redacted] then asked [redacted] what his name was, and [redacted] replied that his name was LOUIS ALLEN. Upon hearing this, [redacted] replied, "Oh that's right, your name is LOUIS ALLEN; I can't help you." The son then said that [redacted] was in Meadville, Mississippi, and that LOUIS ALLEN should return, as [redacted] might be able to help LOUIS ALLEN.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] left [redacted]

[redacted] said that during the whole time that [redacted] [redacted] or acting in what he would consider a suspicious or unusual manner.

[redacted] said that [redacted] did not tell anyone or indicate in any manner his plans to leave the Liberty area.

[redacted]

d

4 NO 44-2100/jan

[REDACTED] As [REDACTED] left [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] saw no suspicious individuals or vehicles in
the area or following [REDACTED] said that he and
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made no mention of being followed
on the way to Woodville or the trip from Woodville [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] nor that [REDACTED] had told anyone of his plans to
leave. [REDACTED] did not appear in any manner to be
frightened.

[REDACTED] said he still did not have any information
as to [REDACTED],
nor could he furnish any additional information.

b7C
(all)

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Date 2/7/64

Mrs. ELIZABETH ALLEN was located and interviewed at 10568 Bertha Street, Scotlandville, Louisiana, at which time she furnished the following additional information:

Mrs. ALLEN stated that following her husband's testifying in the HERBERT LEE matter in 1961, her husband found it difficult to get contracts to cut timber from white people. She stated her husband told her that before this he had no trouble in getting such contracts, further that in Liberty, Mississippi, there were a number of business establishments where he could get credit such as grocery stores and gasoline stations when he did not have the ready cash. She could not furnish the identity of any gasoline stations but identified one of the grocery stores as the Fairway Grocery Store. She added, however, that her husband still was able to obtain credit from Blaylocks Grocery Store in Liberty.

Mrs. ALLEN could not furnish the identity of white persons who would not sell timber to her husband.

As a result of individuals refusing to give her husband contracts to cut timber in the Liberty area, her husband had been forced to go to Louisiana to cut timber which he was able to do. She said that her husband sold the timber that he cut to SAM MAYBRY Lumber Company, Liberty, although she did not know for sure, she said her husband had indicated to her that on occasions MAYBRY had made her husband small loans of money.

After her husband was released from the Amite County Jail, Liberty, Mississippi, in November, 1963, her husband told her that he felt that the white people in the area were "picking on him" because the white people would not give him anymore logging contracts or give him anymore credit, therefore, he was thinking of moving away from the Liberty area.

About one month before her husband's death, her husband mentioned to her that he thought he would go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to look for any kind of work. Mrs.

On 2/4/64 at Scotlandville, Louisiana File # NO 44-2100
by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] /bap Date dictated 2/6/64
b7C

ALLEN said that about a year ago her husband had gone to Milwaukee to try and find work and had stayed about a week but returned home when he was unable to find work. Mrs. ALLEN said the reason why he selected Milwaukee was because her husband had a brother, MORRIS ALLEN, who lived in Milwaukee. The brother's resident address is 2347 North 16th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mrs. ALLEN said that originally her husband had decided to go to Milwaukee on January 25, 1964, however, on January 22, 1964, her husband's mother died, which required her husband to spend most of the money he had saved for this trip, on funeral expenses. As far as she knew no one but members of the immediate family were aware of the fact that her husband had planned to go to Milwaukee on January 25, 1964. By immediate family, Mrs. ALLEN said she meant her sons, HENRY CRAWFORD ALLEN, TOMMY LOUIS ALLEN, and first cousins JOHN WESLEY HORTON and BUD BRYANT MARTIN. All of these persons were fully aware of the necessity of keeping this confidential as the family did not want anyone in the Liberty area to know of her husband's plans.

On January 29, 1964, her husband announced to her that he would leave for Milwaukee on February 1, 1964, by train from Mc Comb, Mississippi. Her husband told her that he had one or more loads of logs to sell on January 31, 1964, and the money from this sale would be enough to pay his train fare to Milwaukee and to maintain him until he could find a job.

