

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1328275-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 54

- Page 87 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 89 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 89-96/DOS;
- Page 90 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 89-96/DOS;
- Page 91 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 89-96/DOS;
- Page 92 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 89-96/DOS;
- Page 93 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 89-96/DOS;
- Page 94 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 89-96/DOS;
- Page 95 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 89-96/DOS;
- Page 96 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 89-96/DOS;
- Page 97 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 98 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 99 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 100 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 101 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 154 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 163 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 164 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 165 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 166 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 166-169/DOS;
- Page 167 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 166-169/DOS;
- Page 168 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 166-169/DOS;
- Page 169 ~ Referral/Direct - 62-HQ-102926 Section 1 FDPS pg 166-169/DOS;
- Page 181 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 182 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 183 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 184 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 185 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Date May 23, 1977

The following material has been reproduced
for excising and review at FBIHQ by representatives of
the House Select Committee on Assassinations:

File No. 62-102926

Section _____

Serials _____ through _____

(except following serials not in
file on this date:

Enclosure Behind File or Bulky Enclosure:

No. Copies 2 By YUNH/SE

RETAIN THIS FORM AS TOP SERIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. February 3, 1956 AIR-TEL

Transmit the following message to: SAC, Chicago

LOUIS E. LOMAX, 4659 DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO 15,
ILLINOIS. RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Conduct indices search concerning captioned individual and determine if he is identical with subject of urfile 26-15499 captioned Louis E. Lomax, wa Robert J. Frost, ITSMV. Conduct credit and criminal check concerning Lomax. This should be handled in a most discreet manner. If Lomax should be determined to be related to or identical with Lucius W. Lomax, Jr., publisher of the Los Angeles "Tribune," you should include data concerning Lucius W. Lomax, Jr. Suair-tel no later than February 6, 1956.

Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfp.

NOTE: Captioned individual by letter dated January 30, 1956, indicated he desires to meet with a representative of the Bureau and also representatives of the Department of Justice and White House concerning the incident involving Dr. T. R. M. Howard. Further identifying data concerning Lomax is desired.

- Folson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Lohr _____
- Arsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Nease _____
- Moore _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Room _____
- Holloman _____

HEH:sms
(4)

COMM-FBI
FEB 3 1956
MAILED 31

SE-30
RECORDED-48
102926

FEB 10 1956

FEB 20 1956
SENT VIA

M

Per

1/18/79

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4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TSK/afp

Louis E Lomax

Mc...

T
||

V

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: 2/8/56

FROM : L. B. Nichols ✓

SUBJECT: LOUIS E. LOMAX

9-5-96 SP4 bia+nf #361841
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh.**

- Tolson ✓
- Boardman ✓
- Nichols ✓
- Belmont ✓
- Harbo ✓
- Mohr ✓
- Parsons ✓
- Rosen ✓
- Tamm ✓
- Sizoo ✓
- Winterrowd ✓
- Tele. Room ✓
- Holloman ✓
- Gandy ✓

Max Rabb, of the White House, called me on 2/7/56, to advise that Jim Hagerty had sent him a letter from Louis E. Lomax requesting an interview with the President along with a copy of a letter which Lomax sent to the Director. Max stated that he was inclined to see Lomax and he thought the time had come to make the point that the tactics of some of the Negro leaders were ill-advised, were alienating support and were uncalled for. Max then pointed out that he had been watching the developments in connection with the exchange of correspondence with Dr. Howard which the Director had; that he thought the Director had done a very fine job and that it was high time somebody called Howard's hand and that he was inclined to take the same line and really make it crystal clear that the irresponsible agitation on the part of some of the Negro leaders was hurting their cause.

Max then inquired about the Alabama case involving Autherine Lucy who got a court order forcing the University of Alabama to admit her. He thought that this was scandalous and wondered if we were checking into this. I told him that there was no violation of civil rights as yet. I then asked him if he had any information as to what prompted Miss Lucy to suddenly desire to go to the University of Alabama; that it did seem sort of strange, based upon the news story, that a 26 year old secretary should suddenly get the urge to enter the University of Alabama in the middle of the year and that the question intrigued me as to whether she was being paid to force this issue. Max stated that he did not know that she was 26 and if that was the case then this was another agitational stunt.

RECORDED-48
INDEXED-28
SE-30 62-102926-2

I asked Max if he had seen the statements of the Alabama Judge (George Wallace) who had threatened to hold FBI Agents in contempt if they made investigations in his district. He had not seen this as yet. Max stated that he thought the situation was very serious and that the issue should not be forced because difficulties might result. I told him that I was certain that his views were sound on this point and there needed to be some pretty calm appraisal of the increasing tensions that are developing; that are not helped by some of these incidents. Max stated that this is why he had come to the conclusion he was going to talk rather frankly to Louis Lomax, the colored writer, and urge caution. Max again commented on the Director's action in writing Dr. Howard and making his letter public. He thought this was a well timed thing and very well executed maneuver.

cc - Mr. Boardman
64 FEB 20 1956
LBN:fc (5) 330

ONE TO ARCHIVE
1002

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FILED

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols
RE: LOUIS E. LOMAX

2/9/56

in his opinion, was a good omen. Max also made the observation that he thought the racial situation in the South was one of the biggest problems we had in the country today. I told him that we were very much concerned about it. Max asked me to come over and have lunch with him on Friday. I told him I would do it unless something came up.

✓ ~~4.5~~ ✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *[Handwritten initials]*

FROM : L. B. Nichols *[Handwritten initials]*

SUBJECT: LOUIS E. LOMAX

DATE: February 10, 1956

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Louis E. Lomax, who had written to the White House, to Mullen and to the Director regarding a feature story to be released through Associated Features to the Negro Press did not show up. We have heard nothing from him. I have checked with Mullen and he has heard nothing from him. Max Rabb today told me he had heard nothing from him.

Just to keep the record straight, I propose to send Lomax the attached note.

cc - Mr. Jones

Enclosure *[Handwritten: 2-10-56]*
 LBN:ptm
 (3)

RECORDED-48

62-102926 - 4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh

64 FEB 20 1956 *330*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~TELETYPE~~ message to:

PAGE TWO

In prison LOMAX had correspondence with CURTIS A. HUFF, Attorney, 110 No. La Salle, CG.

Above info shows LOUIS E. LOMAX, subject of CG file 26-15499, is identical with subject of instant case.

No info developed connecting subject with LUCIUS W. LOMAX, Jr., of LA "Tribune".

HAROLD BAILEY, Parole Agent, advised that LOMAX has been granted permission to leave this jurisdiction to go to Washington, D.C., to do free lance writing for the Associated Negro Press. LOMAX leaves CG by plane 2/8/56 and by agreement returns to CG 2/11/56. He will stay at Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C. He has been ordered to report to R.E.L. SMITH, Chief Parole Officer, Room 3144, East Administration Bldg, 300 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. BAILEY said that through inquiry of employees at Sutherland Hotel, (LOMAX's residence), he has learned that LOMAX plans a series of articles regarding either Dr. HOWARD of Mississippi, or some aspect of the TILL case with sidelights concerning Dr. HOWARD.

Other info in BAILEY's file on LOMAX reflects interview of Rev. WILLIAM J. FAULKNER, 7000 S. Parkway, Chicago, on 9/21/54 by MICHAEL GORUN, Parole Agent. FAULKNER said LOMAX is ordained minister but did not want it disclosed while confined in institution that LOMAX had had his own church at Valdosta, Georgia.

Background report prepared at Illinois State Penitentiary on LOMAX indicates he was born 8/16/22 at Valdosta, Georgia; that he is an only child; that he took work for Master's degree at American University, Washington, D.C., previously having attended a "Negro College" for A.B. degree; that LOMAX was employed for

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~TELETYPE~~ message to:

PAGE THREE

time by Georgia State College for Negroes at Athens, Georgia; that in 1949 LOMAX was enrolled in graduate school at U of Chicago where LOMAX's wife worked as a steno.

BAILEY said that he has advised LOMAX not to marry SUZANNE AVERY, whose address is 195 East Chestnut, Chicago, because AVERY is white. LOMAX said AVERY was employed at Chicago "Daily News" but BAILEY has found no record of it.

Shortly after his parole LOMAX lived at YMCA, 826 S. Wabash, Chicago, where LOMAX took part in and lectured in some "writer's workshops". Later, LOMAX was employed at "Club Chatter" Magazine, 6207 Cottage Grove, Chicago, which magazine reported on local night club activity. BAILEY advised LOMAX to quit this job when he learned the magazine was not printing advertising matter which had been paid for.

BAILEY said he wondered if there was some "Communist" aspect to LOMAX's activity, but said his only basis for this question was that LOMAX is highly educated, as is SUZANNE AVERY, and it is his thinking that highly educated members of the different races are not drawn together except on some ideological basis such as Communism.

Bureau is requested to advise CG if further investigation desired this matter.

HOSTETTER

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mason	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

AIRTEL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI, CHICAGO 2-6-56

DIRECTOR, FBI

LOUIS E. LOMAX,
4659 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBuairtel to Cg 2/3/56.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfp.

There is no reference in Chicago Office files to
LUCIUS W. LOMAX, Jr.

There is no reference to LOUIS E. LOMAX in Chicago Office
files with the exception of CG 26-15499.

Current Cg telephone directories show one LOUIS E. LOMAX
residing at 218 North Campbell, Chicago, Illinois. At the
latter address on 2/6/56 Mrs. LOUIS E. LOMAX, interviewed
under pretext by SA [redacted] advised she was
married in 1922 and has lived with her husband at this
address since 1922. She said her husband had no relatives
in California, and no acquaintances or relatives who have
lived at 6434 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, or 4659 Drexel
Boulevard, Chicago.

b6
b7c

Clerk DOLORES COFFEY, Chicago Credit Bureau, Inc., Chicago,
advised Investigative Clerk FRANCIS G. KAHL on 2/6/56 that
she has no record of LOUIS E. LOMAX or LUCIUS W. LOMAX, Jr.

Patrolman WILLIAM KANE, Bureau of Records and Communications,
Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised
SA [redacted] on 2/6/56 that his records contain only one
reference to LOUIS E. LOMAX as follows: LOUIS E. LOMAX,
2 months in Chicago, residing 6434 Cottage Grove Avenue;
age 27, Negro, male; married, 174 lbs., 5'9", dark
complexion, eyes brown, hair black; complainant, MOSE B. ANGERT,
7024 Cottage Grove Avenue; LOMAX arrested 12/5/49 at
5407 Lake Park, Chicago, on warrant for "con" game;
disposition: under statutes #2439, sentenced to Joliet
for 3 to 10 years; under statutes #2440 and 2441, sentenced
to Joliet for from 1 to 10 years on each count.
Sentencing done by Judge LINDSAY on 1/20/50.

b6
b7c

RECORDED - 7

INDEXED - 12

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge - 103

Sent _____ Per _____

(4) 2/5/56 RRE.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

 AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

PAGE TWO

[redacted] Sutherland Hotel, 4659 Drexel Boulevard, (protect identity), advised SA [redacted] on 2/6/56 as follows: LOUIS E. LOMAX has been tenant in room 604 from 5/1/55 to date. He originally registered as single but later introduced a white woman as his wife who has stayed with LOMAX, although the woman has not been seen in two or three weeks. LOMAX came to the hotel through recommendation of LEO FOSTER, owner of The Bankers Printing Company, 6320 S. Harvard Avenue, where LOMAX was working as job printing salesman. LOMAX is now working for the Beta Printers, 626 E. 63rd Street, as a salesman. LOMAX has an account at the South Side Bank, 47th and Cottage Grove Ave. [redacted] has become acquainted with LOMAX due to fact LOMAX has been behind in his rent several times. [redacted] has heard that LOMAX was involved in a "parole violation" but could not provide further facts or source thereof. LOMAX has very nice personality, in fact, "too nice" and impresses [redacted] as "confidence man". LOMAX is connected with some "press club" which has printers in it as well as newspapermen, and [redacted] will endeavor to develop further info through [redacted] acquaintances in this club. White woman LOMAX introduced as his wife is Mrs. ~~SUZANNE AVERA~~ LOMAX who is "supposedly" employed at Chicago "Herald-American", a Chicago daily newspaper, and is "reportedly" the daughter of a Chicago attorney.

b6
 b7C
 b7D

Mrs. Louis E. LOMAX
 According to [redacted], LOMAX is Negro, 5'9", wears small mustache, about 30-35 years old, no distinguishing marks or features. Mrs. LOMAX is white, 5'3", natural medium blond hair, wears glasses, 21-25 years old, not attractive.

b6
 b7C
 b7D

Bureau of Identification, Chicago Police Department, has photo of LOMAX who is subject of CG 26-15499, and photo will be exhibited to [redacted] 2/7/56.

Bureau will be advised by airtel promptly.

HOSTETTER

RGM: JJD

3- Bureau
 1- Chicago (94-627)
 Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

louis e. lomax
4659 drexel blvd.
chicago 15, ill.

at. 5-2100

January 30, 1956

97699

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
The Federal Bureau Of Investigation
The Federal Bureau Of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Louis E. Lomax

Sir ;

I represent a group of free lance writers who research and distribute articles to the Negro press under the name ASSOCIATED FEATURES . Some two hundred papers are served by us , and all copy is presented to them on approval basis . We do not offer exclusives, and the rates are so set as to be within the range of the smallest paper.

Lately we have been concerned, both as newsmen and as Negroes, over the controversy which prevails between your office and Dr. T.R.M. Howard, of Mississippi .

We are convinced that the issue has not been properly researched and presented to the full Negro press, and it has been determined that I should work on the assignment .

I have already had conferences with legal minds to the end of having a clear concept of both the spirit and letter of the federal laws in these matters. Tonight I am to have a lengthy interview with Dr. Howard at which time he has promised to answer my request to "submit such information" pertaining to the charges made against your office by him in speeches at Baltimore, and Chicago .

From the advance conferences I know his reply will make the following points ;

1. That he, Dr. Howard , has proof-by documents and witnesses - that your office has received complaints by Negroes that certain federal rights have been denied them by local officials, and that your office has "leaked" these complaints to the local officials who have , in turn, terrorized the Negroes making the complaints .
2. That your office has violated the "spirit" of justice by failure to develop certain evidence for use by state authorities. He will suggest that in both the "Greenleaf" and "Brinks" cases your office proceeded with the development of evidence even though there were not grounds for the federal courts to proceed against the suspects. It will be his contention that in these instances your office acted in the "spirit" of justice, and that the same attitude should have been evidenced in the cases of Till, Lee and family , and LaMarr Smith.
3. That members of your office are of the southern "hue" as to attitudes in these matters, and that they, members of your office, have not proceeded in good faith as to their investigations . He will also submit a non-partisan report by a government committee on race relations to show that the above attitude is more than his idea .
4. That your office and that of the Department of Justice proper are engaged in "passing the buck" tactics.

63 FEB 24 1956

EX. - 108

RECORDED

INDEXED - 12

6 FEB 23 1956

CRIMINAL

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

102926

louis e. lomax

4659 drexel blvd.

chicago 15, ill.

97760

at. 5-2100

Now, sir, I agreed with you, that these charges ought to be proved or withdrawn. I do not feel that your office should become a "football" tossed about in the struggle of racial opponents or political opportunist. To this end I have written two hundred Negro papers asking editors their interest in an article that would treat the entire issue in depth. The response has suggested immediate and nationwide interest.

Having researched the law and talked with Dr. Howard, I now propose to come to Washington and talk with your office, that of the Attorney General, and to also get some statement from the White House. I then hope to prepare a full treatment that will present all sides of the issue fully, and to document it with both the letter and the spirit of the law.

My schedule call for me to be in Washington on the 10th, and we propose to release the article on the 15th. I realize that your time is limited, and if you cannot see me, would you be so kind as to have some member of your staff discuss these matters with me. I should like to have an exchange of letters with him, if you cannot see me, that the matters to be discussed can be clearly defined and researched prior to the interview.

In return I promise a faithful and proper rendering of your position to the two hundred papers known as the "Negro Press".

I trust, as you do, that this matter will clear up and that every faith will be retained in your office and that of the Justice Department.

very truly yours,

Louis E Lomax

Louis E Lomax

4659 Drexel

Chicago, Illinois

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LOUIS E. LOMAX
4659 DREXEL BOULEVARD
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

DATE: February 8, 1956

Tolson ✓
Boardman ✓
Nichols ✓
Belmont ✓
Harbo ✓
Mohr ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
Sizoo ✓
Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓

Re my memo dated 2-2-56 captioned as above and my memo dated 2-6-56 captioned, "Civil Rights Material for Contemplated Interview With Louis E. Lomax." Lomax desires to call at the Bureau on 2-10-56. My memo of 2-2-56 set forth summary of limited information possibly identical with Lomax. By Air-tel dated 2-3-56, Chicago was instructed to conduct discreet inquiry for further identifying information. It was noted that Chicago was the office of origin in ITSMV case with Louis E. Lomax as the subject.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION
of State of Illinois

Chicago Air-tel of 2-6-56 indicates there is a strong likelihood that captioned individual is identical with the subject of this Bureau case. Captioned individual is residing at the Sutherland Hotel, 4659 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago. He is described as Negro, 5' 9" tall, 30 to 35 years of age, and is employed by the Beta Printers, 626 East 63rd Street, as a salesman. He is residing with a white woman, who has been introduced as his wife. The manager of the hotel confidentially advised that he heard Lomax was involved in a parole violation, and he impresses the manager as a "confidence man."

The files of the Chicago Police Department have a photo of the subject of the Chicago ITSMV case, and this will be shown to the manager of the hotel and the Bureau promptly advised.

RECOMMENDATION:

That in view of the apparent identification of Lomax as an ex-convict and the impression he gives as being a "confidence man," the Bureau should be most circumspect in furnishing material to Lomax.

We will keep our guard up

cc - Mr. Nichols

HEH: vjs
(3)

Right ✓

RECORDED - 116
FEB 23 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfp.

EX - 106

CRIMINAL RECORDS

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

2-2-1956

Name Check Unit - Room 6523
 Attention _____
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Review
 Return to _____ Ext. 649 b6
Supervisor _____ b7C
Room 4234

All References
 Subversive References
 Main _____ References Only
 Restrict to Locality of _____
 Breakdown Buildup Variations
 Exact Name Only
 Exact Spelling
 Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT LOUIS E. LOMAX
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 2-2 Searcher Initial JBH
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

- ~~26-134264~~
LOUIS LOXAX;
- ~~26-134264~~
- ~~44-16251~~
- ~~100-135-55-206~~
L. LOMAX
- ~~100-135-26-734~~
- ~~100-415527-4~~ encl pg 2, 3,
5, 4A, 6, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21,
22, 23, 31, 34, 39

*Files called
11:00 AM*

622229
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-83 BY SP1234567

February 10, 1956

4
0
Mr. Louis E. Lomax
4659 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Lomax:

Upon receipt of your letter of January 30th Mr. Hoover instructed me to cancel appointments and await your arrival on February 10th to be of such assistance as I could in furnishing you with the desired information on the Bureau's activities in investigating alleged violations of the Federal Civil Rights Statutes.

I, accordingly, did cancel several appointments, but assume something must have intervened since we have heard nothing from you.

Very truly yours,

L. B. Nichols

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:ptm
(4)

MAILED 6
FEB 10 1956
COMM - FBI

(Cover memo L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson 2-10-56)

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/

RECORDED - 12
103

63-10276-9

G FEB 23 1956

63 FEB 24 1956

RECORDED - 12

10

February 7, 1956

AIRMAIL

EX - 103

97698

Mr. Louis E. Lomax
4659 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Lomax:

I wish to acknowledge your communication of January 30, 1956, wherein you advised of your contemplated schedule of being in Washington on February 10. It so happens that I have other commitments that day, but I have arranged for one of my assistants, Mr. Louis B. Nichols, to see you when you call at this Bureau.

Mr. Nichols will be very glad to explain to you this Bureau's responsibilities in connection with the investigation of alleged violations of the Federal Civil Rights laws.

I would suggest that you communicate with Mr. Nichols upon your arrival in Washington in order to arrange for a mutually convenient time for you to visit the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
FEB 7 - 1956
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FEB 7 3 54 PM '56

- Tolson _____
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

LBN:nl
3/10/56

63 FEB 24 1956
file

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfp

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 2, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LOUIS E. LOMAX
4659 DREXEL BOULEVARD
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/afp

Louis E. Lomax - Summary

BACKGROUND:

In a letter to the Director dated January 30, 1956, captioned individual advised that he represents a group of free-lance writers who research and distribute articles to the Negro press under the name Associated Features. This organization serves 200 newspapers. Lomax advised that their affiliates have expressed a great interest in the Dr. Howard controversy, and he stated he had interviewed Dr. Howard and he set forth a number of Howard's charges. Lomax said that in the interest of writing an objective feature concerning this controversy he would like to come to Washington and talk with the Director or his representative, the Attorney General and the White House if possible. He said his schedule calls for him to be in Washington on the tenth and they propose to release the article on the fifteenth. He indicated that in return for assistance he promised a faithful and proper rendering of our position to the 200 papers known as the Negro Press.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

The following references in Bufiles may or may not be identical with the writer of this letter.

In a report emanating from the Los Angeles Office dated 9-19-44 in the case entitled "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among American Negroes in the Los Angeles Field Division - Internal Security" information is set forth that the Los Angeles "Sentinel" on August 24, 1944, carried headlines two inches in height stating "Judgment issued against L. Lomax, Jr." The article stated that Lucius Lomax, Jr., Editor and Publisher of the Los Angeles "Tribune" had been charged with the conversion of fifty cases of liquor from the Town House and had been found guilty, a judgment having been rendered in the sum of \$2,000. (100-135-26-134)

In a report emanating from the Washington Field Office dated 7-20-45 in the case entitled "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among American Negroes in the Washington Field Division - Internal Security" information is set forth that Radio Station WWDC in Washington was giving a weekly forty minutes to Louis Lomax every Sunday night and this marked the first time a Negro had written and presented dramatic skits over the air in the District of Columbia. Lomax was identified as a newsman and a student at American University. (100-135-53-226)

DGH:pac (see Addendum pg. 3) - 108

RECORDED - 12
INDEXED - 12
FEB 23 1956
CRIM
- 10

Memo to Mr. Nichols

February 2, 1956

In May, 1947, Reverend Louis Lomax, a minister of Waycross, Georgia, was one of the complainants concerning a Civil Rights and Domestic Violence matter. We conducted a ~~primary~~ investigation and submitted the facts to the Department and ~~the~~ Department advised there was no violation and no further investigation should be conducted. (44-1625)

We have a main file on one Louis E. Lomax, and this individual on November 21, 1949, rented a car from a car rental agency in Gary, Indiana, transported it to Chicago, Illinois, and sold it to a used car dealer under a fictitious registration. The Assistant United States Attorney at Hammond, Indiana, declined prosecution in favor of the United States Attorney at Chicago and local authorities at Chicago. Lomax was indicted December 7, 1949, in state court Chicago, Illinois, on two charges of con game and one charge of larceny and the United States Attorney at Chicago declined prosecution. Louis E. Lomax was then twenty-seven years of age, a Negro weighing 174 pounds and 5'9" in height. He resided in Chicago, appeared well educated, and claimed several college degrees. (26-134264)

The Bureau has conducted considerable investigation in the case entitled "Communist Infiltration of the Committee for Fair Employment in Los Angeles." This organization is also known as Minority Publishers Fair Employment Practices Conference. The organization was reportedly organized in about early November, 1954, by a number of minority group newspaper publishers and editors at the instigation of Lucius W. Lomax, Jr., publisher of the Los Angeles "Tribune." The latest report in this case reflects that Lucius Lomax is chairman of this organization. (100-415527)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

This organization is not identifiable in Bufiles. In 1937, an individual connection with Associated Features Syndicate contacted us, but it is not believed the two organizations are identical.

