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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Memorandum

JUNE

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

DATE: January 23, 1964

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Forsyth
- 1 - Mr. Ryan
- 1 - Mr. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 RB)
- 1 - Mr. Phillips

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

OM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

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

Memorandum 1/17/64 from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont advised of authority given to SAC Baker of Milwaukee Office for a survey, provided full security was assured, to determine the feasibility of installing microphone coverage to cover the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates while in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. King is scheduled to be in Milwaukee the night of 1/27/64.

At 5 p.m., 1/22/64, ASAC J. Wallace LaPrade (in the absence of SAC Baker) telephonically advised me that with full security a survey had been completed at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee where King has reservations and that the specific room numbers have already been allotted to fill the reservation. LaPrade stated that the survey revealed the situation to be perfect from the standpoint of effecting the coverage desired and that they were ready to go ahead with the installation immediately.

ACTION:

Because time is of the essence, I gave LaPrade the requested authority for the installation, provided full security is assured. The Milwaukee Office was also authorized to rent space necessary to house the monitoring Special Agents. I reiterated to LaPrade the absolute necessity for the exercise of utmost tact and discretion in handling all phases of this matter. Further, he is to advise us promptly when King takes over space at the Hotel and the surveillance is activated. You will be kept promptly advised of additional information as received.

100-3-116

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

FJB:kmj
(11)

REC-52

100-3-116-860
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

22 FEB 14 1964

REC. MAIL-RM

FEB 5 1964

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signed index & ind. by Frances
August 14 - 10 AM

Some of the New items
17 up & down in listing
total add if used on name
A Bann airis - Pa. up & -
Aunts - 1000
Have any up & down
Friday, Aug 10
Aunts - 1000 up into FBI
Down way - only one
gone up & down
There on presence of
John D. ... - 1000 up & down

336PM IMMEDIATE 4-5-68 JGA
TO DIRECTOR AND MEMPHIS
FROM BIRMINGHAM

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., RM.

RE ALBANY TEL TO BIRMINGHAM AND BIRMINGHAM TELEPHONE CALLS
TO THE BUREAU AND MEMPHIS THIS DATE.

RECORDS OF [redacted] INDICATE RIFLE
IN QUESTION SOLD TO
SALESMAN AT [redacted] FURNISHED INVOICE THIS
DATE INDICATING RIFLE, TOGETHER WITH A REDFIELD SCOPE WITH A
WEAVER - TYPE MOUNT, SOLD TO ONE HARVEY LOWMEYER, NINETEEN
NAUGHT SEVEN SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, ONE MARCH
THIRTY, SIXTYEIGHT. SALESMAN INDICATED THAT LOWMEYER ORIGINALLY
PURCHASED A REMINGTON SEVEN ZERO ZERO MODEL RIFLE ON MARCH
TWENTYNINE, SIXTYEIGHT, AND MADE ARRANGEMENTS THE FOLLOWING
MORNING TO EXCHANGE IT FOR A REMINGTON SEVEN SIXTY MODEL BEARING
SERIAL NUMBER FOUR SIX ONE FOUR SEVEN SIX, TOGETHER WITH ONE

4/24/68

Date

1

ORLAN EUGENE ROSE, Inmate No. [redacted] Missouri State Penitentiary, said he first came to the Missouri State Penitentiary in 1958. He said he first met RAY in jail at Kansas City, Missouri in 1955, and celled with him and WALTER RIFE prior to the time that all three went to Leavenworth, Kansas.

[redacted] RAY gave no indication of abnormal sexual behavior.

He described RAY as quiet, a loner, and "not a loud mouth". He could not picture RAY, he said, as being vicious. He said RAY liked to follow baseball. He said they both lived in K Hall and associated together. He said they talked every day. He said RAY "did not fool" with as many as five men in the penitentiary. He said RAY used amphetamines when he could get them. He paid from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a shot. He did not get into debt and did not gamble.

He said he was in maximum security when RAY escaped and knew nothing of the details. He said the rumor inside is that RAY did not escape in a bread truck, but he had no information as to how he did escape.

He said RAY has a half-sister in St. Louis, Missouri with his mother. He said RAY did not like his mother as she left him and started living with an ex-convict out of Illinois. He said RAY has a brother and some half brothers. He believed his mother is living and re-married after the ex-convict died. She may have had some property "which she lived up".

ROSE said the inmates call him "The Jew" in the penitentiary, but he said RAY was "tighter" with his money than ROSE. He said he could not imagine RAY spending any money for dancing lessons or leaving a gun behind him someplace because of this characteristic.

ROSE said he did not know any RAYMOND LEWIS CURTIS, nor did he know of this person as an associate of RAY's.

44-1987-Sub D-407

On 4/22/68 at Jefferson City, Missouri

File # KC 44-760

by SA ROWEN B. AYERS - lw

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	APR 23 1968
Date dictated APR 24 1968	
FBI MEMPHIS	

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.

KC 44-760

RBA:ss

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA
[REDACTED]

On May 6, 1968, EARL KNIGHT, MSP [REDACTED] serving [REDACTED] from New Madrid, Missouri, said he did not know JAMES EARL RAY. He said he was at Fordland (honor camp) on [REDACTED]. He said he came to the penitentiary in [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] and was out on [REDACTED]. He said he never heard of a bounty for the killing of MARTIN LUTHER KING and never heard of any time of a mutual organization for protection, profit or otherwise. He said he had never heard of the COOLEY gang or anyone by the name of COOLEY.

On May 6, 1968, MAJOR BERNARD J. POIRY, Assistant Warden in charge of Security, said that the person who escaped by using a uniform and going out the gate was [REDACTED] number [REDACTED]. He was apprehended in Kansas City, Missouri, the next day. He said [REDACTED] also attempted to escape by using a ladder and a uniform. He did not get away from the walls. He also said that the only person who had ammunition in his pockets was a [REDACTED] and another inmate by the name of [REDACTED]. He said he also traced some ammunition to the shop where [REDACTED] worked, but could not "pin" them on him. He said RAY was never involved in any of these matters.

MAJOR POIRY said he had no information regarding any COOLEY or COOLEY gang, but would attempt to develop information in this regard through his inmate contacts.

On May 14, 1968, MAJOR POIRY further advised he has developed no information in regards this alleged organization or group.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 3, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: MURKIN

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. McDonough

1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Bishop

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

This case involves the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Ebony" magazine, with which we had cordial contacts, has forwarded letters from a long-time convict, [REDACTED] which [REDACTED] makes reference to his prison association with James Earl Ray, their plans to kill King and regarding businessmen putting up money to have King killed. [REDACTED] who was described by his former defense attorney as a liar and cheat, previously furnished similar information on which logical investigation was conducted and nothing of substantive value was developed.

RAYMOND
in CURTIS

Atlanta has been instructed to reinterview [REDACTED] to pin him down once and for all and anything of pertinence will be run out. "Ebony" magazine is being advised that results of [REDACTED] interview will be furnished Civil Rights Division.

CURTIS

CURTIS

BACKGROUND:

Bureau is in receipt of a letter from [REDACTED] "Ebony" magazine, enclosing two semi-literate letters from [REDACTED] an inmate of Whitfield County Jail, Dalton, Georgia. [REDACTED] in his letters, claims to have information on the King murder and [REDACTED] suggests we may want to check into [REDACTED] story and [REDACTED] requests to be furnished any information resulting from our inquiries which can be released. [REDACTED] alleges he was a former inmate with Ray, discussed killing King over the course of three years and a group of "KK" businessmen covering five states were put up the money for the King killing.

Enclosure

JUL 9 1968

EJM:cs
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

XEROX
JUL 11 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

6-4-jh

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Talked of Bounty on Dr. King

Convict's Story About Ray

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

DALTON, Ga., April 24 — A man convicted of murder here said yesterday that James Earl Ray once confided to him that (Ray) would collect a \$1,000,000 bounty put up by a "businessmen's association" to kill the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Faymond Curtis, being held at Whitfield county jail pending action on an appeal, said that he and Ray were told at the Missouri Penitentiary at Jefferson

City from a "new man just in off the street" that "the businessmen's association has a \$1,000,000 bounty out for Martin Luther King."

Curtis said Ray smiled and said, "Well, if there's \$1,000,000 out on King, I believe if I ever get out I'll collect it." Curtis said that the subject of the Rev. Dr. King came up "a couple of times" in subsequent conversations with Ray in the prison yard.

The discussions occurred, Curtis said, about a week after

the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

Curtis said that he had no idea what the "businessmen's association" was. Curtis, who like Ray is 40 years old, said that he first met Ray in 1955 when they shared a cell for seven months in the Jackson county jail at Kansas City. Curtis said he again met Ray when both were at the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

At the Missouri prison, where both were serving sentences for armed robbery, Curtis said Ray referred to the Kennedy assassination by saying, "Boy, probably somebody made a nice little penny off of that, I sure wish it was me."

Curtis described Ray as "a likable sort of person," but one who did not associate freely with other inmates. "But if this was a plot to assassinate King, Ray would go to his grave with his secret," Curtis said.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has charged Ray with conspiracy in connection with the Rev. Dr. King's assassination April 4 in Memphis, Tenn., declined to comment yesterday on reports that agents were searching the Los Angeles area for a blond woman who dated Ray.

The woman, about 27, was reportedly seen with Ray in the bar

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-31 LOUIS
POST-DISPATCH

Date: 11-25-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: 31110

Being Investigated

44-195 sub 1-21

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C 44-15-1446
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Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 25 1968
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI KAN CITY

637PM URGENT 4-25-68 ENT
TO DIRECTOR (44-38861) AND MEMPHIS
FROM KANSAS CITY (44-760) 3P

MURKIN.

LEAD 13

copy

REBUTEL APRIL TWO FOUR LAST.

[REDACTED] INTERVIEWED MISSOURI STATE PEN. RECALLED RAY ONLY AS ASSOCIATE OF RAYMOND LOUIS CURTIS AND HE MADE THIS CONNECTION BECAUSE OF PUBLICITY CURTIS HAS RECEIVED IN NEWSPAPER THIS WEEK. [REDACTED] AND CURTIS WERE IN JAIL TOGETHER AT SPRINGFIELD, MO., AND SUBSEQUENTLY IN MSP.

[REDACTED] STATES RAY IS A "HUSTLER" AND ASSOCIATED WITH ST. LOUIS INMATES IN MSP, AND APPEARED NORMAL IN ALL ASSOCIATIONS, TRYING TO "MAKE A BUCK" WHERE HE COULD. STATES CURTIS IS PATHOLOGICAL LIAR AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN. [REDACTED] DENIES IN CONTACT WITH RAY, EITHER BY HIM OR WIFE, EITHER INSIDE OR OUTSIDE PEN.

[REDACTED] STATES HIS WIFE, [REDACTED] NEE [REDACTED], RESIDES WITH HER PARENTS [REDACTED] MAY 1 1968 MONTREAL, CANADA, AND IS NOT EXPECTED IN JEFFERSON CITY PRIOR TO

END PAGE ONE

make only

00 copy to [unclear]

(Dist) to KC
4-27-68 E-11-80

8153

AIRTEL, SAC'S Jackson, Atlanta
RE: MURKIN

as "Mississippi" was supposed to be contacted by Ray at
Vicksburg, Mississippi, after the murder and Willett was to take
Ray to either New Orleans or Canada via the Mississippi River
in Willetts' houseboat.

As indicated above, the Jackson Office is being
instructed to run out the Willett allegation.

NOTE:

Curtis, as of this point, has indicated almost complete
unreliability, however, it is felt that reasonable efforts should
be made to identify the individual Willett and run out this
aspect to a logical completion. Other allegation made by Curtis
relative to a mysterious visitor of Ray's while in prison, the
alleged bounty on King and the individual named Joe Coin, who
furnishes false identifications has previously been explored
and nothing of value developed.

Atlanta is being instructed that Curtis is not to set
any terms of interview with FBI Agents. Curtis' correspondence
with "Ebony" and results of his interviews are being furnished
the CRD.

47744

SECTION 15

Section 15 contain several leads which suggest a conspiracy. In an interview of Raymond Louis Curtis (serial 1832), a fellow inmate of Ray, Curtis said word got out in prison that the "KKK of the South had raised one million for bounty on King's head, and that Ray stated a dozen times that if he got out in time and if King was still alive he would like to get the bounty on King." Also, [redacted]

[redacted] stated in an interview (serial 1835) that on 4/2/68 [redacted] the owner of the restaurant, Devilish Nick, (reputed head of the local KKK) say: I got a call on the King." Then on 4/3/68 two men came to Nick's office and [redacted] put a rifle with a telescopic sight in the car. On 4/4/68 [redacted] said Nick received a telephone call, after which he said: "Martin Luther King is dead."

Lab report (serial 1882) indicated six latent fingerprints on rifle, telescopic sight, binoculars, newspaper, after shave lotion bottle, and Schlitz beer can abandoned at crime scene have all been identified with fingerprints of James E. Ray.

All indications are that Bureau was pursuing full scale investigation with follow up of all leads.

Serials

1822 Ltr. t/H from citizen asking certain facts be considered

1875 Ltr request that film of King's funeral be reviewed to see if man resemble artists sketch

1826

1829 [redacted] (fellow prisoner of Ray) interview - stated (b)(7)(D)
"62-'66 word got out in prison that "KKK of the South" had raised 1 million for bounty on King's head. Ray stated a dozen times that "if he got out in time and if King was still alive, he would like to get the bounty on King."

1835 [redacted] (b)(7)(D) Devilish Nick, operator of John's Restaurant, Laurel, Miss. Reputed head of local KKK. On 4/2 [redacted] say "I got a call on the King." On 4/3 two men came to Nick's office [redacted] observed rifle with telescopic sight. Rifle put in car. On 4/4 Nick received call. After call he said "Martin Luther King is dead." This was before announcement on radio.

