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U. S. Department of Justice

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62
87953

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

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DESTROY

FOIPA # 10835.24

COPIED FOR
FBI
FALMER
F420
OCT 29 1975

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

CORE

Civil Rights

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____ b6
- Conrad _____ b7c
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Wick _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Growing Negro Militancy Is Cited by Farmer

CORE Director's Book Warns of More Demonstrations

Rights Groups Are Expected to Stress Direct Approach

By M. S. HANDLER

Black nationalism is the dominant mood of the Negro masses in the United States today, according to James Farmer, who warns white liberals in his book "Freedom—When?" that there will be no respite from demonstrations and other forms of direct action until full equality is achieved.

The national director of the Congress of Racial Equality is leaving the organization at the end of this month to become head of the new Center for Community Action Education, Inc. in Washington. The agency will develop job training and literacy programs with Federal and private financing.

"Freedom—When?" is something of a testamentary analysis of the civil rights organization's history, its philosophy of action, a purview of the civil rights struggle against the background of American history, and an intimate view of the sentiments and motivations of the Negro people.

The book will be published by Random House Feb. 18. It is intended as a prod to the white liberals to shed their illusions and face the realities of the Negroes' aspirations to a rightful place in the American sun.

Sees a Betrayal

"The humiliation and fury that a man feels," Mr. Farmer writes, "when he has been brutally treated are rendered insupportably bitter if he discovers that he has also been betrayed."

"You may say that the Negro will not be susceptible to betrayal much longer, for they are rapidly flinging aside all their illusions about the good will of the white man."

In response to the often-heard white man's question, "but when will the demonstrations end?" Mr. Farmer says that without demonstrations the Negroes would have achieved nothing, that demonstrations are their indispensable weapon.

"What the public must realize is that in a demonstration more things are happening at more levels of human activity, than meet the eye," he says. "Demonstrations in the last few years have provided literally millions of Negroes with their first taste of self-determination and political self-expression. We might think of the demonstration as a rite of initiation through which the Negroes must enter the order of freedom."

Change in Attitude

Farmer attributed the new revolutionary mood of the Negro people who wish to win their freedom instead of receiving it as a gift from the white man to a number of factors.

These include the influence of Malcolm X, whom Mr. Farmer paid tribute for contributions to the awakening self-consciousness of the Negro people, although Mr. Farmer said that he did not agree with the late Black Muslim leader on many points.

Other factors, he said, are pride of achievement in the civil rights struggle and the search for black identity.

Other contribution to this awakening self-consciousness are the new generation of Negro writers—James Baldwin, Ossie Davis, John Williams, John Oliver Killens and Louis Lomax—Mr. Farmer said.

"Malcolm X," Mr. Farmer wrote, "had a considerable impact on my own thinking. His own tragically brief career exemplified the best and the worst in the Muslim influences."

"From an uneducated, narcotics-addicted denizen of the New York underworld, Malcolm became an articulate and extraordinarily disciplined spokesman for the Muslims. He was a regenerated man, fascinating and powerful."

"He spoke with great, if untutored, lucidity, and he had a following of admirers—some grudging—far wider than is apparent if one simply counts Muslim membership."

Saying that he could not agree with Malcolm's philosophy, Mr. Farmer felt that nevertheless Malcolm's theories of violence were based on historical facts and corresponded to the thinking of many Negroes.

"The white man has been free to murder and maraud for centuries; with impunity he has raped our women and emasculated our sons. We were not even permitted what every other age and society has respected as an apt response—personal revenge."

"Malcolm assumed that where Negroes are concerned, there is no law; that indeed the law is a mask for white oppression," he said.

"Precisely because so much of



The Negro... James Farmer

what he said was so valid psychologically, Malcolm and his heirs have succeeded in discrediting the whole philosophy of nonviolence in the eyes of many Negroes," he wrote.

Mr. Farmer said the Negroes today must move into the field of political action, elect their own candidates to public office and learn how to use political power as an instrument to further their cause.

Mr. Farmer said that the movement faced new problems today, "that the other enemies of the Negro are those impersonal forces of modern economic life which produce mass unemployment, urban squalor,

education inadequate to the demands of our technological economy."

In addition to programs to deal with these new "enemies," Mr. Farmer said, CORE must go into the ghettos to organize the Negroes intensively for social and political action without which the plight of the Negroes will become worse not better.

REC-34

62-87953 A

NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 12 1969

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times 4/1
- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date 2/10/66



- James Farmer

5-446

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b7c

4 MAR 20 1969

James F. Farman

4

You are right commies have gone underground. Look at [redacted]
[redacted] now has a single activity and that is [redacted]
[redacted] that is [redacted] place at [redacted]

Although a class mate of Felix Frankfurter's at Harvard, he does not like Felix F for he says Felix F treats him with a superiority complex.

[redacted] is probably the [redacted] for the Communist Party right here, while Felix F had a much higher & more exalted job & never gave social or fraternal recognition & it burns [redacted] even now. [redacted] really went after Felix F the other day when [redacted] said Felix F now tries to forget his former activities, tries to be native Georgetown. Even to his voice tone & pronunciation.

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Two sisters formerly redder than a fire truck, [redacted] the last time I knew of her employment was with [redacted] her activities unknown to me, well she has ceased to live with her sister [redacted] she lives next door to [redacted] now. Her work & activities unknown to me now. She is dangerously dedicated tho.

Rayomond Moley went a long step backward the other day, did you see his editorial column in Newsweek on Harold Laski & Felix Frankfurter? It was truly a wow, god how they do fold themselves when faced with necessity.

62-8743-
NOT RECORDED
141 APR 16 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

62-8743-100-256353

53 APR 24 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page 3 ~ Referral/Direct

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

DO NOT DESTROY

FOIPA # 1083524

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

100
342146

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 60324 UC BAW/STP/KJ 1083524

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 20, 1945

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: JAMES FARMER
SECURITY MATTER - C

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September, 1944:

Informant advised that he had received information that a notice of a meeting of special importance to members of the Midtown Communist Club had been prepared. These notices were to be mailed only to members of the club who would probably make a contribution to the club. The Subject was to receive one of these notices.

[Redacted]

The above is submitted for informative purposes only. No investigation is being contemplated by the Detroit Field Division.

WRH:DMF
100-13375

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/19/07 BY 60324 UC BAW/STP/KJ FOIPA #1083524

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100-342146-1

INDEXED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-26-65

30

FROM : M. A. Jones *V*

SUBJECT: JAMES FARMER, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
HOSEA WILLIAMS, STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE

N 4-1

[Redacted]

BACKGROUND:

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[Redacted] Office of Congressman George W. Andrews (D-Alabama), contacted your office yesterday regarding captioned individuals and in your absence spoke to [Redacted] inquired as to whether or not we could give him any guidance concerning the background of captioned individuals, particularly that of a public source nature.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

James Farmer, National Director of Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE), was born in Marshall, Texas, on 1-12-20. He received his B.S. degree in chemistry from Wiley College and later enrolled in the School of Religion of Howard University, Washington, D. C., to prepare for the Methodist ministry. He allegedly received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1941, but declined ordination. He is an advocate of nonviolent resistance in racial matters. He was one of the 13 Freedom Riders aboard the Greyhound Bus which was burned in Anniston, Alabama, in May, 1961. He has been arrested several times in connection with his racial activities. Indications are that Farmer has been anticommunist and has directed his efforts toward preventing communist infiltration or domination of CORE.

100-342146-2

Farmer has been critical of the FBI and the Director on certain occasions in the past. Late in November, 1964, Farmer made a demand with other Negro civil rights leaders that the Director resign his position because of his alleged vendetta against civil rights groups. Farmer has also been irresponsible in some of his statements regarding FBI jurisdiction. While making a speech at Hollywood, Florida, in July, 1964, he claimed that he and other civil rights leaders were on an assassination list and that the FBI had undertaken to protect him and some other civil rights crusaders in their travels through some areas. This, of course, was not true as Farmer has been informed many times by you, Mr. DeLoach, that the FBI cannot offer him protection and we have never done this for him in the past.

In connection with his unfair criticism in November, 1964, you, Mr. DeLoach, met him on 12-1-64, here at FBI Headquarters regarding some of the statements that had been attributed to him and Martin Luther King. At the end of

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JMM:car (5) *gm*

2
APR 12 1965

Continued - Over...

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-342146-2

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
re: JAMES FARMER, HOSEA WILLIAMS [redacted]

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your discussion with him, he claimed he wanted to part as friends and he hoped the pleasant relationship he enjoys with you would continue at which time he was assured that this could only be possible as long as his unfair criticism ceased. On 12-4-68, after the civil rights arrests in Mississippi that day, NBC special television coverage included an interview with Farmer at which time he was very complimentary about the FBI in connection with its work in civil rights cases in Mississippi, including the Beckwith case and the Penn case in Georgia.

Reverend Hosea Lorenzo Williams has been very active in the integration movement in the South, particularly in the field of voter registration. Williams was very active in such matters as President of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters in 1962 and 1963, at which time he was allegedly employed as a chemist with the Department of Agriculture while residing in Thunderbolt, Georgia. It is understood that Williams, in connection with his voter registration activities, has been in touch with the Department of Justice on several occasions regarding alleged election law violations.

Williams' name came up today in connection with the murder of Viola Gregg Liuzzo last night in Alabama while traveling between Selma and Montgomery. It appears that Williams was one of the first persons to be contacted by LeRoy Moton, the 20-year-old colored boy who was traveling with Mrs. Liuzzo at the time she was murdered. Williams told the reporters about what Moton related concerning the shooting affair.

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[redacted] has been very active in the Mississippi Project as well as other racial matters throughout the South. He was born [redacted] He has been arrested approximately two dozen times in connection with racial matters [redacted] He has been a critic of the FBI and has publicly come out for a Federal police force with the power to investigate local police agencies allegedly engaged in brutality. He sent a protest to the Attorney General in August, 1963, relative to the arrest of three civil rights workers in Albany, Georgia. Numerous attempts to interview him proved futile and eventually he advised he was not available for interview and we learned that his complaint was based on hearsay. While speaking at a rally in California in December, 1963, he stayed at the home of the well-known communist leader, Frank Wilkinson.

Congressman George W. Andrews has been a good friend to the Bureau for many years and we have had frequent contacts with him in matters of mutual interest.

RECOMMENDATION: That a representative of your office contact Congressman Andrews and inform him of the above public source data relative to Farmer, [redacted] and Williams.

Mrs. [Signature] ✓ *[Signature]* *[Signature]*

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b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-1-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES FARMER, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
HOSEA WILLIAMS, STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE

DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	-b6
Holmes	_____
Gandy	-b7C

[Redacted]

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b7C

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 3-26-65, captioned as above, wherein it was recommended and approved that we contact the Office of Congressman George W. Andrews (D-Alabama) to confidentially furnish him public source data included in referenced memorandum about captioned individuals.

SA [Redacted] on 3-31-65 furnished the information to [Redacted] Assistant to Congressman Andrews, in the Congressman's absence. In the conversation with [Redacted] it became apparent that he was really only interested in information indicating communist connections on the part of civil rights leaders. After some discussion, he stated their interest in this information was precipitated by an urgent request from Governor George Wallace of Alabama.

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[Redacted] indicated the information furnished him would not satisfy the Governor. He then asked what information we might have concerning the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. It was pointed out to him that he had not requested information regarding King. He stated he realized this was true but he would like to secure any information available indicating King's association with the communist movement. [Redacted] was told that it has been publicly reported that King was associated with Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a person long active in the communist movement. [Redacted] said that he was aware of this but wanted additional information. He was told that we are unable to make any further comment.

100-106670-216
100-439190-216
62-89424

[Redacted] then stated that while he was not at liberty to identify this specific committee he did know that Mr. Hoover had recently testified off the record before a Congressional Committee to the effect that King's speeches are written by a New York attorney who is a communist. He stated this information

1 - Mr. DeLoach

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DWB:smg

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66 APR 21 1965

APR 12 1965

EX-102

APR 12 1965 (continued next page)

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

APR 1 5 16 PM '65

REC'D-MOHR
FBI

APR 1 3 09 PM '65

MR. JONES
REC'D BELMONT
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D
APR 6 1 21 PM '65

APR 2 10 20 AM '65

REC'D-MOHR
FBI
APR 1 12 39 PM '65

RECEIVED
FBI

SEN STUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

<u>SSC</u>		62-116395-877		<u>HSC</u>	
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____	DATE _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE 1/22/75	DEL. _____	DATE _____	DATE _____	DATE _____

MISC. DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO E... OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR... DOCUMENT, DATE

DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN... FINISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

REC'D-MOHR
FBI
APR 1 5 24 PM '65
REC'D-MOHR
FBI
APR 3 03 PM '65
REC'D-MOHR
FBI
APR 3 03 PM '65
REC'D-MOHR
FBI
APR 4 49 PM '65
REC'D-MOHR
FBI
APR 4 49 PM '65

REC'D-TOLSON'S OFFICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
APR 5 5 11 PM '65

RECEIVED-GALE

APR 1 6 23 PM '65

FBI

REC'D DE LOACH
FBI

APR 1 1 07 PM '65

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: James Farmer, Congress of Racial Equality

has "leaked" back to Alabama and the Congressman is being pressured to obtain same in greater detail.

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[redacted] was told that by Departmental order information in the files of the FBI is confidential and can be released only by the Attorney General. He indicated consideration would be given to possibly requesting a report on King from the Attorney General.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓

GRE

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

*We must adhere to
fact our files are
confidential & we
cannot disclose the
contents.*

[Handwritten signature]

U. S. Department of Justice

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139

2027

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

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 REQUESTED BY Farmer
 JAN 2 1980 COPIED BY RSB FOIPA # 1083524

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Transfer-Call 421

NA
104
AM
LMM

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

JUL 31 1964

TELETYPE

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

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1220 AM URGENT 7-31-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -1-

FROM NEW YORK 139-139

UNSUBS., JAMES FARMER- COMPLAINANT, UPUC.

REBUTEL JULY TWENTY NINE LAST.

[REDACTED]

NY TELEPHONE COMPANY [REDACTED] NYC, ADVISED
 INSTANT DATE, CHECK OF PERTINENT PHONE LINES IN THIS MATTER
 REVEALED NO EVIDENCE OF SAID LINES BEING TAPPED. STATED INVESTIGATION
 COMPLETED JULY TWENTY NINE, LAST AND [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] FURNISHED ABOVE INFO SAME DATE.

REPORT FOLLOWS JULY THREE ONE INSTANT.

END

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

REC 14 / 139-2027-5

16 AUG 4 1964

EX 100

*Frank...
...
no ...*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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F48
5 AUG 2 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/31/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/30/64
TITLE OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; JAMES FARMER - <u>COMPLAINANT</u>		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED BY mgh
		CHARACTER OF CASE UPUC	

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b7c

FA

REFERENCE

New York teletype to Bureau 7/30/64.
Reprt of SA [Redacted] New York, 7/29/64.

See 4

- C -

APPROVED <i>SFM</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 2-Bureau 2-New York (139-139)		139-2027-4	REC-61
COVER PAGE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE		18 AUG 3 1964	EX-105
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS STAT. SECT.	
AGENCY.....	Ice (Per)	Ice of [Redacted]	
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	8-1-64		
HOW FWD.	4-9-64		
BY.....	HCS/cms		

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: JULY 31, 1964

Office: NEW YORKb6
b7C**Field Office File #:** NY 139-139**Bureau File #:****Title:**

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
JAMES FARMER - COMPLAINANT

Character: UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OR USE OF COMMUNICATIONS**Synopsis:** NY Telephone Company check of pertinent telephone lines did not locate any evidence of wiretapping 7/29/64.

- C -

DETAILS

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] New York Telephone Company, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] New York, New York, advised on July 30, 1964, that records contained in his office reflect the following information:

He stated representatives of his office checked the pertinent telephone lines assigned to telephone numbers CO. 7-6270, CO. 7-6268, BE. 3-0536 and [REDACTED]

This investigation was requested by JAMES FARMER, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality, who advised the Telephone Company that he felt the above numbers were being illegally tapped.

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[REDACTED] further stated that a check of the above telephone lines did not locate any evidence that these lines were being wiretapped and this check was completed by the Telephone Company on July 29, 1964. He pointed out that the results of the above check were furnished to [REDACTED] at CORE Headquarters, 38 Park Row, New York City, on July 29, 1964.

-1*-

LM

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7/29/64

PLAIN TEXT

1 -

TELETYPE

URGENT

REC-28 / 139-2027-3

TO SAC, NEW YORK

5+

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

UNSUBS; JAMES FARMER DASH COMPLAINANT, UPUC.

REURTEL JULY TWENTY NINE INSTANT. CONTACT APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS OF NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY TO DETERMINE RESULTS OF THEIR CHECK OF TELEPHONE LINES. SUTEL RESULTS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY REPORT.

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HCS/ras
(3)

NOTE: James Farmer, Director of CORE, sent telegram to FCC stating had reason to believe two telephones at CORE Headquarters, his personal phone and phone, tapped. Farmer interviewed stated believed phones were tapped as he has been hearing clicking sounds and unusual noises. Stated on 7/27/64 New York Telephone Company to check lines but has not been advised of results. Matter discussed with Mr. Judson Bowles, Criminal Division, who requested results of telephone company line check be obtained. This will be confirmed in writing.

Handwritten signatures and initials: RB, CH, HH

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

60 AUG 6 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 29 1964
TELETYPE
403
ml

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

JUL 29 1964

TELETYPE

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

b6
b7c

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1243 AM URGENT 7-29-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -3-

FROM NEW YORK 139-

/3P/

UNSUBS., JAMES FARMER- COMPLAINANT UPUC.

REBUTEL INSTANT DATE.

JAMES FARMER , NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CORE, THIRTY EIGHT PARK ROW, NYC, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HIS BASIS FOR THE ORIGINAL TELEGRAM TO FCC, NYC, SEVEN TWENTY FOUR SIXTY FOUR, COMPLAINING THAT THE SPECIFIED TELEPHONES WERE BEING ILLEGALLY TAPPED WAS THE FACT THAT HE HAS BEEN HEARING UNUSUAL NOISES WHEN HE FIRSTS PICKS UP THE TELEPHONE AND ATTEMPTS TO DIAL OUTSIDE NUMBERS. HE STATED HE HAS BEEN HEARING THESE NOISES FOR APPROXIMTELY TWO MONTHS AND FURTHER DESCRIBED THESE NOISES AS LOUD CLICKING SOUNDS.

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS HE HAS HEARD MUFFLED VOICES OF UNKNOWN INDIVIDUALS CONDUCTING PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS . HE FURTHER ADVISED THAT ON ONE OCCASION HE PICKED UP HIS HOME TELEPHONE TO DIAL OUTSIDE AND HE HEARD AN UNIDENTIFIED MALE VOICE SAY " WELLO- HELLO" AND WHEN FARMER DID NOT ANSWER THE UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL HUNG UP.

END PAGE ONE.....

CORR LA LINE WORD 7 SHD BE INDIVIDUAL

4 JUL 30 1964
31

tel to NY
7-29-64
#05/1000

[Redacted]

b6
b7c

FARMER ALSO STATED THAT WHEN HE IS ABSENT FROM THIS CITY ON UNANNOUNCED TRIPS, CRANK TELEPHONE CALLS ARE RECEIVED AT HIS RESIDENCE REVEALING HIS ITINERARY AND HE FEELS HIS TELEPHONES MUST BE TAPPED FOR THESE CALLERS TO KNOW HIS SPECIFIC TRAVEL PLANS.

FARMER ADVISED HE HAS NEVER GIVEN ANYONE PERMISSION TO RECORD HIS TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS ON THE PERTINENT TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

HE FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION REGARDING THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS REFLECTED IN HIS ORIGINAL TELEGRAM TO FCC, NYC.

CO SEVEN- SIX TWO SEVEN ZERO, PUBLISHED NUMBER LISTED TO CORE AT THIRTY EIGHT PARK ROW, NYC, AND OPERATED THROUGH A SWITCHBOARD. THIS NUMBER HAS BEEN UTILIZED BY CORE OVER FOUR YEARS.

CO SEVEN- SIX TWO SIX EIGHT, NONPUBLISHED NUMBER DIRECT TO TELEPHONE ON FARMER - S DESK AT ABOVE CORE OFFICE. IN OPERATION APPROXIMATELY ONE YEAR.

BE THREE- ZERO FIVE THREE SIX PUBLISHED NUMBER TO FARMER- S RESIDENCE ONE SIX FIVE PARK ROW, MANHATTAN. THREE TELEPHONES ARE
END PAGE TWO

~~CORR P 2 L 4 W 8 SHD BE SPECIFIB~~

PAGE THREE.....

LOCATED WITHIN HIS RESIDENCE ON THE ABOVE NUMBER AND THIS NUMBER HAS BEEN ASSIGNED APPROXIMATELY TWO YEARS.

[REDACTED] NONPUBLISHED NUMBER LISTED TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SAID NUMBER ASSIGNED APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS.

b6
b7C

FARMER FURTHER STATED [REDACTED] HAS COMPLAINED TO HIM ABOUT CLICKING NOISES AND MUFFLED CONVERSATION ON HER TELEPHONE OVER THE LAST TWO MONTHS AND THAT WAS HIS BASIS FOR COMPLAINING THAT HER TELEPHONE WAS ALSO BEING TAPPED. HE STATED THAT AS FAR AS HE KNEW, SHE HAS NEVER GIVEN PERMISSION TO ANYONE TO RECORD HER TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS ON THAT NUMBER.

FARMER ADVISED THAT HE REQUESTED THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY TO INVESTIGATE THE ABOVE MENTIONED TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN AN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE ANY WIRE TAPPING DEVICES. HE STATED THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TELEPHONE COMPANY CONDUCTED INVESTIGATION AT HIS RESIDENCE SEVEN TWENTY SEVEN LAST, HOWEVER, HE HAS NOT RECEIVED THE RESULTS OF THEIR INVESTIGATION TO DATE.

NYO WILL SUBMIT CLOSING REPORT BY EIGHT SEVEN NEXT.

*NY -
Hansen + 2
Security Council.
HJ*

END AND PLS ACK

CORR LINE 10 LAST WORD CONVERSATIONS

WA JGE

FBI WASH DC

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

JUL 29 1964

TELETYPE

SENT BY GOLF TELETYPE

4-03 PM URGENT 7-29-64 NHH

TO NEW YORK /8/

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

UNSUBS, JAMES FARMER DASH COMPLAINANT, UPUC.

REURTEL JULY TWENTY NINE INSTANT. CONTACT APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS
OF NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY TO DETERMINE RESULTS OF THEIR CHECK
OF TELEPHONE LINES. SUTEL RESULTS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY REPORT.

END

ACK TWO

NY JLW

FN FBI NEW YORK FOR 7 AND 8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/29/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/27-29/64
TITLE OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; JAMES FARMER - COMPLAINANT		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></div>	TYPED BY mgH
		CHARACTER OF CASE UPUC	b6 b7C

ST
Bee

REFERENCE

New York teletypes to Bureau 7/27, 28/64.
Bureau teletype to New York 7/27/64.
Bureau teletype to New York, 7/29/64

- P -

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will contact appropriate officials of the New York Telephone Company to determine the results of their check of telephone lines.

APPROVED <i>JFM</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ②-Bureau 2-New York (139-139C)		139-2027-2	REC 20
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY.....	REQUEST REC'D.....	STAT SECT.	
DATE FWD.....	HOW FWD.....		
BY.....			

31 AUG 13 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7c

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: NEW YORK, NEW YORK
Date: JULY 29, 1964
Field Office File #: NY 139-139 Bureau File #:

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
JAMES FARMER - COMPLAINANT

Character: UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OR USE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Synopsis: Official, FCC, NYC, advised FBI, NYO, he received telegram dated 7/24/64, on 7/27/64. Pertinent telegram reflected: "Have reason to believe that the following telephones are being illegally tapped and demandfull and immediate investigation. CO. 7-6270, CO. 7-6268, BE. 3-0536, [REDACTED]. Will appreciate prompt report of your findings". "JAMES FARMER, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality". On 7/27/64, USA ROBERT M. MORGENTHAU, SDNY, advised he received identical telegram. JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, NYC, advised basis for original telegram was unusual clicking sounds and muffled conversations heard when using above telephone numbers. In addition, crank telephone calls were received at his residence revealing his itinerary when he was away from NYC on un-announced trips.

-R-

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b7c

DETAILS

This investigation is predicated upon the receipt of information received from [REDACTED] Federal Communications Commission, 90 Church Street, New York City, on July 27, 1964. [REDACTED] advised that he received a telegram from JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, and the telegram reflected that certain telephones were being illegally tapped. [REDACTED] had the original telegram in this matter delivered to the New York Office of the FBI on July 27, 1964.

NY 139-139

It is pointed out that the United States Attorney, ROBERT M. MORGENTHAU, Southern District of New York, telephonically advised SA [redacted] of the New York Office, FBI, on July 27, 1964, that he had received a telegram from JAMES FARMER, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). This conversation revealed this telegram reflected information identical with the telegram received by [redacted]

b6
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 29, 1964

At 8:45 a.m., on July 27, 1964, [] Federal Communications Commission, 90 Church Street, New York City, advised his office had received a telegram from James Farmer, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality.

[] said the telegram was sent at 11:59 p.m., on July 24, 1964. However, it was not received by the Federal Communications Commission until the morning of July 27, 1964. [] found it under his door when he arrived at his office. He stated the telegram reflects:

"HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE FOLLOWING TELEPHONES ARE BEING ILLEGALLY TAPPED AND DEMAND FULL AND IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION. CO. 7-6270, CO. 7-6268, BE. 3-0536, [] WILL APPRECIATE PROMPT REPORT OF YOUR FINDINGS.

"JAMES FARMER NATIONAL DIRECTOR
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY "

b6
b7C

On 7/27/64 at Telephonic File # NY 139-139
by SA []/mgh Date dictated 7/27/64

b6
b7C

Date July 29, 1964

James Farmer, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York City, advised that his basis for the original telegram to the Federal Communications Commission, New York City, on July 24, 1964, complaining that the specified telephones were being illegally tapped, was the fact that he has been hearing unusual noises when he firsts picks up the telephone and attempts to dial outside numbers. He stated he has been hearing these noises for approximately two months and further described these noises as loud clicking sounds.

He further stated that on several occasions he has heard muffled voices of unknown individuals conducting private conversations. He advised that on one occasion he picked up his home telephone to dial outside and he heard an unidentified male voice say, "hello - hello" and when he did not answer, the unknown individual hung up.

Farmer also stated that when he is absent from the city on unannounced trips, crank telephone calls are received at his residence, revealing his itinerary and he feels his telephones must be tapped for these callers to know his specific travel plans.

Farmer advised he has never given anyone permission to record his telephone conversations on the pertinent telephone numbers.

He furnished the following information regarding the telephone numbers reflected in his original telegram to the Federal Communications Commission, New York City:

CO. 7-6270 is a published number listed to the Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York City, and is operated through a switchboard. This number has been utilized by the Congress of Racial Equality over four years.

BE. 3-0536 is a published number listed to Farmer's residence, 165 Park Row, Manhattan, New York. Three telephones are located within his residence on the above number and this number has been assigned approximately two years.

On 7/28/64 at New York, New York File # NY 139-139
 by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] /mgh Date dictated 7/29/64

b6
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CO. 7-6268 is a non-published number direct to the telephone on Farmer's desk at the office of Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York City. This number has been in operation for approximately one year.

[redacted] is a non-published number listed to [redacted] at her residence [redacted]
[redacted] This number has been assigned for approximately six months.

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Farmer further stated [redacted] has complained to him about clicking noises and muffled conversation on her telephone over the last two months and that was his basis for complaining that her telephone was also being tapped. He stated that, as far as he knew, she has never given permission to anyone to record her telephone conversations on that number.

Farmer advised that he requested the New York Telephone Company to investigate the above-mentioned telephone numbers in an attempt to locate any wire tapping devices. He stated that representatives of the Telephone Company conducted investigation at his residence, on July 27, 1964, however, he has not received the results of their investigation to date.

leg

July 27, 1964

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

REC-11

TO SAC, NEW YORK
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

139-2027-1

U UNSUBS; JAMES FARMER, COMPLAINANT, UPUC.

me

REURTEL JULY TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYFOUR. DEPARTMENT
REQUESTED FARMER BE INTERVIEWED AND COMPLETE DETAILS, IN-
CLUDING BASIS OF HIS COMPLAINT, BE OBTAINED. IMMEDIATELY
INTERVIEW FARMER AND SUTEL RESULTS.

HCS:cal *cal*

(4)

b6
b7c

NOTE: James Farmer, Congress of Racial Equality, sent
telegram to FCC stating he had reason to believe two
telephones at CORE headquarters, his personal phone, and
phone of [redacted] are tapped and demanded investiga-
tions. Matter discussed with Mr. Judson Bowles, Criminal
Division, 7/27/64, who requested above investigation.
This will be confirmed in writing.

R

Chmly

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

JUL 27 1964

TELETYPE

709 PM
[Signature]

[Handwritten initials]

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

103
60 AUG 6 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten mark]

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

JUL 27 1964

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

7-09PM URGENT 7-27-64 LRA

TO NEW YORK//6//

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

UNSUBS/ JAMES FARMER, COMPLAINANT, UPUC.

REURTEL JULY TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYFOUR. DEPARTMENT
REQUESTED FARMER BE INTERVIEWED AND COMPLETE DETAILS, INCLUDING
BASIS OF HIS COMPLAINT, BE OBTAINED. IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW
FARMER AND SUTEL RESULTS.

END AND HOLD PLS

FBI NEW YORK

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

JUL 27 1964

TELETYPE

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

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

250 PM URGENT 7-27-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 8

FROM NEW YORK 139 NEW 2P

UNSUBS., JAMES FARMER - COMPLAINANT, UPUC

~~MRSXXXXXX~~ [redacted] FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

NINETY CHURCH ST., NYC, ADVISED THAT FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED

BY FCC THIS AM, WHICH ~~REDS-XXXXX~~ READS AS FOLLOWS....

"HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE FOLLOWING TELEPHONES ARE BEING ILLEGALLY TAPPED AND DEMAND FULL AND IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION.

CO SEVEN - SIX TWO SEVEN ZERO, CO SEVEN - SIX TWO SIX EIGHT,

BE THREE - ZERO FIVE THREE SIX, [redacted]

WILL APPRECIATE PROMPT REPORT OF YOUR FINDINGS. SIGNED JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR, ~~////~~ DIRECTOR, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY".

[redacted] ADVISED THAT, ALTHOUGH TELEGRAM SENT ELEVEN FIFTYNINE PM, JULY TWENTYFOUR, LAST, SAME NOT RECEIVED BY FCC ~~NTXXXXXX~~ UNTIL THIS AM, WHEN TELEGRAM FOUND UNDER DOOR.

FIRST TWO NUMBERS ARE LISTED TO CORE HEADQUARTERS, THIRD NUMBER LISTED TO FARMER HIMSELF AND FOURTH NUMBER LISTED TO [redacted]

END PAGE ONE

MCT-30

REC-11

JUL 29 1964

SIX

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

See index

4
edf
[redacted]

PAGE TWO

USA ROBERT M. MORGENTHAU, SDNY, ADVISED THIS AM HE ALSO RECEIVED IDENTICAL TELEGRAM REQUESTING ACTION.

SUGGEST CONTACT WITH DEPARTMENT AS TO FURTHER^H ACTION DESIRED IN THIS MATTER, INCLUDING CONTACT WITH FARMER RE DETAILS OF COMPLAINT AND REASONS ~~WHY~~ REASONS WHY HE FEELS ~~XXXXX~~ PHONES ARE TAPPED.

END

WANT TO MAKE THIS NO. /8/

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC



b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SIC New York, New York
July 29, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 61-3176

*for
S.T.*

photo - USIA
4-21-61
5-9-61
BJS - Bc

4

Re: JAMES I. FARMER
Program Director
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

JAMES I. FARMER is a Negro who was born January 12, 1930, at Wiley, Texas, and who was educated at Wiley College, Texas, and Howard University, Washington, D.C. He currently resides at 85 Bedford Street, New York City, New York. On February 20, 1959, FARMER's employment was listed as being International Representative of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations. In January, 1960, FARMER's employment was listed as National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during October, 1954, that JAMES FARMER of 85 Bedford Street, New York City, was, at that time, employed as Student Field Director of the League for Industrial Democracy.

A characterization of the League for Industrial Democracy may be found in the Appendix Section hereto.

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.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/18/80 BY SP8-1 GSK/MS

CC TO: [redacted]
REQ. REC'D. 1/5/65
JAN 15 1965
ANS. BY: *J.A.K. J.M.C.*

Photo
EX 109
REC-22
b2
MCT-26

100-433744-
RECORDED
133 AUG 11 1960

64 AUG 15 1960

APPENDIX

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Volume I, page 663, reflects that in 1905, the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society, later known as the League for Industrial Democracy, had been organized for the purpose of promoting an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women, graduates and undergraduates.

WALTER F. STEELE, editor of the "National Republic", when testifying before the Dies Committee, stated that the League for Industrial Democracy was the main propagandā and agitation agency of the Socialists.

The March 25, 1955, issue of "U.S.A. - An American Bulletin of Fact and Opinion", on page 1, relates, "The League for Industrial Democracy doesn't want public attention drawn to the fact that from 1905 until 1921, the organization was called 'The Inter-collegiate Socialist Society.' The motive for this name changing was a strong one. Even in 1921, at the tender age of sixteen, the organization's record was so bad, and public reaction against alien radicalism was so strong, that the members found it wise to adopt a collective alias,...

"Under any name, the L.I.D. is Socialist. And whenever the oldtime members of the executive board found it expedient, they formed a united front with Communists and pro-Communists."

for
S.T.

SAC New York, New York
July 29, 1960

Bufile 61-3176

4-

Re: JAMES I. FARMER
Program Director
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

The background information concerning JAMES I. FARMER was secured from the records of the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department as reviewed by SA [redacted] and the records of the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles as reviewed by IC [redacted]

b7C

The source used in the attached letterhead memorandum was [redacted] Public Service Mutual Insurance Company, New York City, who furnished the information to SA [redacted] and who requested that his identity be kept confidential.

b7C

b7D

It is to be noted that the records of the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department reflected that JAMES I. FARMER is a Negro. The source in furnishing background information concerning JAMES I. FARMER, [redacted] lists his race as white.

b7C

b7D

It is to be noted that the records of the HCUA were not checked and no information from the records of that agency is contained in this memorandum.

- 2 - Bureau (61-3176)
- 1 - New York (100-7629-Sub C)

PHS:gmm
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/80 BY SP-1 GSK/ALS

100-433741-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 11 1960

84 AUG 15 1960

JAMES LEONARD FARMER

LOCALITY	PAGE
NY	3 ✓
Wisc.	3 ✓
DC	3 ✓
Tenn.	5 ✓
Iowa	6 ✓
Mass.	6 ✓
Ind.	7 ✓
Ill.	7 ✓
Miss.	8 ✓
Ariz.	8 ✓
Ohio	9 ✓
Mich.	11 ✓
Mo.	12 ✓
Texas	12 ✓
Ala.	15
Md.	16 ✓
Calif.	18
NC	23 ✓

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 100-433744
Subject: James Leonard Farmer

Date: September 4, 1963
Date Searched: 3/25/63

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

- James Leonard Farmer
- James Farmer
- James E Farmer
- James I Farmer

SUMMARY

- James L. Farmer
- James Lee Farmer
- Jim Farmer
- J. L. Farmer

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

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

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

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

[Redacted box]

[Redacted box]

[Redacted box]

DLC:bjj

#917454

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267/NLS-CC MCT
ON 4/11/00

b7C

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE
SEARCH SLIPS ONLY

see REC

100-433744-2

17 SEP 4 1963

7/20/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-16347ZC
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/9/85

344

SEP 9 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

6/8/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2872 P...
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/9/85

NOTIFICATION

ABBREVIATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CORE.....Congress of Racial Equality

FOR.....Fellowship of Reconciliation

N. Car.....North Carolina

RELATIVE WHO HAS BUREAU MAIN FILE

The relationship, biographical data, association with pacifist organizations and activities in racial relations work of James Farmer were set forth in the serials of the main file on [redacted]

[redacted] as follows:

REFERENCE NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[redacted]

(29) ✓
(19,26,29) ✓

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] of the National Republic magazine furnished Photostat material captioned "Pacifism." Included in this material was an open letter to the President of the U. S., dated 1/29/38, captioned "It Will Not Be Our War, We Cannot Fight In It." This letter listed James L. Farmer, Jr., as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Methodist Youth.

b7C

61-10498-1042
(24)✓

This reference is a printed announcement concerning the Workers Defense League National Convention, NYC, on June 1 and 2nd. James Farmer was to lead a discussion on "Rights of Negro Workers."

61-7559-8883X p. 1
(5)✓

*believed to be 1940

b2
b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Fourth Annual Convention of the Youth Congress Against War was held in Madison, Wisc., 12/28-30/40. James Farmer was one of the speakers on 12/28/40. (Speech quoted therein)

Informant also advised that Farmer was the chairman of the 12/30/40 session until he had to catch a train.

100-3-14-172 p. 67,68,82
(6)✓
SI 100-3587-153 p. 11,29
(7)✓
SI 100-23462-X6 p. 1,2,3
(11)✓(outside unknown source, not further identified, speech set out)

A letterhead of the National Sharecroppers Week (100-14597) dated 2/27/41 listed James L. Farmer, Jr., as a Washington, D. C., sponsor.

100-14597-0 p. 1
(24)✓

The NY Agency of the MID advised that on 5/1/41, in Washington, D. C., at McPherson Park, several representatives of the Socialist Party gave "soap-box" speeches. One of the speakers was James Farmer.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-36054-5 p. 5
(11)✓
-3-

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] of the National Republic magazine furnished Photostat material captioned "Keep America Out of War Congress" (61-10689). This material revealed that James L. Farmer was a sponsor of the National Anti-War Congress held 5/30/41 to 6/1/41 in Washington, D. C.

61-10689-29
(24)✓

b2

b7D

Report of Confidential Informant [redacted] (100-38083) dated 1/10/42 listed James Farmer as a member of the National Committee of the Workers Defense League, NYC (U)

100-38083-140 encl. p. 5 (11) (U)

b2

b7D

[redacted] advised that the purpose of the CORE was to eliminate racial discrimination by inter-racial non-violent direct action. This organization, according to the informant, was founded at the University of Chicago in April, 1942 by James Farmer, a Divinity student from NY, as an outgrowth from the FOR. (U)

100-6007-7 p. 8
(9)✓
SI 124-6596-25 p. 23
(19)✓

The 5/20/42 issue of the "Christian Century", a periodical printed by the Christian Century Press, Chicago, Ill., contained an article by Rev. Bruce Brownlie Maquire (14-181) which described the FOR convention held 4/11,12/42 in Cincinnati, Ohio. This article stated that the FOR national council expressed concern over discrimination against Negroes. It authorized James Farmer, the inter-racial secretary, to take steps toward bringing together and planning a conference of persons concerned about problems of race discrimination and injustice.

Maquire also advised that Farmer was the Middle-Atlantic Student secretary of the Staff of the national council of the FOR.

14-181-8 p. 4,6
(1,23)✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This reference is a US Censorship report dated 10/17/42. In a communication from C. P. S. Camp 27, Crestview, Fla., to Sociedad De Los Amigos, Paso De Ovejas, Veracruz, Mexico, the following was set out:

Jim Farmer was one of the speakers at the Southern General FOR conference held near Nashville, Tenn., in September, 1942.

It was noted that C. P. S. Camps were Civilian Public Service camps for conscientious objectors to military service.

100-11392-39 p. 1
(30)✓

A Monthly Summary of Intelligence Matters dated 7/5/43 at Chicago, Ill., set out the following:

In the national conference held in September, 1942 the March on Washington Movement placed themselves on record against receiving any assistance from any white groups or individuals.

In spite of this declared policy, the FOR, essentially a white organization, had been taking an active part in the convention. James Farmer was named as a member of the FOR.

100-3-14-1495 p. 18
(6)✓

G-2 report dated 1/7/43 set out the following:

b7C

Publications for October and November, 1942 from Peace Action, National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C., addressed to Guatemala City, Guatemala, was condemned by the Office of Censorship, San Antonio, Texas. Comments of the Examiner follow:

Racial Discrimination Cited - Issue for October, 1942, stated that James Farmer said that an ominous tension prevailed between Negroes and whites and that the racial issue was critical. He said that whites were divided - the guardian of caste working to crush the rising dissatisfaction among Negroes and the progressive whites beginning to identify themselves with the struggle against racial discrimination.

62-497-47 encl. p. 1
(5)✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] of Schools, Monmouth, Iowa, advised that he had on several occasions had conversations with [redacted] and that although of the liberal type he believed that [redacted] was not a CP member, but was a member of the Socialist Party. He stated that on one occasion [redacted] entertained Jim Farmer, who was introduced to him as Vice-President of a national equality group; and he stated that [redacted] sponsored Farmer's appearance before a group in the Methodist church.

Postmaster Gerald Gilmore advised that [redacted] resided in Monmouth from January until October, 1942.

[redacted]

b7C

(31)✓

[redacted] colored, [redacted] of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Boston, Mass., advised that on 3/27/43 a meeting under the auspices of the FOR was held at his church. James Farmer, Race Relations Secretary, FOR, NYC, was one of the speakers. b7C

100-158790-10 p. 2
(14)✓

War Department, Army Service Forces, Governors Island, NY, report dated 4/10/43 set out the following information:

During the first week of April, 1943, a series of meetings of the NY Institute on Race Relations and Non-Violent Solutions were held under the auspices of the FOR, at Grace Congregation Church and St. Philip's Church, both in NYC. One of the speakers was James Farmer.

100-7660-1320 encl. p. 11
(10)✓

MID report dated 5/10/43 advised that from 4/9-11/43 the St. Louis Institute on Race Relations and Non-Violent Solutions (100-203853) conducted sessions under the auspices of the FOR, NYC. One of the speakers at the 4/10/43 session was James E. Farmer.

100-203853-1 encl. p. 2
(28)✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity was known to the Bureau, advised that on 4/15/43 [redacted] of the Civil Rights Federation (61-10149), was contacted by an individual identified only as [redacted]. Their discussion was confined to the FOR conference.* [redacted] stated that James Farmer would speak on the "Non-Violent Technique of a United State."

b2
b7C

61-10149-185 p. 8
(5)✓

* Believed to have been in April, 1943 in Detroit, Mich.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Intelligence report dated 5/31/43 from Headquarters, Third Service Command, US Army, Baltimore, Md., advised that the FOR was actively assisting the March on Washington Movement to develop the non-violent civil disobedience campaign to be launched simultaneously with the national conference. James Farmer had suggested that they try out their program in some of the larger cities prior to the national conference.

100-35128-23 encl. p. 1
(11)✓
SI 100-7660-1395 encl. p. 9
(10)✓(War Department, Army
Service Forces,
Governors Island, NY,
report dated 5/22/43.)

A Quarterly Intelligence Summary dated 7/29/43 at Indianapolis, Ind., set out the following:

On 6/11,12,13/43 there was held in Indianapolis a meeting of the FOR, said meeting was entitled "The Indianapolis Institute on Race Relations and the Non-Violent Solutions." One of the speakers was James Farmer.

66-8720-21-53 p. 7
(5)✓

Bumemo captioned "General Intelligence Survey in the US, August, 1943," set out the following:

The March on Washington Movement held what was termed the "We are American Too Conference" in Chicago, Ill., from 6/30/43 through 7/4/43. One of the speakers was James Farmer.

66-7777-124 encl. p. 76
(5)✓

b7C

b7D

Metropolitan PD (protect identity) advised that the Institute on Race Relations (100-242108) opened 7/30/43 at the Lincoln Temple Congregational Church, Washington, D. C. At this session James L. Farmer, Jr. spoke.

100-242108-2 p. 2
(26)✓
SI 100-242108-1 encl. p. 1
(16)✓(G-2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The 9/4/43 issue of the "New Orleans Sentinel" contained an article captioned "Annual Session of N. O. Area Council Is Well Attended." This article stated that the annual session of the Area Council of the New Orleans Area of the Methodist Church was held in Waveland, Miss., 8/27-30/43. Dr. J. L. Farmer, in discussing the Post War Program, said that the Negroes throughout the country were wholeheartedly supporting the total war program, but he felt that in the victory, that was to follow, the Negro race should share equally in all the benefits of Democracy for which the allied forces were fighting.

100-193384-A
"New Orleans Sentinel" 9/4/43
(29) ✓

A letter from the War Department, MIS, dated 9/13/43 enclosed a report captioned "Recent Developments in the Correspondence of Pacifist Organizations in the United States." This report stated that James Farmer was one of the chief FOR leaders; headed "Free India" and was scheduled to speak at a "March on Washington" meeting.

b2

100-3-4-2593 encl. p. 1,8
(6) ✓

b7D

 advised that the FOR held a National Midwest conference in Chicago, Ill., 9/24-26/43. Informant advised that James Farmer participated in a "round-table conference" at this conference on 9/25/43.

100-21817-14 p. 3
(10) ✓

b2

b7D

 advised that on 10/26/43 a meeting of the NAACP, (61-3176) Phoenix chapter, was held to hear the talk of James Farmer, who was believed to have been the Vice-President of the National Council of Methodist Youth, Vice-President of the Christian Youth Camp and Chairman of the Federal Committee on Racial Politics. (U)

AKIZ

61-3176-189 p. 3
(3) ✓
SI 100-3-27-60 p. 32
(6) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago letter dated 9/24/43 advised that the Chicago branch of the Post War World Council (100-88475) had been sponsoring an "Institute on Racial Minorities in the Post War World." A schedule of speakers at the institute revealed that James Farmer, Jr., would speak on 10/28/43.

100-88475-14 p. 2
(11) ✓
SI 100-3-14-1716 encl. p. 1
(6) (unidentified source)

[redacted] made available ^W copies of a circular distributed by the Institute of Racial Minorities which set forth the dates and lecturers to be given by certain individuals during the period from 7/8/43 to 11/11/43. Among the lecturers listed was James Farmer, Jr. b2 b7D

100-3-14-1928 p. 13
(6) ✓

G-2 report for the period 11/27/43 to 12/4/43 set out the following:

James Farmer spoke recently in Dayton, Ohio, at a program sponsored by the FOR. He gave a description of the success of non-violent direct action in fighting discrimination.

100-7660-1847 p. 15
(10) ✓

[redacted] Elm Hotel, 1631 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo., furnished a letter from the FOR dated 12/13/43, which enlisted her support for the 1944 budget of the FOR. The letterhead of this letter listed James L. Farmer, Jr., Race Relations and Bayard Rustin, Special Field Work, both on the National Secretarial Staff. b7C

Enclosed with this letter was a pamphlet entitled "You and the 1944 Budget-Plain Talk About Our Work." This pamphlet stated that about \$1300 was added to the 1944 budget for the improvement of race relations, chiefly to provide Rustin and Farmer with a secretary to handle correspondence, make schedules, gather material for the new race relations bulletin "Together", and thus enable them to devote themselves to field work, supervision of action projects and writing.

100-16291-23 p. 4,5
(10,24) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY teletype dated 1/23/44 advised that the Harlem Ashram Society (100-139065), an inter-racial group under the leadership of a [redacted] and James Farmer, arrived in NYC from Washington, D. C., and planned to have a poster march on the British Consulate, 25 Broadway, NYC, on 1/26/44.

100-139065-12 p. 1

(13) ✓

SI 100-139065-14 p. 1

(13) ✓

SI 62-41850-103 p.1

(5) ✓

b2

b7D

[redacted] advised that James Farmer was one of the speakers at the mass meeting held under the sponsorship of the Washington Committee Against the Poll Tax Filibuster at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., on 5/14/44. b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] Metropolitan PD (protect identity) advised that Farmer was among the pickets in the demonstration at the Capitol during the period 5/15-17/44.

100-165165-39 p. 3,7

(14) ✓

From the literature distributed by the FOR it was determined that James L. Farmer, Jr., was a member of the secretarial staff of the National Council of the FOR.

This information was submitted by NYC report dated 10/3/44.

14-181-69 p. 19

(23) ✓

Army Service Forces, Headquarter Sixth Service Command, Chicago, Ill., report for the period 2/17/45 to 2/24/45 set out the following:

James Farmer spoke in a Tomah, Wisc., church 2/18/45 of the injustices of racial inequality. Farmer spoke to a moderately responsive and all-white congregation of approximately 75 regular members.