RECOMMENDATION:

~~None.~~ For information. See Next Page

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols from M. A. Jones
RE: LOUIS E. LOMAX, 4659 Drexel Boulevard,
Chicago 15, Illinois

2/2/56

ADDENDUM: LBN:fc, 2/3/56

Unless my recollection is completely haywire, I have run into Lomax in previous years. My recollection as to the contacts is favorable. I think it would be worthwhile to see him, talk about the Ku Klux Klan cases and other cases wherein positive and affirmative results have occurred. I would not get into controversy with Howard but this gives us a good opportunity to state our case in the Negro press. At any rate, I see nothing to lose and even if he is determined in advance to do a bad piece by seeing him we might make it better.

- 3 -

*I think OK for
Nichols to see him*

2/3

1/2/56
[Signature]

WJ

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

FEB 13 1956

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WA032 PD

LAKE MILL BI WU A053 PD

CHICAGO ILL FEB 13 1124AMC

LOUIS NICHOLS

US DEPT JUSTICE

REGRET INCONVENIENCE. WAS ILL. LETTER IN TRANSIT

CAN YOU SEE ME TWENTIETH ANSWER COLLECT

LOUIS E LOMAX 4659 DREXEL

100P.

RECORDED - 10
62-10296-81
6 FEB 23 1956

ack
w/inst
1-14
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY 2-3 TEK/dfh.

EX - 103

GRUBB

FEBRUARY 14, 1956

DEFERRED

MR. LOUIS E. LOMAX
4659 DREXEL BOULEVARD
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

RECORDED - 12

UNFORTUNATELY I WILL BE OUT OF TOWN ON FEBRUARY
TWENTY AND THUS WILL BE UNABLE TO SEE YOU.

LA - 103

SINCERELY,

97696

LOUIS B. NICHOLS

LEN:PTM
(3)

10-9-79 9-3 TEK/dfh

OR DEC 14 1954

✓

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
FEB 50 10 00 AM '56

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Winterrowd _____
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63 FEB 24 1956

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

FEB 14 1956

WESTERN UNION

6-51/2 am 40

ml

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mason	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Airtel

Transmit the following ~~teletype~~ message to:

FBI, CHICAGO (94-627)

3/12/56

DIRECTOR, FBI

LOUIS E. LOMAX,
4659 Drexel Boulevard,
Chicago 15, Illinois
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

John G. HEN

ReBuairtel 2/3/56 and CG airtels to Bureau 2/6 and 2/7/56.

In absence of further Bureau instructions, this case considered RUC at CG.

RUC.

HOSTETTER

3-Bureau
1-Chicago
RGM:NMS
(4)

Mr. Nichols

RECORDED-31

EX-111

62-102926-12

MAR 14 1956

4 *SP-3*

File 62-102926
HEN.

*Noack rec.
Lomax was originally scheduled
for interview with Mr. Nichols
but did not show up. Nothing
further for Chicago to do.
FBI*

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfr.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 6, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS MATERIAL FOR CONTEMPLATED INTERVIEW WITH LOUIS E. LOMAX

You desired material to be compiled concerning civil rights matters and background in the Dr. Howard incident.

Attached is material containing statutes, FBI jurisdiction, FBI policy, accomplishments of the FBI and several write-ups on civil rights cases, plus a separate detailed analysis of the background of the controversy with Dr. T. R. M. Howard, containing charges and refutation of charges by Howard. Included in the case material is I. C. No. 7-6277 concerning Early Leonard Brooks, with aliases, et al., dated May 11, 1953. All subjects in this investigation have been released from sentence in that case. The Training and Inspection Division is currently revising the curriculum of the Specialized Civil Rights Schools for police officers.

RECOMMENDATION:

Should you desire, that one copy of the general background material on civil rights and cases be furnished to Lomax at the time of your interview. The information concerning the Howard controversy and facts regarding current civil rights cases should not be given Lomax inasmuch as it contains confidential information not suitable for dissemination.

15 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures

cc - Mr. Nichols¹²⁵
cc - Mr. Rosen
cc - Mr. Mason

RECORDED - 15

62-10926-13

EX-125

MAR 27 1956

HEH:mbk
(10)

Lomax did not appear. Not

File
④HEH

62 APR 2 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/djr.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATIONS

FEDERAL STATUTES:

Federal jurisdiction in the civil rights field is not broad. In fact, few rights are secured to the individual by the Constitution. This historic document deals primarily with relationships between people and governments rather than with the relationships of private individuals to one another.

The FBI, as the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice, has jurisdiction over three basic civil rights statutes, Sections 241, 242 and 243, Title 18, United States Code. These statutes are very restrictive in nature and specifically set forth when the Federal Government can institute an investigation.

The basic elements of Section 241 are as follows:

1. Two or more persons conspired to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen
2. In the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same; or
1. Two or more persons went in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another
2. With intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right so secured.

62-1-10
ENCLOSURE

Among the types of violations arising under this Section are those cases in which a person might be deprived of his right to be free of involuntary servitude and slavery or his right to vote for a Federal candidate of his choice or to have his vote counted as cast. Violations under this Section apply to private individuals acting in a conspiracy with persons having no law enforcement status.

On the other hand, Section 242 applies to officers who, acting under the color of law, have deprived an individual of a right or privilege guaranteed under the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

The main elements of Section 242 are:

1. A person acting under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom
 2. Willfully deprived, or caused to be deprived from any inhabitant
 3. Rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States; or
1. A person acting under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom
 2. Willfully subjected, or caused to be subjected, any inhabitant
 3. To different punishments, pains or penalties than prescribed for the punishment of citizens
 4. On account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color or race.

Section 243 deals with exclusion of jurors on account of race or color and provides that no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and whoever, being an officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, excludes or fails to summon any citizen for such cause, shall be fined not more than \$5,000.

A prevalent misconception of the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI in civil rights matters concerns discriminatory practices. Generally discriminatory practices do not violate civil rights statutes. As early as 1875, Congress passed the "Civil Rights Act." The preamble of this Act is as pertinent today as it was in the period of Reconstruction. It declared:

We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in all its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

It further enunciated:

It was the appropriate object of legislation to enact great fundamental principles into law.

Section One of this law required all inns, public conveyances, theaters and other places of amusement to open their accommodations and privileges to all persons regardless of race, color or any previous condition of servitude. Section Two made a violation of this provision a misdemeanor.

The United States Supreme Court in a decision handed down in 1883 declared these Sections unconstitutional stating that a contrary interpretation "would be to make Congress take the place of state legislatures and to supercede them." It is not the province of a government to interfere with discriminatory action, according to the court, so long as it had not been affirmatively authorized or permitted by state laws.

FBI POLICY:

The FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not, at any time, make recommendations as to prosecutive action. Upon the receipt of a complaint indicating a violation of the Federal civil rights statutes, the FBI will immediately conduct a preliminary inquiry. The results are then furnished, without recommendation or opinion, to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. Later, if the Department of Justice requests a full investigation, this is then conducted and the results furnished to the Department.

The FBI gives the highest priority to civil rights investigations. They are conducted fairly and impartially. Many times these investigations are most difficult. They require the interviewing of individuals, many of whom may not be in sympathy with the investigation. Also, in some instances, the FBI is required to obtain evidence against law enforcement officials who have been cooperative with the FBI in years past.

The initial training given all Special Agents includes subjects dealing with civil rights matters, and specially trained Special Agents conduct civil rights investigations in the field. These Agents have attended civil rights training courses at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C. Here Special Agents receive detailed instructions on the handling of these cases. Their work is supervised by a special Civil Rights Unit at FBI Headquarters.

To further acquaint local police officers with FBI jurisdiction in civil rights investigations, this topic is included in the curriculum of the FBI National Academy. The FBI National Academy is operated to train local officers to be instructors and administrators in their respective departments. Lectures on civil rights are included in regular police schools conducted by the FBI. Nine such lectures were given during January, 1956, with a total of 275 officers in attendance.

Twenty-nine lectures are scheduled in other schools subsequent to January, 1956, with a total of 845 persons in attendance.

Additionally, specialized civil rights schools are conducted by FBI instructors for local police agencies. Six such schools were conducted in 1954, five in 1955, and twenty during January, 1956, with 732 law enforcement officers in attendance. There are currently seventy-six additional schools scheduled subsequent to January, 1956, with a total of 2,681 officers planning to attend. These specialized civil rights schools are held at the specific request of the heads of the local police agencies.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE FBI:

Violations of civil rights in a democracy such as ours besmirch a proud record of freedom for all men. That individuals guilty of such opprobrious acts were convicted under the Civil Rights Statutes at a time when a few members of the community were attempting to enlist the aid of respectable people in their crusade of hate is a tribute to the investigative efforts of the FBI, which was charged with the duty of enforcing the Civil Rights Statutes.

The FBI has always endeavored to detect violators of any laws of the United States over which it had jurisdiction. This Bureau has investigated with equal vigor any violation of laws over which it had

jurisdiction no matter how popular or unpopular its investigation proved. Any effort less than this would have been a dereliction of duty.

The awareness on the part of the citizens of the importance of preserving civil rights led to the formation in February, 1939, of a Civil Rights Section in the Department of Justice, as well as in the FBI, to afford special handling of these cases. Over the years since that time, the rising standard of education on the part of the American people, their recognition of the importance of civil rights and their feeling of compassion for the human rights of their fellow citizens, have led to an increased interest in civil rights cases.

Over these years the FBI has diligently performed its duty to investigate violations of these Civil Rights Statutes. As a result of the investigative efforts of the FBI, there have been over 100 convictions in civil rights cases. The shocking episodes of brutality revealed by many of these investigations have done much to educate the people to the importance of demanding the preservation of civil rights for all. The increased number of cases handled yearly by the FBI is in response to the demand of our citizens for law by due process rather than by mob violence under the guise of law.

A survey of civil rights matters handled by the FBI from January 1, 1948, to June 30, 1955, was made by this Bureau. During this period 6,997 cases were handled. Of this number, 5,195 involved

law enforcement officers. The number of law enforcement officers concerned totaled 9,340. A total of 4,750 cases were closed by the Department of Justice with no prosecutive action taken.

The number of cases resulting in indictments totaled 103 and 189 officers were implicated. Convictions resulted in 19 cases in which 35 officers were defendants. The FBI as a law enforcement agency takes no pride in this record since the action of these law enforcement officers reflects adversely on the law enforcement profession. Yet, the law enforcement profession will profit greatly in prestige and respect by the community once men, who besmirch this honorable profession by violating civil rights, are no longer members of such a respectable body.

Additionally, there have been four convictions in civil rights investigations since June 30, 1955.

The investigations conducted by the FBI have done much to make the Nation conscious of civil rights. A good indication is the number of lynchings. In 1955, for the fourth straight year, there were no lynchings in the United States. In fact, in the last ten years compared with the previous ten-year period, the number of lynchings has dropped from 46 to 15. This is indeed a gain for civil rights. Lynchings represent mob action at its worst. It means that vigilantes disregard

the democratic traditions of the Nation and take the law into their own hands. This is a repugnant practice. Without doubt the FBI's high investigative standards have done much to cause this increased respect for law and order.

The efforts of the FBI have been mainly responsible for the breaking up of the Ku Klux Klan in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Attached are write-ups of representative cases dealing with activities of the Ku Klux Klan and others which involve violations of civil rights statutes, as well as kidnaping and involuntary servitude and slavery statutes.

*JOHN WILLIAM LYNCH, with alias
WILLIAM M. HARTELINE, with aliases
CIVIL RIGHTS*

On April 2, 1949, two fiery crosses were burned by members of the Ku Klux Klan in Dade County, Georgia. In conjunction with the burning of the crosses, Klansmen took seven victims, ranging in age from nineteen-to-thirty years, to an isolated area. The Klansmen were accompanied by Sheriff John W. Lynch of Dade County, Georgia, and Deputy Sheriff William M. Hartline. The sheriff and the deputy sheriff drove off leaving the Negroes in the custody of the mob.

Each victim was held by two hooded men. Then one by one they were taken up on the side of a hill and told to remove their pants. One of the Klansmen carried a six-foot hickory stick over his shoulder as though it were a gun and marched like a soldier. Then midst cursing and laughing by the Klansmen, each victim was flogged with straps, a stick and a rope and ordered to leave.

Lynch and Hartline were tried in November and December, 1949, and a mistrial was declared after the jury had deliberated forty-eight hours without reaching a verdict.

At the conclusion of the first trial, the grand jury presented in open court a sealed presentment charging that the Kligrapp or Secretary of the Rossville Klavern of the Association

of Georgia Klans had refused to furnish the names of fellow Klansmen, claiming that he had taken an oath to the Klan prior to his oath to the grand jury and considered the former oath more binding. At a hearing in the United States District Court, Rome, Georgia, on December 22, 1949, his refusal was declared in contempt of court, the Federal Judge stating in his decision, "There is no oath as strong as the oath to a Court of the United States."

One of the highlights of the proceedings was the testimony of a ten-year-old boy, who testified to witnessing the construction of the two crosses. In the first trial, on cross-examination, he was asked if he knew what would happen if he did not tell the truth, to which he replied, "Yes, the boogie man will get me." He was adjudged qualified to testify.

On March 9, 1950, Lynch and Hartline were convicted in U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Rome Division at Rome, Georgia, of violation of Civil Rights statutes. On March 17, 1950, they were sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of \$1,000 each. Their convictions were unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, and on October 8, 1951, the U. S. Supreme Court denied their petition for a review.

On December 14, 1949, a resolution was directed to the Atlanta and Knoxville Offices of the FBI by members of the

Federal grand jury for the May term of the Rome Division of the United States District Court. It commended the investigating Agents of the FBI who "by their great fidelity and singleness of purpose in developing the information in the Dade County, Georgia, conspiracy trials have gone far beyond the line of duty to aid, assist and protect the citizens of the United States and to further the cause of equity and justice in America." The thoroughness and manner of obtaining the evidence by the Agents were commended by the United States Attorney who presented the evidence in court, and their work was also commended by the Federal Judge and the Attorney General of the United States.



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. I. C. #7-6277

May 11, 1953

EARLY LEONARD BROOKS, with aliases;
JAMES ROBERT HAYES, with alias;
BOBBY MALCOLM BROOKS, with alias;
PITTMAN FOY STRICKLAND;
ROSS HEZIKIAH ENZOR, with alias;
SHERWOOD MILLER, with alias;
STEVE ANDREW EDMUND, with alias;
HORACE SPARKMAN STRICKLAND, with alias;
L. C. WORLEY, with alias;
EDDIE CARL RICHARDSON, with alias;

KIDNAPING; CIVIL RIGHTS; CONSPIRACY

A meeting was held in Whiteville, North Carolina, on January 11, 1951, to organize a group of men in Columbus County, North Carolina. This meeting was presided over by the Grand Dragon of the Association of Carolina Klans of the Ku Klux Klan. This organization was the outgrowth of meetings held at Crescent Beach and Mullins, South Carolina, in December, 1950, at which time approximately seven men from Columbus County, North Carolina, joined the Ku Klux Klan and formed the nucleus of the Klavern organized at Whiteville, North Carolina, on January 11, 1951.

Meetings were held thereafter in isolated areas on members' farms. Membership grew slowly due to the secret nature of the organization until a much highly advertised public rally was held on August 18, 1951, in the southern part of Columbus County, North Carolina. This rally was presided over by the Grand Dragon of the Association of Carolina Klans of the Ku Klux Klan and speeches were made by him and the Grand Dragon of the Association of Florida Klans of the Ku Klux Klan.

An impressive ceremony was conducted by robed and hooded members. The officers wore colorful regalia. The ceremony included the burning of the fiery cross and, to add to the colorful display, some of the robed members were mounted on horseback. Recordings of patriotic American songs were played. Once the desired atmosphere was created, speeches were made by the Klan leaders designed to play upon the emotions of the largely rural crowd which was present. Applications for membership were distributed freely by robed individuals.

62-1-2/1-15

ENCLOSURE

At the following meeting of the Whiteville Klavern approximately thirty-two men joined, including a group from Fair Bluff, North Carolina. The group from Fair Bluff, North Carolina, headed by Early Leonard Brooks, who had previously joined, formed the Fair Bluff Klavern on September 28, 1951. Membership in the Klan grew during the following months.

Prior to a September meeting Brooks spoke to the Grand Dragon and told him he "had a matter to talk to him about." After the formal meeting of the Klan Brooks told the Grand Dragon "that Jack Perrin* and Florence Fern* were living together as man and wife, making whisky, stayed drunk, didn't work and were making a nuisance of themselves."

The Grand Dragon instructed Brooks to "go down and get them and whip them. I want you to do a good job of it so I can read about it in the papers."

On October 6, 1951, ten Klansmen and a prospective member, namely, Early L. Brooks, James Robert Hayes, Bobby Malcolm Brooks, Pittman Foy Strickland, Ross Hezikiah Enzor, Sherwood Miller, Steve Andrew Edmund, Horace Sparkman Strickland, L. C. Worley and Eddie Carl Richardson gathered in Fair Bluff, North Carolina, between 7:30 and 11:00 P.M. to flog Florence Fern and Jack Perrin. The group of men was organized by Early Brooks, the Exalted Cyclops of the Fair Bluff Klavern of the Ku Klux Klan. Automobiles were provided by L. C. Worley, Kligrapp (Secretary) of the Fair Bluff Klavern, and James Robert Hayes.

Around 11:00 P.M. October 6, 1951, the Klansmen met in an alley in the business section of Fair Bluff. They departed in two automobiles taking a road leading south out of Fair Bluff and drove to a lane leading to the residence of Florence Fern located in North Carolina. After crossing a railroad track the automobile stopped and, upon the instructions from Early L. Brooks, all attired themselves in white robes and hoods -- Ku Klux Klan regalia. Early L. Brooks gave instructions how Florence Fern and Jack Perrin should be abducted and flogged. The men returned to their automobiles and proceeded up the lane to Florence's home.

On the evening of October 6, 1951, Florence Fern and Jack Perrin, who was a boarder in Mrs. Fern's home, had taken Mrs. Fern's sons to see a western movie in Fair Bluff, North Carolina. After returning home the evening was spent in drinking and listening to a hillbilly radio program. Other members of the household had retired and Florence Fern and Jack Perrin were also asleep.

The eleven men, arriving at the Fern home at approximately 11:45 P.M., parked their automobiles and took their

*Fictitious

assigned positions. Early Brooks entered the house at the kitchen door and Worley entered the front door. Early Brooks carried a .32 caliber pearl handle revolver.

Perrin, being awakened from a sound sleep, was seized by Brooks, searched by Worley and taken to the awaiting automobile by Brooks. Worley returned for Florence Fern who was asleep on the floor. He picked her up and carried her out to the automobile. Fern and Perrin were blindfolded and placed in the same automobile, Perrin in the front seat with a gun being held against his right side, and Fern in the rear seat between two Klansmen. The other Klansmen were in the second car.

They returned to the same road and turned right in the direction of South Carolina. In the quiet hours of the night, the automobiles drove slowly down the dirt road into the Causey Section of Horry County, South Carolina, to a lane. During the trip, each time Perrin tried to remove his blindfold he was told, "Keep your hands down." They drove up the lane a short distance and stopped. Perrin was ordered out on the left side and Mrs. Fern on the right side of the automobile.

After a short prayer by Horace Strickland, Perrin was ordered to remove his trousers and stretch out his arms. As he stretched out his arms, each arm was grabbed and he was pulled up on the left front fender of an automobile. His arms were held over the hood of the automobile. In this position he was lashed with a heavy, three-inch machine belt strap which had been nailed to a heavy wooden handle. Perrin was beaten unmercifully across his buttocks, receiving about thirty to forty lashes. The flesh was in a raw and broken condition and blood was oozing from the tortured flesh.

Mrs. Fern, who had been released October 1, 1951, from a Mullins, South Carolina, hospital where she had been in a serious condition and was still weak from illness, was held while five to six lashes were administered, knocking her to her knees each time she received a blow. Mrs. Fern was asked by her abductors if she recognized any in the group and she replied, "Some people from Causey." With this remark, she was grabbed and again seriously lashed, each blow again knocking her to her knees.

Mrs. Fern and Perrin were badly bruised as a result of the flogging and Perrin permanently scarred. They were returned to the Causey Road by their abductors, the blindfolds were removed and they were released. Perrin was told by the abductors to quit drinking and disturbing the neighbors and to go to church Sunday.

Following the terrorizing episode of the flogging of Florence Fern and Jack Perrin, violence spread throughout Columbus County. Floggings by robed and hooded members were rampant in the area with approximately fifteen reported floggings between October 6, 1951, and January 25, 1952. Four floggings involved the carrying of the victims over the North Carolina-South Carolina state line. In most instances tricks were used to lure the victims from their homes, such as a request to render assistance to a distressed caller. Terror spread throughout Columbus County until men would not leave their homes at night without being armed and women would not venture out after dark.

Many of the Klansmen were living under a double moral code, thus participating in the same type of immoral activities as did the victims of their sadistic floggings. To them it was always the others who had sunk to the depth of human degradation, never themselves. These were the men who set themselves up as a court of judgment and carried out the mandates of their own decisions in their community.

In Columbus County the tobacco crop had been harvested and time weighed heavily on the minds of these Klansmen who were no longer busy in the fields. They devoted their attentions to the activities of the local Klavern. Their thoughts were influenced, and mob instinct heightened, by their participation in the meetings, rituals and floggings which ensued.

Members were required to take an oath of obedience to the organization and an oath of secrecy. These oaths were taken with their left hand over their heart and their right hand raised to heaven.

Into this atmosphere and air of secrecy the FBI moved, investigating the flogging of Florence Fern and Jack Perrin.

In certain rural communities of North Carolina the inhabitants were personally acquainted with each other. Some were either sympathetic with or friends of the Klan members, thus being hesitant to talk with outsiders concerning their neighbors. Any movements made by the Agents were observed by persons in the fields and rumors, assisted by gossip, spread like wildfire. The Klan, fearful of the impending investigation by the FBI and in full realization of the evidentiary value of their records, hastened to burn them.

The Agents developed the identity of local inhabitants who were not in sympathy with the Klan. Through these individuals Agents were kept abreast of the local feelings concerning the investigation, the rumors and gossip which were flowing freely. Development of the identity of persons who were in possession

of information continued.

Early Brooks and some of his associates rode nightly contacting Klan members, attempting to bolster their morale and endeavoring to convince the Klansmen that the FBI would gain no information and would give up in disgust if the Klansmen would only keep their mouths closed.

The background, individual traits and peculiarities of the various suspects were developed to assist in interviews. Interviews were made with numerous persons to prevent Klan members from knowing the persons upon whom investigating Agents were concentrating.

To further persuade the Klansmen not to talk with the FBI one of the two organizers (Kleagle) in North Carolina, appointed by the Grand Dragon and a personal friend of the latter, announced at a meeting of the Whiteville Klavern that members of the Klan did not have to worry about the FBI in Columbus County; that, if the FBI were investigating, it was not investigating the Klan. The FBI would not arrest any Klansmen because the FBI worked hand in hand with the Grand Dragon and if they did not believe it, the Grand Dragon had papers which he could produce to prove it.

Slowly and persistently the FBI drew the net around the Klansmen. Several of the participants confessed to the flogging. When sufficient evidence was obtained the investigating Agents suddenly left the community of Fair Bluff for several days, during which time the Klansmen rejoiced in their mistaken belief that the FBI had abandoned the case.

The next the community saw of the FBI was at 7:00 A.M. on February 16, 1952, when the Klansmen involved in the flogging were simultaneously arrested. Following the arrest and release of the Klansmen on \$5,000 bond each, Early Brooks became busy trying to determine who had made confessions and to get all persons arrested under the guidance of his personal attorney in order that they would be united. Brooks made statements that any person who had confessed could claim duress and his statement would not be admissible in Federal court. Unsuccessful in these efforts, Brooks resorted to threats of violence and intimidation to those he suspected of having confessed or of having furnished evidence against him.

