

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: <http://www.theblackvault.com>



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

April 26, 2019

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1432698-000
Subject: EVANS, MEDFORD BRYAN

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed 6 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

┌ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.

┌ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail or fax to—Work Processing Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**

☑ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may make a request to NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Please reference file number 100-HQ-29382 in your correspondence.

┌ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above.

┌ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.

Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. The "**Standard Responses to Requests**" section of the Addendum applies to all requests. If the subject of your request is a person, the "**Standard Responses to Requests for Individuals**" section also applies. The "**General Information**" section includes useful information about FBI records. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account on the following web site: <https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter, the FBI FOIPA Addendum includes information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. If you submitted a request regarding yourself or another person, Part 2 includes additional standard responses that apply to requests for individuals. If you have questions regarding the standard responses in Parts 1 or 2, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." Previously mentioned appeal and dispute resolution services are also available. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful.

Part 1: Standard Responses to All Requests: See Below for all Requests

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the fbi.gov website.
- (ii) **National Security/Intelligence Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of national security and foreign intelligence records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) as applicable to requests for records about individuals [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2); 50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3); 50 USC § 3024(i)(1). This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that national security or foreign intelligence records do or do not exist.

Part 2: Standard Responses to Requests for Individuals: See Below for all Requests for Individuals

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E) and (b)(7)(F) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching those systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. Most requests are satisfied by searching the Central Record System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled and maintained by the FBI in the course of fulfilling its dual law enforcement and intelligence mission as well as the performance of agency administrative and personnel functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization and encompasses the records of FBI Headquarters ("FBIHQ"), FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices ("Legats") worldwide. A CRS search includes Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records.
- (ii) **FBI Records**
Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or "Rap Sheets."** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks—often referred to as a criminal history record or "rap sheets." These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **The National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

11:10 AM

January 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. ROSEN
MR. NEASE

Honorable Lewis L. Strauss, Secretary of Commerce, called to advise that Honorable Herbert Hoover is planning to change the guard at the Hoover War Memorial Library at Stanford University and he had asked Bill Buckley, Editor of 'National Review', for a recommendation and had been given the name of Medford Evans, a professor of Northeast Louisiana State College at Monroe, Louisiana. Strauss stated that Evans over the years has been a defender of Strauss whenever the Oppenheimer issue arose and has written several articles for 'Human Events' and 'National Review.' It appears that Mr. Hoover mentioned Evans to Strauss and asked for his opinion and Strauss stated he had not seen Evans for a long time but he thought Evans was all right. Mr. Strauss stated he then got in touch with Evans and had him come to New York and meet Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hoover evidently was favorably impressed and intended to recommend Evans. According to Mr. Strauss, Evans told him that after making a speech in Boston some months ago in which he stated the plain facts regarding Oppenheimer it got back to the campus and Evans was informed that his tenure there was over and at the end of the term in June he should look for another job. Mr. Strauss stated that Evans had asked for the reason for this action but was not advised. Mr. Strauss stated that Mr. Hoover would not want to settle for a man with some blemish and he wanted to learn the reason for this action. Mr. Strauss thought this could be viewed as an investigation of a consultant for him and he would appreciate one of our Agents calling on the Dean and finding out why Evans' term at the University had come to an end. I told him I would have our New Orleans Office handle this immediately.

See...

REC-66

Very truly yours

MCT-5

SENT FROM D. O
TIME 12:40 PM
DATE 1-5-59
BY [Signature]

12 JAN 6 1959

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Holloman

JER:EH (7)

nt
a
ullivan
oom
in

67 JAN 8 1959
MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-31-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
DR. MEDFORD EVANS
JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

Tolson _____
 Belmont
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____



On January 30, 1961, [redacted] and [redacted] visited the Bureau and spoke to Special Agent John W. O'Beirne of the Crime Research Section.