1849 Lab report - identification of beer cans and paper bag as similar to ones from Southaven Minnow Shop

1850 Lab report - negative on Thermo seal tape from Holly Laundry & Cleaners, Chula Vista, Calif.

1851 Ben Goodin interview (former chief at MSP) said Ray was friend of Lewis Dowda who hated Negroes. Believes Dowda could be an accomplice of Ray

1882 Lab Rept - Comparison of six latent fingerprints 4/24/68 fingerprints on:

1. Remington model 760 rifle
2. Telescopic sight
3. binoculars
4. newspaper
5. after shave lotion bottle
6. Schlitz beer can

have all been identified with fingerprints of James E. Ray

that in 1963 Ray made the remark that he was going to get Martin Luther King when he got out of prison. (HQ 44-38861-2678, 2791).

A third inmate at MSP from 1962 until 1965, described Ray as a "lone wolf" who never trusted anyone. He stated that Ray was a racist and was heard many times discussing his dislike of Negroes. Another prisoner became acquainted with Ray in 1965 and said that Ray commented if he ever got out of jail he was going to make himself a "bunch of money," and Ray further said a "Businessmen's Association" had offered \$100,000 for killing Martin Luther King. This prisoner said that Ray did not know what the "Businessmen's Association" was, but he intended to find out. (HQ 44-38861-4143).

A cellmate with Ray in 1955 at Kansas City who later served prison time with Ray at Leavenworth, Kansas, was also incarcerated with Ray at MSP. He stated that during the period when President Kennedy was assassinated the movements of Dr. Martin Luther King became the topic of conversation at the penitentiary. Many prisoners heard that businessmen had raised a considerable amount of money, about one million dollars, as a bounty on King's head. He further stated that Ray mentioned a dozen times that had he known about the bounty on John F. Kennedy's head and had he been free he would have collected it; and, if he

got out in time and King were still alive, he would get the bounty on King (HQ 44-38861-4143). A prisoner who was at MSP from 1958 through 1965 stated Ray did not like Negroes and was capable of killing Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (HQ 44-38861-4143).

Ray's psychological background is also a very important avenue of review. As a result of a voluntary psychiatric examination in 1966, Ray was described as having a sociopathic personality, antisocial type with anxiety and depressive features (HQ 44-38861-3505). In 1954, a prison sociologist stated that Ray's delinquencies seem due to impulsive behavior, especially when drinking (HQ 44-38861-3335). These characteristics and comments about Ray support the opinion of psychologist Dr. Mark Freeman. While Ray was in Los Angeles he was a patient of Dr. Freeman. Dr. Freeman believes that Ray was potentially capable of assassination, was a self-motivated person who could act alone, and likely fantasized on being someone important.

There were two matters involving Ray and blacks while outside prison which shed some light on whether his hatred of blacks and need for importance and profit could have motivated him to murder. While in Mexico in the fall

91. I have copies of many thousands of pages of FBI records that have always been readily available at the National Archives. I have not seen a single one of these records that was made available on the orders of Director Hoover that eliminated the name of a single source or any one that withheld the symbol of an informant. It was not until after the enactment of FOIA, much more after the 1974 amendments became effective, that I began to receive FBI records with these kinds of withholdings.

92. Until after the Act was amended I do not recall the withholding of a single FBI name. Then it became general practice. I also do not know of a single report of any harm befalling any of the many hundreds of FBI agents whose names were not withheld.

93. Another form of source withholding in this instant cause is misrepresented by the Department in affidavits and by counsel. What is sought is the withholding of what can provide independent assessment of the OPR report and the disclosure of evidence that can tend to undermine, if not in fact disprove, the official explanation of the King assassination. This particular source is police reports, from Atlanta and from Memphis. In neither case is there any Departmental evidence showing that the content of the reports is not public domain. In fact, some of the content of what is withheld together with some of the actual pages of what is withheld was disclosed to me by the FBI in C.A. 75-1996. There is little likelihood that any substantial information in the Memphis police reports is not public knowledge, largely because it was made public by Memphis authorities.

94. From extensive prior experience with FBI avoidance of first-person affidavits and from prior personal experience with SA Horace P. Beckwith in FOIA matters, my attention was immediately attracted to his providing of an affidavit attesting to a search in this instant cause that he did not make. In the past it has been my consistent experience with the FBI that one of its means of withholding what might otherwise not be withheld is by the tactic of having an agent without personal knowledge execute the affidavit attesting to the search. My prior experience in all cases is that careful checking of nonfirst-person affidavits shows they represent what would be false swearing if executed by one of firsthand knowledge

FBI by the Atlanta, Georgia, Police Department. I was informed that 29 pages were received ... These documents are included in the FBI file on the assassination of Dr. King and are specifically located in Atlanta file number 44-2336, Serial 1215." (Paragraph 2, emphasis added) Mr. Beckwith does not state that he knows what "material" was "furnished" by the Atlanta police department. If he was "informed that 29 pages were received," he does not state that no more than 29 pages were furnished.

97. My attention was further attracted to these formulations because, as SA Beckwith should have known, these records should also be "specifically located" in my own files as a result of C.A. 75-1996 and under stipulations sought by the FBI in that case. These stipulations required that I be provided with copies of all nonexempt FBI Atlanta field office MURKIN records not already provided from FBIHQ files. SA Beckwith provided a nonfirst-person affidavit regarding compliance with these stipulations.

98. Still without claim to first-person knowledge, SA Beckwith states, "I was informed" that "the police department transmitted these documents to the FBI in confidence for investigative assistance during the investigation of Dr. King's assassination." (Paragraph 2)

99. The language of footnote 17 (Memorandum, page 12, citing footnote 21 of the Motion, page 17), together with the avoidance of any description of the content of these 29 pages, led me to make the careful check that was possible in this case. While I do not have most of the records withheld from Mr. Lesar in this instant cause, what SA Beckwith refers to clearly is required to have been provided to me in C.A. 75-1996.

100. My first discovery is that "the" King assassination file in Atlanta is not 44-2336. It is 44-2386. While this might be attributed to human error, SA Beckwith's other misstatements are not easily explained as human error.

101. Serial 1215 is in Volume 9 of the Atlanta FBI records. The FOIA processing worksheets for Serial 1215 and a check of the Serial itself, both provided to me in C.A. 75-1996, do not reflect that this Serial is of the 29 pages, although

FBI and from his personal involvement in C.A. 75-1996. All field office records provided to me in C.A. 75-1996 were sent to FBIHQ where they were processed. FBIHQ has copies of what it processed for me. The records I cite in the immediately following paragraphs are all records that exist within SA Beckwith's FOIA unit. They are not only as he and the Motion and the Memorandum represent, in the Atlanta Field Office.

103. "Not Recorded" Atlanta Serial of which two copies were sent to FBIHQ is particularly relevant. The copy attached as Exhibit 12 was provided to me under the stipulations in C.A. 75-1996. This August 4, 1976, "Airtel" from the SAC, Atlanta, to FBIHQ reports the providing of copies of all volumes of its MURKIN file only, "namely Atlanta 44-2386," to members of the OPR task force. It enclosed "five copies of an LHM plus one xerox of 29 pages of material" from the Atlanta police. "During this review," the Atlanta SAC reported, "Task Force Member James Walker ... requested a Xerox copy of two serials in this file, namely 44-2386-1214 and 1215, which consisted of 29 pages of material ... relative to people who in the past had threatened the life of MARTIN LUTHER KING. A Xerox copy of this material was furnished to Mr. WALKER." (Other records relevant to the King assassination are not included in MURKIN.)

104. The Letterhead Memorandum attached to this "Airtel" reflects only a limited Task Force inquiry in Atlanta. It does not reflect a serious effort by the Task Force to meet the obligations seemingly imposed upon it by the Attorney General. This can provide motive for some of the withholdings in this instant cause. Atlanta was one of the areas of most active investigation in the King assassination because of the presence of James Earl Ray in that city and because he abandoned an automobile there. Atlanta also is the city in which Dr. King lived and where his office and church were located.

105. The 29 pages are of two Serials, not the single Serial represented by SA Beckwith.

106. The worksheets are a list of the records provided together with all claims to any exemptions. The relevant worksheet page is attached as Exhibit 13.

information following them, were obliterated. Serial 1215, as provided to me rather than as described by SA Beckwith, is attached as Exhibit 14. Serial 1214 as provided to me and as described in the worksheet is attached as Exhibit 15. Serial 1212 (attached as Exhibit 16) establishes the origin of Serial 1215 and provides identification of the person who signed it. (The worksheets do not account for Serial 1213. It was not provided to me.)

107. Whatever explains the factual inaccuracy in SA Beckwith's affidavit it is beyond question that:

29 pages of Atlanta police records are involved; the OPR had copies of these records as well as of any notes Mr. Walker may have made; after searches in both Atlanta and FBIHQ, although several sets of duplicate copies of these 29 pages are in the FBI's files at both places, not 29 but 2 pages only were provided to me; and the FBI, despite the stipulations and its assurances to the court in C.A. 75-1996, withheld 27 of these 29 pages and then provided a worksheet falsely representing that between them Serials 1214 and 1215 total only two pages rather than 29.

108. These facts raise substantial questions of FBI honesty and of FBI intentions relating to compliance and noncompliance.

109. Serials 1214 and 1215 as provided to me are information furnished by the Atlanta police. Serial 1212 establishes the identification of the police sergeant who signed Serial 1215. This is precisely the information represented in the Memorandum and the attached affidavits as requiring withholding from Mr. Lesar, yet it was not withheld from me. Mr. Metcalfe's representations (at page 14) are:

"... release of this information would seriously inhibit the FBI's relationship with its confidential sources and with other law enforcement personnel."
(Emphasis in original)

"Accordingly, defendant respectfully urges that the Court should allow defendant to preserve the confidentiality of these local law enforcement records." (Emphasis added)

110. If Mr. Metcalfe was led into these representations to this Court by his trust in what he was told by the FBI, they nonetheless are representations the falsity of which was known to the FBI when it misled Mr. Metcalfe, if it misled him.

111. The plain and simple truth is that this is not the only case in which the FBI has provided me with information from local police. It knows better than its representations on this matter. The Department also knows better because the Department was involved in the release of other such records from other local

similar records of local police, the "confidentiality" alleged by the Department does not exist. SA Beckwith's representation (at page 2), "provided in confidence with the clear understanding that the FBI would insure their confidentiality," is not a truthful representation. Both quotations represent what within my FOIA experience is a new effort to withhold what under the 1974 amendments to the Act should not be withheld. This is not to state that there never is any such confidentiality. It is to state that in this particular instance and many others like it there is not and there never was the confidentiality represented to this Court.

113. Mr. Metcalfe and SA Beckwith both were involved in my C.A. 75-1996, together with a number of other FBI agents and Civil Division lawyers. In C.A. 75-1996 I was provided with hundreds of pages of local police reports. I was also provided with many pages of records from other local authorities, like prisons, departments of corrections and sheriffs. The FBI's stipulations in C.A. 75-1996 provided for giving me hundreds of pages of Memphis Police Department records.

114. Examination of Serial 1215 as provided to me also bears heavily on the fidelity of representations made to this Court in this instant cause on privacy. All those whose names are provided are alleged to have threatened Dr. King. This is also true of many other pages of FBI records provided to me.

115. The May 10, 1978, affidavit of James F. Walker makes no reference to these Atlanta Police Department records. Exhibit 12 identifies Mr. Walker as the member of the OPR staff who obtained copies of those records from the FBI Atlanta Field Office.

116. Although my suit for King assassination records was filed before the OPR reinvestigation was established and prior to the August 4, 1976, "airtel" by the Atlanta SAC (Exhibit 12), neither the Walker affidavit nor the "airtel" forwarding these 29 pages to FBIHQ alleges any restrictions on them or any confidentiality attaching to them.

117. Mr. Walker does repeat the self-serving statements of the affidavit of Mr. Stanton with regard to the Memphis police department records.

FBI

Date: 8/4/76

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (44-4685) (AUC)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
CR

Re Atlanta nitel to FBIHQ and Birmingham, 8/3/76.

Enclosed for FBIHQ are five copies of an LHM plus one Xerox copy of 29 pages of material furnished by the Atlanta Police Department to the Atlanta FBI in April, 1968.

As pointed out in referenced Atlanta nitel, on the morning of 8/2/76, five members of the Task Force of the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), Department of Justice, arrived in the Atlanta FBI Office to review Atlanta's file on the MURKIN investigation. All the volumes of this file, namely Atlanta 44-2386, were made available to the Task Force members for their review. During this review, Task Force member JAMES WALKER, on 8/3/76, requested a Xerox copy of two serials in this file, namely 44-2386-1214 and 1215, which consisted of 29 pages of material furnished to the Atlanta FBI Office in April, 1968, relative to people who in the past had threatened the life of MARTIN LUTHER KING. A Xerox copy of this material was furnished to Mr. WALKER. Atlanta is enclosing one copy of this material for FBIHQ with this airtel.

In addition, as shown in referenced Atlanta ^{AUC}airtel 8/10/76 the Task Force members also interviewed SA O. RICHARD HAMILTON on 8/3/76, as he was the case agent in the MURKIN

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE
2 - Atlanta
EAS/lru
(4)

Handwritten notes: "Investigation HELI 4/11/76" and "5 - [signature]"

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent 48 AUG 16 1976 M Per [Signature]

84 AUG 19 1976

4251
ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AT 44-4685.

case back in 1968. The results of this interview are set forth in the enclosed LHM.

The Task Force made no other requests and they departed the Atlanta FBI Office for Birmingham on the early afternoon of 8/3/76.

ASSASSINATION OF DOCTOR
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Lead had been covered on his copy of the lead card. Hamilton explained that various agents were responsible for conducting neighborhood investigations, contacting or maintaining liaison with local police, and to conducting other pertinent phases of the investigation. He explained the captioned case was the priority investigation in the Atlanta Office at that time and that almost every agent was assigned to working on some phase of the investigation.

The attorneys inquired as to how the FBI developed information that Ray, then known as Eric Starvo Galt, was residing in a rooming house on 14th Street. Hamilton noted that this investigation occurred more than eight years ago, that he has not since reviewed the file and although he was not exactly sure, according to his best recollection the investigation reflected an individual in the apartment area where Ray parked a Mustang automobile saw Ray park it and get in a taxicab. According to Hamilton's best recollection, the ensuing investigation by the FBI through taxicab companies reflected Ray was taken to the 14th Street address. Hamilton assured them this may not be the way it occurred but these were the facts as he recalled them. One of the attorneys indicated that information is not reflected in the file.