The ten subjects in this case were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in a two-count indictment. Count one charged a violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute. The second count charged a violation of the General Conspiracy Statute to violate the Kidnaping Statute. The indictment charged the men with kidnaping and flogging Florence Fern and Jack Perrin.

The trial began in Federal Court at Wilmington, North Carolina, on May 12, 1952. On May 13, 1952, the following defendants received sentences: Early Brooks, 5 years on two counts to run concurrently and to begin at expiration of a two-year state sentence; Bobby Brooks, 12 months on two counts, suspended, 3 years' probation; Pittman Strickland, 3 years on two counts to run concurrently; Horace Strickland, 3 years on two counts to run concurrently; Ross Enzor, 3 years on 2 counts to run concurrently; Carl Richardson, 2 years on two counts to run concurrently; Bob Hayes, 3 years on two counts to run concurrently; Sherwood Miller, 12 months on two counts to run concurrently; suspended, 3 years' probation; L. C. Worley, 2 years on two counts to run concurrently; suspended, 2 years' probation; Steve Edmund, 2 years on two counts to run concurrently; suspended, 2 years' probation.

Seven defendants -- E. Brooks, Hayes, Enzor, H. Strickland, P. Strickland, Richardson and Bobby Brooks contested the case filing notice of appeal on the grounds that the abduction and floggings did not constitute a violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute because they received no personal benefit from the act.

On October 13, 1952, the United States Fourth District Court of Appeals convening at Richmond, Virginia, upheld the convictions and judgments of seven of the defendants in the above-cited flogging as rendered in the Federal District Court, Wilmington, on May 13, 1952.

On November 11, 1952, the United States District Court Judge amended the judgment and commitment rendered against Eddie Carl Richardson, reducing his sentence on each of two counts from two years to one year. On the same date the judge amended the judgment and commitment in the case of Early Leonard Brooks, whose sentence he reduced to four years on both counts.

W. J. ERSKINE; J. K. ERSKINE;
TWYMAN MARTIN; WALTER STEAGALL;
CLARENCE D. BURGESS
CIVIL RIGHTS
INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AND SLAVERY

In June, 1940, Sheriff W. J. Erskine of Anderson, South Carolina, caused a Negro named Glenn B. Burt, age 13 years, to be arrested. He was taken without trial to the farm of Sheriff Erskine where he was compelled to work for one year without being allowed to see any member of his family and without receiving any pay. In June, 1941, Sheriff Erskine's son paid an eleven dollar fine for William Clay Burt, brother of Glenn, who was also placed on Sheriff Erskine's farm. Both boys were beaten on several occasions by Erskine. In August, 1942, both Burt boys escaped from Erskine's farm and fled to Greenville County, South Carolina, where they were accused of stealing a watch belonging to the Sheriff, arrested and delivered to Erskine. Both boys were whipped by Sheriff Erskine and Deputy Sheriffs until they admitted stealing the watch and passing it to one Lucis Cowan who was in turn beaten severely and who said he gave it to Theodore Benson who was also arrested and beaten. All of the victims were Negroes.

An information was filed against Sheriff Erskine charging him on six counts with the beating of Negro victims in violation of Section 52, Title 18, U. S. Code. On December 1, 1943,

62-1-5/2-12

ENCLOSURE

a jury returned a verdict of guilty on count three of the information against Erskine. He was acquitted on the remaining five counts. Erskine was sentenced to serve sixty days in the County Jail and fined \$500.

WILLIAM HENRY McMILLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS

McMillan, a registrar of voting in Ashe County, North Carolina, denied Oddie Cox and George Hamilton a request by them to register to vote solely because they were Negroes. On November 19, 1945, McMillan was charged with a violation of the Civil Rights statutes in that he deprived Cox of his right to vote in a Federal election solely on account of the fact that he was a Negro. McMillan submitted a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.

6-1-73

JOSEPH MARION COLAGROSS, with alias;
RICHARD PAUL BROWN, with alias

CIVIL RIGHTS

During the period from March, 1950 to February, 1951, PAUL BROWN, operator of a cab company, restaurant, and used car lot in Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee, made small loans to working-class people, mostly members of the Negro race, in Maury County, Tennessee, and required such individuals to sign a check for the amount of the loan, plus interest at a rate of 25¢ on \$1.00 per week. According to arrangements between BROWN and Deputy Sheriff JOE COLAGROSS, the borrower who failed to pay Brown within a specified time would be arrested by COLAGROSS and held until the debt was paid plus the interest, plus the fee to COLAGROSS. In most instances, the victims were not taken before any committing magistrate.

On September 17, 1951, an information containing nine counts was filed in United States District Court, Nashville, Tennessee. The first count charged both COLAGROSS and BROWN with conspiring to violate the provisions of Title 18, Section 242, United States Code. The remaining eight counts charged both BROWN and COLAGROSS with violation of Section 242, Title 18, United States Code. On December 5, 1951, the United States District Court at Columbia, Tennessee, sustained a motion to dismiss the last eight counts of the information as to BROWN.

65-1-1-1-1

1951

On December 14, 1951, the Jury found BROWN guilty under the first count of the information and on the same date in United States District Court, Columbia, Tennessee, he received a sentence of one year and a fine of \$1,000.00.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty against COLAGROSS on all nine counts on December 14, 1951. On the same date COLAGROSS received a sentence of one year on each count, the sentences to run concurrently, and he received a fine of \$100 on each count with the total fine being \$900.

BO GOING, aka Alonzo Going;
KARL K. KENNAN, aka Buck Kennan;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Willie Turner was stopped in Louisiana by the State Highway Patrol near Opelousas, Louisiana, as a drunken driver. Money in his car was identified with loot of a grocery store burglary committed on January 9, 1955, at Nome, Jefferson County, Texas. Turner was returned to Beaumont, Texas, the county seat of Jefferson County by subjects Bo Going and Karl K. Kennan on January 11, 1955.

The victim was beaten and kicked by the subjects and by at least one other Jefferson County officer. He was placed in a cast with a broken collarbone and other fractures. Trustees at the Jefferson County jail advised of seeing the victim in a beaten condition and his bloody clothing.

A one count information was filed against Going, and on May 25, 1955, Going entered a plea of nolo contendere in the U. S. District Court at Beaumont, Texas. Going was fined \$500. On May 25, 1955, Kennan was discharged from service as a deputy sheriff of Jefferson County, Texas, and no further prosecutive action was taken against Kennan in view of his discharge.

Newspaper accounts reflected the discharge was the result of conferences by U. S. Attorney William M. Steger of

62-1-212-1

Tyler, Texas, and Sheriff Charley Meyer of Jefferson County, Texas. Steger stated that he had enjoyed excellent cooperation from Sheriff Meyer during the investigation of this case.

THE DR. T. R. M. HOWARD CONTROVERSY

6-10-1926 12
ENCLOSURE

THUMBNAIL ON DR. HOWARD

ORIGIN OF CONTROVERSY

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

REFUTATION OF CHARGES

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) POSITION

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES MENTIONED MOST FREQUENTLY
BY DR. HOWARD

EXHIBITS

Thumbnail on Dr. T. R. M. Howard

Dr. T. R. M. Howard runs a clinic and insurance plan in the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, Mississippi. In 1950, he organized the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership and has been president of this organization since its inception. During the past year, he has been traveling about the country a great deal filling speaking engagements, and many of his remarks have been most critical of the Bureau. We have received indications that some of the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People do not trust Howard. A news release of December 10, 1955, reflects the Regional Council of Negro Leadership planned to confer with Attorney General Brownell sometime in January, 1956. We advised the Attorney General to this effect and also furnished him background on Howard.

Origin of Controversy

As stated above, Dr. Howard for some time has been traveling throughout the country on speaking engagements and has been very critical of the Bureau. The "Baltimore Morning Sun" newspaper, issue of September 26, 1955, carried a news story headlined "Probe of South's FBI Agents Asked." According to the news story, Howard had spoken before a membership meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Sharp Street Methodist Church in Baltimore. He was quoted as saying, "We must find out why Southern investigators of the FBI cannot seem to solve a crime where a Negro is involved." He also allegedly stated, "It's getting to be a strange thing that the FBI can never seem to work out who is responsible for killings of Negroes in the South."

He made numerous similar remarks in other talks throughout the country, always injecting the FBI and always in a derogatory manner. In one of his talks, he stated that it was strange that the FBI could find the pieces of an airplane after a crash in the mountains and come up with the murderer, but when a white man killed a Negro in the South, we could not find out who was responsible.

On December 28, 1955, in speaking before Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Convention (all-Negro fraternity) in Chicago, Dr. Howard, according to the "Chicago American" of December 28, 1955, stated, "Confidential information usually leaks from the local FBI offices and witnesses in Negro slaying are subjected to pressures as a result."

All of Dr. Howard's talks, as exemplified above, received considerable publicity, particularly in the Southern and the Negro press. We did not dignify any of Dr. Howard's baseless charges with a reply until he went too far in alleging a leak in Southern FBI field offices. We then took issue with him.

(The two newspaper clippings referred to above are attached as Exhibit A).

Exchange of Letters

As a result of Dr. Howard's baseless charge alleging leaks in our Southern field offices, we wrote him a strong letter on January 16, 1956. This letter was addressed to him in Mound Bayou, Mississippi, although Dr. Howard was in Los Angeles at the time. Our letter was mailed on Monday evening, January 16, 1956, and we released a copy of it to the Southern press on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 18, 1956.

In our letter, we advised Dr. Howard that the statements attributed to him had come to our attention and reflected a complete disregard of facts on his part. We referred to the "Baltimore Morning Sun" newspaper column, and since he specifically mentioned the FBI could not solve three cases; namely, the Emmett Till case, the Reverend George Wesley Lee case and the Lamar Smith case, we took up each case with him and pointed out the Bureau's position in each one. We further advised him of Bureau policy in civil rights matters. In regard to the "Chicago American" article alleging leaks in FBI field offices, we advised him that we were deeply concerned over this serious charge, and in effect, called upon him to "put up or shut up."

Dr. Howard acknowledged the Director's letter by two letters, one dated January 19, 1956, and the other January 20, 1956. Briefly in his letter of January 19, and incidentally, he made public immediately, he had the following to say: (1) He complained about the Director's letter to him having been released before he saw it, (2) he made a jurisdictional complaint concerning the murders of Emmett Till, George Wesley Lee and Lamar Smith, (3) he complained we took credit for the elimination of lynchings in the South, although there is no Federal anti-lynching law. We have, however, investigated lynching matters where law enforcement officers were involved or where law enforcement

officers showed willful inaction, (4) He dwelt at length upon alleged leaks and (5) he stated the Director should have condemned the murderers in Mississippi in his public letter.

In his letter of January 19, 1956, Dr. Howard stated that in order to safeguard individuals, he would have to name to prove his allegation of "leaks" he would send this information in a separate letter. Accordingly, in a letter of January 20, 1956, Dr. Howard states that Charlie Hopkins, a registered voter of Cleveland, Mississippi, complained to the FBI he had been denied the right to cast his vote, and following that he was approached by Chief of Police Dempsey of Cleveland, who upbraided him for making complaint to the FBI. Hopkins, accompanied by Amzie Moore, president of the Cleveland, Mississippi, branch of the NAACP, said it was his belief that information had been given to local law enforcement officers by the FBI.

A review of the file concerning the discrimination against Negroes in Bolivar County reflects that Charlie Hopkins had not been interviewed. ^{Howard} / also made the charge that Amzie Moore was approached by FBI Agents who questioned him as to whether or not he believed the FBI dealt as fairly in Mississippi with Negroes as with white persons, and actually asked him to sign a statement to that effect.

(A copy of our letter of January 16, 1956, to Dr. Howard and Dr. Howard's replies of January 19 and 20, 1956, are attached as Exhibit B)

Refutation of Charges

We acknowledged both of Dr. Howard's letters with our letter of January 27, 1956. Our answer was short and to the point, and we did not dignify his vague allegations in his lengthy letter of January 19 by acknowledging anything he had mentioned. With regard to his specific charges contained in his letter of January 20, 1956, we pointed out to him that:

(1) No Agent of the FBI had ever interviewed Charlie Hopkins.

(2) That Agents who had interviewed Amzie Moore on September 8, 1955, vigorously denied asking him to sign a statement as to whether or not he believed the FBI dealt as fairly with Negroes as with white persons.

(A copy of our letter of January 27, 1956, to Dr. Howard is attached as Exhibit C)

NAACP Position

As stated above, the leadership of the NAACP has evidenced distrust of Howard's purposes. A side light of our controversy with Dr. Howard, pertinent to the purposes of this memorandum, is our exchange of correspondence with Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP. Mr. Marshall on the whole has been sympathetic with the Bureau's position in the controversy with Dr. Howard.

After the article appeared in the "Baltimore Morning Sun" on September 26, 1955, we wrote a letter to Mr. Marshall on September 30, 1955, calling his attention to Howard's remarks, inasmuch as they had been made before a membership meeting of the NAACP. We set forth our position in the Till, Lamar Smith and Lee cases which had been mentioned by Dr. Howard. Marshall acknowledged this letter and was sympathetic with our position in this matter. The Bureau letter to Marshall was made public.

We also forwarded to Mr. Marshall a copy of our letter of January 16, 1956, to Dr. Howard. Mr. Marshall acknowledged this by letter dated January 24, 1956, and pointed out that Dr. Howard has no official connection of any kind with the NAACP other than the fact that he is a member of one of their Mississippi branches. Marshall pointed out that Howard's speech making throughout the country is strictly on his own, and he had never consulted with them. He said they neither vouch for him nor sponsor him in any way and classified Howard as a rugged individualist. Marshall stated he had explained to NAACP officials in the office and field the jurisdiction of the FBI in criminal cases, but he did not see what else he could do to be of assistance to us in this controversy.

We acknowledged Marshall's letter on February 2, 1956, and advised Marshall that we understood his position and that of the NAACP with reference to Dr. Howard. We advised him we had investigated all of Dr. Howard's charges and found them to be without any basis of fact.

(A copy of our letter of September 30, 1955, to Marshall, Marshall's letter of January 24, 1956, and our acknowledgment of February 2, 1956, are attached as Exhibit D).

Civil Rights Cases Mentioned Most Frequently By Dr. Howard

Dr. Howard in his talks, which brought about our controversy with him, referred frequently to the Emmett Till case, the Reverend George Wesley Lee case and the Lamar Smith case. These were the only cases actually mentioned in our controversy with him. Of late, newspaper articles indicate that he has also mentioned the Gus Courts case and the Amos Reece case. For your information and guidance, there is attached as Exhibit E a thumbnail sketch of ^{each of} the five cases referred to immediately above.

PROBE OF SOUTH'S FBI AGENTS ASKED

2,500 Hear Negro Leader Who Figured In Till Case

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mississippi Negro leader who played a prominent role in the recent Emmett Till murder trial, yesterday called for an investigation into the conduct of Southern agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"It's getting to be a strange thing," said Dr. Howard, "that the FBI can never seem to work out who is responsible for killings of Negroes in the South."

Urges Conference

He made reference to the unsolved killings of the Rev. Walter W. Lee and Lamar Smith, both active in the movement to get more Mississippi Negroes to vote.

He urged that the President, the Attorney General "and J. Edgar Hoover, himself" be called into a conference by national Negro leaders.

"We must find out," he said, "why Southern investigators of the FBI can't seem to solve a crime where a Negro is involved."

Dr. Howard, who acted in a liaison capacity between some witnesses and the State's attorney of Sunflower county, Mississippi, during the Till trial, said, "The wave of terror has hit the South; it is in Mississippi."

He cited several examples of race difficulty which he claimed

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

PROBE OF FBI AGENTS ASKED

Negro Leader Refers To Southern Ones In Talk

(Continued from Page 28)
represented daily happenings in Mississippi.

Dr. Howard told the audience of 2,500 attending the membership meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Sharp Street Methodist Church, that he is "a marked man."

"I keep two bodyguards on duty at my home 24-hours a day," he shouted in a heated speech given from the church's altar. He spoke for almost two hours.

Dr. Howard spoke bitterly of the difficulties Negro groups in Mississippi have in "just getting simple justice from State officials."

"A Roman Holiday"

He branded the charge that 14-year-old Emmett Till insulted the wife of a white store owner in Money, Miss., "a lie . . . that stinks."

"Everytime they get ready to lynch a Negro in the South, he told the group in what seemed to be a departure from a prepared script, "it's got to be about a white woman."

He described the Till trial, in which the two white defendants accused of killing the Chicago youth were acquitted, as "a Roman holiday."

Interrupted Frequently

Dr. Howard, frequently interrupted by comments from the audience, branded the newly formed Mississippi Citizen's Council as "the start of an organized campaign of violence."

In closing, Dr. Howard cited four points necessary to successful integration and desegregation. They were: Equality in education; unrestricted balloting; maintenance of racial identity, and religion.

He also asked for a \$5,000 donation to the N.A.A.C.P. to finance school-desegregation court cases in Mississippi.

FBI 'Leaks' Hit in Till Acquittals

Mississippi's acquittal of two white men in the slaying of Emmett Till, 14, of Chicago, was denounced today by Dr. Theodore M. R. Howard, Negro leader of Mound Bayou, Miss.

Dr. Howard, who is here to receive a civil rights award at Trjanon Ballroom tonight from Alpha Phi Alpha, Negro fraternity, criticized the Federal Bureau of Investigation in respect to its operations in Mississippi. Dr. Howard said:

"Confidential information usually leaks from the local FBI offices and witnesses in Negro slaying are subjected to pressures as a result.

Dr. Howard, who found three witnesses in the Till case, said the youth "was just one of a half-dozen slaying victims in a reign of terror in Mississippi."

Chicago American

December 28, 1955



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

January 16, 1956

Dr. T. R. M. Howard
Mound Bayou, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

During recent months, a number of newspaper articles have come to my attention which attribute to you statements concerning the functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Your statements as reported by the press pertaining to the FBI reflect a complete disregard of the facts on your part. You, as an American citizen, have every right to express yourself as you see fit; however, I do not feel that you have any right whatsoever to be wrong in your facts, particularly when they are used in public statements concerning serious matters. Let me cite a few specific instances to illustrate my point.

The "Baltimore Morning Sun" newspaper, issue of September 26, 1955, carried a news story headlined "Probe of South's FBI Agents Asked." This story contained certain erroneous statements which you made before a membership meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Sharp Street Methodist Church in Baltimore. You were quoted as stating, "We must find out why Southern investigators of the FBI can't seem to solve a crime where a Negro is involved." You made these statements in connection with the slayings of Emmett Till, Reverend George Wesley Lee and Lamar Smith.

For your information, this Bureau upon instructions of the Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice conducts a preliminary inquiry immediately upon the receipt of information alleging a civil rights violation, and the facts are sub-

January 16, 1956

mitted to the Department of Justice for its determination as to prosecution or further investigative action. Full investigations in civil rights cases are conducted only at the direction of the Department of Justice. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not a policy-making organization, and we merely conduct a fair and impartial investigation and submit the results of such investigation to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. This Bureau is doing everything within the scope of existing legislation in civil rights matters, and our fair and prompt investigations have done much to increase public respect for and consciousness of civil rights. You seem to have conveniently forgotten the work of this Bureau which was largely responsible for the virtual elimination of lynchings in the South and also was mainly responsible for the breaking up of the Ku Klux Klan in the Carolinas and Georgia.

In regard to the specific cases which you mentioned in your talk in Baltimore, I would like you to be aware of the Bureau's position in each instance. As you will recall, when the body of Emmett Till was found in the Tallahatchie River in Mississippi on August 31, 1955, the available facts concerning this case were presented to the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice by this Bureau. The Department advised the facts did not indicate a violation of any Federal statute and, accordingly, this Bureau did not conduct any investigation in this case.

In the Reverend Lee case, you will recall that Reverend Lee was killed on May 7, 1955. The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice requested full investigation into the death of Reverend Lee. Such an investigation was immediately conducted by Agents of this Bureau, and the facts as developed were submitted to the Department of Justice.

In connection with the Lamar Smith case, the facts surrounding this matter were presented to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice which advised no investigation should be conducted by this Bureau.

The "Chicago American" on December 28, 1955, carried a news story entitled "FBI 'Leaks' Hit in Till Acquittals." According to the news story, you stated, "Confidential information usually leaks from the local FBI offices and witnesses in Negro slaying are subjected to pressures as a result." As you undoubtedly know, information contained in the files of this Bureau is confidential in nature, and I am deeply concerned as your statement contains a very serious charge. If you have evidence of such a grave dereliction of

Dr. T. R. M. Howard

January 16, 1956

duty, then it is your duty to call it to the attention of the responsible officials of either the FBI or the Department of Justice. From the information available to me, I know of no such incident, and therefore I feel compelled to request that you submit such evidence as you have to sustain your irresponsible charge or that you issue a public retraction.

Irresponsible and false charges can serve no useful purpose in this critical period. In fact, they are a disservice to common decency, and I do not propose to permit false charges made against this Bureau to go unchallenged.

If you were interested in the truth as to the manner in which this Bureau has discharged its responsibilities in any area, you would have made inquiry through responsible channels which are open to every citizen before making your intemperate and baseless charges.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DR. T. R. M. HOWARD
MOUND BAYOU
PRESIDENT

DR. S. N. BISSON
GREENVILLE
VICE-PRESIDENT

AARON E. HENRY
CLARKSDALE
SECRETARY

TO SCOTT
DREW
CLERK

REV. ISAAC DANIELS
MOUND BAYOU
ASST. TREASURER

Regional Council Of Negro Leadership MISSISSIPPI

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
MOUND BAYOU, MISSISSIPPI

January 19, 1956

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Chairman of the Board

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Fraternities: I. E. Edwards, Mound Bayou

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

Dear Sir:

On January 18, 1956, I was called by the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and asked if I had any comment on a letter from you to me which you had released to them. Subsequently, and on the same day, I received similar calls from other newspapers and press associations. Your letter to me reached my Mound Bayou, Mississippi, home at 9 A. M. on January 19, 1956, a full twelve hours after my first call from the newspapers. Since I had not received your letter when I was queried by these newspapers, I was unable to make a complete reply. I can only presume that you released the letter prior to the time it could possibly have reached me because you wanted the whole matter to become an issue in the area of public controversy. I shall, therefore, follow your example and release this letter to the newspapers.

The crux of your complaint, as I gather it, is that I have "made false and irresponsible charges" against the FBI in connection with the murders of George W. Lee, LaMar Smith and Emmett Till, all of whom were killed in Mississippi during 1955. I am sure that you will understand that these murders, all of which have gone unpunished, have excited genuine concern on the part of millions of Americans. That concern has been heightened by the fact that J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant explained in last week's LOOK magazine that they did kill Emmett Till.

EX-100

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

January 19, 1956

Page 2

Since that confession there has been no move to take any further proceedings against them, either by state or federal authorities, so far as I know. As a resident of Mississippi, I know, and I am sure that FBI agents know, that the facts in the George Lee and LaMar Smith murders are widely known in the communities in which they were murdered.

I am a layman, not a lawyer. I do not pretend to know the intricacies of the law. I do know that my own criticism of the failure of justice in these cases is a reflection of the feelings of the many thousands of persons to whom I have spoken and with whom I have talked in the past few months. They are as dismayed as I am that murders can be committed in the United States and that murderers can escape indictment, as in the George Lee and LaMar Smith cases, or win acquittal as in the Emmett Till cases, when, as in all of these cases, the facts are so well known to law enforcement authorities, federal as well as state.

