



DECLARATION OF DAVID J. GARROW

I, David J. Garrow, hereby declare and say as follows:

(1) I am Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. I hold the Ph.D. degree from Duke University, and have authored two books: Protest at Selma: Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Yale University Press, 1978), and The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.: From "Solo" to Memphis (W. W. Norton & Co., 1981).

(2) My work on this most recent book has led me to examine many files and documents concerning the Federal Bureau of Investigation's pursuit of Dr. King and his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, I have obtained from the FBI its main headquarters file on the SCLC and most of the main file on Dr. King himself. I also have obtained files pertaining to Dr. King from multiple divisions of the Department of Justice, from the Central Intelligence Agency, and from military agencies and certain bureaus of the Department of State.

(3) On November 5, 1979 I received from the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice a copy of the so-called "Murphy Report" (Robert A. Murphy, Chief, Criminal Section, to J. Stanley Pottinger, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, "Martin Luther King, Jr.," 31 March 1976, 51 pages) processed under Executive Order 11652 and released to me in response to a Freedom of Information Act request.

(4) I recently have examined (a) the version of the "Murphy Report" filed as Exhibit B in this action, Weisberg v. U.S. Department of Justice, (b) the declaration of James P. Turner, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division made in this case on October 23, 1981, and (c) two affidavits by James P. Turner given on January 6, 1978 and May 11, 1978, and filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Lesar v. U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Action No. 77-0692.

(5) This instant version of the "Murphy Report" is in several small instances more heavily deleted than the version released to me in 1979. In paragraph 1, page 5, two sentences ("Sullivan was later fired and is now in

poor health following a heart problem. He lives in Sugar Hill, Vt.") were released to me in their entirety. In the present version everything subsequent to "fired and" is deleted under a claim of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(c). Sullivan died in November, 1977. Similarly, in paragraph 2, page 44, the name of former FBI official Seymour F. Phillips was released to me in 1979 but is now being withheld from the plaintiff in this action under a claim of (b)(7)(c).

(6) This instant version of the "Murphy Report" consistently withholds from the plaintiff, on (b)(7)(c) grounds, the names of several close associates of Dr. King, principally Stanley D. Levison, Hunter Pitts "Jack" O'Dell, Clarence B. Jones, and Bayard Rustin, among others. These deletions are glaringly inconsistent with the current FOIA processing practices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Files and documents released by the FBI throughout the past twelve months consistently contain these names, and the Bureau, to the best of my knowledge, has made no efforts to delete these identities per se on (b)(7)(c) grounds at any time in the last two and one-half years. Why the Justice Department continues to insist upon these excisions in light of that FBI action is most puzzling to me.

(7) This instant version of the "Murphy Report" also contains certain (b)(7)(c) deletions of quotations from FBI documents, although those same statements have not been deleted by the Bureau in processing and releasing those documents in response to FOIA requests. One example of this is from page 26, paragraph 3 of the "Murphy Report," where the balance of a statement by J. Edgar Hoover, beginning "I don't share the conjecture" is deleted by the Department of Justice. The full statement--which continues on, "King is a 'tom cat' with obsessive degenerate sexual urges," was released in full by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1978. A copy of the FBI document is attached hereto.

(8) Many of the claims put forward in James P. Turner's declaration of October 23, 1981 concern the Department of Justice's continued withholding of portions of the "Murphy Report" which contain, to quote from page 16, paragraph C of Turner's declaration, "information provided by and the identities of individuals who confidentially cooperated with the FBI in connection with foreign counterintelligence investigations of persons in the

United States."

(9) I do not know if the "Murphy Report" text, as Turner's statement implies, actually contains the human names of the two gentlemen about whom Turner is speaking. It may be the case that the text contains not their actual names, but only the FBI "symbol numbers" assigned to these two 'sources' or informants. In any event, both the actual names of these men, their FBI "symbol numbers," and the basic story of their central involvement in the FBI's investigation of the Communist Party, USA has been a matter of public record since mid-September, 1981, when The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr. was first published. The book identifies these two men as brothers Jack and Morris Childs, and reports their respective "symbol numbers" to be NY-694S and CG-5824S. This information repeatedly has been confirmed and reported by well-known national publications; see, for example, Washington Post, September 17, 1981, p. A1, Newsweek, September 28, 1981, pp. 32, 37. One conservative congressman, who states he had official knowledge of these two men and their roles, has aired his information in the conservative journal Human Events (October 10, 1981, p. 5). A copy of each of these items is attached hereto.