She stated that these logs were taken from the property of ANDREW ROBERTSON, a Negro farmer, who lives in the Jerusalem Community, about four miles South of Liberty on State Highway 48. She informed that the immediate family also knew of her husband's plans to leave on February 1, 1964, but did not know of anyone else who knew of her husband's plans to leave on February 1, 1964.

Mrs. ALLEN said that after her husband got out of jail in November, 1963, her husband told her that he was scared to return to his home that night, however, he did not tell her why. As a result of this she and her

husband and HENRY CRAWFORD ALLEN drove directly to Scotlandville, Louisiana, where they stayed with her sister, Mrs. WILLIE WHITE, 10568 Bertha. While there her husband tried to find a job but was unsuccessful. About one week later they returned to their home in Liberty, Mississippi.

Mrs. ALLEN said that from this time on her husband would not go into Liberty, Mississippi, for any reason and that she and her son HENRY would go to Liberty to get groceries or gasoline for their vehicles. Mrs. ALLEN said her husband never explained to her why he was scared to go into Liberty, Mississippi.

Mrs. ALLEN stated that about three weeks ago, MORRIS ALLEN, wrote a letter to her husband and asked her husband to come to Milwaukee to live. MORRIS ALLEN in this letter told her husband that if her husband did come to Milwaukee, MORRIS would buy a gasoline station for her husband to operate. She stated that she felt that this letter was probably the deciding factor in her husband's decision to go to Milwaukee.

Mrs. ALLEN said that MORRIS ALLEN had traveled to Liberty, Mississippi, to attend his mother's funeral in January, 1964, at which time he attempted to persuade her husband to return with him to Milwaukee. Her husband would not go.

Mrs. ALLEN recalled that after her husband got out of jail in November, 1963, no white merchants of Liberty or their colored friends came to their residence as had previously been the custom. She could offer no explanation for this.

To her knowledge her husband has not at any time had any fights, arguments, or misunderstandings with any persons in the Liberty area either white or Negro.

Mrs. ALLEN stated that the first knowledge she had of an alleged shooting at her son's car was when she read the February 2, 1964, issue of the Baton Rouge State-Times newspaper. This article stated in part that ED

HOLLANDALE, Communications Officer, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Jackson, Mississippi, had been quoted as saying that ALLEN's son recently had his car shot at with buckshot. Mrs. ALLEN said this was a false statement since neither of her sons had been shot at. She said that none of the members of her family had been shot at prior to the death of her husband.

Mrs. ALLEN said she now recalled that sometime in 1962 her husband had gone to the Amite County Courthouse, Liberty, Mississippi, to file an application to register to vote. Her husband told her he had been unable to do so because there were too many people in line ahead of him and he had to go to work.

NO 44-2100/bap

The following article furnished by Mrs. ALLEN appeared in the Baton Rouge State-Times Newspaper, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on February 2, 1964:

Miss. Police Probe Death Of Negro

LIBERTY, Miss. (AP)—Amite County officers sought more details in the death of Louis Allen, a Negro logger found dead Saturday from a load of buckshot.

Allen, in his 50s, had been killed early Saturday morning with a shotgun blast into his head.

Coroner E. E. Bellue said an inquest jury ruled he died at the hands of an assailant or assailants unknown.

Nothing Uncovered

The sheriff's office said it had uncovered nothing new late Saturday in the probe of the case.

Sheriff Daniel Jones said Allen was killed at a gate to a field leading to his home. His body was found under a truck. Jones said it was not determined whether Allen was slain after or before he crawled under the truck.

A civil rights worker in Jackson said that Allen "was a witness in the fatal shooting of Liberty Negro Herbert Lee by State Rep. Eugene Hurst."

Concerned Debt

Ed Hollandale, communication officer for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Jackson, said their records showed that "Allen didn't testify in connection with the shooting. The shooting centered around an alleged debt that Lee claimed the state representative owed the Negro."

The shooting took place in October 1961 at a cotton gin in Liberty, records showed, and apparently the shooting did not progress beyond a coroner's inquest.

The coroner's jury ruled that Hurst shot Lee in self defense.

Hollandale also charged that "Allen's son recently had his car shot at with buckshot." Asked why, he said he did not know.

Sheriff Jones was unavailable for comment.

