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INDEX: YES NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO _____

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BY: _____ AT: _____

DISSEM BY *z4* PER *A* FILE RET. 10 BRANCH DESTROY SIG.

ACTION *A-C* COPY INFO FILE. VR. *A-C*

EYES ONLY

[Redacted] 102348Z APR 68 CITE *[Redacted]* *[Redacted]*

DIRECTOR *[Redacted]* 11 APR 68 83142 *M*

1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWS 10 APRIL CARRIED FEATURE ARTICLE " MEXICAN TOURIST CARD BELIEVED ISSUED TO KILLER". MEXICAN CONSUL MEMPHIS CLAIMED HE ISSUED TOURIST CARD ON 3 APRIL 68 TO MAN WHO BORE " STRIKING RESEMBLANCE" TO DESCRIPTION BROADCAST OF ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING. MAN USED NAME JOHN SCOTT CANDRIAN OF 1339 WESTERN AVENUE, CHICAGO, AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY YOUNG NEGRO. ARTICLE QUOTED MEXICAN CONSUL AS SAYING POLICE REPORTED ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER CHICAGO WERE INCORRECT.

A-C

2. REQUEST HQS OBTAIN FROM *FBI* A PHOTOGRAPH OF PERSON IF HE KNOWN TO THEM OR DESCRIPTION IF NO PHOTO AVAILABLE. WILL BE USED FOR CHECKING POSSIBLE CONTACTS SUCH A PERSON WITH SUBVERSIVE INSTALLATIONS.

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date *9 Feb 1978*

1042068
201-832732

RECORD COPY

Received by
FBI (S...)

[Handwritten marks]

11 Apr 68
9:15

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL (PAGES)

ORIGI
UNIT
EXT
DATE

18 Apr 68

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO

BY

PER

NO INDEX FILE IN FILE NO.

COMPI

COPY

INFO

FILE

VA

(title)

(reference number)

19 01 32 Z

CITE DIRECTOR

92664

TO PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION
Book

[REDACTED]

1. FOLLOWING INFORMATION FURNISHED BY FBI
CONCERNING SUSPECTED ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
NAME ERIC STARVO GALT, ALIAS HARVEY LOWMYER, ALIAS JOHN
WILLARD. BORN 20 JULY 1931, HEIGHT FIVE FEET EIGHT INCHES

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 12-4-78

RECORD COPY

18 Apr 68

201-0832752

RAY

COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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226

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[REDACTED]

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SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ BRANCH FILE

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COPY

INFO: FILE VZ

(classification)

(date and time filed)

(initials) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR

92664

FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, WEIGHT 160-175 POUNDS, MEDIUM BUILD, BROWN HAIR, PROBABLY CUT SHORT, BLUE OR HAZEL EYES, MEDIUM COMPLEXION, RACE WHITE. OCCUPATION: HAS CLAIMED EMPLOYMENT AS SEAMAN. REMARKS: NOTICEABLY PROTRUDING LEFT EAR; REPORTEDLY IS A LONE WOLF; ALLEGEDLY ATTENDED DANCE INSTRUCTION SCHOOL; HAS REPORTEDLY COMPLETED COCK COURSE IN BARTENDING; CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

2. WILL POUCH PHOTO OF GALT TO ANY ADDRESSEE DESIRING IT. ADVISE.

3. GALT'S CURRENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN. WHILE HAVE NO REASON BELIEVE GALT HEADED FOR YOUR AREA, DESIRE COVER ALL POSSIBILITIES.

4. REQUEST ADDRESSEES MAKE EVERY EFFORT DETERMINE IF GALT IS OR HAS BEEN IN YOUR AREA. ~~INBOX~~ INFORMATION PARA ONE SHOULD BE PASSED TO [REDACTED] AND ANY OTHER LIKELY SOURCES.

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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SIG: _____
REF: _____
TO: _____
VTE: _____

[REDACTED]

FILE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ BRANCH FILE
 NO INDEX FILE IN _____ FILE NO.

DNF: _____

COPY

INFO: _____
FILE _____

(classification)

(date and time filed)

(title)

(reference number)

(p/r)

CITE DIRECTOR

92664

FBI
(S) REQUESTS THAT ANY INFORMATION REPORTED BE EVALUATED AS TO RELIABILITY AND THAT AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE BE PROVIDED. CABLE ANY POSITIVE REPLY PRIORITY TO HQS AND PASS TO LEGAL ATTACHE IF ANY ^{IN} YOUR COUNTRY.