100-7660-2753 p. 5

(10) ✓

SI 100-7660-2768 p. 5

(10) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Army Service Forces, Headquarters Sixth Service Command, Chicago, Ill., report for the period 2/24/45 to 3/3/45 set out the following:

James Farmer, race relations secretary of the Federal Council of churches, continued his tour of Wisconsin, speaking at churches in Eau Claire on 2/25/45. Farmer's lectures consisted of relating his own experiences of discrimination against himself in hotels, restaurants and by railroads. He stated that CORE was a definite step toward a better understanding of the Negroes' status in the US. It was indicated that Farmer would next conduct a series of lectures in Chicago.

100-7660-2769 p. 4
(10) ✓
SI 100-7660-2841 p. 4
(10) ✓

Army Service Forces, Headquarters Sixth Service Command, Chicago, Ill., report for the period 3/10/45 to 3/17/45 set out the following:

James Farmer spoke at a CORE meeting on 3/7/45 in Chicago. Farmer said that [redacted] of Cleveland, National FOR and CORE leader, would go to Washington, D. C. to meet with leaders of several Negro and white organizations for the purpose of planning a two-month anti-discrimination project scheduled for July and August.

100-7660-2811 p. 2
(10) ✓
SI 100-7660-2871 p. 3
(10) ✓

b7C

[redacted] (colored) [redacted] Michigan branch of the NAACP [redacted] (protect identity) advised that this branch published a monthly bulletin which announced the date and place of the meetings of the NAACP in Grand Rapids, and set forth the various problems of the Negro people which would be taken up at the regular open meetings.

[redacted] furnished Volume I, No. II of this bulletin which stated that James Farmer would talk at an inter-racial, inter-faith youth council at the Museum Auditorium, on 3/18/45.

[redacted]
(3) ✓

b7C

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Army Service Forces, Headquarters Seventh Service Command, Omaha, Nebr., report for the period 4/7/45 to 4/14/45 set out the following:

"Human Relations Institute," similar to the institute on race relations held last year, was scheduled for 4/13-15/45 in Kansas City, Mo. Out of town leaders scheduled to participate included James Farmer.

100-7660-2918 p. 2
(10) ✓

This reference is a Counter Intelligence Monthly Summary (100-153679) for the month ending 4/30/45 from the District Intelligence Office, Ninth Naval District. This summary stated that CORE had announced through its national leaders James Farmer and [redacted] of FOR and CORE, a two months anti-discrimination project would be held between June 15th and August 15th, at which time restaurants, hotels, skating rinks, and other public places would be tested to determine to what extent they discriminate against Negroes. Chicago had been selected for this mass project.

b7C

100-153679-93 encl. p. 10
(14) ✓

San Antonio letter dated 1/14/47 advised that on 10/27/46 Jim Farmer appeared in Austin, Texas, at which time he led an informal forum on the race problem in the South before the Christian Young People of the University Presbyterian Church. Farmer attended Wiley College in Marshall, Texas and subsequently attended Howard University of Religion at Washington, D. C., where he was awarded his Bachelor of Divinity Degree.

[redacted] member of the teaching staff of the University of Texas, stated that Farmer spoke in favor of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, against the Poll Tax, and other matters that had been more or less sponsored by the CP in this section of the country.

100-348268-1 p. 1
(31) ✓ b7C

The 5/22/48 issue of the "Los Angeles Tribune" contained an article captioned "U. S. Too Smart to Arrest Randolph, Says Farmer." This article stated in part as follows:

"Although the United States government is probably aching to arrest A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters President, for daring to urge Negroes to refuse further service in a jim crow army, it will probably be too smart to do so. This backhanded tribute to federal shrewdness was given by James Farmer, another advocate of mass civil disobedience, who spoke at Peoples' Independent Church of Christ Last Sunday under the sponsorship of the Los Angeles Committee of Racial Equality and Fellowship of Reconciliation... (continued on next page)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

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"Farmer was one of the founders of the national CORE in 1942 and served as its first national president in the two years following. Born in Texas, he has spent most of his life there and in other southern states. He has been active in Methodist and Christian youth groups having held, among various offices, that of race relations secretary with the national FOR, for which he has lectured in 47 states."

56-2237-255 encl. p. 3
(2) ✓

A letterhead, not dated, of the League for Industrial Democracy, Inc., (LID) (61-524) listed James Farmer as Student Field Secretary.

A Photostat of an undated article entitled "The LID Advances" published by the ILD, contained information pertaining to the background and activities of Farmer.

The January, 1951 issue of the LID "News Bulletin" contained an article, entitled "Some Campus Activities, James Farmer Reports." This article stated that Farmer had spoken before audiences in over 25 campuses in NY State, NJ, Pa., Ohio, Mo., Mich., Mass., and Conn.

Another article in this issue stated that Farmer and others appeared on Radio Station WEVD, place not given, 12/1/50, and discussed the topic, "Is Labor Winning the Next Generation?"

This issue also listed Farmer as Student Secretary of the LID.

61-524-87 encl. p. 5,8,15-17
(2) ✓

CIA letter dated 3/31/59 advised that a 1953 brochure disseminated by the American Committee on Africa (105-43756) listed James L. Farmer as a member of the Executive Committee. (SU)

105-43756-17 p. 2
(26) ✓

[On 11/4/56 [] furnished (SU) the "In Friendship" (100-424895) leaflet which listed James Farmer as a sponsor.

100-424895-12 p. 6
(17) ✓

b2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] ^(u) advised that the 2/14/60 issue of "The NY Times" carried an article in which it was stated that CORE was formed in Chicago, in 1942 by a group headed by [redacted] now [redacted] of CORE; [redacted] now [redacted] of the American Committee on Africa; and by James Farmer, now Program Director for the NAACP.

62-101087-49-341 p. 2
(5) ✓

b2
b7D
b7C

The 3/15/60 issue of "The Washington Post" contained an article captioned "Agenda for Geneva." Among those who signed this article was James Farmer, a Board member of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (100-410898).

100-410898-98 encl. p. 7
(17) ✓

An anonymous source, not further identified, made available a letter dated 5/19/60 on the letterhead of the American Committee on Africa which extended an invitation to attend an Emergency Action Conference on South Africa, at Carnegie Endowment International Center, NYC.

Attached to this letter was a schedule of activities for this group. James Farmer was listed as one of the people who were to lead the discussions at this conference.

105-87964-11 p. 28
(18) ✓

[redacted] ^(u) furnished mimeographed documents which were distributed at the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (157-275) Conference, held 10/14-16/60 in Atlanta, Ga. One of these documents was the "Agenda" which listed James Farmer as head of one of the Non-violence Workshops.

157-275-5 encl. p. 3
(20) ✓

b2
b7D

[redacted] Sumter, N. Car., advised that on 5/11/61 two buses arrived in Sumter carrying two groups of people who called themselves the "Freedom Riders." After this group held a meeting, [redacted] and told [redacted] [redacted] desired to join the "Freedom Riders" on their trip to New Orleans.

b7C
b7D

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(continued on next page)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

[redacted] the Local CORE representative, who in turn got in touch with James Farmer, the CORE representative who was in charge of the "Freedom Riders." [redacted]

They left on a Trailways bus 5/12/61 which was enroute to New Orleans.

149-1684-25 p. 10
(19) ✓

b7C
b7D

[redacted] Associated Press representative, Birmingham, Ala., advised that on 5/14/61 he was at the Trailways Bus Station, inside a waiting room, awaiting the arrival of the bus carrying some of the members of the "Freedom Crusade."

b7C

[redacted] also advised that he had received a wire that date from NY, which indicated the following: "Try to locate James Farmer, President of CORE, understand more coming Sunday."

He elaborated further by stating it was his understanding that the group of people to arrive Sunday were people from Atlanta, Ga.; Washington, D. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Baltimore, Md.

149-1684-84 p. 432
(19) ✓

The 5/15/61 issue of "The Evening Star" contained a photograph and an article which stated "These 'Freedom Riders' involved in attacks in Alabama are shown planning the trip before they left Washington on May 4. From left they are Edward Blankenheim of Tucson, Ariz.; James Farmer of NYC; Miss Genevieve Hughes, a Chevy Chase (Md.) native, now of NY; Rev. B. Elton Cox of High Point, N. C.; and Henry Thomas, a Howard University sophomore from St. Augustine, Fla. Some were injured in the attacks."

149-1684-A "Evening Star" 5/15/61
(19) ✓

b7C

[redacted] furnished the following documents:

Newspaper photo from the 5/16/61 issue of the "Atlanta Daily World" of "Freedom Riders Pass Through Atlanta." One of the individuals in this photo was James Farmer.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued on next page)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A list of names, showing race, age and address of individuals which was headed "The original group of Freedom Riders that arrived in Birmingham were identified to us as follows." Farmer appeared on this list.

A list of names, showing (police department) number, date of birth, address, entitled "PD, Jackson, Miss.", contained the name of Farmer.

[redacted]

b7C

(5424) ✓

The 7/11/61 issue of the "Baltimore Afro-American," a Baltimore, Md. newspaper, contained an article which stated that plans were being made for the annual board meeting of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee to be held in Baltimore from 7/14/61 to 7/16/61. According to this article James Farmer would be on the program.

157-275-31 encl. p. 1
(20) ✓

b7C

[redacted], of Atlanta, Ga., [redacted] of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), advised that delegates of the SNCC would hold their bi-monthly board meeting in Baltimore, Md., 7/14-16/61. James Farmer was scheduled as one of the speakers at the 7/15/61 session.

157-6-53-37 encl. p. 1
(19) ✓

[redacted] advised that on 8/28/61 [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] of CORE Director James Farmer. Mr. Farmer was not available as he was appearing on a television panel show. They discussed the indictment of [redacted] Negro leader from [redacted] N. C., concerning the charges of [redacted] kidnaping a white man and his wife and holding them hostage during a race riot in [redacted] stated that he hoped that CORE would be able to do something, such as make a statement or attempt to contact AG Kennedy to make him realize the error of his ways. (u)

[redacted] stated that she would speak to James Farmer about it. (u)

b7C

[redacted]

(18) ✓
SI 97-4196-634 encl. p. 1
(6) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The 8/28/61 issue of the "Dayton Daily News," contained an article captioned "CORE Director Walks Wire Between Rival Groups Here." The article stated that "The CORE in Dayton yesterday ran smack into its first experience with an internal split among Negro supporters. National Director James Farmer said as much after talking with rival groups of Negro leaders here about the application of W. S. McIntosh and the West Side Citizens Council for a CORE franchise.

..."Mrs. Minnie Peterson, initiator of the move to oppose a CORE franchise for the McIntosh group, gave this summation of the closed session afterwards: 'We told Mr. Farmer that we want CORE to come into Dayton but if it is under McIntosh's leadership we won't follow it.' ..."

West Side Citizens Council (WSCC) was the subject of file #62-106785.

The 8/28/61 issue of the "Dayton Journal Herald" contained an article captioned "CORE Still Investigating WSCC, Leader Says." This article was the same in substance as the one above.

62-106785-3 encl. p. 1,2
(5)

Department of Justice memo dated 10/31/61 furnished copies of a telegram from James Farmer dated 10/20/61. In this telegram, Farmer requested a thorough report by the FBI of the fire bombs which caused heavy damage to the St. Rest Baptist Church in Shreveport, La., during a dinner meeting of the Shreveport CORE on 10/19/61.

By letter dated 11/3/61 the New Orleans Office was advised to conduct a limited investigation of the above matter as requested by the Department.

44-18526-1 p. 1
(2)

The 11/27/61 issue of the "National Guardian" contained an article captioned "Meany's Stalling on Racism Stirs Negro Labor Council." This article stated that the delegates to the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) (100-432067), second annual convention in Chicago 11/10-12/61, directed most of their attention to AFL-CIO President George Meany's censure of NALC President A. Philip Randolph and to the rejection by the AFL-CIO executive council of Randolph's charges of racial discrimination in the labor movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued on next page)

(continued)

This article further stated that James Farmer was one of the speakers at a rally which opened the convention.

100-432067-A "National Guardian"
(17) ✓ 11/27/61
SI 100-432067-415 encl. p. 1
(17) ✓ (CG-6065-S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CALIF

[redacted] advised that at [redacted] CORE [redacted] meeting, a discussion was had concerning the planned visit of Farmer to San Diego in November, 1961. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] advised that at [redacted] CORE [redacted] meeting, it was announced that Farmer would visit San Diego to examine the local situation which was a requirement before a charter was issued by the national organization to any local group. (u)

b2

b7D

Informant advised that [redacted] stated that CORE was having some difficulty in Tucson and she desired that Farmer be present in that city for some organization work [redacted] should agree to have Farmer appear in Tucson [redacted] that Farmer would be in San Diego [redacted] and agreed to work out a schedule of activities for him on that date. (u)

b7C

b7D

[redacted] advised [redacted] was a member of the San Diego county CP. (u)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] was a communist sympathizer from [redacted] joined the CP in San Diego. (u)

Informant advised that at [redacted] meeting of the CORE [redacted] it was decided that all CP members [redacted] would resign. [redacted] prior to the visit of Farmer. (u)

b2

b7D

b7C

Informant advised that on 11/21/61 Farmer spoke to a group at San Diego State College. In the afternoon he received a Key to the City from the Office of Mayor Dail and appeared at a faculty coffee hour at the above college.

Farmer then attended a reception at the residence of [redacted] of the "El Cajon Valley News" and in the evening attended a meeting of the El Cajon Open Housing Committee. (u)

b7C

Informant further advised that [redacted] had attended the Farmer meeting on 11/21/61. (u)

b7C

100-435495-7 p. 3-6
(18)

b7D

Memphis teletype dated 12/14/61 advised that [redacted] attorney, Nashville, Tenn., advised that he had received information that two individuals had directed a letter to CORE and NAACP, NYC, setting forth plans for a "live-in" demonstration to take place in Fayette and Haywood counties, Tenn.

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued on next page)

NY Office was requested to contact James Farmer and determine if information concerning letter was correct.

157-6-28-194 p. 2
(19) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 12/15/61 [redacted] Community Relations Director, CORE, NYC, advised that James Farmer was then out of town but he, [redacted] had no personal knowledge of any letter to CORE regarding "live-in" demonstrations in Fayette and Haywood counties, Tenn.

b7C

157-6-28-198 encl. p. 14
(19) ✓

12/17/61 [redacted] 6th Squad, NYC PD, advised that on [redacted] Brooklyn, NY, was assaulted by an unknown white male in Mother Hubbard's Restaurant, NYC, who apparently was critical of remarks he overheard [redacted] make concerning the trial of [redacted] Nazi war criminal.

b7C

[redacted] stated that James Farmer had sent a telegram to the Police Commissioner, NYC, demanding "Immediate investigation of assault of [redacted] by Nazis on streets of NY."

157-3-34-46 encl. p. 1
(19) ✓

Copy of a telegram from James Farmer to the AG complained that on 12/22/61 while CORE members were engaged in a "sit-in" demonstration at Woolworth's lunch counter in New Orleans they were attacked by two unknown white men who threw acid upon them and that police officers who were standing by at the scene did nothing to protect the victims or to arrest or charge the persons who threw the acid.

44-18828-4p. 1
(2) ✓

In reference to the above complaint by James Farmer a limited investigation was made at the request of the AG. Signed statements of the victims were set out. No arrests were made in this case.

44-18828-5 p. 1
(2) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The 12/30/61 issue of "The New Crusader," Chicago, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ contained an article captioned "Harlem Muslims Set For Powell's Church's Forums." This article stated that a series of forums would be held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, NYC, as announced by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the church. Malcolm X, minister of the fast-growing Harlem Mosque No. 7, was scheduled for the Jan. 7th forum. James Farmer and others have agreed to participate in the forum series.

25-330971-A "The New Crusader"
12/30/61

(1) ✓

NY airtel dated 1/25/62 set out the following information regarding request to contact James Farmer at NY headquarters of CORE for any information he could furnish concerning the racial situation in Tennessee, Fayette and Haywood counties:

The 1/25/62 issue of the "NY Times" contained an article which stated that on 1/24/62 Farmer was convicted of breach of peace in connection with a "freedom ride" to Jackson, Miss., on 5/24/61, and sentenced to 4 months in prison and fined \$200. The article further stated that Farmer who arrived in Jackson from NYC on 1/23/62, had been released on \$1,000 bond after his attorney announced he would appeal the ruling to the Circuit Court.

New Orleans was requested to contact Farmer in accordance with above mentioned lead.

157-6-28-203 p. 1,2
(19) ✓

Chief of Police French Harris, Knoxville, Tenn., advised that he attended the conference of "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive" held in NYC, 2/4-9/62 and made available a pamphlet and statement of recommended police policy.

Harris said that James Farmer, listed in the pamphlet as National Director, CORE, had stated that the Freedom Riders were selected people, chosen for their dedication and willingness to risk their lives. He stated frankly that it was their wish and objective to be arrested.

66-6353-2377 p. 1
(5) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The 3/4/62 issue of the "NY Post" contained an article captioned "ADA Rally Here Backed In Colleges." This article stated that a Stand Up for Democracy Rally at St. Nicholas Arena had support in 30 colleges. James Farmer, was scheduled to speak at this rally, sponsored by the Young Democrats and Americans for Democratic Action (100-348196).

100-348196-A "NY Post," 3/4/62
(17) ✓

The 3/6/62 issue of "The Worker" contained an article captioned "Rally March 7 Against Ultra Rights." This article stated that Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, James Farmer and Assemblyman Mark Lane would be among the speakers at the counter-rally to the Madison Square meeting called March 7 by the Ultra-Right Young Americans for Freedom (100-434516).

100-434516-A "The Worker" 3/6/62
(18) ✓

The 4/30/62 issue of the "National Guardian" contained an ad which stated that James Farmer would be one of the speakers at a benefit symposium to aid the Monroe defendants scheduled for 5/1/62 at the Palm Gardens, NYC.

100-436091-A "National Guardian"
(18) ✓ 4/30/62

[redacted] Office of Special Investigations, Metropolitan PD, advised that on 5/17/62 a demonstration sponsored by CORE was held in front of the Democratic and Republican National headquarters, Washington, D. C.

[redacted] stated that James Farmer, [redacted] CORE, Washington, D. C., and a few unidentified individuals visited the above mentioned headquarters during the time the demonstration was in progress.

157-6-53-78 encl. p. 1
(19) ✓

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy of a memo dated 5/28/62 to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice from [redacted] Constitutional Rights Unit, was furnished to us by a contact in the Department on a confidential basis. This memo stated that James Farmer was one of the witnesses at the meeting of the Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in the Freedom Struggle Sponsored by the CORE, 5/25,26/62, Washington, D. C. (44-19646).

44-19646-14 p. 1

(2) ✓

b7C

SI 44-19646-18 p. 2

(2) ✓

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted] protect identity)(Farmer's comments set out)

SI 44-19646-31 encl. p. 336

(1) ✓ (testimony enclosed)

The 6/9/62 issue of "The Evening Star" contained an article about the National convention of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation held in Washington, D. C., 6/8-10/62. This article stated that James Farmer was on the speaker's list.

The 6/10/62 issue of "The Evening Star" contained an article which stated that Farmer told the convention that he hoped a full-scale non-violent movement against segregation would be launched soon. (excerpts of speech set out)

100-429425-84 p. 1,3

(17) ✓

NY teletype dated 6/22/62 advised that on 6/21/62 news release purporting to originate with ad hoc Americans Right to Travel Committee but actually written by [redacted] was furnished to Cuban news agency "Prensa Latina" and other news media. This release stated that Negro leaders, which included James Farmer, had sent a telegram to AG Kennedy which urged him to halt prosecution of Worthy.

[redacted]

b7C

(18) ✓

The 6/28/62 issue of the "Miami News" contained an article which stated that James Farmer advised there would be a drive to train 30 to 40 members as "leaders in non-violent action" against industry and educational institutions that balk at accepting Negroes. Farmer stated this training would start next month in Houston, Texas.

157-579-8 encl. p. 1

(21) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The 7/13/62 issue of "The Greensboro Record" contained an article which stated that desegregation of a number of eating places in Greensboro, N. Car., which do not serve Negroes would be a project at a two-week workshop of the CORE at St. Stephens Congregational Christian Church, 7/14/62 through 7/29/62. This article further stated that James Farmer from NYC would visit the workshop sometime during the two-week period.

157-579-10 encl. p. 2
(21) ✓

[redacted] advised [redacted] that a press release captioned "Committee Says AG Responsible If Cuban Emigres Attack William Worthy During Miami Trial."

[redacted] This release stated that [redacted] Negro leaders, which included James Farmer, who had rallied to the defense of Worthy to hold AG Kennedy "personally responsible if any bodily harm befalls the newsman in Miami, Fla., during the so-called 'trial' starting August 7." *EU*

b2
b7D
b7C

[redacted]
(18) ✓

[redacted] advised that [redacted] met at the office of [redacted] NYC. At this meeting [redacted] of the NALC. read a statement [redacted]

[redacted] Informant stated that James Farmer was among those [redacted]

b2
b7D
b7C

105-20110-280 encl. p. 3
(18) ✓

The August, 1962 issue of "Muhammad Speaks" contained an article captioned "CORE President Condemns L. A. Shooting of Muslims." This article stated that James Farmer agreed that the Muslim movement was growing rapidly and condemned the police shooting of seven unarmed Muslims. In reply to a question about the incident, Farmer stated that CORE stood shoulder-to-shoulder with the NAACP and other human rights organizations. "in condemnation of such police brutality."

25-330971-6267 p. 136,137
(1) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By letter dated 8/13/62 the Department of Justice was furnished the following information:

James Farmer told a Raleigh, N. Car. news conference on 8/11/62 that the mopping up operation of desegregating North Carolina chain restaurants would begin in a few days.

Farmer held a mass rally in Durham, N. Car., on 8/12/62 and thereafter a caravan departed for a Howard Johnson restaurant in Durham.

Farmer had announced that [redacted] of the NAACP was to have been present at the mass rally mentioned above but no information had been received which indicated he was there.

b7C

157-579-63 p. 1,2

(21) ✓

SI 157-579-78 encl. p. 2

(21) ✓ (8/12/62 issue of "The Durham Herald")

SI 157-579-82 p. 1,2

(22) ✓

SI 157-579-71 encl. p. 1

(21) ✓ (8/9/62 issue of "The Durham Sun")

~~The 8/31/62 issue of "Muhammad Speaks" contained a photograph and an article which stated "James Farmer, director of the CORE greets Muslim Captain Joseph X Gravitt of Muhammad's Mosque No. 7 outside the radio station where Minister Malcolm X recently appeared in a discussion on the means of achieving justice and equality for the black man in America. The CORE director expressed hope for growing unity between all men and women fighting for the removal of oppression from the American scene....."~~

25-330971-A "Muhammad Speaks" 8/31/62

(2) ✓

Department of Justice memo dated 9/6/62 enclosed two copies of a telegram from James Farmer concerning [redacted] who, apparently, was incarcerated at Statesville, N. Car. A request to interview [redacted] was set out.

b7C

[redacted]
(2) ✓

Correlator's Note: According to serial 6 [redacted] was interviewed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Bureau memo dated 1/14/63 set out the results of a File review regarding Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) (100-225893).

CORE, organized in 1941 by a Chicago group which included James L. Farmer, advocated non-violent direct action by interracial groups to eliminate segregation and discrimination. The following information was set out regarding Farmer:

"Farmer, 43-year-old negro, a graduate of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, and Howard University, Washington, D. C., was appointed National Director of CORE in February, 1961. He has long been connected with the racial movement and is an advocate of non-violent resistance in racial matters. He was one of the Freedom Riders aboard the bus burned in race rioting in Anniston, Alabama, in May, 1961, and was arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, on 5/24/61 in connection with CORE testing of segregated bus station facilities in that city. Charged in Jackson with breach of peace and failure to obey a police officer, he was convicted on 1/24/62 and sentenced to four months in jail and a \$200 fine. Farmer was cooperative in furnishing FBI details regarding the activities of his Freedom Riders group. Released on appeal bond from above arrest, he has continued the work of the CORE in other areas of the South without letup.

"Farmer, born 1/12/20 at Marshall, Texas, resides at 85 Bedford Street, New York City. A Negro whose grandfather was reportedly a slave, Farmer is a graduate of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, and Howard University, Washington, D. C. He has been connected for many years with organizations dealing with racial matters. In 1941, at the time he helped form CORE, he was employed as Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York City. He left this position in 1945 to work as an organizer with the Upholsters International Union race relations and thereafter, for 5 years, was employed as Student Field Secretary for the League for Industrial Democracy in New York. He served as an International representative of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees from 1955 to 1959, then was appointed Program Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in New York. In February, 1961, he was appointed to his present position as Director of CORE.

"Farmer is an advocate of non-violent resistance in racial matters and is reportedly an avid reader of the writings of Mahatma Gandhi. His strategy for fighting discrimination by peaceful means was accepted as a basis in the formation of the first CORE group in Chicago.

"Farmer was one of thirteen Freedom Riders aboard the Greyhound bus which was burned at Anniston, Alabama, in May, 1961, during rioting touched off by CORE's testing of segregated bus station facilities. He also was a member of a group of Freedom Riders arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, on 5/24/61 while testing the segregated facilities of the Jackson bus station. Farmer was charged with breach of peace and failure to obey the lawful order of a police officer.

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(continued on next page)

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(continued)

"Farmer was held in local custody in Jackson until mid-June when he was transferred to Mississippi State Penitentiary. He was released from this institution on bond on July 3, 1961. He was subsequently tried and convicted on these charges in Jackson on January 24, 1962, and sentenced to four months in jail and a \$200 fine. He was then released on appeal bond. We interviewed Farmer on 5/26/61 in connection with our investigation of the Freedom Riders. He was cooperative and furnished full details relating to the activities of his Freedom Riders group in Jackson.

"Farmer has continued the work of CORE in other areas in the South without letup. For example, 'The Miami News' of 6/28/62 reported that Farmer had indicated CORE was initiating a drive to train 30 to 40 members as 'leaders in non-violent action' against industry and educational institutions which balk at accepting Negroes. He stated that Houston, Texas, was to be the location of this training. The September 23, 1962, issue of the 'Charlotte Observer' reported that Farmer had announced new attempts would be made to desegregate chain restaurants in North Carolina, such as Howard Johnson restaurants, by picketing and other non-violent action."

100-225892-624 sum. 1/14/63
(23) ✓

~~The 9/23/62 issue of the "Charlotte Observer" contained an article datelined Statesville, N. Car., which stated that CORE had announced a new target for its attempts to desegregate the S and W Cafeterias. This article revealed that James E. Farmer also announced the picketing of Howard Johnson restaurants in the state would be resumed in full scale. Farmer told a news conference in Charlotte that picketing of these restaurants had been discontinued pending talks with restaurant officials by a committee appointed by Governor Terry Sanford. Farmer stated, "We asked for a progress report as soon as possible, but our hands are no longer tied, we'll resume full scale demonstrations." Farmer also stated that CORE believe that the Governor had acted in good faith, further that desegregation attempts would be made at S and W restaurants in Durham, Greensboro, Charlotte and other cities. Farmer further stated that nine of the twenty Howard Johnson restaurants in North Carolina had been desegregated.~~

157-579-144 encl. p. 3
(28) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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San Francisco letter dated 10/4/62 advised that at the Law Enforcement and Racial and Cultural Tensions Conference [redacted] as a National Officer of the NAACP and James Farmer gave a short history of the aims and purposes of their respective organizations, their method of carrying out their aims and the reasons Negroes, as a whole, regard law enforcement agencies with distrust.

b7C

94-40850-27 p. 5
(6) ✓

Correlator's Note: According to serial 26 of the above file, the above conference was scheduled for 9/24-27/62 in Berkeley, Calif.

The 10/9/62 issue of the "Daily Cardinal", student campus organization at the University of Wisconsin (UW), reported that the UW Wisconsin Socialist Club (100-427723) conducted a taped panel discussion by three well-known American Negroes on 10/7/62, which spurred discussion about racial discrimination. One of the three was James Farmer.

100-427723-44 p. 9
(17) ✓

The 11/14/62 issue of the "News and Observer," a Raleigh, N. Car., daily newspaper, contained an article datelined NY, which revealed that CORE had put five volunteers on a bus for Durham in a new effort to integrate restaurants and motels on major highways in North Carolina. This article revealed that CORE had stated that after the demonstrations in North Carolina, adjoining states would be objectives and that James Farmer stated the project would have to be developed much further "before we tackle Mississippi and Alabama, two tough nuts to crack," Farmer further stated that for the most part, the volunteers would be assigned to cities in North Carolina and would work with local community leaders sympathetic to their aims.

157-579-173 encl. p. 6
(22) ✓

The 11/19/62 issue of the "Daily News," a Greensboro, N. Car., newspaper, contained an article which stated that James Farmer told a mass meeting of Negroes in Greensboro, on 11/18/62, that "if our parents had been willing to go to jail, we wouldn't have to do it today." Farmer gave words of high praise to the individuals who were arrested following sit-in demonstrations at two downtown cafeterias. Farmer stated, "If the road to freedom goes through the jailhouse, then that's where we will go." Farmer further stated, "We can use our bodies, bucks and ballots to create a democracy with the same rights and privileges for all."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-579-175 encl. p. 1,2
(22) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The 12/2/62 issue of "The Worker" contained an article captioned "Negro Leaders Back Africa's Liberty Fight." This article stated that almost 100 of the nation's Negro leaders at a meeting in Harriman, NY, adopted a program of action to aid the newly independent African states and the people still struggling for independence. The six-member committee which called the meeting, entitled the American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa (105-116631), was authorized to "implement the action voted today." James Farmer was one of the above mentioned committee.

105-116631-1 p. 1
(18) ✓

The Washington Capital News Service release dated 12/17/62 stated that a group of Negro leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr., conferred with President Kennedy this date to urge a greater role for Negroes in U. S. African policies. Scheduled to attend the White House meeting along with King was James Farmer.

109-12-302-A Wash. Capital News
Service, 12/17/62
(18) ✓

The following references in the file captioned "Congress of Racial Equality" file 100-225892, contain information pertaining to the activities of James Farmer, an officer in this organization:

SERIAL NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
2	(14) ✓
3	(14) ✓
4	(14) ✓
6	(14) ✓
27	(14) ✓
29	(14) ✓
34	(25) ✓
53	(25) ✓
62	(14, 25) ✓
163	(14) ✓
165	(15) ✓
191	(15) ✓
194	(15) ✓
196	(15) ✓
204	(15) ✓
205	(15) ✓
229	(15) ✓
282	(15) ✓
341	p. B, 1, 8, 16-19 (signed statement and background data set out) (15, 25, 29) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued on next page)

(continued)

(100-225892)

SERIAL NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

421	(15)✓
488	(15)✓
580	(16)✓
607	(16)✓
617	(16)✓
621	(16,25)✓
623	(16,25)✓
624x	(25)✓
627	(16)✓
-A"NY Times," 2/1/61	(25)✓
-A"Pittsburgh Courier," 11/18/61	(16)✓
-A Washington Capital News Service 1/24/62	(16)✓
-A"The Worker," 3/4/62	(16)✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references in the file captioned "Fellowship of Reconciliation" file number 61-3415, contain information pertaining to the activities of James Farmer, an officer in this organization:

SERIAL NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

27	(3)✓
36 p. 3	(23)✓
105	(3,23)✓
177	(3)✓
186	(3)✓
209	(24)✓
210	(24)✓
221	(3)✓
268	(3)✓
269	(3)✓
272	(3)✓
286	(3)✓
299	(4)✓
329	(4)✓
330	(4)✓
336	(4)✓
345	(4)✓
361	(4)✓
368	(4)✓
433	(24)✓
453x	(4)✓
459	(4)✓
516	(4)✓

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The following references on James Farmer appear in the file captioned "Agitation Among the Negroes" file 100-135. These references set out his activities for the period 4/9/43 to 3/18/45. He served as National Chairman of CORE; Race Relations Secretary for FOR and on the Advisory Committee of the Southern Workers Defense League. He spoke at numerous meetings of various racial organizations in Dayton and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Huntington, W. Va.; Indianapolis, Ind.; NYC; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Washington, D. C. Farmer also edited a news bulletin captioned "Civil Disobedience An Answer to Jim Crow."

REFERENCE NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-135-201	(6) ✓
100-135-2-25	(6) ✓
100-135-10-28	(6) ✓
100-135-11-270	(24) ✓
100-135-15-84	(7) ✓
-218	(7) ✓
100-135-17-26	(7) ✓
100-135-20-20	(7) ✓
100-135-21-51	(7) ✓
-62	(7) ✓
100-135-34-101	(7) ✓
-181	(30) ✓
100-135-37-124	(7) ✓
100-135-42-24	(28) ✓
-34	(28) ✓
100-135-53-117	(24) ✓
-142	(7) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The following references in the file captioned "Workers Defense League" file 100-5557, contain information pertaining to the activities of James Farmer, an officer in this organization:

SERIAL NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
3	(7) ✓
8	(7) ✓
31	(8) ✓
41	(8) ✓
45x1	(8) ✓
51x	(8) ✓
64x	(8) ✓
64x1	(8) ✓
75	(8) ✓
114x	(8) ✓
117	(8) ✓
120	(8) ✓
131	(8) ✓
145	(9) ✓
147	(9) ✓
163	(9) ✓
173	(9) ✓
174	(9) ✓
191	(9) ✓
192	(9) ✓
209	(9) ✓
230	(9) ✓
258 encl. p. 1	(9) ✓

The following references on James Farmer appear in the file captioned "Freebus," file 157-373. James Farmer, Director of CORE, accompanied the students in the Freedom Ride of 1961 in Meridian and Jackson, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala.

SERIAL NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
136	(26) ✓
175	(20) ✓
202	(20) ✓
335 p. 17	(20) ✓
341 p. 32	(20) ✓

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The following references on James Farmer appeared in file captioned "Freedom Riders - Miscellaneous," (FR) file 157-387. Activities of Farmer set out below.

ACTIVITY	SERIAL NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
As a FR, arrested at Jackson, Miss.	99 encl. p. 2	(26) ✓
Arrest report in Jackson PD on Farmer as one of those arrested in Jackson Trailway Bus Station.	132 p. 10	(26) ✓
Received letters regarding CORE demonstrations, FR movement while in State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss.	463	(20) ✓
Interviewed after release from prison concerning FR activities.	520	(29) ✓
Speaker at FR rally in Newark, NJ.	662	(20) ✓
Listed as a contact, found in the possession of a FR.	697	(20) ✓
Scheduled speaker at a rally in Newark, NJ.	794	(20) ✓
Arrange liaison concerning FR return to Jackson for trial.	827	(20) ✓
Leader of FR enroute to Jackson.	882	(21) ✓
Sent telegram to CORE officials throughout country.	883	(21) ✓
Leader of FR en route to NYC from Jackson.	909	(21) ✓
Telegram to AG which requested US Marshals be sent to Jackson to preserve law and order.	916	(21) ✓
Newspaper article, Farmer stated more FR will be sent to Houston, Texas.	1002x6	(21) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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(continued)

(157-387)

ACTIVITY	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
As a FR, appeared in Hinds County Court, Jackson, court set date of trial.	1179 p. 3	(26) ✓
Tried and convicted in Hinds County Court, Jackson. Convicted to 4 months in jail and fined \$200. Released on appeal bond.	1359	(26) ✓
Announced future CORE activities at a meeting of the National Council CORE held in Cincinnati, Ohio.	1371	(21) ✓

The following references in file captioned "March on Washington Movement" file 100-95014 pertain to the activities of James Farmer who spoke at various meetings of this organization:

SERIAL NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
202	(11) ✓
203	(11) ✓
218	(11) ✓
232	(31) ✓
234	(12) ✓
266	(12) ✓
270	(12) ✓
273	(12) ✓
284	(12) ✓
298	(12) ✓
315	(12) ✓
323	(12) ✓
333	(12) ✓
348	(12) ✓
351	(12) ✓
352	(12) ✓
354	(13) ✓
356	(13) ✓
368	(13) ✓
372	(13) ✓
391	(13) ✓
458	(13) ✓
489	(13) ✓
575	(13) ✓
626	(13) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The following references pertain to James Farmer's affiliation with the Youth Committee Against War of the Keep America Out of War Congress (100-23462). Farmer held the positions as indicated below:

DATE	POSITION	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
5/18/40	Vice-chairman	61-10498-151 p. 1	(39)✓
6/17/40	An officer	61-7559-9355x1 encl. p. 1	(5)✓
1/6/41	Vice-chairman	100-8352-1 p. 5	(30)✓
6/17/41	National Chairman	100-23462-8 p. 2	(25)✓
9/27/41	Co-chairman	100-23462-6 p. 8	(24)✓
2/9/43	Member of the National Council and Vice-chairman	100-23462-11 p. 4,6	(11,25)✓

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REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUMMARY

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

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SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY
(See Correlation Summary dated 9/4/63 filed as 100-433744-2.)

Main File No: 100-433744

Date: July 1, 1964

Subject: James Farmer

Date Searched: 1/7/64

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

James Farmer
James A. C. Farmer
James B. Farmer
James E. Farmer
James I. Farmer
J. L. Farmer

James L. Farmer
James Lee Farmer
James Leonard Farmer
Jim Farmer
James Farmer

4-11-00
DECLASSIFY ON: 254
CLASSIFIED BY: 6207/MS-CC:hc
(derivative)

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

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

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

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

DLC:sds

CLASS. & EXT. BY: [Signature]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW: 7/1/89

b7C

ENCLOSURE
ENCL. BEHIND FILE
SEARCH SLIPS ONLY

9/11/80

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY: [Signature]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW: 7/1/83~~

MCT:em

100-433744-2

REC:em

JUL 6 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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ABBREVIATION

CORE.....Congress of Racial Equality

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[redacted] and [redacted] furnished a Photostat of "Progress Report," official publication of the Centinela-Bay Human Relations Committee (100-434770) for September, 1962. This publication stated that James Farmer was scheduled as a speaker in a series of meetings during a 6 day visit to Southern California under the auspices of the AFSC. (Not identified) Schedule for 10/14-20/62 set out. b2 b7D

100-434770-10 encl.p.14
(3)✓

Bureau memo dated 1/14/63 advised that by letter dated 1/3/63 [redacted] Program and Training Department, CORE (100-225892) requested an appointment on 1/23/63 for CORE National Director James L. Farmer, [redacted] and himself, to discuss some instances of alleged discrimination within the FBI. By letter dated 1/4/63 [redacted] was advised that the Director would be out of the city on 1/23/63, but that an Assistant Director would be available to see them on that date. Background data on CORE and the above-mentioned individuals set out. b7C

100-225892-624 p.a,b,2-4
(11)✓

The Memphis, Tennessee "Press-Scimitar" newspaper had reported during the month of March, 1963, that Leflore County, Mississippi, and its County Seat of Greenwood, deep in the heart of the Mississippi Delta, had become the nation's newest, hottest trouble spot as Negroes press for more rights. The paper described the core of the problem as a drive to register Negro voters in Leflore County.

The above paper reported that James Farmer demanded Federal marshals to accompany Negroes to the Court House to register. Farmer stated CORE planned to send a group of about twenty-five to help in the vote registration efforts.

157-4-28-117 encl.p.8
(4)✓

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This reference is a report of Bureau Confidential Informant [redacted] at Detroit, Mich., dated 3/29/63. This report stated that a meeting was held [redacted] Mich. The purpose of this meeting was to hear a tape of Malcom X. They heard a few words from Malcom X, then they tried to hear what James Farmer was saying, but couldn't make out what he said other than he ran down the white race and stated the Negroes did not need their help. [redacted] of the NAACP program [redacted] KU

b2

[redacted] KU

b2

b7D

(3)✓

b7D

b7C

The 4/1/63 issue of the "NY Times" contained an article captioned "3 New Directors Elected By Civil Liberties Union." This article stated that the American Civil Liberties Union (61-190) had elected three new directors. One was James Farmer.

61-190-A "NY Times" 4/1/63
(2)✓

The 4/4/63 issue of the "NY Times" contained an article captioned "US Negroes Plan Active Link With Peoples of African Nations." This article stated that a decision was made to establish a permanent liaison between American Negro leadership and the new African nations. The liaison was to evolve a permanent national organization with the mission of identifying the American Negro's consciousness with Black Africa. The decision was made at a meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel by the committee that organized the American Negro Conference on Africa. James Farmer was a member of this committee.

61-3176-A "NY Times" 4/4/63
(2)✓

Savannah letter dated 5/10/63 advised that Chief L. J. Campbell, Columbia PD, Columbia, SC, advised that he considered the police conference, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. helpful to an extent, pointing out particularly that the Chiefs of Police had the opportunity to question NAACP and CORE officials as to their respective problems, and that generally speaking, it was his impression that [redacted] NAACP official, was well received, but the CORE official, James Farmer, made no friends with the group because he advocated violence, if necessary, on the part of his group to achieve their objectives.

94-1-6863-117 p.1
(2)✓

b7C

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The 5/12/63 issue of "The Worker" contained the following article which was captioned "Protest HCUA's Interference in Monroe, NC Case":

"Hear: David Dellinger, James Farmer, Conrad Lynn, William Worthy, Maxwell Greismar, Paul Krassner, Melvin Wulf.

HCUA's attempt to grill Conrad Lynn, attorney for the Monroe 'Kidnap' defendants, aids North Carolina racists.

Protest this new invasion of civil rights

Community Church, 40 E. 35 St. (between Park and Madison),
Wed., May 15, 8:00 P.M.

Ausp: Jayvan Covington Defense Fund" (100-440465)

100-440465-1 encl.p.1
(3)✓

By letter dated 5/31/63, in answer to a request from ACSI, a summary of information on James Farmer was furnished to ACSI.

62-5-16370 p.5
(2,11)✓

NY letter dated 6/17/63 set forth activities of [redacted] on 6/14/63 and 6/16/63. On 6/14/63 [redacted] advised that [redacted] took home** James Farmer. (Not further clarified) ^u✕

[redacted]
(3)✓

b2

b7C

** Possibly Jackson, Miss.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau memo dated 6/14/63 advised that the Director had inquired as to the identity of the FBI's contacts in the NAACP (61-3176) and other Negro groups. Jim Farmer, President of CORE, was also in the NAACP and was a responsible friend.

The Bureau was in a position to take up any matter involving criticism of the FBI in the Civil Rights field with Farmer and other influential Negro leaders. Director's notation.

61-3176-3644 p.1
(17)

Bureau memo dated 6/15/63 captioned "Desegregation of Jackson, Mississippi, Business Establishments and Public Facilities, Racial Matters," advised that it was anticipated that a large crowd would attend the funeral of Medgar Evers, including James Farmer and other Negro leaders and dignitaries.

157-896-130 p. 1
(9)

Bureau memo dated 6/17/63 advised that the panel-type program entitled "Race Relations in Crisis" on television WTTG, Washington, DC on 6/16/63 was monitored. The panel members included the well-known Negro Muslim leader Malcom X; Wyatt Lee Walker, assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King; Allen Morrison, NY editor of "Ebony" magazine; and James Farmer. Details of the discussion, which was dominated by Farmer, set out.

94-42957-19 p.1,2
(2)
SI 100-399321-74 p.20
(3)/(WNEW-TV, NYC)
SI 25-330971-34-127 encl.p.1
(2)/(transcript of program)

b7C

b7D

Dayton, Ohio, who attended the CORE (100-225892) convention in Dayton, furnished the following information:

Approximately 250 delegates to the four-day CORE convention met at the Phillips Temple CME church, 6/27/63, and were addressed by James Farmer.

(continued)

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(continued)

The heaviest applause received by Farmer came when he informed the audience that CORE was committed to a march on Washington, DC, in the event of a Senate filibuster against the Kennedy administration civil rights bill.

On 6/28/63 Farmer announced that CORE representatives would meet with other civil rights leaders in NYC on 7/2/63, to plan the march, which he stated would involve 100,000 marching faces, both black and white. He pledged that CORE's basic philosophy of direct, non-violent action would be maintained.

100-225892-654 encl.p.1,2
(3)✓

[redacted] Conn. advised that during July, 1963, he met James Farmer. [redacted] Farmer stated that the Negro marchers in the 8/28/63 demonstration at Washington, DC, would be "contained," however, Farmer felt there might be a possibility of violence from other sources during this demonstration. [redacted] did not further reveal the identity of any specific groups which might be involved in such contemplated violence.

157-970-316 encl.p.2
(10)✓

b7C
b7D

The 7/3/63 issue of the "NY Herald Tribune" reported that on 7/2/63 a "summit" of top Negro civil rights leaders met in NYC to lay plans for a mass civil rights March on Washington (157-970) and that the date of 8/28/63 had been agreed upon. The article identified the Negro leaders and their organizational affiliation, which included James Farmer, National Director of CORE.

157-970-350 encl.p.1
(10)✓

Cleveland airtel dated 7/15/63 advised that it had been reported that a mass demonstration for racial equality was scheduled for 7/14/63, in Cleveland, Ohio, sponsored by the United Freedom Movement (157-933), an amalgamation of some thirty organizations interested in desegregation.

(continued)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

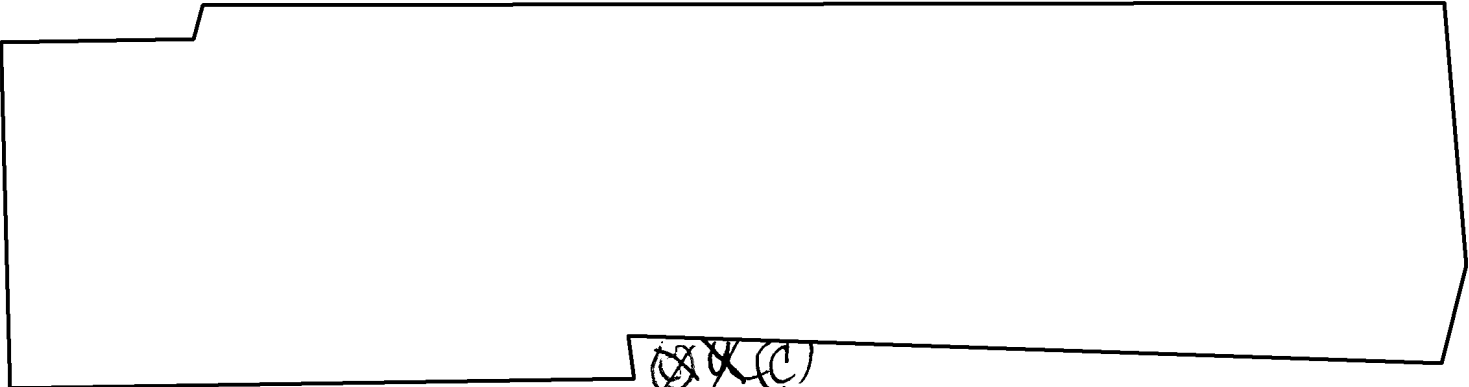
On 7/15/63, "The Plain Dealer," daily Cleveland newspaper, reported that the marchers were joined by additional people for the rally at the Cleveland Municipal Stadium and that an estimated crowd of almost 25,000 heard the featured speakers at the stadium.

According to the article, Roy Wilkins, National Executive Secretary of the NAACP, Harold B. Williams, Executive Secretary of the Cleveland NAACP and James Farmer made the principal talks.

157-933-6 encl.p.1
(9)

The 7/16/63 issue of the "NY Journal-American" contained an article captioned "Leadership 'Disunity' Grows Graver." This article stated that as the Negro-white problem heats up to boiling point, another crisis was developing concurrently-within the Negro leadership. This article set out the conflicts between Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, James Farmer and Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

62-102926-A "NY Journal-American,"
(2) 7/16/63


(S)(C)
It was believed desirable to interview Farmer in connection with this matter.

b1

25-330971-6599 p.1,2
(1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 7/31/63 James Farmer was interviewed in NYC and advised he had no knowledge that the Muslims would take part in the march on Washington or that he indicated that they would. In fact, Farmer said the Nation of Islam (NOI) (25-330971) was opposed to the policies of the groups participating in the march and Malcolm X Little, NOI leader in NYC and Washington, DC, had stated the NOI would not participate in the march unless ordered to do so by Elijah Muhammad, leader of the NOI.

25-330971-6611 p.1
(not indexed)

On 7/29/63 [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYC PD, made available the Organizing Manual No. 1, issued by the National Office March on Washington (157-970), NYC. This Manual, which set forth detailed information concerning arrangements for the March, advised that James Farmer was one of the national leaders who issued the official call for the March on 7/12/63. b7C

157-970-14 encl.p.2
(9)

b2

b7D

[redacted] advised that Malcolm X, Minister of Nation of Islam (NOI) (25-330971) Mosque No. 7, NYC, announced on 7/29/63 that Mosque No. 7 would hold an outdoor rally at 115th Street and Lenox Avenue, NYC, on 8/10/63. Malcolm X stated that the Mosque was thinking of inviting James Farmer and other well-known Negro leaders to be speakers.

On 7/30/63 Farmer advised that even though the NOI took no direct action to oppose the programs and policies of CORE and the NAACP, neither did they assist in any way, since the doctrines of the NOI were directly opposed to those of such groups as CORE and the NAACP.