At Milwaukee, Allen's brother Morris said Louis had participated in civil rights activities and had once testified against a white man charged with the murder of another Negro. Morris said his brother had been subjected to harassment by authorities in Mississippi since he testified in the court case.

The Milwaukee Journal quoted Sheriff Jones as saying he was aware that Louis Allen had participated in civil rights activities and denied that Allen had been harassed.

Edward Smyth, president of the Milwaukee chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he had asked the organization's field representative in Jackson, Miss., to investigate.

Carl Macolin, general counsel of the Congress of Racial Equality, sent a telegram to U.S. Attorney General Kennedy urging him to send marshals to protect voter registration workers in Mississippi.

"Lewis Allen has just been killed in Liberty, Miss.," Macolin said. "Ten others are wounded since Forth Lee was killed. Other abuses in Hattiesburg and Canton require immediate presence of federal marshals."

His telegram did not identify others allegedly wounded.

In Washington, the Justice Department said it had asked the FBI to start immediately a preliminary investigation to determine whether there was any basis for federal action.

Baton Rouge
STATE TIMES
Baton Rouge, La.
FEBRUARY 2, 1964

Date 2/7/641

[REDACTED] Liberty, Mississippi, furnished the following information:

On the evening of January 31, 1964, [REDACTED] sometime between 7:30 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. there was a knock at the back door [REDACTED] was LOUIS ALLEN. ALLEN stated that he wanted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] LLOYD, that LOUIS ALLEN wanted to see him. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] stepped out the back door where he conversed with ALLEN.

b7c
(all)

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] did not [REDACTED] of the house.

[REDACTED] ALLEN did not indicate his life had been threatened and also at the time [REDACTED] ALLEN gave no indication that he was frightened or otherwise feared for his safety.

He informed that [REDACTED] and that ALLEN left about 8:00 p.m.

He advised that he could furnish no further information.

On 2/4/64 at Liberty, Mississippi File # 44-2100
by SA [REDACTED] and
SA [REDACTED] :/sab Date dictated 2/4/64

Date 2/7/64

1

[redacted] Liberty, Mississippi, advised that [redacted] LOUIS ALLEN [redacted] had known ALLEN since ALLEN [redacted] and lived on [redacted] property. [redacted] said that ALLEN had worked [redacted] over ten years ago in the logging business. [redacted] in the past ten years ALLEN had periodically come to [redacted] and done part time work. [redacted] over the years [redacted] ALLEN [redacted].

[redacted] stated [redacted] had last seen ALLEN about two to three weeks ago when ALLEN did some work [redacted]. At this time ALLEN did not make any mention that he was planning on leaving Liberty, Mississippi, nor did ALLEN mention that he in any way feared for his safety or that he had been threatened by anyone.

b7C
(all)
[redacted] said that ALLEN [redacted] [redacted] did not actually see or speak to ALLEN, and related the following information regarding [redacted]

[redacted] LOUIS ALLEN wanted to [redacted] then went out the back door to the house and in a few minutes came back into the house. [redacted] what LOUIS ALLEN wanted and [redacted] told her that ALLEN wanted a [redacted] as ALLEN was going to work for the "highway department," and ALLEN wanted this letter of recommendation to show that he had experience in operating a truck and bulldozer.

[redacted] said to [redacted] in a lined sheet of paper and

On 2/4/64 at Liberty, Mississippi File # 44-2100
by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] /sab Date dictated 2/4/64

2

NO 44-2100/sab/lav

signed [REDACTED] dated this letter January 31, 1964, and addressed it "To Whom It May Concern." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] went out the back door to the residence where he remained for several minutes.

[REDACTED] that [REDACTED] then returned to [REDACTED] At no time [REDACTED] ever indicate in any manner that ALLEN appeared scared or had indicated that ALLEN feared for his safety. [REDACTED] did not indicate that ALLEN had made any statement that ALLEN intended on leaving Liberty, Mississippi.

[REDACTED] said that on the evening of February 2, 1964, [REDACTED] attended a gathering of [REDACTED] at which time [REDACTED] name not recalled, had made the statement that according to [REDACTED] who [REDACTED], about two weeks prior to the death of ALLEN, ALLEN had told [REDACTED] that he was in trouble with some Negro men over women. [REDACTED] said that nothing further was mentioned regarding this statement.