[REDACTED] DSE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DSE [REDACTED]

201-0 832722

[REDACTED] DSE [REDACTED]
(226)

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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JK

MESSAGE 1-1M
TOTAL COPIES 7
EYES ONLY

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TO: [REDACTED] ✓
INFO: [REDACTED]
DATE: 19 April 1968

SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ BRANCH FILE

NO INDEX FILE IN _____ FILE NO.

INFO: [REDACTED] COPY [REDACTED] FILE [REDACTED] VR [REDACTED] only

(classification) [REDACTED] (date and time filed) 20 10 18 '68 (reference number) [REDACTED] (initials) [REDACTED] (note) [REDACTED]

CITE DIRECTOR 93163

PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

REF A: DIR 93162
B: [REDACTED] (IN 92287)

1. [REDACTED] FBI HAS NOT YET RULED OUT POSSIBILITY

[REDACTED] MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH RAY.

2. WE NOTE SIMILARITIES PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS PARTICULARLY SCAR ON FOREHEAD.

END OF MESSAGE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 17 Feb 1978

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORD COPY

[REDACTED] C+D

[REDACTED] C+D

RELEASING OFFICER

COOPERATING OFFICER [REDACTED] EYES ONLY

227 [REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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RE COPY ISSUED SLOTTED

1		11
2		12
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INDEX YES NO

AT _____

BY 30 PER [B] 109

[D] [B] [D]

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO _____

X-REF TO FILE NO _____

FILE [D] RET. TO _____ BRANCH DESTROY SIG. _____

[REDACTED] 192040Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED]

19 APR 68 IN 94694

DIRECTOR INFO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REF DIRECTOR 92664

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS HAVE GIVEN EXTENSIVE COVERAGE TO
 DETAILS PARA ONE REF. FREQUENTLY FRONT PAGE
 TREATMENT, WITH LARGE PHOTOS GALT AND DETAILS BACKGROUND
 NOT INCLUDED REF. WILL FOLLOW-UP WITH [REDACTED]
 CONTACTS AND OTHER SOURCES PER REQUEST PARA FOUR REF.

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 10 Feb 1978

[REDACTED] [B] [D]

DESENSITIZED

[REDACTED]

RECORD COPY

[REDACTED]

228
APR 68
[REDACTED]

TOTAL COPIES (11)
 19 April 1968
 SEE SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DISSEMINATION
 INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO
 NO INDEX FILE INFO FILE NO.
 INFO: FILE NO. 28 0141
 (classification) (date and time filed) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR 93162

PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DECLASSIFIED

REF: DIR 92664 Date 17 Feb 1978

1. [REDACTED] HAS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED ACCUSED ASSASSIN
 AS JAMES EARL RAY, BORN 10 MARCH 1928 IN ILLINOIS; HEIGHT [REDACTED]
 FIVE FEET TEN INCHES; WEIGHT 163-174 POUNDS; BLUE EYES;

RECORD COPY

229
 19 APR 68
 301-0832735

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER
 [REDACTED]

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

COPY NO.
 [REDACTED]

MESSAGE FORM
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[REDACTED]

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SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ LEANCH FILE

PER _____

NO INDEX FILE IN _____ FILE NO.

COPY

INFO: FILE, VR

(classification)

(date and time filed)

(affix)

(pic)

(reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR

93162

BROWN HAIR. SMALL SCAR ON CENTER OF FOREHEAD AND SCAR ON PALM OF RIGHT HAND. IN ADDITION TO ALIASES CITED REF HAS ALSO USED NAMES JAMES McBRIDE, JAMES WALTON, W. C. HERRON, AND JAMES O'CONNOR. SERVED IN U. S. ARMY FROM FEBRUARY 1946 TO DECEMBER 1948; DISCHARGED AS INEPT AND UNABLE TO ADJUST. ONCE CONFINED TO MENTAL HOSPITAL. HAS BEEN EMPLOYED AS BAKER, LABORER, AND "COLOR ^{MATEHER} ~~MAKER~~". A DRIFTER WITH LONG CRIMINAL RECORD FOR BURGLARY, ARMED ROBBERY, AND FORGERY. HAS BEEN MISSING FROM MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY SINCE 23 APRIL 1967. CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. CURRENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

2. PHOTOS OF RAY (LABELED GALT PRIOR TO IDENTIFICATION) BEING POUCHED FOR [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

[REDACTED]

REPROD. BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFF

PROHIBITED.