25-330971-34-107 p.1, encl.p.1,2
(2)

b2

b7D

[redacted] advised that on 6/12/63 a meeting of the Nation of Islam (25-330971) was held by Muhammad Mosque No.2, Chicago, Ill. At this meeting [redacted] stated that James Farmer and other integration leaders were wrong in humbling themselves and in begging to eat, worship and live by the white man. (u)

The 8/2/63 issue of the newspaper "Muhammad Speaks" contained an article captioned "Urge Negroes To Unite! 'Harlem In Unity Rally'." This article stated that Akbar Muhammad, youngest son of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad, spoke at a giant Harlem rally. In his speech he mentioned Farmer. (details of speech set out)

25-330971-6680 p.76,83
(2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C

On 8/19/63 [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYC PD, advised that the Polo Grounds, NYC, had been leased for a rally scheduled for 8/25/63, for the benefit of the March on Washington (157-970) Committee. One of the guest speakers was James Farmer.

157-970-493 encl.p.5
(10)

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 8/23/63 which set out the various groups which would participate in the March on Washington, 8/13/63 (157-970). James Farmer was listed as a cochairman of the March. Farmer was also a member of the delegation of March leaders who would call on President Kennedy prior to the gathering at the Lincoln Memorial.

157-970-1018 encl.p.1,2,8,11
(10)

SI 157-970-697 encl.p.7
(10)

SI 157-970-347 p.1

(10) (Information furnished by [redacted])

b7C

b7D

SI 157-970-481 encl.p.1
(10) [redacted]

Washington Chapter, CORE)

SI 157-970-972 encl.p.4
(10)

SI 157-970-1017 p.1a,3
(12)

On 8/27/63 [redacted] who was [redacted] and who described himself as a CORE task force worker from NYC, advised that on 8/26/63 a chartered bus left Baton Rouge, La., enroute to Washington, DC.

[redacted] stated [redacted] an active CORE member, left on the above-described bus. According to [redacted] [redacted] would address the National Assembly of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom at Washington, DC. [redacted] would deliver the speech that had been prepared for James L. Farmer, Jr., who was in jail at Donaldsonville, La. [redacted] stated that Farmer had on 8/19/63, participated in the freedom demonstration at Plaquemine, which resulted in his arrest on charges of disturbing the peace and committing violence or inciting violence.

157-970-889 encl.p.5
(12)

b7C

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Bureau memo dated 8/26/63 advised that a Bureau official met with the Deputy Attorney General and a group of Departmental officials and discussed plans with reference to the 8/28/63 March on Washington (157-970).

Some concern was expressed by the Deputy Attorney General because of the indicated absence of James Farmer who was in jail and who had refused to make bail. The Department was considering whether to take direct action to get Farmer out of jail and to insure his presence at the March on Washington. This was being considered because of information received by the Department as to the activities of a left wing element in CORE which had communist leanings, as well as another faction which had a loose association with the Nation of Islam group. Four persons concerning whom the Department had received suspicious information in CORE were [redacted] and Bayard Rustin. It was noted that [redacted] was the principal CORE leader in the absence of Farmer.

157-970-891 p.1
(10)✓

b7C

On 9/1/63 ASAC, New Orleans, telephonically advised that James Farmer, after unsuccessful attempt to contact Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office from Plaquemine, La. Farmer alleged that on the night of 8/31/63 fifteen members of CORE were trampled by horses used by the Louisiana State Police. He also alleged that State Police used "electric prodders." These fifteen persons, who required medical treatment, were then located at the Plymouth Rock Baptist Church in Plaquemine.

Farmer requested the FBI conduct an investigation.

44-23213-6 p.1
(2)✓
SI 44-23213-1 p.1
(15)✓

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On 9/16/63 [redacted] Subversive Detail, Berkeley, California PD, advised that [redacted] applied for and received a permit for the Ad Hoc Committee For Justice In Birmingham (100-441062) to hold a street-meeting on 9/17/63 at the south entrance to the University of California. According to [redacted] request, the speaker would be James Farmer.

On 9/16/63 [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a CP member. *XU*

100-441062-1 encl.p.1

(3) ✓

b2

b7D

b7C

San Francisco letterhead memo dated 9/17/63 stated that on that date a leaflet was distributed in the vicinity of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. This leaflet advised that James Farmer would be one of the speakers at a meeting held under the sponsorship of the Bay Area Friends of SNCC* (not identified) and Berkeley CORE on 9/17/63 at Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way, Berkeley.

[redacted] PD, (protect identity) advised that at this meeting, which was held immediately adjacent to the University of California, Farmer discussed violence in the South.

b7C

100-441062-2 encl.p.2

(3) ✓

b7D

*Believed to be Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

The 9/10/63 issue of "The Worker" contained an article concerning a proposed march on City Hall, NYC, to protest discrimination in the building trades. The march was being planned by the Joint Committee for Equal Opportunity which consisted of CORE and other civil rights organizations.

The 9/16/63 issue of the "NY Times" contained an article which stated that James Farmer of CORE had announced that the march on City Hall had been rescheduled from 9/29/63 to 10/13/63. The article stated further that this was done to allow time for "civil" groups and others to take part.

It was noted that this march was not held.

100-3-116-475 p.1

(3) ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] advised that during a discussion between Stanley Levison and [redacted] on 9/30/63 they noted the existence of a left wing group in CORE which was trying to make CORE into a mass organization and take it away from the sectarian approach which it now had. According to [redacted] this group was trying to take CORE away from (James) Farmer and [redacted]. Levison described [redacted] as "much smarter than Jim Farmer" and [redacted] was mentioned by [redacted] as "one of the leaders" (possibly of the left wing group in CORE). *qu*

On 7/16/63 NY-694-S* advised that Stanley Levison and [redacted] were secret members of the CP. *qu*

100-3-116-447 encl.p.3
(3/17)
SI par. 1
100-3-116-398 p.2
(2,17)

b2

b7C

This reference is a report of Bureau Confidential Informant [redacted] at Philadelphia, Pa., dated 10/9/63. This report stated that some of the Muslims had stated that if they could get rid of people like Martin King, [redacted] and James Farmer it would be a great step in their favor. *qu*

[redacted]
(17)

b2

b7D

b7C

On 11/5/63 [redacted] advised that meetings of the National Action Council, governing body of the CORE, would be held in the Los Angeles area from 11/8/63 to 11/11/63. Floyd McKissick, CORE National Chairman and James Farmer would be the principal speakers. (schedule set out) *qu*

157-1069-10 encl.p.1-3
(10)

b2

b7D

[redacted] Washington Chapter, CORE, advised that he attended the National Action Council of CORE held 11/7-10/63 in Los Angeles, Calif. At this council a discussion of the FBI's role in Civil Rights was held. It was decided this matter would be referred to the Steering Committee of National CORE in NYC. [redacted] advised that James Farmer was a member of this committee. [redacted] commented that as far as National CORE was concerned, no further action was planned on this matter and it was a "dead issue."

b7C

157-1069-15 encl.p.3
(10)

CONFIDENTIAL

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[redacted] advised that Martin Luther King [redacted] had a conference on 11/30/63 with [redacted] and others. King indicated the conference was in reference to a conference with the President. King said the Unity Counsel had agreed to a conference with the President to see where he stood, however, in the meantime the President decided to call the Civil Rights leaders in separately.

Informant further advised [redacted]

b2

b7D

b7C

100-438794-46 p.7
(3)✓

*Not identified

The following references on James Farmer appear in file captioned "Racial Matters-Segregation." Farmer was one of the signers of a telegram sent to Defense Secretary urging that Havelock and New Bern, NC, declared "off limits" because merchants discriminated against Negro marines; call from official of CORE regarding allegation against FBI, who was acting in behalf of Farmer and other CORE representatives; Farmer and his assistant both liaison contacts of the NY Office; Farmer in favor of a letter to Governor Rockefeller to secure increased wage minimum for underpaid workers, mainly Negro and Puerto Ricans; took part in picketing at White Castle Restaurant, Bronx, NY; spoke at a rally in NYC; attended integration rally in Los Angeles; spoke at a rally in Trenton, NJ; in a newspaper article he commented on his assessment of Miami race relations; was available to go to Tallahassee to handle demonstrations if they got out of hand; addressed a meeting in Lexington; in contact with Chicago CORE leadership concerning the stepping up of racial demonstrations there; led demonstration marchers in High Point; spoke in Durham; reported to visit Birmingham; spoke in Gadsden; would attend mass demonstration in Shreveport if a committee was not set up to deal with this; contemplated moving CORE activities to Boothville, La.; confined to Donaldsonville, La. jail after arrest for demonstration; served with a restraining order in connection with demonstrations at Plaquemine, La.; was tried for this demonstration; spoke in Greensboro, NC, then proceeded to Washington, DC for meeting with "top ten" integration leaders; spoke at a mass march in San Francisco; in a radio interview commented on President Johnson and his position on Civil Rights; was a member of a panel discussion at Howard University regarding the Negro non-violent protest movement against segregation.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 11/6/63	(11)✓	157-6-4-729 p.1	(4)✓
		792 p.5	(4)✓
		1171 p.1	(4)✓
-A "Washington Daily News" 11/6/63	(12)✓	1408 p.1	(4)✓

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REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-4-1413 encl.p.1	(4) ✓
1490 p.2	(4) ✓
157-6-8-476	(4) ✓
499 p.2	(4) ✓
504 p.2	(4) ✓
508 encl.p.2,13	(4) ✓
552 encl.p.2	(5) ✓
669 encl.5	(5) ✓
837 encl.p.3	(5) ✓ (15) ✓
157-6-9-220 encl.p.1	(5) ✓
157-6-26-188 encl.p.1	(5) ✓
196 encl.p.1	(5) ✓
157-6-27-159 encl.p.1	(5) ✓
170 encl.p.2	(5) ✓
157-6-29-314 p.2	(5) ✓
157-6-31-246 encl.p.1	(5) ✓
265 encl.p.1	(5) ✓
157-6-33-707 p.1	(6) ✓
989 p.2	(6) ✓
990 p.1,2	(6) ✓
991 p.1	(6) ✓
997 p.1	(6) ✓
1004 p.3	(6) ✓
1013 p.1, encl.p.1-5	(6) ✓ (13) ✓
1014 encl.p.1	(15) ✓
1019 p.2	(6) ✓
1021 encl.p.1,3,6	(6) ✓
1039 encl.p.1	(6) ✓
1050 p.1	(6) ✓
1051 p.1	(15) ✓
1054 p.1	(7) ✓
1057 p.1	(13) ✓
1062 p.1	(12) ✓
1063 p.1	(12) ✓
1064 p.1	(7) ✓
1065 p.1,2	(13) ✓
1072 p.1	(14) ✓
1074 p.1	(7) ✓
1075 p.1	(12) ✓
1078 p.1	(7) ✓
1089 p.2	(7) ✓
1097 encl.p.1	(14) ✓

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(continued)

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(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-6-33-1099	encl.p.1	(15)✓
1104	p.2	(7)✓
1106	encl.p.2	(12)✓
1119	encl.p.1	(7)✓
1121	p.1,2	(7)✓
1122	p.3,8,10	(7)✓
1127	encl.p.1	(7)✓
1130	p.1,2,8	(14)✓
1131	encl.p.2,3	(12)✓
1132	encl.p.1	(12)✓
1137	encl.p.2	(7)✓
1144	encl.p.1,3,7,8	(14)✓
1156	encl.p.2	(8)✓
1209	p.2	(12)✓
1237	encl.p.1	(8)✓
1418	encl.p.1	(8)✓

157-6-34-84		(8)✓
110		(8)✓
209	encl.p.1,2	(8)✓
234	encl.p.1	(8)✓
296	p.1	(8)✓
443		(8)✓
519	encl.p.1	(8)✓
580	encl.p.1	(8)✓

157-6-41-1108	p.1,2	(9)✓
157-6-47-123	encl.p.1	(14)✓
138	encl.p.1	(9)✓
157-6-53-187	p.2	(9)✓
271	p.1	(15)✓
273	p.1	(9)✓
274	encl.p.1	(9)✓
275	p.1	(9)✓
157-6-61-529	encl.p.2	(9)✓
157-6-63-426	encl.p.1	(9)✓

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REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

August 26, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Address by James Farmer,
National Director for CORE,
at Carthage College,
Kenosha, Wisconsin
August 23, 1964

On August 24, 1964, Chief of Police J. Leo Buchmann, Police Department, City of Kenosha, Wisconsin, advised that in respect to the address by James Farmer, National Director for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) at Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin, on the afternoon of August 23, 1964, this program was held as scheduled with the appearance and address by Mr. Farmer before approximately 174 guests. The program was successfully held without any disturbances or demonstrations made on the part of anyone. Chief Buchmann stated that he had two plainclothesmen attend the affair as guests, and it was noted that the attendance consisted of perhaps three-quarters being white and the speaker was well received. Mr. Farmer at the program indicated that he was leaving Kenosha immediately to proceed to Atlantic City, where he expected to attend the National Democratic Convention which was to open on Monday, August 24, 1964.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/14/80 BY SP-1GSX/RS**

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ENCLOSURE

100-433744 19

September 16, 1964

JAMES FARMER

The following information concerns James Farmer, National Director for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and may pertain to the subject of your inquiry.

For some years, Farmer has been a champion for civil rights, particularly from the standpoint of racial equality, and as a result of his activities, has been arrested on several occasions on misdemeanor charges arising out of demonstrations. Indications are that he has been anticommunist and has directed his efforts toward preventing communist infiltration or demination of CORE. There is reportedly a "left-wing" group in CORE which has tried to take the leadership of the organization away from Farmer and his group.

(100-433744)

NOTE: Per request of White House

*See serial 1144
11/2/79*

ELC:car
(10)

b7C

ELC

White
CC TO: *66-1111*
REQ. REC'D *5-22-67*
JUN 7 1967
ANS.
BY: *PRG*

REC- 51

100-433744-1

JFH

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

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DATE 7/14/80 BY SP-1 GSK/RLS

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 19, 1964

APPEARANCE OF JAMES
FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR,
CONGRESS OF RACIAL
EQUALITY, WAYNE, PA.,
AUGUST 19, 1964

The "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia daily newspaper, dated August 20, 1964, on page three carried a story headlined, "No Neutrals in Rights Fight, CORE Chief Says in Wayne."

The store continued that JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, spoke for 12 minutes before the Main Line Branch of the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights in the Central Baptist Church, 113 West Wayne Avenue, Wayne, Pa. FARMER said that silent people in Mississippi are decent, but their silence cancels their decency and that neutrality is not innocent for blame in the Massachusetts race problem. He urged seating of the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party delegation at the upcoming Democratic National Convention.

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100-433744 - 23
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
March 12, 1965

APPEARANCE OF JAMES L. FARMER,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND,
MARCH 11, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

A source of information, who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided the following information on March 11, 1965:

James L. Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, arrived in Rhode Island at the Theodore Francis Green Airport, Warwick, Rhode Island, at 10:00 a.m., March 11, 1965. Mr. Farmer proceeded to the Sheraton Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island, where he held a press conference.

At 1:00 p.m., Mr. Farmer addressed students at Roberts Hall, Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island. In his remarks he stated that he regretted the recent murder of Malcolm X and indicated that although he disagreed with Malcolm X he felt that Malcolm X's views were changing and that had he lived he could have added constructive aid to the civil rights movement. Mr. Farmer repeatedly referred to the demonstrations and ensuing brutality at Selma, Alabama, and emphasized that the South will change as voting by negroes increases.

Mr. Farmer also addressed students at Sayles Hall, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and again his subject was the civil rights movement in the South, and he referred to the struggle presently taking place in Selma, Alabama, and deplored its violence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/24/80 BY SP-1 GSK/RW

ENCLOSURE

100-433744-28

APPEARANCE OF JAMES L. FARMER,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND,
MARCH 11, 1965

In addressing the students at Brown University, Mr. Farmer stated that President Johnson could expect to lose some of the great support given him by negroes if President Johnson continues his present attitude in relation to the civil rights struggle and violence in Selma, Alabama. He added that a Freedom Democratic Party of Disenfranchised Negroes may be formed in Alabama, patterned after the one formed last summer in Mississippi.

Subsequent to his appearance at Brown University, Mr. Farmer appeared at a gathering at the Willard Shopping Center, Prairie Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, where he addressed approximately fifty negroes and whites. He was introduced by Clifford Montiero, Chairman, Rhode Island Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. During his remarks to this gathering, Mr. Farmer indicated that negroes residing in Providence, Rhode Island should take greater advantage of their political franchise and exercise this in every election. He urged that negroes repudiate at the polls those state and city legislators who oppose their housing legislation. He stated that racial riots last summer in the North stemmed from poor housing and lack of employment opportunity and police brutality. He pointed out that during his visit in Providence, Rhode Island he saw some of the worst slums in the North.

He concluded by stating that any negro in Providence who fails to register to vote "is making the clubs that beat their brothers in Selma, Alabama." Mr. Farmer's visit to Providence, Rhode Island was without incident.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 2, 1965

ALLEGED PLAN TO HAVE JAMES FARMER SHOT IN
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] a member of the original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) [redacted] Louisiana, was overheard to state that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] someone could shoot JAMES FARMER while parading on Columbia Street. (For characterization of the OKKKK, see the appendix attached hereto.) It was further speculated that [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

The confidential source advised [redacted] was heard to state that the possibility of shooting JAMES FARMER had been discussed, but no plans had been made to carry out the act.

The same source advised [redacted] was overheard to say that prior to the last arrival of Louisiana State Troopers [redacted]

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] Bogalusa Police Department, [redacted] Louisiana State Police, and [redacted] 112th ICG, New Orleans, were advised of the above information on this date.

b7C

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100-433147-32

ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(LOUISIANA)
(OKKKK)

A source advised on October 25, 1963, that in December, 1960, a group was organized at Shreveport, Louisiana, known as the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK). The purpose of this organization was to promote Americanism, white supremacy, and the maintaining of segregation.

This source further advised on October 25, 1963, that the OKKKK continues to be active and that the aims and purposes continue to be the same.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 11, 1965

RE: ALLEGED PLAN TO HAVE JAMES
FARMER SHOT IN BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 4, 1965, that he had received no additional information concerning a conversation previously overheard [redacted]

[redacted] could shoot James Farmer as Farmer marched on Columbia Street. This source advised that [redacted] was a member of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) [redacted] Louisiana. (For characterization of the OKKKK, see Appendix attached hereto.)

b7C

b7D

On June 5, 1965, [redacted] Florida Parishes Staff Reporter, "Times Picayune", advised that the funeral for the slain Deputy Sheriff O'Neal Moore was to be held at 2 p.m., Wednesday, June 9, 1965. A Negro motorcade was to leave Bogalusa en route to the church at Varnado, Louisiana. Those attending the funeral would leave the church on foot and march one mile to the grave site. James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), was to attend.

b7C

Claxton Knight, Chief of Police, Bogalusa, Louisiana, Police Department, advised on June 9, 1965, that James Farmer arrived in Bogalusa approximately noon that day and was at the residence of [redacted] an official of the Bogalusa Voters League. Knight further advised that James Farmer attended the funeral of the slain Deputy Sheriff O'Neal Moore at Varnado, Louisiana. Knight further advised that no incidents of violence or attempts to injure James Farmer were reported.

b7C

On June 10, 1965, Chief Knight advised that James Farmer left Bogalusa, Louisiana, escorted by two Louisiana State Police patrol units. Chief Knight advised that no incidents of violence or harassment were observed or reported.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/14/80 BY SP-1 GSK/RU

100-111-22-36

ENCLOSURE

**ALLEGED PLAN TO HAVE JAMES
FARMER SHOT IN BOGALUSA,
LOUISIANA**

On June 7, 1965, [redacted] more commonly known as [redacted] Louisiana, was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI. [redacted] stated that he had not plotted or planned to kill James Farmer, National Director of CORE, nor did he ever talk about shooting Farmer even in jest. He added that if anyone said that he was in any way involved in a plot to kill Farmer or made any threats against the life of Farmer, this individual was a liar. [redacted] stated that he would gladly take a polygraph test if necessary to prove that the information furnished by him was true and correct. [redacted] refused to sign a statement incorporating the above information.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY

(See Correlation Summaries 9/4/63 and 7/1/64, filed as 100-433744-2 and 100-433744-15, respectively)

Main File No: 100-433744
See also: 9-42554
44-26067
139-2027
157-1681

#917454
DECLASSIFIED BY 60267/NSC/AR
ON 4-11-00
Date: 6-21-65

B. 1-12-20, MARSHALL, TEX.

Subject: James Farmer

Date Searched: 9/28/64

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

~~James Farmer
J. L. Farmer
James A. Farmer
James B. Farmer
James E. Farmer
James I. Farmer~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~James K. Farmer
James L. Farmer
James Lee Farmer
James Leonard Farmer
Jim Farmer
James Former~~

L.A.
D.C.
CALIF.
N.Y.
PA.
TEX.
MISS.
HAW.
OHIO

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except any indicated at the end of this summary under the heading REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY.

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

MO.
GA.
2

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

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

JC/rmg

twd gab

b7C

ENCLOSURE

REC def

MCT def

100-433744-38

Encl. behind file
See ship only
11/1/80

17 JUN 24 1965

b7C

CLASS & EXT. BY SP-1 b7C
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1/21/85

NOTIFICATION
[Handwritten notes]

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMP/STK
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1/21/85

51 JUL 12 1965

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ABBREVIATIONS

Add. info.....Additional information appearing
in this reference which pertains to
James Farmer may be found in the
main file or elsewhere in this
summary.

SCLC.....Southern Christian Leadership
Conference

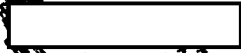
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The 11/5/63 issue of "The Evening Star," Washington, D.C. carried an article captioned "Farmer Cites Problem of Staying Nonviolent." This article concerned a conference on "Youth, Non-violence and social change" held at Howard University, Washington, D. C. (date not given) at which James Farmer and James Baldwin, an author, were speakers.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" of 11/6/63 carried an article captioned "Negro Leaders Exhort Followers Not to Stray From Nonviolent Path." This article stated in part that James L. Farmer agreed with another analyst, James Baldwin, Negro author, who indicated the breaking point of Negroes in the civil rights struggle might be near.

62-108763-23 p.3,4
(3,19)

 furnished a leaflet which disclosed that on 11/8/63, a mass rally at South Park was held at 51st and Avalon Streets, Los Angeles, Calif. sponsored by CORE and the speaker was shown as James Farmer, National Director of CORE. According to source, a "National Action Council" rally was held at above location on 11/8/63 for the purpose of bringing together people interested in CORE, the members of CORE and to hear Farmer speak. Source advised that Farmer spoke of the activities of CORE nationwide, especially in the South, and requested listeners to keep up their enthusiasm. His message was slightly political.

157-1069-19
(15)

b2

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[redacted] advised that during [redacted] meeting of the Metropolitan Council on Housing (100-432851) (MCOH) in NYC [redacted] it was reported that James Farmer had refused to work with the MCOH on rent control and had advised all CORE chapters to have nothing to do with the MCOH. Informant stated that [redacted] a personal friend of Farmer's, was assigned to speak to him about this. *qu*

100-432851-12 p.20
(79)

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b7D
b7C

The "National Guardian" of 1/2/64 revealed that a petition demanding US action against apartheid in South Africa, signed by 8,000 Americans, was handed to Ambassador Adlai Stevenson on December 20 for transmittal to President Johnson. The petition was circulated by the American Committee on Africa. James Farmer, CORE, was one of the individuals representing the committee at the meeting.

64-175-317-A "National Guardian"
(34) 1/2/64

[redacted] Post Office Department Philadelphia, Pa. furnished a postal card addressed to "James Farmer, Cores, Lousy Cores, 38 Park Row, NYC," postmarked 1/18/64 at Newark, NJ. The reverse side contained the following message:

"You better tie up NY Feb. 3rd and you will be a dead nigger. We want no part of integration. You niggers get lost. Go back to Africa. We don't want any of you."

b7C

On 1/24/64, the above facts were presented to AUSA Jerome D. Schwitzer. He advised that he would decline prosecution in view of the nonspecific nature of the threat addressed to the victim.

9-0-7669
(29)

[redacted] advised that George Meyers, CP National Executive Committee member and organizer for the CP, advised on 1/22/64 that he had just returned from a lengthy trip to the South. *qu*

b2

(continued)

b7D

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(continued)

NY 694-S* advised that at a meeting of the National Board of the CPUSA on 1/27/64, [redacted] CP member, advised that Meyers b7C submitted a report on the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, (SNCC) with respect to a conversation he had with [redacted] of SNCC. Meyers reported at this meeting he had been able to organize a new CP branch in Atlanta, Ga. *ku*

[redacted] reported that Meyers commented regarding his contact with a James Farmer, who was described as head of SNCC. In regard to Farmer, identified by [redacted] and [redacted] identified by NY 694-S*, both being identified as head of SNCC, it was obvious that George Meyers, while in Atlanta, Ga., contacted [redacted] of SNCC. *ku*

100-3-33-396 p.2,3
(3)✓
SI 100-3-105-529
(4)✓

b2
b7D
b7C

The Student Conference Committee of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., was to present a week end symposium, "The Second American Revolution" (157-1525) on 2/7-9/64 at the Haverford College Campus. The purpose of this symposium was to promote a better understanding of the critical forces and issues shaping Negro life in America. Two panel discussions featuring James Farmer of CORE and James Jackson Kilpatrick, Editor of the Richmond News Leader, " were to be held on 2/7/64. (1/30/64 edition of 'The Main Line Times,' a weekly suburban newspaper published in Ardmore, Pa.; 'The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., dated 2/2/64; [redacted] Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., protect identity)

157-1525-2 encl. p.1,5,6
(15)✓

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By letter dated 2/18/64, Mr. James Farmer, National Director, CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC, was furnished information regarding the facts in a civil rights investigation which involved CORE [redacted] and CORE Field Worker [redacted] (details set out).

44-22742-15
(2)✓

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A Washington Capital News Service release dated 2/24/64 stated that Representative John Bell Williams of Mississippi said he had called for an investigation by the US Attorney to determine whether CORE and its national director, James Farmer, were in violation of the lobbying laws. Williams told the House that neither CORE nor Farmer was registered, yet he said Farmer, on a recent nationwide television broadcast, "bragged vociferously of his lobbying activities on the Civil Rights Bill." Williams described Farmer as "a hate-peddling racketeer," and CORE as a "Motley Crowd of Professional Agitators."

119-0-A, Washington Capital
(8) News Service, 2/24/64

The following references in the file captioned [redacted] data furnished by [redacted] set out information pertaining to [redacted] of Freedom Now-CORE affiliate movement in San Antonio, Texas. Information concerned James Farmer's visit to San Antonio in February, 1964 to address the above group, and [redacted] the congressional hearing of the proposed Civil Rights bill. When Farmer arrived in San Antonio on 2/26/64 from Miami, Florida, [redacted] proceeded to the Tee Pee Steak House on the Austin Highway in San Antonio where they requested service but were refused. Having made their point, they proceeded to the Mt. Zion First Baptist Church in San Antonio. [redacted] CORE in the San Antonio area.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER	
[redacted]	(8)	
	(8)	
	(8)	b7C
	(8)	b7D
	(8)	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] of the National offices of CORE in NYC, advised that CORE expected problems in Canton, Mississippi on 2/28/64, when CORE sponsored a Freedom Day. [redacted] said that James Farmer, [redacted] and a number of prominent ministers were scheduled to be in Canton for the demonstrations.

b7C

157-1773-X
(16)

On 3/12/64, [redacted] advised that she was an associate member of the Freedom Now-CORE Affiliate Group in San Antonio, Texas. She advised that during a recent visit of James Farmer to San Antonio, she was in charge of making all arrangements for his visit.

b7C

[redacted]
(29)

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"The Joint Legislative Committee on Un American Activities State of Louisiana" Report Number 5, dated 4/13/64 concerning the activities of the Southern Educational Fund (SECF) (100-10355), set forth the minutes of the hearing of the Committee on 11/27/63 and 3/19/64 at the Committee Office, Old State Capitol Bldg., Baton Rouge, La. Pages 78 and 79 of this report indicated that during the testimony of [redacted] on 3/19/64, a letter from James Farmer, National Director of CORE, addressed to [redacted] SECF, Inc., New Orleans, La., was introduced. This letter (set out) showed the friendly good wishes reciprocated between CORE and the SECF. b7C

(Above report enclosed)
100-10355-1080 encl. p.78,79
(64)

On 3/21/64, James Farmer spoke before the "Ohio Area Conference, CORE, Columbus, Ohio" (157-1594). His speech, entitled "America's Educational Crisis, The Facts Segregation" was delivered at the downtown branch of the YMCA. No incidents or demonstrations resulted. Farmer was scheduled to depart immediately after his speech (Officer [redacted] Columbus, Ohio PD).

157-1594-2
(159)

b7C

[redacted] of Human Relations, Kansas City, Mo. PD, advised that James Farmer of CORE, NYC, was one of the prominent dignitaries expected to be present and probably address the "Regional Meeting of CORE, 4/10-12/64, Kansas City, Mo." (157-1617). [redacted] said that no particular difficulty was anticipated in connection with this convention.

157-1617-1
(159)

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

With reference to above meeting of CORE, 4/10-12/64, Kansas City, Mo., [redacted] Kansas City PD, advised that James Farmer was expected to arrive in Kansas City on 4/12/64 and attend a session of the meeting at St. James Methodist Church. Farmer's plans had been changed in order for him to go to Cleveland, Ohio, because of the death of a "civil rights leader," Rev. Bruce W. Klunder, who apparently died as a result of falling in front of a bulldozer at a school construction site on 4/7/64.

b7C

157-1617-2
(15)

[redacted] CS-R, [redacted] Anti-Defamation League, B'nai Brith, Philadelphia, Pa. (protect identity) advised that "ACT" (100-441968) convened a meeting in Washington, D. C., 4/18/64 in a fraternal hall across the street from the headquarters of the Washington Chapter of CORE. Washington, CORE hosted the meeting. According to informant, [redacted] from Chicago, Ill. spoke to the group for approximately an hour. He supported the stall-in attempt in the World's Fair opening and pointed out that James Farmer had described the sit-down on the Triborough Bridge as a classic illustration of civil disobedience. He was critical of Farmer for not supporting the Brooklyn CORE in its attempt to use the stall-in to paralyze the opening of the New York World's Fair.

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100-441968-10 encl. p.3
(7)

On 4/22/64 at a "Freedom Week" meeting in Queens College, Long Island, NY, it was announced that [redacted] [redacted] for CORE, from St. Louis, Mo., would speak in place of James Farmer who was unable to make the meeting (Source not clear)

100-428843-20 p.4
(7)

b7C

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The 3/11/62* edition of the "New York Journal." carried an article on page 2 which revealed that James Farmer and Whitney Young, head of the National Urban League, downgraded the influence in the Negro community of Malcolm X (100-399321) and other black supremists. They stated the goals of Malcolm X did not mesh with the overall civil rights effort since the latter were pledged to integration and not separation, and their modus-operandi was non-violence.

The 4/26/64 edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" contained an article on page 10, relative to the racial situation by former professional baseball player Jackie Robinson. In the article, Mr. Robinson commented that Malcolm X was terribly militant on soapboxes on street corners of Negro ghettos, yet, he had not faced Southern police dogs in Birmingham as Martin Luther King had done, nor gone to jail for freedom as Roy Wilkins and James Farmer had done.

100-399321-125 p.53,54

(69)

SI par. 1

100-441765-89 p.35

(74)

* Believed to be 3/11/64

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On 5/18/64, [redacted] Miami, Florida, advised [redacted] formerly [redacted] (RAC) (protect identity) that Martin Luther King had been "shooting off his mouth, and if he comes to Alabama, he had better bring the Federal troops with him." [redacted]

[redacted]

157-1025-1014 p.22
(15)

b2
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On 5/20/64, James Farmer, National Director of CORE, NYC, wired the Bureau relative to a shooting at CORE's "Freedom House," Canton, Miss. on the morning of 5/20/64, and requested immediate investigation of the shooting.

By telegram 5/21/64, the Bureau advised Farmer that above incident had been previously brought to the attention of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department; that the matter was under investigation and the results would be furnished to the Civil Rights Division for its consideration.

44-25441-2
(2)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] met to discuss the Negro American Labor Council Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio [redacted] The purpose of this meeting was to [redacted] give the CP line [redacted]

b2
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b7C

At this meeting, the civil rights movement was discussed [redacted] expressed a fear of integration leaders, especially James Farmer, Bayard Rustin, [redacted] and A. Philip Randolph, describing them as socialists. They said these socialists had assumed control of their organizations to such a degree that communists had to follow and not lead in the field of civil rights, and that this situation must be changed. *su*

According to [redacted] on 7/13/64. [redacted]

[redacted]

100-3-7785 p.57
(3)

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Atlanta letter dated 6/30/64 captioned "CP, USA Counter-intelligence Program" advised of Roy Wilkins' recent public denunciation of Martin Luther King, Jr. and James Farmer, head of CORE, with respect to their planned procedures for testing after the Civil Rights Bill became law. Wilkins said that King and Farmer were trying to outdo one another and the approach to this situation should be slower for the most effective enforcement (no source).

100-3-104-3901
(49)

[redacted] advised on 7/1/64 that [redacted] of the SCLC (100-438794) Bureau in Washington, D. C., had no staff or secretary in Washington. He handled his contact work for Martin Luther King and James Farmer of CORE from the study in church. (X)

100-438794-107
(7)

b2
b7D
b7C

Bureau memo captioned " 'The Summer Ahead' Columbia Broadcasting System, News Special Report Channel 9, WTOP-TV 7:30-8:30, 7/1/64" stated that the above program which dealt with pending civil rights legislation and the effects this legislation would have during the remaining summer months, was monitored by an SA. Statements by Roy Wilkins, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and James Farmer were presented which, in general, predicted unrest and the possibility of violence in enforcing this new legislation (further details of program set out)

94-4-925-553
(30)

b7C

On 7/7/64 [redacted] of the New Orleans, La. Chapter of the CORE (157-745), stated she had just returned from the CORE national convention in Kansas City, Mo. She declined to state what plans had been formulated at the convention, stating that Mr. James Farmer was going to see President Lyndon B. Johnson on 7/7 or 8/64, and thereafter would make a public announcement of CORE's plans and objectives.

157-745-3
(15)

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[redacted] advised on 7/28/64 that [redacted] of CORE was a CP member, Chicago, Ill. It was learned that [redacted] had refused to sign a loyalty oath which the National Office of CORE had requested of him. James Farmer, leader of CORE, reportedly permitted [redacted] to continue to work in CORE but refused to permit him to have anything to do with any policy-making body of CORE. As of about the middle of June, however, [redacted] was conducting a school on organization for CORE. *ku*

b2
b7D
b7C

100-440885-8 p.3
(7)

[redacted] (PROB) advised on 7/29/64 that he had received information from a member of the "Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." (105-71801) pertaining to an alleged assassination plan against Martin Luther King. Source stated it had been rumored that King would be in the Monroe, La. area on 7/31/64. Source added that the Klan members expressed no interest in any other Negro leader, such as James Farmer, and apparently were only interested in Reverend King.

On 7/29/64, [redacted] CORE, New Orleans, La., advised that Farmer was scheduled to speak at the Macedonia Baptist Church, Monroe, La., on 7/31/64 and at the Mt Pilgrim Baptist Church, Clinton, La., on 8/1/64. [redacted] advised that Farmer had made reservations to stay at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans on the evenings of 7/31/64 and 8/1/64, and that travel by Farmer in Louisiana would be by commercial airlines with the exception that his trip to Clinton, La., from New Orleans, La., would be by automobile.

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On 7/29/64 the above information regarding King and the travel itinerary of Farmer were furnished to interested Police in Monroe, La.

b7C

On 7/30/64, [redacted] of CORE, Baton Rouge, La., advised that Farmer was scheduled to arrive at Monroe, La. from Atlanta, Ga., on 7/31/64 and thereafter speak at the Macedonia Baptist Church, Monroe; that following this speech, Farmer was scheduled to fly to either Lake Charles or Shreveport, La. with the likelihood of his flying to Lake Charles, where he would stay on the night of 7/31/64; that he was scheduled to leave Lake Charles on

(continued)

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8/1/64, and fly to New Orleans and thereafter travel by plane or car to Baton Rouge; that on 8/1/64, Farmer would speak at the Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church at Clinton, La., and following this speech would either return to Baton Rouge or New Orleans.

On 7/31/64, interested Police in Baton Rouge, La. were also advised of the travel itinerary of Farmer.

105-71801-273

(8)

SI 105-71801-280

(8)

On 8/12/64 Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, NAACP, NYC, advised that at a recent press conference of Negro leaders in NY held to declare a moratorium on riots in the NYC area, an announcement was drawn up which all agreed with, except James Farmer of CORE, and [redacted] of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Both [redacted] and Farmer indicated that while they agreed in principle to the moratorium, they could not sign the document for their organizations, inasmuch as meetings would be held by their groups and following these meetings the matter of the riots would be discussed. Wilkins advised it was agreed that [redacted] and Farmer could withdraw their signatures, but that it would be announced to the press that they agreed in principle to the moratorium. Wilkins described Farmer as being a very articulate individual, yet a person who was very impetuous and one who acted without thinking. b7C

61-3176-4087

(3)

This reference in the file captioned "Racial Demonstrations Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, N. J. 8/24-27/64" (100-442527) set out information concerning organizations sponsoring such demonstrations. Under the heading "CORE" information was set out that the 8/10/64 edition of the "Newark Evening News," Newark, N. J., carried an article entitled "CORE to End Moratorium." This article stated that the twelve-day moratorium on civil rights demonstrations had been formally abandoned by CORE; that rejection of the moratorium proposed on 7/29/64, after a meeting of Negro

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(continued)

civil rights leaders, came at a special session of CORE's National Action Council, the organization's policy-making body. The article also stated that James Farmer had pledged at a news conference "militant and disciplined demonstrations." The article further stated that demonstrations were planned at the convention if a predominantly Negro delegation representing the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was not seated in place of the regular Mississippi Democratic delegates.

b2

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[redacted] who had furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 8/20/64 that an individual known to him as an assistant to Farmer and another individual known to him only as being connected with the New Jersey Civil Rights Commission, made arrangements for a meeting hall to discourage demonstrations at the convention. Source advised that CORE was reportedly concerned over the presence of large numbers of strangers in Atlantic City.

100-442527-211 encl. p.3,13
(7)

b2

On 8/23/64 [redacted] furnished the following information: (u)

[redacted] spoke to [redacted] and asked him if he read page 83 of "Today's Times." [redacted] said he had read the article. (u)

[redacted] said he made a personal decision subject to the opinion of [redacted] (probably [redacted]) and James Farmer, that within the next two or three weeks he would go to Philadelphia, Miss. for a few days. (u)

"There is a lot of conversation on this and [redacted] tells [redacted] that his trip could have political repercussions and the only one whose judgement he would accept about the trip would be [redacted]. (u)

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[redacted] indicates he believes [redacted] would use [redacted] trip to Mississippi to blast Civil Rights Workers." (u)

It was noted that [redacted] was subject of this file.

[redacted]
(7)

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On 8/25/64 Bayard Rustin, New York Negro Leader, arrived in Atlantic City, N. J. to assist Martin Luther King, Jr. (100-106670) in contacting influential people who might help seat the Freedom Democratic Party (FDP) at the Democratic National Convention. An offer of the Credentials Committee permitting the FDP two delegates at large and other members of the FDP admittance as observers to the convention was rejected by FDP members despite a recommendation of King and Rustin that this offer be accepted. Rustin felt that the group had won a great victory, but was unable to realize what they had accomplished. He felt that [redacted] of the FDP and James Farmer of CORE failed to show any leadership [redacted]

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b2

100-106670-462 p.3

(6)

On 9/11/64 Jim Farmer of CORE in New York called the Bureau and wanted to know if there was any indication that the death of 14-year-old Herbert Orsby (157-1994) was in any way tied in with the racial situation in the State of Mississippi. It was originally reported that the body of a 19-year-old Negro youth wearing a CORE T shirt had been found in the Black River near Pickens, Mississippi, on 9/9/64.

Farmer was advised that the FBI had immediately looked into the above situation. It was pointed out to him that this youngster from New Orleans had been visiting a grandfather and was last seen walking toward the river two days prior to his disappearance; that the body had been examined and that the coroner's inquest

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(continued)

resulted in a verdict of accidental death by drowning; that, of course, the facts which had been ascertained failed to reveal any violation within FBI jurisdiction.

Mr. Farmer was most appreciative and was glad to receive clarification so that rumors could be stopped.

157-1994-3
(21)

A confidential source, who had furnished reliable information in the past, advised that James Farmer was among those scheduled to speak at a Labor Day Rally which was to be held on 9/13/64 at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa. One of the objectives of this affair, which was sponsored by the Independent Citizens Committee, CORE, and a number of peace, Negro, civil rights and labor organizations, was to rally the "anti-Goldwater" forces in the 1964 election. The rally was endorsed by the Central Labor Union, AFL-CIO, Philadelphia.

100-3-72-2018
(4)

[redacted] advised that on 9/7/64 Martin Luther King, Jr. and [redacted] discussed the SCLC annual convention which was to be held in Savannah, Ga. during late September, 1964. King told [redacted] that the only sure speakers for the convention at that time were [redacted] and James Farmer, who were to be the main speakers in addition to himself.

It was noted that King was President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Ga.; [redacted] for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, NYC; Farmer was head of CORE, NYC; [redacted] was Negro Labor Union [redacted]

b2

b7C

100-442529-60 encl. p.1
(8)

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On 8/26/64, [redacted] Chatham County Crusade for Voters, and SCLC (100-438794) affiliate, advised that A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and James Farmer of CORE. were to speak at the national convention of the SCLC 9/29/64 through 10/2/64 in Savannah, Ga.

b7C

100-438794-136

(7)

SI 100-438794-148

(7) (no source given)

SI 100-438794-139

(7) ("The Crusader," Savannah, Ga., 8/27/64)

The following references in the file captioned "Freedom Now-CORE Affiliate" (157-1668) set out information concerning James Farmer, National Director of CORE. This included contacts with CORE officials, [redacted] and [redacted] regarding the sending of a representative to Washington, D. C. on 2/4/64 during the congressional hearing of the proposed Civil Rights bill; data regarding Farmer's visit to San Antonio on 2/26/64 to address above group and his attendance at a meeting on the same night at the Mt. Zion First Baptist Church in San Antonio; contact in San Antonio with [redacted] a Negro east side politician; and travel itinerary of Farmer beginning 2/27/64. Information also indicated that plans for a demonstration during the Governors' Conference which was scheduled to be held in San Antonio, Texas on 10/10-14/64 were being directed by Farmer.

b7C

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

157-1668-6 encl. p.2	(15)
-8 p.3	(15)
-9 encl. p.1	(15)
-11 p.1-3; encl. p.1-7	(15)
-92 encl. p.3	(16)
-96	(16)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references on James Farmer appeared in the file captioned "CP, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters," file 100-3-116. Activities of Farmer set out below:

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

During a conversation between Martin Luther King and [redacted] on 1/4/64, King mentioned that he had received congratulations from Roy (Wilkins) and Whitney (Young) regarding the "Man of the Year Award" by "Time" magazine, but he stated that he had not heard from Jim Farmer (details set out) [redacted]

b7C

100-3-116-770 encl. p.1
(4,214)

b2

The 2/8/64 issue of the "Honolulu Advertiser" stated that two officers of two civil rights groups, the Black Muslims and the White Citizens' Council, were scheduled to speak at a student-sponsored program on the campus of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu. The four who had accepted an invitation were Dr. Martin Luther King, representing the SCLC from Atlanta, Ga.; Muhammed John Aii, National Secretary of the Black Muslims, from Chicago; James Farmer, National Director of CORE, from New York; and W. J. Simmons, representing the White Citizens' Council of Jackson, Miss. According to the article, costs of their visits would be underwritten by the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii which was sponsoring a Civil Rights week on the campus 2/17-20/64. Farmer was to speak on 2/18/64.

100-3-116-882 p.2
(4)

On 4/22/64, at a "Freedom Week" meeting in Queens College, Long Island, NY. it was announced that [redacted]

100-3-116-1314 encl.p.2
(4)

[redacted] for CORE, from St. Louis, Mo., would speak in place of James Farmer who was unable to make the meeting. Prior to [redacted] addressing this meeting, he personally met with CP functionaries Gus Hall and [redacted] (source not clear) [redacted]

b7C

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(continued)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

The "NY Journal American" of 4/26/64 carried an article entitled "Who Leads the 'Black Revolution'?" by Walter Bazar and Stanley Roberts. The article described the American Negro as standing at the crossroads. The article attributed the following philosophy to James Farmer: "We always believed in using our bodies to further our movement. We will have to use them more this Summer." According to the article, Farmer opposed the stall-in of automobiles at Wednesday's opening of the NY World's Fair, although he was arrested for demonstrating inside the Fair. The article included a picture of Farmer with biographical data which brought out that Farmer, son of a slave, was the first Negro to earn a doctorate at "Boston University;" that he was married (to a white woman).

100-3-116-A "NY Journal American,"
4/26/64
(5)

Farmer was invited to an All-Western States civil rights conference at California's Stanford University 4/23-26/64. Conference was to be held under auspices of the "Stanford Council of Federated Organizations Secretariat." ("Stanford Daily" issue of 4/7/64)

100-3-116-1375
(4)

Farmer scheduled to attend a conference on 5/9/64 at an undisclosed place, possibly in NYC. Farmer indicated he did not desire Bayard Rustin, former YCL member, to attend. Purpose of conference unknown, possibly a result of a request made by A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to have civil rights leaders assemble for discussion. [redacted] a most sensitive source)

100-3-116-1317
(4)

b2

[redacted] Negro American Labor Council (NALC), advised that prior to the NACL Convention in Cleveland, Ohio 5/28-30/64, William Patterson, Chairman, New York CP District, and [redacted] New York CP District, expressed the fear that Bayard Rustin, James Farmer, *cu*

100-3-116-1656 encl.p.3
(4)

b2
b7D
b7C

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(continued) (100-3-116-1656)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[redacted] and A. Philip Randolph were making so much progress in the civil rights movement that the CP did not have a chance to make any headway. Source advised that Patterson said the Party could not tolerate this and would have to give this more thought *ku*

b7C

On 6/12/64, [redacted] furnished information pertaining to a meeting (not further identified) at which Young and Malcolm would be present and to which Wilkins and Jim were sending representatives. It was noted that this information pertained to Whitney Young, Executive Director of the Urban League, Malcolm X. Little, Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, and James Farmer.

100-3-116-1571 encl. p. 1,2
(4,21) b2

On 6/13/64, [redacted] advised that [redacted] discussed with [redacted] a 6/13/64 meeting (not further identified) at which [redacted] would be present and to which, according to [redacted] James Farmer was sending representatives. It was noted that [redacted] was [redacted] for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, NYC, and that [redacted] aka. [redacted] had the reputation of aiding causes supported by the CP.

b2
b7C

On 6/14/64 [redacted] advised that Bayard Rustin informed [redacted] that Farmer, Randolph, and Martin Luther King were finally getting together to consider the "summer project." It was noted that Farmer was James Farmer; Randolph was A. Philip Randolph. It was also noted that King was President of the SCLC and that the "summer project" was voter registration drive in Mississippi, sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations. Rustin, according to source, said the project would be more difficult than envisioned because of money problems as well as "unity of purpose"; however, if King, Farmer, and Randolph could be convinced, they could handle these matters. Rustin said he believed that all three were essential to the success of the project.

100-3-116-1631 encl. p. 1,2
(4) b2
b7C

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, advised that on 7/19/64, James Farmer made the statement outside the 28th Precinct, NYCPD, that if the situation in Harlem did not improve, he would request Governor Nelson Rockefeller to send troops into the area to protect the residents of Harlem. Farmer claimed he was particularly concerned over alleged police beatings of Harlem residents. According to [redacted] on 7/20/64, the situation in Harlem had returned to normalcy.

100-3-116-1824 encl. p.8
(5)

b7C

[redacted] furnished the schedule for Martin Luther King, Jr. and associates during his Mississippi tour, which indicated that on 7/22/64 he flew to Jackson from Greenwood and drove to Tugaloo for lunch with James Farmer of CORE, then drove back to Jackson for mass meeting to be held under direction of [redacted] on evening of 7/22/64.

100-3-116-1801
(4)
SI 100-3-116-2061
encl. p.1
(5)

b2

b7C

On 7/24/64, at a meeting of CP functionaries at CP headquarters, NYC, [redacted] in reporting on the racial riots in Harlem, stated that Farmer could have been much more eloquent than he was. [redacted] *exu*

b2

b7C

Add. info.