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] could furnish no additional information.

February 7, 1964

Date

LLOYD KING, Route 1, Liberty, Mississippi, was located and interviewed at which time he voluntarily furnished the following information.

Mr. KING said that he had known LOUIS ALLEN since ALLEN was a young boy. KING said that he and ALLEN had grown up together in the Liberty area.

KING said that ALLEN had formerly worked for him many years ago in the 1940's as a logger, however, for about the past ten years ALLEN had been self-employed as an independent logger. KING said that up to about three years ago he had also been an independent logger but found that the day of the one man independent logger had passed due to the fact that large logging companies had taken over the business.

KING said that the last time that he had any contact with ALLEN was on the evening of January 31, 1964. He informed that on this evening he was watching a television program with [REDACTED] which program began at 7:30 p.m. He stated that [REDACTED] were the only ones at the residence and that at approximately 7:45 p.m. there was a knock on the back door to the residence. He said he fixed this time because the program was about half over and there was a commercial being shown.

[REDACTED] went to the back door and then returned and informed him that it was LOUIS ALLEN and that ALLEN wanted to speak to him.

KING said that he went out to the back porch followed by [REDACTED] who remained to one side. [REDACTED] only remained outside for a minute or two and then returned to the house.

KING said that he asked ALLEN what ALLEN wanted and ALLEN replied that he wanted a letter of recommendation. ALLEN explained that he did not seem to be getting ahead in his logging business and as a matter of fact was "going backward." ALLEN said that as

On 2/5/64 at Liberty, Mississippi File # NO 44-2100
by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] /sms Date dictated 2/5/64

2

a result he was thinking of seeking employment with the "highway department" as a truck driver or bulldozer operator and felt that if he had a letter of recommendation showing that he had experience in the operation of construction equipment it might aid him in getting a job.

KING said that he asked ALLEN if ALLEN had a promise of a job and ALLEN replied that he did not. ALLEN did not tell KING where he was going to seek employment nor when he was going to seek employment.

b7C KING said he then returned inside the house leaving ALLEN standing on the back porch and had [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He said that this letter was addressed "To Whom It May Concern." After [REDACTED] finished the letter, KING returned to the back porch where he gave it to ALLEN. After he gave ALLEN the letter ALLEN asked KING if KING wanted to take over the payments of ALLEN's truck since his logging business had been so bad that ALLEN was going to lose his truck. KING said he told ALLEN that he was not interested in his truck.

ALLEN then left the back porch and walked towards his truck and KING went back into the house. KING went into the room where the television set was and observed that the program he had been previously watching had just concluded which therefore meant that it was 8:00 p.m.

KING said that ALLEN was alone and observed no other vehicles or persons in the area of his residence other than his own vehicles and ALLEN's truck.

At no time during ALLEN's visit did ALLEN exhibit or indicate that he was scared or had been threatened by anyone or otherwise feared for his safety. KING said that he believed that if ALLEN had any fear for his personal safety or had been threatened that ALLEN would have told him because in the past when ALLEN had any problems he would come to KING and talk to KING about these problems. KING said that he would consider himself to be the one of ALLEN's closer friends even though he, KING, was white.

3

At no time did ALLEN tell him or indicate to him in any manner that ALLEN was planning to leave the Liberty area. The city of Milwaukee was never mentioned during the conversation and KING had not been in receipt of any information at any time from any source that ALLEN was leaving the Liberty area or planning to go to Milwaukee.

KING said that the last time prior to January 31, 1964, that he had any conversation with ALLEN was around Christmas, 1963, when he observed ALLEN in Liberty, Mississippi. This conversation was general in nature and at no time during this conversation did ALLEN mention that he was thinking of leaving Liberty, Mississippi, or that he had been threatened or feared for his safety. KING said that no information had come to his attention from any source indicating that ALLEN was leaving Liberty, Mississippi.

KING said that he could furnish no information as to who might be responsible for the killing of ALLEN nor did he know of any reason for the killing.

67C
KING remarked that [REDACTED] had mentioned to him on the evening of February 4, 1964, regarding that [REDACTED] had stated that according to [REDACTED] of Gloster, Mississippi, ALLEN had told [REDACTED] about two weeks ago that ALLEN was in trouble with some Negro men over women.