COPY NO.

Handwritten: **1-03D**
21 APRIL 1968

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES

ACTIVITY

DURING AND/OR INITIALS - SIGN BY	
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RETARIAT DISSEMINATION

7/7 PER

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ BRANCH FILE **73**
 NO INDEX FILE IN _____ FILE NO.

Handwritten: **1-03D** COPY

INFO: FILE VZ 20 23 52 Z

Handwritten: **1-03D**

(classification)

(date and time filed)

(reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR

9326

IMMEDIATE **1-03D**

REF: **1-03-1**

1. SUBSTANCE REF PASSED **7BI** WHO VERIFYING IDEN **E** AND PASSPORT NUMBER.

2. FINGERPRINT FORMULA JAMES EARL RAY AKA GALT:
16, M OVER M, 9 OVER 4, U OVER W, O OVER I, O OVER O, O OVER I, 12
RPT 16, M OVER M, 9 OVER 4, U OVER W, O OVER I, O OVER O, O OVER I, 12.

END OF MESSAGE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date **15 April 1978**

Handwritten: **A-D**
1

COMMENT: TYPED AND RELEASED PER REQUEST OF **1-03D-1**

Handwritten: **1-03D-1**

RECORD COPY

COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER

ACTIVITY

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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COPY NO. **1-930**

Handwritten notes:
20 APR 68
201-0532132
DIR-93264
PAY

CS
20 April 1968

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 15

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - CHECK BY	
1	
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SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ BRANCH FILE
 NO INDEX FILE IN _____ FILE NO.

COPY INFO: FILE VR
 (classification) (date and time 1100) (elite) (para)

CITE DIRECTOR 93260

PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REF: DIR 93162

1. REQUEST ADDRESSES CONSTRUCT IDENTIKIT COMPOSITE OF JAMES EARL RAY FOR USE PRIOR RECEIPT PHOTOS NOW EN ROUTE.
2. CODE: H 50 C 32 X 2 B 31 D 82 N 35 X 2 L 28 X 2.
3. NOTE: SCAR ON FOREHEAD MENTIONED REF OMITTED FROM COMPOSITE AS EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN. LEFT EAR PROTRUDES MORE THAN RIGHT.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

24 Mar 1978

END OF MESSAGE Date

201-0832132

DESENSITIZED

RECORD COPY

COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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231

COPY NO.

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CLASSIFIED BY FILE NO
DATE TO FILE NO
FILE NO
BRANCH

209209Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED]

DIRECTOR

20 APR 68 094797

- REFS: A. DIRECTOR 92664
B. DIRECTOR 91999
C. [REDACTED] (INT 2287)

1. IN COORDINATION WITH LEGAL ATTACHE, WHO HAS NOT YET RECEIVED ANY WORD RE REFS FROM HIS HQS, [REDACTED] 19 APRIL PASSED PARA ONE REF A TO [REDACTED] WHO CHECKING IF ANY RECORD GALT [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

3. UPON [REDACTED] RETURN 21 APRIL FROM TRIP, [REDACTED] WILL SHOW HIM NEWSPAPER PHOTO OF GALT TO CHECK REMOTE POSSIBILITY THAT [REDACTED] RESEMBLES HIM.

- A. PLS SEND THREE COPIES REF A PHOTO GALT VIA [REDACTED]

BT

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 177-23-1978

(238)

DSE
20 APR 1968

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES

[REDACTED]

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1	[REDACTED]
2	[REDACTED]
3	[REDACTED]
4	[REDACTED]
5	[REDACTED]

SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

9 PER 109

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO SPANISH FILE

NO INDEX FILE IN E NO.