As I understand your concept of the law in these matters, your Bureau is required only to make investigations at the request of the Department of Justice. After you have made these investigations, upon request, you lay the facts before the Department of Justice which then determines whether or not prosecution will be undertaken or further investigations will be made. It seems reasonable to suppose that the Department of Justice must depend, for a final judgment as to whether or not prosecution will be undertaken, on the facts as reported by your Bureau. You say that such investigations were made in the George Lee case. I do not know, of course, the extent of your investigation. I do not know whether or not you determined that this were merely a murder case, falling within the province of the State of Mississippi or whether you determined it was part of a wide-spread conspiracy reaching across state lines that might have brought it within the purview of federal-civil-rights statutes. What I do know is that a Negro citizen who sought to vote was murdered and that both State and Federal Governments have declined to take any action. I do not know upon what grounds the Department of Justice declined jurisdiction. I do know that I sent a telegram to the Department of Justice asking for a conference on these matters and received an answer some four weeks later stating that such a conference would be arranged. No date was set for that proposed meeting.

It was against that background that I voiced my criticism of federal inaction in my Baltimore speech. The quotation attributed to me by the Baltimore Morning Sun is not entirely accurate. In substance I said on that occasion that "We must find out why the FBI cannot seem to solve a crime where a Negro is murdered by a white man in Mississippi." Whether the reason for that failure lies in inadequacy of federal statutes, or restrictive interpretation of such statutes by the Department of Justice or the failure of FBI investigative machinery the fact remains that "the

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
January 19, 1956
Page 3

FBI cannot seem to solve a crime where a Negro is murdered by a white man in Mississippi." Of course, I do not know the extent or character of the Bureau's investigation in the Till case. I do not know whether your investigation was made available to Mississippi law enforcement authorities. It is plain now in the light of the J. W. Milam confession in the Till case that the facts lay close to the surface. I have the impression that in many instances the FBI has conducted investigations and found facts which were then given to state authorities for prosecution of the wrong doers.

You say that I have "conveniently forgotten the work of this Bureau...was largely responsible for the virtual elimination of lynching in the South and, also, was mainly responsible for the breaking up of the K.K.K. in the Carolinas and Georgia." Frankly, there is a wide difference of opinion between us on that score. You are as entitled to your opinion that the FBI deserves credit on both these scores as I am to mine that lynching was eliminated and the K.K.K. broken up by persistent action by the N A A C P and by an aroused public opinion. I cannot recall a prosecution of lynching, as such, by the Federal Government and I suppose that such prosecution would be undertaken only after investigation by the Bureau. I also understand that there is no federal anti-lynching statute and that prosecution of lynching, as such, is a matter for the States. In view of that fact, I do not understand how the FBI was able to take effective action to "virtually eliminate lynching" in light of your statement that the Department of Justice can act only when Federal statutes have been violated. If the Federal Government was able to act in the area of lynching, in the absence of a federal anti-lynching statute, is it possible to undertake similar action in cases such as the George Lee, LaMar Smith and Emmett Till cases in light of a similar claimed lack of applicable Federal statutes?

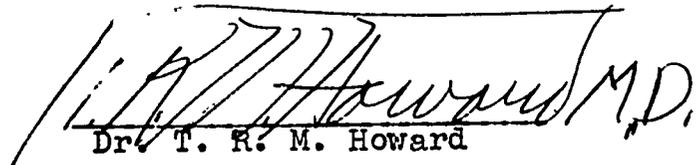
I did charge in my Chicago Press Conference speech that there had apparently been a "leak" of FBI investigations in Mississippi. The complainants live in Mississippi and I believe that you will agree with me that any Negro complainant in that state risks his personal safety when he makes charges that run counter to current public opinion in that state. Therefore, I will not recite the specific case in this letter which will be released to the press. Under separate cover I am sending you a statement of the facts in that case. I know that you will guarantee the safety of the individual involved. One of the things which I wanted to discuss, and tried to discuss, with the Department of Justice was that very matter. Since I was never given a definite appointment I was unable to present it through those channels.

In conclusion, I reject the charge that I have made "false and irresponsible charges." I have exercised my right as an American citizen to criticise governmental functions. I shall continue to exercise that right, even when it leads to a difference of opinion

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
January 19, 1956
Page 4

between me and public servants. I regret that this controversy has arisen between us since it tends to obscure the fact that the real issue in the South, and in the Nation and the world for that matter, is not our differences as to FBI action, or inaction, but the fact that American citizens are being wantonly murdered in Mississippi and that their murderers are going unpunished. Since your letter to me was in the nature of an open statement to the newspapers I regret very much that you did not see fit to include in it a condemnation of these murders. Your condemnation might do much to halt this wave of violence. In any event, I shall continue to join with the millions of other Americans and cry out against injustice and against that kind of administration of justice which permits murderers to go free to boast their crimes.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. T. R. M. Howard

DR. T. R. M. HOWARD
MOUND BAYOU
PRESIDENT

DR. S. N. SIBSON
GREENVILLE
VICE-PRESIDENT

AARON E. HENRY
CLARKSDALE
SECRETARY

ED SCOTT
DREW
TREASURER

REV. ISAAC DANIELS
MOUND BAYOU
ASST. TREASURER

Regional Council Of Negro Leadership

MISSISSIPPI

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January 20, 1956

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

Dear Sir:

In my letter of January 19 in reference to my assertion that there had been a "leak" in information given to the FBI, I said that I was sending you a letter that would not be released to the press out of consideration of personal safety for the persons involved.

Following the August 2, 1955, primary election Charlie Hopkins, a registered voter of Cleveland, Mississippi, complained to the FBI that he had been denied the right to cast his vote. The date of his complaint was early in Autumn, 1955. Mr. Hopkins was visited by agents of the FBI. The following day he was approached by Chief of Police Dempsey of Cleveland who upbraided him for making the complaint to the FBI. Almost immediately, Mr. Hopkins came to my office in Mound Bayou and laid these facts before me. Mr. Hopkins was accompanied by Amzie Moore, president of the Cleveland Branch of the NAACP. It was the belief of both Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Moore that local law enforcement agencies would not have known about the complaint lodged by Mr. Hopkins unless such

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
January 10, 1956
Page 2

information had been given to those local law enforcement officers by the FBI. My statement in Chicago as to a "leak" from the FBI was made with those facts in mind. In view of the hostility of local law enforcement authorities toward Negroes who insist on their right to vote Mr. Hopkins was very much disturbed to find that his complaint had found its way to them. He told me that he believed that any complaint made by him to the FBI would be held in strictest confidence by the FBI and would not be divulged. If you will grant me an appointment I will be glad to bring both Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Moore with me to discuss this entire matter with you at your office in Washington.

At about the same period of time Mr. Moore was approached by FBI agents who questioned him as to whether or not he believed the FBI dealt as fairly in Mississippi with Negroes as with white persons, and actually asked him to sign a statement to that effect. Mr. Moore refused to sign such a statement.

Frankly, it is a matter of common knowledge among Negroes in Mississippi that FBI agents in that section of the nation are themselves Southerners who hold prevailing views as to racial and interracial relationships. The general feeling is that the feelings and attitudes of these agents subconsciously intrude on their judgments and their attitudes in making investigations in the highly explosive and emotional atmosphere of the South. One of the agents to whom I have referred in the Hopkins matter is himself, I understand, a former local law enforcement officer from the state of Mississippi.

One does not have to charge a flagrant dereliction of duty to believe that the judgment of such men is colored by deep seated beliefs and attitudes. It is my belief that any investigation into this situation will be more adequately conducted by agents who are not themselves residents of the area.

Very truly yours,


T. R. M. Howard, M. D.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 27, 1956

Dr. T. R. M. Howard
Mound Bayou, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge your two letters of
January 19 and 20, 1956.

The Chicago American of December 28, 1955,
quotes you as saying:

"Confidential information usually leaks from the
local FBI offices and witnesses in Negro slaying
are subjected to pressures as a result."

In your letter of January 20, 1956, you now state
that Charlie Hopkins of Cleveland, Mississippi, complained that
he had been denied the right to cast his vote and you cite this as
the case of the alleged leak. For your information, no Agents of
this Bureau have ever interviewed Hopkins.

Chief of Police Dempsey of Cleveland, Mississippi,
whom you charge as having upbraided Hopkins for making the
complaint to the FBI, states he could not have done so for he
does not know whether representatives of this Bureau even talked
to Hopkins.

Your charge that Amsie Moore was asked to sign
a statement as to whether or not he believed the FBI dealt as fairly
with Negroes as with white persons is emphatically denied by the
Agents who conducted an interview with Amsie Moore on
September 8, 1955.

Dr. T. R. M. Howard

January 27, 1956

From the established facts above it would appear that you were incorrect in your original charges.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



September 30[/], 1955

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Marshall:

My attention has been called to news reports of a speech given by Dr. T. N. M. Howard before a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Baltimore, Maryland, on September 23, 1955, in which he reportedly stated "that the FBI can never seem to work out who is responsible for killings of Negroes in the South." Dr. Howard was quoted as making reference to the "unsolved killings of the Rev. Walter W. Lee and Lamar Smith" and the death of Emmett Till and urging that the President, the Attorney General "and J. Edgar Hoover, himself" be called into a conference by national Negro leaders to find out "why Southern investigators of the FBI can't seem to solve a crime where a Negro is involved."

I, of course, do not know Dr. Howard's connections with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but since he used your organization as a forum for his most unfair criticisms of the FBI, I am taking the liberty of writing you to set the record straight. I am sure that since you are familiar with the FBI's position in the investigation of civil rights cases you will want to do everything you can to see that the truth is fully understood by everybody.

As you know, the FBI is the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. It is responsible, based on instructions issued by the Attorney General, for investigating allegations of violations of the laws of the United States. If a complaint has been received

cc - Mr. Nichols

NOTE: See Jones to Nichols memo dated 9-26-55, entitled "Dr. T. N. M. Howard, Dr. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP." DJH:mcb
FCS:mcb/muh/rcw

(7)

Mr. Thurgood Marshall

September 30, 1955

indicating a violation of the civil rights statutes, the FBI conducts a preliminary inquiry. The results are then immediately furnished the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. If the Department of Justice requests a full investigation, this is conducted and the results are furnished to it.

In the case involving Reverend George Wesley Lee of Belmont, Mississippi, the FBI did conduct a preliminary investigation as allegations had been received that Lee had been killed because he refused to remove his name from a list of registered voters. Subsequently, at the request of the Department of Justice, the FBI conducted a full investigation. This has now been completed and the results furnished the Department of Justice.

In the other two cases mentioned by Dr. Howard, the killing of Lamar Smith, of Brookhaven, Mississippi, and Emmett Till, available facts were presented to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice which advised that no investigation was desired in either case as the facts did not indicate a violation of any Federal statute.

The statements of Dr. Howard criticizing the FBI show a total disregard of the facts. Apparently he has overlooked the investigations which led to prosecutive action against members of the Ku Klux Klan. In October, 1951, for example, a group of Klansmen, organized by the Exalted Cyclops of the Fair Bluff (North Carolina) Klavern, Ku Klux Klan, abducted two victims, drove them across the state line into South Carolina where each was flogged. As a result of the FBI's prompt investigation, ten persons were convicted in United States District Court, Wilmington, North Carolina, in May, 1952, for violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute.

In another instance, Ku Klux Klansmen demonstrated and burned crosses in Dade County, Georgia. As a result of their activities, several white persons were intimidated and seven Negroes flogged. The FBI promptly instituted an investigation, and two law enforcement officers were convicted in the United States District Court at Rome, Georgia, in March, 1950, for violation of the Federal civil rights statute. It is interesting to note that in this case a resolution was directed to the Atlanta and Knoxville offices of the FBI by members of the Federal Grand Jury of the United States District Court commending the investigating Agents of the FBI who "by their great fidelity and singleness of purpose in developing the information in the Dade County, Georgia, conspiracy trials have gone far beyond the line of duty to aid, assist and protect the citizens of the

Mr. Thurgood Marshall

September 30, 1955

United States and to further the cause of equity and justice in America." The United States Attorney, the Federal Judge and the Attorney General also commended the work of the FBI. Surely this is evidence of the thoroughness and impartiality of the FBI's investigations.

I think you will agree that the FBI's fair and prompt investigations have done much to increase public respect for and consciousness of civil rights. In 1954, moreover, for the third straight year there were no lynchings in the United States. In fact, during the last ten years, compared with the previous decade, lynchings dropped from 65 to 16. Lynchings at any time are terrible examples of mob action. These figures indicate, however, a higher respect for law and the processes of democratic government.

Since Dr. Howard's remarks were made at a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I felt compelled to call them to your attention in view of their widespread dissemination in the press. Moreover, since you are familiar with the record and have knowledge of the diligence with which the FBI applies itself to cases within its jurisdiction, I know that you would not want your organization to put itself in a position of supporting factual inaccuracies.

Sincerely yours,

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
Longacre 3-6890**

January 24, 1956

C
O
P
Y
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have your letter of January 16th enclosing a copy of the letter to Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mound Bayou, Mississippi. The delay in answering your letter has been caused because it was mistakingly sent to Chicago, Illinois by the post office and we received it last Friday. It was held for my attention on return to the office this morning.

In the first place, I think we should make it clear that Dr. T. R. M. Howard has no official connection of any kind with the N.A.A.C.P. other than he is a member of one of our Mississippi branches. His speech making throughout the country is strictly on his own and we have found that he has made these speaking engagements without any consultation with us. This is true even of the meetings that he has spoken to at the request of local branches of the N.A.A.C.P. We neither sponsor him nor do we vouch for what he says. He is in very sense of the word a rugged individualist.

However, we did undertake the task of straightening out the situation brought about as a result of his speech to the Baltimore Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. On the other hand, I do not see what we can do concerning his recent statements. I have gone this far. I have explained to N.A.A.C.P. officials in the office and in the field wherever I have gone that the F. B. I. has no responsibility at all for instituting criminal prosecution. As I understand it, the F. B. I. makes the investigations and the decision as to whether or not to institute criminal prosecution is the sole province of the Attorney General and/or the First Assistant Attorney General. I am also aware and I have made it clear whenever called upon to do so that in civil rights matters, the investigation as well as the prosecution is controlled for the most part by the Attorney General's office.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 2, 1956

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
Special Counsel
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
28 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 24th. I, of course, thoroughly understand your position and that of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with reference to Dr. T. R. M. Howard.

Dr. Howard, incidentally, acknowledged my letter of January 16th with two communications, one of which he made public. The other purported to document his charge of a leak in the FBI. The fact of the matter is the person Dr. Howard named had never been contacted by the FBI so it would have been impossible for any information, which was never in the possession of the FBI, to be given to persons outside the Bureau. On the other hand, we have ascertained the person named by Dr. Howard did contact a local Chief of Police in Mississippi about voting rights and was referred to the local election officials.

In addition, there were other matters set forth in Dr. Howard's letter which were incorrect and his original charge that, Confidential information usually leaks from the local FBI offices and witnesses in Negro slaying are subjected to pressures as a result, was found to be incorrect on the basis of the established facts.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

- 2 -

January 24, 1956

I appreciate your sending me copy of your letter to Dr. Howard and I will continue, as in the past, to base public statements on facts. I am also hopeful that the N. A. A. C. P. itself will continue to make statements and react solely on the basis of fact.

Sincerely,

/s/ Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall
Special Counsel

Tm;abs

THE EMMETT TILL CASE:

Till, a 14-year-old Negro from Chicago, was allegedly kidnaped in Money, Mississippi, and killed on August 28, 1955, by two individuals for making indecent remarks to the wife of one of the men. No investigation was conducted by this Bureau in this matter. The Department advised that there was no violation of a Federal statute involved. J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant were arrested and tried for the murder of Emmett Till and were found not guilty. The issue of "Look" magazine for January 24, 1956, contains an article by William Bradford Huie that Emmett Till was shot by J. W. Milam. The article reports that Roy Bryant accompanied Milam and both had beaten Till with pistols prior to the shooting. Information received by Bureau that rumor is being circulated in Memphis, Tennessee, that Milam and Bryant received \$10,000 for the story appearing in the magazine.

THE REVEREND GEORGE WESLEY LEE CASE

On May 7, 1955, Reverend Lee, colored, was shot and killed in Belzoni, Mississippi. Full investigation conducted at request of the Department as allegations were received that Reverend Lee had been shot because he refused to remove his name from the list of registered voters. Two possible suspects identified; namely, Joe David Watson, Sr., and Marion Ray, but no witnesses located who could identify the individuals who actually fired the shots. Information received that results of our investigation will be made available to local law enforcement officials and the Attorney General will announce that no violation of the Civil Rights Statute is involved. All investigation in this matter has been completed and results sent to Department.

THE GUS COURTS CASE

On November 25, 1955, Gus Courts, Negro, was shot in Belzoni, Mississippi. Preliminary investigation as requested by the Department was conducted to determine if shooting had occurred because Courts had refused to remove his name from the list of registered voters. By memorandum of January 12, 1956, and on January 16, 1956, Department requested additional investigation including interview of Bert Regan, who had allegedly told Courts prior to the shooting "they are planning to get you," and interview of two additional witnesses who allegedly saw shots fired but could not identify individuals. The investigation requested by the Department has been completed, and final results were furnished to the Department on January 24, 1956.

THE AMOS REECE CASE

On December 5, 1955, United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion involving Amos Reece who had been convicted on

October 30, 1953, of raping a white woman in Cobb County, Georgia. The victim in his petition to the Supreme Court contended he had been indicted October 23, 1953, by Grand Jury from which Negroes had been systematically excluded in possible violation of Section 243, Title 18, United States Code. On December 20, 1955, Department requested full investigation so it could be determined whether or not Negroes had been systematically excluded from Grand Jury in Cobb County during the past five years. Investigation ordered December 22, 1955, and results of investigation were forwarded to Department January 9, 1956. Supreme Court reversed conviction of Reece, and no information received that Reece has been retried.

On January 5, 1956, Congressman Henderson Lanham of Georgia on the floor of the House of Representatives accused the Department of Justice of attempting to interfere with justice in the Reece case and intimidating Cobb County officials. Congressman Lanham accused an FBI Agent of asking an intimidating question of County Solicitor Luther Hames, Jr., and Mr. Hames inferred confirmation of this question in the press. Congressman Lanham was joined in his charges by five other Congressmen from Georgia as well as Congressman Rivers of South Carolina.

On January 17, 1956, Fred Bentley, State Representative from Cobb County, Georgia, introduced in the Georgia State Legislature a resolution which passed unanimously condemning Attorney General Brownell and the FBI for conducting an investigation into the Cobb County Grand Jury selection. Mr. Bentley was also quoted in the press as stating we had investigated his colleagues, Raymond Reed, who handled the prosecutions in the Reece case. No investigation has been conducted of Reed.

Press notices of 2/2/56 reflect that Department publicly stated that investigation showed no violation at present time and was closing case.

THE LAMAR SMITH CASE

On August 13, 1955, Lamar "Ditney" Smith, a 63-year-old Negro, was shot and killed allegedly by three individuals named above on the lawn of the Brookhaven, Mississippi, Court House. Press articles indicated that the slain man was reported to have urged other Negroes to cast absentee ballots in the Mississippi Gubernatorial race.

No investigation in this matter has been conducted by the Bureau; however, local developments at the request of the Criminal Division have been followed. The three individuals, Noah Smith,

Mack Smith and Charles Falvey were arrested and charged with the murder of Smith and are presently free on bond awaiting grand jury action. This matter was presented to the State Grand Jury in September, 1955; however, the grand jury took no action in the matter. The next State Grand Jury at Brookhaven was to be impaneled during the first week in January, 1956. No results have been received as of January 24, 1956.

Our New Orleans Office was advised on January 25, 1956, by Mr. Mike Carv, new District Attorney at Brookhaven, Mississippi, that he had subpoenaed several witnesses before the Grand Jury during the week of January 16, but nothing was developed to justify the indictment. He stated he was attempting to develop new information so that additional evidence would be presented to a Grand Jury in the future.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1958

Name Check Unit - Room 6523
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Review
 Attention _____
 Return to Nasca 1531
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
 Subversive References Only
 Nonsubversive References Only
 Main Information References Only

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Type of Search Requested:

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

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Subject Louis Lomax
Birthdate & Place 8/16/22
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 8-14 Searcher Initials ALD
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

<i>I</i>	<u>26-134264</u>	
<i>I</i>	<u>62-102926</u>	<u>51 51</u>
<i>I</i>	<u>7-8067-753, 903, 333</u>	
<i>L</i>	<u>100-135-53-226</u>	
<i>L</i>	<u>44-1625-1</u>	
	<u>Louis E.</u>	
<i>I</i>	<u>62-102926-10</u>	<u>(Serial 2-256)</u>
<i>I</i>	<u>7-8067-241, 259, 431, 317, 51</u>	
<i>IV</i>	<u>100-385527-37</u>	
	<u>Louis Emmanuel</u>	
<i>LIT</i>	<u>7-8067-333, 753</u>	
	<u>Louis Jefferson</u>	
<i>MR</i>	<u>25-157714</u>	
	<u>L.</u>	
	<u>100-135-26-134</u>	
<i>L</i>	<u>100-415527-4</u>	<u>Encl p #2, 3, 4A, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 34, 39</u>

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W
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UPI-173

(LOMAX)

WASHINGTON--THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT WAS NOT TO BLAME FOR ANY DELAYS AN AMERICAN WRITER, LOUIS LOMAX, MAY HAVE ENCOUNTERED ON HIS WAY BACK FROM CUBA WHERE HE WENT TO COVER THE JULY 26 ANNIVERSARY OF FIDEL CASTRO'S REVOLUTION.

PRESS OFFICER [REDACTED] COMMENTING ON A REPORTED STATEMENT BY LOMAX IN MEXICO THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD HAMPERED HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID THIS WAS NOT TRUE.

THE DEPARTMENT EARLY IN JULY VALIDATED LOMAX'S PASSPORT FOR THE TRIP TO CUBA AS A JOURNALIST. "SOMETIME AFTER JULY 26," [REDACTED] SAID, "HARPER'S MAGAZINE, FOR WHOM LOMAX WAS ON ASSIGNMENT, CALLED THE DEPARTMENT TO SAY THAT HE WAS "HAVING DIFFICULTIES OBTAINING A MEXICAN VISA TO TRANSIT MEXICO CITY IN ORDER TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE "INFORMAL INQUIRIES" OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AND WAS ADVISED THAT "A VISA HAD ALREADY BEEN ISSUED TO MR. LOMAX," [REDACTED] SAID. "WE HAVE NO DETAILS AS TO MR. LOMAX'S REPORTED PRESENT PROBLEM," HE ADDED.

POINTING OUT THAT THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A TRANSIT VISA, THE U.S. SPOKESMAN SAID "CONTRARY TO WHAT MR. LOMAX ALLEGES, THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN NO WAY HAMPERED HIS RETURN TRAVEL. INDEED, THE FACTS DEMONSTRATE THAT THE DEPARTMENT ASSISTED MR. LOMAX IN EVERY PRACTICAL WAY."

8/9--WJ703PED

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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W
 Mr. Wannall

UPI-51

(CUBA)

WASHINGTON--THE STATE DEPARTMENT DENIES HAMPERING AN AMERICAN WRITER WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE ENCOUNTERED DIFFICULTY IN MEXICO WHEN RETURNING FROM A TRIP TO CUBA.

PRESS OFFICER [REDACTED] WAS ASKED ABOUT A REPORTED STATEMENT BY LOUIS LOMAX IN MEXICO THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HINDER HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FROM AN ASSIGNMENT FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE IN CUBA. b6
b7c

[REDACTED] SAID THE CLAIM WAS NOT TRUE.

HE REPORTED THAT LOMAX'S PASSPORT FOR THE TRIP WAS VALIDATED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT. BUT, [REDACTED] SAID, "SOMETIME AFTER JULY 26" HARPER'S CALLED THE DEPARTMENT TO SAY LOMAX WAS "HAVING DIFFICULTIES OBTAINING A MEXICAN VISA TO TRANSIT MEXICO CITY IN ORDER TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES."