b6
b7c

Both of these ladies described themselves as widows with children and [redacted] stated that she is [redacted] General Edwin A. Walker. On Monday, January 22, she received a telegram from General Walker in which he asked if he could stay at her home in McLean while he visited the Washington area. She agreed, although she has had extremely little contact with Walker, and he arrived on the night of January 22 and remained until January 28. Shortly after Walker's arrival, he was joined by a group of "rabid right-wingers" and they engaged in serious conferences during all the time he was there. One of Walker's visitors was Dr. Medford Evans who, she advised, was most violent of all in his right-wing philosophy. Evans is a former professor of English and she believed taught at a college in Louisiana. [redacted] advised she became disturbed with the constant telephoning and visiting that was done during Walker's stay and she stated this group took over her home. Because of her concern, she telephoned [redacted] who came from Oregon to be with her. She said she did not like the implications of having so many people in her home and wanted [redacted] as a companion during this period. [redacted] agreed with [redacted] observations regarding this group and said that she did not trust Dr. Evans. This group continually found fault with our Government and complained that absolutely nothing was being done about the communist menace. Dr. Evans observed on one occasion that the trouble with the anticommunist was that they used attractive women in their work and that "we communists" rely on the dull uninteresting type of woman. This observation, she felt, indicated that Evans is in fact a communist who has infiltrated this group. She said that they were obviously members of the John Birch Society and that the purpose of all of these visits and discussions seemed to be whether or not General Walker should appear before the Senate committee, which is inquiring into the restrictions placed upon speeches made by military personnel by the Department of Defense. Typical of their remarks was a comment she heard that Nelson Rockefeller and President Kennedy are organizing their resources to take over the financial interests in the Congo.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Sullivan
JWOB:cmk
(5)

XEROX 62-105223
NOT RECORDED
FEB 8 1962 199 FEB 8 1962

23 FEB 7 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

71 FEB 13 1962

Jones to DeLoach
Re: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
DR. MEDFORD EVANS
JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

Walker took both of the women to dinner on Friday, January 26. One of the persons who joined them was Congressman John Bell Williams, who appeared to be a close associate.

Both of these ladies felt that this kind of extremism is intolerable and that the FBI should know about their activities and line of thought. They were informed, of course, that the Bureau was unable to offer any observations or comments in this regard and that as an investigative agency of the Federal Government we could make no evaluation. They were both thanked for their interest.

General Walker, is the former United States Army General who, in 1961, was relieved of his command in Europe for indoctrinating his troops with extreme conservative views regarding communism and as a result he voluntarily resigned from the Army. Dr. Medford Evans was the subject of an inquiry from Lewis L. Strauss, Secretary of Commerce, when Evans was being considered, in January 1959, by former President Herbert Hoover for employment at the Hoover War Memorial at Stanford University. Evans was investigated in 1947 as an Atomic Energy Act applicant when it was alleged that he drank considerably and was unreliable and irresponsible. In May 1959 Evans furnished the Bureau with an affidavit, concerning his dismissal from Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana, allegedly because of his strong stand opposing Dr. Oppenheimer and defending Mr. Strauss when he was a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. In a newspaper article in "The Abilene Reporter News," Abilene, Texas, Evans was described as "coordinator for the John Birch Society and former university professor," who would speak in Chicago in April, 1961, on the subject, "The Movement to Impeach Earl Warren Can Be Successful."

We have had cordial relations with John Bell Williams; however, in February, 1957, he remarked to the press during a civil rights controversy in Hinds County, Mississippi, that "outside" FBI Agents had been brought in to conduct the investigation which had been harassing local law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties. Williams was visited by Mr. Holloman and was most apologetic when the facts were explained to him. The Director commented, "I want no part of him. He is just a rabble rouser. H."

b6
b7c

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [redacted] and [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Parsons _____
- Mr. Belmont *PC* ✓
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Ingram _____
- Miss Gandy _____

SAYS SOCIETY HEAD

Anti-Communist Efforts Caused Educator's Firing

One of the projects proposed by the head of the John Birch Society is a "Committee to Protest the Firing of Medford Evans."

Evans was academic dean of McMurry College in 1953-54 after leaving his job as Chief of Security Training for the Atomic Energy Commission in order to write a book, "The Struggle for the A-Bomb." The book disclosed thefts of separate parts of the atomic project from various plants and transfer of those parts to Russia.

Birch Society founder Robert Welch said Evans was slated to be fired (not rehired) in June 1959 by Northwestern State College in Louisiana "for no other reason than his uncompromising stand against communism. This can be shown conclusively to the satisfaction of any reasonable man, even a college professor...In fact, as of now the Leftists behind this deal seem to want it known that Dr. Evans is losing his job because of his anti-communism — again as a warning and threat to others like him."