[REDACTED] COPY

INFO: FILE . VE [REDACTED]

(classification)

(date and time filed)

(slit)

(also)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

20 18 04 Z

CITE DIRECTOR 93236

REFS: A. DIRECTOR 93162*
B. [REDACTED] (IN 91797) **

APPROXIMATE TO PHOTOS OF RAY TO [REDACTED] ADDRESS 20 APRIL.

WILL POUCH MORE COPIES 22 APRIL BY [REDACTED]

Warrant in Ray; pouching photos for [REDACTED]
second three copies photo of Galt.

[REDACTED] Coord by phone with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] **DSE**

[REDACTED] **DSE**

[REDACTED] **DSE**

DESENSITIZED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 22 Feb 1978

20 APR 68
201-33932

[REDACTED]

RECORD COPY

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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233 COPY NO.

SECRET

MESSAGE ED
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[REDACTED]

FORMING ANY OF INITIALS - FIRST BY

1	4
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22 April 1968

SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
32 PER. **E**

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ BRANCH FILE DID
 NO INDEX FILE IN **E** FILE NO.

E COPY

INFO: FILE VR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (classification)

[REDACTED] (date and time filed) (site) (reference number) (date)

22 23 17-Z

CITE DIRECTOR 93538

BOOK CABLE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

Date 6 April 1978

[REDACTED]

REF: DIRECTOR 93162 *

DESENSITIZED

SECRET

[REDACTED]

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COORDINATING OFFICERS

22 April 68
301-825932

ISSUING OFFICER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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MESSAGE FORM
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CASE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
 BY _____ PER _____ # _____
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INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ BRANCH FILE
 NO INDEX FILE IN _____ FILE NO.
 INFO: FILE _____ VR _____

(classification) (date and time filed) (initials) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR 93538

TO [REDACTED] FBI

1. [REDACTED] FINGERPRINT FORMULA FOR JAMES EARL

RAY: 16, M OVER M, 9 OVER 4, U OVER W, O OVER I, O OVER O,
 O OVER I, 12 RPT 16, M OVER M, 9 OVER 4, U OVER W, O OVER I,
 O OVER O, O OVER I, 12.

2. PLEASE PASS TO [REDACTED]

FBI [REDACTED]

(1) has positively identified accused assassin as James Earl Ray.

[REDACTED] DSE [REDACTED] (-D-E)

ISSUING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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DOWNGRADING

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BRANCH

DESTROY SIG.

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5	10

PRECEDENCE

C

C - B - C

221515Z APRIL 68

+ B - 1

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR

77 APR 68 11 95553

REFS: A. *B*

B. DIRECTOR *A*

C. DIRECTOR

FURTHER SURVEILLANCE *D*

LEADS US TO CONCLUSION THAT

HE IS NOT IDENTICAL TO JAMES EARL RAY AKA GALT *D*

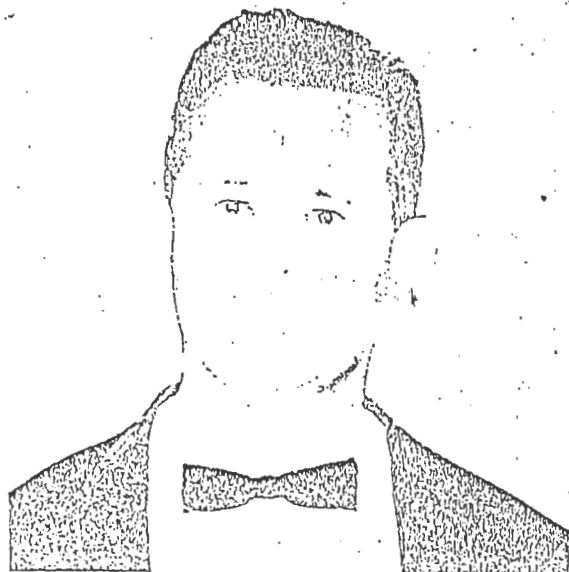
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Primarily (235)
19 APR 76
359