AFTER MAKING INFORMAL INQUIRIES, THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS ADVISED THAT "A VISA HAD ALREADY BEEN ISSUED TO MR. LOMAX. WE HAVE NO DETAILS" ABOUT LOMAX'S PRESENT PROBLEM, [REDACTED] SAID.
8/10--TD152PED

62-102926

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh



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[REDACTED] AUG 18 1963

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Gandy

THE NEGRO VIEW: 'NOW OR NEVER'

ARTICLE

Leadership Disunity

Grows Graver

✓

As the Negro-white problem heats up to boiling point, another crisis is developing concurrently within the Negro leadership itself. In the following article, third in a series, Negro author Louis Lomax ("The Negro Revolt," "The Reluctant African") discloses the increasing friction among the leaders of the NAACP, CORE, and other Negro organizations.

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

(Copyright, 1963, by North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

The crisis of Negro leadership is grave. So grave, in fact, that in mid-June Negroes began a chain telephone call urging their friends to wire one national Negro leader to either quit making statements that bring on disunity or resign.

The phrase, Negro leadership, generally brings to mind what we call the "Big Five": Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Whitney Young, executive director of the Urban League; and A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC).

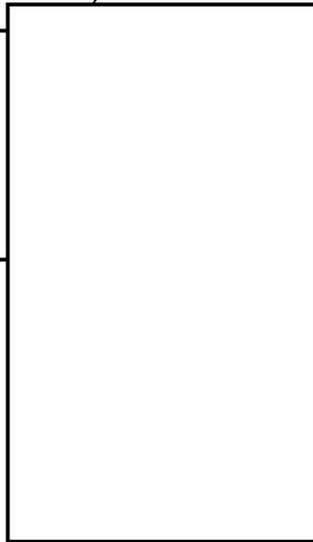
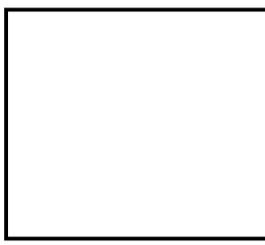
The current crisis, however, involves only three of these men and organizations: The NAACP's Roy Wilkins, CORE's James Farmer and SCLC's Martin Luther King. The Urban League and the Negro American Labor Council are pretty much out of the storm center because they are not involved in the current wave of mass protest and demonstrations.

At Root of Crisis, Whose Credit, Cash

And these demonstrations, who will get credit for them and to whom should well-wishers send money, are at the root of the current crisis. Some background would be helpful to the general reader.

The NAACP has dominated the Negro leadership arena for half a century. Its splendid legal victories of the '30s and '40s, culminating in the Supreme Court decision of 1954, are monuments of social protest. But a fission led to the establishment of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund then headed by Thurgood Marshall, as a separate entity from the NAACP, now headed by Roy Wilkins.

The two organizations have an interlocking directorate and work together on most issues: the "Fund," as we call it, brings the law firm, and the NAACP serves as the membership organi-



6-1

REC-28

- The Washington Post
- Times Herald
- The Washington Daily I
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribu
- New York Journal-Amer
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer

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191 JUL 23 1963

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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zation that sets the stage for law suits.

But there was, and is, conflict. The NAACP still maintains its own legal department headed by brilliant attorney Robert Carter. And it was he, for example, not Jack Greenberg, now head of the "Fund," who got the big win in New York State when the Commissioner of Education issued an order calling for the end of racially imbalanced schools.

Martin Luther King hit the American scene like a thunderclap in 1955. He came to power as leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, only after the NAACP refused to take on the leadership there because the Negroes were asking for something less than full integration. Martin King won at Montgomery. He then formed his own organization, SCLC, and set out to turn the South into a succession of Montgomerys. This didn't quite work but Mr. King grew in stature until he hit a snag at Albany, Ga., in 1961. Albany was a failure and many felt Martin King was finished. Then came Birmingham.

Farmer Quits NAACP, Takes Big CORE Post

Meanwhile, on Feb. 1, 1961, James Farmer quit his post as education director for the NAACP and became executive director for CORE. Ninety days after becoming director of CORE, he had the "Freedom Rides" on the road. Between Montgomery and the Freedom Rides, however, Negro students in Southern colleges had staged the sit-ins. They formed their own organization, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Thus, direct action became the theme of the hour.

members of Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Rev. King, Mr. Farmer and the students were completely committed to this course. The NAACP straddled the fence. They said their people executed the first sit-ins back in 1957. This was true, but the NAACP failed to explain why the tactic was abandoned. Then, the NAACP became obliquely critical of the direct-action people. NAACP board president Dr. Stephen Gill Spottswood called the student demonstrations and Freedom Rides "signal flares." Roy Wilkins predicted that "money for such forays will soon dry up."

The conflict broke wide open when the Birmingham, Ala.-Jackson, Miss. situations developed.

Jackson erupted as Birmingham was reaching a climax. Jackson had been the focal point of the Freedom Rides and all organizations have been involved there. Nevertheless, the recent demonstrations are clearly an NAACP project. Medgar Evers was on hand for the regional NAACP and Gloster Current flew in from the national office to give guidance. Then Roy Wilkins as a "national presence" himself moved into Jackson, demonstrated and was jailed. This appeared to be the final solidarity rivet. If the jailing of Mr. Wilkins meant the NAACP was making an all-out commitment to mass action, then the schism was healed. This was not to be.

Medgar Evers was cut down by an assassin's bullet. The world cried in horror. Both Mr. Farmer of CORE and

Martin Luther King announced their forces were going to converge on Jackson and turn it into a major battleground. This was not received well by the NAACP president.

Then Martin Luther King announced the establishment of a "Medgar Evers Memorial Fund." Mrs. Evers deserted her grief to deny Rev. King, to say that her husband was committed to NAACP and that whatever memorial funds were gathered should be raised under the umbrella of that organization.

Rumor of King Drive Caused More Conflict

All this was compounded by the spreading word that Martin Luther King was planning a national membership civil rights organization which would put him in even more direct conflict with Mr. Wilkins and the NAACP.

The following Monday, June 17, the storm broke. Speaking in Virginia, Roy Wilkins claimed the NAACP was doing all the work and footing the bills while other organizations — he named CORE and Martin King — were making all the noise and grabbing the headlines.

Mr. Wilkins then went on to advise people not to send money to CORE and Rev. King but to the NAACP.

More, on the following day, New York City's 13 NAACP chapter presidents met as a "committee of the whole" with the city officials to discuss discrimination in unions and other areas. This meeting came five days after a combined committee of all the city's civil rights organizations, including the NAACP, had forced the city to close down work at Harlem Hospital because of alleged discrimination in unions. A negotiating committee composed of people from all organizations involved was standing by to meet the city officials on the matter when

news of the NAACP unilateral action broke in the press.

I canvassed spokesmen from the other organizations involved and it seems likely the NAACP unilateral act will wreck the unity achieved around the Harlem Hospital project. It seems even more unlikely that the unity committee can now hang together for additional projects, such as picketing of the World's Fair site, as planned.

But it is at the national level that this all but open warfare between Negro leaders is most threatening. It is the leaders, not the Negro movement, who are in real danger. Should rank-and-file Negroes across the country demand that this bickering stop, somebody will have to pull in his horns or resign.

Unanimous Opinion: King's Blunder Bad

I talked to 23 persons in various sections of the country who are active in civil rights but not prominently allied with any one organization although they are members of all of them. The unanimous opinion was that Martin Luther King blundered badly in announcing the Evers Fund and that Roy Wilkins was incredibly indiscreet in his Virginia remarks.

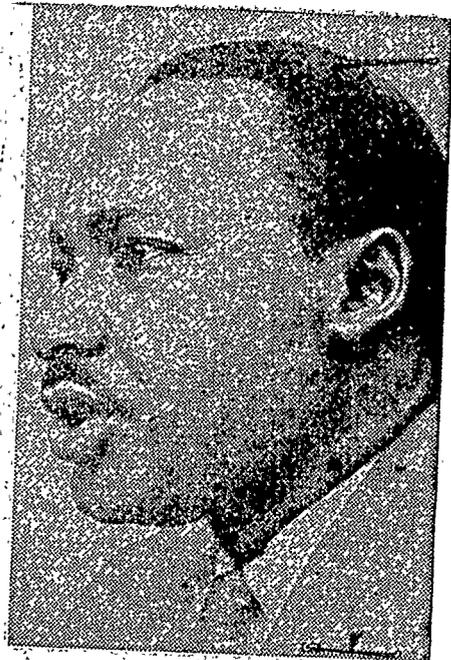
Scores of demonstrations

2

across the nation are now in the making. A march on Washington is planned and we are being asked to sit-in in the Senate chamber if a Southern filibuster ties up the President's civil rights bill.

"But who knows," a California negro leader said to me, "We may have to sit-in at Roy Wilkins' and Martin King's office first. If we can't get Roy and Martin together, then we are not ready to take on Eastland and Russell."

As one who has written on Negro leadership for some time, I am sensitive to fluctuations before they take place. And I am haunted, now, by the deep feeling that a major—perhaps ugly—Negro leadership incident is not too far off. If so, young militants are standing in the wings and ready. My only regret is that only tragedy can give them the cue to "come stage center."



LEADERS . . . Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of NAACP; James Farmer (left), national director of CORE; and Martin Luther King (right), head of Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

REPORTING OFFICE MEXICO CITY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/27/63	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/7 - 9/19/63 (u)
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY SA JAMES R. GRIMES	TYPED BY eim
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPT. OF JUSTICE REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 10/15/99 983/05/86		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA	
LOUIS E. LOMAX		APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP	
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-8 TEK DATE 10-9-79		REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2	
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-27-83		DATE 10-25-79	

SYNOPSIS:

Subject, U. S. citizen, reportedly traveled from Mexico, D. F., Mexico, to Havana, Cuba, on 7/26/63 and returned from Havana to Mexico, D. F., on 8/8/63, via Cuban Aviation Company flights. Subject listed residence at 114-83 - 179th Street, St. Albans, New York.

- RUC -

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Washington Field Office and New York 8/16/63, captioned "TRAVEL CONTROL - CUBA, IS - CUBA."

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The files of the Mexico City Office contain no identifiable information concerning the subject.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> 26 DEC 14 1964	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 10 - Bureau (62-102926) (1 - Liaison Section) (2 - New York) (2 - Washington Field) 1 - U. S. Embassy and CIA, Mexico City (circulation) 1 - Mexico City		62-102926-16 OCT 1 1963 REC-9	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	STATE, ACS, OS	SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.	
Request Recd.		CONFIDENTIAL	
Date Fwd.	10/11/63	14001-125 12/14/65 PDP, ied	
How Fwd.	OKS		
By	JW/ed		

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[Redacted]

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SOURCES:

Identity of Source

File Location

T-1 is

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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T-2 is

[Redacted]

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CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information obtained from Bureau informants operating in a foreign field, the disclosure of whose identities could be inimical to the national defense interests of the United States. *fu*

LEADS:

NEW YORK

At St. Albans, N. Y.: Will institute investigation to determine the nature of the subject's activities, noting that he indicated residence at 114-83 - 179th Street, St. Albans, New York. u

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C.: Will, through the records of the Passport Division, U. S. Department of State, attempt to further identify the subject and thereafter set out appropriate leads to develop background information and ascertain the nature of the subject's activities. 4

- B -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 27, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LOUIS E. LOMAX

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE 10-25-79
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TLB

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OTHERWISE~~

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.

On August 6, 1963, T-1 advised that the Cuban
Aviation Company passenger manifest for Flight #465 on July
26, 1963, from Mexico, D. F., Mexico, to Havana, Cuba, dis-
closed that LOUIS LOMAX, a North American, bearing United
States Passport #2181534, traveled to Havana on that date
with a courtesy visa. *Qu*

T-1 subsequently advised on August 12, 1963, that
LOUIS E. LOMAX, male, United States citizen, bearing United
States Passport #2181534, arrived in Mexico, D. F., from
Havana on Cuban Aviation Company Flight #464 on August 8,
1963. *Qu*

On August 15, 1963, T-2 stated that a check of the
Mexican Immigration records maintained by the Mexican Ministry
of the Interior (Gobernacion), Mexico, D. F., disclosed that
LOUIS LOMAX, a United States citizen and the bearer of a
Mexican Tourist Permit, departed from the Central Airport,
Mexico, D. F., on July 26, 1963. According to these records,
LOMAX was 40 years of age, born in Valdosta, Georgia, was a
writer by profession, and indicated residence at 114-83 -
179th Street, St. Albans, New York. *Qu*

It is noted that T-1 and T-2 are not the custodians
of the afore-mentioned records and are not in a position to
testify in a court of law concerning this matter. *Qu*

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-3 TEK/ajl
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 9-27-83

1/5/99
10-9-79
CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declass
ification~~

6/24/79
Classified by 2885/mk
Declassify on: OADR
622229

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On September 17, 1963, [redacted]
Citizenship Office, and [redacted] Protection
and Welfare Office, U. S. Embassy, Mexico, D. F., advised
that the records of their respective offices contain no in-
formation identifiable with the subject. *XU*

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- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 27, 1963

LOUIS E. LOMAX

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.

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

u
T-1 and T-2, mentioned in the referenced memorandum,
have furnished reliable information in the past. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/4/63

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted] (RUC)

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OTHERWISE

6-1

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SUBJECT: LOUIS EMANUEL LOMAX
IS - CUBA [redacted] *Xu* Louis Lomax
(OO:NY)

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

ReBulet dated 8/16/63, captioned "TRAVEL CONTROL-
CUBA, IS - CU." *Xu*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 and for
New York, 2, copies respectively, of a LHM captioned "LOUIS
EMANUEL LOMAX, IS - CUBA" and dated as above. *Xu*

The confidential source aboard referred to in the
enclosed LHM is the Legat, Mexico City as set out in Legat,
Mexico City Cablegram dated 7/31/63. *Xu*

The passport file review on LOMAX was conducted by
IC [redacted] *u*

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~"
since disclosure of the information furnished by the Legat,
Mexico City, would be harmful to the best interests of the
United States. *Xu*

NYO transmits per SAC Letter 61-42, 8/8/61.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 9)
- (1 - [redacted])
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

HEW: jsw/PAP
(6)

CC TO: ... *USA...*
REQ. REC'D. 4-11-65
APR 30 1965
ANS. BY: *Burg...*

Copy to: CIA/State/BAC
ONI/OSI/ACSI

by routing slip for info.
Date 10/14/63 by [redacted]

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~~REC-14-64~~

ENCLOSURE

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REC-24

MCT-46 [redacted] 126-17

OCT 7 1963

NAT. IMP. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

rec encl - LHM
12-14-65
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51 OCT 23 1963



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
October 4, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LOUIS EMANUEL LOMAX
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA *ku*

On July 31, 1963, a confidential source abroad advised that he had learned one Louis Lomax, traveling on United States Passport 2181534, traveled to Cuba on July 25 or July 26, 1963. *ku*

On September 3, 1963, a review of the passport file, United States Department of State, pertaining to Louis Emanuel Lomax, revealed he was issued Passport Number 2181534 on May 27, 1960. In applying for this passport on May 27, 1960, at New York, New York, he furnished the following information:

Birth data	August 6, 1922, at Valdosta, Georgia
Permanent residence	114-29 166th Street, Jamaica, 34, New York
Father	Emanuel C. Smith, born Sandersville, Georgia, date not known
Mother <i>Sarah Louise Smith, Mrs Emanuel C. Smith</i>	Sarah Louise Lomax, born Valdosta, Georgia, date not known <i>M.O.</i>
Wife	Married on February 5, 1958, to Beatrice Louise Lomax, born May 17, 1934, St. Louis, Missouri; marriage not terminated
Proposed itinerary	Depart New York City on June 15, 1960, by air for one-month trip for vacation in England and France
Physical description	5' 9" Black hair Brown eyes
Occupation	Writer

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP CLASS DATE 10-25-79

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP-3 TEK/dja* 10-9-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2,3*
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *10-4-83*

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Classified by *SP15/UMK*
Declassify on: OADR
622229

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LOUIS EMANUEL LOMAX

The passport file also revealed that Passport Number 2181534 issued to Lomax was renewed on July 10, 1963, on which occasion Lomax listed his occupation as journalist and his permanent residence as 114-83 179th Street, Saint Albans, New York. He requested that this passport be validated for a two-weeks trip to Mexico and Cuba for work in connection with his occupation as a journalist. U

The passport was validated for one-round trip to Cuba, not to extend beyond August 31, 1963. He indicated his departure would be from the port of New York by air on or about July 20, 1963. Further details not shown. U

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recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
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SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10-18-63

Director, FBI (62-102926)

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

LOUIS EMANUEL LOMAX
[IS - CUBA] X u

Classified 6/4/87
Declassify on: OADR
6/22/89

ReBulet 8-16-63 [captioned "Travel Controls - Cuba"] and
WFO letter and memorandum dated 10-4-63 re captioned subject. X u

Enclosed are two copies of report of SA James R. Grimes
[at Mexico City] and two copies of letterhead memorandum both dated
9-27-63 re captioned subject. X u

Inasmuch as the subject has been identified and reason
for travel to Cuba been ascertained, Bureau does not desire any
further inquiries re him be made in this case in the absence of
information contained in the files of the New York Office which
would form the basis for a security investigation of subject. X u

For your information, United Press International made a
release on 8-10-63 which reported subject to have made the statement
in Mexico that the Department of State hindered his return to the
U. S. from an assignment in Cuba for Harper's Magazine. This allegation
was denied by a representative of the Department of State. The same
representative, however, verified subject's having been to Cuba on
behalf of Harper's Magazine. u

Enclosures - 4

JRW:klp:pdb
(4)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
CLASS

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-3 TER/df 10-9-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION 3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 10-18-83

NOTE:

DATE 10-25-79

[Subject traveled to Cuba from Mexico in July, 1963, with
U. S. passport validated for such travel.] Subject is a journalist
and Bufiles do not contain any data which can serve as a basis for
an investigation of subject's activities. In the absence of same
in the New York Office, this matter should be closed. X u

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 3
OCT 17 1963
COMM-FBI

REC-12

OCT 18 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signature

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner

October 30, 1963

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- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section tickler
- 2 - Orig & copy
- 1 - Yellow

~~WHEN THE WORD IS GIVEN: A REPOST
ON ELLIAH MUHAMMAD, MALCOLM X, AND
THE BLACK MUSLIM WORLD.
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX~~
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK

The captioned book has been published recently by The World Publishing Company, 119 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York; the price is listed as \$3.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain, as soon as possible, one copy of the book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the attention of the Research--Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA [redacted] Internal Security Section, has requested the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. Availability of book negative as result of check with several bookstores in city.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3TEK/epa.

MAILED 3
OCT 30 1963
COMM-FBI

EX-102

REC-5

62-103726-19

OCT 31 1963

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

XEROX
NOV 1 1963

NOV 4 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials:
RWB
TAP
A-12

3/24/64

Airtel

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Bland b7E
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Rosack

To: SACs New York [redacted]
Seattle

From: Director, FBI (25-330971)

NATION OF ISLAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - NOI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/djh.

ReSEairtel 3/20/64.

For the information of New York, the book "When the Word is Given..." by Louis E. Lomax contains a statement on page 82 beginning on line 34 indicating that [redacted] (New York file [redacted]) was a former FBI Agent. It is noted that [redacted] applied for position as Special Agent Accountant at the Philadelphia Office on 6/26/52 and took the Bureau examination on 8/27/52 at Philadelphia. He was advised by letter dated 10/2/52 that his application was not being favorably acted upon as he had failed to attain satisfactory ratings in the Bureau tests. [redacted] has at no time been connected with the Bureau as a Special Agent or in any other capacity. In 1952 he was employed as an inspector with the Department of the Army at Philadelphia.

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New York should contact Lomax unless files of that office indicate that such contact should not be made for the purpose of pointing out to him that the statement as contained in his book is inaccurate. New York should also advise Lomax that this inaccurate misleading statement should be removed from any future printings of the book. The results of the contact with Lomax should be furnished to the Bureau expeditiously.

A copy of this communication is being furnished the Chicago Office since [redacted] currently resides in Chicago, Illinois.

1 - Chicago (100-35635)

1 - 62-102926 (Lomax)

1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted]

TPR:rbm (17)

NOT RECORDED
47 MAR 29 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

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68 APR 1 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Airtel to New York
Seattle

NATION OF ISLAM
25-330971

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan,
same caption, dated 3/23/64, TPR:rbm.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

3/23/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Rosack

NATION OF ISLAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - NOI

By airtel dated 3/20/64 the Seattle Office furnished a copy of "When the Word is Given..." by Louis E. Lomax concerning the Nation of Islam (NOI), which book on page 82 refers to [redacted] National Secretary of the NOI, as "a former FBI agent." This book was published in paperback by the New American Library of World Literature in February, 1964. u

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[redacted] current National Secretary of the NOI, on 6/26/52 appeared at the Philadelphia Office and applied for position as Special Agent Accountant. He was afforded the Bureau examination on 8/27/52 at Philadelphia and was advised by letter dated 10/2/52 that his application was not being favorably acted upon as he failed to attain satisfactory ratings in the examination. Subsequent to interview of this applicant by ASAC [redacted] Hinge commented that he did not believe the applicant had sufficient experience, intelligence, personality or ability to be favorably recommended for the position of Special Agent. [redacted] has had no official connection with the Bureau in any way other than the above-mentioned application. It is also noted that [redacted] was the subject of a full-field loyalty investigation conducted in 1952 in connection with his former position as an inspector with the Department of the Army in Philadelphia. He was at that time listed as eligible on the basis of loyalty by the Civil Service Commission on conclusion of the investigation. u

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In 1954 an investigation was initiated concerning [redacted] in view of his membership in the NOI. He became National Secretary of the NOI having resided in New York and on 10/29/60 moved to Chicago where he has remained to the present time in his capacity as National Secretary. u

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Enc.
25-330971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RECORDED
47 MAR 26 1964

1 - 62-102926 (Lomax)

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

TPR:rbm
(12)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

57 APR 1 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 bje/Heg
3/30/99
COMP # 400428

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-3 TEK/Off
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION
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3
3-23-84

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: NATION OF ISLAM
25-330971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Louis Lomax is a free-lance writer who resides in Jamaica, New York. He is the author of an award-winning book, "The Reluctant African," and articles authored by him have appeared in several nationally known magazines. An investigation was conducted concerning Lomax in 1963 when he traveled to Cuba from Mexico in July, 1963, with a United States passport validated for such travel. *qu*

The book, "When the Word is Given...", is described as "a report on Elijah Muhammad, Malcolm X, and the Black Muslim World." The book describes the NOI from its founding through the current leadership of Elijah Muhammad and devotes considerable space to Malcolm X Little, former NOI minister in New York City, who on 3/12/64 announced his split with the NOI for the purpose of forming a new Negro nationalist movement known as Muslim Mosque Incorporated. The history of the NOI is reviewed and the emphasis appears to be directed toward Muslim philosophy. To obtain a clear picture of the Muslim philosophy, Lomax devotes considerable space in the book to speeches given by Malcolm X Little wherein Little boldly projects the beliefs of the Muslims. The teachings of the NOI are included in the speeches by Little concerning the fact that the white man is a devil; that blacks and whites should be separated; and that the hatred of the white man is not taught but rather love of self, referring to the Negro race. There are no other references to the Bureau in the book other than the one statement mentioned above. *u*

It is felt that the Seattle Office should be advised concerning the true status of [redacted] and his alleged connection with the Bureau and that the New York Office should be instructed to contact Lomax to advise him concerning the inaccurate statement contained in his book regarding [redacted] and that he be instructed to have this statement removed from any future printings of the book. *u* b6
b7c

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached airtel to the New York and Seattle Offices be approved, which airtel furnishes Seattle Office information as indicated above and instructs the New York Office to contact Lomax regarding the incorrect statement in his book. An information copy if being designated for the Chicago Office. *u*

2. That this memorandum, after approval, be referred to the Crime Records Division for assistance in answering any additional questions that may be received concerning this matter. *u*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Information furnished the Los Angeles Office by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, indicates that LOMAX is a free-lance writer and resident of Jamaica, New York, who has appeared as speaker in the Los Angeles area, sponsored on occasion by the NAACP; further, that he is a male Negro, 40 to 45 years of age, a graduate of Payne College, Augusta, Georgia, and that he has done graduate work at American and Yale Universities; that he has authored an award-winning book "The Reluctant African", and his articles have appeared in the following magazines: "Harper's", "Life", "Pageant", "The Nation", and "The New Leader." (u)

b7D

Files of the Los Angeles Office indicate that LOMAX, author of two best sellers, has also appeared on several television programs in the Los Angeles area, speaking on civil rights affecting the Negroes. U

One copy of instant article is being furnished New York as LOMAX is reportedly a resident of Jamaica, New York. U

Inasmuch as the Bureau's position in instant matter was defended by Departmental Attorney JOHN DOAR, no further action is being taken by the Los Angeles Office, UACB. U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro Will Hit Back, Louis Lomax Declares

But CORE Chief Tells Pomona Conference Demonstrators Must Keep Up Non-Violence

BY PAUL WEEKS
Times Staff Writer

Non-violence has been strained almost to the breaking point, two national spokesmen of the civil rights movement told a conference on civil equality at Pomona College Friday.