(10) Most of the "Murphy Report" material deleted under a claim of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1) concerns information that these two informants, code-named "Solo," passed to the FBI concerning Dr. King's close friend and adviser Stanley D. Levison. Much of this material concerning Levison, and his alleged ties at different points in time to the financial activities of the American Communist party, is also now a matter of public record because of the publication of the aforementioned book.

(11) The assertions contained in the Turner declaration of October 23, 1981 appear to ignore this record of extensive public comment on precisely the "identities" and "information" that the deletions from the "Murphy Report" concern themselves with. In much the same way that the Department of Justice continues to withhold from this plaintiff under (b)(7)(c) material that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has released to others, the Department also is continuing the fiction that it needs to withhold from this plaintiff the other information in the "Murphy Report" concerning "Solo's" allegations against Stanley Levison, when that information too previously has been made public.

(12) The continued withholding from this plaintiff of all the "Murphy Report" material that already is on the public record is in my opinion a wrongful determination; and is deserving of an appropriate remedy. The "balancing test" provision [28 CFR 17.37(b)] that Turner's own October 23, 1981 declaration cites at page 7 itself calls for the weighing of public interest concerns in the disclosure decision. The essential parts of the withheld information are now themselves already on the public record, and the full disclosure of the "Murphy Report's" discussion and analysis of the material will aid "accurate and appropriate public analysis" of the matter. Now that the identities in question have been revealed and confirmed, the public interest will be aided by making the ongoing public discussion of this subject as well-informed as possible. A more complete or indeed full release of the "Murphy Report" will serve this goal.



David J. Garrow

Executed November 4, 1981

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 27, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

J U N E

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

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

Memorandum 1/23/64 from Mr. F. J. Baumgardner to myself advised of authority given to the Milwaukee Office for a microphone surveillance (misur) to cover the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates while in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is scheduled to appear for a talk tonight (1/27/64).

[REDACTED]

SAC Baker of the Milwaukee Office phoned me this morning to advise that King had arrived in Milwaukee and checked into the Schroeder Hotel as scheduled and that the misur was activated at 10:30 a.m. today. Symbol numbers assigned are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Baker also advised that the local police have taken a room close to the suite of rooms engaged by King so that protection might be afforded King. In view of this, it was the conjecture of Baker that the likelihood of King's going ahead with any [REDACTED] plans is greatly minimized. I agree with this observation.

Milwaukee is to keep the Bureau promptly advised of all developments and upon receipt of additional information you will be further informed.

ACTION:

None. For information.

100-3-116

1 - 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Forsyth
- 1 - Mr. Ryan
- 1 - Mr. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. Phillips

WCS:kml

22 FEB 8 1964

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REC-53  
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## The Great Goose Scare

Wheat farmers in southeastern Montana were looking forward to their first good crop this year after two years of drought. So when two varieties of cutworm began to gnaw at their valuable harvest last spring, the farmers declared war—and promptly began spraying their land with the pesticide endrin, a chemical so toxic that the Environmental Protection Agency restricts the frequency of its use and limits the amount that can be sprayed at any one time. Despite such safeguards, state officials began to suspect that some wildlife might be in danger—a suspicion confirmed last month when some game birds were discovered with almost twice the allowable amounts of endrin in their fatty tissue. Still, rather than delay the start of game-bird hunting season earlier this month, Montana officials simply warned hunters to properly clean their kill and avoid eating more than one bird every other day.