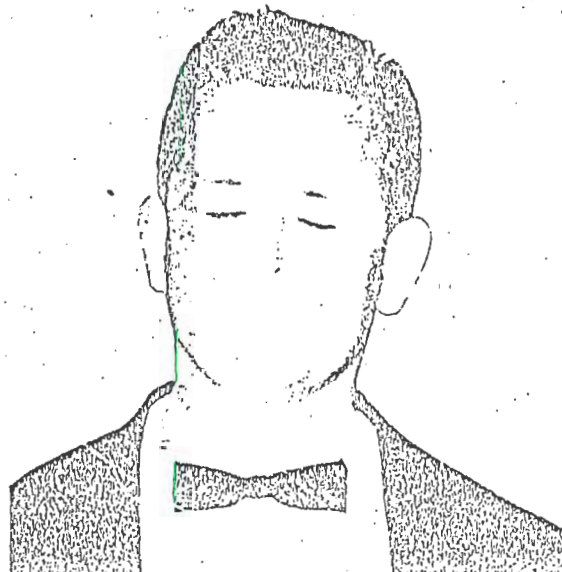
DISPATCH		[REDACTED]		PROCESSING ACTION	
TO Chief [REDACTED] A		INFO.		MARKED FOR INDEXING	
FROM Chief, [REDACTED] B		SUBJECT		NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES		Transmittal of Photographs of Alias Eric Starvo GALT		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
<p>Reference: DIRECTOR 92664, 18 April 1968 [REDACTED] A, 19 April 1968</p> <p>Forwarded herewith are two photographs of alias Eric Starvo GALT. We recommend they be passed to [REDACTED] G as soon as possible, either directly or via [REDACTED] C</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>					
<p>Attachment: As stated H/W.</p> <p>Distribution: Orig. & 1 - [REDACTED] A w/att. h/w. [REDACTED]</p>					
CROSS REFERENCE TO		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER		DATE	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED] A		23 APR 1968	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED] G		22 April 1968 (234)	
				HQS FILE NUMBER	

WANTED BY THE FBI

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY
ERIC STARVO GALT FBI No. 405,942 G



Photograph taken 1968
(eyes drawn by artist)



Photograph taken 1968

DESCRIPTION

Age: 36, born July 20, 1931 (not supported by birth records)
Height: 5'8" to 5'11" Eyes: Blue or hazel
Weight: 160 to 175 pounds Complexion: Medium
Build: Medium Race: White
Hair: Brown, possibly cut short
Occupation: Has claimed employment as seaman
Remarks: Noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending.

CAUTION

GALT IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241).

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

Wanted Flyer 442
April 17, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-7117

DISPATCH		PROCESSING SECTION	
TO	CHIEF	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
BY		NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
DATE		ONLY QUALIFIED CASE CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
		SEARCHED	
SUBJECT: JAMES EARL RAY, aka ERIC SNEVO GALT, HARVEY LOWMYER, JOHN WILLARD			

- In order to contribute to the effort being made to locate and apprehend subject, who reportedly shot and killed MARTIN LUTHER KING, Headquarters checked its records for information on the subject. This check was unproductive.
- We also checked travel listings of B as well as AF production for the months of October and November 1967, on the off chance that subject may have visited AB since he allegedly was in A during this period. This effort likewise met with negative results.
- The above is furnished merely for C information.

F

Personally
APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 19 April 1976

Distribution:

(237)

FORWARDED TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	<u>C</u>	22 April 1968
		INDEX FILE NUMBER
		<u>B-361</u>
ORIGINATING OFFICE	DATE	COORDINATING
<u>DE</u>	1968	<u>E</u>
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME

Personally 1976

118
a
[Redacted]

MESSAGE TO

TOTAL COPIES

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1	6
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5	10

23 Apr 68

SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

INDEX

DESTROY

RETURN TO

BRANCH

FILE

NO INDEX

A FILE IN

AS NO.

INPO

FILE

VE

EYES ONLY

(classification)

(date and time (ii-d))

(reference number)

23 16-30 Z

CITE DIRECTOR 93603

PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

REF: A. DIR 93163

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

B. [Redacted] (IN 92287)

Date 17 Feb 1978

1. [Redacted] FBI ADVISES THAT MATCHING OF FINGERPRINTS PROVES

CONCLUSIVELY THAT [Redacted] IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH JAMES EARL RAY.

