

Johnson said that "good-thinking, sensible people will realize that the director had done a very kind thing."

(Our investigation actually showed that Jenkins had a previous record of arrest for the same offense. Johnson may well have known along, but he just didn't seem to care about a man's sexuality; there were at least two other homosexuals serving on Johnson's White House staff when Jenkins was arrested.)

The Jenkins scandal broke just weeks before the presidential election of 1964, and Johnson (and, of course, the FBI) moved to prevent Barry Goldwater from using Jenkins's misfortune as political ammunition against LBJ. Jenkins had once been cleared for membership in Goldwater's air force squadron and he had accompanied Goldwater on many flights. Johnson planned to play up the relationship, and a lot more dirt that our agents had dug up on LBJ's opponent as well, if Goldwater tried to take political advantage of the election.

LBJ told his FBI liaison man DeLoach that Goldwater would find it difficult to deny that he knew Jenkins quite well personally or that Jenkins had traveled with Goldwater on several occasions.

Johnson turned to the FBI again when he felt he had a serious problem in the Dominican Republic, so serious in fact that he had already sent twenty-five thousand American marines to "save" that tiny island nation from a possible Communist takeover.

The marines had no business there at all, and the FBI had even been told that the CIA had been down in the Dominican Republic for years. The CIA had been down in the Dominican Republic for years, with overtly and covertly, and they had the situation well in hand from an intelligence standpoint. But Johnson had taken a beating in the newspapers over his decision to send in the marines, and the president felt he could balance the bad publicity with good by ordering the FBI to join the fight against the Red Menace. He made a great play of it, and Hoover, with his dream of a worldwide FBI intelligence network, jumped through the usual hoops to carry out Johnson's scheme. The whole phony set-up made me angry, especially as I was in charge of the operation, and I dragged my heels before assigning any agents to go down there, putting off the inevitable. In May of 1965 when I finally wrote the memo requesting permission to send

the men down, Hoover wrote "It's about time" on the bottom.

Naturally, the CIA was horrified to find the FBI operating in the Dominican Republic, as horrified as the FBI would have been had Johnson ordered the CIA to investigate a case in New York City. Richard Helms, director of the CIA, found out about it in the newspapers, so I called him to arrange a meeting. He offered to come over to see me, but I knew that thirty seconds after Helms entered the building Hoover would have been told, so I went over his way. We sat and looked at each other, almost numb with disbelief. We agreed to work together and to try to keep our agents out of each other's operations. And that was just the way it worked out, like hand in glove. Of course, this agreement had to be kept secret from Hoover or I would have been fired.

Hoover's lack of enthusiasm for the cause of racial equality in America extended to the civil rights workers who were so active during the Johnson years. Hoover managed to keep his agents out of many early racial confrontations in the South, but the disappearance of three young civil rights workers in Mississippi in June 1964 became a major national scandal, and President Johnson forced Hoover to get the bureau involved.

Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, both white, had gone to Mississippi from New York City to take part in the effort to register black voters. While driving near Philadelphia, Mississippi, with James Chaney, a black civil rights worker from nearby Meridian, they were arrested for speeding by a local deputy sheriff. Lawrence Rainey, the Neshoba County sheriff, claimed that the three had been released after spending five hours in jail waiting for bail to be set, but that they hadn't been seen or heard from since then. When the local police failed to locate either the young men or their bodies, the bureau was called in. At first we thought there was a possibility of kidnapping, but we came to realize almost immediately that Goodman, Schwerner, and Chaney had been murdered.

The FBI had no office in Mississippi so we flew in agents from nearby offices to investigate. When the car in which the boys had been riding was found stripped down and burnt out in a swamp, the boys' bodies were found nearby. I volunteered to send in two hundred sailors to help with the