On 7/19/64 Farmer spoke at a rally at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church, NYC, and was booed before he spoke. He talked about the use of firearms by the police during rioting. The theme of the rally was "Is Harlem Mississippi?" ("NY Times" 7/20/64)

100-3-116-2077 p.14,17,
31,42,46,
52,64
(5)
SI 100-3-116-1857
(5)

On 7/20/64 police broke up a march in Harlem, NY, by Negroes at Second Ave. and 125th St. A crowd of teen-agers, when told by Farmer that Lt. Gilligan would appear before a grand jury, roared "They should kill him." ("NY Times" 7/21/64)

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(continued) (100-3-116-2077)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

It was noted that on 7/16/64 Lt. Thomas Gilligan, NYCPD, killed James Powell, Negro youth, in self-defense after Powell had been involved in an altercation with a NYC building superintendent.

On 7/22/64, member of West Side CP Club, NY District, instructed by club leadership to support Farmer's demands concerning the establishment of a civilian review board to review cases of police brutality in NYC, the assignment of more Negroes as police officers in Harlem and immediate setting up of plans to improve social housing and employment conditions in Harlem. [redacted] 7/23/64) *ku*

b2

b7D

On 7/25/64, CORE demonstrators, including Farmer, assembled at City Hall, NYC. These demonstrators, led by Farmer, proceeded to NYCPD headquarters, 240 Center St., NYC, to continue picketing. No arrests made. (NYCPD, 7/25/64)

[redacted] advised that on 7/25/64 Martin Luther King conferred with his advisor, [redacted] regarding means whereby King could best inject himself into the NYC situation. [redacted] complained nobody in Harlem was listening to James Farmer or to responsible leaders because the leaders were unable to give discontented Negroes any concrete results.

100-3-116-1958 p.2
(5)

b2

b7C

[redacted] advised that at a CPUSA, NY, District Trade Union Commission meeting in NYC on 7/26/64, [redacted] NY District CP functionary [redacted] of Trade Union work, stated the Party was pleased with James Farmer of CORE who calmed the people and asked them to go home. *ku*

100-3-116-1963 p.3,6
(5)

b2

b7D

b7C

With regard to the Harlem situation, [redacted] advised on 7/27/64 that William L. Patterson, [redacted] CP functionaries, met informally in Patterson's office. *ku*

b2

b7C

(continued)

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(continued) (100-3-116-1963)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

at CP headquarters, NYC. [] stated that James Farmer of CORE and Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, would not talk to them, but that others, not identified, would. He told both [] and Patterson that some criticism concerning their picture being in the paper had been raised. He indicated that a statement was being prepared criticizing the press for putting blame on the communists for the riots. *qu*

b7C

On 8/1/64 Bayard Rustin recommended that Martin Luther King, Jr. support the demands of the Negro leaders in NYC. He further suggested that King not criticize Mayor Wagner and to try to come to NYC if invited. Rustin stated that James Farmer had double-crossed them. Source was not aware in what way Rustin believed they had been double-crossed by Farmer. It was noted that Rustin, as of February, 1957, was Executive Secretary, War Resisters League. *qu*

100-3-116-2069 encl. p.1
(5)

On 8/9/64 Farmer appeared on ABC's TV Show "Youth Wants to Know." He said CORE's objectives were housing, jobs, and end of police brutality. He called for massive government spending on public works to provide jobs, particularly for youth.

100-3-116-2149 p.4,5
(5)

He also noted the role CORE would play in politics in the upcoming election, minimized the probability of local riots resulting in a nationwide uprising and cited CORE's objective in Harlem.

According to an article in "NY Times" of 8/10/64 entitled "Organizations and Leaders Campaigning for Negro Goals in the US," Farmer, National Director of CORE, was one of the above leaders, and lived in a lower Manhattan housing development. Associated with him were James R. Robinson, Executive Secretary, and Floyd B. Mc Kissick, Durham, NC, lawyer, first Negro chairman of CORE. Photographs of these leaders set out included one of Farmer.

100-3-116-A "New Times"
8/10/64
(6)

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[redacted] advised that on 8/19/64 Bayard Rustin and [redacted] discussed a meeting which took place on that date in Washington, D. C., between several civil rights leaders and President Lyndon Johnson. According to Rustin, James Farmer was among those in attendance. Source advised that Rustin castigated Farmer for not speaking out on the Mississippi Freedom Party, and described the meeting as a "fiasco." It was noted that [redacted] was a confidante of Rustin's.

100-3-116-2230
(5)

b2
b7C

[redacted] advised that Bayard Rustin was informed by [redacted] that President Johnson was agreeable to a meeting on 8/19/64. [redacted] informed Rustin that the President had broadened the group with which he would meet to include the top leadership in the civil rights movement. He said those who would definitely attend the meeting in addition to Martin Luther King were James Farmer and Roy Wilkins. Source advised that Rustin told Joseph L. Rauh that all kinds of elements were coming in with CORE "to raise heck down there" (Democratic Convention) and that Farmer had already announced the CORE's demonstration would be the largest demonstration of the summer. It was noted that [redacted] was White House Assistant; that Wilkins was Executive Secretary of the NAACP; that Rauh was counsel to United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO, Vice President of the Americans for Democratic Action, and attorney for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

100-3-116-2215 encl.p.1
(5)

b2
b7C

[redacted] advised that on 8/21/64 Bayard Rustin, Martin Luther King, and [redacted] to King, were in conference regarding King's appearance at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, N. J. King said James Farmer of CORE had assured him that demonstrations would be peaceful. Rustin said Farmer did not have control of CORE,

100-3-116-2246
(5)

b2
b7C

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(continued) (100-3-116-2246)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

therefore, could not control what happened. That, Rustin said, was because Farmer had given his "left wing" such freedom to do what they wanted, that nobody paid any attention to him.

The following references in the file captioned "Congress of Racial Equality," file # 100-225892, contain information pertaining to the activities of James Farmer as National Director of CORE.

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

In February, 1964, [redacted] of CORE mentioned there had been an incident sometime ago in Gadsden, Ala., where there had supposedly been "casual" handling of a civil rights case. It was determined that James Farmer of CORE had reported last November that "Agent [redacted] in Gadsden had not been very helpful to CORE members." It was subsequently determined there was no "Agent [redacted] in Gadsden, but there was an "Agent" by the name of [redacted]. Inquiry revealed there had been no incident regarding a CORE representative in Gadsden and there was no basis for any claim of "indifference" on the Bureau's part.

100-225892-704
(6)

b7C

In connection with above [redacted] of CORE forwarded a copy of a letter dated 8/2/63 from James Farmer to Burke Marshall in the Justice Department which related to a civil rights investigation involving CORE workers by the name of [redacted] and [redacted]. According to this letter, this case had been reported to a [redacted] who declined to interview the victims. Examination of the civil rights cases revealed there was a wide variance between the assertions contained in Farmer's letter and the facts reported in our investigation. It was recommended that a letter be forwarded to

100-225892-705
(6)

b7C

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(continued)(100-225892)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Farmer pointing out that the facts regarding our investigation did not substantiate the complaints made in Farmer's letter.

On 4/14/64, [redacted]

[redacted] National CORE, NYC made available a brochure which set out that the first CORE group was organized in 1942 by Farmer (James Farmer) and a group of students at the University of Chicago, Ill. According to [redacted] Farmer was National Director of CORE as of April, 1964.

100-225892-718 p.4,6
(6)

b7C

[redacted] of Kansas City, Mo., CORE Chapter advised that discussion had been had with James Farmer, National Executive Director of CORE, concerning possible demonstrations during the CORE National Convention at Kansas City, Mo., 7/2-5/64 and that no specific demonstration was planned by local or National CORE.

100-225892-737 encl.p.
1-3
(6)

b7C

According to the "Kansas City Star," Kansas City, Mo. of 7/1/64, Farmer, on interview, said he did not expect the Civil Rights Bill to lessen need for demonstrations, rather that demonstrations would be necessary of see that the bill was enforced. (further statements set out)

The "Kansas City Times" of 7/2/64 carried additional comments (set out) of Farmer, in an interview.

With reference to above convention, an article in the "Kansas City Times," morning edition of the Kansas City, Mo., daily newspaper, 7/3/64, stated that Farmer told a crowd of about 1,000 persons, which included about 700 CORE delegates from 114 chapters, that it was up to CORE to see that the Civil Rights law was more than a scrap of paper and was no magic carpet to take them to a promised land. He urged all to test

100-225892-740 p.2
(6)

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(continued) (100-225892)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

every place of public accommodation as they returned to their homes. He pointed out that many of CORE members had been arrested in rights demonstrations for civil rights demonstrations for civil disobedience. (further statements set out)

Picketing directed by CORE began at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco, Calif. at 4 p.m. on 7/14/64. Farmer was present among the pickets until 8:00 p.m. (no source)

100-225892-752 p.2
(6)

[redacted] of the Special Services Unit, Tucson, Arizona PD, advised on 8/4/64 that CORE National Director James Farmer of NYC was scheduled to visit Tucson in the near future to discuss civil rights and that all protection and security measures would be taken in conjunction with his visit.

100-225892-766 encl.p.2
(6) b7C

The 8/13/64 issue of the "Main Line Times," Ardmore, Pa., carried the story on the front page stating that James Farmer and Nathan Schwerner, father of Michael Schwerner slain CORE civil rights worker, in Philadelphia, Miss., recently, would speak at Wayne, Pa. on 8/19/64. The function was being sponsored by the Main Line Branch of the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights and was to be held at Central Baptist Church. Farmer was scheduled to discuss the Civil Rights Project being conducted by the Council of Federated Organizations in Mississippi and Louisiana, and Schwerner was to tell why his son was interested and taking part in the Mississippi project.

100-225892-770 p.2
(6)

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The following references on James Farmer appeared in the file captioned "Racial Matters," file 157-6. Activities of Farmer set out below:

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

In January, 1964, CORE activities in a confused state in Chapel Hill, NC. Farmer stated that unless Chapel Hill and the Board of Aldermen passed an acceptable public accommodations law, CORE would concentrate its resources on Chapel Hill as a national focal point for their desegregation activities. Deadline of 2/1/64 set by CORE, [redacted] CS RAC, 1/23/64) (protect identity)

157-6-8-964
(9)

b7C

b7D

Apparently Farmer had not expected resistance of the State officials or the residents of Chapel Hill in connection with this deadline and avowed action to make Chapel Hill an "open city." The people in the city working closest to the problem had not yet reached a decision as to what their policy would be if and when the 2/1/64 deadline passes without the city having become totally desegregated. [redacted] CSRAC) (protect identity)

b7C

b7D

On 1/12/64 Farmer addressed an integration rally at Chapel Hill Baptist Church, Chapel Hill, NC. Farmer was introduced by Floyd Mc Kissick, a Durham, NC attorney who served as the National Chairman of CORE. (Chief W. D. Blake, Chapel Hill, NCPD) Farmer was reported by the "Durham Morning Herald," Durham, NC, dated 1/13/64, to have spoken in support of a public accommodations ordinance for Chapel Hill, scheduled for consideration at the 1/13/64 meeting of the City Board of Aldermen. (details set out) (Chief W. D. Blake, Chapel Hill, NCPD)

157-6-8-947 encl. p.1,2
(18)

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

The "Minneapolis Morning Tribune" of 2/10/64 carried an article indicating there was a question as to the pending national charter of the Minneapolis Chapter of CORE. The defecting group was urging that it be withheld. Chapter Chairman James Willis and a representative of the "splinter group" each conferred the previous week with James Farmer, CORE's national chairman.

157-6-43-46
(14)

[redacted] Washington Chapter, CORE, advised that James Farmer was in Washington, D. C. on 2/16/64 and publicly commented that additional direct action might be necessary for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

157-6-53-317 b7C
(14)

Farmer visited Miami, Florida and forecast a push by Negroes to integrate housing in Miami. On 2/25/64 he addressed the annual installation dinner of the Florida Civil Liberties Union, Miami. According to Farmer, Miami was one of the few places where housing would be an issue in the civil rights fight. Farmer stated that CORE would intensify its activities in the hard core segregation areas of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. ("Miami Herald," Miami, Florida, 2/26/64)

157-6-29-331 encl. p.1,2
(11)

[redacted] advised that on 2/14/64 [redacted] Louisville, Ky. requested Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Ga.) to come to Frankfort, Ky. for a march on Frankfort 3/5/64. [redacted] told Martin Luther King, Jr. that he had spoken with James Farmer. Martin Luther King indicated to [redacted] he was not sure he could attend.

157-6-27-226
(10)

b2
b7C

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

2/26/64: Farmer arrived San Antonio, Texas Airport and was greeted by a number of Negroes and white people, among them being [redacted] Negro east politician, and [redacted] Freedom Now-CORE affiliate group in San Antonio. [redacted]

157-6-45-326 encl. p.2,3
(14)

b2

b7D

b7C

During a meeting of above group on the night of 2/26/64 at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in San Antonio, Farmer urged Negroes to take non-violent action. He departed San Antonio. [redacted]

Various sources were unable to confirm arrival of [redacted] James Farmer, or identify any outsiders expected at Canton, Miss. on 2/28/64 when CORE planned to conduct a March on Madison County Court House in a mass voter registration attempt.

157-6-33-1560

(11)

SI 157-6-33-1584 encl. p.4

(11)

b7C

Farmer was to participate in a march on Frankfort, Ky. on 3/5/64, according to the 2/17/64 issue of the "Courier-Journal," Louisville, Ky. The march was being sponsored by the "Allied Organizations for Civil Rights," a recently formed Kentucky group whose purpose was to enlist state-wide support for civil rights legislation.

157-6-27-231 p.8

(10)

[redacted] advised that on 3/16/64 [redacted] (phonetic) of CORE, Chicago, Ill., stated that CORE in Chicago was in financial trouble and James Farmer (New York CORE) could not help.

157-6-2-1570

(9)

b2

b7C

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Leaflets distributed in Quincy, Florida stated that "Tallahassee CORE, Quincy CORE, and Big Bend Voter Registration Campaign presents James Farmer, National CORE Representative at 8:00 p.m. on 3/23/64, at Arnett Chapel AME Church, 211 E. Clark St., Quincy, Florida. Rev. A. H. Hunter, Pastor." [redacted] Quincy, Florida PD)

157-6-63-1225
(14)

b7C

Farmer was in Tallahassee, Florida on 3/23/64, but could not stay for the "March on Tallahassee, Florida 3/27/64" by Members of the NAACP and CORE. [redacted] Tallahassee, Florida)

157-6-63-1246 encl.p.1
(14)

b7C

On 3/31/64, [redacted] advised that a document had been prepared by Bayard Rustin for A. Philip Randolph, President of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AF of L, CIO for submission to civil rights leaders, including Farmer. This document, according to Rustin, proposed a meeting of these leaders be held to discuss the civil rights program and strategy.

157-6-34-681
(11)

b2

[redacted] advised that [redacted] informed Bayard Rustin of the results of a CORE meeting on 4/7/64. He said that James Farmer made a motion that planned demonstrations at exhibits inside the Fair be a national project of CORE; that they be coordinated through the National Office, and if the Brooklyn Chapter opposed, they would be violating a ruling of the National Steering Committee, thereby subjecting themselves to disciplinary action. [redacted] also said Farmer agreed with the position of the NAACP that [redacted] be excluded from the plans, although Farmer was not too strong in excluding him. It was noted that [redacted] was [redacted] of CORE. It was also noted that [redacted] was [redacted] of the Citywide Committee for Integrated Schools.

157-6-34-679
(11)

b2

b7C

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Farmer addressed Civil Rights Rally on 4/9/64 at the Cory Methodist Church, 1117 E. 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio. ("Cleveland Plain Dealer," 4/10/64)

157-6-11-77
(10)
SI 157-6-11-72
(10)

[redacted]

157-6-47-234
(14)

who had furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a press conference on 4/17/64, William Bradley, head of San Francisco Chapter of CORE, stated that James Farmer had authorized and urged a national picketing of all General Motors dealers throughout the US for 4/18/64. [redacted] there would be an intensified demonstration against the automobile dealers on Van Ness Ave., San Francisco on 4/18/64, and that new tactics would be used. He announced that delegates from eleven Western states CORE Chapters then in San Francisco would participate in the demonstration. It was noted that on 4/17/64, law enforcement authorities in San Francisco were considering filing felony conspiracy charges against the leaders of the demonstration in case it got out of hand.

b7C
b7D

On 4/22/64 Farmer and Bayard Rustin, Negro leader who had been active in racial groups, arrested for blocking entrance to the NYC pavilion at Worlds Fair, NYC. (NYCPD)

157-6-34-734
(12)
SI 157-6-34-740
(12)
SI 157-6-34-732
(12)

On 4/22/64 Farmer arrived Fair Grounds, World's Fair, NYC with about 80 pickets, was met by Bayard Rustin at the New England exhibit, and Rustin then accompanied Farmer to the Louisiana exhibit where the picketing was taking place. (NY Office Files)

157-6-34-733
(12)
SI 157-6-34-715
(12) (NYCPD)
SI 157-6-34-728 p.6,8,10
(12) (SA) (Add. info.
and according to
(NYCPD) SA)

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[redacted] Committee For Freedom Now, announced that James Farmer of CORE would lead a massive civil rights demonstration in Chester, Pa. on 4/24/64.

157-6-37-499
(13)

b7C

The "NY Journal American" of 4/24/64 in an article entitled "Brutality Issue: Charge, Answer" stated that on above date a dispute over charges of alleged "police brutality" against World's Fair civil rights demonstrators raged between National CORE Director James Farmer and Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy. Farmer's arrest during a sit-in at the NYC Pavilion and his subsequent release were also mentioned. (Details set out)

157-6-34-A "NY Journal American,"
4/24/64

(13)

As of May, 1964 no representative of National CORE headquarters in Columbus since visit of James Farmer to speak before the Ohio Area Conference, 3/21/64. (Officer [redacted] Columbus PD)

157-6-10-355 p.1-3
(10)

b7C

It was noted with respect to the problems of CORE outlined in an anonymous letter to the Bureau, the 4/25/64 edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" carried an article captioned "CORE's Farmer Out of Jail, Sees a Summer of Crisis" by Fred C. Shapiro. The article related to a press conference held by James Farmer, in which Farmer warned Americans to beware of "a longer and hotter summer than this country has ever seen." (Further statements set out) It was also noted that the general tenor of information in anonymous letter was similar to the national press release of Farmer.

[redacted] (u) advised that on 4/26/64 James Farmer and members of CORE were observed at South Park, 51st and Avalon Sts. Los Angeles, Calif., participating in a planned rally with the Non-Violent Action Committee (NVAC) to picket the

157-6-26-329
(10)

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b7D

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(continued) (157-6-26)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Van-de Kamp restaurant, 5665 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Source advised these groups did not carry through on their plan due to arrests of six of their participants. Source advised that following these arrests, the two groups picketed the Newton Street Division, Los Angeles PD. There were no incidents with the exception of a seventh person being arrested which left only one not taken into custody.

b7C

On 4/29/64, [redacted] Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia, Pa. PD advised that a press conference was scheduled to be held at the Philadelphia Athletic Club, by James Farmer. Farmer and a group called the National Action Committee were to hold a three-day conference in Philadelphia 5/1-3/64.

157-6-37-513 encl. p.1,2
(13)
SI 157-6-37-508
(13)

[redacted] Commissioner's Office Philadelphia PD, advised that Farmer stated at the news conference that he would attend a civil rights rally to be held in St. Luke's Church, Chester, Pa., after the news conference. The rally was being sponsored by the NAACP and the Committee for Freedom Now. The "Philadelphia Inquirer" for 4/30/64 carried a story stating that Farmer addressed 500 people at St. Luke's Christian Community Church, Chester, Pa. He told those assembled that Chester was the front line in the freedom fight and that CORE would offer its help. (details set out).

b7C

The "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin" issue of 5/4/64 carried a report of a press conference held by James Farmer. Farmer publicized the plans formulated by the conference of the National Action Committee of CORE held in Philadelphia 5/1-3/64. (details set out).

157-6-37-531 encl. p.
1-3
(13)

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ACTIVITY

b7C

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[REDACTED]
CORE, NYC, advised that during the week-end of 5/2-3/64, a conference of the National Action Council of CORE was held in Philadelphia, Pa., presided over by James Farmer. (details set out)

157-6-34-767
(12)

A meeting of National Action Committee of CORE under leadership of James Farmer was held in Philadelphia, Pa. 5/4/64. The only known Philadelphia participant in conference was Louis F. Smith, Chairman, Philadelphia CORE. ("Philadelphia Evening Bulletin" 5/4/64)

157-6-37-528
(13)

NY letter dated 5/25/64 captioned "Liaison With Groups Sponsoring Integration" set out a list of liaison contacts which had been established by that Office in order that it might be in a position to furnish current information to the Justice Department and other interested agencies and law enforcement agencies in the field of racial matters. These included: "James Farmer, National Director, CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC, was contacted on 5/20/64. Farmer, when available, is in a position to furnish information concerning general plans and policies of CORE on a national level."

157-6-34-775 p.2
(12)

Farmer expected to lead demonstration on 5/28/64 when CORE picketed Social Security Administration Headquarters in Baltimore. [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pa. PD)

157-6-3-1273
(9)

[REDACTED] Lexington, Ky., advised CORE had a meeting scheduled [REDACTED] on the evening of 5/29/64, to hear National CORE Official James Farmer speak.

157-6-27-266 b7C
(11)

Farmer spoke at Civil Rights Rally, Chicago, Ill. on 6/21/64 at Soldiers Field. Those in attendance were urged to support the New Civil Rights Bill. (Chicago PD)

157-6-9-573 encl.p.1
(19)
SI 157-6-9-568
(10)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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(continued) (157-6-9)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

On 6/22/64 the above information was furnished to [redacted] Region I, 113th "INTC" Group, Chicago, Ill.

b7C

USA Joseph P. Kinneary, Columbus, Ohio advised he had granted permission to [redacted] Columbus, on 6/26/64 to organize a "pray in" demonstration at the Federal Building, Columbus, on 6/28/64. [redacted] told Kinneary a "call" had come from James Farmer of National CORE for demonstrations throughout the US on 6/28/64 concerning the current Mississippi situation. She said Farmer had not acknowledged the Columbus chapter of CORE as sponsoring the proposed demonstration.

157-6-10-382
(10)
SI 157-6-10-374
(10)

b7C

On 7/8/64, [redacted] James Farmer was due to arrive in Dallas, Texas in August, 1964; that when Farmer arrived, the CORE group planned to picket the Dallas School Board and intended to file a law suit against the board seeking to compel the board to integrate all of the Dallas Public Schools completely (u)

157-6-12-277
(10)
SI 157-6-12-297
(10)

[redacted]

b2

b7D

Subsequent to a Negro Summit Conference on 7/11/64 at Berkeley, California, a party was given by the hosts in Oakland, Calif. with James Farmer of CORE as the guest of honor [redacted] (u)

157-6-46-83
(14)

b7C

b2

b7D

On 7/12/64 an anti-Goldwater demonstration was held at the Civic Center Plaza in San Francisco, Calif. for the benefit of the delegates at the Republican National Convention, San Francisco, California 7/13/64. Various civil rights leaders, including James Farmer, spoke against Barry Goldwater's stand on civil rights and the fate of the civil rights workers missing in Mississippi. (no source)

157-6-47-340
(14)
SI 157-6-47-336
(14)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

On 7/13/64, CORE began picketing the main entrance to the Cow Palace, near San Francisco, Calif. where the Republican National Convention was due to convene. Earlier, James Farmer, when interviewed by television reporters, stated that if Barry Goldwater was nominated there would be pickets wherever he went to campaign. (no source)

157-6-47-346
(14)

According to [redacted] Farmer was scheduled to arrive Miami, Florida on 7/15/64 and address a convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Union, AFL-CIO, meeting at Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood, Florida. At 2:00 p.m. on 7/16/64 he was scheduled to appear at WCKT Channel 7 Television Station. Farmer was to be a guest on the television program "Miami Press Conference," on the evening of 7/19/64. On the evening of 7/16/64, he was to address members of the Methodist AME Church, located on NW 8th St., between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, Miami, Florida.

157-6-29-391
(11)

b2
b7D

This reference contained information concerning James Farmer as set out in Miami newspapers during July, 1964. Mentioned therein were his purpose of being in Miami, speeches made while there, his being forced from Mississippi by a segregationist mob, his fears of being in Mississippi or Louisiana, his attack on the Director for insisting the Bureau was "purely investigative" and his attack on the Federal Government for inadequate protection of Southern Negroes.

157-6-29-395 encl.p.1,2
(11)

According to a memo from the Director to Bureau officials dated 7/21/64, [redacted] confidentially advised that [redacted] to handle the racial violence in NYC; [redacted] received wires from James Farmer demanding the National Guard be used [redacted]

157-6-34-903
(12)

b7D

Memo from the Director to Bureau officials dated 7/21/64 stated that according to [redacted]

157-6-34-908
(12)

(continued)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued) (157-6-34)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[redacted] James Farmer had withdrawn his request that the State use the National Guard in handling the racial situation in New York.

b7C

Regarding "Demonstrations Protesting The Shooting of James Powell, NYC, 7/21-22/64" [redacted]

157-6-34-935
(129)

[redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, advised that James Farmer appeared at City Hall to congratulate CORE members who were picketing there, and met with [redacted] of the Harlem Parents Committee. Farmer, at [redacted] suggestion, reportedly left for Harlem, NYC to get additional people to picket outside City Hall.

b7C

(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

"The Philadelphia Tribune," a semiweekly Philadelphia-based Negro newspaper, contained an article in its 7/21/64 edition captioned "Appeals Fall on Deaf Ears; 21 Total Now Shot." Under a subcaption "100 Volunteers Asked" it was stated that "At a rally in a church on 122 nd St., Jesse Gray, the leader of the Harlem Rent Strike, called for '100 skilled black revolutionists who are ready to die to put a stop to police brutality.'

157-6-34-1028 p.2,4
(13)
SI 157-6-37-633
(13)

"At the same rally, James Farmer, leader of CORE, and Bayard Rustin organizer of the March on Washington, were both booed by the audience of 500 which included a number of Black Nationalists."

On 7/24/64, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] left Philadelphia on 7/24/64 for Washington D. C., to meet with Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, CORE Director James Farmer, and [redacted] of Chicago, concerning the racial situation in New York.

b7C

On 7/24/64 Farmer left Mississippi for New York. He did not stop over in Washington D. C. Farmer at home in NYC as of 7/25/64. [redacted]

157-6-34-953
(12)

b7C

[redacted] (CORE)

Farmer led CORE demonstration 7/25/64 at City Hall and Police headquarters NYC protesting the shooting of James Powell, NYC. (NYCPD)

157-6-34-1001 p.9
(13)
SI 157-6-34-1005
(13)

(continued)

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

According to the "San Francisco Examiner," of 7/31/64, CORE would not join other major civil rights groups in a moratorium in civil rights demonstrations. Chet Duncan, CORE's Western Regional Field Secretary, stated that James Farmer was one of two heads of organizations who would not sign the moratorium agreement arrived at by Negro leaders at a summit conference" in New York on 7/29/64.

157-6-47-388
(14)

Farmer planned to be in Monroe, La. on 7/31/64 to attend a meeting at the Macedonia Baptist Church. (Chief of Police J. C. Kelly, Monroe, La. PD)

157-6-33-2047
(11)

On 7/31/64, Farmer stayed at the Evelyn Hotel, Lake Charles, La. after speaking in Monroe, La. that night. [redacted] of CORE)

157-6-33-2073
(11)

b7C

On 7/30/64 [redacted] CORE representative, Plaquemine, La., furnished itinerary for Farmer in Louisiana 7/31/64 to 8/1/64.

157-6-33-2072 p.1,2
(11)

b7C

On 7/30/64 [redacted] furnished itinerary for Farmer in Louisiana from 7/31/64 to 8/1/64. Farmer was scheduled to return to New York from New Orleans on 8/2/64, arriving Newark 1:00 p.m. that same day.

157-6-33-2067
(11)

On 8/4/64, [redacted] of CORE in Syracuse, NY, told the Syracuse PD he was attempting to contact James Farmer, National CORE leader to request him to call the White House to obtain permission for Syracuse CORE to present a petition to President Johnson when the President visited Syracuse on 8/5/64. The petition asked for increased Federal protection for civil rights workers in the South.

157-6-1-84
(9)
SI 157-6-1-82
(9)

b7C

(continued)

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

As of 8/8/64 [redacted]
Phoenix, Arizona PD, had advised that while
in San Francisco, Calif. incidental to the
Republican National Convention, he accidentally
met with [redacted]
for CORE. They conversed about racial matters
in Arizona. [redacted] reportedly stated that
unless the Phoenix Chapter of CORE became more
aggressive, they would be a long time achieving
their objectives; that the visit of James Farmer
to Phoenix on 8/15,16/64, should "fire them up
a bit." Farmer was scheduled to speak at a
mass meeting of the Phoenix CORE Chapter at
Able Hall in Phoenix on 8/16/64. [redacted]
[redacted] of the Human Relations
Commission in Phoenix, was to introduce Farmer
at the meeting.

157-6-38-41
(134)

b7C

The "Boston Globe," Boston, Mass., 8/13/64
edition, carried an article captioned
"Negroes Appeal to Democrats." The article
stated that on 8/12/64 a subcommittee of the
Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic
National Convention in Atlantic City in
August, 1964 heard appeals that the
Massachusetts delegation support a resolution
to replace the all-white Mississippi delegation
to the Convention with a 68 member biracial
delegation chosen by the Mississippi Freedom
Democratic Party. The hearing was held in
Gardner Auditorium at the State House, Boston,
Mass. James Farmer was among those speaking
in behalf of the resolution.

157-6-5-201
(99)

(continued)

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ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[redacted] Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan PD advised that on the evening of 8/19/64, members of CORE appeared at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C. to picket the Democratic National Committee Platform Hearing and to urge the Committee to adopt a strong civil rights platform. He advised that James Farmer participated in the picket line.

157-6-53-441
(14)

b7C

[redacted] Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas (protect identity) advised

157-6-12-308 encl. p.1
(10)

[redacted] Dallas PD officials on 8/21/64, who advised they anticipated demonstrations by representatives of CORE when Chief William Parker of the Los Angeles PD spoke that night.

b7C

b7D

According to information furnished [redacted] [redacted] by the Dallas PD, James Farmer recently called upon Chief Parker to resign because of his alleged opposition to integration which Chief Parker refused to do.

On 9/2/64 [redacted] Negro Attorney prominent in school integration cases, in observing "leaders" of Negro communities, described Farmer as "Pixilated Pachyderm" incapable of holding audience by himself.

157-6-34-1086
(13)

b7C

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references on James Farmer appeared in the file captioned "School Integration," file 157-4. Activities of Farmer set out below:

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

The New York "Amsterdam News" issue of 1/18/64 carried an article entitled "School Boycott Could Spread To Eleven Cities." This article stated that Rev. Milton A. Galamison, President of the Parents Committee Workshop for Equality in NYC Schools, announced the formation of a Temporary Freedom Day Committee to spread the February school boycott to eleven cities outside New York; that the committee was newly formed at a meeting held at the Hotel Manhattan (date not given); that James Farmer of CORE was represented by an official observer.

157-4-34-33 encl. p.2
(8)

New York radio news accounts at noon, 2/3/64, quoted James Farmer, head of CORE, as describing "Boycott of NYC Public Schools 2/3/64 as a "great success." James Donovan, President, Board of Education, NYC, was quoted as describing the boycott as "a fizzle."

157-4-34-37
(9)
SI 157-4-34-36
(8)

The "New York Daily News" dated 2/7/64 contained an article entitled "State Calls a Secret Parley To Talk Out School Impasse." This article stated that Dr. John H. Fischer president of Columbia University's Teachers College, had invited national executives of civil rights groups and the city's top educators to meet with him and his associates behind closed doors; that he would not divulge where the session would be held but disclosed that he, Dr. James E. Allen, NY Education Commissioner and his fellow Committee members had invited Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP; Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the "Urban League," and James Farmer of CORE.

157-4-34-41 encl.p.3
(9)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Farmer spoke at a rally at St. Luke's A.M.E. Church in Kansas City, Kansas, on 4/12/64, at which time he lent his support to a proposed school boycott 4/20/64, called by the Kansas City, Kansas, CORE Chapter. He was accompanied by other staff members of CORE, all of whom had been in attendance at a regional CORE meeting in Kansas City, Mo., 4/10-12/64. Farmer criticized the Kansas City, Kansas, Board of Education for not taking greater steps toward complete integration of schools. (Further statements of Farmer set out) (Kansas City Times," 4/13/64)

157-4-23-14
(8)

During a Civil Rights Rally sponsored by the NAACP and the Committee For Freedom Now at the Temple Baptist Church, Chester, Pa. on 4/23/64, it was announced that James Farmer of CORE would be in Chester on the night of 4/24/64, to lead a rally and street demonstration. (Joseph Bail, Chief of Police, Chester, Pa.)

157-4-37-70
(9)
SI 157-4-37-71
(9)

b7C

[Redacted]
NAACP. advised
[Redacted]
[Redacted] Chester, Pa.)

SA's of the FBI observed "Demonstration Against School Segregation" on 5/18/64 at City Hall, NYC. Speakers at this demonstration which commenced at 4:00 p.m. included James Farmer of CORE. At 6:50 p.m. Farmer spoke at another rally which was held at Board of Education Headquarters, Brooklyn, NY. Demonstrations were orderly; no arrests were made.

157-4-34-56 encl. p.3,4
(9)

On 7/14/64, the "Miami Herald" reported that James Farmer, Director of the CORE, from NYC, was the principal speaker at the National Convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutter and Butcher Workmen of North America, at the Diplomat Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida. The article reported that more than \$11,000.00 was pledged by the union members for CORE.

157-4-29-79
(8)

(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITY

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

At a meeting of the "Freedom Now-CORE Affiliate" group in San Antonio, Texas, on 8/5/64, it was announced that word had been received from the CORE headquarters in NYC that James Farmer, Regional Secretary, Field Representative and Director of CORE, would be in San Antonio, Texas, for the Southern Governors' Conference on 10/14/64. *ell*

157-4-45-47 encl.p.6
(9)

b2

b7D

This reference contains information of an administrative nature. There is no activity of James Farmer involved.

157-1525-18 p.2
(15)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ references on James Farmer located in file maintained in Office, Room 2708, were not reviewed:

b7C

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
44-25706-2	(25)
-19	(2)
-153	(2)
-491	(2)
-519	(2)
-660	(3)
-706 p.637,638,744	(3)

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

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1

Page 143 ~ Duplicate To Appendix LHM dated 6/2/65



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

P. O. Box 1450
Jackson, Mississippi

RE: TRAVEL BY JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL
DIRECTOR, CONGRESS OF RACIAL
EQUALITY, TO WAVELAND, MISSISSIPPI,
JUNE 16, 1965
RACIAL MATTER

The following individuals were advised on
June 16, 1965, of the anticipated arrival of James
Farmer on that date in Waveland, Mississippi.

- 1) [REDACTED] Mississippi
Highway Safety Patrol, Gulfport,
Mississippi.
- 2) Sylvan J. Ladner, Jr., Hancock County
Sheriff, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. b7C
- 3) [REDACTED] City Marshal, Waveland,
Mississippi.
- 4) [REDACTED]
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson,
Mississippi.
- 5) [REDACTED] Intelligence Corp Group,
Jackson, Mississippi.

On June 17, 1965, [REDACTED] b7C
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Gulfport, Mississippi,
advised that James Farmer left Waveland, Mississippi,
at 3:15 P.M. June 17, 1965, going west on United States
Highway Ninety. He was riding with five other individuals
in a white 1965 Dodge Dart bearing 1965 New York license

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/14/80 BY SP-1 GSK/PLD

ENCLOSURE

100-433700-4

JAMES FARMER

8949KD.

On June 18, 1965, a confidential source, close to the planning committee of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that James Farmer had spoken at a Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party rally sponsored in Jackson, Mississippi, on the evening of June 17, 1965. The source also advised that Farmer had departed Jackson in the morning of June 18, 1965, destination believed to be New York City.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 7, 1965

ALLEGED PLAN TO HAVE
JAMES FARMER SHOT IN
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a Klan leader in the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), [redacted] Louisiana, advised that the Klan would make no attempt to "get" JAMES FARMER, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Washington and [redacted] Louisiana (see appendix for a characterization of the OKKKK).

This same leader said in the event the Klan desired to get FARMER, they believed the best opportunity would be [redacted] No definite plans nor plot to injure or kill JAMES FARMER were mentioned by the Klan leader.

b7D

Another confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had been in contact with this same Klan leader, mentioned above, and no mention of JAMES FARMER or interest in him was indicated by the Klan leader.

Local law enforcement agencies were advised on July 6, 1965, as follows:

[redacted] Troop B,
Louisiana State Police, Jefferson Parish,
Louisiana;

b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] Jefferson Parish, Louisiana;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 7/15/80 BY SP-1 GSK/PLS

ENCLOSURE

100-4-2-144-5

ALLEGED PLAN TO HAVE
JAMES FARMER SHOT IN
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

[redacted] Intelligence
Division, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police
Department.

The following were advised on July 7, 1965:

b7C

[redacted]
Army Intelligence, Region 5,
112th Intelligence Corps Group,
New Orleans, Louisiana;

Special Agent [redacted]
Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**ALLEGED PLAN TO HAVE
JAMES FARMER SHOT IN
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA**

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Diego, California
October 27, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JAMES FARMER'S VISIT TO SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 17 TO
OCTOBER 18, 1965

JAMES FARMER, the National Director of Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE), arrived by plane at the Municipal Airport, San Diego, California, at approximately 11:30 a.m., Sunday morning, October 17, 1965. He was met by local San Diego Chapter of CORE officials and members and escorted by unofficial motorcade to "Jazzville," a restaurant and night club at 4169 Market Street, located in the southeast section of San Diego which is predominantly populated by a minority race. A combined luncheon and press conference was held at this location during the noon hour and attended by representatives of the local newspapers and television stations. At this press conference FARMER stated that he does not consider birth control and planned parenthood as a form of racial genocide for the Negro in contrast to the Muslim view and that he favored and believed in birth control. He stated that he does not know what action the local San Diego Chapter of CORE would take in regard to alleged discriminatory hiring practices at the world renowned San Diego Zoo. He attributed the cause of the Los Angeles riots in the Watts area to frustration of the Negro people in this area of Los Angeles and to police brutality which he stated can be verbal as well as physical. In explanation of this comment regarding brutality, FARMER pointed out that the Los Angeles police in the Watts area deliberately humiliated Watts residents in their manner and method of interrogation. FARMER was extremely vocal on this matter and stated that he particularly does not like the word "riot" as he said what is actually taking place is a "revolution." He then pointed out that the misuse of the term "riot" only points out various isolated incidents which are all part of and connected with this "revolution." He stated that the Negro is touchy and on edge throughout the entire United States and that there is no part of the United States in which this feeling among the Negro minority does not exist. FARMER stated that this feeling and situation has been smoldering for years as a result of the treatment and resulting utter frustration of the Negro. He stated that the "whites" are not conscious of the Negro as a growing unit of society. FARMER stated that he does not think

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100-4337-1-57
ENCLOSURE

JAMES FARMER'S VISIT TO SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 17 TO
OCTOBER 18, 1965

much of the Muslims and chortled that in connection with the demand for land within the United States as a condition for their past and present condition of servitude, they, the Muslims and particularly the deceased MALCOLM X and his followers, wanted the State of California. FARMER stated that if any land were to be given away in the United States to set up such a different sovereignty, he would be in favor of giving away Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi.

At 3:00 p.m. on this same date FARMER addressed a rally held at Mountain View Park on Oceanview Boulevard in San Diego between 40th and 41st Streets. He was introduced by HAROLD KENNETH (HAL) BROWN, Western Regional Director of CORE and former Chairman of the San Diego Chapter of CORE. Approximately 300 persons were in attendance about 80 per cent of whom were Negro and the remainder Caucasian. Mountain View Park is also located in the southeastern section of San Diego and during the early part of 1965 and again in August, 1965, was the scene of minor racial disturbances in San Diego. FARMER called on Negroes to:

1. Withdraw their funds from lending institutions that refuse loans on properties in desegregated neighborhoods.
2. Use their buying power to boycott businesses that practice discrimination and to support those that do not.
3. Form cooperatives to create truly competitive businesses that will attract whites as well as Negroes.
4. "Raise a loud voice" against segregation in schools and discrimination in hiring practices.
5. Pursue their goals nonviolently but relentlessly like the "fearless new Negro of the South."

FARMER said Negroes in the South have set an example for those elsewhere.

"There is a new Negro today in the South," he said. "He is no longer afraid of going to jail or of being beaten. He is going to register to vote even though he knows that it could mean his death. Negroes everywhere need to be motivated like those in the South."

JAMES FARMER'S VISIT TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 17 TO OCTOBER 18, 1965

FARMER said he was "distressed" that "in the great city of San Diego there is not a single black councilman."

"If you unite," he said, "you can put up a candidate and get him elected."

FARMER said the jail sentences received by local CORE members recently were "a small price to pay" for the progress made by demonstrations against what he said were discriminatory hiring practices at a bank here.

CORE leaders led a group sing and took up a collection that added \$127.60 to the organization's treasury before the rally ended. \$67.40 was collected at the press luncheon.

Later that evening October 17, 1965, FARMER again spoke to individuals gathered at "Jazzville" at what was described as a come one-come all party to give all friends of the civil rights movement an opportunity to meet and talk with FARMER.

On Monday, October 18, 1965, FARMER addressed a crowd of 800 in Peterson's Gymnasium at San Diego State College. He said civil rights organizations should avoid positions on Viet Nam. He then went on to state:

"My feeling is that individual members of civil rights organizations have a responsibility to be informed on foreign policy," Farmer said.

"However, he added, an official stand would narrow a civil rights organization's base of action.

"Farmer voiced the view that the Vietnamese war would have no direct bearing on the civil rights movement in the United States.

"He said he does believe dollars used in Viet Nam could be spent more constructively to stop poverty at home.

"We could take money out of the defense budget without jeopardizing the security of our country," he said.

JAMES FARMER'S VISIT TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 17 TO OCTOBER 18, 1965

"Farmer called President Johnson's 'war on poverty' 'a piddling, little step' toward meeting 'the crisis of our cities.'

"He called for \$15 billion to \$25 billion yearly to do the job."

There was no disturbance or disorder during the entire visit of FARMER to San Diego, October 17 to 18, 1965, and no arrests or incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida

June 14, 1966

JAMES FARMER

On May 20, 1966, [redacted] National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Orlando, Florida, mentioned that he had heard that JAMES FARMER, former official with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), was scheduled to speak in the near future at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida. [redacted] stated he expected to be present when FARMER spoke. [redacted] stated he could furnish no further details at the time.

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b7C

On May 25, 1966, Chief of Police RAYMOND BEARY, Winter Park, Florida, advised that he had heard JAMES FARMER, former head of CORE, was scheduled to speak at Rollins College, Winter Park, the night of May 26, 1966.

An article in "The Sun Herald", Winter Park, May 26, 1966, reported the information that FARMER, former official of CORE, and now president of the newly-formed Center for Community Action Education, would speak at the Annie Russell Theatre, Rollins College, at 8:00 p.m., May 26, 1966, under the sponsorship of the Educational Entertainment Committee of Rollins Center. This last-mentioned group was described as an independent student organization. FARMER was described as the last speaker in the Distinguished Personalities sponsored by the Student organization. Admission to the lecture is \$1.00, with free admission for students.

An article written by MIKE WILLARD, "Orlando Sentinel", Orlando, Florida, May 27, 1966, stated that FARMER, president, Center of Community Action on Education and former head of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), spoke at the Annie Russell Theatre at Rollins College on May 26, 1966. FARMER was described as talking in a low but steady tone as he emphasized "so much remains to be done in the civil rights movement." FARMER was described as a Mississippi-bred grand-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 7/14/80 BY SP-1 WJW/pw

100-433744-53

ENCLOSURE

JAMES FARMER

son of a slave. In his speech, he reminisces about his first encounters with segregation and stated, "I can see the civil rights movement as a continuation of the American Revolution." He was quoted as saying, "Today, it is the Negro that is fighting for his freedom" and "We are not asking for a cup of coffee when we sit down at a lunch counter, we're asking for dignity."

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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~~SECRET~~

San Juan, Puerto Rico

September 29, 1966
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~WINTEL~~

MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO
RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement)
(MPIPR)
INTERNAL SECURITY-PUERTO RICAN
NATIONALIST

On September 26, 1966, a confidential source who has
furnished reliable information in the past, advised that MPIPR

[Redacted]

[Redacted] of the STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC) civil rights group, would be unable to travel to Puerto
Rico to speak in repudiation of compulsory military service
due to other commitments, however, JAMES FARMER, of the CONGRESS
OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) civil rights group would be able
to come to Puerto Rico [Redacted] for the same
purpose if the MPIPR would handle the expenses involved. *e (S)u*

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[Redacted]
MPIPR would agree to pay FARMER's expenses. *e (S)u*

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~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW 9/29/96~~

~~CLASS. BY SP1 GSK/JC~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW OADR~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
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DATE *10/5/81*

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4/11/88

100-433744

7/15/80
~~CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-7 GSK/RLS~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW 9/29/86~~

ENCLOSURE
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Juan, Puerto Rico

September 14, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF class
DATE 10/17/81 pp

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

6/9/81

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMS/RD
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/16/86

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO
RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement)
(MPIPR) 300
INTERNAL SECURITY-PUERTO RICAN
NATIONALIST

~~WNINTEL~~

On September 14, 1966, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that MPIPR [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] a conference on Political Science.

[redacted]

[redacted] the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, a civil rights group in the United States [redacted]

b2

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[redacted] alliance between the MPIPR and Negro civil rights groups [redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

coming to Puerto Rico to speak at a conference or at a demonstration against obligatory military service [redacted]

[redacted]

JAMES FARMER of the Congress of Racial Equality, another Negro civil rights group in the United States, or [redacted] not further identified. (S) U

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[redacted]

[redacted] book, soon to be published, concerning STOKELY CARMICHAEL and the "Black Power." (S) U

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[redacted]

[redacted] come to Puerto Rico and said the [redacted] would cover the expenses of such a trip. (S) U

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CLASS. BY SP1 GSK/JC
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 0000

7/15/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/RLS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/16/86

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ENCLOSURE

100-433714-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY

(See Correlation Summary dated 9/4/63, 7/1/64 and 6/21/65, filed as 100-433744-2,15,38, respectively.)

Main File No: 100-433744
See Also: 44-26067
44-28759
157-1681

~~SECRET~~

Date: 2/26/68

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 P.../...
REASON-FCI II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/26/98

Subject: James Farmer

Date Searched: 8/9/67

All logical variation of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

- ~~James Farmer~~
- ~~J. Farmer~~
- ~~J. L. Farmer~~
- ~~James A. Farmer~~
- ~~James B. Farmer~~
- ~~James D. Farmer~~
- ~~James E. Farmer~~
- ~~James I. Farmer~~

- ~~James K. Farmer~~
- ~~James L. Farmer~~
- ~~James Lee Farmer~~
- ~~James Leonard Farmer~~
- ~~James S. Farmer~~
- ~~Jim Farmer~~
- ~~James Former~~

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This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except any indicated at the end of this summary under the heading REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. IT IS DESIGNED TO FURNISH A SYNOPSIS OF THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN EACH REFERENCE, AND IN MANY CASES THE ORIGINAL SERIAL WILL CONTAIN THE INFORMATION IN MORE DETAIL.

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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*Encl behind file
S. [unclear]*

REC D.W. 100-433744 - b7C

14 FEB 26 1968

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REASON-FCI II, 1.2.4.2
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ABBREVIATIONS

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- Add. info.....Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to James Farmer can be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary.

- ACLU.....American Civil Liberties Union

- CORE.....Congress of Racial Equality

- CORE, SEDF.....Congress of Racial Equality Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

- HCUA.....House Committee on Un-American Activities

- KKK.....Ku Klux Klan

- MPD.....Metropolitan Police Department

- NAACP.....National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

- OKKKK.....Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

- PD.....Police Department

- SCLC.....Southern Christian Leadership Conference

- SNCC.....Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

- UKA.....United Klans of America

- WDC.....Washington, D.C.

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(u) [redacted] advised that the Student for a Democratic Society (SDS) (100-439048) had its beginning in NYC, on 9/12/05 when the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society (ISS) was formed. In 1919 the ISS was reorganized as the League for Industrial Democracy (LID). It directed its attention toward student organizations. In 1946 the LID reorganized under the leadership of James Farmer and [redacted] (not further identified). By 1960 the LID no longer met the qualifications of a Socialist Party front organization and a reorganization took place which resulted in the SDS.

