

ctive Service violations and
vo years in the penitentiary
'a.

ar Dellinger organized a
mmunity, and in 1948 he
J. Muste [*q.v.*], Dwight
q.v.] and Bayard Rustin
nizing the Peacemakers, a
ed for resistance to peace-
tion by means of civil
and tax refusal. In 1956
iste and Rustin founded
gazine, which became a
sing agitation against nuclear
discrimination.

arly stages of the Vietnam
ger favored an immediate
er than negotiations. He
moratorium on militant ac-
peace and civil rights leaders
re a Democratic victory in
election. When President
the bombing of North Viet-
helped organize a coalition
calling itself the Assembly
d People, that sponsored a
of civil disobedience in
August 1965. Despite oppo-
nstration from the NAACP
League and lukewarm sup-
ts for a Democratic Society,
d the police to arrest them
mall. Coinciding with the
mmittee's attempt to block
ie San Francisco Bay area,
ed the first large-scale ap-
disobedience tactics to the
nt.

1966 Dellinger served as
ie Spring Mobilization to
1 Vietnam. The "Mobe"
1967 for demonstrations in
San Francisco. Over the
s it organized churches,
universities, political clubs
s in an attempt to show
sition to the war was not
ndful of radicals but in-
bers of Americans. The
were the largest demon-
t government policy in
up to that time.
nvolvement in the demonstra-

tions in Chicago during the Democratic
Party's National Convention in August
1968. The violence of these events formed
the basis for a five-month court trial in
1969, at which Dellinger and seven others
were charged by the federal government
with conspiracy to riot.

[TLH]

For further information:
David Dellinger, *Revolutionary Nonviolence*
(New York, 1970).
Thomas Powers, *The War at Home* (New York,
1973).

**DeLOACH, DEKE (CARTHA)
(DEKLE)**

b. July 20, 1920; Claxton, Ga.
Assistant to the Director, FBI, De-
cember 1965-June 1970.

DeLoach was born and raised in
Claxton, Ga., a small town west of Savan-
nah. His family was very poor, but he man-
aged to earn enough money to attend Stet-
son University. After graduating in 1942 he
joined the FBI and worked as an agent in
Norfolk, Toledo and Akron, where he car-
ried out investigations of Communist Party
members. Disliking the work he joined
the Navy in 1944. After the war De
Loach returned to the Bureau and was as-
signed to the home office in Washington,
D.C. There he carried out routine security
checks of potential employes on atomic
energy projects. He subsequently coordi-
nated FBI activities with the work of the
Central Intelligence Agency and the Office
of Naval Intelligence.

During the early 1950s DeLoach made a
favorable impression on J. Edgar Hoover,
and as a result he made rapid progress
within the Bureau. In 1959 he was named
assistant director for the crime records divi-
sion, a post which despite its title, entailed
responsibility for managing the Bureau's
public and congressional relations. DeLoach
was skilled at political in-fighting, had an
ingratiating personality and proved adept at
muting congressional criticism of the
Bureau and its Director. He also had access
to FBI files containing a vast amount of

personal information on individual con-
gressmen. To advance the Bureau's repu-
tion DeLoach often supplied news stor-
ies and information to friendly columnists and
reporters.

In December 1965 DeLoach was pro-
moted to the post of assistant to the direc-
tor and assumed responsibility for all the
Bureau's investigative activities. In the
meantime he had developed a close rela-
tionship with President Johnson. In de-
pendence on a variety of matters Johnson preferred
to communicate with DeLoach rather than
Hoover, and this strained DeLoach's rela-
tions with the Director. DeLoach was the
only member of the Bureau to have a direct
line to the White House in his home.

DeLoach undertook a number of special
assignments for the President. In the
summer of 1964 he headed a special FBI
squad that ostensibly had been organized
to aid the Secret Service in protecting the
President at the Democratic National Con-
vention in Atlantic City, N.J. However, ac-
cording to a 1976 report by the Senate
Select Committee on Intelligence Ac-
tivities, the FBI agents, using electronic
surveillance, "bugged" the hotel room of
Rev. Martin Luther King [*q.v.*] and
gathered a substantial amount of purely
political information having little to do with
security matters. This data was turned over
to the President's aide, Walter Jenkins
[*q.v.*].