But while author Louis Lomax said the Negro is about ready to hit back, CORE's national director James Farmer said demonstrators must continue to pledge themselves to non-violence.

Given Ovarions

"I see no basic contradiction between the non-violent idea and self-defense," Farmer said, pointing out that CORE doesn't tell its members how to respond "if their homes are attacked or if they are slugged while alone on the street. Self-defense is legal."

Both men drew standing ovations from 2,000 attending the conference, most of them college students—and virtually all Caucasian.

In an emotionally charged keynote speech opening the three-day meeting, Lomax set forth the "self-defense" reply.

"Non-violence," he said scornfully, "is downright un-American."

"One of the reasons you

don't respect me and you call me 'boy'," said Lomax, "is that I don't defend myself."

The Negro won't turn to violence, he said with high sarcasm—he can "count on the white man for that." But one day soon, he forecast, the Negro will hit back when he is hit.

"The salvation of Western civilization," he told them at the outset, "turns on the debatable assumption that you're going to be better than your mothers and your fathers and extricate yourselves from the bigotry you learned at home."

Lomax, a herald of the new militancy in the Negro movement, sounded off initially in his book "The Negro Revolt," which attacks traditional civil rights organizations and their methods as well as white oppression of Negroes.

Little Progress Seen

"We're a few hamburgers and bathrooms down the road from where we were a few years ago," he said. "Maybe we can eat in the hamburger stand now but we can't work in the store."

The drive is advancing in another area, he said, in the decentralization of the leadership.

"The guts of the civil

rights movement," he said, "has become localized in the individual communities—we are developing a kind of 'articulate illiterati.'"

Negro Called Unique

Minority groups in the past, said Lomax, have often accepted segregation but only the American Negro, of all of the groups, has stopped and said: "Segregation itself is fundamentally undemocratic and immoral."

At a night session, Farmer facetiously squirmed over his assignment to answer the question, "Where do whites fit into the civil rights struggle?"

"We can't generalize any more about whites than we can about Negroes," he said, contrasting a white freedom rider with a white policeman who beat him.

But, he said, "the dues are higher now" in the movement—that whites can't participate with compromise objectives.

"It will be a calamity," he

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

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

— page 3
— Los Angeles Times
— Los Angeles
— California

Date: 2-29-64
Edition: Saturday Morning

Author:
Editor:
Title:

b6
b7C

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

said, "if the nation becomes divided and a polarization is based on race. We (the Negroes) could not win—for we are only 10% of the population."

Later in the day, Lomax, from the audience, needled John Doar, first assistant in the civil rights division of the Department of Justice, who was addressing the conference.

"The FBI has been quite adept at catching kidnapers, train robbers and bank bandits," Lomax said, "but why can't it run down church bombers or other violaters in civil rights cases?"

Defends Record

Doar defended the FBI's record and said it was not because of "lack of effort" that the killing of four Negro children in a Birmingham church had not been solved.

The conference is sponsored by the Human Relations Council of the Associated Students of Pomona College, drawing leading civil rights figures here from throughout the nation.

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

— page 3
 — Los Angeles Times
 — Los Angeles
 — California

Date: 2-29-64
 Edition: Saturday Morning
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title:

b6
 b7C

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

Being Investigated

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

NT

File
b/k

UPI-133

(DISCRIMINATION)

NEW YORK--NEGRO AUTHOR LOUIS LOMAX AND HIS WIFE CHARGED TODAY THAT A LONG ISLAND MILITARY ACADEMY "HUMILIATED" THEIR SON BY SUGGESTING THAT NONE OF ITS ALL-WHITE STUDENT BODY WOULD SHARE A BEDROOM WITH HIM.

MRS. LOMAX SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW WHAT LEGAL RECOURSE THEY HAD TO THEIR REBUFF FROM THE EASTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, HUNTINGTON, N.Y., BUT THAT THEY HAD ASKED THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE AND THE NAACP'S LEGAL DEFENSE FUND FOR ADVICE.

7/1--TD336PED

FBI

JUL 5 1 13 PM '64

REC-9

62-102721-14

NOT RECORDED

EX 109

191 JUL 10 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh.

66 JUL 31 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 23, 1964

REC 5

62-102926-21

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-3TEK/dlf 10-9-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2, 3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-23-84

b6
b7c

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

I received your letter of October 16th and want to thank you for your expression of confidence in me and for your generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval. u

With respect to the individual you mentioned, it is unfortunate that persons not familiar with the true situation relay data for which there is no basis in fact. Both sides in the issue facing the people have used the FBI's name in recent months to gain support for their respective points of view. Supposition often is stated as fact, and the matter of local jurisdiction frequently is ignored. u

REC'D-READING ROOM

OCT 23 11 42 AM '64

The FBI's jurisdiction to investigate bombings comes from the Civil Rights Act of 1960 which became effective on May 6, 1960. It is broad in scope, but the Department of Justice has stated that Congress clearly indicated there was no intention in the statute to usurp investigative and prosecutive authority in bombing matters from state and local authorities. The Department has instructed that the FBI should not initiate investigations into such cases without special Departmental authorization. u

The facts of each bombing incident have been presented immediately to the Department and the FBI has been requested to investigate several cases. Although the FBI does not actively investigate all bombing cases, it does cooperate in every way possible with state and local authorities. The full facilities of the FBI Laboratory and Identification Division are available to render any assistance. u

The FBI's actions in bombing matters are governed by laws as they are in all fields. We cannot exceed our authority nor will we attempt to do so. If a Federal law within our jurisdiction is violated, FBI Agents will conduct a prompt, thorough and objective investigation. If no Federal law is violated, we will not--cannot--investigate. u

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

1 - Minneapolis - Enclosure
1 - New York [Redacted] - Enclosure
Re my airtel 3-24-64

NOTE on next page.

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COMM-FBI

NOV 2 1964
DTP:med (5)

UNIT CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[REDACTED]

You may be interested in knowing that FBI investigation led to the solution and prosecution of the individuals responsible for the bombing of the home of Iona Godfrey, a Negro in Jacksonville, Florida, which occurred on February 16, 1964. Likewise, from June to September, 1964, there was a series of bombings in the McComb, Mississippi, area reported to the FBI. Intensive FBI investigation in cooperation with state and county law enforcement officers resulted in the arrest of eleven subjects between October 1 and October 5, 1964. Further, FBI Agents and members of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol arrested an individual in Meridian, Mississippi, on State charges of feloniously possessing explosives. U

In spite of these facts, we are accused of both exceeding and shirking our duties. Some of these charges stem from a lack of understanding, but many of them come from persons who have a personal interest and distort the truth to suit their own purposes. I hope the foregoing will prove helpful in understanding our role in these matters. U

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Louis Lomax is a free-lance writer who resides in Jamaica, New York. He is the author of an award-winning book, "The Reluctant African," and articles offered by him have appeared in several nationally known magazines. An investigation was conducted concerning Lomax in 1963 when he travelled to Cuba from Mexico in July, 1963, with a United States passport validated for such travel. His recent book, "When the Word is Given...", pertains to the Nation of Islam. One reference was made to an individual named [REDACTED] as a former FBI Agent. Airtel 3/24/64 to New York instructed them to contact Lomax to remove such a statement from his book. Upon contact, Lomax stated the Nation of Islam had already requested that he retract this statement. X u

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRUE COPY

Fulda, Minnesota
Oct. 16, 1964

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK / *dfh* 6-1

Dear Mr. Hoover,

On August 21, 1964, a Mr. Louis Lomax addressed the Luther League (ALC) which was meeting in convention at Detroit, Michigan. Included among his statements is the following charge which I quote verbatim: "And I make the point about Cuba to develop a second idea I want you to deal with, and it's rampant in your Church. And that is that everybody today is so busy looking for communists, looking for left-wing bugaboos under bedspreads, that when we walk down the street and say I want a job, it is immediately heard: by God, the communists did that! We staged a sit-in in order to get a cup of coffee, or to go to the bathroom, and we're accused of being communist inspired. What a pity it isn't Christian inspired. And when Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who hasn't been able to find a single bomber-- although 69 bombings, 23 of them churches, have occurred against my people in the South in the past four years--J. Edgar Hoover hasn't found a cotton pickin' one of them, yet he's found the communists in the Civil Rights Movement. Bully for him!

Indeed it's almost impossible to go anywhere today and not find somebody in it who wasn't one day linked to the communists..."

The full text of Mr. Lomax' address may be secured by writing to the Youth Dept. of the ALC, 422 South 5th St., Minneapolis 15, Minn. 55415.

I resent the implication against your good name and office. I feel particularly distressed because this message was delivered to some 12,000 teen-agers, most of them in their early teens. Do you care to comment?

For my part, I would be pleased to see you make a public response to these smear tactics in the official publication of the American Lutheran Church, "The Lutheran Standard". The address of this publication is 426 So. 5th, Minneapolis 15, Minn.

I do thank you for the fine, unselfish service which you give to our country.

Respectfully

[Redacted signature box]

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b7c

170 - 101 51 dlc
wh...
OTR: dlc/mud

Signature
10-9-86
REC 5
5-ETH

Julda, Minnesota

Oct. 16, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

On August 21, 1964, a Mr. Louis Lomax addressed the Luther League (A.L.C.) which was meeting in convention at Detroit, Michigan. Included among his statements is the following charge which I quote verbatim: "And I make the point about Cuba to develop a second idea I want you to deal with, and it's rampant in your Church. And that is that everybody today is so busy looking for communists, looking for left-wing bugaboos under bedspreads, that when we walk down the street and say I want a job, it is immediately heard: by God, the communists did that! We stayed a sit-in in order to get a cup of coffee, or to go to the bathroom, and were accused of being Communist inspired. What a pity it is it Christian inspired. And when Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who hasn't been able to find a single bomber -- although 69 bombings, 23 of them churches, have occurred against my people in the South in the past four years -- J. Edgar Hoover hasn't found a cotton picker ^{one} ^{of} ^{them}, yet he's found the

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

P24

Communists in the Civil Rights Movement. Bully
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today and not find somebody in it who wasn't
one day linked to the Communists!..

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Minn

I do thank you for the fine, unselfish
service which you give to our country.

Respectfully.

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____ b6
 Gandy _____ b7C

5/1



UPI-39B

(NEGROES)

ATLANTA--NEGRO WRITER LOUIS LOMAX WARNED LAST NIGHT THAT A BLOODY RACIAL REVOLUTION STILL COULD SWEEP AMERICA UNLESS "BLACK AND WHITE COME UP WITH A NEW KIND OF COMMITMENT TO THE HUMAN PROBLEM."

LOMAX, AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BEST SELLERS ON THE RACE ISSUE, TOLD EMORY UNIVERSITY SOCIOLOGY STUDENTS THAT THE NEGRO HAS CHOSEN A "MIDDLE CLASS REVOLUTION" SO FAR BUT THAT THE NEGRO MASSES HAVE HARDLY BEEN TOUCHED BY PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

"SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN ONLY AN ATTEMPT TO PUT CERTAIN NEGROES AT THE FRINGE OF THE POWER STRUCTURE," HE SAID.

LOMAX PREDICTED THAT ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS THAT WILL CONFRONT DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND HIS NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT WILL BE "KEEPING PEACE WITH HIS OWN PEOPLE."

"IF THE NEGRO GETS HIS FREEDOM THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE IT WILL BE THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY IT HAS HAPPENED," LOMAX SAID. "EVERYTHING YOU HAVE GOTTEN IN AMERICA HAS BEEN IN BLOOD."

11/17--GE1021A

62-102926-A

NOV 25 1964

File 5/1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh.

69 NOV 25 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

November 18, 1964

NOV 18 4 09 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. Samuel L. Feldman
507 12th Avenue
Paterson, New Jersey

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh

Dear Mr. Feldman:

Your wire of November 15th has been received.

I appreciate your interest in bringing the information to my attention as you did.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect one Samuel L. Feldman was elected Executive at Large of the Paterson, New Jersey, Chapter of the NAACP in 1944. He cannot be positively identified with correspondent based on the information available. The program to which Feldman refers in his telegram relates to the case involving the three murdered civil rights workers whose bodies were found 8/4/64 near Philadelphia, Mississippi. Louis E. Lomax appeared on the program and made statements that the FBI and everyone else in Mississippi knows who killed the civil rights workers but no arrests have been made. Lomax indicated that Federal sources will not bring these persons to justice; negroes will have to take up arms themselves. Lomax was critical of the Director and the Bureau and criticized the President. This matter is being followed by the Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division.

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

PDW:plr
(3)

MAILED 6
NOV 18 1964
COMM-FBI

62-102926-22
REC-39
Sullivan
a/c
Cum

NOV 27 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

NOV 15 1964

WESTERN UNION

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-9-79 BY SP-3 TEK/djh O

Louis E. Linn

BIA007 1057P EST NOV 15 64 PA197

W P PFA138 NL PD

PATERSON NJER 15

J EDGAR HOOVER

REC-6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

URGE FBI AND FCC INVESTIGATION AND POSSIBLE PROSECUTION OF

PRINCIPALS AND STATION IN THIS SUNDAY NIGHT PRE-TAPPED CHANNEL

11 SUSSKIND-BROADCAST FOR ADVOCATING ARMED REBELLION AND LIBELING

OUR PRESIDENT. THE FBI AND OUR COUNTRY

SAMUEL ~~L~~ FELDMAN 507 12TH AVE PATERSON NJER.

68 DEC 2 1964 235

W18

APR 30 1965

NAME CHECK

April 29, 1965

f
LOUIS E. LOMAX *Summary*
Born: August 16, 1922
Valdosta, Georgia

There is enclosed one copy each of four memoranda concerning the captioned individual.

(62-102926-16, 17; 25-330971-~~15~~) *sub 50 - ser 20*)

There is also enclosed a copy of the memorandum dated July 1, 1964, entitled "Forum: 'The Black Revolution and the White Backlash,' Town Hall, New York City, June 15, 1964, --" There is also enclosed a copy of the memorandum concerning the Negro Summit Conference held July 11, 1964, at Berkeley, California.

(157-6-46-83; 157-6-34-875)

A copy of FBI Identification Record Number 329 480 A, concerning Louis E. Lomax, was furnished your agency on April 20, 1965.

For additional information concerning the captioned individual, you may wish to refer to the files of the State Department.

This memorandum becomes unclassified upon the removal of the classified enclosures.

Enclosures (6)

Original & 1 - USIA
Request received 4-15-65

W

BVG:gpt
(4)

*100-1R-5
12/14/65
POH/caw*

REC-7 62-102926-24

801-LS

19 MAY 3 1965

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 reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division.

70 MAY 11 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/20/65

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-814)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
LOUIS EMANUEL LOMAX
RM

b6
b7C

*W-2073
JAA*

6
[Signature]

Title is marked changed to show full name of LOUIS EMANUEL LOMAX.

Re Los Angeles airtel to Washington Field dated 9/24/65 and Washington Field airtel to the Bureau dated 9/27/65, entitled "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C."

Referenced letter from Los Angeles to Washington Field indicated possibility that subject intended to leave Los Angeles en route to South Vietnam on 9/28/65.

A review of files of the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D.C., indicated LOMAX was issued Passport Number F-741731 at Los Angeles, California, on 8/31/65, for a proposed three weeks travel to England and Denmark on a lecture tour.

On 10/6/65, [redacted] (conceal per request) [redacted] LOUIS LOMAX Show Station KTTV, Channel 11, Los Angeles, advised SA [redacted] that he was unaware of any plans for LOMAX to visit Vietnam either in the company of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. or alone [redacted] stated that he would be aware of any such travel plans inasmuch as LOMAX has a contract with the station and could not leave the country without advance notice. [redacted] advised that during June, 1965, LOMAX received an invitation from an unidentified international writers group to attend a conference in either Copenhagen, Denmark or Stockholm, Sweden. According to [redacted] LOMAX accepted the invitation

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11-808 RB

- 2-Bureau REGISTERED
- 1-Atlanta (100-5586) (Info) REGISTERED
- 1-Los Angeles

RKW:ssl
(4)

REC-59

Philip
62-102926-25

4 OCT 22 1965
[Signature]
SUBV CONTROL
[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3 TEK/Off.

177
OCT 29 1965

LA 157-814

and was out of the country for a week or so during September, 1965.

LOMAX, who is the commentator on a local guest appearance, question and answer type television program, on Sunday nights in the Los Angeles area, was in the Los Angeles area as of 10/6/65, and had not left town for other than local area appearances since the date that information came to the attention of the Los Angeles Office that he intended to travel with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. to South Vietnam.

Inasmuch as LOMAX did not travel to South Vietnam either alone or in the company of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., who it was further determined was presently in the United States, by the Atlanta Office, which is office of origin in that matter, no further investigation is being conducted by the Los Angeles Office and this matter is being considered in a closed status.

7/28/66

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

7/18/83
Classified by SP1 BSK/AM
Declassify on: OADR..
622629

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-395252)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-34639) (C)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka
EM - C
OO: Los Angeles

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) CLASS
DATE 10-25-79
TLB

b6
b7c

Re my airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) of 6/20/66, relative to the foreign travel of captioned subject, and mytel dated 6/24/66 to Bureau and San Francisco. *Au*

For the information of the Bureau and Legat, Bern, there are attached for the Bureau as enclosures to this airtel twelve copies of a LHM reporting the return of [REDACTED] from Geneva, Switzerland; where she had been in the company of [REDACTED] of San Francisco, and LOUIS LOMAX of Los Angeles. *Au*

b6
b7c

An information copy of instant LHM is being furnished the San Francisco Division. One copy is also being furnished the Los Angeles Office of the Secret Service to indicate subject's return to her home following this temporary absence from the city. *Au*

- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-352389) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 62-102926) (LOUIS LOMAX)
- 2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2) (RM) (AM)
 - (1 - 100-54153) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-26773) [REDACTED]
- 3 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 100-61473) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 157-314) (LOUIS LOMAX)

GBR/gju
(10)

15/79
#400328
sp4 by/kg

NOT RECORDED
165 AUG 9 1966

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ENCLOSURE

51 AUG 15 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-3 TEK/dlh
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, I, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-28-86
10-11-78

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-34639-144

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Instant LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ to protect sources one, two and three (sources of continuing value), and source five (a highly confidential investigative technique). Identities of sources utilized in this report are as follows:

One

Two

Three

Four

Five



ⓧ b7D

No further investigation is required in the Los Angeles Division at this time, and so instant case is being placed in a closed status. 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



SEARCH SLIP

Subj: MAX, Louis E

R# (617) Date 9/16 Searcher Number 738

Prod: 5U

APR 19 1960

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

MP	1/5/69	Subj: <u>#400228</u>
	9-352102	I
MP	26-134264	ATKINS
	62-102926	
	62-102926-10	Summ
	[Redacted]	NO. 32440A
	44-25706-1407	b6 b7C
	1363	1361
MP	[Redacted]	y. Time b7E 7-4-63
	25-330971-50-28	RIPT

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: LOMAX, Louis E.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# (617) Date 4/16 Searcher Initial 738

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

APR SERIALS

- ~~MP~~ 25-330971-4055
- ~~MP~~ 157-6-46-177
- ~~MP~~ 100-385527-37
- ~~MP~~ 100-429124-2
- ~~MP~~ 109-12-302-^{THE EVENING STAR}
- ~~MP~~ 7-8067-24, 259, 317, 431, 903
- ~~MP~~ Louis
- ~~MP~~ 100-441765-39, 49, 74, 84, 54 P#15, 12, 34 SP14, 18
- ~~MP~~ 157-976-530
- ~~MP~~ 157-1676-1475
- ~~MP~~ 157-1661-1
- ~~MP~~ 157-2-27-187, 186
- ~~MP~~ 157-2-33-377
- ~~MP~~ 157-4-5-23
- ~~MP~~ 157-4-31-32
- ~~MP~~ 157-6-26-504, 640
- ~~MP~~ 157-6-27-293, 345
- ~~MP~~ 157-6-34-805, 875 EP7
- ~~MP~~ 157-6-52-489, 515
- ~~MP~~ 157-6-47-100, 111, 112
- ~~MP~~ 157-6-47-399, 403

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: LOMAX, Louis E.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# (617) Date 4/16 Searcher Initial 738

Prod. 16V

APR 19 1968
SERIAL

FILE NUMBER

Louis

NP	<u>157-6-46-83</u>	
NP	<u>94-40524-44</u>	
NP	<u>100-434587-7P#12</u>	
NP	<u>100-399321-60P26</u>	
S	<u>100-399321-215P10,16</u>	
S	<u>25-330971-26-89</u>	
S	<u>100-3-11-329</u>	
	[Redacted]	b6 - b7C
	<u>97-25106-145</u>	b7E
S	[Redacted]	
S	<u>100-68340-32</u>	
NP	<u>25-330971-4967</u>	
	[Redacted]	b6 - b7C
	<u>47-25106-1368</u>	
NP	<u>100-442529-269P#</u>	
	<u>32,35,85</u>	
NP	<u>100-106670-36#P23</u>	
NP	<u>100-3-116-1587</u>	
NP	<u>25-330971-A 7-27-62</u>	
NP	<u>25-330971-4967P273</u>	
S	<u>100-357762-81P19,20</u>	
S	<u>100-428507-9</u>	
NP	<u>44-1625-1</u>	
S	<u>97-3541-70EP</u>	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Lomax, Louis E.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# (617) Date 4/16 Searcher Initial 738

Prod. 16V

APR 19 1965

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

MP	97-3651-2	
SA	97-3831-1	
MP	100-135-53-226	
SA	100-399321-39P37,41	
	42,43,44	
MP	[Redacted]	b7E
SA	100-300321-46P1/8	
	[Redacted] 564	b6
	44-25706-1407	b7C
	Evening STAR	
	1-9-12-302-A 11-7-60	
	THE WORKER	
	61-3176-A 8-21-62	
	100-12304-685	
	7-8067-753	
MP	100-441765-119	
SA	100-211207-77	
	97-3651-2	
	97-3831-1	
MP	62-46855-264	
SA	25-330971-3820	b7E
	[Redacted]	
MP	25-330971-6716	
SA	100-200222-125P2,8	
	[Redacted] 3064	b6
	44-20100-320	b7C
	1161	



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

July 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Redacted]

Security Matter - C

b6
b7C

Reference is made to prior memoranda relating to foreign travel by [Redacted], including memorandum dated June 20, 1966. The following information was furnished on July 22, 1966, by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past: *Xu*

[Redacted] has returned to her home at [Redacted]. Since her return she has participated in some planning sessions held to discuss demonstrative action to be taken during the period August 6 - 9, 1966 (the so-called International Days of Protest), to protest current American policy in Vietnam. *Xu*

Informant learned that [Redacted] of San Francisco, California, unsuccessful candidate for election to the position of Governor of California, during the June, 1966, California Primary Election; and Louis Lomax, controversial television personality from Los Angeles, California, reportedly accompanied [Redacted] on this last journey to Geneva, Switzerland. *Xu*

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A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported on July 21, 1966 that during a television appearance on July 17, 1966, Mr. Lomax declared that he had met with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front from South Vietnam while on a recent trip to Geneva, Switzerland. *Xu*

DATE *1/5/99*
SUBJECT *Sp4bj/teq*
COMP # *400228*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF CLASS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP3TEK/dlh*
REASON FOR EXTENSION *10-11-79*
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 *2*
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *7-28-86*

DATE *10-25-79*
TLB

GROUP 1 - Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE *62-103706*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] zerland. Lomax did not give any specifics as to exact date or location, according to this source. Lomax did not mention either [redacted] during this disclosure on television. *Xu*^{b6}
b7C

Source three, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported during October, 1964, that persons attending the Southern California District Communist Party sponsored Negro History Class at the Hugh Gordon Book Shop (HGBS - see appendix), Los Angeles, September 28, 1964, were instructed to read Louis Lomax's book, "The Negro Revolt". *Xu*

The "Valley Times", daily newspaper in general circulation in the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles county, in its issue of September 4, 1964, reported that Louis Lomax had spoken in the San Fernando Valley the previous night. The article quoted Lomax as having said, "If Cuba wants to go communist, isn't this their prerogative? How can we impose our will on others?" *u*

Source four, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported on April 14, 1956, that as of that date [redacted] was a member of the Medical Club of the Communist Party in San Francisco. In January, 1947, this same source reported that [redacted] had been discussed at a meeting of the Dewey Davis Branch of the Communist Party, held January 15, 1947, at 1233 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, California. The conversation was to the effect that even though [redacted] did not attend many meetings of this branch of the Communist Party, he was continuing on the rolls of the Communist Party because of the tremendous amount of work he did on the outside. *Xu*

Source five, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported in July, 1955, that [redacted] housewife," was dropped from the western Division of the Los Angeles *Xu*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C

County Communist Party in the spring of 1955. She was dropped because of personal problems and not because of any political differences with the Communist Party. Xu

Source one also reported that since [redacted] returned from this latest trip abroad, she has indicated she will be deeply involved in the preparations for a "Conference on New Politics", to be held in California during late September, 1966. This conference, according to statements made by [redacted] will be held to decide what candidates "left-oriented peace groups" should back in the November, 1966 general election. From statements made by [redacted] this source got the impression that both [redacted] and Lomax would very probably be involved in this "Conference on New Politics" also. Xu

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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. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIXHUGH H. GORDON BOOKSHOP~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Hugh H. Gordon Bookshop (HGB), 4507 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles, was opened in 1948, as a memorial to HUGH H. GORDON, who left all his property in trust to ADELE YOUNG in order that she could dispose of the property and establish a bookstore to honor Negro history. ADELE YOUNG, a former Communist Party member, served as manager of the HGB until her death in March, 1962.