100-439048-26-23 p.3
(12)

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On 7/15/63, [redacted] of WDC chapter of CORE, advised that during a meeting of CORE on 7/10/63, [redacted] a member of CORE, strongly opposed and objected to the regulations of the MPD concerning limitations of the demonstration scheduled for 8/28/63, in WDC. [redacted] described [redacted] as a trouble maker and hard to handle and indicated [redacted] was contacting James Farmer in New York to request him to expel [redacted] from CORE.

157-6-53-896 Encl.3 p.3
(29)

b7C

"The Amarillo Daily News", Amarillo, Tex., dated 3/24/65, carried an article captioned "Negro Leaders Labeled Red Dupes", which revealed that Mrs. Julia Brown, who stated that she was a counterspy inside the CP for the FBI at Cleveland, Ohio, would make a speech at the City Auditorium, Amarillo, on 3/25/65. The article quoted from a speech by Mrs. Brown last year at Nashua, N.H., at which time she allegedly stated that James Farmer of CORE was "a Communist dupe, but I had better change that to 'dope' as a dupe wakes up but a dope does not." She stated that she classes Martin Luther King in the same category with Farmer.

This reference indicated that Mrs. Brown was an officer of "Silent Guardians, Inc." (62-107901).

Newspaper article enclosed
62-107901-8 Encl. p.1,3
(4)

(u) [redacted] advised that the Independent Citizens Committee (100-439348) held a rally on 9/13/64, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia. According to informant, James Farmer was scheduled to attend, but did not appear for the rally. [redacted]

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(continued)

[and [] reported] substantially the same information as above.

100-439348-16 p.8
(12)

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[] for Hoff Parts and Service, Inc., 1122 Ash, McAllen, Texas, furnished a pamphlet entitled "Upside-Down Justice, The Albany Cases," on 9/28/64. He also made available a petition for an executive order to set aside the sentences of the leaders of the Albany (Ga.) movement, addressed to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, The White House, WDC, which was issued by the National Committee for the Albany Defendants, 532 Mercer St., Albany, Ga. This petition, which was also set out in above-mentioned pamphlet, was signed by James Farmer.

b7C

Pamphlet and Copy of Petition enclosed

72-1495-235 Encl.
(8)

b2

SI 100-10355-1096 p.23
(8) (Confidential Mail Box [])

On 10/1/64, [] NYC, advised that Farmer had no plans to visit anywhere in Texas in the immediate future. She stated that during February, 1964, Farmer was in the San Antonio area and in July, 1964, received a letter from [] Great Issues Lecture Series, St. Mary's University, San Antonio, in which he complimented Farmer on his February, 1964, appearance in that area and extended an invitation to appear as a speaker should he ever pay another visit to San Antonio. She stated that Farmer had no intention of accepting this invitation.

Subject of the file was "Southern Governors Conference, San Antonio, Texas 10/10-14/64" (157-2038).

157-2038-4 p.1,2
(31)

b7C

The "San Francisco Chronicle," dated 10/9/64, contained an article captioned "Suspension Hit - ACLU Steps Into UC Student Fight". This article revealed that the National Directors of CORE and SNCC attacked University of California's political activities restrictions

(continued)

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and urged the immediate reinstatement of the eight students suspended for violating them. The ACLU announced that it would represent the students in University hearings which were to determine the length of suspension. James Farmer wired (no date) Chancellor Edward Strong from New York that his group "strongly protests" the suspension of the students.

100-151646-35 Encl. p.17

(7)

PSI [redacted] (protect identity) advised on 10/6/64 that at a meeting of the Freedom Now - CORE affiliate group in San Antonio (no date), [redacted] Representative of CORE, stated that it was the intention of CORE to picket the Southern Governors Conference, San Antonio, Texas, 10/10-14/64 (157-2038) every day that they had a session. He further stated that there was a good possibility that James Farmer would be present for part of the demonstration but that it was not certain. (u)

157-2038-7 Encl. p.3

(31)

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"The Worker", dated 11/17/64, in an article captioned "Negro Leaders Ask LBJ For National Conference," revealed that seven Negro leaders, including James Farmer, directors of the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership, last week in a letter to President Johnson asked him to call a conference on how to implement the Civil Rights Act and develop broad anti-poverty programs under the Economic Opportunity Act. (Text of the letter set out).

173-1-A "The Worker" 11/17/64

(33)

Washington Capital News Service dated 11/19/64, revealed that President Johnson met on above date at the White House with several leaders of major Negro organizations on a variety of civil rights problems. An informed source stated that the leaders wanted to request vigorous enforcement of the new civil rights law and perhaps suggest stronger legislation to ensure Negro voting rights in the deep South. James Farmer attended this meeting.

173-0-A Washington Capital News Service 11/19/64

(33)

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[redacted] WGHP-TV, 400 North Main St., High Point, N.C., advised that the station presented a taped video interview with [redacted] on 11/25/64. [redacted] was questioned relative to his ideas on the progress of the civil rights movement and the racial tenor of the country. Aside from wholeheartedly supporting Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. and James Farmer in their attack on the Director and the FBI, [redacted] asserted that during his work for CORE in the past few years, his life had been threatened and at the insistence of his New York office, he had turned the matter over to the FBI. Nothing he said, however, came of the complaint, and it was presumed it had been placed in "File 13".

[redacted]

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(21)

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This reference set out information regarding the criticism of the FBI and the Director, J. Edgar Hoover, by Martin Luther King and the effectiveness of the FBI in civil rights matters. This reference also set out information regarding the activities of [redacted] in late 1964, at which time King was chastised by the Director of the FBI. According to [redacted] on 11/25/64, [redacted] (phonetic) (not further identified) met with [redacted]. He desired to know about the methods used by SCLC against Mr. Hoover. [redacted] stated that the SCLC had statements sent from all civil rights leaders, including James Farmer of CORE to the President to complain about Hoover's statements against King.

[redacted]

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(10)

SI 100-442529-482 p.3

b7C

(13)

The "New York Times", dated 11/29/64, contained an article captioned "U.S. Negroes Ask A Shift on Africa". This article revealed that American Negro leaders indicated to the Administration that they favored a complete revision of US policies in Africa, including the withdrawal of support from Premier Moise Tshombe of the Congo. A letter (no date) sent to President Johnson and one to Secretary of State Dean Rusk contained remarks on American policy in the Congo and other areas in Africa which were drawn from resolutions passed by the American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa (105-116631) held Sept. 24 to 27* in Washington. These letters were signed by members including James Farmer, of the Conference Call Committee.

105-116631-A "New York Times" 11/29/64

(18)

SI 64-175-336-A Washington Capital News Service 11/28/64

(5)

*probably 1964

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[redacted] advised that Farmer had made a change in his itinerary. She stated that he would leave Jackson, Miss., on 12/4/64, arrive in Atlanta on that date, leave Atlanta on 12/5/64 and arrive in NYC on that same date.

b7C Subject of the file is "Mississippi Summer Project" (157-1676).

157-1676-1524
(31)

An article entitled "Marxist to Speak at Utica College Tuesday," appeared in the 12/5/64 issue of the "Utica Daily Press", a Utica, NY, daily publication. This article revealed that Dr. Herbert Aptheker would speak on 12/8/64 and that other seminar speakers during that semester included James Farmer. (Newspaper article set out.)

Subject of the file is "CP, USA, Public Appearances of Party Leaders" (100-3).

100-3-114-550 Encl. p.3
(6)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] informed a Dallas CP member (not identified) that [redacted] had attended a "Freedom Banquet" (not further described) on 12/12/64, at Dallas, at which James Farmer was the principal speaker. (u)

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[redacted]
(10) b7D

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[redacted] furnished Farmer's travel itinerary from Newark, N.J., on 12/3/64 to Hattiesburg, Miss., where he would attend a rally under the direction of [redacted] United Citizens Organization. He was scheduled to leave Jackson, Miss., on 12/4/64 and arrive in Newark on that date. He was also scheduled to leave NYC on 12/7/64 and arrive in Dallas on that date where he would appear at a series of workshops arranged by the local CORE chapter. On 12/11/64, he would attend a banquet at Stemmons Tower Hotel and would speak in Dallas on 12/12/64. He would leave Dallas on 12/13/64 to spend a few days in Los Angeles.

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Subject of the file is "Mississippi Summer Project" (157-1676).

157-1676-1519 p.1,2
(31)

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This reference is a release from the Hall Syndicate, Inc., 30 East 42nd Street, NYC, which set out the column captioned "Inside Labor" by Victor Riesel (62-82195) dated 12/15/64. According to this release Jim Farmer, three weeks ago warned unions in the construction field that CORE might soon be moved to launch its own labor organizations if the doors weren't opened to skilled Negro workers. "Jim Farmer has considerable contact in the White House and has not hesitated to protest against failure of either contracts or jobs going to Negroes", stated Riesel.

62-82195-A Hall Syndicate, Inc.
12/15/64

(43)

The "Evening Star", a WDC daily newspaper, dated 12/16/64, contained an article captioned "Two Negro Conference Leaders to Tour Africa", which revealed that two leaders of the American Leadership Conference on Africa (105-116631) would tour that country next year to acquaint themselves with its social, economic and political problems. James Farmer, one of the founders of the Leadership Conference, would leave on 1/3/65 for east, west and central Africa.

105-116631-A The "Evening Star"
12/16/64

(16)

An article in the "New York Times", dated 1/24/65, captioned "Civil Rights Groups In Financial Squeeze" revealed that the major civil rights groups, including CORE, relied on private funds for their support and that all but the Urban League faced declining donations. Photographs of the leaders of these groups were set out including that of James Farmer.

61-3176-A "New York Times"
1/24/65

(4)

[redacted] advised that a meeting of the OKKKK was held on [redacted] The meeting dealt generally with a discussion of racial problems in [redacted] La., more particularly those dealing with activities of CORE. Particular attention was paid to statements by James Farmer concerning [redacted] situation. (no further information).

157-2373-2 p.13

(31)

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The following references on James Farmer appear in the main file of Malcolm K. Little aka Malcolm X. These references set out information regarding the activities of Farmer during the period approximately 2/24/65 to 2/27/65 in NYC and WDC. He attended the funeral of Malcolm X and contacted the White House for the purpose of discussing the assassination of Malcolm X. He suggested that the assassination had foreign ramifications and indicated that the killing "was an international plot in a political killing".

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-399321-290 p.3
-293
-302 Encl. p.2
-334 p.1
-418 p.25

(10)
(11)
(11)
(11)
(11)

[redacted] advised that on 3/3/65, James Farmer attended a meeting of the San Antonio Branch of CORE in San Antonio. During the course of the meeting Farmer stated that he was spending an extra day in San Antonio in order to help reorganize that branch. Following the meeting [redacted]

[redacted] the reorganization of that branch, [redacted] Farmer stated that he left the decision in the hands of the local chairman. (u)

Above informant further advised that on 3/6/65, just prior to Farmer's departure from San Antonio, [redacted]

(u) b2

105-74802-126 p.6,7
(18)

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On 3/9/65, SA's observed Reverends Martin Luther King, Hosea Williams, Ralph Abernathy, and A. D. King, brother of Martin Luther King, along with James Farmer leading a group of marchers which started at Brown's Chapel A.M.E. Church, Selma, Ala., on a march to Montgomery, Ala. This group was read the court order of Judge Johnson prohibiting the march. They made no comment about the order read to them and led the marchers over the Edmund Pettus bridge. At a point beyond the bridge the leaders and marchers were confronted by Alabama State Troopers and were advised that the march could not continue. Martin Luther King requested the marchers to return to the church and he led them on the return march.

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Subject of the file was "Election Laws, Dallas County, Alabama" (44-12831).

44-12831-565 Encl. p.9
(2)

"The Worker", dated 3/16/65, in an article captioned "Reuther Summons 'Coalition' To Act on 2nd Freedom March", revealed that Walter Reuther summoned the national committee of the "National Coalition of Conscience" to meet in Washington's Hilton Statler hotel on 3/17/65, to consider another Freedom March on Washington to support the Selma fighters, the bill for federal registrars and to oppose moves to repeal voter reapportionment. Those who received invitations to meet with the "Coalition" body included James Farmer.

100-26844-A "The Worker" 3/16/65
(6)
SI 157-970-1060 p 4 b2
(31) #u

The following references on James Farmer set out information regarding Farmer's trip to Jonesboro, La., to speak in connection with the grievance* of that school. Farmer spoke on 3/22/65 and remained in Jonesboro until 3/24/65. He met with local CORE workers; no specific plans for activity were made except that Farmer would observe student demonstrations at above-mentioned school. He was scheduled to leave Jonesboro on 3/24/65 for NYC and to fill a speaking engagement in Connecticut.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-2884-38 Encl. p.1,2	(18)
-39 p.1,3	(19)
-41	(19)
-49 p.1,2	(22)
-50	(22)
-51	(18)
-53 Encl. p.1,2	(19)
157-6-33-2399	(22)

*The school board planned to dismiss the athletic coach for unauthorized purchases and excessive expenditures.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This reference set forth information regarding the March From Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. March Twentvone Through Twentyfive, Nineteen Sixtyfive (44-28544). [redacted] furnished information regarding the program to be held at the Capitol steps in Montgomery following the arrival of the parade on 3/25/65, which included an expression of support by James Farmer.

44-28544-314 p.6

b7C

(3)

SI 44-28544-374 Encl. p.33

(4)

On 3/31/65, [redacted] Executive Assistant to the Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (62-17909), submitted a list of individuals who were under consideration by the Training Division of IRS to participate in the Service's seminars on equal employment opportunities. Included in this list under the heading "Lecturers and Resource People", was James Farmer, CORE. [redacted] commented that many of these individuals were well known as having been involved in civil rights activities. He requested the results of any investigation the Bureau might have conducted on them.

b7C

62-17909-855 p.1; Encl.

(4)

Correlator's note: A review of serial 856, dated 4/7/65, revealed that IRS was advised that no investigation had been conducted by the FBI on Farmer.

An article in the "New York Herald Tribune" dated 4/2/65, captioned "Lt. Gilligan Suing NBC, Dr. King" revealed that Police Lt. Thomas R. Gilligan, (44-25962) who shot and killed 15 year-old James Powell shortly before the Harlem race riots of last summer, planned to sue the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther, Jr., James Farmer and the National Broadcasting Co. for libel or slander.

In an affidavit, according to this article, Lt. Gilligan charged that either Dr. King or Mr. Farmer stated, on the WNBC-TV program entitled "Who Speaks for Harlem?" that was broadcast on 7/27/64, that Lt. Gilligan was mentally ill at the time of the shooting.

44-25962-A "New York Herald Tribune"

4/2/65

(3)

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Bureau Routing Slip dated 7/22/65, to SAC, New Orleans, captioned "Racial Situation, Bogalusa, Louisiana" (157-6-33) enclosed pictures taken at Bogalusa on 4/9/65 by an SA. Included in these pictures was a photograph of James Farmer participating in the march at Bogalusa.

Pictures enclosed
157-6-33-3064 Encl. Photo.
(1)

The "PW", issue of 4/10/65, carried an article entitled "Freedom Democratic Party Leaders Look at California." In a subcaption entitled "A New Dignity," James Farmer was quoted as saying that the aim of the civil rights revolution was not to integrate the Negro into society "as it has been", but to "change our nation" so that we will become "sensitive to the cries of babies everywhere". Farmer noted that the American Negroes evidenced a "new dignity" and "self esteem" engendered by their new understanding and appreciation of their roots in Africa.

100-336032-442 p. 30
(10)

[redacted] (PROB) advised on 4/19/65 that he had overheard a discussion concerning James Farmer and that members of The Underground (157-2859) indicated that any attempt to integrate [redacted] would be met with strong measures by members of The Underground [redacted]. This matter concerning Farmer was discussed in general terms and no threats or plans had actually been made to take any action against Farmer.

b2

157-2859-2 p.1; Encl. p.2
(32)

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The New York "Amsterdam News", a New York weekly Negro newspaper, dated 4/24/65, contained an article captioned "Benefit For Malcolm X Widow, Friday nite". This article stated that the benefit would be held at the Apollo Theatre (no locality) on 4/23/65 and that the honorary chairman would be James Farmer.

Subject of the file was [redacted]

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(10)

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This reference in the file captioned "OKKKK set out information regarding the activities of the OKKKK and James Farmer during the period 4/8/65 through 4/23/65, in Bogalusa, La. This information revealed that the OKKKK members distributed a leaflet which accused Mayor Cutrer of Bogalusa of giving the city to Farmer. Farmer was scheduled to speak at a school when about 200 white men, led by [redacted] formerly [redacted] tried to enter the school. During a march, a Klan member tried to assault Farmer.

105-71801-399 p. 21,31-33 b7C
(16)

A letter from [redacted] Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., dated 4/28/65, enclosed a mailing which contained a picture of a group of individuals including Martin Luther King, at a communist training school. [redacted] inquired if this was definite knowledge or whether it was a smear campaign conducted by "The Councilor". The above-mentioned mailing included, on the reverse side, a letter written on the letterhead of "The Councilor" which was an appeal to participate in the erecting of a billboard with the picture of King as stated above, or a cash donation. This letter was signed by [redacted] and an addendum at the bottom of the letter stated that James Farmer had advocated that land in the South be divided up among "Agricultural Collectives" as it was done in communist nations.

On 5/6/65, [redacted] was advised that information in Bureau files was confidential.

Mailing enclosed b7C
105-44536-33 Encl.
(15)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] National Committee to Abolish the HCUA (100-433447) stated [redacted] going to Atlanta, Ga., on 5/11/65, to meet with Martin Luther King, Jr., James Farmer and John Lewis. Negro civil rights leaders [redacted] [redacted] did not indicate whether the meeting would be held on 5/11 or 12/65 [redacted]

100-433447-612 Encl. p.1
(11)
SI 100-112434-182 p.20 b2
(7) b7D
b7C

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] for the CP, visited St. Louis from May 17 through 19, 1965. During this time [redacted] spoke critically of Roy Wilkins, NAACP, and James Farmer. He said he felt it was time to get more militant, and that the CP must emphasize economic questions in its contact with SNCC (100-439190) and other groups.

b2

100-439190-567 p.8
(12)

b7D

b7C

[redacted] of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) at Canton, Miss., affiliated with CORE, advised that a protest march sponsored by COFO and the Rankin County movement, was scheduled for 5/28/65 at Goshen-Fannin School and to terminate at Brandon in front of the Rankin County Courthouse on 5/29/65. He stated that James Farmer revealed that he would consider attending the march and giving a speech on 5/29/65.

b7C

[redacted] CORE, NYC, advised that on 5/29/65 the marchers expected to arrive at the courthouse in Brandon where they would hear Farmer. [redacted] gave the itinerary of Farmer's trip (set out). He also stated that the FBI in Jackson and the Mississippi State Police had been advised of Farmer's appearance.

SA's observed that marchers were advised that Farmer would join them on 5/29/65. They also observed his arrival, speech and departure.

173-4-54-29 Encl. p.2,7,8,30,31
(33)

b7C

SI to para.1 157-6-54-540 Encl. p.2
(29)

[redacted] of CORE)
SI to para.3 157-6-34-1420 p.1,2
(26)

[redacted] Philadelphia PD, Intelligence Unit, advised that demonstrations at Girard College, Philadelphia, commenced at noon on 5/31/65. James Farmer addressed the group at Saint Augustine's Church, 27th Street and Girard Avenue, stating that "CORE is 100 per cent behind the effort and they would fight right down to the wire with the integrationists."

157-4-37-126 Encl. p.6
(19)

b7C

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Officer [redacted] Human Relations Section, Chicago PD, advised that on 6/11/65, James Farmer addressed the civil rights rally at Soldiers Field, Chicago, along with [redacted] of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations and other local civil rights leaders. These speaker instructed the demonstrators to follow the orders of the Chicago PD. [redacted] advised that during the march the demonstrators refused to obey orders and numerous arrests were made including the speakers mentioned above, Farmer, [redacted] and [redacted]

b7C

157-4-9-151 Encl. p.2

(18)

SI 157-4-9-157

(18)

SI 157-4-9-146 Encl. p.1

b7C

(18)

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted] protect identity)

[redacted] WFO Panel Source, (protect identity) advised of a Conference on Peace and Change held at Georgetown University on June 18-19, 1965, Washington, D.C. At the 6/19/65 session, the [redacted] Georgetown University,* introduced James Farmer, who spoke on "Civil Rights and Peace." Farmer stated that he was a Pacifist.

[redacted] WFO Panel Source, (protect identity) advised in connection with the above, that Farmer stressed the necessity for a strong community political organization and the necessity for becoming politically involved in the community for them to achieve their objectives in the civil rights movement.

100-442930-4 Encl.p.2

b7C

(15)

b7D

*WDC

[redacted] Los Angeles, (protect identity) furnished a copy of a letter under the letterhead "A Tribute To The Congressional Liberals, 1256 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles 24, California". This letter carried James Farmer as one of the sponsors of that organization. This letter, dated 6/21/65, stated in part "The groups of distinguished liberals listed here have joined with me in sponsoring a national Tribute To The Congressional Liberals dinner in Los Angeles on Friday evening, August 13th, in the International Ballroom of the Beverley Hilton Hotel. We shall honor those Congressmen who

(continued)

b7C

b7D

~~(continued)~~

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have consistently been in the forefront of leadership in the legislative battles for civil rights, civil liberties, and world peace". This letter was signed by [redacted]

b7C

Letter enclosed
100-442778-3 Encl. p.3
(15)

b7C

In connection with the investigation of [redacted] Departmental Attorney Robert Moore, Justice Department, WDC, furnished photographs on 9/8/65 which were taken on 4/21/65, at Bogalusa, at which time James Farmer participated in a march.

On 9/14/65, [redacted] Bogalusa, denied that he made the statement that he had twenty Klan members waiting to attack the Negroes in the march led by Farmer in July, 1965. He also denied that he took these men and went to the area of the march.

b7C

[redacted]
(#)

The following references set out information relating to activities of James Farmer in connection with a civil rights march he led in Bogalusa, La., on 7/11/65. Information relating to activities of the UKA in protest of the march was also set out.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-71801-409 p.60	(16)
157-2295-4 p.3,5	(31)
157-3608-3 p.1,2	(32)
157-3334-2 p.6	(32)
157-4517-1 p.31,191	(32)

The following references pertain to OKKKK members who attended a meeting on 6/11/65* [redacted] La., prior to traveling to Bogalusa, La.,

*Believed erroneous, march was on 7/11/65. b7D

(continued)

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(continued)

to observe a Negro march led by James Farmer. No further information regarding Farmer was set out.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-3966-1 p.3	(32)
157-4244-1 p.3	(32)
157-4245-1 p.7 (meeting on 7/11/65)	(32)
157-4281-1 p.3	(32)
157-4341-1 p.4	(32)

The following references on James Farmer appear in the file captioned "Testing of Local Facilities in Bogalusa, La." These references set out information regarding Farmers activities in connection with a campaign initiated by CORE involving voter registration, testing of public accommodations and demonstrations protesting alleged discrimination in employment. During the period 3/14/65 to 7/11/65, Farmer went to Bogalusa where he spoke at the Central High School. He was observed shaking hands with pickets and then went to the Labor Temple where school students had been advised by him to meet. He appeared on television and stated that the Mayor of Bogalusa had attempted to split the Negro community with other leadership. He left Bogalusa en route to New Orleans where he was scheduled to fly to NYC. He sent out an appeal to all CORE people to go to Bogalusa but local authorities and Louisiana State Police had set up road blocks to keep out all non-residents.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
173-987-31 Encl. p.3	(33)
-39 Encl. p.1	(33)
--46 Encl. p.1,2	(34)
-61	(34)
-66 Encl. p.1	(34)
-84 p.1	(34)
-85 p.1,2,4	(34)
-89 p.1,2	(34)
-99 p.3	(34)
-150 Encl. p.1	(34)
-183 Encl. p.1	(34)

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In connection with the investigation relating to an "Anonymous Threat To Bomb Eastern Airlines Flight 440, New Orleans to New York, July 11, 1965", the following information was developed:

[redacted] Eastern Airlines, New Orleans International Airport, advised on 7/12/65 that James Farmer departed New Orleans on above-mentioned flight and that he was accompanied by an unknown aide. He stated that he felt that the bomb report was made because Farmer, a controversial figure, was a passenger on that flight.

149,3843-2 Encl. p.3 b7C
(18)

[Large redacted block]

b1

100-401300-29 p.1-3
(11)

b7C

b7D

(S)

[redacted] advised that at a DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) meeting held in Chicago [redacted] it was learned that a DCA representative was in Chicago in April, 1965 and laid the groundwork for a national meeting of the DCA, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (100-439048) and SNCC members to discuss questions of liaison between the respective organizations and cooperation on issues. [redacted]

[redacted] James Farmer was perturbed about such cooperation with the DCA and indicated, according to the DCA representatives information, that he would take drastic steps against CORE participants attending the meeting. (u)

[redacted]

(continued)

b7D

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(continued)

[redacted] (protect identity) revealed on 7/25/65 that Farmer was the current National Director of CORE.

b7D

Add. info. according to the pamphlet (no date) "Introduction to SDS", by C. Clark Kissinger, SDS National Secretary.

100-439048-527 p.10,65,110
(12,44)

The following references pertain to a march, rally and demonstration in which James Farmer spoke and participated during the period 3/10/64 to 7/26/65, which were sponsored by CORE and other organizations listed below:

DATE	LOCALITY	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
<u>CORE and SNCC</u>			
3/14/65	NYC	100-442529-973 p.109	(14)
3/14/65	NYC	157-6-34-1326 Encl. p.2	(26)
5/5/65	Syracuse, N.Y.	157-6-1-175 Encl. p.1	(19)
<u>CORE and Voters League of Monticello, Fla.</u>			
7/26/65	Tallahassee, Fla.	157-6-63-1685 Encl. p.2 Add. info.	(30)
<u>CORE, Citizens Committee for Minimum Wage, Congress of Puerto Rican Municipalities, District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, NYC Committee for Decent Housing</u>			
3/10/64	Albany, N.Y.	100-442529-344 p.9	(13)

b2

[redacted] advised on 8/14/65 that Bayard Rustin informed Roy Wilkins of NAACP that the President wanted A. Philip Randolph to be chairman of the 11/17/65 conference at the White House. Wilkins stated that "you could not have Whitney Young, himself, James Farmer or Martin Luther King as chairman and Rustin agreed." Wilkins stated that Randolph was the right man.

The subject of the file is "SCLC" (100-438794).

100-438794-536 p.1
(12)

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[Redacted]

~~(S)~~

100-401300-32 p.1
(44)

b1

The following references in the file captioned "Brooklyn Freedom Democratic Movement" (BFDM) set out information which revealed that the BFDM was formed with the support of James Farmer, National Director of CORE. CP members were reported to be attending BFDM meetings and [redacted] described as a former CP member, was the [redacted] Information during the period approximately 4/17/65 to 9/9/65 revealed that Farmer gave his support [redacted]

[Redacted]

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-142054-1	(17) b7C
-2 p.1,2	(17) b7D
-4 p.3,4,	(18)
-5 p.9	(18)

The following references on James Farmer appeared in the file captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party" (MFDP). These references set out the activities of Farmer during the period 4/24/65 through 9/15/65 as indicated below:

ACTIVITIES	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Farmer spoke at a conference of MFDP on 4/24/65, at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1518 M St., N.W., WDC, and urged the party to be expanded into other Southern States to build "a political organization of little people". ("The Washington Post", 4/25/65)	62-109555-79 Encl. p.2 (4)

(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

Farmer advised the MDFP that he would arrive in Jackson, Mississippi, on 6/17/65, to address a rally. [REDACTED]

REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

62-109555-115 Encl. p.2
(5)

b7C

b7D

In connection with the lobby by MFDP at WDC, on 9/15/65, [REDACTED] US Capitol Police, advised that on 9/14/65, a member of the US Capitol Police overheard members of the MFDP discussing plans to meet at 6th and Pennsylvania Ave. on 9/15/65, to march on the White House. [REDACTED]

62-109555-173 Encl. p.2
(5)

b7C

[REDACTED] Special Investigations Squad, MPD, advised that he had received information on 9/14/65 that Farmer was in WDC in connection with this rally.

The 9/15/65 issue of the "Washington Post", WDC, revealed that the National Leadership for Civil Rights prepared a statement for public release on 9/14/65 which urged that the House "defeat" the attempt by its Administration Committee to dismiss the challenge of Mississippi citizens to the seating of the Mississippi House delegation. Farmer approved this statement "without reservation". Earlier during the day at a rally of the MFDP, Farmer threatened to start demonstrations in WDC to bring pressure on Congress to unseat Mississippi's five representatives.

62-109555-191 Encl. p.2
(5)

It was noted that on 9/14/65, a MFDP rally was conducted at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Temple, 1701 11th St., N.W.

The following references on James Farmer appeared in the file captioned "Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy". These references set forth information indicating that Farmer, National Director of CORE at New York, was a sponsor of an International Conference

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(continued)

on Vietnam which was held at the University of Michigan (UM), Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 14 through 18, 1965. This conference was entitled "Alternative Perspectives on Viet Nam" (APV) and was under the sponsorship of above-mentioned Inter-University Committee, Office of Religious Affairs, UM and Faculty-Student Committee to Stop the war in Vietnam. A "handout" captioned "call" was distributed at the action workshops of the APV which stated "Join the Mobilization in Washington to Support Steps to Peace in Viet Nam". This "Mobilization in Washington" was to be held on 11/27/65, in front of the White House and at the Washington Monument with sponsors (as of 9/16/65) including Farmer.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

62-110039-177 Encl. p.4
-183 Encl. p.4
-186 Encl. p.4
-190 Encl. p.3,13,78
-310 Encl. p.77

(36)
(36)
(5)
(5,36)
(36)

This reference pertained to the investigations and/or hearings of the SISS. Information regarding James Farmer was set out which revealed that Farmer was listed as a sponsor of the International Conference of the Alternative Perspectives on Vietnam which was held at Ann Arbor, Mich., on September 14 through 18, 1965.

105-138315-1796 Encl. p.194
(16)

[redacted]
[redacted] Jacksonville, Fla. (protect identity)
advised on 11/3/65 that [redacted] of the Allied
Food Workers Union, AFL-CIO, Jacksonville. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] the Meat Cutters Union held a meeting [redacted]
[redacted]
and [redacted] spoke. [redacted] James Farmer had received
[redacted]

[redacted]
(3)

b7C
b7D

The following references on James Farmer appear in the main

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file captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters". These references set out information pertaining to Farmer's activities during the period 2/26/64 to 10/30/65 in various localities of the US.

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

A delegation of the Freedom Now-CORE Affiliate (FNCA) group, led by [redacted]

100-442529-275 p.17,23
(15)

[redacted] met Farmer at the San Antonio Airport on 2/26/64. After a general meeting of the FNCA, on above date, which was addressed by Farmer, a special meeting was held with Farmer in attendance [redacted]

b2

b7D

b7C

[redacted] was responsible for the visit of Farmer to San Antonio. [redacted]

Farmer, at the conclusion of CORE's National Convention in Kansas City, (no date) stated that Rudolph Lombard, residence New Orleans, and Syracuse, had been elected vice-chairman of CORE. (Kansas City, MO., "Times")
7/6/64

100-442529-642 p.1
(14)

A press release dated 6/29/64, from CORE, announced that Farmer would present CORE's demands to the Republican Party Platform and Credentials Committee (no date).

100-442529-269 p. B, 84,
197,198
(13,42)

It was noted that the Republican National Convention was held in San Francisco on 7/13 through 16/64.

On 7/23/64, [redacted] of CORE, stated at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, that CORE intended to step up the pace and scope of its demonstrations. He stated that he had been in recent communication

b7C

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ACTIVITIES

REFERENCES AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

with every official of CORE up to and including Farmer.

Add. info.

This reference set out information regarding the activities of Farmer during the period when he organized CORE in 1942 to 7/27/64. He attended and spoke at meetings and participated in demonstrations. He was arrested at a sit-in and spoke on WABC-TV about police brutality in NYC.

100-442529-265 p.308,327
330,344
359,365
429-433
449,452

(13)

It was hoped that the statement such as that given by Farmer which was released on 8/5/64, to the effect that the bodies of two whites and one Negro were found in Mississippi, would have some effect in convincing the "hot heads" that not all whites were bad and that some whites had even given their lives for Negro freedom. [redacted]

100-442529-286 p.28

(13)

b2

b7D

[redacted] advised that at a meeting of the [redacted] the Labor Day Rally was discussed. It was not known whether Farmer would appear. *XU*

100-442529-310 p.77

(13)

[redacted] advised that the above-mentioned Rally was held and that Farmer did not participate but an ex-CORE member did speak on civil rights and the Negro. *XU*

b2

b7D

[redacted] advised that Farmer was a scheduled speaker at the Independent Citizens Committee sponsored Labor Day Rally on 9/13/64, at Philadelphia. *XU*

On 10/17/64, [redacted] WDC Branch of SCLC informed Bayard Rustin (Deputy) *(13)*

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b7C

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

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REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Director of the March on Washington) that Martin Luther King, Jr., who stated that if "they could get all the members who signed a moratorium against civil rights demonstrations to make a tour around the country, it would be worthwhile. He indicated that Farmer should be one of the participants in the proposed tour. [redacted]

100-442529-248 Encl.p.2
(23)

b2

Add. info.

"New York Times" dated 11/24/64, revealed that Farmer announced a general plan for "a more meaningful militancy" that would involve CORE members more directly in the political, economic and social life of Negro communities. This announcement came from CORE headquarters, 38 Park Row. Farmer stated there would still be street demonstrations where they were called for. He stated that the abstract political issues that arose every week would not remain abstract with CORE.

100-442529-726 p.46,47
(34,35)

Add. info. according to [redacted]
[redacted] CORE

b7C

On 11/30/64, Martin Luther King arrived at Kennedy Airport, NY, and was met by individuals including a white male, possibly [redacted] aide to Farmer. They went into Airlines waiting room where they were met by Farmer. King and Farmer closeted themselves in the "Admiral" room and remained for about forty minutes. (SA's of NYO observed.)

100-442529-475 p.1-3
(13)

b7C

In early January, 1965, [redacted]
[redacted] CP of Illinois
Negro Commission, [redacted]
[redacted] meeting of CORE
and [redacted] had raised [redacted]

100-442529-962 p.20
(24)

b7C

b7D

(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

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REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

several criticisms on the functioning of
the national office of CORE [redacted]

[Large redacted block]

b2
b7D
b7C

us *su*

[redacted] PSI (protect identity)
advised that a SWP sponsored meeting was held
in San Francisco [redacted] at which a tape
supplied by the Socialist Workers Party of NYC
was played. This tape contained an address by
Malcolm X, which was delivered to the Militant
Labor Forum in NYC on 1/8/65. This address stated
in part that Martin Luther King and Farmer con-
stituted tactics of the "White Government" to
contain rather than further, the civil rights
efforts. *du*

100-442529-959 p.10
(14)

b7C
b7D

This reference indicated that Malcolm X
was the leader of the Nation of Islam who was
assassinated in NYC in the spring of 1965.

[Large redacted block]

100-442529-1105 p.2-4;
Encl. p.1
(14)

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b7D

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ACTIVITIES

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REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

The "New York Herald Tribune", dated 7/7/65, contained an article entitled "'Greatest' CORE Convention". This article revealed that Farmer said the just-ended convention in Durham, N.C., was "the greatest in history" because it chartered a new course for the civil rights movement.

100-442529-1272 p.34,35
(14)

Add info. according to [redacted]
[redacted] of CORE SEDF.

b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted] advised of a meeting (not identified) which had been held in Pittsburgh, Pa., at which Farmer spoke on civil rights. She stated that the most important thing that Farmer said was that although he was following the non-violent way toward civil rights, most Negroes believed in violence to win victories.

100-442529-1491 p.8,9
(14)

b2
b7D
b7C

This reference indicated that [redacted] attended the Workers World Party Labor Day Conference in NYC on 8/31/63.

On 9/29/65, [redacted] advised that the national officers of CORE included Farmer, National Director and [redacted] of CORE, SEDF.

100-442529-1507 p.47
(14)

b7C

[redacted] advised that Martin Luther King, Stanley Levison, [redacted] and an unknown man, conferred in King's hotel suite at the New York Hilton Hotel, NYC, on 10/30/65. [redacted] stated that he had been asked why King had not been invited to the Vietnam protest march on Washington. King stated that he was invited but did not accept although the "Amsterdam News" listed his name and that of Farmer as sponsors.

100-442529-1575 Encl.p.3
(14)

b2
b7C

This reference indicated [redacted]
[redacted] the Ghandi Society for

(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Human Rights, NYC, and that Levison was a secret CP member.

The following references on James Farmer set out information pertaining to the March on Washington For Peace in Vietnam, WDC, on 11/27/65. This information indicated that Farmer was a sponsor of the above march and that he attended a March Committee press conference on 10/28/65 in WDC.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-444664-18 Encl. p.1
-40 Encl. p.3
-312 Encl. p. 4

~~(15)~~
~~(15)~~
~~(15)~~

100-361031-966 p.5

~~(10)~~

b7C

[redacted] Radio WAEB, Allentown, Pa., furnished excerpts from a publicly-taped recording of the speech of Frank Wilkinson, Executive Director of the National Committee to Abolish the HCUA (100-433447), 12/5/65, at the Unitarian Church of the Lehigh Valley, Fountain Hill, Pa. According to this recording, Wilkinson stated that the whole basic issue of civil liberty that was involved was the national issue to abolish the HCUA and that the leadership given by James Farmer and others in the civil rights movement were of paramount interest. He further stated that the chairman of the HCUA had stated previously that Dr. Martin Luther King, Farmer and the SNCC people would be the next target of the HCUA.

100-433447-665 Encl. p.3,6,
~~(14)~~

On 12/8/65, [redacted] an established contact under the program of liaison with groups sponsoring integration [redacted] of the Kentucky Conference of the NAACP (61-3176) advised that the Civil Rights Conference at Louisville, on 12/16/65, co-sponsored by the Kentucky Conference of the NAACP, would be held and that James Farmer was scheduled to speak.

b7C

An article in the "Louisville Defender" dated 12/9/65,

b7D

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-48-

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(continued)

Louisville, Ky., revealed that Farmer was scheduled to appear at the above-mentioned conference and to address a luncheon of the conference on 12/16/65.

It was noted that the purpose of the conference was to discuss methods of direct communication with members of the Kentucky State Legislature and to urge the passage of civil rights legislation during the 1966 session of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

61-3176-4223 p.2
(4)

The following references on James Farmer appeared in the main file of Martin Luther King, Jr. These references set out information regarding the activities of these two men during the period approximately 12/29/64 to 12/16/65, as set out below:

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Farmer pledged his participation in a fast by college students throughout the country who were to have a one-meal fast on 11/19/64, and donate the money normally spent on food, to the Conference of Federated Organizations. The Thanksgiving Fast for Freedom, as it was called, was sponsored by the US National Student Association, the US Youth Council and the Northern Student Movement. ("The Worker" dated 11/17/64, in an article captioned "Thanksgiving Fast for Freedom Being Held Thursday by Students Through out Nation.")

100-106670- A "The Worke:
11/17/64
(7)

Farmer was scheduled to attend a conference which King held (no date, no locality) but he could not be reached to participate. This conference was an attempt by civil rights leaders to unify in an attempt to influence President Johnson on future Cabinet appointments. [redacted] on 12/29/64)

100-106670-666 p.2
(6)

b2

[redacted]
Baton Rouge, La., "very casually" discussed whether it would be better if King or Farmer

100-106670-1498 Encl.
(6)

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(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

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REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

of CORE was killed. [redacted] would be better if it were King as he was better known to the Negroes in the South. [redacted]

b7C

b7D

[redacted]

of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, 6/14/65.)

King was to be assassinated when he went [redacted] La., [redacted] He reportedly would be accompanied by Farmer. [redacted]

100-106670-1481

(6)

b7C

b7D

[redacted]

for the State of Louisiana.)

A one-day civil rights conference was scheduled to be held in Louisville, Ky., on 12/16/65, primarily for obtaining support for the passage of civil rights legislation by the Kentucky Legislature, scheduled to convene in Frankfort, Ky., on 1/4/66. This conference was co-sponsored by the Kentucky Conference of the NAACP, and the Kentucky Christian Leadership Conference, an affiliate of SCLC. Farmer was among the scheduled speakers. [redacted]

100-106670-2193 Encl.p.1

(7)

b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] of the Kentucky Conference of the NAACP.)

[redacted]

[redacted] (protect identity) advised that [redacted] spoke on 12/29/65, at a rally of the National States Rights Party, (NSRP) (105-66233) 2237 North Western Avenue, Chicago. [redacted] stated that the white man had always taken care of the Negro and the Negroes of the South were always happy until "communists like Martin Luther King and James Farmer" sent their emissaries into the South to work up the Negroes. He further stated that one of the champions of the Negro cause was the renegade President Lyndon B. Johnson. He said President Johnson condoned the peace marchers and agreed with draft card burning, otherwise he would have the Justice Department trying them for treason.

105-66233-1678 p.4

(15)

b7C

b7D

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[redacted] advised that on 1/2/66, [redacted] mentioned to Bayard Rustin (Director of the march on WDC) that he had heard that Rustin was to become National Director of CORE. Rustin stated that he had declined the position. Rustin also stated that Farmer (James Farmer) had sold out (apparently alluding to Farmer's resignation as Director).

This reference indicated that [redacted] name was on a list maintained at King's County Headquarters CP, Brooklyn, NY.

100-438794-1009 Encl. p.1
(12)

b2

b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] New Orleans, (protect identity) advised that [redacted] for South Africa, in New Orleans, was extended an invitation to a lecture to the Student Body at Tuskegee Institute on the position of the South African Government. This invitation was extended by the Current Event Forum, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama (100-445466). [redacted] went to Tuskegee on 1/6/66, to fulfill this speaking engagement.

Above informant further advised [redacted] James Farmer was present at the panel forum but did not participate, and in his opinion was merely an observer.

100-445466-X Encl. p.2
(15)

b7C

b7D

[redacted] advised that [redacted] persons met at the residence of [redacted] La., among whom was [redacted] At this meeting [redacted] prior to the James Farmer march in Bogalusa [redacted] allegedly [redacted]

This serial indicated [redacted] was a Klan leader

b2

b7D

b7C

[redacted] (PROB) advised that a regular meeting [redacted] UKA, Inc. (157-370) was held [redacted] stated that James Farmer was scheduled to be in Bogalusa on the weekend of 1/29/66, and that trouble was expected.

(continued)

b2

b7D

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Farmer [redacted] (PROB) advised that [redacted] stated on [redacted] the Klan should have the same privileges and protection as Farmer had from Bogalusa.

This reference indicated [redacted] and that [redacted] of the UKA in Louisiana.

157-370-33-320 p.96,121 b2
(31) b7D
SI to para.1 157-4734-3 p.9 b7C
(33)

[redacted] ^{ju}furnished the bulletin of the Philadelphia Fighters For Liberty and Justice (100-441291), Bulletin of the New Emerging Forces (BONEF) for 1/66 and 2/66. This bulletin captioned "The BONEF Observer" stated that as long as US imperialism retained its basic character the Negro people were destined to remain a source of cheap labor in peacetime and a source of cannon fodder for the aggressive aims of US imperialism in war. For while James Farmer and others were the bought and paid for lackeys of the ruling class, the tens of thousands of Negroes who were daily under the hammer were hardly going to be bought.

100-441291-20 Encl. p.3 b2
(12) b7D

On 2/2/66, [redacted] Charlotte, N.C., advised that some of the old-time racial groups were running into difficulty financially and pointed to the fact that James L. Farmer formerly of CORE, had resigned (no date) and had taken a position with the Federal Government. It was common knowledge among Negroes that CORE was running out of money and that their sources of funds were drying up because they had no causes or incidents upon which to propel public sympathy. He stated that Farmer could see the handwriting on the wall and elected to leave CORE.

174-223-160 p.13 b7C
(40)

The "New York Times", dated 2/9/66, reported that Will Maslow, Executive Director of the American Jewish Congress and also a member of the National Board of CORE, accused the CORE organization

(continued)

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of reacting with flabby moral fiber to an Anti-Semetic remark made by Clifford A. Brown on 2/3/66. Maslow resigned from the 39th member National Board of CORE in protest against Brown's remark.

Brown also resigned from CORE on 2/8/66. James Farmer called (no date) Brown's resignation " a fine idea." (Source not clear.)

157-3-34-56 Encl. p.2
(18)

The following references on James Farmer appear in the file captioned "Nation of Islam" (NOI). Information regarding the activities of Farmer during the period 2/8/65 to 3/2/66 set out below:

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCES AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

On 2/8/65, [redacted] (not identified) contacted Elijah Muhammed, Leader of NOI, and asked whether more individuals should be at the meeting like "Wilkins and Farmer or such". Elijah replied it would make it much better. A meeting was being arranged between Elijah Muhammed, King, Roy Wilkins, National Executive Secretary of NAACP, and Farmer. The purpose of which was to show the unity of the Negroes in the US, and would probably be held in Chicago on 2/28/65. (u) [redacted] (u)

25-330971-38-203 p.3;
Encl.
(2)

b2
b7D
b7C

A meeting between Elijah Muhammed and Martin Luther King, Jr. was planned for [redacted] Efforts were being made to have Farmer participate. (A confidential source, not identified, who had furnished reliable information in the past.)

25-330971-7179
(2)
b7D

An NOI meeting was held [redacted] at Muhammed's Mosque, Saginaw, Mich., where [redacted] spoke on the topic "Gods." He stated that Elijah Muhammed could not be associated with Negro leaders such as King and Farmer because he was a divine leader who was taught by Allah. [redacted] (u)

25-330971-15-123 p.19
(2)

b2
b7D
b7C

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ACTIVITIES

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REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[redacted]
[redacted] c [redacted] on 3/2/66)

25-330971-7718 p.62

(2)

b1 b2

b7D

[redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] meeting was held [redacted]

NY. At this meeting [redacted] spoke on Negroes and the struggle for civil rights and stated that after the March on Washington the movement began to slow down and that Negro groups such as CORE and SNCC were bought off by tokenism, He stated that the same thing happened to former great leaders in the Negro people's movement, such as Roy Wilkins and James Farmer. (X) u

b2

100-3-69-10700 Encl. p.2

b7D

(6)

b7C

On 4/21/66, the Justice Department advised that a complaint had been received from James Farmer that a Negro male, [redacted] (44-32703) had been beaten by law enforcement officers on or about 4/16/66, following [redacted] arrest and confinement after he had surrendered to local authorities at Bay Springs, Miss. His arrest followed the killing of a Jasper Deputy Sheriff, Buford Bunch, at the residence of [redacted] on that same date.

44-32703-1 p.1

b7C

(4)

The "Evening Star", WDC, dated 4/23/66, in an article captioned "Liberal's Responsibility Cited in Negro Unrest," revealed that Roger W. Wilkins, Director of the Community Relations Service, appeared on a panel discussion on the ghetto with Mayor Arthur J. Holland of Trenton, NJ, and James Farmer president of the Center for Community Action Education. (no date or locality). Farmer stated that he was not predicting riots for this summer but stated that he was disturbed by what was going to happen because all the various federal programs were not changing conditions.

157-6-A "The Evening Star" 4/23/66

(30)

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[redacted] Bogalusa Voters League, advised that his organization was planning a march from Bogalusa to Franklinton, La., on 7/10/66, to emphasize the need for Negroes to register in the parish, seek greater employment of Negroes in the parish courthouse at Franklinton and express dissatisfaction with the antiquated bond procedures afforded Negroes in the parish.

b7C

[redacted] further advised that civil rights leaders Floyd McKissick and James Farmer, were contacted regarding their possible participation. To date, civil rights leaders had not replied.

157-5844-10 Encl. p.2

(33)

SI 157-5844-35 p.9

(33)

b7C

On 7/26/66, [redacted] CORE, called the Bureau and stated that he and Jim Farmer were concerned and upset over the trip Floyd McKissick was making to Cambodia. [redacted] revealed that McKissick and four other members of the group called "Americans Want To Know" (62-111078) left WDC on 7/25/66 for Cambodia on a fact finding trip. He stated that he and Farmer were concerned as to how this jaunt was financed; he said they both suspected the financing might have come from subversive sources. He further stated that he, Farmer and other officials of CORE were opposed to McKissick making this trip and wanted to know if the Bureau could give either Farmer or himself any confidential guidance as to where the money came from. He was advised that the Bureau could be of no help but his request would be kept in mind.

It was recommended that if the Bureau came up with information indicating that CP or party-dominated groups had supported this project, the Bureau would consider alerting Farmer privately. This recommendation was not approved.