The attorneys asked Hamilton what the FBI did with the Mustang which was used by Ray. Hamilton advised them the FBI in Atlanta turned the Mustang over to Memphis, Tennessee, Police officers, who returned it to Memphis. The attorneys asked whether the Memphis Police drove it back or took it in a van, to which Hamilton replied they drove it to Memphis. The attorneys raised a question that since it was not used in the trial of Ray, why the car was turned over to the Memphis Police. Hamilton replied that Ray was tried by the State of Tennessee, and that they requested the Mustang be released to them in the event it should be used as evidence, and this was done.

The attorneys asked Hamilton if it ever became a problem in his mind or a question to the FBI as to how Ray lived from day to day since he was an escaped prisoner.

ASSASSINATION OF DOCTOR
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Hamilton advised he did not know how Ray lived or his source of income; however, pointed out that Ray has an extensive arrest and conviction record for robbery, burglary, and other crimes and that many fugitives finance their living through armed robberies and burglaries. One of the attorneys asked if Ray committed numerous robberies, would he not get caught, and then the attorney asked what the solution rate usually is regarding the offense of robbery. Hamilton advised him he understands the Atlanta Police Department has about a 50 percent solution rate on robberies and a lesser percent on burglaries and that this was probably about in line with the solution rate for these crimes in most cities. Hamilton also pointed out that Ray had resided in various other areas of the country while in his escaped status and that he was not personally aware of investigation conducted by other field offices regarding Ray's source of income.

In response to Hamilton's inquiry of them as to what they felt would be Ray's source of income, they replied that it was possible that Ray had been paid by someone to kill King in which case there would be a conspiracy, which would present a problem for the FBI. Hamilton advised them that investigation by the FBI in Atlanta was always alert for evidence of a conspiracy, that no such evidence was developed during the investigation in Atlanta, and that if such evidence had been developed, it would have been thoroughly investigated.

The interview was concluded at that point. The interview lasted from approximately 12:00 noon to approximately 12:20 PM on August 3, 1976.

EXHIBIT 13

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

Volume 9


178 pages Atlanta

File No: 44-2386

Re: Hunter

b7(c)(D)

Date: 9-12-77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1202	4/25/	Harding to At.	1	1	
1203	"	Coanfield " "	4	4	
1204	"	Harding " "	1	1	
1207	"	Danko " "	1	1	
1208	"	WATY " "	4	4	
1209	"	Miller " "	1	1	
1210	"	WATY " "	1	1	
1211	"	Michal " "	1	1	
1212	"	Haynes " "	1	1	
1214	12/13/67	press	1	1	
1215	4/18/68	Security Sq. to Spina	1	1	
1217	4/25	Kerth to At	1	1	

April 18, 1968

MEMO:

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

TO: LT. WAYNE SPIVA

FROM: SECURITY SQUAD

LT.

WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO FURNISH YOUR OFFICE WITH THE NAMES OF PERSONS WHO IN THE PAST HAVE THREATENED THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. CHECK TO SEE IF ERIC GALT COULD HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH ANY OF THEM, AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION THAN COULD BE PERTINENT TO THE INVESTIGATION.

- JESSE KILGORE, PIERFIELD, N.Y.
- HAROLD J. THOME, TUDRGA, CALIF.
- M.L. THOMPSON
- BILL WILLIAMS, NEW ORLEANS
- ADRAIN JAMES HAHNENBERG @RONALD L. STEVENS @ RONALD LEON STEVENS DOB 8-6-66
- L.C. BLAYLOCK, WINONA, MISS.
- STEPHEN LANE
- JOSEPH GAFFNEY
- TO & DEXTER
- JAMES WILLIAM COLE @CATFISH
- MR. CHEW
- CHARLES BRITTON, COVINA, CALIF.
- FRANCIS X. LAY, WM
- WILLIAM D. MALLOY, WM
- WILLIAM HAROLD JAMISON, SAN ANTONIO ST., "SOUTH GATE, CALIF.
- JACK MAYNARD RAY, WM 34 DOB "3-8-31
- GEORGE MCLEND N437
- RUTH HARRINGTON CP, 812 QUINTANA PL, WASHINGTON, D.C
- WILLIAM THOMAS JACOBS, SALVATION ARMY, KANSAS CITY
- JIM JOHNSON, NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF KKK
- ALFRED SHAEFFER 1927, 5'6" Blonde, GAUDE, TEXAS
- DAVID LANDSDEN, RELEASED FROM MENARD, ILL. (PRESUMABLY MENTAL INSTITUTION)

RESP,

SGT. R.B. MOORE

*Orig to
Santivalla
with 20 letters
to Ague*

44-2386 -1215

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ATLANTA (44-2386)

FROM : SA CHARLES T. HAYNES

SUBJECT: MURKIN

DATE: 4/25/68

Reurmemo 4/24/68, with lead to attempt to develop any information from the Atlanta Police Department regarding the possibility of subject's being involved in any "fracas" with any Negro in the area during his presence in Atlanta.

Det. Sgt. ROBERT B. MOORE, Atlanta Police Department, advised on 4/24/68 that matters involving difficulty between white and Negro individuals are normally called to his attention for informational purposes; however, an arrest report would not necessarily be made on all arrests, therefore, the most satisfactory approach would be to contact the superior officers in charge of each watch as well as a particular officer covering the 14th and Peachtree Street area.

On 4/25/68, Sgt. MOORE advised that he had contacted the logical officers in a position to have knowledge of any arrests involving a white man of the subject's description with a Negro individual anywhere in the Peachtree-14th Street area during the approximate period of 3/24/68 through 4/11/68, and no one recalled any incident which could be considered pertinent to this matter.

② - Atlanta
CTH:met
(2)

met

44-2386-1212

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 25 1968	
FBI-ATLANTA	



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MISSING ATTACHMENTS

Serial 253 - Artist concept of suspect
Serial 254 - Artist concept of suspect
Serial 818 - Photo of Jay Wallis Vernon
Serial 984 - Photo of alleged suspect
Serial 1290 - Crime scene sketch, maps, of coroner's information
Serial 1314 - James Earl Ray letter and psychiatric report
Serial 1582 - UFAP complaint against Ray
Serial 1694 - Illinois State Prison records on Ray
Serial 2199 - Missouri State Prison Money Orders
Serial 2268 - Pre-sentence report on Ray
Serial 2362 - Martin Luther King, Jr. death certificate
Serial 2636 - Psychiatric report on Ray
Serial 2654 - Missouri State Prison bank records
Serial 2661 - Pay phone toll records at El Paso
Serial 2739 - Photo of Galt
Serial 2823 - Pay phone toll calls at Houston
Serial 2950 - Psychiatric report on alleged suspect
Serial 3242 - Illinois State Prison record on Jack Gawson
Serial 3328 - Missouri State Prison records
Serial 3423 - Photos of laundry marks
Serial 3441 - Ontario letter
Serial 3645 - Photo of James Owens

Serial 3739 - Bureau airtel

Serial 3851 - Missouri State Prison medical records

Serial 4340 - Photo of Ray's dentures

Serial 4432 - York affidavit

? Serial 4935 - Photos

Serial 4506 - BOAC Manifest

Serial 4555 - Stephens affidavit

Serial 4556 - National Japan Police letter

In Section 27 of #44-38861 the following serials reflect that enclosures came in with the numbered communication but notations on the communication show the enclosed material has been detached and kept in C.R.:

2636
2654
2655

RETYPE COPY

Rt. 12, Frederick, Md. 21701

Mr. Allen H. McCreight, Chief
FOIA-PA Branch
FBI
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. McCreight:

Your letter of June 8, 1978, begins with description of enclosed Attachment A, "ten pages ... that had previously been classified and was withheld."

With regard to 44-38861-5510, you state that three paragraphs were declassified. With regard to Serial 5513, you state "paragraph 2."

Your new worksheets eliminate the kind of information that is not secret or even subject to classification. One of the changes is in the number of pages in the record and the number of pages released. You now have a single column that takes up more space than both columns did before revision of the worksheets.

This fact and the lack of clarification in what you added makes for, at the very least, confusion if not for misinterpretation.

For each of these records in this column you have the number "1" and nothing else.

Comparing this with the original worksheets leads to more questions.

Actually, Serial 5510 is of six pages. You earlier released two of these pages to me. In so doing you withheld the first of the six and with it withheld even the Serial Number. The single page you now provide is not one of those you provided initially. Your description of now releasing only "paragraphs 2, 3 and 4" does not appear to be accurate.

Because I was given no record bearing the Serial, I made this note for myself as the first note relating to Section 76: "5510 - what is probably this serial is not identified in any way."

The two pages I was provided bear no classification indication of any kind.

This also is true of Serial 5513 - no classification of any kind on the first and only page of mine according to your new list. However, as provided to me originally, there were two records under this Serial. And the worksheet does not mention the first or the one of which you now provide a new copy. The worksheets were altered and the identification of the second record only was added.

Your present exemption claims are to (b)(1) and (b)(7)(C) for 5510, (7)(C) for 5513 only. I do not know which of the exemptions you now believe is appropriate to the date of 5510, but because there is no privacy claim possible for Mr. Long, whose initials appear on the memo, I presume you claim (b)(1). Well, this is hardly the first time you have made a (b)(1) claim for public knowledge. I contest the designation of the date you withhold, 1/21/69, as a matter of "national security." By a carbon I am also appealing this and what follows.

In some respects - virtually all - the copy of 5513 originally provided to me is identical with the copy you now provide except that you remove one paragraph less and you also add a "TOP SECRET" stamp. Not only have you classified what was originally unclassified, meaning under E.O. 11652 as of the time you provided the original copy to me, you have classified the entire page at a classification higher than any of its parts.

All of this classification gall is divided into three parts. Two are marked with the letter "C" and one with the letter "S". (Now that you have declassified

the first paragraph of text, it is apparent that it was not properly classified to begin with, if it was classified without indication of this on the copy originally provided to me.)

This is the record that was memory-holed on the original worksheets by blacking out.

This record also bears the designation "JUNE" typed on both versions.

There are other relevant records you appear not to have classified. According to the notes I made relating to these other relevant records, your failures with regard to Serial 5510 having attracted my attention as the nonsensical content would not have, there is relevance in files designated Cominfil SCLC IS-C, HQ 100-438794 and NY 100-149194. Serial 5514 refers to NY TEL 1/26, which I do not see in what was provided to me.

The single one of the four missing pages of 5510 that you have now provided states that this person of British accent (about whom you later released more information) "allegedly has a tape of an interview between James Earl Ray and an unknown individual regarding the details of a pay-off of the assassination." This allegedly (was) "three months before the assassination."

As of that time Ray was in Los Angeles. The second record in 5513 is a HQ TT to LA telling it not to investigate. This does not make it appear that HQ took the dubious information seriously enough to justify initial withholding and subsequent classification.

As you are no doubt aware, my counsel, Jim Lesar, has just had oral argument before Judge Gesell in C.A. 76-0692, which relates to the records of what the Department likes to describe as its "reinvestigations" of the FBI's investigation of the King assassination and a few other FBI acts and matters. As you may also by now have heard, I provided an affidavit recently in which I allege that the FBI makes sport with affidavits and with the courts.

So I have checked page 353 of the OPR's notes on the FBIHQ MURKIN records. The FBI provided affidavits attesting to the proper classification of the OPR's records in Mr. Lesar's case.

The entire entry for each of 5510 and 5513 is obliterated on page 353. In each case there is a single claim to exemption, the same workhorse, (b)(1). "Affirmed," so to speak, by the enclosed copy.

Your workhorse plowed a crooked furrow with regard to 5513 in claiming (b)(1) for the note whereas the document itself is not classified (b)(1) and in not claiming (7)(C) whereas this claim is made for the document itself.

Your classification/exemptions plowman is also a bit schizo. In reviewing the OPR notes for release to Mr. Lesar, you did not withhold the name of this former BBC man whose name is withheld from Serial 5514 and other records as provided to me. It is Malcolm Davis. You withheld his address, too. It was then 142 E. 49 St., NYC.

You did make a privacy claim with regard to this in withholding from me and you have made numerous other privacy claims allegedly to withhold what can hurt or defame people. Perhaps you may appreciate the second enclosed page. The bottom caught my eye as I was turning pages to locate the beginning of the OPR's notes on Section 76: "5536 R. M. Gaines - see 5520; Gaines is an acute alcoholic and has mental illness; interview negative."

The FBI appears to regard Mr. Gaines' rights to privacy as it regards mine. Prithce, did Mr. Gaines write as the FBI does not like?

Because I believe that this is within the services asked of me by the Civil Division, I suspend response to your letter dated June 8 at this point to avoid billing the Civil Division for what may not be within what it had the Court direct me to do. Having read the other Attachments, I am certain I will be writing you further.

Sincerely,

Harold Weisberg

6/11/78 to Mr. McCreight, continued 6/12/78

Because of what emerged when I made the indicated comparisons of versions of 44-38861 records, it appeared to be worth doing the same with the remaining five items in your Attachment A. Your failure to indicate the source of the files has made this more difficult. I have located two of them. The other numbers are not familiar to me.

Of 157-9145-57 you state "'Note' at bottom of page," meaning (it) has been declassified. Your worksheets claims (7)(D) and "'Note' Declassified."

Except for the obliteration of the note and failure to cancel the classification on the record released to me earlier, these are identical copies.

It appears that there was no classification until after my request, indeed until long after this case was in court. It appears that on May 18, 1977, the record was classified Confidential by 6049 and held to be exempt from GDS by 6049 and that it was declassified on May 22, 1978, by 2333.

I believe this raises questions about the legitimacy of the use of classification in this and in many other records. While I am by no means expert in the relevant Executive Orders, I have read both several times. I believe that under the relevant E.O.s for purposes of my request, this and others like it are not classified records.

Your original claims on withholding were both (b)(1) and (7)(D). This, with your new claim, means that what you have released now is what you withheld under (b)(1).

Before addressing this I believe several explanations are appropriate.

Under most conditions I do not question the withholding of the identification of informants.

With regard to this particular record the withholding of what you now release could easily lead to a confusion with another released set of records relating to a Chicago informant. In historical cases I believe there should not be such confusion.