But last week, the endrin alarm suddenly began to ring

beyond Montana. Press reports helped fuel the concern by speculating that because of annual migratory patterns of many possibly contaminated game birds, waterfowl hunting seasons in seventeen Western states might not be allowed to open as scheduled next month. The reason was that recent samples have turned up even higher levels of endrin; a pair of baldpate ducks, for instance, had four times the allowable Federal levels. The fears proved short-lived. By the weekend EPA officials in Washington were calling the situation "overly alarmist," in part because the endrin problem seemed to affect only a few Western states and a small percentage of birds. Despite the fact that large amounts of the chemical can be lethal, most toxicologists said it posed little danger to humans who properly clean the game they eat. Even Montana, where the problem is most severe, is unlikely to cancel its entire hunting season when state fish and wildlife officials meet to consider the matter this week. "I'm going duck hunting," insisted Harvey Miller, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service official in Colorado, "and if I get a bird, I'm going to eat it."

## The 'Solo' Connection

What was the motive behind the FBI's cruel campaign against the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.? Many analysts have blamed the years of tapping, bugging and smear-mongering on the reaction of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to King's criticism of the bureau, on Hoover's own racial prejudice and on the spineless response of the FBI bureaucracy in following the lead of "the chief." Few believed, the FBI's official contention that King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was being infiltrated by Communists.

But a new book about King and the FBI,\* by University of North Carolina political scientist David J. Garrow, suggests that the FBI's claim was justified, at least in the beginning. From a mountain of recently declassified documents and his own interviews, Garrow learned that the FBI had received allegations about a Communist at the top of the SCLC—and that the charges came from the bureau's best sources inside the U.S. Communist Party. The sources, identified for the first time as brothers Morris and Jack Childs, worked undercover for more than 25 years in an operation code-named "Solo." (Morris Childs,

now 79, was not available for comment last week; Jack Childs died last year.)

The FBI first approached the Childs brothers after Morris was deposed as editor of the Daily Worker in 1947. Both men had become disillusioned with the party, and they agreed to become informants. By the early 1950s they were reporting the plans of top U.S. party figures and some Soviet leaders. (Garrow says the United States has a picture of Morris Childs with Leonid Brezhnev, now the Soviet party chief.) Knowledgeable sources say the FBI corroborated the Childses' major claims, including the payment of \$1 million a year by Moscow to the U.S. Communist Party.

During the early '50s, the Childs brothers also reported that New York lawyer

Stanley D. Levison had an important role in the party's financial affairs. Levison came under close FBI surveillance until mid-1955, when the Childs brothers said he had drifted away from the party. In fact, Levison was becoming a close adviser to King. But the bureau paid little attention to him until another Communist informant reported that old target Levison had written a major speech for King in 1961.

Top members of the Kennedy Administration

warned King about Levison, Garrow discovered, but the warnings were necessarily vague since the FBI refused to pass on any substantiating detail that might compromise Solo. King decided to trust his good friend, and he stayed in close touch with Levison. The continuing contact between the two only made Hoover and other officials more suspicious, and soon there were taps and bugs monitoring Levison, King, the SCLC offices in New York and Atlanta and numerous hotel rooms where King stayed.

**Raunchy:** This surveillance never turned up evidence that Levison was still connected with the Communist Party, or that he was a dangerous influence on the civil-rights leader. But it did give the FBI access to King's sometimes raunchy private life—the bawdy jokes and sexual adventures, the self-doubts and drinking bouts. There was a report that King once threatened to jump from a hotel window if the woman with him did not declare her love. Hoover, he reports, talked about King's "obsessive degenerate sexual urges."

Garrow believes that some officials were truly offended by King's private life. Others, like Hoover and President Lyndon Johnson, were more intrigued. But no one moved to stop the coverage of King until Congress began to ask about questionable FBI surveillance techniques—and bureau officials discovered that they could not interest the media in their salacious tapes. "They're out to break me," King said after being sent one of the FBI tapes anonymously.

By the late '60s, Garrow found, the focus of FBI efforts had shifted again. King's

### Was the scrutiny justified?



\*The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr. 320 pages. Norton, \$13.95.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

vocal opposition to the Vietnam War and his growing political activity (a Poor People's Campaign march on Washington, discussions about running for President) had become the prime reasons for the surveillance, at least in Johnson's White House. Hoover's men acted accordingly. They maintained taps on Levison and other King aides, still on the ground of "subversive" influence, and paid about \$10,000 a year to an accountant in the SCLC Atlanta office.