KING said that he did not know if ALLEN was currently running around with women. However, about three years ago he observed ALLEN in the company of a woman who was not ALLEN's wife. KING remarked to ALLEN that this woman did not look like ALLEN's wife, ELIZABETH, to which ALLEN replied, that the woman was not his wife and requested KING not to mention this to anybody.

KING advised that a few years prior to this ALLEN came to [REDACTED] to visit a Negro girl who was employed by [REDACTED].

KING said that over the years it was his impression that ALLEN was fond of women, however, the above were the only two specific instances KING could recall.

KING advised that he could furnish no additional information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *AB*

DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen *Rosen*

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
U. S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
FALSE STATEMENT BY ROBERT MOSES, 5/6/64

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

Information has been received by our New Orleans Office that during the course of hearings held by the Mississippi State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) on 5/6/64 in Natchez, Mississippi, Robert Moses had made the statement that the FBI had been slow in contacting members of the family of Louis Allen, a Negro who had been murdered near Liberty, Mississippi, on 1/31/64.

Mr. William Taylor, General Counsel, USCCR, prior to going to Natchez as an observer to the hearings, had been furnished the name, telephone number and address of both our Resident Agent in Natchez and also the SAC, New Orleans Office, and was requested to contact our representatives if any information of interest to the FBI was developed during the hearings in accordance with previous understandings with the USCCR in order that any allegation could be refuted on the record. Mr. Taylor, although in contact with our New Orleans Office, did not advise us of the statement by Moses which is completely false.

BACKGROUND OF LOUIS ALLEN MATTER

In the late afternoon, Saturday, 2/1/64, St. John Barrett, an attorney in the Civil Rights Division, telephonically requested that we conduct limited inquiries into the shooting of Louis Allen to ascertain if the shooting could have been based on his voter registration activities which was to include interviews with

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Cregar

NOT RECORDED

MAY 20 1964

2 MAY 19 1964

56 MAY 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-105210-11

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: MISSISSIPPI STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

7C

[REDACTED]

No information was developed indicating the shooting was connected with Allen's voter registration activities and results of our inquiries were transmitted to the Civil Rights Division as received with completed report furnished 2/11/64. No further investigation was requested.

ACTION

(1) It is recommended that the Liaison Agent contact [REDACTED] to ascertain if [REDACTED] made such a statement, and if so, [REDACTED] should be impressed with the desirability of reporting such matters immediately to a Bureau representative in order that appropriate action can be taken to set the record straight in accordance with previously agreed upon procedures.

7C

Arrangements should be made with [REDACTED] for the ASAC of the New Orleans Office to make appropriate refutation of statement on the record.

(2) No purpose will be served in trying to straighten out [REDACTED] as when we have attempted to do so in the past he has exhibited a most unreceptive and unreasonable attitude.

Spm
JPM/chm
EHL

R

chm
J

JD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *ABW*

DATE: June 22, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen *RK*SUBJECT: HEARINGS CONCERNING RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
NATIONAL THEATER, JUNE 8, 1964
CIVIL RIGHTS - RACIAL MATTERS

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

At the request of Congressman William F. Ryan (Dem.-NY), the testimony of witnesses before hearings held by a panel of educators, writers and lawyers at the National Theater, Washington, D. C., on 6/8/64 on the racial situation in Mississippi, was entered into the Congressional Record on 6/16/64. Several of these witnesses made references to the manner in which the FBI and the Department handle police brutality matters. They indicate that when they inquired of Agents as to the disposition that will be made of a particular case, they are advised that the information will be furnished to Washington for consideration and they have not been informed of the ultimate outcome of the case. The witnesses did not indicate whether they had made any further inquiry into the specific matters.

It is noted that since the determination as to what prosecutive action will be taken relative to a civil rights complaint is strictly within the province of the Civil Rights Division, pursuant to this policy of the Department, persons inquiring as to such action are courteously informed that the results of our investigation are furnished to the Civil Rights Division, and if the person has any further questions, it is suggested that he may desire to communicate directly with the Civil Rights Division, Washington, D. C.

SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS OF POSSIBLE IMPROPER HANDLING BY FBI AGENTSGeorge RaymondTestimony

George Raymond, a Negro who has been active in voter registration activities, was asked whether FBI Agents called him "Mister" and he replied that the ones who are not familiar with you do. He indicated that Agents treat him with respect to his face,

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. [REDACTED] 1 - Mr. Callahan
 1 - Mr. [REDACTED] 1 - Mr. Mohr

FAC

JUL 13 1964

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REC-17

NOT RECORDED

47 JUL 9 1964

JUL 8 1964

6-1964
 PERCY REC-17

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: HEARINGS CONCERNING RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

but when "you turn your back, it is a different situation." He related an incident wherein two FBI Agents, whom he would not name, came to his office in Canton, Mississippi, and when other occupants of the room left, the Agents allegedly attempted to go through the records without authorization.

7C
Facts

[REDACTED]

Lawrence Thomas Guyot, Jr.

Testimony

Guyot, a Negro active in voter registration matters in Mississippi, testified that Oscar Chase, a white man engaged in these activities, was arrested by the Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Police Department on 1/22/64 and was later beaten by inmates in the jail. When Chase contacted the FBI on this matter, his shirt was bloody, and he was accompanied by one Jack Pratt and Howard Zinn, who were both well dressed. As they entered the room, the FBI Agent, who is a local citizen of Hattiesburg, asked, "Who has been beaten?"

Facts

Special Agent [REDACTED] is the sole Resident Agent at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and is the only Bureau employee who resides in Hattiesburg. 7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: HEARINGS CONCERNING RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen ✓

Testimony X Mrs X

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, the wife of Louis Allen, a Negro who had been killed on 1/31/64, testified that when Louis Allen asked the FBI for protection on one occasion, Agents told him that "different ones would help him." D.C.

Facts

On 10/16/61 [REDACTED] Negro active in voter registration matters in Mississippi, telephonically advised that information was received that Allen was to be killed and the local Sheriff was involved in the plot to kill Allen. [REDACTED] did not request protection for Allen nor were any other requests for protection received from Allen himself. The information from [REDACTED] was promptly furnished to the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol since the Sheriff was allegedly involved. The responsibility for maintaining law and order rests with state and local law enforcement authorities, and the Bureau does not provide such protection. 7C

With regard to the killing of Louis Allen, on 2/1/64 the Civil Rights Division requested that we conduct limited inquiries into the shooting of Louis Allen to ascertain if the shooting could have been based on his voter registration activities. No information was developed that the killing was connected with Allen's voter registration activities and completed results of our inquiries were furnished to the Civil Rights Division on 2/11/64. No further investigation was requested. ✓

ACTION:

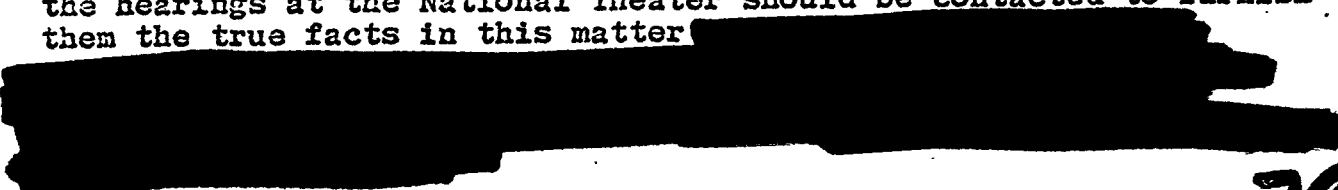
1. It is recommended that Mr. DeLoach's Office inform Congressman Ryan of the true facts in this matter.

Handled with Ryan 5-26-64 ✓
2. It is not felt that any purpose would be served in attempting to straighten out Raymond, Guyot or Mrs. Allen since it is obvious that they had ample opportunity to advise our offices or the Bureau of any shortcomings they may have felt regarding our handling of civil rights matters but chose to use a public forum to make such unfounded and unwarranted allegations. 37 ✓

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: HEARINGS CONCERNING RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

ACTION (continued)

3. It is not felt that members of the panel which held the hearings at the National Theater should be contacted to furnish them the true facts in this matter



Spear

R

JRM

OK - R

changed

✓

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