This is one of the many records that is not within my original request but was provided in the FBI's substitution for my actual request. I have no personal or writing interest in the content. But I do regard all the MURKIN records that have been released as having other and considerable values.

I recall very well that on the morning of November 11, 1977, in a conference attended by several of your staff, Mr. William Schaffer said he had gone over some of the withheld information and was completely satisfied that (it) met (b)(1) standards.

What was classified (b)(1) in this record is the following: "Negro sanitation workers have been on strike in Memphis, Tennessee, since early February. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Martin Luther King, Jr., have been supporting the strikers." After the remaining obliteration of about six lines, this is now disclosed: "Louisville requested authorization for \$75 expense money for informant if he requests same."

There appears to have been no basis for classifying this information under any criteria of which I know. This is consistent with all my fairly extensive experience with what was initially withheld under claim to (b)(1), that the reasons were other than those sanctioned by any E.O. If you can cite any criteria for (b)(1) applicability in this case, I would much appreciate it.

Your "EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS" that you provide does not use the precise language of the statute. It reads "information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy." The statute reads, "(A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interests of the national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order."

Your alterations are significant. You have eliminated the statutory requirement that the record from the first was "in fact properly classified" and substituted "currently ... classified" for it. You also have eliminated both "specifically authorized" and the "criteria established by an Executive order." (There is also the standard of requiring that the record be kept secret which you eliminate.)

If your staff uses the FBI's rewording of the language of the statute, improper withholding, frustration of the Act and enormous wastes of time and money for the government, requesters and the courts (are) inevitable. This record, 157-9146-57, is a case in point.

In your revision of the Act you eliminate the distinction between the two parts of the statute. Because you do not eliminate the "foreign policy" part, I do presume that neither the sanitation strike nor the field offices involve any consideration of foreign policy. This reduces what can be applicable to "in the interest of the national defense" in your "explanation," which as I have noted eliminates the requirement of the statute of "under criteria established..."

In even the FBI's revision of the Act there appears to be no "national defense" consideration in the information now released in the note. If you can show me any, and I suggest this in particular because the question is before a court of law, I certainly would like to know of any legitimate "national defense" issue or question.

This raises an additional question: did the FBI ever have any legitimate "national defense" purpose in compiling any of the records within my request or in the FBI's substitution for my actual request. I believe not. I am aware that the late Director Hoover was intensely dedicated to certain beliefs he held but I am also aware that the Department and the Senate and I believe the FBI's own witnesses before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence all agreed that there never was any legitimate "national security" question. The record appears to be quite clear that this was a contrivance by which the FBI spent enormous amounts of time and money in an extraordinary and extralegal campaign against Dr. King and what is often forgotten in all of this, so many other Americans. I know of no legitimate basis for any claim to the "national defense" with regard to any of the many thousands of pages I have read. I would welcome any proofs of applicability the FBI can provide. Absent such proofs, there is no basis under the Act for any (b)(1) claims in any of these records.

Any claim to (7)(D) requires the meeting of the criteria of the Act. In your "explanation" you begin with the language of the Act as it applies to all the provisions of (b)(7), "investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes." Your "explanation" of (D) is not identical with the language of the statute. Your words are "reveal the identity of an individual who has furnished information to the FBI under confidential circumstances or reveal information furnished only by such a person and not apparently known to the public or otherwise accessible to the FBI by overt means." The way the Congress intended is "disclose the identity of a confidential source and, in the case of a record compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by any agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source."

Here your rewriting of the Act is extensive. You have completely altered the Act in an effort to make it apply to what it does not apply to. I believe explanation is not required so I do not take your time for what appears to be so obvious. I do again note, however, the extraordinary waste of time and money that results and has resulted.

Under the Act to claim (7)(D) the FBI is required first to have a law enforcement purpose. There was no law enforcement purpose with regard to the sanitation strike or to Dr. King or his SCLC. But if there had been a law enforcement purpose for any of the records compiled to meet the criteria of the Act, there would also have had to have been "a criminal investigation." This was part of a political rather than a criminal investigation. The file number itself indicates "racial matters."

Your withholding appears to be outside the provisions of the Act on all counts. That you do withhold despite the language of the Act seems to provide an explanation of your "explanation." It appears to be an effort to make the Act apply to what it does not apply to. The legality of what the FBI was doing is also a pertinent question. Your revision of the Act appears also to be intended to make what was not legal activity into legal activity.

My request does include the sanitation strike and other relevant records relating to a group calling itself the Invaders. The caption on this FBIHQ teletype includes "sanitation workers strike" and "racial matters." It neither states nor suggests a law enforcement purpose or an authentic criminal investigation.

I have read all of the records provided relating to the strike and the Invaders. There is much cross-over in content. Not only do these records not reflect any law enforcement purpose, they reflect the FBI's refusal to do anything about law violations within federal jurisdiction (as the strike was not) and its refusal to arrest those who were wanted on federal charges when informants identified and located those who were wanted. The reason is apparent in the records I have received and read: the FBI's interests were entirely political and it desired these "wanted" people to be free as part of the FBI's political interests.

I believe it is apparent that your claims to exemption are contradictory and in addition are not sanctioned by the language of the Act. I therefore believe that you have no right under the Act to have withheld what you now release to begin with and that you now have no right to withhold what you still obliterate.

At the same time I respect the right to withhold the identification of the informant even if he was engaged in activity for which there is no legal sanction. The withholding of anything else is, I believe, improper and I am appealing all other withholdings. The concession about withholding the identification does not mean that I believe the Act enables this. As a practical matter I do not contest it because of the possible consequences.

The next record you list in Attachment A is "157-1092-336- source notation after paragraph 3." Because you disclose nothing about the source this can be misleading.

Your present claim is to (7)(D) only. Originally you made no such claim at all. You claimed (b)(1) and (b)(2).

Originally the entire "source notation" was withheld by obliteration. What you have released now reads "Source is (obliterated) (New Orleans Division)." I see no basis for what you have now released to have been withheld. I also see no applicability of either of the exemptions originally claimed. This also is not exceptional. With regard to (b)(2), as any examination you may choose to make will disclose, (b)(2) was used often in substitution for (7)(D). This continued, even intensified, after your analyst told me that you should not be using (b)(2) at all, with which I agree. (Your revisions of the Act with regard to this exemption eliminate the controlling word "personnel.") In no case have I seen a record that meets the standard "related solely..."

In this case, while the source may be a human being, the language does not eliminate other possibilities. It could have been a newspaper. In context there does not appear to be any need for confidentiality although for other reasons that may be possible. The information itself is not confidential. A reporter, even for a publication the FBI did not like, is publicly known as a reporter.

Once again the content is political and not directly related to the sanitation strike. The criteria of the Act do not appear to be applicable.

As originally provided to me this record was not classified. The copy you provide now and state is now declassified was classified after my request and after the original copy was provided. What makes this even more interesting is that the date of classification was several months prior to your giving me this record, two months to the day if I read the partly obscured notation correctly. In turn, this would seem to indicate what I have already complained about to the FBI without response and I believe called to the attention of the Court as a violation of the stipulations sought by the FBI.

On July 30 or 31, 1977, 2040 classified this record Confidential and exempt from GDS. This and another stamped notation do not appear on the copy originally provided: "Appropriate Agencies and Field Offices Advised by Routing Slip(s) of," after which is written 2040 and the date.

The declassification is not clear. It appears to have been on May 23 of this year by 2333.

I do question the propriety of all of this from the original withholding to the ex post facto classification and exemption from GDS after a copy was given to me to spreading political information about private citizens' political beliefs to other agencies and field offices and the claims to exemption.

I do not find the three remaining original records of Attachment A under the file numbers you have provided. If there are other file numbers and you provide them, I may be able to provide you and the Civil Division with information similar to the foregoing.

With regard to 157-6-28-1443- (which does not appear to be a Memphis designation from my recollection of the Memphis records provided) you state "third and fourth source notations after paragraph 3." Your exemption claim is now (b)(7)(D).

There is nothing to distinguish these "notations" from the two preceding them. All read, with numbers changing, "First Source - (obliterated)." If originally both "Third Source -" and "Fourth Source -" were withheld, this would seem to be far out. If this is not what you mean, then nothing new has been disclosed.

I do not recall this record in particular. I have seen many like it. In all cases they were attached to other records. This one stated there was an attached LHM. I do not recall that as released to me they were classified. I also see no basis for any classification.

It would be helpful all around if you would please provide me with copies of this and the two following records as they were originally provided to me because I recall no such classifications and because the classification on this was of 5-16-77, after my request and more than four months before the record was provided to me. The date, I note, of the original record is the day before Dr. King was killed.

This may have some relevance in what also may be an accidental error in your next listed record, 157-12709-127. You misdate it on the worksheet by a full year, from 1969 to 1970. The record reflects classification by 6049 on 5-20-77 and GDS exemption claimed. Declassification action recorded by 2333 on 5-23-78.

Without the original copy of 170-1067-12- "subject's name" means nothing to me because you do not provide it now. This also was classified by 6049 on 5-20-77, with GDS exemption claimed. It was declassified by 2333 on May 23, 1978. The

totality of elimination after "Subject" in the caption may also eliminate the subject matter as distinguished from the person who is "subject." The subject matter appears to relate to the "Poor Peoples Campaign" as of more than three months after Dr. King was killed, as of 7/17/68. The person who is the subject was organizing in the PPC. On page 2 you make a privacy claim for a city. (This reminds me, you made a similar privacy claim for a rundown hotel in Memphis, the Wm. Len. I recall no response to my appeal.) This claim may be for as many as three different cities on page 2. I do not believe it is possible for disclosure of any city to enable identification of the source. That the source was not an informant appears to be indicated by "NYO is closing this case on the subject" and "WFO may desire contacting subject for further development as a PRI."

The obliterations on the third page are not explained. It states it was declassified on 5/23/77 by 6049 but it bears no classification markings at all.

The LHM attached to the original record is stated to have been "classified 'Confidential' inasmuch as the source utilized therein should not be revealed, because the unauthorized disclosure of source's identity could be injurious to the national defense."

"National defense" sure does cover everything, but is this within the E.O.?

But it was not applied to the LHM that is attached to what you now provide, as stated above, because no classification appears on it. In addition, the subject appears to have been identified to the House Select Committee on Assassinations. This appears not to have been uncommon with regard to the undependable, in this case "with whom insufficient contact has been made to determine reliability."

Relevance to any legislative purpose is not apparent although an effort to misdirect the committee can be conceived. Especially if the Committee did not begin with knowledge of this record and the record was called to its attention by the FBI.

In what I wrote yesterday I indicated my reasons for laying other work aside to write you promptly about Attachment A. In order to be able to get this in the morning mail so that you and Mr. Lesar and if he so decides the Civil Division can know promptly, I have had to get up quite early. I will resume review of the other Attachments when I can.

Of course, I also want to register the appeal as promptly as possible, and I shall, including copies. I do hope you will consider what I have written in time to be able to respond to any questions that may be asked in the processing of the appeal. The Department has indicated its intention to move for summary judgment soon.

Sincerely,

Harold Weisberg



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 8, 1978

Mr. Harold Weisberg
Route 12 - Old Receiver Road
Frederick, Maryland 21701

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

Enclosed herewith as Attachment A are ten pages of Murkin material which contain information that had previously been classified and was withheld. After a re-review of all classified information concerning the assassination of Dr. King, the following paragraphs were declassified:

44-38861-5510-	paragraphs 2, 3, and 4. The date of this document remains classified. This decision was reviewed by the Department Review Committee, U.S. Department of Justice, and was upheld.
44-38861-5513-	paragraph 2
157-9146-57-	"Note" at bottom of page
157-1092-336-	source notation after paragraph 3
157-6-28-1443-	third and fourth source notations after paragraph 3
157-12709-127-	page 3, paragraph 7. Page 1 of this document is attached to furnish you with the declassification stamp in the lower left corner.
170-1067-12-	subject's name.

The following attachments are those documents which contain information received from other Government agencies and were referred to their respective agencies for review:



Mr. Harold Weisberg

- Attachment B- 1 document referred to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, U.S. Department of Treasury, consisting of 3 pages.
- Attachment C- 2 documents referred to the National Security Agency, consisting of 2 pages.
- Attachment D- 24 documents referred to the Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, consisting of 104 pages.
- Attachment E- 17 documents referred to the Central Intelligence Agency, consisting of 35 pages.

Certain of the following subsections of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552, have been utilized to delete information from some of the documents in the five above-listed attachments:

- (b) (1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy;
- (b) (3) information specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
- (b) (6) materials contained in sensitive records such as personnel or medical files, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b) (7) investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would:
 - (A) interfere with law enforcement proceedings, including pending investigations;
 - (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person;

Mr. Harold Weisberg

- (D) reveal the identity of an individual who has furnished information to the FBI under confidential circumstances or reveal information furnished only by such a person and not apparently known to the public or otherwise accessible to the FBI by overt means;

The statute for which subsection (b) (3) was cited in Attachment C (NSA referral) is Section 6, Public Law 86-36, which includes provisions which exempt the National Security Agency from statutory requirements involving disclosure of organizational and functional matters which should be protected in the interest of national defense.

A (b) (3) exemption was also claimed by the CIA in Attachment E, which applies to the Director's (CIA) statutory obligation to protect from disclosure intelligence sources and methods, as well as the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries or numbers of personnel employed by the CIA in accordance with the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.

Where appropriate, the proper exemption has been listed for each document on the inventory worksheets accompanying each attachment.

All documents enclosed herewith have been reviewed under Administrative Appeal by a representative of the Office of Information and Privacy Appeals, U. S. Department of Justice.

CIA documents located in FBI files which relate to the Assassination of Dr. King have been returned to that agency for their direct response to you.

Twenty-three documents from the above-mentioned files which contain information received from the Department of State have been referred to that agency for their recommendations as to disclosure of this material. The Department of State is currently coordinating this referral and upon its completion, will return all the documents to us.

Mr. Harold Weisberg

After these documents are forwarded to you, it will complete the coordination and processing of all referrals as well as all the declassified information from the Murkin and related files.