In all of this, as in previous phases of the effort against King, Garrow sees the FBI's behavior not as an aberration but as "a reflection of American beliefs"—fears about communism, immorality and threats to the political status quo. The FBI, for its part, has sent an intelligence official to question Garrow, convened several high-level meetings about his disclosures—and ordered all bureau personnel to refrain from commenting on the book.

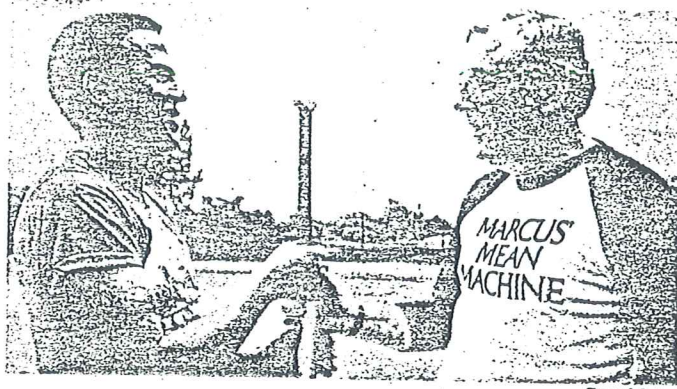
DAVID M. ALPERN with ELAINE SHANNON in Washington and HOLLY MORRIS in Atlanta

## Reaganomics: Video Wars

Last week the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees began its fall offensive against Reaganomics with a TV spot showing an elderly couple in their garden, musing on the unfairness of a government that would reduce retirement benefits. "Don't let 'em get away with it," implores the woman, shaking a carrot at the camera as the announcer's voice looms up: "Social Security. A contract, not a handout." Starting Oct. 1, the Republicans will counter with three commercials designed mainly to shift attention to the tax cuts. In one, a man described by the script as a "lovable Irish worker" picks up his paycheck and marvels, "Them people in payroll gave me too much money, you know." The voice-over corrects him: "No, that's the Republican tax cut." Another features a voracious animal named "Federal Tax Bite," defanged by the brave Republicans. The GOP ad budget: \$2.3 million, compared with AFSCME's \$400,000.

Union TV spot: Carrots and contracts

Dave Kasamatsu



Thomas S. England

Slugging it out: Atlanta mayoral hopefuls Young and Marcus at softball game

## Andy Young's Uphill Fight

The small elementary-school auditorium in Atlanta's integrated Inman Park neighborhood was a long way from the United Nations General Assembly—but Andrew Young, candidate for mayor, looked right at home. Dressed in a tailored brown suit, Young strode to the table, then explained why he should preside over Atlanta's economic prosperity, battle Reagan Administration budget cuts and calm the jangled nerves of a city shaken by two tragic years of murders of young blacks. It was vintage Young: a display of his preacher's flair for stirring an audience combined with a touch of the arrogance of a hometown hero who has traveled far. "If I were on a ship headed into a storm," he beseeched the gathering last week, "I'd want someone as lucky as me to be captaining that ship."

But there are signs of mutiny against the former congressman and U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Two weeks before the primary, Young's once commanding lead in his race to succeed two-term Mayor Maynard Jackson has dwindled among blacks and whites alike—and most politicians now say that the most powerful black in the Carter Administration will almost certainly be forced into a late October runoff that he might lose to a liberal white state legislator. In a campaign devoid of issues save Andy Young himself, his ability to pull it out will determine whether Georgia's largest city elects its second black mayor—and whether Young, 49, has a political future in the state.\*

Young's problems stem partly from a woefully modest campaign war chest. Rejected by downtown business interests, who fear that he will continue Jackson's eight-year war against them, Young was forced to do much of his fund raising outside Atlanta—including a Washington, D.C., fund-

\*A Fulton County judge only added to the confusion earlier this month when he disqualified 35,000 improperly registered voters—57 percent of them black. The state Supreme Court suspended the ruling pending its own decision on the matter, which is expected this week.

raiser scheduled for this week. Even with help from outside, Young has raised only \$250,000—about half as much as state Rep. Sidney Marcus, 53, a veteran liberal lawmaker who has won the backing of business leaders. The latest polls show that Marcus has pulled almost even with Young; Reginald Eaves, a black county commissioner whose campaign is siphoning black votes from Young, is running third.