Another source advised on May 10, 1963, that the HGB was formerly used as an outlet for Communist Party literature for Communist Party clubs and members in the Central Avenue area. In the latter part of 1956, it discontinued handling Communist Party club literature as such, but it continues to sell such publications as "The Worker" (East Coast Communist newspaper) and the "People's World" (West Coast Communist newspaper). It also takes orders for the magazine "Political Affairs," a self-described theoretical organ of the Communist Party, USA.

Source further advised on May 10, 1963, that [redacted] a current member of the Southern California District, Communist Party, (SCDCP) took over the ownership of the HGB during early May, 1963.

This same source advised on April 30, 1965, that the bookstore sells "The Worker" and "People's World," and that CP members visit the store.

Another source advised in April, 1964, that the Bookshop, now located at 4509 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles, had copies of "The Communist Manifesto," histories of the Communist Party in the USSR and other countries, and books about Party Congresses and [redacted]

This same source advised on April 30, 1965, that new business cards of the Bookshop list the proprietors as

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HUGH H. GORDON BOOKSHOP

[REDACTED]

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Another source advised on December 2, 1964, that [REDACTED] a member of the SCDCP, had stated that he, [REDACTED] had been responsible for the recruitment of [REDACTED] into the CP.

↑
u

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 22, 1965

ST
Fisher

62-102926-



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b7c

Honorable Irving R. Kaufman
1185 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Irving:

I thought you would be interested in some information I have received concerning the book, "Invitation to an Inquest," by Walter and Miriam Schneir, regarding the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Attached is some data containing some observations made by Walter Schneir, who appeared as a guest of Louis Lomax, a controversial Negro TV commentator, on KFTV in Los Angeles, California, on October 17th.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 25
OCT 22 1965
COMM-FBI

READING ROOM
B I
33 PM '65

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Judge Kaufman is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JCF:lcm/nalmal

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

(6)
53
NOV 2 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-384925-2111

October 22, 1965

"Invitation to an Inquest"

Walter Schneir, who, along with his wife, Miriam, authored the book, "Invitation to an Inquest," appeared as a guest of Negro TV commentator Louis Lomax on KTTV, Los Angeles, California, on October 17, 1965. Lomax noted that Schneir's feelings were that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were "railroaded" to their deaths and Morton Sobell was "railroaded" to prison.

In an effort to set the scene for his interview with Schneir, Lomax gave a thumbnail sketch of the "McCarthy era" by stating that we lived in a dream world at that time, believing that only we had the (atom) bomb. Lomax noted that perhaps the most historic trial to take place during that period was the Rosenberg trial, and that a sidelight of that trial was the conviction of Morton Sobell who was accused of aiding the Rosenbergs.

With this information as a background, Lomax asked Schneir a number of questions concerning this book. Schneir advised that he and his wife had worked for five years in researching and writing this book. He denied he was a communist and stated that neither he nor his wife was a member of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Schneir noted that he and his wife assumed that the Rosenbergs were guilty of something, but were shocked by the death penalty meted out to them.

In reviewing the Rosenberg-Sobell case, Schneir advised that he and his wife came to the conclusion that Sobell was innocent and was serving an unjust sentence. He noted that Sobell has been eligible for parole for some years but has been passed over. He attributes this to the fact that this was a "political case." He also pointed out that one of Sobell's attorneys, William Kunstler, was seeking a hearing in New York leading to a new trial for Sobell.

Mr. Lomax stated that in view of the "facts" developed by the Schneirs in their book, a major newspaper (identity unknown) is demanding that this whole case should be reopened. In answer to a

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- JCF:jma

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-79 BY SP-3/TEK/001

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE

62-102926-

question by Lomax to the effect that if Sobell was innocent, would it suggest that the Rosenbergs are innocent, Schneir pointed out that within the logic of this case, it would be possible for Sobell to be innocent and the Rosenbergs guilty, but not the reverse.

Schneir noted that "convincing" evidence led him and his wife to the conclusion that one man has been in prison for 16 years, and two other people were executed, for crimes they did not commit. He stated there was no espionage involved in this case and that he and his wife discovered that almost everything was different from the way it was presented by the prosecution. To substantiate this statement, Schneir referred to a hotel registration card which he believed was a forgery. He noted that the FBI refused to comment on this aspect of the case when questioned by newspapers, but advised there would be a hearing on this matter if Sobell is granted a new trial.

Schneir charged forgery, perjury and suppression of evidence were involved in this case and that these charges have been substantiated by a number of attorneys, including Sobell's current attorney. He further noted that this case had not been reviewed by the U. S. Supreme Court because apparently a majority of the Court did not feel that an important legal point had been raised in this case.

Mrs. Morton Sobell was then introduced, and she stated her husband was in prison today because he refused to be a false witness for the prosecution. According to Mrs. Sobell, her husband could have bought his life if he had been willing to tell the story that Roy Cohn, one of the prosecutors, had asked him to tell--that he was guilty of a crime he never committed; if he was willing to say the Rosenbergs were guilty; and if he was willing to be a rubber stamp.

Lomax closed his interview by predicting that as a result of this "disturbing" book, there would be a tremendous amount of agitation for the courts and the Department of Justice to do something about this case.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 5, 1966

REC 20

100-726-26



APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP CLASS

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b7c

Dear [Redacted]

DATE 10-29-79 TUB

Your letter of August 1st has been received, and I want to thank you for your generous comments regarding my work. I appreciate also the kind wishes you expressed.

It was certainly good of you to bring the information furnished to my attention, and the concern which prompted you to do this means a great deal to me. u

I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest. u

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 11
AUG 5 1966
COMM-FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY Subj/Hog
ON 1/5/99 #401328

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 5 2 43 PM '66

Enclosures (2)
Counterintelligence Activities
How Red China spies on U. S.
1 - Los Angeles - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. We have maintained limited cordial relations with various officials of KTTV in Los Angeles, California. Louis Lomax is recognized as a controversial Negro television commentator whose programs originate in Los Angeles. Television station WTTG (Channel 5) carries his broadcast in Washington, D. C. This individual is outspoken on a wide variety of topics, and he has been critical of the President, the Director and the Bureau concerning civil rights matters. He is a former reporter of the "New York Daily News." An investigation was conducted concerning Lomax during 1963 when he traveled to Cuba from Mexico. u

JRP:par (4)

- Olson _____
- Loach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
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- _____
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXTENDED BY SP-3 TEK/Off 10-10-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 9-5-86

August 1, 1966

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3TEK/df

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

Dear Sir:

I should like to call your attention to a television broadcast last nite (July 31, this year), from 10:30 to 12:30 p.m. Pacific time. By: Louis Lomax (a negro) via KTTV Channel 11, Los Angeles, California. In which last hour was used to interview a Cuban refugee, as to present and former conditions of Cuba., in which Louis Lomax refuted all factual statements of said refugee, and whipped his huge theatre audience into uproarious applause for Castro and Communist Cuba of today: By praising Castro's present school system, and Castro's beneveolent treatment of negros and peasants under his rule, as against the American treatment of same, and especially the negros.

The said Louis Lomax pointedly derided any defense against the Cuban regime, openly defying any and everyone to produce actual evidence that; quote. "Castro is, or was ever a member of the Communist party". unquote. The deafening applause was followed by several people going forward to challenge the Cuban refugee guest, and testifying in favor of Castro, especially his treatment of negros etc., under his leadership. (most of which were bearded, or ill dressed youths,) and the few decent appearing ones who tried to defend America were drowned out in boos.

Sir, I consider this man and his television machine, a gigantic raceiest tool and a constant threat to the American way of life.

So I pray Sir, that you in your valued time can see fit to obtain a tape (it was announced as such) of the above mentioned broadcast which is just one of many (twice weekly). And if you should deem it of any importance, then find the strength to deal with it in your most noble fashion. Otherwise please disregard this letter.

Lastily: I humbly consider you a "Truly great pillar of Strength", in the framework of our American government. And wish for you a long and happy tenure.

I remain,

AIR MAIL
Special Deliver

37 AUG 3 1966
EXP-PROC

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b7C

26

1 AUG 3 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

August

1966

KTTV Television Station
Channel 11,
Hollywood, Calif.

Gentlemen:

How long are we going to have to listen to that red nigger preach and defend ~~communism~~ communism over your station, I mean Louis Lomax.

Last night's session was a disgrace, to hear him tear to pieces, the Cuban Government Official who had defected to this country and who now is telling America of conditions there. Not only does he challenge every statement of the truth but he has his audience salted with odd balls which he calls upon to challenge and harass a good American speaker. I have heard him do this many times to good worthy preachers of the gospel and enemies of communism. He is a disgrace to his own race and he is doing them much harm because he is recruiting them into communism by telling them there is nothing wrong with communism and we have absolutely nothing to fear.

I have always had a great deal of respect for the negro race and I have been in agreement with the laws made to protect them and give them a chance to improve but the kind of talk that Lomax deals only tends to excite and confuse them and it is going to do them harm. I, at first, regarded and respected Lomax as an educated negro educator but I now regard him as a Red Nigger instead of a brown negro. He's a good professor in communism and doing a good job on T. V. in reaching millions of Americans, young and old and I am wondering when and who is going to stop him.

Everytime someone makes a statement regarding Russian atrocities, he comes up with the simple question WAS HE EVER FOUND GUILTY or WAS HE CONVICTED.

This writer believes if you will look back into this man's history, you will find him an odd ball or moral pervert because his helpers are all odd balls or QUEERS of some sort and the old axiom is true that birds of a feather flock together.

Yours truly,

[Redacted Signature]

Cy to Pres. Johnson
J. E. Hoover.

62-102976-28
REC-15
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4 AUG 18 1966

Compliments

copy to file
CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3TEK/dfh

10
10
1966

August 29, 1966

102926-29

MCT-8

REC-65

EX-103

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable George Murphy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I received your communication of August 25th
with the enclosed letter from your constituent, [redacted]

With respect to her request, the matter to which
she referred does not constitute a violation within the investi-
gative jurisdiction of the FBI. I trust she will understand why
this Bureau cannot be of assistance in this instance. U

I am returning [redacted] letter. U

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
1966
COMM-FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4bj/hog
ON 1/5/99 #400228

Enclosure

NOTE: Senator Murphy is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-
name basis; however, he is addressed as above in inquiries of this nature.

[redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. Lomax is a controversial Negro
television commentator in Los Angeles who has been critical of the
President, the Director and the Bureau. He was investigated by the Bureau
in 1963 when he travelled to Cuba. U

DFC:vab (4)

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

70 SEP 9 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP3 TEK/Off 10-10-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2,3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR 10-29-86
DECLASSIFICATION

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 29 3 21 PM '66
b6
b7C

United States Senate

August 25, 1966

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

George Murphy, U. S. S.

GPO 16-71197-1

ENCLOSURE

38 AUG 26 1966

EXP. PROC.

C-29

EXP

REC-04

EX-103

62-102926-29

13 AUG 26 1966

ack'd by [unclear] 8/29/66 [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh CORRESPONDENCE

TRUE COPY

Dear Senator:

1:00 A.M.

August 11, 1966

Tonight (Thurs.) on channel (11) K-T-T-V on Louis Lomax show the former pilot, (a Major) for Castro was again invited. Lomax so mistreated this man that I believe no rougher treatment could have been given in Cuba. This man told Lomax that he acted just like Castro. This man produced a Commie sheet showing L. Lomax demonstrating for Civil Rights & Lomax besated him for showing this paper. One man tried to speak for the "Major" but Lomax chased him out of the "beef box." Now Lomax is expecting to do a similar show from Washington, D. C. He should not be allowed to do any show. Since when do Americans or anyone else need stand for such mistreatment. Several witnesses were produced who claimed the pilot called Negros, Niggers. The pilot denied such talk. Lomax refused to hear what Castro is doing to people over there. We feel from what Lomax has said on his show that he is a danger to our security & should be checked by the FBI. I hope you can help R. Reagan to knock down the lies Brown and his gang are spreading in Calif. channel (11) should not be allowed to broadcast.

Sincerely,

/s/



b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh.

1 TC 8-29-66 mel

62-102926-29

ENCLOSURE

Sen. George Murphy
Near Senators

1:00 P.M.

August 11, 1966
7B2

Tonight (Thurs.) on Channel 4
 A-T-T-¹¹⁰⁰ on ¹¹² ¹¹ ⁵⁶ Lomas show the
 former pilot, (a Major) for Castro
 was again invited. Lomas so mis-
 treated this man that I believe
 no rougher treatment could have
 been given in Cuba. This man told
 Lomas ^{that} he acted just like Castro.
 This man produced a Communist
 sheet showing L. Lomas denying
 letters for Civil Rights & Lomas
 berated him for showing this paper.
 One man tried to speak for
 the "Major" but Lomas chased
 him out of the "hog box".
 Now Lomas is expecting to
 do a similar show from

Washington, D.C. He should not be
allowed to do any show. Since
when do Americans or anyone else
need stand for such mistreatment.
Several witnesses were produced who
claimed the pilot called negro, negro.
The pilot denied such talk. Some
refused to hear what Castro is
doing to people over there. We
feel from what Lomax has said
on his show that he is a danger
to our security & should be
checked by the FBI. I hope
you can help R. Reagan to knock
down the lies Brown & his gang
are spreading in Calif. Channel 11
should not be allowed to broadcast.

Sincerely

b6
b7c

11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- DATE: 8-22-67
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Haynes
- 1 - Mr. Knickrehm

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

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. J. F. BLANK *JFB*

SUBJECT:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS; COLUMN BY LOUIS LOMAX
 CONFIDENTIAL
 REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-22-87

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you of the request received from Dick Scammon, Research Director of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Mr. Scammon stated that several members of the Commission had noted that Louis Lomax, a Negro reporter and columnist, had written an article indicating the conspiratorial aspects of the Detroit riot. He requested a copy as well as information relative to the credibility of or the negative qualities of the article. u

Actually, a series of articles appeared in the "Independent Star News," Pasadena, California, earlier this month. The two main points in the articles allege that a black power revolutionary organization took over and directed the Detroit riot and that some of the snipers there were organized. Lomax states that "Operation Detroit" got under way when a small band of young Negro men fanned out in the ghetto, before the riot started, posing as magazine salesmen and asking such questions as, who had guns; who had big bills at local stores and might be interested in seeing the building burn down, and stated: "Why the hell do we let Whitey, particularly the Jews, run the stores in our neighborhood?" This Lomax alleges inflamed the Negroes and all that was needed then was a spark such as an arrest to set off the riot. With regard to the organization of snipers, Lomax stated that Detroit's sniper activity was precision exercise worthy of study by those who direct our troops in Vietnam. u

Encs. *1* 8-22-67

ABK:vjr:hrt
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
167 AUG 30 1967

4 AUG 30 1967

SUBV. CONTROL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-10/ky
ON 1/5/99 #400327

58 AUG 31 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-111730-30

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON CIVIL DISORDERS; COLUMN
BY LOUIS LOMAX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Nowhere in the article is there any documentary proof of any of his allegations. As a matter of fact, Lomax states in the third series of his articles that "the kind of documentary evidence that makes for conclusions will be difficult to produce for some time." u

The attached letter to Mr. Charles David Ginsburg, Executive Director; National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, encloses a copy of the series of articles written by Louis Lomax and points out that the FBI is in possession of no information to indicate that a black power revolutionary organization took over and directed the riot in Detroit, Michigan. The letter also points out that we are not in possession of any information that some of the snipers in Detroit were organized. We have interviewed a number of the snipers and they furnished no information concerning any organized activity during the riot. u

Louis Lomax is recognized as a controversial Negro television commentator whose programs originate in Los Angeles, California. This individual is outspoken on a wide variety of topics and he has been critical of the President, the Director, and the Bureau concerning civil rights matters. He is a former reporter of the "New York Daily News." An investigation was conducted concerning Lomax during 1963 when he traveled to Cuba from Mexico. u

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the attached letter with copies of the articles written by Louis Lomax will be furnished to Mr. Charles David Ginsburg, Executive Director, National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. u

Handwritten notes and signatures:
P. JAS
JRK
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
I don't think we should honor such requests by Lomax made to him as to the material he evaluated himself. H

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 22, 1967

BH
11

LOUIS E. LOMAX

Reference is made to your request for information concerning the captioned individual, who is the subject of a memorandum from Seattle dated April 9, 1964.

There is enclosed one copy each of three memoranda concerning Louis E. Lomax. There is also enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated July 15, 1964, entitled "Negro Summit Conference Held July 11, 1964, at Berkeley, California." Also enclosed is a memorandum dated July 1, 1964, entitled "Forum: 'The Black Revolution and the White Backlash,' Town Hall, New York City, June 15, 1964, Sponsored by the Association of Artists for Freedom; Racial Matters." These memoranda contain information concerning the captioned individual.

For your additional information, there is enclosed a copy of FBI Identification Record Number 329 480 A, concerning Louis Lomax.

You may also wish to refer to files of the State Department for information concerning the captioned individual.

This memorandum becomes unclassified upon removal of the classified enclosures. (62-102926-16,17) (157-6-46-83) (157-6-34-875)

Enclosures (6)

Original and 1 - Secret Service (By Liaison)
Request received - 12/13/67

12/26/67 delivered to USSS

62-102926-30

BVG:clw
(4)

REC 51

DEC 26 1967

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

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 reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-3 TEK/dfh
ON 10-10-79

55 JAN 3 1968

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94-65571-X2

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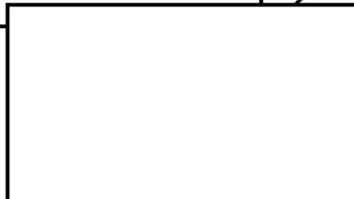
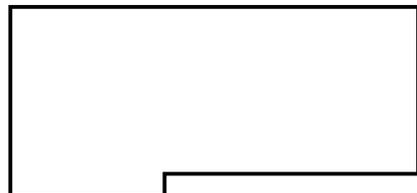
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 14, 1968

REC-23

62-102926-32



Dear

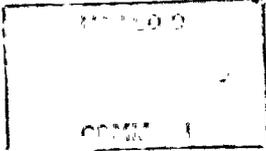


Do 6-

Your communication of May 7th, with enclosure, has been received. *u*

① In response to your inquiry concerning Louis F. Lomax, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I can tell you, however, that his article which you furnished is false, malicious and a complete fabrication. *u*

At the specific request of the Attorney General, the FBI has instituted an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the slaying of Martin Luther King. I can assure you this inquiry is being conducted in a most thorough and expeditious manner. *u*



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

WMG:cs (3)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 bja/kg*

ON *1/5/99*

400228

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP3 TEK/djh* 10-10-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2... *2, 3*
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *5-14-88*

T.B.

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

JUN 7 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Louis Ed Lomax is recognized as a controversial Negro television commentator. He is outspoken on a wide variety of topics and has been critical of the President, the Director, and the Bureau concerning civil rights matters. He is a former reporter on the "New York Daily News." An investigation was conducted concerning Lomax during 1963 when he traveled to Cuba from Mexico. Our relations with the St. Petersburg Times have been favorable. *RV*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

5/7 (68)

- 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. JONES _____
- TELE. ROOM _____
- MISS HOLMES _____
- MRS. METCALF _____
- MISS GANDY _____

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Is there any truth to this article?

Do you expect to comment on King probe?

Isn't this an attack on F. B. I. ?
Don't Stokey Carmichel & Rap Brown use treasonable methods like this too?

Sincerely

[Redacted signature box]

[Redacted box]

6-
[Handwritten mark]

Who is Louie Lomax?
A Commie?

b6
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-10-79 BY: [Redacted]

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MAY 27 1968

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5/7

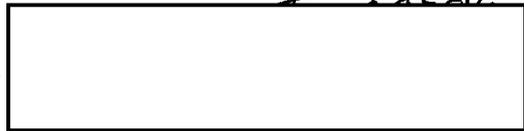
Dear Mr Hoover,

Is there any truth to this article?

Do you expect to comment on King probe?

Isnt this an attack on F.B.I.? Dont Stokely Carmichael + Rap Brown use Treasonable methods like this too?

Who is Louis Lomax?
a Commie?



8

EXP-PROC

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REC-23

62-102926-32
5-23
10 MAY 9 1968

ENCLOSURE

MAY 26 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3 TEK/efl

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS/UNIT

Needed: A Warren-Type Probe Of Dr. King's Death

ARTICLE BY LOUIS E. LOMAX

Special To The Times From North American Newspaper Alliance

LOS ANGELES — The search for the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is more than a manhunt for James Earle Ray, alias Eric Starvo Galt. For the search is that of a troubled nation trying to locate its soul of a republic in search of its own value system.