Your patience and cooperation are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Allen H. McCreight

Allen H. McCreight, Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Branch
Records Management Division

Enclosures (5)

ATTACHMENT A

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

PAGES FOR RELEASE

File No: _____

Re: SUBSEQUENT TO DECLASSIFICATION

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages REVISED	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
44-38861- 5510	(c)	NY TELETYPE / GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV. NOTE	1	PARAGRAPHS 2, 3, 4 - DECLASSIFIED b1, b7C
44-38861- 5513	1-22-69	INTERNAL MEMO	1	PARAGRAPH 2 - DECLASSIFIED b7C
157-9146- 57	4-2-68	MEMPHIS TELETYPE	1	"NOTE" - DECLASSIFIED b7D
157-1092- 336	4-22-68	NEW ORLEANS AIRTEL TO MEMPHIS	1	SOURCE NOTATION - DECLASSIFIED b7D
157-6-28- 1443	4-3-68	MEMPHIS AIRTEL	1	3RD & 4TH SOURCE NOTATIONS - DECLASSIFIED b7D
157-12709- 127	4-2-68	MEMPHIS TELETYPE	2	PAGE 3, PARAGRAPH 7 - DECLASSIFIED b7D
170-1067- 12	7-17-68	NY AIRTEL	3	SUBJECT'S NAME b7D

[REDACTED] C
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr. U

The attached states that information has been received that one [REDACTED] who claims to be a correspondent of radio America and the British Broadcasting Company in New York City, allegedly has a tape of an interview between James Earl Ray and an unknown individual regarding the details of a pay-off of the assassination. The interview is alleged to have taken place three months before the assassination. (Assassination April 4, 1968) U

We do not have any information that such a tape exists. U

In view of the manner in which this information has been received, we are instructing our New York Office to determine if [REDACTED] does exist, his affiliations, and to closely follow this matter. U [CONFIDENTIAL]

Classified by 6080 P

REL:rl
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED/EGM

44-38861-5510

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JUNE

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach *pr*

DATE: January 22, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Long
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: MURKIN

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr. *u*

We have received information that one [redacted] who claims to be a correspondent of Radio America and the British Broadcasting Company in New York City, allegedly had a tape of an interview between James Earl Ray and an unknown individual regarding the details of a payoff of the assassination. The interview is alleged to have taken place three months before the assassination (assassination April 4, 1968). We do not have any information that such a tape exists. *ru*

[Large redacted block of text]

We have further determined that [redacted] resides in New York City and [redacted] was formerly with the British Broadcasting Company, but is now a free-lance writer who makes occasional appearances whenever there is a need for a person with a pronounced British accent, on television. *u*

[Large redacted block of text]

ACTION:

[Redacted block of text]

TOP SECRET
REL:jms
(7) *chw*

cm *3002* *1-55-10* *1-55-10* *REL:jms*

F B I

Date: 4/3/68

Agency G-2, 1010 OEL CRD, SS, JS

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

REC. 2RS Date Forw. 4/12/68

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

How Forw. K/S

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-556) -P-

RE: RACIAL MATTERS
POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RM

1-5360

APR 11 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6-160710

Re Bureau airtel to AL, 4/6/67 and ME airtel to Bureau, 3/19/68. (u)

Pursuant to instructions in referenced Bureau airtel, enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of LHM dated and captioned as above. (u)

One copy each of the LHM is being furnished to USA, Memphis and USA, Nashville, Tennessee. (u)

Sources listed in attached LHM are as follows: (u)

First Source - [REDACTED] (u)

Second Source - [REDACTED] (u)

Third Source - [REDACTED] (u)

Fourth Source - [REDACTED] (u)

REC-59

157-6-28-1443

APR 5 1968

C. C. Bishop

Airtel _____

Teletype _____

Above sources furnished information to SA HOWELL, S. LOWE and SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE in March and April, 1968.

ENCLOSURE

A.M.S. 03 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)

2 - Memphis

Spec. Del. (1 - 157-556)

(1 - 157-127)

Classified by 6049 DWS-B77

Exempt from GDS, Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

RACIAL INT. SECT

S. M. HSL/vtp (5)

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per TGS/vlw

Pay 2333

MAY 21 1968

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

APR 2 1969

TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-125

*L. J. ...
WCS
RST*

4 GAS

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI MEMPHIS

537 PM URGENT 4-2-69 DND
TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA
FROM MEMPHIS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF TJS/llb
DATE 4/16/77

COMMEMORATION OF DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., APRIL FOUR,
NINETEEN SIXTY NINE, RACIAL MATTERS.

Classified by 6049 on 5/20/77
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Actual

(U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ON APRIL TWO INSTANT CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT AT A MEETING HELD
AT TWO EIGHTY HERNANDO, MEMPHIS, APRIL ONE LAST, AND ATTENDED BY
SPONSORS OF SCHEDULED MARCH, IT WAS REITERATED THAT NO VIOLENCE
SHALL OCCUR DURING THIS MARCH. MARSHALS FOR MARCH HAVE BEEN
INSTRUCTED TO INSURE NO TROUBLE OCCURS ALONG MARCH ROUTE. ~~INVADERS~~
LOCAL MILITANT GROUP AT MEMPHIS, TRILL NOT BEING ALLOWED TO ACT AS
MARSHALS OR TAKE PART IN MARCH. (U)

MARCH ROUTE FINALIZED BEGINNING AT TWELVE NOON, CLAYBORN
TEMPLE, PROCEEDING EIGHT MARCHERS ABREST PAST LORRAINE MOTEL,
NORTH ON MAIN STREET TO CITY HALL PLAZA WHERE TWO-HOUR PROGRAM OF
SPEECHES, HYMNS AND RECITAL OF EXCERPTS FROM KING'S SPEECHES WILL
BE DELIVERED. MARCH WILL THEN CONTINUE DOWN SECOND STREET
ENDING AT CLAYBORN TEMPLE. (U)

*3 copies made
1-12-77
HARRIS/llb
for ...
at FBIHQ
by HSC-A*

EX-102

REC-125 157-12709-127

END PAGE ONE
APR 10 1969

CC ACES, NO, 1010, SS 14 APR 4 1969

DECLASSIFIED BY 2333
MAY 23 1979

CONFIDENTIAL

5-8

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

ATLANTA FILE ONE FIFTY SEVEN - THREE SIX SIX ZERO. (u)

MEMPHIS FILE ONE FIFTY SEVEN - ONE EIGHT THREE EIGHT. (u)

MOBILE FILE ONE FIFTY SEVEN - THREE ZERO SEVEN SEVEN. (u)

RE MEMPHIS TELS MARCH TWENTY ONE AND TWENTY EIGHT LAST. (u)

AIRMAIL COPY IS BEING SENT TO MOBILE. (u)

MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND SECRET SERVICE, MEMPHIS, COGNIZANT. (u)

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE MENTIONED IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (u)

THE PERSONAL EVALUATION OF THE SAC, MEMPHIS, SET FORTH IN
MEMPHIS TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR MARCH TWENTY ONE LAST REMAINS
UNCHANGED AT PRESENT RE CAPTIONED MATTER. P. (u)

END

MXA

FBI WASH DC

MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 335 3&D
COPY SENT:

IDIU - 8252 - 53 - 25 D

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 7/17/68

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (170-548) (c)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

Re New Orleans letter to New York, 7/11/68.

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of an LHM captioned "Poor Peoples Campaign, Washington, D. C.". Copies of the LHM are being furnished Memphis, New Orleans and WFO for information. Information contained in LHM was furnished to NYO by referenced letter. (u)

Subject was contacted at his residence, [REDACTED] on 7/3/68.

Subject related that he [REDACTED]

and remaining in WDC for 2 - 3 weeks. While in WDC, subject intends to continue organizing work with the PPC at area churches. (u)

Classified by 6049 on 5-20-77
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- Bureau (Enc 11) (RM)
- Memphis (INFO) (Encls.2) (RM)
- New Orleans (170-231) (INFO) (Encl.1) (RM)
- Washington Field (INFO) (Encl.1) (RM)
- New York (157-2052) (#43)
- New York (#43)

JDB:ljm (10)

DECLASSIFIED BY 2334 ON MAY 23 1978

JUL 18 1968

Approved: [Signature] 373
53 JUL 26 1968 Agent in Charge

Sent M Per CONFIDENTIAL

RACIAL INT. SECT.

AGENCY: ACSI, DM, OSI, SEC. SER?
DATE FORW: 7/18/68
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

APPT. PRIVATE AGENCIES
COMM. DIV.
IDENT. DIV.
INTELL. DIV.
LABORATORY
LEGAL COUNSEL
RECORDS & COMM.
TRAINING

Handwritten notes: 7-1-6, REC-3, SD, [Signature]

ENCLOSURE

170-1067-12

EX-105



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
July 17, 1968

NYfile 157-2052



Poor Peoples Campaign
Washington, D. C.

A source, with whom insufficient contact has been made to determine reliability, advised on July 3, 1968, that while living "among the people" at Resurrection City, in Washington, D. C., a young militant group known as the Invaders was observed.

Source advised that this group was composed of about 30 teenage Negro males from Memphis, Tennessee. This group was responsible for attacks on the tourists in the area and other acts such as taking wallets and cameras.

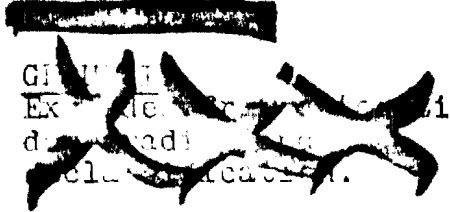
Source advised that the two leaders of this group and those most responsible for this activity were Larry Last Name Unknown (LNU), and Sweet Willie Wine (LNU).

Source further related that these two individuals were only further described as being from Memphis, Tennessee, who were brought to Resurrection City by the Reverend James Bevel.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 7/16/68
DATE

3 copies made for review at FBIHQ
11/2/77
HNH: gfw

DECLASSIFIED BY 6049
ON 5-23-77
PC/vew



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.

100-7-12

ENCLOSURE

Supervisor in Charge, MTT
Dallas, Texas

January 22, 1960

Special Investigator [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

SAR SI-540(NPA)(PPA)Minutemen

On January 15, 1960, Vincent DePalma a Minutemen member [REDACTED] called the MTT Office in Denver to state that he had "defected" from the Minutemen and wished to furnish information to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax.

On [REDACTED] was interviewed at the MTT Office. The following are statements made by DePalma without prompting:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

There do exist 19 "strike teams" throughout the U. S. with from 5 to 10 members each. These are the persons who would be primarily responsible for carrying out the assassination assignments.

[REDACTED]

Minutemen plan to start Black power riots in summer of 1968 if they do not start on their own.

Minutemen will attempt to provoke Federal Officers into taking more action against Minutemen members and private citizens in an attempt to make people more resentful of the U. S. Government.

Minutemen are planning to blow up the FBI Office in New Haven, Connecticut. This is intended to be a night time attempt not intended to hurt anyone but to embarrass the FBI.

The Minutemen are planning to commit some bank robberys as a source of revenue. That the possibility exists that armored car robbery in Chicago recently may have been committed by Minutemen.

It is planned that the next time a Minutemen member testifies for the Government, an effort will be made to blow up the courtroom.

It is planned that all gun caches belonging to Minutemen will be booby trapped.

That Minutemen in Detroit are heavily armed and that [REDACTED] is concerned that they may do something "rash" before he [REDACTED] is ready.

Minutemen planned to send warning letters to persons considered subversive and may be planning to send "bombs" through mail.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

None of the foregoing information has been checked at this time.

This memorandum is furnished for information purposes only.

Karl E. Terlau

Interview of Richard E. Long

Mr. Richard E. Long was interviewed at his office on December 30, 1976 by James R. Brockhefer. Mr. Long was the Headquarter's Supervisor for the MURKIN investigation in 1968, operating from the Civil Rights Unit of the General Investigative Division. Mr. Long is presently Assistant Director of the Finance and Personnel Division of the FBI.

Long advised that he was assigned the MURKIN investigation because he had geographical responsibility for the Memphis Field Office. On April 5, 1968, he and the Chief of the Civil Rights Section, Clem McGowan, went to see Assistant Director Alex Rosen regarding the investigation. Rosen inquired as to how Long would maintain a "tickler system." Long at a later time explained to Rosen how his tickler system would be formed and utilized. Long stated that he maintained the system with approximately 35 key classification. This system was retained in addition to the MURKIN file.

Long stated that each day there were prepared for the Director two daily reports, one in the morning (9:00 am.) and one in the afternoon (1:00 pm.). He was assisted in these reports by Supervisor Frank Hudson and Dick Bates of the Civil Rights Unit who would read the incoming teletypes with him. Long and Bill Martindale would then prepare the memo for the Director. The memo would be forwarded to McGowan for signature, then to James Malley, then to Rosen, and then to DeLoach. These were only reports of the current investigation and did not contain recommendations, said Long.

Long said that DeLoach would offer many suggestions. If a matter of importance was received, DeLoach would be called by telephone. Long advised that there were no limitations or restrictions on the investigation. However, this case was handled in a somewhat different manner because Headquarters had responsibility for the conduct of the case. Generally, the office of origin (Memphis) had this responsibility and would provide Headquarters with up-to-date reports on a case. Long said that he was instructed to use all manpower he felt necessary to complete a full investigation of the assassination.

Long related a story told him by Rosen regarding the search of fingerprint fugitive files. Rosen said that the Director believed, after some point in the investigation, that the assassin was a

fugitive and recommended a search of appropriate files. Since the thumb print taken from an Atlanta map found at Galt's vacated room in Atlanta had a unique "ulner loop" and was a very clear print, this was used in the search of the fugitive files. The first 100 jackets of the file contained Ray's identity, and the other fingerprints obtained during the investigation matched the Ray file.

Regarding the directives from Headquarters, Long advised that they were standard procedure in a major case. He stressed that because of the importance of the case shorter deadlines were enforced. Again, Long added this was a massive investigation without restrictions. Long believes this was a complete, highly responsible and successful investigation by the FBI. Until Ray was apprehended, there was 24 hour supervision at FBI Headquarters.