Rumors: Young's late entry into the race has also hurt him, fueling suspicions that he doesn't really want the job—and his cool, relaxed campaign style has done little to reassure the doubters. "I was really looking for a reason not to run," he admits. "I couldn't find one, so I decided to do it." But now that he is running—enthusiastically, he insists—he has had to refute rumors that he covets the top National Urban League job that Vernon Jordan will soon leave. Young also got his old boss, Jimmy Carter, to tape a radio spot denying that Young deserted his former Congressional constituents by taking the United Nations job. Fortunately for Young, Marcus also has some explaining to do: he is accused of failing to pay property taxes.

Blacks, who make up 55 percent of Atlanta's electorate, hold the key to a victory. Accordingly, Marcus is spending half his resources in an attempt to woo blacks into his coalition of businessmen and middle-class whites. But Young still commands the loyalty of a sizable chunk of the city's black population. To most voters the real question is whether a charismatic, globe-trotting former diplomat can find happiness fixing potholes and getting garbage trucks to run on time. Andy Young, of course, says he can. "It's no step down," he insists. "Atlanta is a great city—a \$1 billion corporation with 8,000 employees." Besides, he says, "there's no such thing as overqualified."

MICHAEL REESE with HOLLY MORRIS in Atlanta



# Soviet Secrets Fed to FBI for More Than 25 Years

By Charles R. Babcock  
Washington Post Staff Writer

9/17/81, p. A1

For more than 25 years, an operation code-named "Solo" has been one of the FBI's most jealously guarded secrets. The information it produced was sometimes deemed important enough to be handed directly to presidents.

"There's no doubt that the bureau considered Solo its greatest intelligence coup," said one official familiar with the long-running operation. "On a scale of 1 to 10, Solo was a 10," said another.

Solo was the protective cover for two brothers recruited and paid to infiltrate the highest echelons of the American Communist Party. In the 1950s, sources said, one became the courier of up to \$1 million a year in secret contributions by the Soviet Union to sustain the struggling party. This was cited to support J. Edgar Hoover's claims about the communist threat within.

More important, knowledgeable intelligence officials said, the two men traveled abroad and were accepted as confidants by communist leaders, enabling them to return to their FBI handlers with

## Infiltration by Two Brothers Detailed in Book on Dr. King

news about the intentions of communist-bloc officials. One even had his picture taken with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev. For years, they were considered the FBI's most important counter-intelligence assets.

Now, in a book about the bureau's smear campaign against Martin Luther King Jr., David J. Garrow, a University of North Carolina professor, exposes Solo for the first time and identifies the two brothers as Morris and Jack Chilis.

An FBI spokesman had no comment on the disclosures in the book. But The Washington Post independently has verified the Chilis' role as FBI informants and learned something of their activities. Jack Chilis died last year and Morris' current whereabouts could not be learned.

The operation was considered so successful that

as the brothers got older officials considered trying to train others to take their place. It is less clear how valuable the brothers' information was to national security, especially in recent years, when the American Communist Party was considered less of a threat.

And there is also the usual uncertainty about whether the Soviets ever caught on to the Chilis' double-dealing and could have used them to send back disinformation to the FBI. Sources said, for instance, that the CIA had serious doubts about the authenticity of the FBI's intelligence regarding the Soviet financing of the American party.

The Solo operation also raises the ironic possibility that the U.S. government condoned illegal Soviet funding of the American Communist Party for years just so it could keep tabs on the party's finances.