2. PLEASE ADVISE LEGAL ATTACHE AND

END OF MESSAGE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

RECORD COPY

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

238 RAY

ISSUING OFFICE

COORDINATING OFFICERS

EYES ONLY

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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CABLE SECRETARIAT DIVISION
 DOCUMENT NOTED

ADVISOR COPY SLOTTED

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INDEX YES NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____

X-REF TO FILE NO. _____

FILE NO RET. TO _____ BRANCH DESTROY SIG. _____

INFO: _____
 FILE: _____

H-C ——— | ——— C ———
 | ——— | ——— C ———
 231445Z APR 68 | ——— A ———

DIRECTOR

| ——— B ——— |

REF: A. DIRECTOR | 93162
 B. DIRECTOR | 93260

23 APR 68 IN 96327

THREE PHOTOS JAMES EARL RAY APPEARED "EL DIARIO"

22 APRIL

| ——— A ——— |

Primarily (2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 10 AUG 1976

36

239

23 APR 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: **C**

Attention: **B**

SUBJECT : James Earl Ray

1. Attached are six copies each of two photographs of Subject. These photographs are for the use of your analysts for processing **A** photographs.

2. We appreciate your suggestion for assisting in this matter.

B B C

Attachments: As stated

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 17 Feb 1978

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

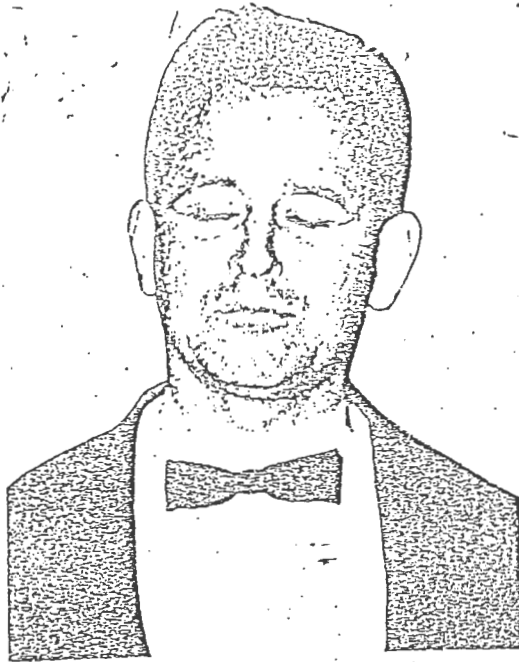
File: Ray

A
(240)

701-6932432

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
Lowmyer and John Willard



Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
Lowmyer and John Willard
(Eyes drawn in by FBI artist)

240

ISSUED SLOTTED
 AT _____ Z
 BY 21 IN E
 FILE NO. [REDACTED] COPY FILE NO. [REDACTED]
 FILE TO [REDACTED] BRANCH [REDACTED] DESTROY [REDACTED]
 FILE NO. [REDACTED] VP. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 261912Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED]
 DIRECTOR 26 APR 68 11 55 192

REF: DIRECTOR 93538
 ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION JAMES EARL RAY PASSED [REDACTED]
 PLEASE ADVISE IF REWARD FOR CAPTURE AVAILABLE IN
 ORDER STIMULATE LOCAL RESPONSE.

[REDACTED]
 FBI

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 14 Feb 1978

[REDACTED] B S D [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORD COPY

[REDACTED]

26 Apr 68
 261-0852732
 cc RAY (241)

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM
 UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	ASB		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE

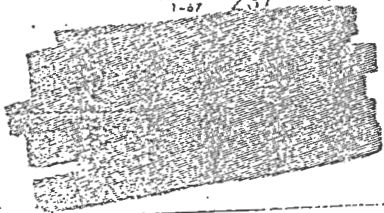
Remarks: Our files on Martin Luther King reveal that after King's killing that an attempt was made to locate the killer, initially suspected to be one JALT but later found to be James Earl Ray, in various countries where it was suspected he might have fled. There is no written request from the FBI to do this but ~~ASB~~ had a number of conversations with Mr. Papich of the FBI which are referred to in our files. It would be reasonable to ~~xxxxx~~ conclude that our effort to locate Ray was done in close coordination with the FBI and probably at the FBI's specific request. A check of our files after the killing revealed nothing on Ray prior to the Killing of King.