Long stated that he was not really aware of the investigation by the Domestic Intelligence Division on Dr. King. He could not recall any contact with Division 5 and did not know that there were two agents from the Domestic Intelligence Division reading incoming teletypes. Although it is a possibility that this was being done if it was done it was without his knowledge.

Long stressed that the FBI was very concerned with Ray's source of funds, and believes that Ray committed some type of crime to finance himself. Long believes that Ray was a strong racist and used the example of Ray not attending a softball game at the Missouri state Penitentiary if blacks were even in attendance. Long explained that the Ray family was interviewed numerous times, but stated the Bureau was uncertain as to the veracity of any family members.

Memorandum

Mr. W. J. Sullivan **TOP SECRET** DATE: March 29, 1968

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. W. H. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

PURPOSE:

Attached for your approval is a memorandum to the Attorney General requesting a telephone surveillance of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, and Washington, D. C., in an effort to obtain intelligence data concerning massive civil disobedience planned for the nation's Capital the end of April, 1968, by Martin Luther King, Jr.

BACKGROUND:

On January 2, 1968, we requested the Attorney General to authorize the installation of a telephone surveillance on the headquarters of SCLC in Atlanta, Georgia, because of possible riots which might ensue with King's planned Washington march. By letter dated January 3, 1968 the Attorney General denied our request advising, "There has not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national security."

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:



Enclosure

CLASSIFIED BY 383
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY

100-438794

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

DMW:dsm (7)

3/13/78

CONTINUED - OVER

JUNE
g g g
reaching
Wendell

EX 106

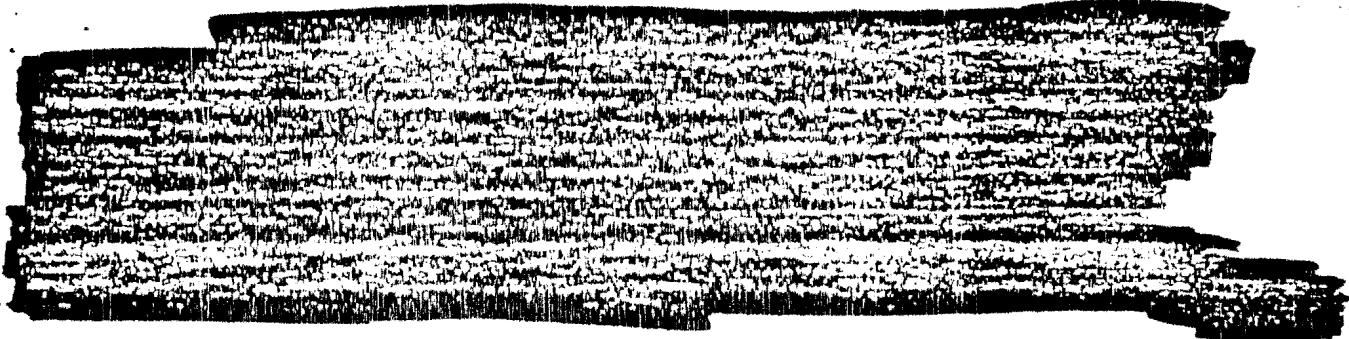
REC-15

11 1968

#124

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
100-438794

OBSERVATIONS:



RECOMMENDATION:

The attached communication be directed to the
Attorney General for his approval.

Good
pl importance to this document
9/21
WPA

GK
H

TOP SECRET IN ENVELOPE
SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Rozamus

(RI) 100-436794

CLASSIFIED BY 38
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

JUNE 2/13/78 April 2, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 1 - Mr. D.M. Wells

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

By letter dated January 2, 1968, authority was requested to institute a telephone surveillance on the national headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 300 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, because its President, Martin Luther King, Jr., had publicly announced he would lead a massive civil disobedience in the nation's Capital in the Spring of 1968. At that time it was pointed out that these massive demonstrations could trigger riots.

By letter dated January 3, 1968, you declined authorization of this installation because, "there has not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national security."

In view of the recent developments in Memphis, Tennessee, where King led a march that ended in a riot, it is reasonable to assume the same thing could happen later this month when King brings his "Poor People's March" to Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED SECTION]

DIA: dsm (9)

~~TOP SECRET~~

SENT FROM D. O.
 TIME
 DATE
 BY

GROUP 1
 Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and
 declassification

#125
 [Handwritten notes]

STRICTLY PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the caravan called the "Mule Train" was arrested in New Jersey in April, 1968, with drugs and a stolen gun in his car. Several members of the southern caravan were seen with pistols in their possession. In connection with the Midwest Caravan, large quantities of food, clothing, and blankets were found abandoned on buses used by the caravan. Campaign officials were not interested in having this material returned as they said it was all donated and they could get more on the way.

Violence

On May 20, at Resurrection City, a news cameraman was threatened for failing to enter a tent as instructed. A marshal, one of the city's own security force, told the newsman; "If you don't get in that tent, I'll cut you with my razor." Later, Jesse Jackson, a campaign official, said the marshal was only kidding and didn't know the incident was being recorded.

The next day a resident of Resurrection City was arrested for practicing a "quick draw" with a pistol loaded with "dum-dum" bullets. During a rock-and-roll music entertainment, six fights erupted. A marshal requested police assistance in removing armed men from Resurrection City in another incident, but a Reverend Young, a campaign official, said the marshals would handle this and denied entry to the city to the police.

There have been fights during meals which caused officials to call a town meeting to discuss the fights and the marshals had to disarm a man terrorizing other residents with a meat cleaver. The "Commandos," a group under the leadership of Father James Groppi, have clubs, six or seven butcher knives, and two guns.

Residents of Resurrection City have thrown rocks at passing automobiles, damaging four cars and injuring one woman. Two newspaper reporters were beaten by teen-age residents of the city and their walkie-talkie radio taken. To date, it has not been returned. It was valued at over \$500. A drunk lunged at Senator Edward Muskie of Maine during the Senator's visit to the city.

On June 9, a Negro man stole a camera during the afternoon and ran into Resurrection City. Marshals refused to allow police

~~STRICTLY PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

into the city and no arrest was made. Members of a youth gang from Chicago at the city have been stealing goods there and selling the items they steal. At least four firebombs have been made at Resurrection City for use against factions of residents of the city.

Leadership

Resurrection City participants have repeatedly expressed objections to leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which organized the Poor People's Campaign, staying at the Pitts Motor Hotel in Washington, D. C., instead of at Resurrection City. Participants are also upset over heavy drinking and the presence of white and black females in the rooms of campaign leaders. Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy had obscenities shouted at him when he visited the tent city on June 7 because of the fact that he was residing at the Pitts Motor Hotel rather than in Resurrection City with his followers and because of rumors circulated to the effect that Resurrection City residents had caught him in bed with a white female.

Racial Friction

There has been friction between the Mexican-American contingent of the Poor People's Campaign and campaign Negro leaders. The Mexican-American contingent has charged racial discrimination. On June 7, Reverend Abernathy told Reies Lopez Tijerina, leader of the Mexican-Americans, to either move into Resurrection City, which the Mexican-Americans have so far refused to do, or leave town.

While a Negro newspaper reporter was getting a story in Resurrection City, a white reporter nearby was told to leave by a Negro resident. The white reporter's notebook was taken, the pages with writing on them torn out, and the notebook thrown in the mud.

Washington, D. C.

Violence has not been confined to Resurrection City itself. Three campaign participants (two coming with a caravan)

STRICTLY PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A female marshal was raped at Resurrection City by three or four men and two days later two Negro female visitors were raped there. The boyfriend of one victim went to the city to confront the rapists and was met by campaign official Hosea Williams and marshals. The boyfriend was told to leave or he would be beaten.

A white female, approximately 22 years old, came to the fence at the city at night and said she wanted to do whatever she could to support the campaign. One Negro male suggested she enter the camp and engage in sexual relations with the participants. She entered Resurrection City, stayed two hours, and engaged in sexual relations with six or seven Negro men.

Current Situation

Between 800 and 900 participants remain at Resurrection City, which was built to hold 3,000 people. The permit to occupy the park originally scheduled to expire June 16, 1968, has been extended to June 23, 1968. Most of the legitimate poor people have left and in the main only "black nationalists" remain. Reverend Abernathy said on June 10 that evicting residents of Resurrection City when the permit expires would "infuriate those who would like to resort to violence" and would "only disturb those in cities around the country to the point where violence would break out."

The Poor People's Campaign has scheduled a mass demonstration, called "Solidarity Day" for June 19. This demonstration is to include sympathizers from all over the country besides residents of Resurrection City.

The Mexican-American contingent still refuses to move into Resurrection City and the city is still working on its housing and sanitary facilities. A Negro plumber who volunteered to lay pipe there was quite critical over the refusal of residents of the city to assist him in his work.

Hosea Williams spent the night of June 16, 1968, at the Williard Hotel, Washington, D. C., in a room occupied by a white female, age 20-22, who claimed to be a secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

A white female who had resided at Resurrection City advised that one of the Poor People's Campaign marshals had pointed to Lincoln's statue in the Lincoln Memorial and said to her, "See that bastard? We're going to paint his skin black and make him look like a nigger." This individual also made an obscene reference to the Washington Monument. This female stated that several attempts were made by Negroes to have intercourse with her both voluntarily and forceably.

Another individual described the leadership of the Poor People's Campaign as chaotic and described the campaign as "Sodom and Gomorrah all over again."

An individual reported that a gang of young Negro youths from Chicago called the Rangers was stealing goods at Resurrection City and selling the items. This gang prefers white women and uses its authority to procure them.

Over \$60,000 have been spent by the Poor People's Campaign staff residing at the Pitts Motor Hotel, Washington, D. C.; \$7,000 reportedly were paid to Hosea Williams to cover cash and property stolen from him at Resurrection City. Campaign officials also have reportedly been cheating on travel vouchers.

Ralph Abernathy and his family have been living recently at the Howard Johnson Motor Hotel in Washington, D. C., without the knowledge of campaign participants.

D. Zipper bag thrown on ground by assassin near the flophouse

1. It contained binoculars. FBI traced pair of binoculars to York Arms, 162 South Main Street where purchased 4/4/68 for \$39.95. Purchase paid for in \$20.00 bills
2. Tee shirt and shorts - laundry marks checked and traced to laundry in Los Angeles, California.
3. Pair of duckbill pliers - traced by FBI to Hardware Company in Los Angeles. Employees state item was sold from "bargain barrel" but could not identify purchaser.
4. 2 cans of Schlitz beer bearing Mississippi tax stamps
5. Hammer
6. Transistor radio
7. Numerous toiletry articles

E. White mustang car seen leaving scene of crime

1. Mustang formerly owned by William D. Paisley, Birmingham, Alabama
2. Paisley advertised car for sale on 8/29/67. Purchased 8/30/67
3. Eric S. Galt purchased with \$1,950 cash.
4. Alabama drivers license issued to Eric Galt describes him as white male, born 7/20/31, 5'11", 175 lbs., brown hair, blue eyes, address 2608 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Alabama.
5. Mustang located 4/11/68 in Atlanta, Georgia, as result of inquiry by local authorities to FBI National Crime Information Center.
 - a. Mustang abandoned in area of low-income white housing project in Atlanta
 - b. Between 8:30 am and 9:00 am, 4/5/68 by white male, 5'11", 165 lbs, neatly dressed, who walked away after locking car.
 - c. Speedometer on car when purchased 20,000 miles
Speedometer on car when found in Atlanta, 39,000 miles

- d. serviced in Hollywood, California (no date available)
serviced in Los Angeles, California, 2/13/68
- e. Mexican tourist sticker indicated car entered
Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, on 10/7/67

III. EVIDENCE

- A. Fingerprint (latent) on map found in items believed left by Galt in Atlanta rooming house is identical with print found on gun believed to be murder weapon.
- B. Fingerprint (latent) found on gun identical with print found on binoculars purchased in Memphis and abandoned with gun.
- C. Fibers found on bedspread recovered with rifle believed to be the murder weapon and fibers found on sheet recovered from Galt's automobile indicate that the two items have been in physical contact.

IV. Subject James Earl Ray, aka Eric Starvo Galt, John Willard, Harvey Lowmeyer

- A. Identified with latent fingerprints on the rifle, binoculars, Schlitz beer can, shaving lotion bottle, and map recovered from roominghouse in Atlanta.
- B. Latent prints checked against more than 53,000 persons on whom wanted notices have been posted.
- C. Ray is escapee from a Missouri State prison, 4/23/67, serving 20 years for armed robbery and operating a motor vehicle without permission. On 3/17/60 he entered Missouri State prison.
- D. Born 3/10/28, Alton, Illinois
- E. Obtained psychological help from a clinical psychologist in Los Angeles, California from 11/27/67 through 12/14/67.
 - 1. Ray gave his true name and date of birth
 - 2. Doctor described Ray as shy, introverted and withdrawn but not psychotic or plagued with neuroses.
 - 3. Ray furnished little information regarding background
 - 4. Ray paid cash for all but one consultation.

F. Arrest Record from 1949

1. Convicted of burglary in Los Angeles in 1949
2. Armed Robbery in Chicago 1952
3. Forging and cashing U. S. Postal Money orders in Missouri in 1955

Prison record: was incarcerated in Los Angeles County Jail - 1949
Illinois State Prison - 1952-54
Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, 1955-58
Received Missouri State Prison on 3/17/60 to serve 20 year sentence for armed robbery and operating a motor vehicle without permission of the owner
Missing from prison 4/23/67

G. Bartender's school attended in Los Angeles from 1/19/68 to 3/2/68, under name of Mr. Willard, 751 Figueroa Street, LA. After graduation he declined to take job offered by school.

H. Locksmith correspondence course, from 1500 Cardinal Drive, Little Falls, New Jersey. Enrolled as Eric S. Galt submitting address of 2589 Rue Notre Dame, EST, Montreal, Canada. Submitted second address (no date) of 1535 N. Serrano, Los Angeles, California. Submitted third change of address on 2/30/68 as 113 14th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

I. Characteristics

1. "Loner" operates and travels alone
2. Likes to dance - took dancing lessons in Birmingham and Los Angeles
3. Drinks moderately
4. Avid reader of "girlie" magazines

V. Foreign Travel

- A.** Canada - Resided in Montreal approximately 1 1/2 months in Summer of 1967
- B.** Mexico - Entered 10/7/67 in Puerto Vallarta Jalisco, Mexico until 11/13/67. Spent considerable time with Mexican prostitute, Irma Morales.