"Now the Communists and their allies and dupes," Welch said in his Blue Book, "are always



DR. MEDFORD EVANS
... former McMurry dean

shouting about academic freedom. They have arranged several nationally publicized tantrums in educational circles when college professors with Communist records have been dismissed. But they have been quietly causing professors who oppose the Com-

"The Abilene Reporter News"
Abilene, Texas
March 19, 1961
Bill Dischinger, Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

File
51
H

NOT RECORDED
117 MAR 31 1961

50 MAR 31 1961

munist line to be eased out of jobs wherever they can. They have made it hard for such conservatives to get jobs. And they have used this pressure and threat unhesitatingly to make anti-Communist professors, who are still on faculties, tone down their anti-communism or abandon the fight altogether."

Relative to the Louisiana situation on Evans, Welch continued, "It is a long story, in which some of the left-wing forces at Harvard seem to be definitely involved, and I'll not go into the details. But Medford Evans' scholarship is unquestioned. He is an excellent and popular teacher, as shown by the enrollment in his classes. And he is a fairly well-known writer for conservative publications. Also, he has friends, both inside and outside of academic circles, all over the United States.

"I believe that, if Medford were willing, and especially if we had the letter-writing strength available... to support such a front, a 'Committee to Protest the Firing of Medford Evans' could attract enough support to make quite a 'cause celebre' out of the affair, to make this small college and its president look sick, and to throw quite a scare into some others contemplating doing the same thing. A few similar actions would slow down some of the brazen squeezing out of conservatives from teaching jobs, and give new courage to these that remain."

Relative to Evans' book, written after eight years service with the U.S. atomic energy project, Welch said:

"The book dealt with a matter of literally vital importance to the safety of our country. It told of treason at work beyond any conception of the American people. It should have rocked the nation from one end to the other. Instead, it sold 2,600 copies! There is no clearer proof of the effectiveness of the blanket of obfuscation, with which Communist influences have been able to keep the truth about their activities from being known."

Evans came to McMurry in the fall of 1953 as academic dean and news editor of Facts Forum, the conservative national radio program originating in Dallas and supported by H.L. Hunt, Dallas millionaire.

The following summer, Evans, along with moderator Dan Smoot and O. M. Spence, circulation manager of the News Bulletin, all left Hunt's employment on Facts Forum. The radio program's president, Robert H. Dedman, said at the time that Facts Forum was changing its format, but added that the controversial adult educational organization is "definitely not retrenching."

Dedman added that "propriety" prevented him from discussing reasons for the three men's departure.

However, Smoot said there had been no "rupture of relationships between Facts Forum and myself," and that he "just felt that I could best present my views by giving only one opinion about current topics—my own." He said he planned to start his own program of broadcasts on "Current Events of the Day."

Evans made no comment on his reason for leaving. Abilene acquaintances said they did not know where Evans went immediately, but assumed he went from Facts Forum to the Louisiana college that brought Welch's wrath.

One former colleague at McMurry said Evans had not been popular during his brief stay at the Abilene college, but that he apparently left McMurry because of a friendship he developed with Smoot after Smoot had made a talk in Abilene on communism.

Dr. Evans' current whereabouts was unknown here.

The February-March issue of The Independent American published Dr. Evans' picture and said he would speak on "The Movement to Impeach Earl Warren Can Be Successful," at the Independent American Forum scheduled in Chicago April 13-14. The Independent American is a conservative newspaper published at New Orleans. It described Dr. Evans as "coordinator for the John Birch Society and former university professor."

Director, FBI

4/21/60

SAC, New Orleans (105-0-799)

THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
IS - C

By letter of 4/18/60, [redacted] former
Special Agent of the FBI, who is presently [redacted]
[redacted] in Jackson, Mississippi and was [redacted]
for ROSS BARNETT, present governor of the State of
Mississippi, forwarded to this office a multigraphed
letter from MEDFORD EVANS, 207 Pine Street, Natchitoches,
Louisiana.

RC

The letter invited [redacted] to attend a meeting
of The John Birch Society to be held at the Heidelberg
Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi, 4/26/60, "to hear an analysis
of the current program of the Communist Party, and a plan
to save the South and the whole country from the social
wreckage which that program will bring if not checked."

Background information concerning Dr. MEDFORD
EVANS was furnished in my letter of 2/9/60 bearing the
same caption as above. Additional data was furnished in
my teletype to the Bureau, 1/7/59, entitled, "MEDFORD EVANS,
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING."

The Bureau will be advised of any further
developments.

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - New Orleans
- PRA:jam
- (3)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-104400-3

b6
b7C
b6
b7C

162-105223-
NOT RECORDED
169 APR 25 1960

69 APR 28 1960