62-111078-3 p.1,2

(43)

The following references on James Farmer appear in the file captioned "Racial Matters, New Orleans". These references set out information pertaining to the CORE activities of Farmer during the period 4/8/65 to 7/29/66. Farmer went to Bogalusa, Baton Rouge and Minden, La., at which time he participated in affairs protesting segregation in public facilities and demanding equal pay and employment of Negroes in business places and local government. He spoke at meetings and affairs, led marches and parades, participated in press conferences and joined

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REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

- 157-6-33-3112 Encl. p.5
 - 3198
 - 3218
 - 3219
 - 3326 Encl. p.1-3
 - 3679
 - 3879 p.1,2
 - 3914
 - 3931 p.1,3
 - 3933 Encl. 1,2
 - 3935 Encl.
 - 3938 Encl. p.1,2
 - 3942 Encl.
 - 3944 Encl. p.1,2
 - 3961 Encl. p.1
 - 3972 Encl.
 - 4277 p.2,3
 - A Washington Capital News Service
- 6/8/65

(25)
(26)
(27)
(28)
(29)
(30)
(31)
(32)
(33)
(34)
(35)
(36)
(37)
(38)
(39)
(40)
(41)
(42)
(43)
(44)
(45)
(46)
(47)
(48)
(49)
(50)

The following references on James Farmer appear in the file captioned "Racial Matters". These references set out information regarding the CORE activities of Farmer during the period 11/5/64 to 9/19/66, a synopsis of which is set out below:

SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Farmer hoped to meet with New York Mayor Wagner and demand that NYC create civilian review boards to handle complaints against the police departments, undertake slum clearance and form work brigades to clear up the slums, according to the "NY World Telegram" dated 11/5/64. [redacted] was unaware of this story as Farmer was out of town and would be away until November 17 or 18, 1964. (Bu memo dated 11/10/64)

157-6-34-1172
(26,44)

b7C

Source [redacted] furnished a tape recording of a discussion concerning the civil

157-6-11-289 p.10,14
(21)

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b7C

b7D

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SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

rights movement (contents of tape set out)
which was held [redacted] (not
given) [redacted] According to this tape.

[redacted]

b7C

b7D

stated that in spite of the fact that Farmer
and others wanted them to believe in non-
violence, the days of non-violence were over.

[redacted] of San Francisco CORE,
spoke at the third anniversary meeting of CORE
held 1/30/65 in San Diego. He stated that
Farmer was presently in Ghana where he had ex-
tended apologies for not previously aligning
himself with the African liberation movement.
(San Diego airtel dated 2/11/65)

157-6-46-156 Encl. p.3
(28)

b7C

[redacted] University of
N. C. (UNC) (protect identity) advised on
2/17/65 that [redacted] a
graduate student of UNC had announced that a
rally would be held on the University campus
to protest several things including the
dropping of Farmer from the speaker's list
at UNC.

157-6-8-1193 Encl. p.1
(28)

b7C

b7D

This reference set out information regard-
ing the CORE activities of Farmer during the
period 3/3/65 to 3/5/65, in San Antonio, Texas.
He arrived in San Antonio on 3/3/65 and spoke
at a meeting of CORE members. He stated that
the San Antonio Branch needed a complete reor-
ganization. He planned to speak to NAACP leaders
the following day. He had an interview on San

157-6-45-422 Encl. p. 8-14
(28)

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-38-

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SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Antonio Radio Station WOAI-TV, and a press interview. He stated that around the last of March, 1965, he would be back in Louisiana. He planned to speak in Austin, Texas, on 3/5/65.

[redacted] of CORE, (protect identity) advised that that branch would picket Boyd's Department Store on 3/14/65, at which time Farmer would appear. The picketing was against the store for allegedly hiring too few Negroes.

157-6-42-707 Encl.
(27)

b7C

b7D

On 3/15/65, [redacted] St. Louis PD, advised that the report that Farmer had appeared in St. Louis was inaccurate.

b7C

Farmer was scheduled to speak at a fund raising rally sponsored by CORE in East St. Louis, Ill., on 3/14/65. He sent word that he was unable to be there. [redacted] Committee Progress, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.)

157-6-52-817 Encl.
(28)

b7C

The Kansas City, Mo., PD, according to a high police official, was informed [redacted]

157-6-23-281 Encl. p.7
(21)

[redacted] that Farmer after addressing a dinner meeting at Beth Shalom Synagogue, Kansas City, about 3/17/65, addressed a group of the local CORE chapter, and stated "The summer of 1965 will greatly surpass the activities of 1963 and many things are in store". No reference was made to the local Kansas City area and Farmer's statement appeared to refer to the nation.

b7D

Cincinnati airtel dated 4/1/65, captioned "Possible Racial Violence Major Urban Areas Racial Matters" revealed that [redacted] (RAC) advised (no date) that CORE was instructed not to go to Alabama by Farmer, but that it should

157-6-10-551 Encl. p.24
(20)

b2

b7D

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SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

work in the local community in sympathy
with the Alabama situation *su*

CORE headquarters indicated that Farmer
requested CORE members throughout the US to
demonstrate on 4/10/65, in protest of the cur-
rent racial situation and discrimination in
Bogalusa, La.

157-6-36-210 Encl. p.1
(27)

[redacted]
[redacted] chapter of CORE, Davenport, Iowa.)

b7C

Officer [redacted] Human Relations Section,
Chicago, PD, advised that a civil rights rally
was held on 6/11/65 at Grant Park, Chicago.
Following speeches by such personages as Farmer,
the group initiated a march toward City Hall.
The marchers refused to obey orders of the PD,
and Farmer was among those arrested.

157-6-9-1454 Encl.p.5,6
(20)
SI 157-6-9-1416
(20)
SI 157-6-9-1415 Encl.p.2
(20)

b7C

A press source (not further identified) ad-
vised on 6/16/65 that the Mississippi Democratic
Freedom Party extended invitations to Farmer
and others to go to Jackson, Miss., but no
confirmation had been received as of above date.

157-6-54-582
(20)

Farmer spoke at a rally of the Mississippi
Freedom Democratic Party at the Masonic Temple,
Lynch St., Jackson, Miss., on 6/17/65. Farmer's
friend and [redacted]

157-6-54-612 Encl. p.1
(20)

b7C

b7D

[redacted] (PSI [redacted] protect identity) *g(4)*

On 7/15/65, [redacted]
arrested [redacted] a Negro male, Brooklyn, NY,

157-6-34-1462 Encl.p.2
(27)

*probably of CORE

b7C

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SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

for disorderly conduct. An attack by [redacted]
on [redacted] resulted in [redacted] being shot.
Following this incident, Farmer issued a
public statement that the shooting appeared
to be a case of police culpability and de-
manded a full investigation. [redacted]
[redacted] 80th Precinct, Brooklyn, NY)

b7C

Richard C. Tolbert, in a letter published
7/30/65 in the "Kansas City Call", a weekly
Negro newspaper, criticized an article by
Justice Charles E. Whittaker, retired Jurist,
US Supreme Court, which appeared in the
"Kansas City Star" on 7/25/65. Tolbert stated
that Whittaker should be down on his knees,
thanking the movement for such men as Farmer
for devoting their lives to preserving the
best of American tradition.

157-6-23-327 Encl. p.10
(21)

This reference indicated that [redacted] was
[redacted] of the Young Adult Council,
Freedom, Inc., a local civil rights group.

b7C

Farmer had an appointment to meet with [redacted]
[redacted] of the Governor's Office,
Tallahassee, Fla., on 7/26/65, to discuss
voter registration in Gadsden County and the
general racial situation in North Florida.
He was scheduled to tour counties in that
area and to speak before the Voters League
and Guidance Committee in Madison, Fla. He
was scheduled to depart on 7/27/65.

157-6-63-1686 Encl. p.1,2
(20)

b7C

[redacted]
Governor's Office, Tallahassee; [redacted]
[redacted] for CORE.)

[redacted] Negro, [redacted]
the Craven County Civic League and [redacted]
of the combined Civic Organizations of Craven,

157-6-8-1409 Encl. p.2
(20)

b7C

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SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Carteret, Pamlico, Jones and Onslow countries and [redacted] of Craven Operation Progress, advised that Hosea Williams, Assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King and leader of the Selma, Alabama, march, would be speaker at St. Peters AME Zion Church, New Bern, N.C., 8/1/65. This rally would be sponsored by SCLC, CORE, NAACP and SCOPE. [redacted] stated that no doubt Farmer and King would appear in New Bern, if demonstrators reached 5,000.

157-6-8-1409 Encl. p.2
(20)

b7C

This reference set out information regarding the CORE activities of Farmer during the period 8/26 through 27/65. He arrived in Cincinnati on 8/26/65 and led a civil rights march and spoke at a rally to protest discrimination in the building trades unions. A reception was to be held on that date for him and he was scheduled to leave on 8/27/65.

157-6-10-638 Encl. p.1-5
(20,44)

[redacted]
[redacted] (protect identity) advised that Farmer visited the San Bernardino Freedom School headquarters at 1647 North Mt. Vernon Ave., San Bernardino, on 10/15/65. During an informal press conference, Farmer stated that he was there on a fact finding visit.. He questioned local CORE workers and representatives from the Community League of Mothers.

157-6-26-794 Encl. P.2, 3
(22)

b7C

b7D

[redacted] PD, Kettering, Ohio, furnished a copy of a letter (contents set out) which was sent to the City of Kettering on 9/20/65 from [redacted] Committee for Human Rights. This letter, the personalized letterhead of which revealed that [redacted] Dayton, Ohio, requested permit for a parade for

157-6-10-660 Encl. p.2
(20)

b7C

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SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

10/16/65, and that Farmer was among those invited to the parade.

Farmer visited in San Diego on October 17 and 18, 1965. He held a press conference and spoke at a mass rally. He also spoke at a party where friends of the civil rights movement had an opportunity to meet and talk to him. He spoke at San Diego State College and there was no indication of any racial disturbance or any type of violence. [redacted] and law enforcement agencies in the San Diego area.)

157-6-46-230 Encl.p.1,2
(28)
SI 157-6-46-231 Encl.p.1
(28)

b2
b7D

[redacted] Racial Informant (Prob.) (protect identity) advised that on 11/20/65. Farmer visited [redacted]

157-6-6-442 Encl. p.3
(20)
SI 157-6-6-440
(19)

b7C
b7D

[redacted] of CORE in Rochester, NY, and made an appearance on the scene of the picketing. Farmer shook hands with all the picketeers and told them that CORE was behind their movement for demands against the Rochester Housing Authority and the Hanover Project management.

Jackson, Miss., teletype dated 6/9/66, set out information regarding the march from Memphis, Tenn., to Jackson, sponsored by [redacted] At Senatobia, Miss., eight cars arrived from the North with Martin Luther King as one of the occupants. He held a press conference and introduced Farmer from Atlanta but did not specify Farmer's organizational affiliation. The marchers stopped in Como, Miss., on above date, where Farmer was introduced by (FNU) [redacted] as a leader of CORE and formerly with NAACP. Farmer encouraged Negroes to register and vote.

157-6-54-1361 p.1,5
(30)

b7C

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-43-

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SYNOPSIS

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REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Farmer stated that he had returned on 6/10/66 to NYC from Memphis, Tenn., and had no plans to participate in any civil rights demonstrations in the next few days. He stated that he would return to Memphis the following week to rejoin the Meredith march from Memphis to Jackson, Miss. He further stated that he did not intend to participate in the NAACP rally, NYC, on 6/12/66, but he might participate in a march sponsored by the United Civil Rights Team of the Bronx County (UCRTBC) on that date.

157-6-34-1582 Encl.p.2,6
(27)

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that Farmer spoke at the rally sponsored by the UCRTBC on 6/12/66, Bronx, NY.

b2

b7D

This reference on Farmer set out information regarding his activities in connection with the March from Memphis, Tenn. to Jackson, Miss., which was sponsored by [redacted]. He left Memphis on 6/9/66 for the march in Miss., spoke at a rally in Memphis in support of the march and had reservations for a flight for New York departing Memphis 6/10/66.

157-6-28-1014 Encl.p.2-5
(22)
SI 157-6-28-1021 p.1,2
(22)

b7C

Farmer would teach at Lincoln University in Oxford, Pa. He would be the first professor of social welfare at Lincoln University and conduct a course in "Social Movements in the United States". He would teach three days a week at the University and maintain his residence in NYC.

157-6-37-2065 Encl. p.6
(27)

(The "Philadelphia Evening Bullentin" a daily newspaper in Philadelphia dated 9/13/66)

On 9/19/66, [redacted] Batesville, Miss., stated that he had in the past two months received four threatening telephone calls. He

157-6-54-1969 Encl. p.3
(30)

b7C

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SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

stated that one of the callers identified himself as James Farmer but that it definitely was not Farmer, as it sounded like a white man's voice.

"The Worker", dated 10/22/63, revealed that a rally was held at City Hall, date not noted, at which [redacted] spoke in place of James Farmer, National Director of CORE.

On 10/25/66 [redacted] NYC, advised that [redacted]

On 10/26/66, Farmer, New York, advised that he had known [redacted] since 1960 when he joined the staff of CORE. He stated that he worked closely with [redacted] in this organization. He recommended [redacted] for a position with the government.

[redacted] b7C

(18)

[redacted] Inspectional Bureau, Memphis, Tenn. PD, furnished a 1967 Diary bearing the printed initials "UPWOC, AFL-CIO", and the address [redacted] Belle Glade, Florida. It would appear that the initials "UPWOC" stood for United Packinghouse Workers of America in that the April, 1967, issue of the "New South Student", the official publication of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (100-442367) carried an article by Mike Lazoff regarding the Florida Migrant Organizing Movement. A review of the Diary revealed an entry for 1/21/67, which stated in part "...Got a call from the Gainesville goings. It seems that James Farmer is going to be there. 7p.m.-4 a.m. heard Farmer and I went to a party at [redacted] I met Farmer and asked for his help in discouraging out-of-state labor from coming to the State of Florida...."

100-442367-82 p.5
(13)

b7C

The following references set out meetings and affairs in

(continued)

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(continued)

which James Farmer spoke or was scheduled to speak during the period 1964 to 2/2/67. These were meetings and affairs sponsored by the organizations listed below:

ORGANIZATION	DATE	LOCALITY	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Scheduled to Speak				
SCLC Convention*	1964	Savannah, Ga.	100-438794-194 p.7	(11)
Council on Human Relations	5/4/65	Charlottesville, Va.	157-6-41-1840 Encl	(27)
Committee for an Open Hearing on Civil Rights	5/13/65	East Lansing, Mich.	157-6-15-1180 Encl.p.1	(21)
AFL-CIO Summer Citizenship Conference	June 14- 28, 1965	Austin, Tex.	157-6-45-459 p.12 Encl.	(28)
University of Notre Dame Student Government Academic Commission	10/19/66	South Bend, Ind.	157-6-21-657 Encl.	(21)
Student Afro- Ameri- can Society (a Negro group at Columbia U. NYC)	12/3/66	NYC	100-442529-2116 p.54	(15)
Student Afro- American Society (a Negro group at Columbia U. NYC)	12/3/66	Probably NYC	100-438794-1680 Encl.p.1	(12)
The University Lecture Series	2/2/67	Tampa, Fla.	157-6-64-1464 Encl. p.7	(30)

*Convention held 9/29/64

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-48-

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ORGANIZATION	DATE	LOCALITY	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Spoke				
SCLC	9/29/64	Savannah, Ga.	100-438794-176 Encl. p.4	(21)
NY Chapter American Institute of Architects	10/29/64	NYC	100-432851-13 p.25	(21)
Canadian Anti-Apartheid Committee (Communist Controlled)	10/30/64	Toronto, Canada	100-441714-30 Encl. p.1	(12)
National Conference of the South African Crisis and American Action	3/21/65	WDC	105-139188-1 Encl. p.6	(27)
First National Conference of the Medical Committee for Human Rights.	4/24/65	WDC	157-2883-9X Encl.p.4	(32)
University of VA.	5/4/65	Charlottesville, Va.	157-6-41-1846 p.1; Encl.	(27)
Committee for Open Hearing on Civil Rights	5/13/65	East Lansing, Mich.	157-6-15-1194 Encl.p.1	(21)
Conference at Georgetown University	6/18/65	WDC	105-138315-2970 p.81	(27)
University of Notre Dame Student Government Academic Commission	10/19/66	South Bend, Ind.	157-6-21-660 p.1 Encl.	(21)

The following references in the file captioned "Racial (continued)

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(continued)

Matters" indicate that James Farmer spoke or was scheduled to speak at the marches and rallies listed below during the period 7/19/64/to 2/2/67. These affairs were in protest of various racial discrimination practices in the localities designated herein.

DATE	LOCALITY	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Scheduled to speak			
8/26/65	Cincinnati, Ohio	157-6-10-624 p.1	(20)
8/26/65	Cincinnati, Ohio	157-6-10-634 Encl. p.4,5	(20)
11/6/65	Baltimore, Md.	157-6-3-1779 Encl.	(19)
Spoke			
7/19/64	NYC	157-6-34-1764 Encl. p.6	(27)
5/5/65	Syracuse, NY	157-6-1-171	(19)
5/5/65	Syracuse, NY	157-6-1-173	(19)
5/15/65	Detroit, Mich.	157-6-15-1233 Encl. p.6	(21)
11/6/65	Baltimore, Md.	157-6-3-1780 Encl. p.1	(19)
2/2/67	Tampa, Fla.	157-6-64-1485 Encl. p.20	(30)

The following references set out meetings and affairs of CORE in which James Farmer spoke or was scheduled to speak, during the period 12/6/64 to early March, 1967, as set out below:

(continued)

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(continued)

DATE	LOCALITY	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
	Spoke		
12/6/64	St. Louis, Mo.	100-225892-42-23 p.7	(8)
12/12/64	Dallas, Tex.	62-109119-1424 Encl. p.1	(4)
12/12/64	Dallas, Tex.	62-109119-1480 Encl. p.1	(4)
4/4/65	Los Angeles, Calif.	157-6-26-647 Encl. p.1,2	(21)
4/4/65	Los Angeles, Calif.	157-6-26-663 Encl. p.2	(21)
5/5/65	Syracuse, NY	157-6-1-179 Encl. p.1,2	(19)
6/20/65	Philadelphia, Miss.	157-6-54-615 Encl. p.1,2	(30)
6/20/65	Philadelphia, Miss.	157-6-54-577 p.1	(29)
7/2/65	Durham, NC	157-2466-47 Encl. p.4	(31)
7/21/65	Newark, NJ	157-6-31-878 Encl.	(22)
10/17/65	San Diego, Calif.	100-353475-54 p.4	(10)
1/16/66	York, Pa.	157-6-37-1732 Encl. p.1	(27)
Early March, 1967	Chula Vista, Calif.	157-6-46-338 Encl. p.2	(28)

Scheduled to speak

3/4/65	San Antonio, Tex.	157-6-45-402 Encl.p.2	(28)
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(continued)

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(continued)

DATE	LOCALITY	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
3/14/65	East St. Louis, Ill.	157-6-52-750 Encl.	(28)
4/4/65	Los Angeles, Calif.	157-6-26-643 Encl.	(21)
6/21/65	Philadelphia, Miss.	157-6-54-568 Encl. p.2	(29)
6/21/65	Philadelphia, Miss.	157-6-54-563 Encl.	(29)
1/16/66	York, Pa.	157-6-37-1731	(27)

The following references in the file captioned "Demonstrations Protesting United States Intervention in Vietnam," set forth information regarding the activities of James Farmer during the period early 1950's to 3/15/67, set out below:

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

On 6/8/65, SA's observed the "Emergency Rally on Vietnam" which was held at Madison Square Garden, NYC, under the sponsorship of the National Committee and Greater New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy together with supporting organization and ascertained the names of eighty-eight sponsors and fifty-nine patrons of the rally, including Farmer.

105-138315-1305 Encl.p.11
(18)

Material distributed by the conference committee of the Inter-University Committee to develop or promote the Alternative Perspectives on Vietnam Conference, September, 1965, in Ann Arbor, Mich., included lists of names of individuals identified variously as "Sponsors for the Call" for this International Conference or referred to as "additional Sponsors and Supporters to this

105-138315-3073 p.119
(36)

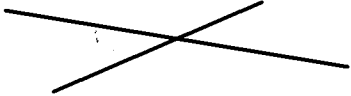
(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES



REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Call", which included James D. Farmer,
CORE. List of names set out

b7C

b7D

[redacted]
[redacted] University
of Michigan, Ann Arbor, protect identity).

[redacted] furnished a flier on 10/22/65,
captioned "March on Washington For Peace
In Vietnam - A Call To Mobilize the
Conscience of America" which was scheduled
for 11/27/65. The flier set forth sponsors
including Farmer, National Director, CORE.
Flier enclosed.

b2

b7D

100-138315-1792 Encl.p.4

(16)
SI 100-138315-2021 Encl.
p.4

(16)

This reference set out information
regarding the activities of Farmer during
the period early 1950's to 11/27/65, in
NYC and WDC. He was a sponsor for a rally
on US intervention in Vietnam and of the
March on Washington. He was student
Secretary of the Student League for Industrial
Democracy.

105-138315-3274 p.320,
360,482,
862

(17)

[redacted] furnished a mimeographed leaflet
announcing a meeting on 12/12/66 to organize a
teach-in on Vietnam to be held at California
State College at Fullerton, Calif., on 2/17/67.
The leaflet indicated that the teach-in was to
have Farmer of Rand Corporation as a speaker.

105-138315-4859 Encl.p.1

(17)

b2

b7D

On 2/17/67, SA observed that a teach-in
on Vietnam was held at California State
College at Fullerton, California. With the
exception of Farmer and [redacted]
all the speakers were highly critical of US
position in Vietnam. Names of the speakers
were set forth on a program which was dis-
tributed to all those attending and included

105-138315-5252 Encl.p.2

(17)

p.2,6a

b7C

(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Farmer, Military Analyst, Rand Corporation.
Copy of program enclosed.

^{x/u}
[redacted] advised that a teach-in would
be held on 3/15/67 at San Fernando Valley
State College, (SFVSC), Northridge, Calif.
The Women for Legislative Action would
support this teach-in.

105-138315-5436 Encl.
p.3
(17)

According to [redacted]
[redacted] SFVSC (protect identity) sche-
duled speakers included Farmer.

b2
b7D
b7C
b7D

LA teletype dated 3/15/67, captioned
"VIDEM", revealed that a teach-in sponsored
by young Democrats against US Policy in
Vietnam was held on above date at San
Fernando Valley State College, Northridge,
Calif. Audience was sympathetic to speakers
who were critical of US policy in Vietnam.
Farmer, Consultant to Rand Corporation, was
speaker.

105-138315-5416 p.1
(17)

^(u)
[redacted] advised that a teach-in against
US policy in Vietnam was held on 3/15/67 at
San Fernando Valley State College, (SFVSC)
Northridge, Calif.

105-138315-5521X Encl.
p.4
(17)

[redacted]
SFVSC, (protect identity) advised that the above-
mentioned teach-in was sponsored by the Young Democrats,
a legitimate campus organization at SFVSC.

b2
b7D
b7C

Above informants advised that speakers
for the teach-in included Farmer.

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A New Haven airtel dated 4/12/67, in the file captioned "New England Committee for Non-Violent Action" (100-426761) enclosed a flyer captioned "National Mass Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam Now" which set out James Farmer as an endorser. This flyer indicated that an assembly and rally would be held in New York and San Francisco on 4/15/67.

100-426761-1626 Encl.p.7
(11)
SI 62-111181-385 Encl. p.6
(5)

On 4/19/67, [redacted] N.W., WDC, furnished a copy of the June 1966 issue of "The Nigerian Students Voice", which contained an order form of the "African Forum", a Quarterly journal of Contemporary Affairs, which was published by the American Society of African Culture. [redacted] stated that the "Nigerian Students Voice" was a publication of The Nigerian Students Union In the Americas, Incorporated (105-142768). James Farmer (no locality) was among the contributors to the "American Forum", according to this order form (no date).

Publication enclosed. b7C
105-142768-2 Encl. p.41
(18)

The following references in the file captioned "Congress of Racial Equality" (CORE) contained information pertaining to the activities of James Farmer during the period 5/4/61 to 5/22/67.

ACTIVITIES	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
Farmer addressed a rally at Virginia Union University, Richmond, on 5/4/61, in connection with the CORE sponsored tour of an inter-racial group known as "Freedom Riders". ("Richmond News Leader" dated 5/5/61, a Richmond daily newspaper)	100-225892-41-2 Encl.p.1 (8)
[redacted] a member of the CP, stated on 4/5/64 that CORE was a communist front organization, [redacted]	100-225892-33-52 p.b. (8)

b7C (continued)

b7D

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(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

meeting with Farmer and that Farmer had [redacted] CP reading material. He stated that he knew Farmer was a communist. He

[redacted] advised that he had not received this material [redacted]

b2
b7D
b7C

The 6/9/64 issue of the "Chicago Defender", a Negro daily newspaper published in Chicago, quoted Farmer wherein he described the purpose of freedom houses, three of which would be established in Chicago. According to Farmer, each center would conduct a variety of programs geared to serve the basic needs of the Negro community that are ignored or slighted by political structure.

100-225892-9-24 p.9,16
(7)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] [redacted] claimed that CORE insisted that its leaders sign loyalty oaths. [redacted]

b2
b7D
b7C

Farmer advised that pickets would be withdrawn from the FBI Resident Agency at Worcester, Mass., on the following morning. He further stated that he would try to keep abreast of these activities so that further picketing would not occur. Farmer continued to be a good contact although he was a little irresponsible at times in his enthusiasm. (Bureau memo dated 11/4/64, captioned "Congress of Racial Equality Sit-Ins, Worcester, Mass".)

100-225892-5-13
(43)

CORE would have a regional meeting of members from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana at Dallas from 12/11 through 13/64. Farmer was scheduled to speak on 12/12/64. [redacted]

100-225892-12-24 Encl,
p.1
(7)

(continued)

b2
b7D

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ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Farmer spoke on 12/12/64, in Dallas, praising the efforts of CORE's Dallas chapter in seeking equal employment opportunities, and suggested that the city's banks should be the chapter's next target. He stated that many Negroes were becoming impatient with non-violent tactics. He was introduced to the crowd by John B. Wilson, a Dallas attorney. (The "Dallas Times Herald" 12/13/64)

100-225892-12-28 Encl.
p.1

(S)

[Redacted]

100-225892-789X
(S)

b1

[Redacted] on 2/21/65)

b2

b7D

(u) [Redacted] advised that Farmer arrived in San Antonio on 3/2/65 [Redacted]

100-225892-45-111 Encl.
p.1-10

(S)

b2

b7D

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[Redacted] Informant advised that Farmer spoke at a meeting of the San Antonio Branch of CORE, held at [Redacted] residence [Redacted] (Contents of speech set out)

It was noted that during an interview on Radio Station WOAI-TV, San Antonio, on 3/5/65, Farmer spoke about the integration situation in San Antonio.

The "San Antonio Light", a daily newspaper in San Antonio, dated 3/4/65, set out an interview with Farmer.

[Redacted] advised that on 3/4/65, Farmer addressed a group of individuals at St. Mary's University, San Antonio, regarding civil rights. (Contents of speech set out)

b2

b7D

(u) Above informant further advised that on

(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted] advised on 3/12/65^{mtg (9)} that a meeting of the San Antonio Branch of CORE was held in the Mount Zion Baptist Church, San Antonio. During this meeting [Redacted]

100-225892-45-112 Encl.
p.1

(8)

b2

b7D

b7C

[Redacted] of the San Antonio Branch of CORE, stated that Farmer had instructed him to have his group participate or hold a public demonstration during March 13-14, 1965 condemning the "reign of terror" in Selma, Ala.

Farmer spoke at a CORE sponsored gathering at the Central Methodist Church, Detroit, on 3/18/65. Farmer called the civil rights movement a revolution of the powerless because of the little political power of Negroes in states where few were allowed to vote.

100-225892-15-A
"Detroit News"
3/19/65

(39)

("Detroit News", Detroit, Mich., dated 3/19/65, in an article captioned "Criticizes 'Bystanders' in Civil Rights Crisis")

Farmer spoke at a CORE sponsored gathering on 3/18/65, at the Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich., where he discussed past accomplishments of CORE in connection with the racial situation. He urged those present to participate in a march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., scheduled for 3/21/65.

100-225892-15-20 Encl.
p.1,2

(8)

b7C

[Redacted] Security Investigations Squad, Michigan State Police)

On 4/7/65, Farmer spoke at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. His talk was entitled "The Civil Rights Revolution",

100-225892-13-11 Encl.
p.1; Encl.

(7)

(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

and during the talk he outlined the history of CORE and the problems of the Negro people.

He was introduced to the audience by [redacted]

[redacted] a student at Colorado State University.

His appearance was scheduled by the Special Events Board of the Associated Students at Colorado State, co-sponsored by Colorado State University Chapter of CORE. [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] Campus Security Officer, Colorado State University)

[redacted] meeting involving planning for the CORE National Convention was held at [redacted] Chicago. Plans for the National Convention agreed upon included efforts of "left" forces aimed at electing a favorable National Action Council [redacted]

100-225892-799X2 Encl.
p.4

(9)
SI 100-442529-1314 p.16,
17

(14)

b2

b7D

Under "Letters to the Editor" of the "New York Herald Tribune", dated 5/12/65, a statement entitled "CORE in Bogalusa" addressed "To The Herald Tribune:" was signed by Farmer. He stated that columns in the above-mentioned newspaper gave erroneous impressions of CORE activities in Bogalusa. He stated that CORE was invited to that City to assist in voter registration.

100-225892-A "NY Herald Tribune" 5/12/65

(10)

Eugene Tournour was fired as Midwest Field Secretary of CORE, according to Farmer. His attendance at a secret strategy meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was disclosed. Farmer stated that Tournour was removed from CORE payroll in December and was not authorized to speak for CORE.

100-225892-9-29 p.1,8,6

(12)

Add.info.

(The "Chicago Tribune" dated 6/2/65)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Farmer would be in Meridian, Miss., on 6/20/65, to participate in memorial services for three civil rights workers slain in Miss., in the summer of 1964. He would return to NYC and would participate in memorial services for the above-mentioned workers on 6/21/65.

100-225892-803

(9)

b7C

On 5/29/65, an article entitled "CORE's Nat'l Meet To Durham", appeared in the "Carolinian", a Raleigh, NC, weekly newspaper, which stated that the 22nd annual convention of CORE would be held at the Civic Center in Durham, NC, July 1-5, 1965, and that Farmer would deliver the keynote address at the opening session.

100-225892-809 Encl.p.2

(9)

The "Durham Morning Herald", a daily newspaper of Durham, NC, dated 7/1/65, revealed that Farmer spoke at the opening of the convention of CORE in Durham. He called for a major fund raising drive to remove CORE's deficit. The "Durham Sun", dated 7/6/65, revealed that Farmer called for a closed-door session where he reportedly tabled resolutions made by CORE favoring removal of US troops from Vietnam and DR.

100-225892-814 Encl.

p.1,2,6

(9)

Farmer stated (no date) in New York that the Chicago bound task force would be an unprecedented effort to register voters in city Negro ghettos. He stated that short range goal was to help Dick Gregory but that this voter registration had long range implications which extended far beyond this campaign. He added that CORE representatives assisting in the Gregory campaign would live

100-225892-9-30 p.7

(7)

(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

with families in the Chicago area without charge.

("Chicago Daily News", dated 12/21/65, in an article captioned "200 to Aid Gregory's Campaign".)

On 1/3/66, various news media announced that Farmer had resigned and that the National Action Council had elevated Floyd McKissick to succeed him.

100-225892-47-32 p.2,7,8
(8)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CORE (protect identity) advised that a western Regional Convention of CORE was held on 5/21/66, at the Labor Temple in San Jose, Calif. The speaker stated that Mayor Lindsey of New York had agreed to sponsor a fund-raising dinner around the resignation of Farmer. Staff resignation made this event impossible.

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED]
spoke and revealed that Los Angeles CORE had attempted a farewell salute to Farmer but could get no assistance from the National Office. [REDACTED] supra)

An article in the "Washington Post and Times Herald", dated 3/12/66, captioned "Farmer Strives for Better America", by Robert E. Baker, set out the views of Baker on the book "Freedom-When?" by Farmer. This article stated that Farmer wrote this book as national director of CORE, a job he resigned from in February, 1966, to take over the directorship of the Center for Community Action, a literary and job training project.

100-225892-A "Washington Post and Times Herald"
3/12/66

(10)

Baltimore airtel dated 7/1/66, captioned

100-225892-835 Encl.p.3

(9)
(continued)

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(continued)

ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

"National Convention of the Congress of Racial Equality at Baltimore, Maryland, 7/1-4/66", enclosed a schedule for the above-mentioned convention. On this schedule, Farmer was listed under Plenary Session dated 7/4/66.

100-225892-841 Encl. P.5
(9)

News sources (not further identified) revealed that the Annual Convention of CORE was held in Baltimore, July 1-4, 1966. A public session was held 7/3/66, at the Prince Hall Masonic Lodge, 1308 N. Eutaw Street. Farmer, former National Director of CORE, spoke. He attacked the federal anti-poverty program as a failure. The "Baltimore Sun" dated 7/4/66, revealed that Farmer felt that CORE demonstrations should continue to be nonviolent.

An article in the "Washington Evening Star", dated 7/4/66, captioned "Farmer Drops Literary Plan, Hits Politics", revealed that Farmer announced that he was withdrawing his proposal for an anti-poverty literacy training program because Sargent Shiver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, had ignored his request for four months.

100-225892-A "Washington Evening Star" 7/4/66
(10)

An article in the "New York Times" dated 7/6/66, captioned "CORE's Ex-leader Hired by Jersey", revealed that Farmer had been hired as special consultant on adult illiteracy for New Jersey's anti-poverty program.

100-225892- A "New York Times" 7/6/66
(10)

Farmer spoke at the Newark-Essex Chapter of CORE celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of CORE at the Holiday Inn, Newark, NJ, (no date). Portions of his speech set out. (The "Star Ledger," Newark daily newspaper dated 11/7/66)

100-225892-31-19 p.1,9
(8)
SI 100-225892-908 p.98
(9)

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ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE AND SEARCH
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

On 11/28/66, [redacted]

100-225892-26-34X Encl.
p.10

[redacted] (protect identity)
furnished a copy of the CORE structure and
under the heading of National CORE-- 38 Park
Row, New York, New York was "National Director-
James Farmer."

(8) b7C

b7D

"The Oracle", a Tampa newspaper dated 1/25/67, 100-225892-64-6 Encl.
revealed that Farmer would lecture on 2/2/67, in (9)
the business Auditorium, University of South
Florida. The lecture was sponsored by the
University Lecture Series.

The Denver Chapter of CORE was formed in
1962 by [redacted] who was, as of 2/21/67,
[redacted] of the Colorado Civil Rights Commission.
[redacted] was a friend of James Farmer, who was
then Executive Director of National CORE

100-225892-13-14 p.2

(8)

b7C

b7D

[redacted] Urban League,
Denver, protect identity.)

A list of individuals registered at the
Lexington, KY., YMCA, 535 West second Street,
who were in attendance at the National Council
of CORE on May 19-22, 1967, included James
Farmer, 165 Park Row, NYC. (List set out)

100-225892-27-16 Encl.
p.3

(8)

b7C

[redacted] Detective
Bureau, Lexington PD.)

The Executive Institute, self-described as "A Not For Profit,
Educational, Research and Organizational Development Corporation,"
located in WDC, furnished a brochure concerning an Executive Seminar
to be held at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, WDC, on 4/4/67 to 5/25/67.
The instructors for the Seminars included James Farmer.

According to Bureau files Farmer was Director of the new
National Center for Community Action Education. He was formerly
National Director of CORE. He had been cooperative with the FBI in

(continued)

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(continued)

the past and the files contained no information indicating possible subversive action or association on his part.

Brochure enclosed.
94-5-62934 p.2; Encl.
(6)

The following references on James Farmer appear in the file captioned "Racial Matters, WDC". These references set out information regarding the CORE activities of Farmer during the period 3/21/65 through 5/26/67. On 3/21/65, the American Committee on Africa featured Farmer as a speaker at a conference in WDC to discuss American involvement in South African Apartheid. Farmer was critical of the FBI in his speech. He also spoke at a meeting of the Youth Organizations United for Home Rule in the District of Columbia on 7/17/66, as well as a rally held on 12/18/66 by the Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council in Lafayette Park which was a rally to "save the war on poverty". On 5/26/67, he and other representatives of CORE met with a representative of the Labor Department regarding their complaint of race discrimination at the Sparrows Point plant of Bethlehem Steel Company, Baltimore, Md.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-53-611 Encl. p.1,2 (Criticism of FBI)	(28)
-624 Encl.	(28)
-633 p.1,2	(29)
-638 p.1; Encl. p.1,2	(29)
-873 Encl.	(29)
-878 Encl. p.3	(29)
-998 Encl. p.4,6	(29)
-1088 Encl. p.1,2	(29)

The English language weekly, the "Weekly Tribune", dated 6/4/67, published in Geneva, Switzerland, revealed that the primary object of Pacem in Terris* was to create a dialogue or "multilogue" among nations or ideologies in actual or potential confrontation. Among those listed in the press as attending the Pacem in Terris II Conference in Geneva, during May 28-31, 1967, was James Farmer.

100-391697-693 Encl. p.5
(10)

*Peace On Earth

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An article in the "New York Times" dated 7/21/67, indicated that James Farmer, Former Head of CORE, attended the opening session of the National Conference on Black Power (62-111166) on 7/20/67, at 24 Rector Street, Newark, NJ.

62-111166-114 Encl. p.3
(5)

On 7/17/67, [redacted] Intelligence Division, Oklahoma City PD, advised that the Department received a letter with the return address of [redacted] Newark, N.J. This letter identified [redacted] Department of Urban Work, Episcopal Diocese, Newark, and announced that a National Conference on Black Power, Newark, New Jersey, July 20-23, 1967 (62-111166) was scheduled and would include seminars and workshops. This letter also included a listing of Honorary Chairmen for each workshop, and other leaders which included James Farmer.

62-111166-103 Encl. p.2
(5) b7C

The following references on James Farmer located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Records Branch, Files and Communications Division were reviewed and found to be identical with the subject of this summary; however, the information contained therein has not been included: *qu*

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[redacted]	(5)
105-67845-14037	(6)
	(15)

U.S. b1

The following references contain information of an administrative nature. There is no activity of James Farmer involved:

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-225892-807	(9)
157-6-34-1552	(27)

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-63-

REFERENCE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references on James Farmer located in files maintained in the Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division were not reviewed, and it is not known whether they are identical with the subject of this summary:

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REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

- 44-25706-2
- 19
- 153
- 491
- 519
- 660
- 706
- 1368

~~SEARCH SLIP~~

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Springfield, Illinois

May 10, 1968

SPEECH BY JAMES FARMER
MONMOUTH COLLEGE
MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS

On May 9, 1968, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JAMES FARMER spoke at Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, in conjunction with Students Convocation Lecture Series - 1968.

Source advised that FARMER spoke in the college auditorium to an audience of 400 - 500 people, consisting primarily of college students and faculty. Source advised that FARMER traced the social development of the Negro and told why he is where he is today. He stated that the Negro could not identify with the Africa they left or the poor image which he had in the United States. It was not until the emergence of African nations that he found a people to which he could identify. He stated people grew into racism because the Negro is portrayed in textbooks and by the entertainment media as always performing menial tasks.

FARMER stated violence on the part of the Negro is stupid because the white people could wipe out the Negro ten percent minority in retaliation. FARMER suggested two changes; namely, (1) Negroes must have political recognition proportionate to their percentage of population which can be obtained through a coalition within a voting district, and (2) Negroes spend twenty eight billion dollars per year and two percent stays in the Negro community because the Negroes are spending to white-controlled businesses. The Negro must become property owners so as to retain more of this expenditure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/15/80 BY SP-1 GSK/PLS

100-433744-57

COPIES DESTROYED

848 JUL 13 1970

ENCLOSURE 157-9410/

SPEECH BY JAMES FARMER
MONMOUTH COLLEGE
MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS

In response to a question, FARMER said WILLIAM WORTHEY, JR., is following the Peking line.

No violence, arrests or incidents followed the speech and the crowd disbanded quietly.

U. S. Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois, and Military Intelligence advised of the above information.

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.

February 6, 1969

JAMES L. FARMER

James L. Farmer, who was born on January 12, 1920, at Marshall, Texas, has been associated with the Civil Rights Movement in the United States for many years. He was the former National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and was one of the 13 freedom riders aboard the Greyhound bus which was burned in Anniston, Alabama, in May, 1961. He has been arrested on several occasions on misdemeanor charges arising out of racial disturbances. He reportedly is anticommunist and has frequently directed his efforts toward preventing communist infiltration of organizations with which he has been connected, including CORE.

Mr. Farmer reportedly was a cochairman of the March on Washington in August, 1963. He reportedly is an advocate of nonviolent resistance in racial matters. While associated with CORE, he promoted the concept of fighting discrimination by peaceful means. He has been contacted on a number of occasions by representatives of this Bureau concerning racial matters and was always found to be cooperative. He has also furnished information concerning racial matters to various field offices of the FBI. (100-433744)

[redacted] who was born on [redacted]
[redacted] the wife of captioned individual, [redacted]
[redacted]

b7C

characterized James Farmer as a pacifist who was motivated by religious beliefs. He was also characterized as being a conscientious

NOTE: Per request of [redacted] to the President.

JMM:cmj
(7) *cmj*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP-1 BSH/RLS
100-433744-58

ENCLOSURE

James L. Farmer

objector in the event he was called to serve in the United States Armed Forces. [redacted]

[redacted] also was characterized as a "sincere pacifist and religiously motivated."

[redacted] were considered anticommunist.

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[redacted]

[redacted]

Attached is a copy of an FBI Identification Record, Number 853 120 D, which may pertain to captioned individual.

Enclosure

February 6, 1969

JAMES L. FARMER

James L. Farmer, who was born on January 12, 1920, at Marshall, Texas, has been associated with the civil rights movement in the United States for many years. He was the former National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and was one of the 13 freedom riders aboard the Greyhound bus which was burned in Anniston, Alabama, in May, 1961. He has been arrested on several occasions on misdemeanor charges arising out of racial disturbances. He reportedly is anticommunist and has frequently directed his efforts toward preventing communist infiltration of organizations with which he has been connected, including CORE.

Mr. Farmer reportedly was a cochairman of the March on Washington in August, 1963. He reportedly is an advocate of nonviolent resistance in racial matters. While associated with CORE, he promoted the concept of fighting discrimination by peaceful means. He has been contacted on a number of occasions by representatives of this Bureau concerning racial matters and was always found to be cooperative. He has also furnished information concerning racial matters to various field offices of the FBI.

[redacted] who was born on [redacted]
[redacted] the wife of captioned individual [redacted]

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[redacted]

characterized James Farmer as a pacifist who was motivated by religious beliefs. He was also characterized as being a conscientious

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/15/80 BY SP-2 GSK/RLS**

100-433744 - 59

James L. Farmer

objector in the event he was called to serve in the United States
Armed Forces. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also was charac-
terized as a "sincere pacifist and religiously motivated."

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] were considered
anticommunist.

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Attached is a copy of an FBI Identification Record,
Number 853 120 D, which may pertain to captioned individual.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1

Page 15 ~ Duplicate To Appendix page LHM dated 6/2/65

February 19, 1969

JAMES L. FARMER - summary

James L. Farmer, who was born on January 12, 1920, at Marshall, Texas, has been associated with the civil rights movement in the United States for many years. He is the former National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and was one of the thirteen freedom riders aboard the Greyhound bus which was burned in Anniston, Alabama, in May, 1961. He has been arrested on several occasions on misdemeanor charges arising out of racial disturbances. He reportedly is anticommunist and has frequently directed his efforts toward preventing communist infiltration of organizations with which he has been connected, including CORE.

Mr. Farmer reportedly was a cochairman of the March on Washington in August, 1963. He reportedly is an advocate of nonviolent resistance in racial matters. While associated with CORE he promoted the concept of fighting discrimination by peaceful means. He has been contacted on a number of occasions by representatives of this Bureau concerning racial matters and was always found to be cooperative. He has also furnished information concerning racial matters to various field offices of the FBI.

[redacted] who was born [redacted]
[redacted] the wife of captioned individual, [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] characterized James Farmer as a pacifist who was motivated by religious beliefs. He was also characterized as being a conscientious objector in the event he was called to serve the United States Armed Forces. [redacted]

[redacted] also was characterized as a "sincere pacifist and religiously motivated."

[redacted] were considered anticommunist.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/00 BY 60269/MS-uc/kc

161-6044-3
ENCLOSURE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 2/24/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/20-24/69
TITLE OF CASE JAMES LEONARD FARMER		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED BY rel
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

DECLASSIFIED BY tdab/TNS-cc-rc
ON 4/13/00

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REFERENCE

BuTels Philadelphia 2/18, 19 & 20/69.

- RUC -

NEGATIVE INFORMANTS

[Redacted]	(PROB)	2/24/69	SA	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	(PROB)	2/24/69	SA	[Redacted]

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5/15/80
CLASSIFIED BY SP5 RSC/mca
EXEMPT FROM 1-2.4.2
DATE 2-24-89

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	ACQUIT-TALS

CASE HAS BEEN:

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR YES NO
 PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS YES NO

APPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

① - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia(161-1323)

161-1323-21

NOT RECORDED
FEB 26 1969

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF DATE 3/23/69

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By

By **56 APR 23 1969**

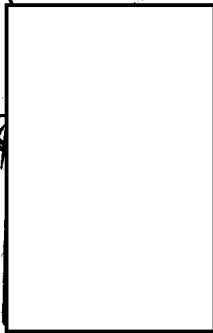
Notations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Spec. Inv.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 161-1323



(PROB)

2/24/69

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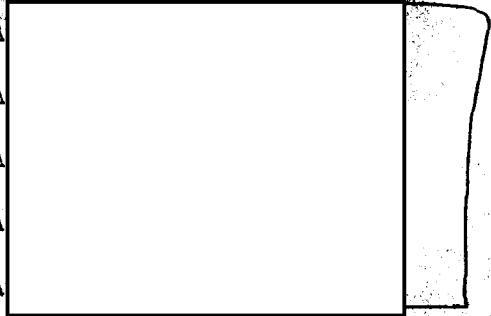
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COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of:

[Redacted]

Office: PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Date:

FEBRUARY 24, 1969

Field Office File #:

161-1323

Bureau File #:

Title:

JAMES LEONARD FARMER

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
5-15-80 BY SP5 RJG/mw

Synopsis:

Appointee received honorary Doctor of Laws Degree, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., 6/2/68.

Appointee employed as union organizer, Upholsterers' International Union of North America, during approximate period 1945-47, exact dates not verified; employed as Professor of Social Welfare, Lincoln University, Pa., 1966-67; and part-time professor of Social Work, Lincoln University, 1967-68. Employments satisfactory. No credit or arrest record located for appointee, Philadelphia, Pa., and no arrest record located Lincoln University, Pa. Informants who have some knowledge of racial and/or subversive type activities in the Greater Philadelphia area have no knowledge of such activities on the part of appointee.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Investigation at Allentown, Pa., conducted by SA [Redacted] at Lincoln University and Avondale, Pa., by SA [Redacted] credit and arrest

checks, Philadelphia, Pa., by IC [Redacted] remainder of investigation by SA [Redacted]

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EDUCATION

At Allentown, Pa.

On February 24, 1968 [redacted]

[redacted] Muhlenberg College, advised that JAMES LEONARD FARMER was a speaker at the commencement exercises of the college on June 2, 1968. She advised that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon JAMES FARMER at this time.

[redacted] reviewed the college files concerning Dr. FARMER and advised that he was obtained from the Harry Walker, Inc. Agency, 350 5th Avenue, suite 3406, New York, N.Y. She stated that his selection as a commencement speaker was upon the recommendation of a group of students who submitted nominations for commencement speakers. She advised that Dr. FARMER was not acquainted personally with any faculty member or student at the university. She advised that he was also not acquainted with [redacted] of the university. She stated that the files contained no unusual information in relationship to a commencement speaker and that the speech by Dr. FARMER was well received.

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[redacted] made available a copy of the citation which was delivered by [redacted] prior to the address by Dr. FARMER. The citation is as follows:

"The name and the work of JAMES FARMER will long endure as one of the landmarks in the history of the struggle of the American Negro for freedom and equality. As one of the founders of CORE (The Congress of Racial Equality), Mr. FARMER served as National Director of that organization from 1961 until 1966. In this position he played a major role in focusing the attention and the conscience of all thoughtful Americans upon the injustices suffered by the black people of this country.