One former intelligence officer said Jack Chilis used to pick up the Soviet cash from a diplomat attached to the Soviet United Nations mission in New York. Other officials said that Solo enabled

See SOLO, A13, Col. 5

# FBI Hired Brokers to Infiltrate Communist Party, Bring Secrets

**SOLO.** From Al... the FBI to discover where the Communist Party kept its money and how it used it and that American party boss Gus Hall was bullish on America, investing some of the Soviet money in the stock market and apartment buildings.

During the Ford administration, some officials felt Solo had outlived its usefulness, and consideration was given to publicizing the operation. But the idea was rejected.

A Soviet embassy spokesman yesterday flatly denied the allegation about Soviet funding of the American Communist Party. "We don't engage in this type of activity," he said. "We don't finance the Republican Party, the Democratic Party or even the Anderson campaign."

Lem Harris, a Communist Party member from Connecticut who knew the Childs brothers, said yesterday he thought it unlikely that they were FBI informants. If the FBI discovered the Soviets funding the American Communist Party, he said, "I'm sure they would have trumpeted the news, because that's just what Hoover would have wanted."

American Communist Party leader Hall is out of the country and his office in New York did not return a call yesterday.

Garrow said he came upon Solo while trying to learn why the FBI carried out such an extensive campaign to discredit King. He found that agents had been told by Jack Childs that Stanley Levison, a King confidant, was an active Communist Party member in the early 1950s. That led to wiretaps of Levison and eventually taps of King.

... authorized by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

The book "The FBI and Martin Luther King: From Solo to Memphis," traces the bureau's unsuccessful effort to leak descriptions of the civil rights leader's sex life to reporters during the early 1960s.

Garrow also names an informant from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference office in Atlanta who allegedly spied on King for the FBI in the mid-1960s.

The congressional committees that investigated FBI spying and the 1968 King assassination were briefed about Solo, sources said, but were not told the identity of the key operators. The Justice Department's 1977 internal investigation of the FBI role in the King murder investigation, however, only that the characterization of a King adviser as a communist "was provided by sources the bureau considered reliable."

The King-USSR Connection

# How the Soviets Funded American Communists

By REP. JOHN M. ASHBROOK (R-Ohio)

On Feb. 6, 1980, the House Intelligence Committee heard testimony from John McMahon, then the deputy director for operations for the Central Intelligence Agency. McMahon, one of the most experienced and highly regarded CIA officials, was describing to the Committee how the Soviet Union carried out their covert action which they call "active measures" against the free world. These are the Soviet operations to influence events in the

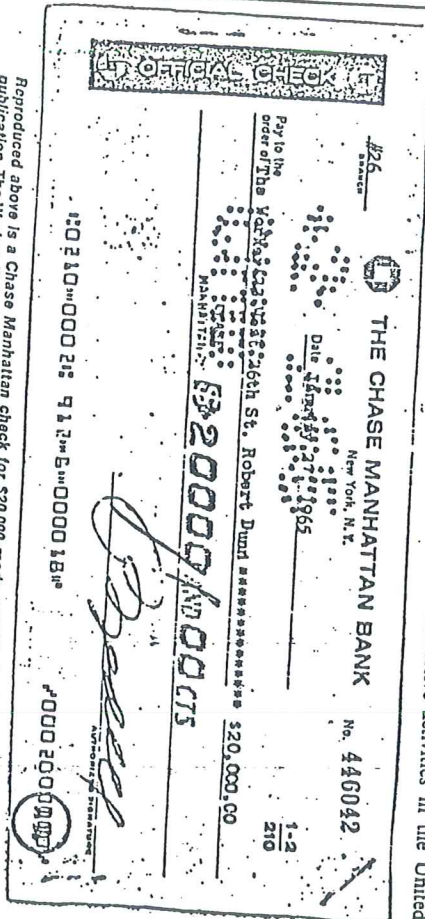
I am free to discuss this one aspect, however, because a recent book by David J. Garrow, *The FBI and Martin Luther King Jr.*, has now revealed the identities of the men who penetrated the super-secret Communist operations for the FBI. For almost three decades two brothers, Morris and Jack Childs, had been FBI informants deep in the apparatus that transferred Soviet funds to the CPUSA for subversive activities in the United

THIS WEEK'S NEWS FROM  
**Inside Washington**

The Garrow book is sympathetic to King and his adviser, Levison. Nevertheless, it confirms the information that many of us had concerning the Communist influence on King's activities. As the FBI files on the Martin Luther King case have been sealed for 50 years, to avoid embarrassment to King's family and supporters, the Garrow book becomes particularly significant.