VI. Known residences and travel in the U. S.

Birmingham, Alabama - 9/12/67 to 10/7/67

Los Angeles, California - 12/15/67 to 3/17/68

Atlanta, Georgia - 3/24/68 to 3/31/68

Memphis, Tennessee - 4/3/68 to 4/4/68

Traveled from Los Angeles to New Orleans, Louisiana and returned to Los Angeles from 12/15/67 to 12/21/67.

VII. Prison associates

A. Raymond Louis Curtis - serving life sentence for murder

1. Curtis served time with Ray on three different occasions
2. Says Ray told him he engaged in burglaries and payroll jobs while operating out of Quincy, Illinois
3. Ray claimed to have hoodlum contacts in Chicago, Detroit, Tampa and Tijuana
4. Ray allegedly told Curtis a dozen times that if Martin L. King was alive when he got out of prison he would like to collect a bounty of \$1,000,000 on King

B. [REDACTED]

1. States he knew Ray in Missouri State Prison
2. Claimed Ray was dealer in amphetamine.
3. Said Ray was avid reader of sex books

Ex 18

Prisoners

C A - 75-1996
EXHIBIT 19

TO BE SUPPLIED

section 66

File No: 89-43

Re: Kennedy

Date: _____
(month/year)

EXHIBIT

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
7632	11/13/67	AT Atlanta to Bureau	1	0	previously processed
7633	11/15/67	Memo Dallas to Bureau	1	0	" "
7634	11/15/67	Memo SAC Dallas to File	2	2	none
7635	11/15/67	Letter to Dallas	16	6	none
7636	11/15/67	TT Cincinnati to Bureau	1	0	previously processed
7637	11/17/67	Lab Report	1	0	" "
7638	11/17/67	Lab Report	1	0	" "
7639	11/17/67	LN M St. Louis	3	0	" "
7640	11/17/67	AT St. Louis to Bureau	1	0	" "

FILE (80-)

11/15/67

SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN

~~JIM BISHOP~~
AUTHOR

On 11/14/67, Assistant to the Director, Mr. C. D. DE LOACH, telephonically advised that he had received a call from JIM BISHOP, who is an author and has written several books, one being "The Day Lincoln Died." He had called him from Miami, Florida. He stated that he was coming to Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas, arriving on Nov. 17th. DE LOACH stated that BISHOP had always been friendly with the Bureau and is at the present time working on a book, "The Day Kennedy was shot." He stated that BISHOP is a very pushy sort of individual and was inquiring as to whether he could come by and talk to me and possibly have me take him around and introduce him to various people in Dallas and Ft. Worth. DE LOACH stated that he had told BISHOP that we could not and would not introduce him around, but that I would be glad to talk to him. He said that anything that BISHOP asked me about, if I readily knew it and it was not controversial, to go ahead and be helpful, but certainly not to go out of the way or appear to be sponsoring him by taking him around.

Mr. DE LOACH stated that BISHOP wanted to have a reservation made for Friday night in the Texas Hotel and he also wanted to see the suite that the late President KENNEDY and Mrs. KENNEDY occupied the night before he was shot in Dallas. He said that if this could be arranged without the FBI becoming involved or appearing to sponsor BISHOP, then to try to do so.

I informed Mr. DE LOACH that the management of the Hotel Texas had recently changed; that I had contact, however, with HOWARD W. JENNINGS, who is employed by PERRY - BASS, INC., which is the company that controls the SID RICHARDSON estate and that this estate also controls the hotel. I felt that I could make necessary arrangements through Mr. JENNINGS. I contacted JENNINGS and JENNINGS stated that what he would like to do would be just to call the manager and tell him to make

2 - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(2)

1280-43
1289-73

89-43-7656

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
NOV 15 1967	
FBI-DALLAS	

DL #80-

the suite available on Friday night for Mr. and Mrs. BISHOP on a complimentary basis and show nothing but the fact it was complimentary. There would be no mention made of the FBI. The manager would not know where the request was coming from. I called Mr. DE LOACH back and he stated he could see nothing wrong with this. It is noted that JENNINGS stated he felt that by doing this, it would certainly put a good taste in BISHOP's mouth and possibly he would give Ft. Worth and Dallas a little better write-up. DE LOACH stated that very definitely BISHOP would contact me sometime Friday.

FILE (80-)

11/20/67

SAC. J. GORDON SHANKLIN

JIM BISHOP
AUTHOR

On 11/20/67, Mr. BISHOP and his wife KELLY appeared at the office, and he discussed his book to be titled "The Day KENNEDY was shot", pointing out that he was actually just going to cover one day and that little things were primarily what he was looking for. He stated he was going to see a number of people in Dallas and primarily what he would like to have from me or DRAIN was exactly how and when we got the evidence from former Police Chief JESSE CURRY, how was it transported to Washington, which airport, and how was it taken into the Laboratory.

I called Assistant to the Director, C. D. DE LOACH and he stated he could see no objection to giving him this information as long as he would not attribute it to coming directly from us in the book.

It is noted BISHOP and wife are staying in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Room 1748 and 1750.

- Dallas

JGS:mfr
(2)

1-80-memo
1-89-43

89-42-764-1

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NOV 20 1967	
FBI-DALLAS	

122

SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN

JIM BISHOP
AUTHOR

On Monday, 11/20/67, Mr. JIM BISHOP and his wife KELLY appeared at the office and discussed with me the book he is going to write about the day President KENNEDY died. He was most appreciative of the accommodations he had had at the Hotel Texas, Ft. Worth, stating that the suite that the late President KENNEDY had used the night before his death had been made available to him gratis by the management.

*in 80-879
12*

He then furnished me with a list, which is attached, of various people that he stated he was going to try to see in Dallas. He stated he did want to talk to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN and me about what we did on the day of the assassination, with particular reference to the securing of the evidence from the Dallas Police Department by SA DRAIN, the time, how it was taken to Washington, and when it arrived in Washington.

On Nov. 22, 1967, Mr. BISHOP and his wife came back to the office and stated they had been having quite a bit of success with everyone they had contacted with the exception of the Dallas Police Department, who had told them they would not give them anything. Mr. BISHOP was furnished information concerning the evidence he requested, which was in pages 159, 160 and 161 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/30/63 at Dallas, Texas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. 22, 1963." The only other information which I furnished was: He wanted to know how I learned that President KENNEDY was shot, and I told him that I had an employee monitoring the police radio. He wanted to know then what I did with the information, and I told him I immediately furnished it to Mr. HOOVER. I also told him that upon receipt of information concerning KENNEDY's death being definitely determined, I furnished this information to Mr. HOOVER.

12

It is noted he stated that this book would be submitted to Assistant Director DE LOACH prior to publication.

89-43-7646

On the morning of 11/24/67, BISHOP called and stated that he and his wife were returning to Florida. He was most appreciative of the assistance which he had received from the Dallas Office.

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SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 28 1967	
FBI-DALLAS	

89-43

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE : March 6, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT : THOMAS GETTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 3-4-64 in captioned matter pointing out Buchanan had written in the Paris newspaper, L'Express, to the effect Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant of the FBI. Jerry O'Leary of the "Star" had stated Buchanan formerly worked for the "Star" and is now in Paris. The Director stated, "O. K. Also give to O'Leary the release re Oswald and Ruby not being in FBI." While, of course, we will follow meticulously the Director's instructions, it is believed the Director may desire that we give the same release to United Press International and Associated Press representatives here in Washington. In this way, we would achieve a greater dissemination of the release and thus set to rest throughout the Nation the rumor Oswald and Ruby were connected with the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director permit us to simultaneously give the same release to United Press International, Associated Press and O'Leary of the "Star."

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones

RFW:ggg
(6)

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

62-109060
VOLUME 49 - UNREC

[Signature]

[Signature]

Checked with
Potential 3/3/64
3-7-64

NOT RECORDED
19 MAR 24 1964

MAR 23 1964

UNREC

SUBV. CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5/3/68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JERRY O'LEARY AND
"THE READER'S DIGEST"
MARTIN LUTHER KING INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Gandy	

M. A. Jones

(O'Leary)

Jerry O'Leary, [redacted] with "The Evening Star," has advised that he has been contacted by "The Reader's Digest" on the possibility of writing a story regarding the Martin Luther King case for the July, 1968, issue of "The Reader's Digest." O'Leary has been the author of two outstanding articles on the Director.

O'Leary said that the officials of "The Reader's Digest" still remember very vividly that it was an article in the November, 1960, issue of their magazine which led to the apprehension of Joseph Corbett, Jr. --the kidnap-murderer of Adolph Coors III. We, of course, cooperated with "The Reader's Digest" in the preparation of that article; and "The Reader's Digest" has told O'Leary that they are hopeful a similarly effective article concerning the fugitive in the King case can be published.

According to O'Leary, "The Reader's Digest" feels that the search for James Earl Ray contains many of the same elements as did the search for Joseph Corbett, Jr. --in that both cases involve a "loner" who used fictitious names and backgrounds to conceal true identity. With a multimillion circulation in the United States, Canada, Mexico and other countries, "The Reader's Digest" feels it may be able to stage a repeat of the success which followed its 1960 article on the Coors case.

If James Ray is still at large when the July, 1968, issue of "The Reader's Digest" goes to press, the magazine would like to publish an article setting forth brief facts of the King case and extensive data regarding Ray's background and character which might prove helpful in turning him up. If Ray is apprehended prior to mid-June, 1968, when the July issue of "The Reader's Digest" is printed, the magazine would, of course, change its approach to the article.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

96

54-MAY 17 1968

1 - Mr. Bishop

cs/nls (8)

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - C. L. [redacted]

MAY 9 1968

NOT RECORDED - OVER

CRIME RECORDS

after Serial 3524

Jones to Bishop memo
Re: Jerry O'Leary and "The Reader's Digest"

RECOMMENDATION:

That we cooperate with Jerry O'Leary and "The Reader's Digest" on this article to the extent of making available previously published information regarding the King investigation and factual information regarding James Earl Ray's character and background. In view of the many unfactual and speculating-type articles which have been published regarding this case by others, it is felt that such guidance is necessary in order to assure that "The Reader's Digest" article will be accurate and, thereby, of maximum benefit.

9/1/70

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

I think not
5-6

↑
I concur.
[Handwritten signature]

Jones' Commission
covering the
Reader's Digest
advised by the
State that no
cooperation can be
furnished
To

Jerry O'Leary
advised by Jones
on 8/16/68
that no cooperation
can be furnished
JTB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

4/10

TO: Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: 5/9/68

FROM: T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: MURKIN

5/9

Mel...

Left

At 9:10 a.m. this morning, Jerry O'Leary from the Washington Evening Star telephonically advised me that the Evening Star, in its issue of May 9, 1968, will carry a story on page 1 concerning James Earl Ray, the subject of the above-captioned case. The story will include a photograph of Ray. He advised that the story will reflect that the FBI has been maintaining tight secrecy in the case and that the only information released by the FBI has been limited to 3 press releases and the release of a number of photographs of Ray. The story will then continue by reciting additional information, over and above that in the press releases, which connects Ray to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King. O'Leary advised that he has gathered this additional information from an assiduous study of newspaper and other news media accounts from all over the country.

As the Director is aware, we have furnished no information to O'Leary concerning this case other than that contained in our press releases.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. ✓

Handwritten signature

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

EX-110 REC-19

157-38161-3266

TEB:jo
(5)

25 MAY 10 1968

6-10

79 MAY 15 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *MB*

DATE : 5-21-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT : MURKIN

[Handwritten notes and stamps in the top right corner, including a large checkmark and some illegible text.]

Early this month, the Director turned down a request from Jerry O'Leary (a reliable contact at "The Evening Star" who has written two outstanding articles regarding the Director) and "The Reader's Digest" for an article to be written for that magazine by O'Leary regarding the Martin Luther King investigation. Both O'Leary and "The Reader's Digest" have expressed continued interest in this matter; and the purpose of this memorandum is to set forth reasons why, at this point in the investigation to locate James Earl Ray, it is felt additional consideration should be given to such an article.

In February, 1968, when Hobart Lewis (President and Executive Editor of "The Reader's Digest") came to the Bureau with Associate Editors John Barron and Kenneth Gilmore, they discussed with the Director the possibility of publishing another article concerning one of our "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." (It will be recalled that in the Fall of 1960, an article in "The Reader's Digest" concerning fugitive Joseph Corbett, Jr., the kidnapper-killer of Adolph Coors III, produced leads from readers of the magazine which resulted in the apprehension of Corbett in Canada.) At the time of this visit, the Director told Mr. Lewis that we would remain alert for another "Ten Most Wanted Fugitive" to be featured in the magazine.

In the Coors case, inestimable savings of investigative time and funds resulted from publication by "The Reader's Digest" of the article regarding fugitive Joseph Corbett, Jr. Many of the same elements as existed in the Coors case also are found in the King investigation--prominent victim; intense public interest in the case; and the fugitive in both instances being a prison escapee with a reputation as a "loner" and a penchant for using fictitious names and backgrounds to conceal his true identity.

It was the broad international circulation of "The Reader's Digest" which produced the leads that resulted in Corbett's arrest in Canada.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - C. L. McGowan

CONTINUED - OVER

GWG:mac (9)

79 MAY 29 1968

[Vertical stamp on the right edge of the page, possibly reading 'RECEIVED' or similar.]

T. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: MURKIN

In the King case, we again are dealing with a fugitive known to have been in both Canada and Mexico during the past year, and who may be out of the United States at this time. "The Reader's Digest" has a large readership throughout the Western Hemisphere. Last month, for example, the Legal Attache in Buenos Aires, Argentina, advised that through its Spanish and Portuguese editions, "The Reader's Digest" receives "the widest distribution of all mass communications media in this area" --and he suggested the possibility of an article regarding James Earl Ray in "The Reader's Digest."

Jerry O'Leary, [redacted] He has done a tremendous amount of reading, interviewing and "reportorial digging" on the King case in Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta and other places. Other newsmen consider him the best-read and -informed writer on the King case, and this is why "The Reader's Digest" sounded him out on his assignment.