"JAMES FARMER has been arrested and imprisoned many times for practicing his deeply felt conviction through the means of non-violent direct action. This method of redressing grievances has since the time of Ghandi been regarded by many in the modern world as morally legitimate and politically effective. Mr. FARMER was born in Marshall, Texas in 1920, the grandson of a slave. He received his BS from Wiley in 1938 and BD Degree from Howard University in 1941. In 1965 he was awarded a Ph.D. in Humanities by Morgan State College. JAMES FARMER is presently Professor of Social Welfare at Lincoln University and Adjunct Professor at New York University where he teaches courses dealing with the history of the civil rights movement and the nature of the present "black revolution" as a part of contemporary American politics.

"In addition to his extensive lecturing and teaching, Mr. FARMER has written numerous articles and an autobiography entitled, "Freedom - When?" He is at present a liberal independent candidate for the United States Congress from the 12th congressional district in Brooklyn, N.Y. Mr. FARMER has throughout his career raised a clear, strong, and honest voice in confronting extremists on any siding. He has frequently been controversial in his statements and behavior; he has been clearly a credit to himself, his country, and his race."

[redacted] made available a letter from [redacted] of Muhlenberg College to Harry Walker dated June 4, 1968 in which he stated, "Dr. FARMER made a excellent presentation on the general topic of civil rights. His message was received with enthusiastic and sustained applause by the large audience in attendance. Our graduates were most appreciative of his presentation."

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EMPLOYMENT

At Philadelphia, Pa.

Upholsterers' International Union
of North America,
1500 North Broad Street

On February 20, 1969, [redacted] Personnel Department, advised she could locate no record of JAMES LEONARD FARMER having been employed as an international representative for the union during the period 1945-47. She stated, however, that this is not unusual the union did not maintain complete records at that time for such employees and many records dating to that period have been destroyed. She suggested [redacted] of the Contracts Department, might possibly recall FARMER or have some record of his employment.

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On February 20, 1969, [redacted] Contracts Department, advised after a review of his records he could locate no information concerning the specific dates of FARMER's employment. However, he did find mention of FARMER's name in a 1948 annual report, which covered the year 1947, reflecting FARMER was employed as a "union organizer." [redacted] could locate no records which reflected the areas in which he worked as an organizer. He did not recall FARMER personally as [redacted] did not begin work for the union until 1950.

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[redacted] did, however, locate two long-time employees of the union who recalled that JAMES FARMER did work as an organizer during the approximate period 1945-47 and worked primarily in the deep South where the union was having organization problems at that time. His duties would have been to visit various union locals and assist officials in organizing and increasing membership at furniture factories throughout the South.

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[redacted] said the employees who did recall FARMER did not know him except by reputation as he seldom came to the union headquarters in Philadelphia; however, they knew nothing derogatory concerning his reputation, character, associates or loyalty to the government. He felt that if such information existed it certainly would be reflected in Union files, and it is not. He stated that the only person who possibly would have known FARMER well as a Union employee was ARTHUR G. MC DOWELL, former Educational Director for the Union, now deceased.

PH 161-1323
EAS:VFH
(1)

At Lincoln University, Pa.

On February 24, 1969, [redacted] Lincoln University, advised JAMES L. FARMER was a Professor of Social Welfare at Lincoln during the academic year 1966 to 1967. During this period he commuted on a regular basis from New York City and did not reside at the University.

[redacted] stated FARMER was a part-time professor of Social Work for the academic year 1967-68 and commuted during this period.

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[redacted] advised he was one of FARMER's closest associates at the University and found him to be of excellent character and associates. He knew him to be a fine speaker who got along well with students and handled intricate racial problems with finesse. He considered FARMER to be a moderate who advocated separation and believes him to be of unquestioned loyalty to the United States.

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[redacted] advised [redacted] of Lincoln University was the only other individual who knew FARMER but that [redacted] was presently out of town.

PH 161-1323

EAS:VRH

(1)

CREDIT AND ARREST

At Avondale, Pa.

On February 24, 1969, [REDACTED] Pennsylvania State Police, Avondale Barracks, which has jurisdiction over Lincoln University, advised his files contained no record for JAMES L. FARMER.

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At Philadelphia, Pa.

Records of the Philadelphia Credit Bureau, Inc., were searched by member of that Bureau on February 24, 1969, and no record identifiable with appointee was located.

Records of the Philadelphia Police Department were searched by member of that department on February 24, 1969, and no arrest record was located for appointee.

MISCELLANEOUS

Informants who have some knowledge of racial and/or subversive type activities in the Greater Philadelphia area were contacted during the course of this investigation and advised they have no knowledge of such activities on the part of appointee.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DALLAS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 2/24/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/19 - 2/20/69
TITLE OF CASE JAMES LEONARD FARMER, JR. aka James L. Farmer		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED BY tle
INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Washington Field, et al, 2/18/69.
 Newark teletype to Bureau, et al, 2/10/69.
 New York teletype to Bureau, et al, 2/19/69.
 Bureau teletype to Washington Field, et al, 2/19/69.
 Dallas teletype to Bureau dated 2/24/69.

-RUC-

5/15/80
 SP5 RJG/lmac
 2-24-89
 K

ADMINISTRATIVE

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

The following security informants and racial sources were contacted on 2/24/69, by SA [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Racial Liaison Source,

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

① - Bureau (AMSD)

1 - Dallas (161-472)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267/NLS-UC-16
 ON 4/13/00

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161-6544-22

NOT RECORDED
 4 FEB 25 1969

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP (S) OR DATE (S) OF [Redacted]

56 APR 23 1969

-A- COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DL 161-472

Marshall, Texas;

Handwritten bracket and scribbles on the left side of the page.

[Redacted box]

Racial Liaison Source, Marshall, Texas.

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Cover Page

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b6

Report of:

[Redacted]

b7C

Office: Dallas, Texas

Date:

2/24/69

Field Office File #:

161-472

Bureau File #:

Title:

JAMES LEONARD FARMER, JR.

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Birth and verified at Marshall, Texas. Education, Marshall, Texas, verified. Credit and arrest checks set forth.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

BIRTH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-15-80 BY SP5 RJG/lma

AT MARSHALL, TEXAS

On February 20, 1969, [Redacted] Accounting Office, City of Marshall, and [Redacted] Harrison County Clerk's Office, advised a search of the City of Marshall and Harrison County Birth records failed to reflect any information concerning the birth of JAMES L. or JAMES LEONARD FARMER, JR. to parents JAMES LEONARD FARMER, SR. and PEARL MARIAN FARMER on January 12, 1920.

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EDUCATION

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AT MARSHALL, TEXAS

On February 19, 1969, [Redacted] of Wiley College, advised the only record in this college concerning JAMES LEONARD FARMER, JR., is a transcript of his

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DL 161-472

record at this college. This transcript reflects he was admitted in September 1934 to the College of Arts and Sciences and had graduated from Central High School, Marshall, Texas. He was 14 years of age at the time he was admitted to Wiley College. He graduated on May 31, 1938, with a degree of Bachelor of Science. A review of his grades while in Wiley College revealed he received mostly A's and B's with an occasional C, and one D during his college career.

[redacted] continued that he was not personally acquainted with the appointee during the years 1934 to 1938; however, he was acquainted with the appointee's father who was an instructor of religion at Wiley College up until about 1941. [redacted] said he has met the appointee since that time, however, is not personally acquainted with him. He has heard no unfavorable information concerning FARMER or any member of the family. [redacted] added that there are no faculty members of Wiley College who were employed in that capacity during the period 1934 to 1938; however, one of the faculty members attended college at the same time as the appointee.

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On February 20, 1969, [redacted] [redacted] advised she is currently employed as an instructor in elementary education at Wiley College. She was an undergraduate student at Wiley College from 1936 through 1939 and was a very close friend of [redacted] the sister of appointee. The appointee was residing with his family on Barney Street in Marshall, and she visited in their home often. The appointee also had a younger brother whose name she cannot recall. The appointee was an outstanding scholar and attended Wiley College on a scholarship from 1934 to 1938 when he graduated. She recalled him as being a very fine young man and well thought of in the community.

[redacted] continued that the FARMER family left Marshall in about 1939 or 1940 when Mr. FARMER accepted employment at Howard University. They have not lived in Marshall since then, and he has had no contact with the appointee since about 1940. She has heard no unfavorable information concerning the appointee or any member of his family and would recommend him for a position with the U. S. Government.

CREDIT AND ARREST

AT MARSHALL, TEXAS

On February 20, 1969, [redacted] Harrison County Criminal District Attorney's Office; [redacted] Harrison County Sheriff's Office, and [redacted] Marshall Police Department, all advised their available files contained no information identifiable with the appointee or his immediate family.

On February 20, 1969, [redacted] Retail Merchants Association, advised her files contain no record of the appointee. Her files do contain information on the Reverend JAMES L. FARMER, wife, PEARL, who in September 1938 was employed as a teacher at Wiley College. At that time his age was estimated as between 50 to 55 years of age, and his address was listed as 903 Barney, Marshall, Texas. No inquiries or additional entries were made after September 1938.

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Confidential informants and sources familiar with racial activity in the east Texas area were contacted, and all advised they had no unfavorable information to report concerning the appointee.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEWARK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 2/24/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/20 - 24/69
TITLE OF CASE JAMES LEONARD FARMER		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED BY ml
[Redacted]		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	b6 b7C

REFERENCES: New York teletype to Bureau, 2/19/69.
Newark teletype to Bureau, 2/20/69.

- RUC - ^{5/15/80} CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RJG/bma
REASON: 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-24-89

INFORMANTS

Newark confidential informants who have some knowledge of communist and racial activities in NJ are as follows:

Informant	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[Redacted]	2/21/69	SA [Redacted]
	"	"
b2	"	b6
b7D	"	b7C

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CON.VIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 1 - Bureau (SD) 1 - Newark (161-1252)		[Handwritten notes and stamps]	
4/13/00 DECLASSIFIED BY 60267/NLS-AC/r/c # 917454		[Stamp: NOT RECORDED...]	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency				CONFIDENTIAL
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

6 APR 23 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NK 161-1252

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Informant

[Redacted]

(PROB)
(PROB)
(PROB)
(PROB)

(C)

b1

Date Contacted

2/20/69
"
"
"
"

Contacting Agent

SA [Redacted]
SA [Redacted]
"
SA [Redacted]

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COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b6

Report of:
Date:

[Redacted]

b7C

Office: Newark, New Jersey

Field Office File #:

161-1252

Bureau File #:

Title:

JAMES LEONARD FARMER

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Appointee was a consultant to the Governor's Task Force on Literacy in NJ from 7/1/66 until 8/31/66. Officials of this task force recommend the appointee. The appointee, CORE and other officials of CORE Chapter in Newark, NJ, sued by HENRY MARTINEZ 7/21/65. MARTINEZ, a Newark police officer, had killed an individual in the course of his duties and was cleared by a Grand Jury of any wrongdoing in this killing. MARTINEZ alleged appointee and other representatives of CORE had injured his reputation and position by indicating the above killing unjustified. The case was settled out of court.

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[Redacted]

No credit or arrest record for appointee. Appointee unknown to Newark confidential informants.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-15-80 BY SP5 RJG/mar

1

NK 161-1252
JLA/pan

EMPLOYMENT

Governor's Task Force on Literacy
Trenton, New Jersey

The following investigation was conducted by SA
[redacted] at Trenton, New Jersey, on February 20, 1969:

[redacted]
[redacted] State House, Trenton, New Jersey, advised that by way of information the New Jersey Office of Economic Opportunity was created by Executive Order during the Fall of 1964. In 1966, it was determined there was a tremendous situation in New Jersey with adult illiteracy. Thus, the Governor's Task Force on Literacy was created to determine the situation in New Jersey as to the relative condition and number of adults who could not read or write. One main objective of the Task Force was to get these individuals interested and involved in education.

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JAMES FARMER was hired as a consultant for the Task Force on July 1, 1966, and his contract expired August 31, 1966. FARMER was paid on a per diem basis of \$80.00 per day. During this time, FARMER resided in New York City and commuted to and from Trenton, New Jersey.

[redacted] advised the following individuals were members of the Task Force:

[redacted]
[redacted] Extension Center
Rutgers University

[redacted]
New Jersey Office of
Economic Opportunity
Trenton, New Jersey

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[redacted]
Human Resources Administration
New York, New York

[redacted] of New Jersey Office of Economic
(Opportunity)
[redacted] of AID for Far East
Washington, D. C.

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NK 161-1252

JLA/pan

[redacted] advised FARMER did a very admirable job and impressed the other members of the task force as being a superior, well-motivated person. He believed FARMER to be completely loyal to the United States and had not received any indication of subversive activities. He considered FARMER to be of good character and reputation and recommended FARMER for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

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[redacted] New Jersey Office of Economic Opportunity, Trenton, New Jersey, advised FARMER was hired on a contract basis as a consultant for the Governor's Task Force on Literacy, July 1, 1966.

He considered FARMER to be a very competent and capable person who did an excellent job as consultant to the task force. FARMER was believed to be of good character and reputation. To his knowledge, FARMER did not belong to any subversive organizations and acted as an honest and loyal American. Based on his personal observations and experience with Mr. FARMER, he recommended him for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

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MK 161-1252
DRS/bak

On February 24, 1969, [redacted] University Extension Division, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, advised he was associated with JAMES FARMER in the work of the Governor's Task Force on Literacy in New Jersey. [redacted] advised that FARMER was hired as a consultant and worked principally in Trenton, New Jersey, along with [redacted] who was then with the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). The Task Force was staffed by OEO personnel. [redacted] advised that he believes [redacted] is now with the AID organization in Washington.

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[redacted] advised that he had limited contact with FARMER, but regards him very highly and considered him to be a man of excellent character, a loyal trusted individual, and one he would recommend for a high position involving trust and responsibility.

[redacted] further advised that he has kept in touch with FARMER since completion of the Task Force work, which was during the period July 1 through August 31, 1966. [redacted] advised that he has recommended FARMER's name for several positions which were open in the Rutgers University faculty. [redacted] advised that while his contact with JAMES FARMER was limited, he knows of no reason that FARMER should not be given a position of responsibility and trust with the government.

NK 161-1252

CREDIT AND ARREST

On February 20, 1969, [redacted] Trenton Credit Bureau, Trenton, New Jersey, advised SA [redacted] that their records contain no information identifiable with the appointee.

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[redacted] Trenton, New Jersey, Police Department, advised on February 20, 1969, that their records contain no information identifiable with the appointee.

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[redacted] Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised on February 24, 1969, that the appointee has no record at this department.

MISCELLANEOUS

On February 20, 1969, [redacted] Evening Times, Trenton, New Jersey, made available the file at this newspaper to SA [redacted] concerning the appointee. It contained no pertinent information.

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On February 24, 1969, [redacted] Clerk, Library, Newark Evening News, Market Street, Newark, New Jersey, made available the file at this paper concerning the appointee.

An article in the July 6, 1966, edition captioned "State Post for Farmer" indicated the appointee would receive \$80 per day that summer as a consultant to the New Jersey Task Force on Literacy. He was expected to work about 35 days during July and August, 1966.

An article in the April 22, 1966, edition was captioned "Reply by Farmer" subtitled "Denies Calling Officer 'Murderer'". This article indicated the appointee gave testimony in a deposition filed April 21, 1966, in the Essex County Clerk's Office, Newark, New Jersey, wherein he denied he referred to a Newark Patrolman as a murderer in connection with the fatal shooting of a Negro in June, 1966.

The article indicated Patrolman HENRY MARTINEZ had started a damage suit against JAMES FARMER, CORE and several Civil Rights workers for the alleged injury to the patrolman's reputation. MARTINEZ had charged FARMER and other defendants

NK 161-1252

in the damage suit with conspiring to hurt his reputation and earning power and making libelous statements about him in regard to the shooting of LESTER LONG, a 22 year old Negro. The article continued that the Essex County Grand Jury had cleared MARTINEZ of any illegal acts in the shooting which occurred after LONG allegedly slashed another patrolman and fled from MARTINEZ.

The article indicated in reply to questions about a press conference held last June, FARMER ~~said~~ said he did not recall referring to the incident as a deliberate killing. The article indicated the appointee identified as former National Director of CORE had disclosed that CORE had about \$225,000 in debts and no outstanding accounts receivable as of last February.

Essex County Clerk's Office, Hall of Records, Newark, New Jersey, on February 24, 1966, made available the file at this office pertaining to the following case:

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HENRY MARTINEZ

Plaintiff

vs

Congress of Racial Equality,
a New York Corporation, CORE
Newark Essex Chapter, an
unincorporated body, JAMES
FARMER, ANDREW WASHINGTON,
ROBERT CURVIN, FRED MEANS,
BOYD CANTRELL, ARNOLD HARRIS,
THOMAS EDWARDS, CHARLES A.
TULLER, DOROTHY JONES and
M. L. POWELL, defendants.

The file indicated HENRY MARTINEZ sued the defendants for an unspecified amount. MARTINEZ resided at 13 Niagra Street, Newark, New Jersey. In his complaint of July 21, 1965, MARTINEZ indicates he was appointed a police officer on June 17, 1960. On June 12, 1965, while in the performance of his duties as a police officer, he was involved in an incident which eventually caused the death of LESTER LONG, whom he alleged to be a criminal of long standing. MARTINEZ indicates

NK 161-1252

on June 17, 1965, at the Office of the Mayor of the City of Newark, the defendants and others did maliciously and illegally demand his suspension because of the above incident. He indicated as a direct result of this, he was suspended June 18, 1965, his reputation injured, and his position in the community damaged. He demanded compensatory and punitive damages.

MARTINEZ produced as an exhibit a one page throw-away type of paper which he referred to as a document printed by CORE. This paper contained the statement "our neighbor LESTER LONG, Jr. was murdered last Saturday night by a policeman". The plaintiff also produced a one page paper which he identified as a document published by CORE and containing the following, "Police Brutality. A man was shot in the back of the head by a policeman last week in North Newark. This could happen to you. The cops say it was justified." It is noted that the above two papers had the words Newark - Essex CORE written on the bottom of these papers. In his answer submitted September 13, 1965, to the above complaint JAMES FARMER admitted having attended a meeting held at the Office of the Mayor of Newark on June 17, 1965, at the request of Newark Citizens for Community Action but he denied his actions caused the plaintiff to be suspended. FARMER denied the other allegations in the plaintiff's complaint and indicated he was without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations pertaining to the inflammatory documents allegedly written by Newark CORE.

A stipulation of dismissal was filed in this case on August 15, 1967, which indicated the matter in difference in this action had been amicably adjusted by and between the parties hereto and was dismissed without cost and was not in favor of or against any party.

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MARTINEZ had shot and killed a criminal in the course of his duties as a Newark police officer and was later cleared of any possible improper action in this by a Grand Jury. MARTINEZ instituted suit against the Congress of Racial Equality, its local officers and the appointee.

NK 161-1252

[redacted] He noted the only statements that he could recall FARMER having made in connection with this killing that may have been improper was that FARMER had at one time indicated it was an "unjustified killing" to the best of [redacted] recollection. [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] found FARMER to be very intelligent [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] the suit in this matter was settled out of court. [redacted]

[redacted] Newark Star Ledger, Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey, advised on February 24, 1969, that there is no file for the appointee at this newspaper.

Newark confidential informants who have some knowledge of communist and racial activities in New Jersey advised the appointee is unknown to them, personally and they could furnish no pertinent information concerning him.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 2/25/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/19 - 25/69
TITLE OF CASE JAMES LEONARD FARMER		REPORT MADE BY SA 	TYPED BY jmh
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE		CHARACTER OF CASE	
		SPI b6 b7C	

- REFERENCES:**
- Bu TT 2/18/69.
 - JN TT 2/18/69.
 - Bu TT 2/19/69.
 - NY TT 2/19/69.
 - NY TT 2/20/69.
 - WFO TT 2/20/69.
 - NK TT 2/20/69.
 - NY TT 2/24/69.
 - Bu AT 2/24/69.

**APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF**
 5/15/80
 CLASS. BY [unclear]
 REASON FOR [unclear]
 DATE OF REVIEW 2/25/89

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.**

ENCLOSURES:

**CLASSIFIED BY 60267/NLS-UC/Hc
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1**

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED <input type="checkbox"/> NONE					ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC	AUTO	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
						PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED: *[Signature]*
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

- COPIES MADE:
- ① - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - WFO (160-5491)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

161-6044-36

NOT RECORDED

APR 11 1969

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency		
How		
By		

56 APR 23 1969

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WFO 161-5491

TO BUREAU

Two copies of an IRS letter pertaining to the appointee.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

INFORMANTS

	<u>INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE CONTACTED</u>	<u>CONTACTED BY</u>	
b2	[Redacted] (PROB)	2/20/69	[Redacted]	
b7D		2/20/69		
b6	[Redacted]	2/24/69		
b7C		(R - PROB - CHETTO)		
u	[Redacted]	2/19/69		b6 SA
		2/19/69		b7C SA
		2/20/69		SA
		2/24/69		SA
		2/24/69		SA
		2/20/69	SA	
b1	[Redacted] (S)	2/20/69	SA	
	[Redacted]	2/20/69	SA	

Information concerning "The Resistance" rally, April, 1969 mentioned in this report was provided by [Redacted] (PCI - Protect Identity) who occupies a sensitive position [Redacted] Washington, D.C. (WDC). *W*

LEADS: WFO: Pending State Passport and [Redacted]

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WFO 161-5491

INFORMANTS (Continued)

INFORMANT

DATE

AGENT

u

[Redacted Informant Name]

2/24/69

SA

[Redacted Agent Name]

2/24/69

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2/24/69

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Copy to:

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Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: 2/25/69

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File #: 161-5491

Bureau File #:

Title: JAMES LEONARD FARMER

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/80 BY SP5 RSG/mac

Synopsis: Education Howard University verified. Records WHO reviewed. Records HEW indicate appointee has not entered on duty. He is being considered for the position of Assistant Secretary for Administration at HEW. No record OEO. USDJ records indicate appointee has not filed a post election report. No record for appointee at Foreign Agents Registration Section, USDJ. Washington residence of appointee's brother and sister verified. Comments of U.S. Senators favorable. No credit record. Police agencies negative. CSC, HCIS, Library of Congress, Secret Service no record. Newspaper Libraries reviewed. Bar associations records reviewed.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

5/15/80
CLASS. & EXT.
EXEMPTION
DATE OF REVIEW
BY SP5 RSG/mac
1-2.4.2
2/25/84

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WFO 161-5491

WSM:kdb

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EDUCATION

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] b6

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The records of the Regional Office showed that on February 20, 1969, JAMES L. FARMER, date of birth, January 12, 1918 in Marshall, Texas, was enrolled from Wiley College where he received a B.S. in 1938. He enrolled at Howard, in the school of religion in September, 1938 as a full-time student. He attended September to June for three years and graduated on June 13, 1941 with a Bachelor of Divinity Degree.

His home address in the file was shown as 1027 Euclid Street, N.W. There was no unfavorable or additional pertinent data regarding him in the file.

[redacted] School of Religion, advised on February 20, 1969, that she was not able to identify any of FARMER'S former instructors during the period of his attendance.

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WFO 161-5491

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EDUCATION

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

[redacted] Howard University, was not available for interview after several attempts to make an appointment. It was ascertained, however, through [redacted] on February 24, 1969, that he knew FARMER for an excess of 10 to 15 years and that he had several professional contacts with him in matters of their mutual interests in civil rights. He heard nothing but favorable information regarding his character, associates, reputation and loyalty and highly recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility in the government service.

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[redacted] advised on February 24, 1969, that he has known and has met with FARMER on several occasions since the time of FARMER'S heading of the Congress of Racial Equality and in this capacity, was a guest speaker at the University several years ago. They also served on a committee that met half a dozen or so times, dealing with the community and education around 1965. This committee's purpose was to stimulate and encourage the education of mentally competent young people from financially under privileged homes to have the opportunity at higher education.

Beyond these brief exposures, none of which entailed any degree of social acquaintance, to his knowledge. He knew nothing that would reflect on his character, reputation or loyalty but he knew nothing of his personal associates. He concluded that he knew nothing which would be prohibitive to FARMER'S consideration for a position of trust and confidence in the government service.

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WFO: 161-5491

AJD:jmh

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The White House Office (WHO)

SA [redacted] caused a check to be made of the records of captioned office on February 24, 1969. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the files of that office contained no record for the appointee, JAMES L. FARMER.

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On February 24, 1969, [redacted] captioned Officer, advised SA [redacted] the files of the office contained no record for the appointee.

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WFO 161-5491

AJD:jmh

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Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)

On February 25, 1969, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at HEW,
[REDACTED] advised that JAMES FARMER has not taken
up residence in Washington, D.C. (WDC), and is still residing
at 165 Park Row, New York, New York.

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She further advised that FARMER is expected to
enter on duty at HEW on or about April 1, 1969. His title
will be Assistant Secretary for Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

[redacted]
of Health, Education, and Welfare, advised SA [redacted]
[redacted] on February 20, 1969 that JAMES L. FARMER has been
nominated to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education
and Welfare but as of February 20, 1969, he has not been
approved or sworn in. He has not officially entered on
duty. She added that she does not know of anyone on the
staff of the Secretary acquainted with the appointee.

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[redacted] for
Health, Education and Welfare, advised SA [redacted] on February
20, 1969 that he knows of no one within the Secretary's
office sufficiently acquainted with JAMES L. FARMER to
make a comment.

An Administrative File on JAMES L. FARMER was
reviewed by SA [redacted] on February 20, 1969 at the Office
of Internal Security. Contained in the file, are copies
of newspaper clippings dated February, 1969 regarding
JAMES L. FARMER'S nomination as Assistant Secretary in
Health, Education and Welfare. Also included in the
file is a Biographical Data Sheet which contains no
additional pertinent information.

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WFO 161-5491

AJD:jmh

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U.S. Department of Justice (USDJ)

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On February 24, 1969, SA [redacted] contacted [redacted] Federal Election Unit, Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, USDJ. She advised that by letter dated January 28, 1969, the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives sent a communication to the Attorney General, USDJ, containing the names of 107 persons who had failed to file a pre-election report, post-election report, or both, listing their contributions and expenditures in connection with the elections of November, 1968. Included on this list was the name, JAMES FARMER, 165 Park Row, New York City, and it was indicated he had failed to file a post-election report of contributions and expenditures. [redacted] stated this matter is currently being studied and no investigative or prosecutive action has been initiated by the USDJ.

On February 24, 1969, SA [redacted] contacted [redacted] Clerk, Registration Section, Internal Security Division, USDJ. He said a search of their files disclosed no information that would indicate appointee is now or ever was registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as Amended.

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OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO)
1200 19th Street, N.W.

On February 20, 1969, [redacted] Personnel
Records Section, advised SA [redacted] that her
records fail to reflect that JAMES L. FARMER is or ever was
employed by OEO.

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On February 20, 1969, [redacted] Security
Office, advised SA [redacted] that his records fail to reflect
Mr. FARMER is or ever was employed at OEO. He also stated he
does not now and never has had a security file on Mr. FARMER.

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WFO 161-5491

AJD:vkd

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Selective Service System

On February 25, 1969, a search of the records of the District of Columbia Selective Service Headquarters, 916 G Street, N. W., was caused to be made by SA [redacted] [redacted] which revealed the following information:

JAMES LEONARD FARMER, date of birth January 12, 1920, at Marshall, Texas, registered with Local Board Number 12, which was then located at 702 Florida Avenue, N. W. He gave as a permanent residence the address of his father on Euclid Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

These records indicate that at the time of his registration, he was classified 4-D (clergyman). In December, 1944, he was classified 1-A and in January, 1945, he was once again classified 4-D.

There was no additional information contained in these records.

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WFO 161-5491

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VERIFICATION OF RESIDENCE OF RELATIVES

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] on February 20, 1969.

[redacted]

Brother

The below-listed individuals advised that the [redacted] family, consisting of [redacted] his wife, a boy, age 9 to 11, and a girl age 6 to 8, had lived at [redacted] for possibly less than a year, and that nothing derogatory was known concerning them: [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

Sister

The below-listed individuals advised that [redacted] [redacted] have lived at [redacted] during the respectively indicated times, that they are middle-aged people with no children, and no other residents in the household, and that nothing derogatory is known concerning [redacted] family.

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[redacted], who has known of them during her own [redacted] residence at [redacted] and who said that her son has lived at that address for a total of [redacted] years during which time [redacted] family has resided next door.

[redacted]

who personally recalled [redacted] as living at [redacted] since around 1957.

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UNITED STATES SENATORS

On February 25, 1969, [redacted]
[redacted] Office of United States Senator [redacted]
New York, advised SA [redacted] Senator [redacted]
is unavailable for interview, but [redacted] is authorized
to speak for the Senator. He knows Senator [redacted] has
previously recommended the appointee to the Secretary,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Senator
did not have any knowledge of anything of a derogatory
nature regarding the appointee's character, loyalty, asso-
ciates or reputation. Senator [redacted] would recommend the
appointee for a position of trust and confidence.

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On February 25, 1969, [redacted]
[redacted] to United States Senator CHARLES E. GOODELL,
New York, advised SA [redacted] Senator GOODELL is unavailable
for interview, but he is authorized to speak for the Senator.
He stated there was no derogatory information known to the
Senator regarding the appointee's character, loyalty, asso-
ciates or reputation, and he would recommend him for a posi-
tion of trust and confidence.

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(LED:ctw, 2-24-69)

[redacted] American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, 1155 15th Street, N. W., advised the official records of the employment dates of Mr. JAMES L. FARMER are located at 365 Broadway, New York City.

[redacted] commented that he has known Mr. FARMER [redacted] and that he first met him in New York City. He regards Mr. FARMER as a personal friend, possessed of excellent character. Mr. FARMER enjoys an excellent reputation. [redacted] added that he has only "warm personal reflections" concerning Mr. FARMER, whom he believes to be a decent, loyal and patriotic American citizen. [redacted] stated he worked with Mr. FARMER when he was Executive Director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

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[redacted] stated Mr. FARMER is a very competent worker and most industrious. He is a close associate of A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

[redacted] recommended Mr. FARMER for a position of trust and confidence in the United States Government.

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The following investigation was conducted on February 24, 1969, by SA [redacted] at Washington, D.C. (WLC):

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[redacted] Washington Urban League, 1424 - 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., furnished the following information:

The appointee, JAMES L. FARMER, is not known personally to him, but is well known to him by reputation. On one occasion during 1966, while deeply involved in the civil rights movement and in the voluminous activities of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the appointee unselfishly accepted and fulfilled a short notice invitation to visit WLC and speak before a community action assembly on public education sponsored by the Urban League.

The appointee identifies well with the Negro race and he enjoys tremendous respect and credibility in the black community. He is considered one of the more knowledgeable individuals concerning the problems of the black community and he is also considered to be one of the individuals best qualified to supply the answers to these problems. He has the ability to maintain a kind of perspective of the total community problem, rather than of the smaller problem directly affecting only the black community.

During the period when the appointee was National Director of CORE, that organization was at its peak in membership, support and accomplishment. His performance in CORE demonstrated his ability to effectively manage a large organization national in scope.

The appointee enjoys a reputation of being a man of high principles and integrity and, in this regard, there should be no reason to question his morals or general character traits. He is very active in the civil rights movement and, therefore, his associates should be those high principled individuals who are also involved in this movement.

13 CONFIDENTIAL

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WFO 161-5491

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The appointee should be considered of unquestioned loyalty to the United States Government, for it is only because of such loyalty that he could remain in the civil rights movement which functions on the fundamental belief in the betterment of the underprivileged through the democratic processes.

The Negro community as a whole is extremely well pleased with the recent high Government appointment received by the appointee since he identifies so effectively with that community and is trusted implicitly by same.

recommended the appointee without reservation for a sensitive and responsible position of trust in the service of the United States Government.

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On February 25, 1969, [redacted]

[redacted] Agency for International Development (AID), advised SA [redacted] that he knew FARMER at the Office of the New Jersey Governor's Task Force on Literacy. [redacted] was at that time affiliated with the New Jersey Office of Economic Opportunity. FARMER was the Chairman of the Task Force for a period of approximately six months (to the best of [redacted] recollection) in 1966 and performed his duties in an admirable fashion.

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[redacted] relationship with FARMER was entirely professional and only encompassed the 1966 period mentioned above. [redacted] was most generous in his comments relating to the moral character, integrity, reputation and patriotism of FARMER and strongly recommended that he be favorably considered for a position of trust and confidence.

WFO 161-5491

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[redacted]
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and President of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 2714 Georgia Avenue, Washington, D. C., furnished the following information:

The appointee, JAMES L. FARMER, is not a social friend of [redacted] but he has known him in his capacity as Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) for a number of years. [redacted] introduced FARMER at a rally at Lafayette Park in Washington, D. C., and [redacted] was impressed with the way FARMER handled the crowd which was antagonistic toward him. [redacted] considers FARMER an ideal citizen and has no information of a derogatory nature in relationship to his character, reputation, and loyalty to the United States. It is [redacted] opinion that JAMES FARMER is one of the most articulate individuals he has known and as illustrated by his organization and directorship of CORE, he will easily handle any assignment given to him. [redacted] would unqualifiedly recommend FARMER for employment with the United States Government. He has no information or reason to believe that FARMER would be affiliated with any subversive or unpatriotic groups.

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[redacted]
Republican Central Committee for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., advised that he only knows JAMES L. FARMER by reputation and has had no personal contact with him in any way. FARMER appears to be an able and competent man, but his specific ability to carry out any assignments is unknown to [redacted]

[redacted] Democratic Central Committee, Washington, D. C., 1009 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that he does not personally know

WFO 161-5491

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JAMES L. FARMER and could not comment upon his character, reputation or loyalty to the United States. It would appear to [redacted] that FARMER is an articulate and intelligent man and would carry out any assignment with efficiency and diligence, but he has gained this impression more from his reputation than personal contact.

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[REDACTED] ^A Anti-Deformation League,
B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.,
stated that he has never worked in the same area as the
appointee. He, therefore, has had no contact with the appointee
and could not comment concerning the appointee's character,
associations, or loyalty to the United States Government. [REDACTED]
received no information reflecting adversely upon the appointee
in these regards.

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WFO 161-5491

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On February 24, 1969 [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that he was not personally acquainted with JAMES L. FARMER and could furnish no information concerning FARMER that he has not received through the news media. He did not know any of Mr. FARMER's associates.

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WFO 161-5491

JWN:acd

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On February 20, 1969, [redacted]
[redacted] Urban League, advised SA [redacted] that
[redacted] is currently out of the city on a tour and is not
expected to return to his office until Tuesday, February 25,
1969.

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WFO 161-5491

JWN:acd

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On February 20, 1969, [redacted]
Department of Licenses and Inspection, D.C. Government, former
D.C. School Board member, advised SA [redacted]
that he is not personally acquainted with JAMES L. FARMER.
[redacted] stated he could furnish no information concerning
Mr. FARMER that he had not received through the news media.

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[redacted] stated he was unable to furnish the identity
of any friends or associates of Mr. FARMER in the Washington,
D.C., area.

WFO 161-5491

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CREDIT AND POLICE AGENCIES

SE [] caused a search to be made of the files of The Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D.C., and was advised on February 24, 1969, that the files contained no record for the appointee.

IC [] on February 20, 1969, determined that no record was contained in the Metropolitan Police Department files concerning the appointee or his wife, []

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It is to be noted that at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review.

On February 20, 1969, IC [] searched the files of the U.S. Park Police and no identifiable record could be found concerning the appointee or his wife, []

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WFO 161-5491

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MISCELLANEOUS

SA [redacted] caused a search to be made of the files of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, and was advised on February 24, 1969, that no record was found concerning the appointee.

The files of the House Committee on Internal Security were reviewed on February 20, 1969, by SE [redacted] and no identifiable record was found for the appointee.

IC [redacted] caused a search to be made of the files of the U.S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, and was advised on February 24, 1969, that no record was located concerning the appointee.

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On February 24, 1969, IC [redacted] caused a search to be made of the files of the following organizations concerning bar membership and no record was found for the appointee:

- Committee on Admissions and Grievances, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (USDCDC)
- Lawyers Register, USDCDC
- Supreme Court of the U.S.
- District of Columbia Bar Association
- Federal Bar Association

On February 24, 1969, SA [redacted] caused a search to be made of the Library of the "Washington Daily News" which revealed the following information:

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The issue of February 12, 1969 contained information in a column by DAN THOMASSON indicating that FARMER was expected to be named an Assistant Secretary at HEW. This column further revealed that FARMER had failed to file a post-election campaign expenditure report with the Clerk of the House of Representatives as required for the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. His name was one of approximately 100 names that were being sent to the Department of Justice.

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On February 20, 1969, IC [redacted] caused a search to be made of the Library of the "Evening Star" and was advised that no additional pertinent information was contained therein.

CONFIDENTIAL

WFO 161-5491

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Confidential informants who are familiar with Racial Activities in the Washington, DC. area were contacted and advised that they did not have any information of a derogatory nature concerning the appointee.

Confidential informants who are familiar with certain phases of Communist activities in the Washington area were contacted and advised they had no information concerning the appointee.

It is to be noted that at the present time, there is no Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality in the Washington, D.C. area.

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The files of the Washington Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation contain the following information concerning JAMES FARMER.

On June 19, 1965, JAMES FARMER spoke at Georgetown University (WDC) at a "conference on peace and change". During his talk he declared that he was a pacifist but that the Civil Rights Movement was not a pacifist movement. He warned that it would be a mistake to think that all Negroes are non-violent in the pursuit of Civil Rights and he spoke in a critical manner concerning U.S. policy in Vietnam.

An article in the "Washington Post" and "Times Herald" dated February 20, 1966, page M-7, indicated that JAMES FARMER was scheduled to leave his position as National Director of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) effective March 1, 1966 in order to head a national literacy campaign for the underprivileged.

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In its issue of October 10, 1965, "The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, reported that a Thanksgiving mobilization for peace would begin on Saturday, November 27, 1965 at 10:00 a.m. in front of the White House according to a call issued the previous week by 27 sponsors among whom was JAMES FARMER, the National Director of the CORE. The purpose of the mobilization was to "obtain a negotiated settlement in Vietnam".

WFO 161-5491

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On August 20, 1963, [redacted] *on*
of the Washington Chapter of CORE and Washington, D.C.
[redacted] of the "March on Washington, August 28, 1963"
furnished the following information to the Washington Field
Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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The following individual has been selected
for march sessions to be in the delegation visiting the White
House to confer with the President on August 28, 1963:

JAMES FARMER National Director, CORE

WFO 161-5491

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By letter dated February 25, 1964, [redacted] District of Columbia, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that information had come to the attention of his office indicated that on February 16, 1964, JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE made statements with reference to the Civil Rights Bill that was then before the Congress, indicated that Lobbyists from CORE were in Washington talking with Congressmen. This letter requested Washington Field Office to make an investigation of Mr. FARMER's statement and the underlying facts in order to determine whether or not there was a possible violation of Title II, Section 267, U.S. Code, relating to the regulation of Lobbyists. The source of this information given to [redacted] was later determined to be Congressman [redacted]

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Investigation was conducted by the FBI and the facts were presented to [redacted] Principal Assistant Office of the U.S. Attorney, WDC, and he advised that a review of the statutes pertaining to the regulation of Lobbyists through confidential persons who casually contacted members of Congress with their grievances. No additional investigation was conducted in this matter. [redacted] declined prosecution.

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An article in the "Evening Star", a Washington Newspaper indicating that FARMER was found guilty in Palquimine, Louisiana on September 4, 1963 on charges of disturbing the peace and obstructing the sidewalk. He was fined \$200 or 60 days in jail.

No information is contained in this article indicating the final adjudication of this matter.

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On May 14, 1969, JAMES FARMER, National Director, CORE, telephonically contacted the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advised as follows:

On May 4, 1961 a group of "Freedom Riders" departed WDC by Greyhound bus in order to travel through the South to determine if there is racial discrimination either on buses or at bus depots. FARMER stated that on the afternoon of May 14, 1961 the Greyhound bus in which nine of his group were riding was ambushed outside of Anniston, Alabama. The bus was a total loss. Tires were cut, windows broken, tear gas used and the bus was set on fire. According to FARMER the nine "Freedom Riders" were being treated in a hospital for minor injuries and gas inhalation. At the time of the attack, the bus was traveling from Atlanta, Georgia to Birmingham, Alabama.

WFO 161-5491

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The Resistance
Anti-Draft Activities
Washington, D.C.
April 26 - 27, 1968

On April 16, 1968, a confidential source of proven reliability advised that at a recent meeting of the Washington Mobilization Committee (WMC) he was told that the Washington Student Mobilization Committee (WSMC) and the National Black Anti-War, Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU) have joined forces for the April 26, 1968 student strike and in addition, that a rally and march on the District of Columbia Selective Service Headquarters 916 G Street, N.W., had been planned.

On April 17, 1968, [redacted] U.S. Park Police, WDC, advised that on April 16, 1968, a demonstration permit was issued authorizing the WMC to assemble and hold a demonstration at Franklin Park, 14th and K Streets, N.W., WDC, between the hours of 11:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on April 27, 1968. [redacted] further advised that the WMC planned to assemble at Franklin Park at 11:30, march to Selective Service Headquarters, 9th and G Streets, N.W., WDC, and return to Franklin Park, where a rally would be held. According to [redacted] JAMES FARMER, the former National Director of CORE, was a listed speaker for the rally.

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The following is a transcription of a tape recording made at Franklin Park, 14th and I Streets, N.W., WDC on April 27, 1968 between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. This recording was made by SA [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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The following are the taped remarks of JAMES FARMER, former National Director of CORE.

WFO 25-30912

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Are we ready now?) (Unknown male says that they had expected to have had JAMES FARMER (phonetic) but have received no work, they assume he is on his way.)

JANICE WEAVER comes back for another number (not recorded).

Unknown male again repeats the purpose for being here today:

We are here today for three purposes. We are here to protest the war, we are here to protest racism, and we are here to protest and to defy the denial of free speech in this country, as exemplified by the prosecution of Dr. SPOCK, MARTIN BRASKINS (phonetic), Reverend COFFIN (phonetic) and the others who did nothing more than what we are doing here today to get together as free American citizens exercising our constitutional right to protest and speak out. Let me ask you one more time, do you want peace, do you want it now (he repeats these two questions several times with the audience saying yes and now.)

Disperses gathering but upon the arrival of JAMES FARMER, calls people back,

Introduction: FARMER, a college professor, formerly associated with CORE "has now turned straight."

✓ FARMER: Well, brothers and sisters, I am sorry to have kept you waiting but I got a call last night from one of the persons setting this up telling me to get here before 3:00. But I am very pleased to be here because I think what you are doing here is of terribly great importance to this entire nation. You have shown that a few people who are dedicated and committed can if they persevere, turn this nation around. You started a few years ago with just a few committed human beings who were fighting against the masses of the people of our country. The masses of that time were committed to that war in Vietnam, but the few who were against it kept the faith. You organized and you demonstrated, you held meetings, you

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passed out leaflets, you were called nuts, and kooks and everything else. But you have seen the anti-war effort mushroom all over the country. You have seen it encompass students in high schools and on college campuses, you have seen it sweep into the ghettos of our cities. You have seen black people and white people, Catholic, Protestants, and Jews come behind the banner of peace to end the war in Vietnam. You have seen the President of the United States announce that he is not a candidate again. You have seen not one peace candidate arise, but two. You have seen local candidates all over the country veying with one another to see which one can be the peace candidate, from his district. Now this is some progress. And those of you who have kept that faith have a right to be proud. But I say to you today, do not think that the battle is over, far from it. Do not think that you have won the struggle, you have not won it indeed. Here is a time when boys are still dying in Vietnam, black boys, white boys, Vietnamese boys. We find those who make decisions still quarreling over where to have talks to have talking, now what could be more ridiculous, people are dying and we are quibbling over where we are going to sit down and have talks. I say that you have to keep the pressure up. If there is anything that we have learned in the whole struggle for equal rights in this country, is that whenever you relieve the pressure, take the spotlight of attention off of an issue, then the little progress that you have made may be lost. If you don't keep the peace effort up, the anti-war effort, keep up your marches, keep up your demonstrations, keep up your meetings for the anti-war effort dwindles then I would suggest to you that there is a great danger that the talks may never take place. Don't slacken for one minute, for if you slacken your effort then you will find that you have lost the momentum and you have lost the initiative. Now if the war in Vietnam has reaped havoc upon that little country of Vietnam as it has, think of the Marine Captain, who not very long ago announced that we had to obliterate that village to save it. They are destroying the country and I think that our country is being destroyed, emotionally and psychologically as a result, people have lost sight of the value of human life. Because death is as close as every headline, as close as tonight's TV stories,

Why else do you think we could in the past four years have two major assassinations. Why in the world do you think we have so many people shooting rifles and shotguns and pistols out of windows in our country, killing at random. There in New York just a couple of weeks ago a fifteen year old black boy, the son of ROY ENNIS (phonetic) who was one of the executives of CORE, was outside of the apartment house where they live playing with some other youngsters of his age, and like any kids who play, he was making noise. A man in the house came out and said, "Kid, shut up that noise," and went back in. The kids continued to play, you know they quieted down for a minute or so but they got caught in the fun, in the play and started making noise again. The next time that the man came out, he came out with a gun and he shot ENNIS and killed him. Now when you imagine, human life has lost its value as far as the masses of people in our country is concerned. We've become callous, picking up the newspaper and reading of the number of people that we have killed, as we gloat about it. Reading of the kill ratio, I say that we have got to find, re-find, rediscover a sense of the value of human life. The war in Vietnam is destroying the fiber of this nation. Just as it is destroying physically the country of Vietnam. I urge you, therefore, to push now specifically for gun control legislation in our country. Why should anyone be able to walk into a store and be able to buy a lethal weapon across a counter. Why should it be possible? Any person who at anytime might be able to blow his stack in some argument and go out and kill somebody. It's had become a part of our national () that if you disagree with what a man says or what he does, kill him, shoot him. Oh, isn't that horrible. Instead of discussing, instead of debating, reasoning, we kill. So let's see now that if in the wake of the assassination of one of the greatest prophets in this nation's history, Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, is established a gun control law in this country that is enforced. And now finally, my friends, our domestic problems are crying louder for attention than ever before, the problems are slum housing, the problems joblessness and lack of skills and training, the problems of inadequate education and frankly lousy schools for the poor white and black. Most of all is desire on the part

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of people in the poor communities, especially people of the minorities, black and Puerto Ricans for some control over their own destiny. So as we demand an end to the war in Vietnam, let us demand with equal vigor that the people who live in those ghetto communities be allowed to control their own lives and their own destinies. Now this is becoming fairly popular, many of us were shouting years ago, it's becoming fairly popular now, I picked up the paper yesterday and saw a headline where even RICHARD NIXON, pardon the expression, is in favor of industry moving into the ghetto and giving people in his words, "a piece of the action there." So keep up the action there, keep up the pressure on that issue too. And if this nation can stop the war in Vietnam, stop it, get the boys back home and get on with the task of making America, America again for all its people. Thank you very much.

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STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.)

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC, the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D.C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

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The National Mobilization Committee (NMC), was formerly known as the Spring Mobilization Committee (SMC).

The SMC is described in the publication entitled "Communist Origin and Manipulation of Vietnam Week (April 8-15, 1967)," a report by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives. On page 53, the report states in part, "Communists are playing dominant roles in both the Student Mobilization Committee and the Spring Mobilization Committee."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ALBANY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 2/26/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/24-26/69
TITLE OF CASE JAMES LEONARD FARMER		REPORT MADE BY SA 	TYPED BY Ped
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

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REFERENCE:

New York teletype to Bureau dated 2/24/69;
Albany teletype to Bureau dated 2/26/69.

- RUC -

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/00 BY 1002107/NLS/CLC/SL

(A* COVER PAGE)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:				
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
APPROVED <i>lee/EM</i>						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE:											
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">3 - Bureau</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">1 - Albany (161-936)</p>						FEB 26 1969					
						Dissemination Record of Attached Report					
Agency						<p style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">56 APR 23 1969</p>					
Request Recd.											
Date Fwd.											
How Fwd.											
By	56 APR 23 1969										

Spec. Inq.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: February 26, 1969

Office: ALBANY

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Field Office File #: 161-936

Bureau File #:

Title: JAMES LEONARD FARMER

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: [redacted]
[redacted] both advised they would generally endorse appointee for the position in question based upon limited contact with him for a four month period in 1968 during the Congressional elections.

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- RUC -

DETAILS:

MISCELLANEOUS

On February 25, 1969, [redacted] Albany, New York, advised that [redacted] had limited contact and conversation with the appointee for approximately a four month period during the recent election when FARMER was running for Congressman in the 12th Congressional District of New York in Brooklyn, New York. He advised that FARMER appeared to be an intelligent, reputable citizen about whom nothing derogatory is known. He stated that based on this limited knowledge of FARMER, he would endorse him for a position of trust and responsibility with the Federal Government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/00 BY [signature]

AL 161-936

[redacted] continued that [redacted] although knowing FARMER by reputation, has had less contact with FARMER than [redacted] has had. He stated [redacted] [redacted] comments regarding FARMER are the same as his, and that [redacted] also would generally endorse FARMER for the position in question.