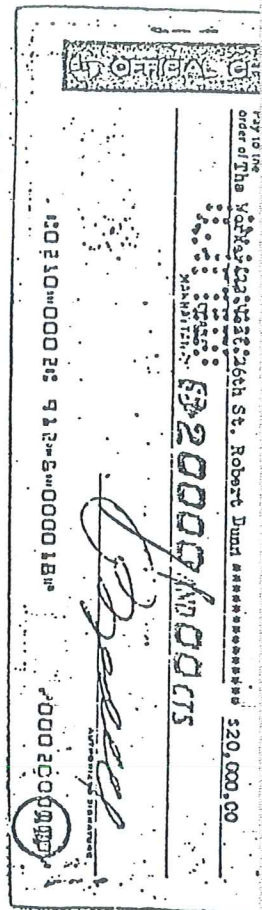
According to the book, Levison dropped out of the Communist financial manipulations and established a relationship with King in the late 1950s. Members of Levison's family revealed to Garrow that Levison had been associated since 1965 with Victor Lessivovski, a top Soviet official at the United Nations. They told him that they suspected that Lessivovski was a KGB agent. Indeed, he is, Lessivovski, until recently the personal assistant to the secretary-general of the United Nations, is one of the highest-ranking KGB officers ever to serve in the United States. His relationship to Levison shows that the adviser to King remained under KGB control even after leaving the Communist party financial apparatus.

Garrow also reveals that it was Levison who recommended fellow Communist Hunter Pitts O'Dell, also known as Jack O'Dell, to be an employe of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. O'Dell, then a National Committee member of the Communist party, became a highly trusted King aide. He now works for Jesse Jackson in Operation P/USI.



Reproduced above is a Chase Manhattan check for \$200,000 made payable to the Communist party publication, *The Worker*. This check was drawn on the order of the Bank for Foreign Trade in Moscow through a Soviet-owned bank in Paris. It was one of many.

target countries. They include foreignies, media placement, agents of influence, and funding of Communist and subversive operations in the States. According to the book, they had revealed to the FBI that one of their workers in the



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target countries. They include forgeries, media placement, agents of influence, and funding of Communist and subversive groups.

McMahon described how the Soviets channeled \$50 million a year to the Communist parties of the free world. I asked him how much of that comes into the United States. He responded that the CIA does not trace Soviet operations in this country and that we should get the information from the FBI.

Actually, I already knew a great deal about this Soviet operation in our country. As the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and later the Internal Security Committee, I was able to trace the Soviet subsidies for U.S. Communist party publications from the Soviet Bank for Foreign Trade through a Paris bank owned by the Soviet Union to the Chase Manhattan Bank and into the coffers of the Communist Party, U.S.A. The Paris bank, Banque Commerciale Pour L'Europe Du Nord, is often used to launder Soviet funds to Communist and terrorist groups in the free world.

I also knew something even more startling. Herb Romerstein, a House Intelligence Committee staffer who pays close attention to these matters, had briefed me on a top-secret FBI penetration of the Communist party apparatus that was smuggling in KGB cash for the use of the American Communists. I know much more, but unlike the liberals, I cannot reveal information that is still classified.

States. According to the book, they had revealed to the FBI that one of their co-workers in the apparatus was Stanley Levison, a white lawyer who served as the chief, behind-the-scenes, adviser to Martin Luther King Jr. Jack Childs died last year, but his brother Morris continued to serve the FBI, undercover, until the publication of the Garrow book. In a rare example of FBI humor, the brothers were called by the code name "Solo."