* In view of his strong background in this case, O'Leary could, of course, write an article on his own concerning fugitive James Earl Ray. Naturally, if such an article is to be published, it would greatly be to our advantage to have the benefit of reading it, and offering any changes we feel necessary, prior to publication.

It is O'Leary's intent to limit the article to material which has previously been published, together with what he has dug up himself with regard to Ray's background and character traits.

O'Leary has pointed out that day-by-day the true facts of this case and the accurate picture of fugitive James Earl Ray are being thrown more and more out of focus by the distorted articles written by such irresponsible characters as Louis Lomax. He feels that "The Reader's Digest," with its multimillion circulation in the United States and abroad, affords an excellent medium for straightening out the misrepresentations of others, as well as for producing leads which (as in the case of Joseph Corbett, Jr.,) may possibly assist in the apprehension of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitive" Ray.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we extend to O'Leary and "The Reader's Digest" the same cooperation in regard to an article on "Ten Most Wanted Fugitive" James Earl Ray as was rendered in the Joseph Corbett, Jr., fugitive investigation.

OK
[Handwritten initials]

- 2 -

No. we cant play
favorites with
such articles
5/22/68

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Bishop *JB*

DATE: 6-11-68

DM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: **MURKIN**
ARTICLE BY JERRY O'LEARY
FOR "THE READER'S DIGEST"

MAT
Spivey

By memorandum dated May 21, 1968, I advised you of the desire of Jerry O'Leary (very reliable contact at "The Evening Star") and "The Reader's Digest" to publish an article regarding the investigation to identify and apprehend James Earl Ray. My memorandum noted that a similar article concerning Joseph Corbett, Jr. (the kidnap-killer of Adolph Coors III) which appeared in "The Reader's Digest" in the Fall of 1960 produced leads which resulted in the apprehension of Corbett in Canada. I also noted that in view of his strong background in the Ray investigation, O'Leary could write an article on his own concerning Ray-- and that if such an article is to be published, it would greatly be to our advantage to have the benefit of reading it and offering any changes we feel necessary, prior to publication.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

O'Leary completed his fugitive-type article regarding James Earl Ray last week in time for it to be scheduled for publication in the August, 1968, issue of "The Reader's Digest." Immediately after he submitted the manuscript to the Bureau for review and any changes we desired made, Ray was apprehended in London.

Since the Ray article had already been scheduled for the August, 1968, issue, "The Reader's Digest" asked O'Leary to revise it so as to reflect Ray's apprehension in order that it could still appear in the August issue of the magazine. And in this connection, "The Reader's Digest" immediately contacted its representatives in Canada and England to have them obtain details in those countries of the facts underlying the international aspects of the case.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. C. L. McGowan - Enclosure

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JUN 19 1968

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: MURKIN

Attached is the manuscript of O'Leary's revised article. It consists primarily of material which previously has been published, together with information furnished by the Canadian and British representatives of "The Reader's Digest." The article is not attributed to the FBI.

O'Leary has advised that "The Reader's Digest" assembled copies of all articles written about the case in New York, Washington and the cities (such as Los Angeles, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, and St. Louis) where important developments occurred. To add action and interest, the article uses the technique of quoting conversations which might have, but did not actually occur.

The article has been reviewed by the Legal Department of "The Reader's Digest" with a view to deleting material which might be construed as prejudicial to Ray's trial. Such deletions by the magazine's Legal Department have been noted on the attached manuscript.

In addition, several other changes have been incorporated on the attached manuscript in the interest of accuracy or to circumvent matters which might be construed as over-dramatization.

The article reflects very high credit upon the FBI for the determined and meticulous investigation which resulted in the identification of Ray and his apprehension in London.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached revised manuscript of O'Leary's article be returned to the Crime Records Division so that it can be turned over to the Washington Office of "The Reader's Digest" which has scheduled the article for its August, 1968, issue. As previously noted, the article was prepared by O'Leary on the basis of his reading, interviewing and "reportorial digging" in many locations; and it has been reviewed and approved by the Legal Department of the magazine. The article is not attributed to the FBI.

John Barron of "The Reader's Digest" 6/13/68 GMS

2/11/93
chm
OK
H
D. S. B.

I have some questions about this coming out...
6/13
TSB
- 2 -

FBI Says It Had an Opportunity To Edit Article on Hunt for Ray

Page 12378
United Press International

The FBI says it was given an opportunity to edit and approve an article on the search for and capture of James Earl Ray before it was published by Reader's Digest.

A memo in the FBI files on the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said the article was submitted to the bureau for editing by the author, Jeremiah O'Leary.

O'Leary was described as "a very reliable contact at the (Washington) Evening Star."

The memo said that before publication, the FBI believed that "it would be greatly to our advantage to have the benefit of reading it and offering any changes we feel necessary."

"Immediately after he (O'Leary) submitted the manuscript to the bureau for review and any changes we desired made, Ray was apprehended in London," the memo said.

The memo did not make clear whether the FBI actually edited the material, but it concluded with a recommendation that "the attached revised manuscript of O'Leary's article be returned to the crime records division so that it can be turned over to the Washington office of the Reader's Digest. . . ."

The reference to revisions may have indicated changes made by the magazine.

The article was revised by O'Leary to add material on Ray's arrest.

The article was published in the August, 1968, issue of Reader's Digest as an account of the FBI role in "the greatest manhunt in law enforcement history."

O'Leary told United Press International he could not recall having made an arrangement that the FBI have pre-publication editing privileges, "but, I don't deny it."

"I probably would have agreed to submit it to them if I had had to," he said. "I would not have objected. They gave me most of the information."

He said the magazine might have submitted the manuscript to the FBI.

Asked if he saw anything improper about making such an editing arrangement with the FBI, O'Leary said, "No, and I don't now. I'd prefer not to, but I don't see anything evil in it."

He said writers sometimes "get painted into that kind of a corner" where sources of information demand pre-publication privileges in exchange for the information.

- Mr. DeLoach ✓
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop ✓
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes ✓
- Miss Gandy _____

3/11/69

MR. TOLSON:

RE: JAMES EARL RAY
ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

Now that Ray has been convicted and is serving a 99-year sentence, I would like to suggest that the Director allow us to choose a friendly, capable author, or the Reader's Digest, and proceed with a book based on this case.

A carefully written, factual book would do much to preserve the true history of this case. While it will not dispel or put down future rumors, it would certainly help to have a book of this nature on college and high school library shelves so that the future would be protected.

I would also like to suggest that consideration be given to advising a friendly newspaper contact, on a strictly confidential basis, that Coretta King and Reverend Abernathy are deliberately plotting to keep King's assassination in the news by pulling the ruse of maintaining that King's murder was definitely a conspiracy and not committed by one man. This, of course, is obviously a rank trick in order to keep the money coming in to Mrs. King, Abernathy, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. We can do this without any attribution to the FBI and without anyone knowing that the information came from a wire tap.

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

CDD:CSH (3)

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Bishop

See ADDENDUM... page 2

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MAR 26 1969

See deformed Jones to Bishop - 3/20/69
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AM

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If the Director approves, we have in mind considering cooperating in the preparation of a book with either the Reader's Digest or author Gerold Frank. The Reader's Digest would assign one of their staff writers or contract the preparation of a book out to an established author. Gerold Frank is a well-known author whose most recent book is "The Boston Strangler." Frank is already working on a book on the Ray case and has asked the Bureau's cooperation in the preparation of the book on a number of occasions. We have nothing derogatory on him in our files, and our relationship with him has been excellent. His publisher is Doubleday.

NY

~~P~~

JEP

OK. ✓
H

Several Books Planned on Ray Case; First

to Be Out Next Week

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, March 12—Next to cotton, James Earl Ray is Memphis's biggest industry," Percy Foreman said last fall after he succeeded Arthur J. Hanes as Ray's lawyer.

Mr. Foreman, who said he was promised no fee for defending Ray on a murder charge in the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at the time also scorned what he referred to as the "padding press" and its curiosity about Ray.

Books in Preparation

The chief target of the Houston lawyer's scorn seemed to be William Bradford Huie, the Alabama author who had bought the rights to Ray's life story and was getting hand-written memorandums from Ray in the Shelby County jail. Mr. Huie had written two articles about Ray for Look magazine.

This week, at least five books on James Earl Ray and the assassination of Dr. King were in preparation.

And Mr. Foreman had succeeded Mr. Hanes, of Birmingham, Ala., not only as Ray's attorney but also as a business associate of Mr. Huie.

One of the books on Ray and the assassination is ready or printing and distribution. It was written by Clay Blair, former editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

Other Authors

Bantam Books said that Mr. Blair's book, "The Strange Case of James Earl Ray," would be published next Monday or Tuesday. It will be a history of Ray and of the murder, with a chapter on the courtroom proceeding of last Monday when Ray pleaded guilty to murdering Dr. King and was sentenced to 99 years in prison. Other authors preparing books include Gerold Frank, who has written six best-sellers, among them "The Boston Strangler"; George D. McMillan of Atlanta; Les D. Squires, a Nashville newspaperman; and Mr. Huie.

Mr. Frank's book may be the most comprehensive. With a reported advance of \$100,000, New York writer plans to spend two years researching and writing his book for Doubleday & Co., Inc.

Here other authors have expressed opinions as to which

Dr. King's murder was the result of a conspiracy. Mr. Frank said that he was trying to get more evidence before making a decision.

'History of Ineptitude'

"I hope my book will be a full history of the assassination of Martin Luther King and what happened on all levels. And if there was a conspiracy, I hope to know that. I will try to tell the entire unfolding story," Mr. Frank said.

"From Ray's history of ineptitude," he said, "I would assume that he was helped in the assassination or preceding it, but that it was not necessarily a conspiracy."

"If we knew the true motivation, it might well explode any idea of conspiracy," he continued. "On the other hand, you cannot apply the normal measures of logic to a man who has spent most of his life behind bars. If he did this alone, he may have been turned on for reasons lost in the depth of his own personality."

Doubts a Conspiracy

Mr. Frank, who began his research last July, said that he had not paid any money to any of the principals or to anyone else for information.

Mr. McMillan said that his book, "Portrait of an Assassin," would be a "psychological study" of Ray. It will be published by Little Brown & Co. Mr. McMillan said that he had a "very happy contract" and that foreign reprint contracts had already been signed by publishers in eight countries.

"I have always believed that James Earl Ray did it alone," he said. "This guy is a loner. And I have never investigated any aspect of a conspiracy, which has left me free to work on this biography."

Mr. McMillan said that he had hired a psychiatrist to help him interpret the psychological effect on Ray of his many years in prison, his background of poverty and his family life.

to a boy to sleep in the same bed with his parents when he is growing up," he said.

Mr. McMillan said his book was to have been published four months after the end of Ray's trial. The date may be pushed forward, he said.

Mr. Squires's book, to be published by New American Library, may be the second book out on Ray. Mr. Squires, who has covered the case for his newspaper, The Nashville Tennessean, said the writing should be completed in the next two weeks.

He said he hoped the book would be a "complete account of the murder of Dr. King, the arrest of Ray, the hiring and firing of Hanes and what went on in Memphis."

The book has not yet been titled.

Mr. Huie, who bought the publication rights to Ray's life story last July, originally had signed a contract calling for proceeds from a book to be split between himself, Mr. Hanes and Ray.

Disbelieves Theory

He paid an advance of \$25,000 to Ray, who signed the money over to Mr. Hanes as part of his legal fee.

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

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Examiner (Washington) _____

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Date _____

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ENCLOSURE

Mr. Huie, a resident of Doakville, Ala., who is the author of a half-dozen best sellers, wrote in the two articles for Look magazine last fall that

Ray said there had been a conspiracy to murder Dr. King.

However, Mr. Huie said in Memphis this week that he no longer believed in the conspiracy theory.

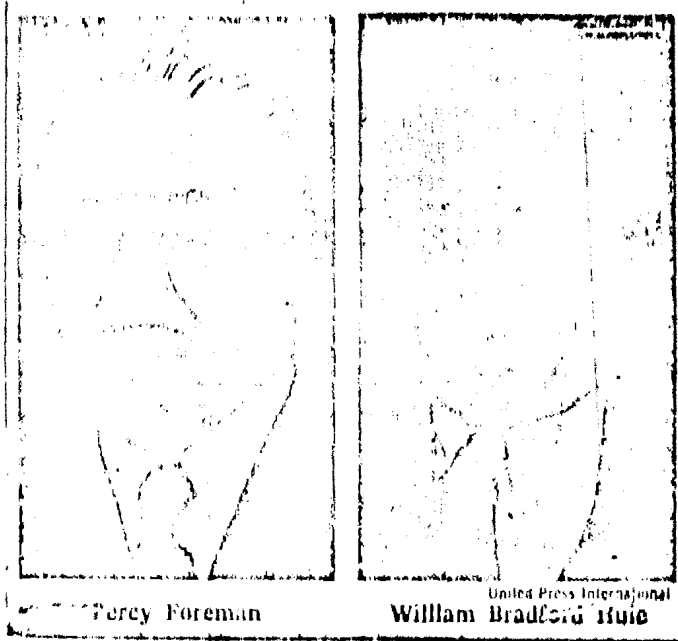
Mr. Huie said that Ray had told him that the assassin went into a rooming house and shot at Dr. King across the street while Ray was seated in front of the rooming house in the driver's seat of a white Mustang car.

The author quoted Ray as saying that the assassin rushed down the stairs of the rooming house and hid on the floor of the back seat of the car, covering himself with a sheet while Ray drove him out of town.

"When I could not find the man, I concluded that Ray himself made the decision to kill Dr. King," Mr. Huie said.

A third article for Look was prepared this week by Mr. Huie and Mr. Foreman. In addition, Mr. Huie is completing a book on Dr. King's assassination for the Dell Publishing Company. The book, which will concentrate on activities of Ray before and after the murder, has been tentatively titled, "He Slew the Dreamer."

Although Mr. Hanes still has a claim against a portion of the proceeds from the sale of Mr. Huie's book, the Alabama author told reporters in Memphis this week that he had a contract with Mr. Foreman.



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