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Copy to H&W
FBI Division 3/27/69
with
OJA/Cee
100 copy to Commerce
12-5-70
[Redacted]

March 3, 1969

5/14/80
CLASSIFIED BY SP5 RSG/mae
DECLASSIFY ON: 3/3/99

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JAMES LEONARD FARMER

I. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Birth

#917454 - 4/13/60
CLASSIFIED BY 60267/NLS/UC/UC
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X b7C
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Mr. Farmer was born on January 12, 1920, in Marshall, Texas.

Education

In September, 1934, Mr. Farmer was enrolled as a student at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas. He was in attendance until May, 1938, when he received a Bachelor of Science degree.

He attended Howard University School of Religion, Washington, D. C., from September, 1938, to June, 1941, when he received a Bachelor of Divinity degree.

Employment

Mr. Farmer was employed from 1941 to 1945 by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization located in Nyack, New York, as Director of Race Relations.

Mr. Farmer was one of the founders of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which was formed in Chicago, Illinois, in 1942. He thereafter served as an officer of this organization in New York, New York, and was National Director of CORE from 1961 to March, 1966, when he resigned. Since March, 1966, he has served on the National Advisory Board of CORE. CORE is a militant civil rights organization, which today is concentrating on a program of black economic and political power.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Farmer has had the following employment:

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

ENCLOSURE

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RETURN TO

[Redacted]

ROOM 1260.

James Leonard Farmer

1945 to 1947

Upholsterers' International Union of North America, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as an organizer

1949 to 1954

League for Industrial Democracy, a socialist organization, New York, New York, as a field secretary for students

1954 to 1959

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C., as an international representative

1959 to 1961

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, New York, as National Program Director

July and August, 1966

Governor's Task Force on Literacy, State of New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey, as a consultant

September, 1966, to June, 1968

Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, as a Professor of Social Welfare. During the 1967-1968 academic year he served in this capacity on a part-time basis.

1967 and 1968

Education Affiliate of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Development and Services Corporation, Brooklyn, New York, as a staff associate

February, 1968, to August, 1968

New York University, New York, New York, as an adjunct professor. Mr. Farmer was an instructor in a course on "The New Black Revolt."

James Leonard Farmer

Mr. Farmer is presently a member of the Board of Directors of the American Committee on Africa and the League for Industrial Democracy, both located in New York, New York. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Boys Athletic League, New York, New York, from 1961 to 1966; Americans for Democratic Action, Washington, D. C., from 1964 to 1966; and the American Civil Liberties Union, New York, New York, from 1964 to 1968. He is presently a Vice Chairman of the National Council of Methodist Youth, New York, New York.

Mr. Farmer has been active in promoting civil rights for minority races throughout the United States for many years and he has lectured and spoken extensively in this field.

In 1968 Mr. Farmer was a candidate for election to the United States House of Representatives from the Twelfth Congressional District of New York. His candidacy was endorsed by the Liberal Party and the Republican Party. Mr. Farmer was defeated in the November, 1968, election.

On February 12, 1969, it was announced that Mr. Farmer had been named to the position of Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

Marital Status

Mr. Farmer and Winifred Christie were reportedly married in April, 1946.

Court records in Chicago Heights, Illinois, indicate that on September 1, 1946, Winifred Christie Farmer filed a petition for a divorce from Mr. Farmer. In her petition she charged desertion on the part of Mr. Farmer; however, she stated Mr. Farmer had treated her very well. The divorce action was not contested, and on November 12, 1947, Mrs. Farmer was granted a divorce.

During this investigation no information was developed as to the present whereabouts of Mr. Farmer's former wife, Winifred Christie Farmer.

James Leonard Farmer

Mr. Farmer and [redacted] were married on [redacted] b6
[redacted] Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and their children. b7C
[redacted] and [redacted] reside at [redacted]
New York, New York.

II. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Interviews

Whitney Moore Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League, New York, New York, stated he has been very well acquainted with Mr. Farmer since approximately 1955. He advised he has no question as to Mr. Farmer's loyalty or his total commitment to the United States. Mr. Young said Mr. Farmer was formerly associated with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization. He stated inquiry may show that Mr. Farmer has had "associations that might cause raised eyebrows." In this regard, he noted that Mr. Farmer, during his connection with "freedom rides" and demonstrations, may have come in contact with persons who exploit and capitalize on the problems of Negroes. He said Mr. Farmer, however, has always maintained high ideals and his goal has been to obtain civil rights for minorities within the framework of the Constitution and laws of the United States. Mr. Young stated he has no specific information as to any "questionable" persons with whom Mr. Farmer may have come in contact. He added that Mr. Farmer would never be influenced by anyone who does not have the best interests of the civil rights movement and the United States at heart.

Mr. Young advised he has worked closely with Mr. Farmer. He described him as a man of the highest integrity and said he is a very capable organizer and administrator, having had considerable experience in such work. Mr. Young further described Mr. Farmer as calm, personable, intelligent, and articulate, and he furnished favorable comments concerning his character and reputation. He said he considers Mr. Farmer personally and professionally qualified for the position to which he has been named.

Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, New York, advised he has been personally acquainted with Mr. Farmer for approximately 12 years and said he knew Mr. Farmer by reputation prior thereto. He stated Mr. Farmer

James Leonard Farmer

served as National Program Director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1959 to 1961, and during daily contacts he had with Mr. Farmer during that period he found him to be an extremely competent administrator and an intelligent and articulate spokesman. Mr. Wilkins advised that Mr. Farmer's reputation for honesty, integrity, and fairness is above reproach. He said he considers him a loyal American of excellent character and associates. He mentioned that when Mr. Farmer served as National Director of CORE, he gained experience in dealing with students and student groups. Mr. Wilkins advised in his opinion Mr. Farmer would be a definite asset to any organization. He highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence with the Government.

[redacted] for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, [redacted] of "The Crisis" magazine, New York, New York, said he has been personally acquainted with Mr. Farmer [redacted] and advised they were associates at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [redacted]. He described Mr. Farmer as able, dynamic, and articulate, and stated his services while employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were highly satisfactory. [redacted] advised he considers Mr. Farmer a loyal American of excellent character, reputation, and associates, and said he would recommend him for employment by the Government in a position of trust and confidence without reservation.

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David Dubinsky, former President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, New York, New York, and a founder of the Liberal Party of New York, was interviewed in Bal Harbour, Florida. He said he has known Mr. Farmer for many years and worked with him on legislative and policy committees of the Liberal Party of New York. Mr. Dubinsky described Mr. Farmer as "violently anticommunist" and stated he is sincere, able, and courageous. He recommended Mr. Farmer for a position of trust, stating he is of the opinion he will be a good representative for members of his race and the people in general.

[redacted] of the Liberal Party of New York, interviewed in Miami Beach, Florida, stated he has known Mr. Farmer [redacted]. He said he considers Mr. Farmer a reputable and honorable man, and a loyal American of excellent character. He described Mr. Farmer as a "responsible militant," and explained that

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James Leonard Farmer

Mr. Farmer is conscientious and will do what he considers best for the United States. He advised he is of the opinion Mr. Farmer is an outstanding choice for the position to which he has been named, and added that Mr. Farmer should make a significant contribution to the present Administration.

[redacted] of the Urban Coalition of New York, interviewed in New York, New York, advised he has been acquainted with Mr. Farmer for [redacted] years. He said he considers Mr. Farmer a "fearless person" who has "put his life on the line for his beliefs." [redacted] stated he has the highest personal regard for Mr. Farmer and said in his opinion his character, reputation, and morals are above reproach. He advised he would highly recommend Mr. Farmer for a position of trust and confidence with the Government, stating he firmly believes Mr. Farmer, a good administrator and a loyal American, will do his utmost to properly discharge his duties in any position.

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[redacted] of the American Committee on Africa, New York, New York, advised he has been acquainted with Mr. Farmer for approximately [redacted] years and said Mr. Farmer has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Committee on Africa for over seven years. He described Mr. Farmer as one of the few Negro leaders who have been able to bridge the gap between the black and white communities. [redacted] advised he has the highest regard for Mr. Farmer and said he is intelligent and possesses great leadership qualities. According to [redacted] Mr. Farmer has dedicated his life to assisting the underprivileged, regardless of race. He commented favorably regarding Mr. Farmer's character, loyalty, reputation, and associates, and highly recommended him for employment in a position of trust and responsibility with the Government.

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[redacted] Fellowship of Reconciliation, Nyack, New York, advised that he was closely associated with Mr. Farmer during the period of Mr. Farmer's employment as Director of Race Relations for the Fellowship of Reconciliation from 1941 to 1945. He said he has had some contact with Mr. Farmer since then. He described Mr. Farmer as a loyal American of excellent character and

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James Leonard Farmer

reputation, and said he was selective in his choice of associates during the period he was closely acquainted with him. According to [redacted] Mr. Farmer is intelligent and an efficient worker. He advised that Mr. Farmer, while on the staff of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, submitted a memorandum concerning the racial situation, pointing out that nonviolence was highly relevant in the racial picture.

[redacted] said this caused the formation of CORE, which was sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Mr. Farmer eventually became the National Director of CORE. He recommended Mr. Farmer for employment by the Government in a position of trust.



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[redacted]
Municipal Court for the City of New York, advised in New York, New York, that she has known Mr. Farmer for several years as "a great figure in the civil rights movement in the United States." She said she formerly served with Mr. Farmer on the Equality Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

According to [redacted] Mr. Farmer was responsible for organizing CORE, a civil rights organization, a number of years ago, and he formerly served as National Director of CORE. She advised that Mr. Farmer, who is opposed to violence, resigned from this position because CORE began to advocate violence in attempting to attain civil rights goals for minority races.

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[redacted] described Mr. Farmer as a believer in American ideals who is very concerned about discrimination against Negroes in the United States. She said he feels changes can be made in this regard through democratic processes.

[redacted] stated she has a high regard for Mr. Farmer as a man of the highest integrity. She commented favorably as to his character, loyalty, and morals, and advised she would highly recommend him for a position of trust. [redacted] said she is of the opinion Mr. Farmer is well qualified for the position to which he has been named.

James Leonard Farmer

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[redacted] Washington, D. C.,
office of [redacted] United States Senator from
New York, advised he is authorized to state that [redacted]
possesses no information of an unfavorable nature concerning
Mr. Farmer's character, loyalty, reputation, or associates.
He said [redacted] would recommend Mr. Farmer for a
position of trust and confidence. [redacted] mentioned
that [redacted] has recommended Mr. Farmer to the Secretary
of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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Charles E. Goodell, United States Senator from
New York, advised through [redacted]
[redacted] that he is aware of nothing of an unfavorable nature
bearing on Mr. Farmer's character, loyalty, reputation, or
associates. [redacted] stated Senator Goodell would recommend
him for a position of trust and confidence with the Government.

Forty-four additional persons, including Mr. Farmer's
professional associates and social acquaintances, were inter-
viewed during this investigation. They furnished favorable
comments regarding his character, loyalty, reputation, and
associates, and those well acquainted with him recommended
him for a position of trust with the Government. Mr. Farmer
was described variously by those interviewed as intelligent,
sincere, personable, honest, straightforward, and industrious.
It was stated that he is intensely interested in improving the
conditions of minority races in the United States and that he
feels this can be achieved through nonviolence. According to
his associates, he works well with others and he is dedicated
to public service. He was described as an excellent speaker
and an "activist in getting things done." Persons acquainted
with Mr. Farmer's close relatives said they are considered
loyal Americans of good reputation. The following were among
those interviewed during the investigation of Mr. Farmer:

[redacted] of Howard
University, Washington, D. C.

[redacted] of Lincoln University,
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

[redacted] of the
American Committee on Africa, New York, New York

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James Leonard Farmer

[redacted] of the School
of Continuing Education, New York University,
New York, New York

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[redacted] of New York, New York

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[redacted]
[redacted] of New York, Albany,
New York

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Close Relatives

Mr. Farmer's parents, James L. Farmer and Pearl M. Farmer, nee Houston, are deceased. He has the following living close relatives in addition to his wife and children, mentioned previously:

Sister

[redacted]
Washington, D. C.

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Brother

[redacted]
Washington, D. C.

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Credit Checks

Information has been received from the appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Farmer.

Arrest Checks

The files of appropriate law enforcement agencies were found to contain no record of Mr. Farmer or his close relatives, except the following:

The files of the Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department disclosed that Mr. Farmer and other "freedom riders" were arrested on May 24, 1961, at a bus depot in Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Farmer and 14 others reportedly attempted to enter a cafe at the bus depot, and they failed to comply with the request of a police officer that they "move on."

James Leonard Farmer

They were then arrested on charges of breach of the peace and refusing to obey an officer. According to these files, on May 26, 1961, in Municipal Court, Jackson, Mississippi, Mr. Farmer was found guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine in the amount of \$200 and to serve 60 days in jail. The jail sentence was suspended; however, he was remanded to jail after he failed to pay the fine which had been imposed. Mr. Farmer was released from jail on July 3, 1961.

Court records for Hinds County, Mississippi, indicate that on August 7, 1961, an appeal on behalf of Mr. Farmer was filed in connection with the aforementioned sentence imposed on May 26, 1961. According to these records, on January 24, 1962, he was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine in the amount of \$200 and to serve four months in jail. On the same date Mr. Farmer was allowed to post a cash appeal bond, the amount of which was not shown, and on October 4, 1968, all charges against him were dismissed.

The files of the Plaquemine, Louisiana, Police Department indicate Mr. Farmer was arrested on August 19, 1963, on charges of disturbing the peace, obstructing the streets and sidewalks, inciting violence, refusing to leave the premises, inciting others to refuse to leave the premises, demonstrating at the city hall, and singing loudly in the streets. In connection with this arrest, on September 3, 1963, in City Court, Plaquemine, Louisiana, all of the aforementioned charges against Mr. Farmer, except obstructing the streets and sidewalks and disturbing the peace, were dropped. He was sentenced on each of the two charges which were not dropped to pay a fine in the amount of \$100 or to serve 30 days in jail. These sentences were subsequently appealed, and the records of the Eighteenth Judicial Court for the State of Louisiana, Plaquemine, Louisiana, indicate no further action has been taken, and this matter is presently pending.

There is enclosed a copy of an article entitled "Farmer, Seven Others are Found Guilty," which was contained in the September 4, 1963, issue of the "Times-Picayune," a newspaper in New Orleans, Louisiana. This article contains information concerning Mr. Farmer's arrest on August 19, 1963.

James Leonard Farmer

The records of the New York City Police Department and court records in New York, New York, indicate Mr. Farmer was arrested on April 22, 1964, on charges of resisting a police officer in the discharge of his duty and disorderly conduct - acting in such a manner as to annoy, disturb, interfere with, obstruct, or be offensive to others. On June 19, 1964, these charges were dismissed.

With regard to the foregoing, an article in the press indicated Mr. Farmer's arrest on April 22, 1964, was in connection with a civil rights demonstration in front of the New York City Building at the New York World's Fair.

According to the files of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, Mr. Farmer was arrested on June 11, 1965, for "disorderly (making noise) and obstructing traffic." The disposition was listed as bond forfeited, amount not indicated.

An article on June 12, 1965, in the "Chicago Sun-Times," a newspaper in Chicago, Illinois, indicated that on June 11, 1965, Mr. Farmer was among 252 civil rights marchers who were arrested for obstructing traffic as they sat down in a street intersection.

The files of the Essex County Clerk's Office, Newark, New Jersey, indicate that on July 21, 1965, Henry Martinez filed suit against CORE, Mr. Farmer, and nine other individuals. The complaint filed in this matter stated Mr. Martinez, while in the performance of his duties as a police officer, was involved in an incident resulting in the death of an individual he described as a criminal of long standing. It was stated that on June 17, 1965, in the office of the Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, defendants in this matter maliciously and illegally demanded his suspension because of this incident. Mr. Martinez said as a direct result, he was suspended on June 18, 1965, his reputation was injured, and his position in the community was damaged. He demanded compensatory and punitive damages. According to these records, on August 15, 1967, a stipulation of ~~dismissal~~ was filed in this matter.

James Leonard Farmer

[redacted]
Newark, New Jersey, advised [redacted]
[redacted] in the
aforementioned suit. He said this
suit was settled out of court.

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Information Concerning [redacted]

[redacted]

In 1944 the Consumers Union was cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, now known as the House Committee on Internal Security. The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published on January 2, 1957, by this committee, stated concerning the Consumers Union that after hearings and thorough study "the committee finds there is no present justification for continuing this organization as one that is cited, and future reports and publications will reflect that this organization has been deleted from the list of subversive organizations and publications."

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[redacted] disclosed that on January 20, 1945, ten individuals, including [redacted] were arrested in Chicago, Illinois, in connection with a "protest parade" they were staging against conscription and war. Articles in the press on January 21, 1945, indicated those arrested were members of the Young Peoples Socialist League. [redacted]

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James Leonard Farmer

A number of persons interviewed [redacted] described [redacted] as loyal Americans, and it was stated they were considered to be anticommunist. According to several of those interviewed, [redacted] held pacifist views. [redacted] of Viking Press, Incorporated, New York, New York, a reference [redacted] commented favorably as to the loyalty [redacted]. He described Mr. Farmer as a pacifist who was motivated by religious beliefs, and said Mr. Farmer would be a conscientious objector if called to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States. [redacted] added that in his opinion [redacted].

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It was reported [redacted] that an article in the November 8, 1950, issue of the "New York World Telegram and Sun," a newspaper published in New York, New York, stated the American League for Puerto Rican Independence had been dissolved. According to this article, the resigning officers of this organization, including Lulu Peterson Farmer, expressed concern "over current reports that the executive secretary of the league, Miss Ruth Reynolds, who has been in Puerto Rico the last two years, is identified with the Nationalist Party under the leadership of Pedro Albizu Campos." It was stated these officers condemned "any resort to violent seizure of power," and added that "we abhor the resort to assassination as not only morally reprehensible but also as especially damaging to the cause it may seek to serve."

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[redacted]

closely associated with members and leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York, New York,

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James Leonard Farmer

and in Puerto Rico. The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 (Federal Employee Security Program). (105-13534)

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[redacted] was reinterviewed in New York, New York, during this investigation. He said he first became acquainted with Mr. Farmer in about [redacted] and last saw him in approximately [redacted] stated during the period of their acquaintanceship Mr. Farmer believed in total nonviolence in his attempts to promote integration, and that was the basic principle upon which he helped to found CORE. He advised he believes Mr. Farmer left CORE because that organization became inclined to the use of violence, to which Mr. Farmer was firmly opposed. [redacted] said he considers Mr. Farmer a pacifist based on the fact he hates all forms of violence, including war. He advised he never received the impression Mr. Farmer would have evaded military service, and he is of the opinion he would have accepted service as a noncombatant because of his hatred of war. [redacted] highly recommended Mr. Farmer for a position of trust and confidence.

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Miscellaneous

In October, 1960, information was received indicating that an agenda pertaining to a conference on "Nonviolence and the Achievement of Desegregation" held in Atlanta, Georgia, from October 14, 1960, to October 16, 1960, by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) listed the leaders of ten "nonviolence workshops." It was stated in the agenda that these workshops would be led by persons knowledgeable in the philosophy of nonviolence. The leader of one of these workshops was listed as James Farmer, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (100-439190-X4)

SNCC, a nonmembership organization with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960. Today SNCC

James Leonard Farmer

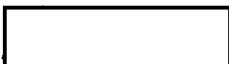
identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC, the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

In January, 1962, an informant*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the name and address of James Farmer, 85 Bedford Street, Apartment 5, New York 14, New York, ~~was~~ contained on a list captioned "Sponsor Sub (Sept., 1961) (Summer Issue with Editorial)," maintained by Freedomway Associates, Incorporated, New York, New York. *Lu*

Mr. Farmer reportedly resided at 85 Bedford Street, New York, New York, in 1961.

"Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomway Associates, Incorporated. A source advised in May, 1961, that "Freedomways" was set up for the Communist Party.



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James Leonard Farmer

An article in the August 27, 1963, issue of the "Evening Star," a newspaper in Washington, D. C., indicated Mr. Farmer was a cochairman of the March on Washington, scheduled for August 28, 1963, in Washington, D. C. This demonstration was supported by various civil rights organizations.

A leaflet distributed in the vicinity of the University of California, Berkeley, California, on September 17, 1963, announced that a meeting would be held that day at Bancroft Way and Telegraph Road, Berkeley, California, sponsored by the Bay Area Friends of SNCC and the Berkeley Chapter of CORE to "Protest Birmingham Murders." The speakers listed on this leaflet included James Farmer of CORE and Landy McNair, SNCC field worker. The chairman of this meeting, according to the leaflet, was Dennis Roberts, SNCC Legal Assistant in Mississippi, a law student at the University of California.

Information was received that Mr. Farmer was the principal speaker at the aforementioned meeting on September 17, 1963. He discussed the then recent bombing of a church in Birmingham, Alabama, during which four girls were killed. He stated he felt discrimination in housing and employment in the North was more damaging to the fight of the Negroes for freedom than the actions by racists in the South. According to an informant, [redacted] who was in charge of this meeting, had recently resigned from the Socialist Workers Party, an organization designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. b6 b7C

(100-441062-2)

According to a report dated April 13, 1964, of the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana concerning the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated, on February 17, 1961, James Farmer, National Director of CORE, stated as follows in a letter to the Executive Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated:

"Thank you for your nice note of February 8 regarding my CORE appointment. Let me acknowledge with pleasure the good wishes which you extended on behalf of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and assure you that

[redacted] JLF

b2

James Leonard Farmer

they are reciprocated. It is a good fight we are in, and one which will call for all the dedication we can muster." (100-10355-1080-page 78,79)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which has been cited as a communist front, reportedly changed its name in April, 1946, to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated.

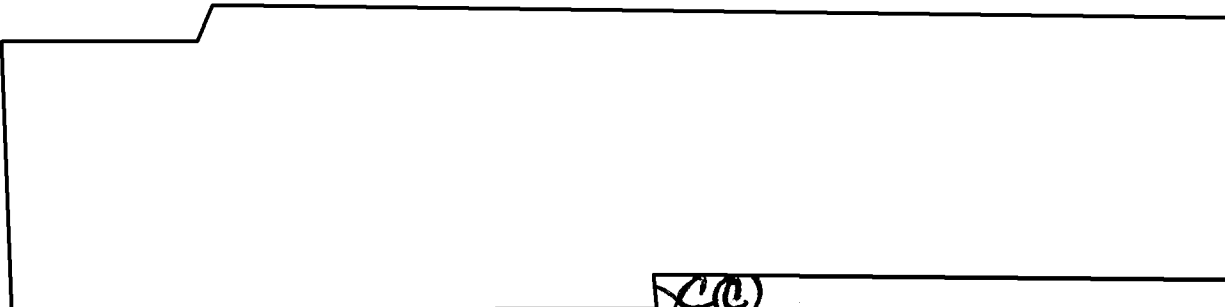
In October, 1964, information was received indicating that at a city-wide mass meeting held on September 29, 1964, in Savannah, Georgia, in connection with the 1964 National Convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Mr. Farmer was one of the featured speakers. On this occasion he reportedly traced the history of the civil rights movement and highlighted the necessity for Negro unity and education in the political and labor fields. (100-438794-176)

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is a civil rights organization founded by the late Martin Luther King, Jr.

The April 24, 1965, issue of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article captioned "Benefit for Malcolm X Widow Friday Night." According to this article, Mr. Farmer was among honorary chairmen of a benefit performance scheduled for April 23, 1965. It was stated funds realized from this benefit were to be applied toward the purchase of a home for the family of the late Malcolm X. Malcolm X, a former national officer of the Nation of Islam who broke from that organization in March, 1964, was the founder and leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity, a militant civil rights action group. He was shot and killed as he addressed a rally in New York, New York, on February 21, 1965. (105-71196-20)

The Nation of Islam is an all Negro, semireligious organization which preaches extreme hatred of the white man. It is headed by Elijah Muhammad.

James Leonard Farmer



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In September, 1965, information was received from another governmental agency** that Mr. Farmer was listed among sponsors on a call for a conference which was to be held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, from September 14, 1965, to September 18, 1965. It was indicated this conference was under the sponsorship of the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy; the Office of Religious Affairs, University of Michigan; and the Faculty-Student Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam. (62-110039-117,183)

The November 23, 1965, issue of the "New York Times," a newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an advertisement entitled, "March on Washington for Peace in Vietnam" with a subtitle, "A Call to Mobilize the Conscience of America Toward the Goal of a Negotiated Settlement in Vietnam." A list of sponsors of this march which was scheduled for November 27, 1965, was set out. Included on this list was "James Farmer, National Director, CORE." (100-444664-312)

Mr. Farmer is the author of a book, "Freedom-When?" This book was published in 1966.

Enclosed is a copy of an article captioned "Growing Negro Militancy is Cited by Farmer," which appeared in the "New York Times" on February 10, 1966. This article contains a review of Mr. Farmer's book which, it was stated, is intended as a prod to white liberals to shed their illusions and face the realities of the Negro's aspirations to a rightful place in the American sun.

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 **Department of State

James Leonard Farmer

A leaflet bearing the name of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which leaflet called for mass mobilizations in New York, New York, and San Francisco, California, on April 15, 1967, contained the name of James Farmer, not otherwise identified, among a list of "Endorsers." According to this leaflet, the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam was composed of individuals from many organizations who represented a wide variety of views. (100-426761-1626)

A report entitled "Communist Origin and Manipulation of Vietnam Week (April 8-15, 1967)" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, now known as the House Committee on Internal Security, states in part, "Communists are playing dominant roles in both the Student Mobilization Committee and the Spring Mobilization Committee."

According to an article in the July 21, 1967, edition of the "New York Times," James Farmer, former head of CORE, was among those who attended the opening session of the National Conference on Black Power held in Newark, New Jersey, from July 20, 1967, to July 23, 1967. Approximately 400 persons representing about 45 organizations reportedly attended this conference. (62-111166-114)

In September, 1967, information was received that Mr. Farmer was among individuals who were present at a meeting of the Black Peoples Convention in Chicago, Illinois, on September 1, 1967. This convention was reportedly made up of individuals who had withdrawn from the National Conference for New Politics held in Chicago, Illinois, from August 29, 1967, to September 4, 1967. (105-171384-12, source is Chicago Police Department)

Mr. Farmer was reportedly one of the speakers at an International Day of Protest Against the War in Vietnam held on April 27, 1968, in Washington, D. C. Attached is a copy of a leaflet which indicates CORE was one of the organizations sponsoring this affair. This leaflet lists Mr. Farmer among the scheduled speakers. (14-2965-53-19)

James Leonard Farmer

Attached is a copy of each of the following:

Article entitled "Apostle of Gandhi, James Leonard Farmer," which appeared in the May 27, 1961, issue of the "New York Times."

Article captioned "2 Negroes With Opposing Views Debate Segregation-Integration," which appeared in the March 8, 1962, issue of the "Ithaca Journal," a newspaper in Ithaca, New York. According to this article, in a debate with Malcolm X, mentioned previously, and described in the article as a top sergeant for Elijah Muhammad's Black Muslim movement, Mr. Farmer labeled Malcolm X's views on complete separation of blacks and whites as impractical.

Article captioned "Speakers Blast HUAC's Aid to Monroe Racists," which appeared in the May 27, 1963, issue of "The Militant," a publication of the Socialist Workers Party. This article listed Mr. Farmer among speakers on May 15, 1963, who denounced the "grilling" of an attorney for the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD). The CAMD was reportedly formed by the Socialist Workers Party in 1961 to afford financial support and counsel for individuals who were involved in a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, on August 21, 1961.

Article entitled "Hold Rights March Sunday to City Hall," which appeared in the October 20, 1963, issue of "The Worker," a publication of the Communist Party, New York, New York. According to this article, CORE announced that Mr. Farmer was to be among speakers in connection with a march on October 20, 1963, to demand action on construction jobs for Negroes and Puerto Ricans on Harlem slums, and on total school integration.

James Leonard Farmer

Article captioned "UC Ovation for Farmer" in the December 16, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," a newspaper in San Francisco, California. According to this article, Mr. Farmer spoke at a meeting on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, California, on December 15, 1964, as a guest of the Free Speech Movement.

Article entitled "U.S. Negroes and Africa," which was contained in the January 11, 1965, issue of the "Honolulu Advertiser," a newspaper in Honolulu, Hawaii. This article noted that Mr. Farmer was among leaders of the American Negro Leadership Conference, an organization "aimed at influencing U.S. foreign policy, especially towards black Africa."

Article entitled "Farmer Links Feelings About Rights, Vietnam" in the February 17, 1968, issue of the "Lewiston Morning Tribune," a newspaper in Lewiston, Idaho. This article stated that at a symposium on Vietnam at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, Mr. Farmer linked the civil rights movement with opposition to the war in Vietnam, saying Negro veterans of the Vietnam war would not return from duty willing to accept second-class citizenship.

Article captioned "Black Revolt, Student Protest Symposium," which appeared in the "San Francisco Examiner" on May 9, 1968. According to this article, in a statement at the University of California, Berkeley, California, Mr. Farmer said, "In a sense the student revolt is the same kind of revolt as the black revolution - a revolt of the powerless seeking control of their destiny."

James Leonard Farmer

Article captioned "Farmer Failed to File Post-Election Report," which appeared in the February 12, 1969, issue of the "Washington Daily News," a newspaper in Washington, D. C. This article stated Mr. Farmer had failed to file a post-election campaign expenditure report with the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives as required under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. It was stated his name was contained on a list of candidates in the November, 1968, election who were delinquent in filing required reports. According to this article, the list had been sent to the Department of Justice.

It was ascertained during this investigation that by letter dated January 28, 1969, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., furnished the Department of Justice a list of individuals, including Mr. Farmer, who failed to file required reports listing contributions and expenditures in connection with the November, 1968, election. A representative of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice advised that this matter is currently being studied and no investigative or prosecutive action concerning Mr. Farmer has been initiated.

Informants who are familiar with the activities of the Communist Party and related organizations, as well as those familiar with the activities of black extremists, were contacted during this investigation. They furnished no information of an unfavorable nature concerning Mr. Farmer. One of those contacted described Mr. Farmer as sound and "middle of the road politically," and stated he is a strong civil rights activist of unquestioned loyalty and trustworthiness. Another informant said Mr. Farmer is not known to advocate an extremely militant position regarding racial matters.

Passport Record

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, indicate that Mr. Farmer was issued a passport on September 18, 1958, for proposed travel to various countries in Africa for two months for the purpose of "extending greetings

James Leonard Farmer

to and securing information regarding the needs of unions of public employees in Africa." He was issued a passport on July 1, 1964, for a proposed business trip of four days to England. These files contain no additional pertinent information concerning him.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Farmer:

Bureau of Personnel Investigations,
Civil Service Commission; House
Committee on Internal Security;
Office of Internal Security, Department
of Health, Education, and Welfare;
Office of Economic Opportunity,
Executive Office of the President;
 United
States Secret Service; and the White
House Office.

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The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Farmer.

Enclosures (12)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 24

Page 20 ~ b6, b7C

Page 284 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 285 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 286 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 287 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 288 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 289 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 290 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 291 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 292 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 293 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 294 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 295 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 296 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 297 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 298 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 299 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 300 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 301 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 302 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 303 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 304 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 305 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure

Page 306 ~ Duplicate 161-6044-47 enclosure



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 13, 1969

JAMES LEONARD FARMER

The information in this summary memorandum supplements that in a summary memorandum dated March 3, 1969.

[redacted] of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), New York, New York, advised he first became associated with CORE in [redacted] as a "regular recruit," and stated he assumed his present position with CORE in [redacted]. He said he and Mr. Farmer were "political enemies from the very first week," inasmuch as he did not agree with Mr. Farmer's policies. He explained that Mr. Farmer strongly favored and hoped for integration in the United States, while [redacted] was against integration. He described himself as a "black nationalist" and stated he is opposed to any integration and feels the black man and the white man should live apart in separate "colonies." [redacted] advised that when he first became associated with CORE, there were "too many white men" advising Mr. Farmer. He said these white men eventually left CORE and the positions they held were filled by black men. He stated there are presently no white executives in CORE, although there are some "white friends" who sympathize with CORE ideals.

[redacted] stated in his opinion, Mr. Farmer is "politically naive" and "does not live in a real world." He advised that for twenty years or more, Mr. Farmer has lived with and believed in the unreal hope that the black man and the white man can successfully integrate and unite in a well-ordered society. [redacted] said this is a "dream" and stated he feels Mr. Farmer should become aware of this. He advised that although he and Mr. Farmer are on "different political sides of the fence" and although he does not agree with Mr. Farmer's ideas on integration, he considers Mr. Farmer a "top-notch"

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DATE 5-19-80 BY SPS RJS/tra

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James Leonard Farmer

individual of the highest caliber and a man whose character, reputation, honesty, loyalty, and integrity are above question. He said he is of the opinion Mr. Farmer will perform his duties in any assigned position in a very thorough, capable, and conscientious manner. He mentioned that Mr. Farmer, who resigned as National Director of CORE in March, 1966, has continued to serve as a member of the National Advisory Board of CORE.

Floyd B. McKissick, President of McKissick Enterprises, New York, New York, and former National Director of CORE, advised he first met Mr. Farmer when CORE was organized in Chicago, Illinois. He described Mr. Farmer as the "founding father" of CORE. He stated he considers Mr. Farmer to be "tops" in all respects, especially with regard to his honesty, loyalty, integrity, and qualifications. Mr. McKissick advised that he would highly recommend Mr. Farmer for any important position of trust and confidence.

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] advised in Washington, D. C., she is authorized to state that [redacted] has known Mr. Farmer since the [redacted] primarily by reputation, as a result of his activities in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, CORE, and other "civil rights" organizations. She said [redacted] has had only a limited amount of personal contact with Mr. Farmer. [redacted] noted that Mr. Farmer was defeated by [redacted] during the November, 1968, election, and she said [redacted] is of the opinion Mr. Farmer was fair in the conduct of his election campaign. She advised that [redacted] considers Mr. Farmer a good administrator and she possesses no information of an unfavorable nature regarding his reputation, morals, associates or loyalty. According to [redacted] [redacted] recommends Mr. Farmer for a position of trust and confidence, and considers him a good selection for the position in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to which he has been named.

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by FBI Liaison
3/27/69
"H."

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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March 13, 1969

JAMES LEONARD FARMER

The information in this summary memorandum supplements that in a summary memorandum dated March 3, 1969.

[Redacted] of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), New York, New York, advised he first became associated with CORE in [Redacted] as a "regular recruit," and stated he assumed his present position with CORE in [Redacted]. He said he and Mr. Farmer were "political enemies from the very first week," inasmuch as he did not agree with Mr. Farmer's policies. He explained that Mr. Farmer strongly favored and hoped for integration in the United States, while [Redacted] was against integration. He described himself as a "black nationalist" and stated he is opposed to any integration and feels the black man and the white man should live apart in separate "colonies." [Redacted] advised that when he first became associated with CORE, there were "too many white men" advising Mr. Farmer. He said these white men eventually left CORE and the positions they held were filled by black men. He stated there are presently no white executives in CORE, although there are some "white friends" who sympathize with CORE ideals.

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[Redacted] stated in his opinion, Mr. Farmer is "politically naive" and "does not live in a real world." He advised that for twenty years or more, Mr. Farmer has lived with and believed in the unreal hope that the black man and the white man can successfully integrate and unite in a well-ordered society. [Redacted] said this is a "dream" and stated he feels Mr. Farmer should become aware of this. He advised that although he and Mr. Farmer are on "different political sides of the fence" and although he does not agree with Mr. Farmer's ideas on integration, he considers Mr. Farmer a "top-notch"

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

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT Return to [Redacted] Room 1260.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DETROIT	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 3/24/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/27 - 3/19/69
TITLE OF CASE JAMES LEONARD FARMER		REPORT MADE BY SA 	TYPED BY ps
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPI	 b6 b7C

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Detroit, dated 3/14/69.
 Detroit teletypes to the Bureau, dated 3/18/69 and 3/19/69.

- RUC -

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 DATE 4/13/00 BY 60267/NLS-CL/A

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED <input type="checkbox"/> NONE						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:		
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE					DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW			
COPIES MADE:	1 - Bureau (161-6044) 1 - Detroit (161-847)					161-6044-75 NOT RECORDED 5 MAY 20 1969			
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations			
Agency						Spec. Ag.			
Request Recd.									
Date Fwd.									
How Fwd.									
By	56 APR 23 1969								

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: b6
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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: March 24, 1969
Field Office File #: 161-847 Bureau File #: 161-6044
Title: JAMES LEONARD FARMER

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

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DATE 4/13/00 BY 60367/NLS/uc/dc

Synopsis: Detroit unable to verify employment with UAW. [redacted] interviewed and favorable. Credit and arrest negative.

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DETAILS:

EMPLOYMENT

On March 18, 1969, [redacted] International Union, UAW, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Michigan, advised SA [redacted] that their payroll records contain no record of the appointee. She stated that possibly the appointee was paid out of a commercial account, of which the payroll department does not make a record.

CREDIT AND ARREST

On February 27, 1969, the following agencies advised SA [redacted] that their files contain no record of FARMER:

- [redacted] Clerk b6
Bureau of Criminal Identification b7C
Detroit Police Department b7D
Detroit, Michigan
- [redacted] Clerk
Wayne County Sheriff's Office
Detroit, Michigan

DE 161-847

[REDACTED]

Clerk
Detroit Traffic Court
Detroit, Michigan

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[REDACTED]

Supervisor
Merchants Credit Bureau
Detroit, Michigan.

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DE 161-847
VLC/lal-1

Former Wife

The following investigation was conducted by
SA [redacted]

On March 19, 1969, [redacted]

[redacted] Michigan, [redacted]
[redacted] advised that she first met JAMES LEONARD
FARMER in Chicago, Illinois, in [redacted] FARMER was engaged,
at that time, in helping to organize the Congress of Racial
Equality. His family were residents of Washington, D.C.,
at the time, and FARMER considered that city to be his home.

FARMER moved from Chicago to New York, New York,
but he maintained his association with [redacted]

[redacted] resided with FARMER's family
which consisted of his mother, sister, and brother. FARMER
was employed as a lecturer at that time. He subsequently
worked for a labor union, name not recalled, and the National
Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in New
York.

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[redacted] have remained very good friends. FARMER frequently contacts her family when he visits Chicago. Through contacts with relatives or mutual friends, [redacted] [redacted] has had occasion to be in personal association with FARMER. [redacted] On one occasion, [redacted] had dinner in New York with FARMER and the present Mrs. FARMER.

[redacted] described FARMER as a lovely person from a lovely family. His father was a minister. His father and mother are both deceased. FARMER, his brother, and sister are extremely high type persons of excellent morals and character. [redacted] stated that FARMER is a religious man and she never knew him to drink to excess or to have any undesirable character traits. His associates are intellectuals and she never knew him to associate with anyone with ill repute. She considers FARMER to be a loyal American and has never known him to be a member of or in sympathy with any "subversive-type" organizations. He is motivated with desire to assist members of his race, and his life time has been spent in that effort.

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[redacted] stated that FARMER is definitely ^{not} violent and advocates the use of non-violence in obtaining goals. [redacted] stated she has never known FARMER to have been arrested other than for having engaged in civil rights demonstrations. [redacted] recommended JAMES LEONARD FARMER for a position of trust with the Federal Government.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 27, 1969

JAMES LEONARD FARMER

The information in this summary memorandum supplements that in summary memoranda dated March 3, 1969, and March 13, 1969.

Interviews

[redacted] of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C. advised he has known Mr. Farmer since about [redacted]. He described Mr. Farmer as a loyal American of excellent character and reputation, and said he considers him a personal friend. [redacted] stated Mr. Farmer is highly competent and very industrious, and advised he would recommend him for a position of trust and confidence.

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[redacted] MacFarland Associates, Incorporated, Utica, New York, advised he first met Mr. Farmer in the mid or late [redacted] when he, [redacted] was employed by Program Associates, Incorporated, Utica, New York. He said he arranged for lectures which were given by Mr. Farmer throughout the United States for approximately three years. [redacted] described Mr. Farmer as an excellent speaker and a man of good character and morals. He said he has no reason to question Mr. Farmer's loyalty or choice of associates, and advised he would recommend him for a position of trust and responsibility with the Government.

The records of Program Associates, Incorporated, Utica, New York, indicate that from November, 1948, to September, 1951, this firm acted as a booking agent for Mr. Farmer who was engaged in giving lectures.

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James Leonard Farmer

[redacted] of Harry Walker, Incorporated, New York, New York, advised he has been associated with Mr. Farmer for approximately [redacted] years, primarily on a professional basis. He stated that during this time Harry Walker, Incorporated, has arranged for Mr. Farmer's lecture tours throughout the United States. He said these lecture tours have dealt primarily with the problems of civil rights. [redacted] described Mr. Farmer as a man of integrity, and said he is honest, reliable, and punctual. He commented favorably as to Mr. Farmer's character, loyalty, and reputation, and stated he possesses no information of an unfavorable nature concerning him. He recommended Mr. Farmer for a position of trust and confidence.

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[redacted] of Leo Kramer, Incorporated, a research and consulting firm, Washington, D. C., advised that Mr. Farmer has been associated with this firm as an unpaid adviser for approximately two years. He said he has known Mr. Farmer for at least [redacted] years and stated he considers him to be completely dedicated to the United States. He described Mr. Farmer as a man of integrity and recommended him for a position of trust, stating he considers the Government to be very fortunate in obtaining Mr. Farmer's services.

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[redacted] of the International Affairs Department, United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), Washington, D. C., advised that [redacted] engaged Mr. Farmer to conduct radio and television newscasts and interviews with Negroes of prominence on programs sponsored by the UAW in Detroit, Michigan. He said this was done in an effort to promote better understanding between the races and to relieve racial tension. [redacted] advised that Mr. Farmer conducted these programs in a very competent manner. He stated he has had very little contact with Mr. Farmer. [redacted] said he possesses no information of an unfavorable nature concerning Mr. Farmer. He advised that, based on his observation of Mr. Farmer in [redacted] and information he has heard and read about him since then, he would recommend him for employment by the Government in a position of trust and responsibility.

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James Leonard Farmer

[redacted] Michigan advised that

[redacted]

have continued to be very good friends. She described Mr. Farmer as a loyal American of excellent character, morals, and associates, and said to her knowledge he has never been a member of or in sympathy with any "subversive-type" organizations. [redacted] stated that Mr. Farmer is motivated by a desire to assist members of his race and that his life has been spent in that effort. She said he advocates nonviolence in obtaining his goals. [redacted] recommended Mr. Farmer for a position of trust with the Government.

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Miscellaneous

Court records in New York, New York, disclosed that on May 25, 1965, Thomas R. Gilligan filed a suit in the amount of three million dollars plus costs against Mr. Farmer and the Congress of Racial Equality for alleged slander. In this suit the following statement was attributed to Mr. Farmer: "James Powell was shot in cold blood. Lieutenant Gilligan must be arrested and charged with murder." A motion to dismiss this suit was denied on November 1, 1965, by Justice Joseph A. Burst of the Supreme Court of New York State. Following an appeal by the defendants on April 29, 1968, the Appellate Division of the First Judicial Department, New York, New York, affirmed the order of Justice Burst. This matter is presently pending.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Gilligan, New York City Police Department, fatally shot James Powell, a Negro, aged 15, in July, 1964. According to articles in the press, this shooting was said to have been a

James Leonard Farmer

contributing factor in the eruption of the Harlem riots during the Summer of 1964. Lieutenant Gilligan reportedly testified that he shot in self-defense after Powell threatened him, and he was cleared of wrongdoing.

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by FBI Liaison 3/28/69
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March 27, 1969

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DATE 4/13/00 BY 60267/NLS-UC-HC

JAMES LEONARD FARMER

The information in this summary memorandum supplements that in summary memoranda dated March 3, 1969, and March 13, 1969.

Interviews

[Redacted] of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C., advised he has known Mr. Farmer since about [Redacted]. He described Mr. Farmer as a loyal American of excellent character and reputation, and said he considers him a personal friend. [Redacted] stated Mr. Farmer is highly competent and very industrious, and advised he would recommend him for a position of trust and confidence.

[Redacted] MacFarland Associates, Incorporated, Utica, New York, advised he first met Mr. Farmer in the mid or late [Redacted] when he, [Redacted] was employed by Program Associates, Incorporated, Utica, New York. He said he arranged for lectures which were given by Mr. Farmer throughout the United States for approximately three years. [Redacted] described Mr. Farmer as an excellent speaker and a man of good character and morals. He said he has no reason to question Mr. Farmer's loyalty or choice of associates, and advised he would recommend him for a position of trust and responsibility with the Government.

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

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Return to [Redacted] Room 1260.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 3/24/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/21/69 - 3/24/69
TITLE OF CASE JAMES LEONARD FARMER		REPORT MADE BY SA b6	TYPED BY rab
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPI	b7C

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/1/00 BY 60267/MS/CLC/d

REFERENCES

Butel to Milwaukee, 3/19/69.
 Bureau telecall to Milwaukee, 3/20/69.
 Milwaukee teletype to Director and New York, 3/21/69.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

b6 Efforts to contact
 b7C of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees,
 b7D at his residence at Wisconsin, and
 New York City, were unsuccessful on 3/21/69.

- A* -
COVER PAGE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED *DNE/TWL* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
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 1 - Milwaukee (161-489)

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Notations

Agency				
Request Recd.				
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By				

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: MARCH 24, 1969

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b7C

Office: MILWAUKEE

Field Office File #: MI 161-489

Bureau File #: 161-5491

Title: JAMES LEONARD FARMER

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: [redacted] American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Green Bay, Wisconsin, on 3/24/69 advised he believes JAMES FARMER, whom he has been acquainted with since approximately [redacted] is a logical selection by President Nixon to be on the "Nixon team." He said FARMER is strongly acclimated and focused on civil rights and will do well to devote his interest to the Negro. He pointed out FARMER is not an extremist in regard to civil disobedience but strongly favors integration instead of black power. [redacted] said FARMER traveled [redacted] in central Africa, as one of the members of a 5-man delegation for the International Federation of Free Trade Unions. [redacted] recommends FARMER favorably.

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DETAILS:

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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MI 161-489

AT GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

[redacted]
[redacted]
at the University of Wisconsin in Green Bay, and [redacted]
of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal
Employees of the AFL, on March 24, 1969 informed that he has
known JAMES FARMER from approximately [redacted] to date. He said
that although he has on occasion met [redacted] he does not
know the members of JAMES FARMER's family. He said that FARMER
was affiliated with the American Federation of State, County and
Municipal Employees of the AFL from approximately 1954 to 1962
or 1963, working at that organization's headquarters in the
New York City area.

[redacted] said that he traveled abroad to central
Africa with a five man delegation for the International
Federation of Free Trade Unions. [redacted] pointed out that
the delegation consisted of persons from abroad as follows:
[redacted] from England; [redacted] (Phonetic), from
Germany; [redacted] (Phonetic), from Germany; and JAMES
FARMER and [redacted] from the United States.

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[redacted] said that FARMER and [redacted]
left the United States in October of 1958 and returned to the
United States on December 10, 1958.

[redacted] said that in the various locales when
the community people would set up five chairs for the delegation
to make their appearance before the group, there would always be
one empty chair, inasmuch as "JIM", meaning JAMES FARMER, would
be with the crowd. [redacted] said that JAMES FARMER is strongly
acclimated and focused on civil rights.

[redacted] pointed out that in areas where the
delegation had occasion to travel and see the history and
cultural background, "JIM" would argue that there was a back-
ground and civilization among the African countries.

[redacted] said he believes that "President Nixon"
desired to appoint someone of consequence on his, NIXON's, team.
In this regard, [redacted] further explained that JAMES FARMER
is the logical selection. He said that FARMER will do well to
devote his interest to the Negro.

[redacted] explained that JAMES FARMER, after leaving
the affiliation with the American Federation of State, County
and Municipal Employees, became Director for the Congress of
Racial Equality. [redacted] during the interview volunteered

MI 161-489

that the appointee is not an extremist in regard to civil disobedience. He said that FARMER, instead, strongly favors total integration instead of black power.

[redacted] said that as an acquaintance of JAMES FARMER during his affiliation with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, he recommends FARMER as an intelligent person, a fine speaker, a well-mannered person, with whom he had a very pleasant working relationship. [redacted] said he favorably recommends the appointee, JAMES LEONARD FARMER.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 4

Page 25 ~ Duplicate to LHM dated 3/13/96page 2

Page 96 ~ Duplicate LHM dated 3/27/69 page 2

Page 97 ~ Duplicate LHM dated 3/27/69 page 3

Page 98 ~ Duplicate LHM dated 3/27/69 page 4