DeLoach subsequently supervised an in-
vestigation of Jenkins who, in the fall of
1964, had been involved in a homosexual
incident in the basement of a Washington
YMCA. Johnson ordered the investigation
in the belief that Jenkins had been the vic-
tim of a Republican plot. The FBI could
find no such evidence, and Jenkins was
forced to resign.

By 1966 President Johnson was becoming
increasingly sensitive to criticism of his Viet-
nam war policy. In March of that year he
ordered DeLoach to undertake an investi-
gation of congressmen whose criticism of
the Vietnam policy, Johnson thought, had
been motivated by contacts with foreign
agents. In late October 1968 Johnson or-
dered DeLoach to begin investigating the
relationship of Anna Chenault, a Chinese

born Republican socialite, and the Republican vice presidential nominee, Spiro Agnew [*q.v.*]. The President believed that Agnew, working through Chenault, had informed the South Vietnamese government that a Republican administration would be more receptive to its interests. He also believed that the Republicans had encouraged the South Vietnamese to sabotage the Paris peace talks. The FBI was unable to document Johnson's charges despite an investigation of Agnew's phone calls and electronic surveillance of the Chenault home.

Shortly after President Nixon assumed office, DeLoach's private line to the White House was removed. He nonetheless maintained relatively cordial relations with the new administration. Attorney General John Mitchell preferred to deal with DeLoach rather than Hoover on a variety of Justice Department matters.

DeLoach had hoped to succeed Hoover as FBI director. However, when it became apparent that the Director was unwilling to retire, DeLoach accepted a lucrative offer to become an executive with Pepsico, Inc. He left the Bureau in June 1970.

[JLW]

For further information:

Sanford J. Ungar, *FBI* (Boston, 1975).

U.S. Senate, Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, *Federal Bureau of Investigation* (Washington, D.C., 1976).

DEPUGH, (WILLIAM) ROBERT B(OLIVAR)

b. April 15, 1923; Independence, Mo.
National Coordinator, the Minutemen.

In 1960 DePugh moved his Biolab Corporation, a producer of veterinary medicines, from Independence to Norborne, Mo. At about this time he organized the Minutemen, whose purpose was to train Americans to fight a guerrilla war in the event of a Communist takeover by either invasion or internal subversion, both of which were regarded as imminent possibilities by the group.

Its existence first came to the attention of the general public in October 1961, when an

associate of DePugh's was arrested in Shillington, Ill., for illegal weapons possession. A *New York Times* survey one month later concluded that the organization was a loose federation of small units with a membership of only several hundred.

The Minutemen came to light again during the presidential campaign of 1964. The group backed the candidacy of Sen. F. M. Goldwater (R, Ariz.) [*q.v.*] because according to DePugh, President Lyndon B. Johnson was an "opportunist who would take the United States out to the Communists if anyone else who would pay his price." After Goldwater's defeat DePugh asserted that Communism could no longer be stopped by political means and that the Minutemen's secret "underground army" could save liberty. In July 1966 DePugh organized the Patriotic Party, but he conceived of it as "the political arm of a complete patriotic resistance movement."

During the next two years persons identifying themselves as Minutemen were arrested in New York, Connecticut, and other places on charges of conspiring to threaten to commit acts of violence against liberal and radical organizations and individuals. According to J. Harry Johnson Jr., author of *The Minutemen*, the organization's membership during this period probably about a thousand or possibly somewhat more.

DePugh's role in local Minutemen activities was difficult to ascertain because of the organization's decentralized structure and DePugh's contradictory statements. He encouraged a climate of violence. For example, each issue of *On Target*, the Minutemen's newsletter which he edited, announced under its masthead, "We guarantee that all law suits filed against this newsletter will be settled out of court."

In November 1966 DePugh was convicted for violations of the federal firearm act and the following February pleaded *nolo contendere* to another charge of violating that law. While appealing his first conviction DePugh was indicted in February 1968 for conspiring to rob banks in Southeast Missouri. Shortly before this indictment was returned, he went into hiding.

DePugh was captured by the FBI