The brothers had been Communist party members long before they agreed to cooperate with the FBI. Morris Childs was a member of the Communist party's National Committee. He had served as editor of the *Daily Worker* and as the state leader of the party in Illinois. But, even more important, he had close associations with the Soviet Communist party and intelligence agencies.

In 1931, he served as a Communist International official in Moscow directing the American Communist students at the Lenin School, the Soviet's international training school. He was a close associate of Solomon Lozovsky, a high Soviet official who ran the Communist-controlled Red International of Labor Unions, which was closely linked to the Soviet intelligence service. Lozovsky was arrested by the Soviet secret police in 1949 or 50 and was murdered in 1952 during one of the periodic anti-Semitic purges. It may be that the brothers' break with communism was caused by their observations of the true nature of the Soviet regime.

the United Nations. They told him that they suspected that Lessivski was a KGB agent. Indeed, he is. Lessivski, until recently the personal assistant to the secretary-general of the United Nations, is one of the highest-ranking KGB officers ever to serve in the United States. His relationship to Levison shows that the adviser to King remained under KGB control even after leaving the Communist party financial apparatus.

Garrow also reveals that it was Levison who recommended fellow Communist Hunter Pitts O'Dell, also known as Jack O'Dell, to be an employee of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. O'Dell, then a National Committee member of the Communist party, became a highly trusted King aide. He now works for Jesse Jackson in Operation PUSH.

It was the activities of these two Communists, Levison and O'Dell, that caused Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy to authorize the famous wiretaps on King. According to Garrow, Kennedy tried on a number of occasions to convince King to get rid of his Communist advisers. King would promise to do so, but each time slipped Levison and O'Dell in through the back door.

The 50-year seal on the Martin Luther King file leaves many questions unanswered. One of these is: Did King get any of the Soviet money? Another is: What role, if any, did the Soviets play in moving King from civil rights activities to anti-Vietnam War agitation?

Sooner or later skulduggery always gets revealed. Now we know some of the details of the Soviet financial support for Communist and subversive activities in the United States. Will we really have to wait 50 years before learning the whole truth about Martin Luther King?

Rep. Ashbrook is completing his 21st year as a member of the House of Representatives. He serves on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the House Judiciary Committee, and as ranking minority member of the House Education and Labor Committee. He formerly served as ranking minority member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the House Committee on Internal Security.

RECEIVED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

NOV 20 1981

JAMES F. DAVEY, Clerk

HAROLD WEISBERG,

Plaintiff,

v.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
ET AL.,

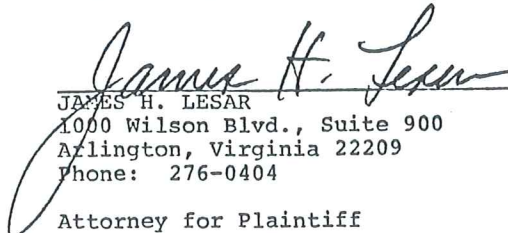
Defendants

Civil Action No. 81-0023

NOTICE OF FILING

Comes now the plaintiff, Mr. Harold Weisberg, and gives notice of the filing of the attached affidavit of Professor David Garrow and a copy of Professor Garrow's book, The FBI And Martin Luther King, Jr. These materials are being filed to assist the Court's in camera inspection of the Murphy Report. Plaintiff intends to file an additional affidavit shortly.

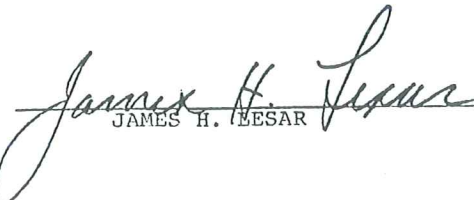
Respectfully submitted,

  
JAMES H. LESAR  
1000 Wilson Blvd., Suite 900  
Arlington, Virginia 22209  
Phone: 276-0404

Attorney for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this 20th day of November, 1981, hand-delivered a copy of the foregoing Notice of Filing to the office of AUSA Jason Kogan, U.S. Courthouse, Washington, D.C. 20001.

  
JAMES H. LESAR