Presidential aspirant Hubert Humphrey came close to the truth a few days ago when he said we are not lost, that we are a nation growing up and trying to find better ways. The assas-

ination of Dr. King has intensified the search for better ways and I suspect there will be a good deal of foundation shaking in high places at that, before the entire matter is put to rest.

I AM SPEAKING specifically of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its director J. Edgar Hoover.

It is open public knowledge that Hoover deeply disliked Martin Luther King. He once referred to King as "the most notorious liar in the nation." Now Hoover is called upon to locate King's assassin.

There are few black people indeed who believe Hoover will work overtime in this search. The feeling is not without some foundation; either the FBI is inept or the bungling of the King case is intentional.

THE FBI issued a report that James Earle Ray took dancing lessons in New Orleans in 1964-65. The FBI's own files show that Ray was in prison at the time.

Somebody, somehow, managed to circulate the wrong fingerprints for Ray. Up until the latter part of last week the Georgia Bureau of Investigation had wrong prints for Ray; had he been arrested in Atlanta on the day he abandoned the white Mustang he would not have been identified as Ray.

The FBI has preempted local police from the case by declaring the King murder a conspiracy. Thus the full burden of the investigation rests with the FBI. It guards it jealously; King has been dead a month now and the FBI is yet to ask the cooperation of the Los Angeles Police Department. Yet Ray lived in Los Angeles for several months and it is known that he made at least three trips from Los Angeles to New Orleans and that he carried a Los Angeles man with him on one occasion.

It is also known that he associated with a mysterious girl who left Los Angeles to visit her relatives in the Middle West.

SHORTLY AFTER I discovered telephone booths in Los Angeles from which Ray allegedly made phone calls, the FBI moved in and confiscated the telephone company records. They and only they know what those records reveal.

Let me make it plain, very plain: America's blacks never have and do not now trust either J. Edgar Hoover or the FBI. Those of us who have been assigned to cover civil rights stories in the South know all too well how much the FBI can fumble when it does not wish to solve a case.

IN THE ST. PETERSBURG TIMES
MAY 6, 1968

The suspicion is defended by the fact that the FBI "leaked" a story to newsmen that suggested that a Negro with an animus toward King was behind the assassination. The story was completely false, but if newsmen had written it, Dr. King would have been smeared even in his grave.

THE FBI ATTEMPT to discredit the dead civil rights leader was so blatant that even white reporters who knew of the story recoiled in fury.

J. Edgar Hoover would do his nation a great service if he were to admit publicly his dislike for Dr. King and then share the hunt for the assassin with a less prejudiced agency.

Perhaps the cause of justice would be better served if the investigation was placed under the guidance of a Warren-type commission composed of both blacks and whites.

The murder of Dr. King was an organized and well-planned exercise. This was not the deed of "some white nut." Rather there is a sense in which society itself committed the act; and it is certain that powerful men in American society were part of the deed most foul.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3 TEK/efh.

St. Petersburg Times, Manda

62-102926-32
ENCLOSURE

17 27 1968



Reporter Lomax With Mysterious Girl Included In The Search For Ray-Galt

WANA-Photo

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: February 25, 1969

FROM : G. C. Moore *gcm*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
~~"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"~~
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX
RACIAL MATTERS

gcm

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by the Holloway House Publishing Co., which is being placed in the Bureau library. *u*

SYNOPSIS:

The author of this book is a well-known writer, reporter and TV host-commentator. He previously conducted a controversial television program. Bureau files reflect that Lomax is an unscrupulous charlatan who has been extremely critical of the FBI and the Director. This book is a biography and comparison of the lives of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X. He traces the careers and philosophies of these two prominent Negro extremists, discusses their accomplishments and shortcomings and how they were assassinated. Lomax states that the American Government, particularly the CIA, was involved in Malcolm X's death. This book contains a few references to the FBI, none of which are pertinent. *u*

12

ACTION:

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 bja/teg 5, [signature]*
ON *1/5/99*
#400228

For information. *u*

- 1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
- 1 - 62-102926 (Louis E. Lomax)

62-102926-336

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
- 1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
- 1 - Mr. W. D. Neumann

15 MAR 5 1969
SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP3 TEK/dfh* 10-10-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2,3*
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *2-25-89*

54 MAR 7 1969 (10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. G. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files:

Louis Emanuel Lomax, a Negro who was born in Georgia, August, 1922, is a free lance writer and reporter who as of May 2, 1968, was writing articles for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He previously conducted a television (TV) program which originated in Los Angeles, California. u

An investigation of Lomax was conducted in 1963 when he traveled to Cuba from Mexico. Lomax has repeatedly proven his antagonism toward the FBI. On one of his TV programs he was very critical of the FBI's role in the civil rights movement and stated there would be no solution to the civil rights problem as long as Mr. J. Edgar Hoover remains as the head of the FBI. Xu

Lomax was sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, on larceny charges from February 19, 1950, until May 9, 1956. He has been arrested on charges of passing bad checks, larceny and involvement in a confidence game. u

Book Review:

"To Kill a Black Man" is about Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, both of whom Lomax claimed he knew personally during their lives. The book is primarily a biography of each of these black extremists (King and Malcolm X) in which the author compares their philosophies and beliefs. Although the book treats both subjects favorably, the author does point out some shortcomings of each of them, particularly Malcolm X. Lomax traces King's rise as a civil rights leader during the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955-56 up to his death by assassination in April, 1968. He portrays King as a Christian u

CONTINUED - OVER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

clergyman who advocated nonviolence as a means of obtaining the Negro's rightful place in society. In contrast he describes Malcolm X as a product of the ghetto who rose to a position of leadership in the civil rights field through the preaching of violence and the principals of the Nation of Islam (NOI). Lomax indicates that Malcolm X, after breaking with the NOI, lived in fear of his life because of reprisals from the NOI. Lomax claims that Malcolm X was assassinated by hired killers who were affiliated with Elijah Muhammad, NOI chieftain, and that the American Government, particularly the CIA, was deeply involved in Malcolm X's death. He claims King was assassinated by an individual who carried out the will of an extremely well financed and rigidly organized group of Southern white businessmen. u

Despite their earlier differences and divergent philosophies, Lomax claims both men developed and changed during their lives until they were very close to complete agreement on civil rights issues near the ends of their lives. u

Mention of the FBI:

On page 198 of this book, Chapter 16, Lomax states that he accused one John Ali, an NOI member who was an enemy of Malcolm X, as being an FBI Agent in Lomax's book entitled "When the Word is Given." In the same chapter on page 199 Lomax states that his allegation that John Ali was affiliated with the FBI was based on reports and information and was not meticulously researched. u

The above are the only references to the FBI in Lomax's book. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Walters
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Kamber Sentenced To 2-Year Term

CHICAGO (AP)—A former chairman of a leadership conference sponsored by the national Young Republicans has been sentenced to two years in prison for submitting a forged letter to his draft board.

Judge Alexander J. Napoli sentenced Victor S. Kamber, 27, in U.S. District Court yesterday. Kamber was convicted by a jury April 3.

Kamber was allowed to remain free on bond pending appeal. He was charged with sending a letter to the draft board signed by a community college administrator who denied writing or signing the letter.

A graduate of the University of Illinois, Kamber was acquitted of charges that he lied to his draft board about his teaching position at Prince Georges Community College in Largo, Md.

At present, he teaches at Strayer College in Washington.

Kamber once escorted President Nixon's daughters as part of his duties in connection with the leadership conference.

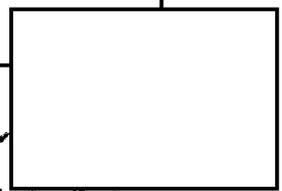
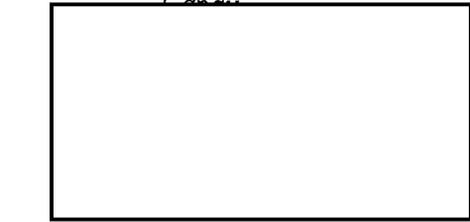
Lomax Faces Income Tax Trial

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Louis Lomax, author and former television commentator, has pleaded not guilty to four counts of failing to report for taxes income totaling \$150,000.

Lomax filed the plea in U.S. District Court yesterday and trial was set for Aug. 11.

The government charges that Lomax, author of "The Negro Revolt," failed to include \$30,152 on his 1964 income tax return and failed to report \$31,206 in 1965. He is also charged with filing late returns for two years when the prosecution says his income was \$36,556 and \$52,624.

Lomax now lives in New York.



- The Washington Post
- Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star (Washington) 7-2
- The Sunday Star (Washington)
- Daily News (New York)
- Sunday News (New York)
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Sun (Baltimore) b6
- The Daily World b7C
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- People's World
- Examiner (Washington)

JUN 16 1970

Date _____

File-5 - 62-102926
(L. Lomax)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3 TE

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58 JUL 17 1970

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 15 1970

LOCALITIES

NAME	PAGE
Washington, D.C.	2
Illinois	3
New York	4
Haiti	6
Louisiana	6
New Jersey	7
California	7
Germany	9
Massachusetts	10
Ohio	10
Washington	11
Connecticut	12
Kentucky	14
Michigan	26
Florida	28
Texas	30

62-102926

INDEX

NAME	PAGE
Lomax, Louis	1-12
Lomax, Louis E.	13-17
Lomax, Louis Emanuel	18
Lomax, Louis D.	19
Lomax, Louis Show	20
Lomax, Louis W.	20
Lomax, Louise	20
Lomax, L.	21
Lomax, Lew	21
Lomax, <u>Lewis</u>	21
Lomax, <u>Lewis</u> E.	22
Lomax, Lou	22
Lomax, Louie	22
Lomax, One	23-24
<u>Lomas</u> , Louis E.	25
<u>Lomas</u> , <u>Louise</u>	25
<u>Lomox</u> , Louis	26
Frost, Robert	27-32
Frost, Robert J.	33
<i>SMAX, E. LOUIS</i>	33

62-102926

Analytical Summary

Searched By:



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Date Searched: 12/11/68

Total Refs: 266

Louis Loman

62-102926

mrb
analy
ref 124

LOMAX, LOUIS

MF 26-134264

8/16/22, Valdosta, Ga; 8/16/22, Valdosta, Ga;
MF 62-102926

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25-330971-4967 p 273 (9 cards - 1
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next page - Ok in
93.)

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25-330971-4967

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DESTROY ~~I~~ ✓ 25-330971-26-89

DESTROY ~~I~~ ✓ 25-330971-38-271

DESTROY ~~SI~~ ✓ MF 10
44-1625-1

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49-18359-13

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58-5085-92

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157-4-31-32 (10)
61-3176-A "The Worker" 8-21-62

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72-1840-92 p #148

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94-5-58717

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62-0-66983 (3)
94-8-150-200

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94-40524-44

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ MF 14
97-3541-70 Encl. p #7

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ 97-3651-2

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 97-3831-1

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ MF 25
100-0-37096

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 100-3-114-662

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~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ MF 21
1587

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ A "The Worker" 9-22-63

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100-135-53-226

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 100-12304-685

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ 100-434587-7p 12,13;(7)
100-68340-32

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ MF 20
100-106670-364 p # 23

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100-211207-77

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 100-340922-502 p # 5, 9, 16, 17, 24

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 504 p # 38

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 508 p # 2-5, 9, 13, 15, 16, 24, 51

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ 100-434587-7 p 12, 13, (7)
100-357762-81 p # 19, 20

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ MF not recorded serial dated 7/28/66, filed below serial
100-361031-1003 p # 38 26

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ encl p 2 (9)
100-369603-26

~~DESTROY~~

100-395252-142 p # 31, 41

~~DESTROY~~

100-397414-29

~~DESTROY~~

100-397498-13

~~DESTROY~~

100-399321-39 p # 37, 41-44

~~DESTROY~~

46 p # 18

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60 p # 26

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125 p # 38

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215 p # 10, 15

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100-405600-29

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100-407490-241

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243

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p2 (9)

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~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 100-434587-7 p #12

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ 100-439190-26-13

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 14 p #11

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~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ 100-439977-21

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encl p2, (9)

~~DESTROY~~ ~~SI~~ 222 p #1, 6, 20

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 100-441765-29

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 49

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 74

~~DESTROY I~~ 100-441765-84

~~DESTROY I~~ 89 p # 15

~~DESTROY I~~ 119

~~DESTROY I~~ 121

~~DESTROY I~~ 348 p # 14, 18

~~DESTROY I~~ 100-442529-269 p # 32, 35, 85

~~DESTROY I~~ 100-445949-214 Encl p # 2

Kept in sp. mail Room, White H, Room 1315-1B
100-448006-405

~~DESTROY S1~~ 157-6-34-805 (11)

[Redacted]

b7E

~~DESTROY S1~~ MF Not recorded serial dated 3/24/64, filed below serial 20

[Redacted]

~~DESTROY I~~ [Redacted]

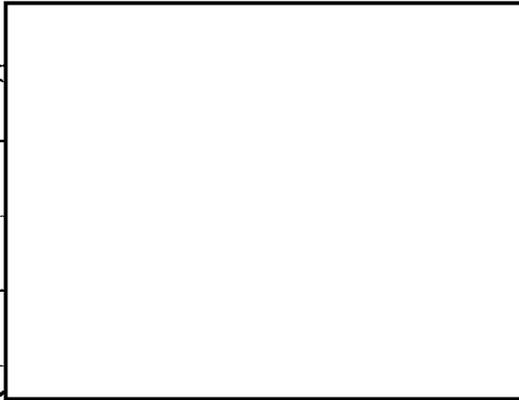
~~DESTROY I~~



~~DESTROY I~~

2895

~~DESTROY I~~



b7E

~~DESTROY I~~

~~DESTROY I~~

~~DESTROY I~~

11F 20

109-12-302-A "EVENING STAR" 11-7-60

~~DESTROY I~~



b7D

~~DESTROY I~~

~~DESTROY I~~

157-2-27-186

~~DESTROY I~~

187

~~DESTROY I~~

157-2-33-377

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-4-5-23

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-4-31-32

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-6-26-504

~~DESTROY I~~ 640

~~DESTROY I~~ 648

~~DESTROY I~~ 1288

~~DESTROY SI~~ 157-2-27-187 (9)
157-6-27-293

~~DESTROY I~~ 345

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-6-33-3054

~~DESTROY I~~ 3058 ENCL. p #2

~~DESTROY L~~ 3071

~~DESTROY~~

~~157-6-33-3244~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~3283~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~3341~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~3890~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~157-6-34-805~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~SI~~

~~875 ENCL. p #7~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~157-6-46-83~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~157-6-47-100~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~SI~~

~~399~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~I~~

~~403~~

~~DESTROY~~

~~SI~~

~~157-6-52-375(12)~~

~~157-6-52-489~~

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-6-52-515

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-970-530

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-1661-1

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-1676-1475

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-2466-104 p #7

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-7823-7

~~DESTROY S MF~~ *not recorded serial dated 9/2/61, filed below serial*
157-9342-11³⁰

~~DESTROY I~~ 173-987-181

~~DESTROY I~~ 185

~~DESTROY I~~ 211 p #10

~~DESTROY I~~ 235

mrb.
all ref.
ref 40

Lomax, Louis E.

MF 9-35212

MF 26-134264

MF 62-102926

/ I Do Not Destroy
44-38861-3196 (Summ. 5-2-68)

MF Do Not Destroy
62-102926-10 (Summ. 2-2-56)

MF Do Not Destroy
24 (Summ. 4-29-65)

~~DESTROY I~~

7-8667-241

~~DESTROY I~~

259

~~DESTROY I~~

317

~~DESTROY I~~

431

~~DESTROY I~~

903

~~DESTROY I~~

25-330971-3820

~~DESTROY I~~

4055

~~DESTROY I~~

6716

~~DESTROY I~~

25-330971-50-20

~~DESTROY I~~

44-25766-1361

~~DESTROY I~~

1363

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 44-25706-1407

~~DESTROY~~ ~~S1~~ MF not recorded serial dated 3/23/64 filed
62-46855-264 above serial 19

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 62-111830-4

~~DESTROY~~ ~~S1~~ 5 ENCL. p#3

~~/~~ Kept in Sp. Mail Rm; Div-4; Rm 1315-IB

b7E

~~/~~ Kept in Sp. Mail Rm; Div-4; Rm 1315-IB

~~/~~ Kept in Sp. Mail Rm; Div-4; Rm 1315-IB

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 100-340922-504 p#38

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 100-385527-37

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 100-429124-2

~~DESTROY~~ ~~I~~ 100-445393-27 ENCL. p#9

~~I~~ 100-445393-29 ENCL. #9 This ref. was
inadvertently listed twice in serial.
only one listed in A.O. per document 4/9/69

~~DESTROY I~~ 100-412654-56

~~DESTROY SI~~ MF not recorded serial dated 8/9/63, filed below - serial 16
"New York Times" 7-4-63 b7E

~~DESTROY I~~



~~DESTROY I~~

~~DESTROY SI~~ MF 20
109-12-302-A "EVENING STAR" 11-7-60

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-6-15-2094

~~DESTROY I~~ 2129

~~DESTROY I~~ 2135

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-6-46-177

~~DESTROY I~~ 157-6-64-1684

not available
157-6-63-1930

~~DESTROY~~ S1 157-9760-187

~~DESTROY~~ I 199

Bureau Library
MF ~~with provided serial dated 3/2/64 filed phone serial 9~~
S1 "When The World Is Given"

Lomax, Louis Emanuel

all Refs
#Refs 5

MF 62-102926

~~I~~ 44-38861-3196 Summary 5/2/68

~~DESTROY I~~ 7-8067-333

~~DESTROY I~~ -753

~~DESTROY I~~ -754 Pg. 109

Lomas, Louis D.

All Refs
Refs 2

~~DESTROY~~

97-3651-2

~~DESTROY~~

97-3831-1

~~Lomax, Louis Show~~

All Refs

#Refs 1 ^{b7E}

~~DESTROY~~



~~also in ted r... not
Loma ...~~

Lomax, Louis W. E.

All Refs

#Refs 1

~~ME not recorded, serial dated 1/25/69, filed above
Bureau Library serial 19~~

SI "When The Word Is Given"

card in.
"Correct, make
see page 17
card correct"

Lomax, Louise

All Refs

#Refs 1

do not destroy

44-38861-3196 Summary 5/2/68

/ I

Lomax, L.

All Refs
Refs 3

NF 62-102926

NR 100-135-26-134

NR 100-415527-4 EP. 2,3, 4A, 5, 6, 8-11,
17, 18, 20-23, 31, 34, 39;

Lomax, Lew

All Refs
Refs 1

NR 62-107216-1

Lomax, Lewis

All Refs
Refs 2

NI 32-2766-1282X

~~DESTROY~~ I 100-441765-29

Lomax, Lewis E.

All Refs
#Refs 2

~~MF~~

26-134264

157-9760-199 (17)

~~DESTROY~~

~~SI~~

157-6-64-1927

Lomax, Lou

All Refs
#Refs 2

cd. not in
49. file

~~MR~~

62-107216

(For your info)

~~DESTROY~~

~~I~~

100-106670-214

Lomax, Louie

All Refs
#Refs 3

~~MF~~

62-102926

~~DESTROY~~

~~J~~

25-330971-11-58 Pg. 8

~~DESTROY~~

~~SI~~

~~MF²⁹~~

94-40524-51

mr b
analy.

ref. 16

Lomax, ONE

NR 26-40674-4

NR 57-548-23

NR 62-25889-276

NR

NR

b7E

~~DESTROY~~ I 94-8-1398-4

NR 98-14569-7

~~DESTROY~~ 100-10355-208

~~DESTROY~~ 210

NR 100-51676-15

~~DESTROY~~ 100-63963-79X

NR 100-75726-33

NI 102-1-38-11

NR 140-23285-17

~~DESTROY~~ 157-2466-144

~~DESTROY~~ 152 p #55

Lomas, Louis E.

all Refs
Refs 1

~~DESTROY~~ I

7-8067-903

Lomas, Louise

all Refs
Refs 1

~~DESTROY~~ I

7-8067-903

Lomox, Louis

all Refs
Refs 3

~~DESTROY~~

~~I~~

7-8067-258

~~DESTROY~~

~~I~~

-259

~~DESTROY~~

~~T~~

-754 pg. 107;

nu b.
adaly
185 54

Frost, Robert

NR 88-8760

NR Bureau Library: "IN The Clearing"

N1 2-1578-27

NR 7-6678-12

9-1312-40

N1 45

AK 26-103348-46

AK 61-10058-28

AK 62-5-13286

AK 62-53409-172

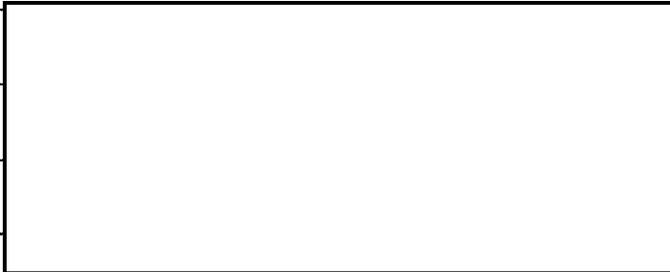
AK 174

AK 62-61244-11X

AK 62-101189-3

AK 62-110048-411 ENCL p #10

AK



b7E

AK 77-67901-16

28

NR 77-67901-35

NR 91-4156-9 p#51

NR 91-5535-3693

NR 94-3-4-1115-12

NR 100-0-32103

NR 100-3-4-5649

NR 100-3-23-1230

NR 100-3-53-29

NR 67

NR 100-1170-49 p#55

NR 100-18834-15

NR 100-26844-412

NR 513

NR 643

NR 100-26912-475

NR 100-86590-47-38

NR 46

NR 100-294372-7

NR 100-305909-240 Encl. p[#] 8

NR 100-334195-112

NR 127 Encl. p[#] 1,4,5

NR 100-347407-4

NR 100-353709-1105 p#38

NR 100-356137-1263 ENCL. p#7

NR 100-376587-3

NR 5

NR 100-381730-4

NR 100-431637-15

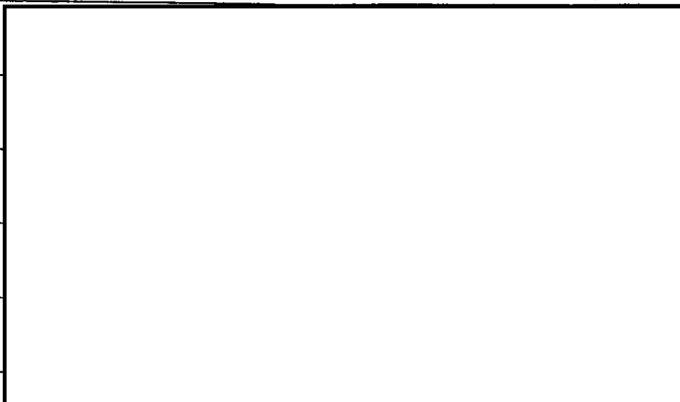
NR



NR

226

NR



NR

NR

MR



NR

116-376834-15

NR

121-31893-9

MR

121-32178-2 ENCL. p #92

Frost, Robert J.

Analysis
Refs 4

MF 26-134264

NR 66-2542-2-5-54

NR 91-5535-3693

NR 99-1772-1-1

Lomax, E. Louis

all refs
Refs 2

~~DESTROY~~

I 7-8067-903

~~Do not Destroy~~

I 44-38861-3196 (Summ. 5/2/68)

ALL LOGICAL BUILDUPS BREAKDOWNS AND VARIATIONS OF
NAME AND ALIAS WERE SEARCHED AND NO RECORD WAS FOUND
EXCEPT THOSE LISTED.