~~ASB~~

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER
 FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO. DATE
~~ASB~~ 22/OCT/75
 UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

Request for
~~ASB~~ - 22/10/75
~~ASB~~

242



APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 17 Feb 1978

301-5832732

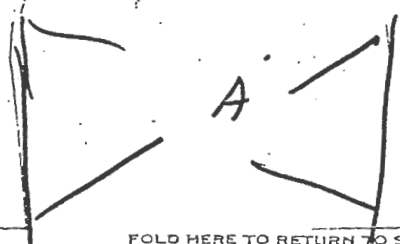
SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM
 UNCLASSIFIED | CONFIDENTIAL | SECRET

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
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6			

ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE

Remarks: There is no indication in the files on James Earl RAY or Martin Luther King that the Agency contributed any information which directly contributed to the arrest of RAY in London Airport on 8 June 1968 by British authorities.



FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO. | DATE
 B - I - C | 23/05/75

UNCLASSIFIED | CONFIDENTIAL | SECRET

FORM NO. 237 1-67

Use previous editions

243

2

Primmity
 1 ALL INFO FOR RELEASE
 DATE 11/11/00

Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced today that

4/17

Eric Starvo Galt is being sought by the FBI as a fugitive on a Federal charge arising from the fatal shooting of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968.

Director J. Edgar Hoover stated that a Federal complaint was filed by the FBI in Birmingham, Alabama, today charging Galt with conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. King in violation of Title 18, Section 241, of the United States Code.

The FBI complaint charges that "On or about March 29, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, ... Eric Starvo Galt and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother, entered into a conspiracy which continued until on or about April 5, 1968, to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate Martin Luther King, Jr., ... in the free exercise or enjoyment of a right secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States; namely, the right to freely travel from state to state. In furtherance of this conspiracy, Eric Starvo Galt did, on or about March 30, 1968, purchase a rifle at Birmingham, Alabama...."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 24 March 1978

Rec'd 7/20/68
From FBI
247-6352-13

244

According to Mr. Hoover, a 30.06 rifle equipped with a telescopic sight was found near a rooming house on South Main Street in Memphis immediately after the fatal shooting of Dr. King occurred. The rooming house overlooks the Lorraine Hotel and Motel where Dr. King was staying.

Mr. Hoover said that FBI Agents determined that the 30.06 rifle had been purchased from a gun dealer in Birmingham, Alabama, on March 30, 1968. The telescopic sight also was purchased from this dealer.

The FBI Director said that Galt, who has used the names of John Willard and Harvey Lowmyer in the past, is the owner of a 1966 white Mustang bearing Alabama license plates which was located abandoned in Atlanta, Georgia, on April 11, 1968. Investigation disclosed that Galt purchased this car from a private citizen in Birmingham on August 30, 1967. The Mustang's odometer showed that it had been driven more than 19,000 miles between late August, 1967, and early April, 1968.

According to Mr. Hoover, Galt's travels in the Mustang included trips to Los Angeles, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; Birmingham, Alabama; and Mexico, as well as to Memphis, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia. Galt was reported to have been in Memphis on April 3 and 4, 1968, and to have departed from there for Atlanta.

Intensive investigation by the FBI has disclosed that Galt has claimed to have been employed as a cook on Mississippi River vessels and as a merchant seaman. He is said to be an avid dancer and took dancing lessons in New Orleans in 1964 and 1965; in Birmingham during September and October, 1967; and in Long Beach, California, from December, 1967, to February, 1968.

Galt left Los Angeles on December 15, 1967, and drove his white Mustang to New Orleans, where he claimed he contacted either an engineering or a contracting firm. He left New Orleans on December 19th and arrived back in Los Angeles on December 21, 1967.

While in the Los Angeles area early this year, Galt took a course at a school of bartending and was graduated on March 2, 1968.

The fugitive is described as a white male. He is approximately 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs between 160 and 175 pounds. He is said to be a neat dresser and has a medium build.

Galt has brown hair, which he wears in a "brush" cut. He reportedly has blue eyes; his nose is straight and narrow; his teeth are straight and clean; and he has given his date of birth as July 20, 1931.

The fugitive is said to have a nervous habit of occasionally pulling at an ear lobe with his hand. His left ear protrudes farther from his head than his right ear.

According to Mr. Hoover, persons who have met Galt describe him as a "loner" and state his language and diction have a "rural" quality and suggest that he probably does not have a high degree of education. He is said to drink alcoholic beverages and has a preference for vodka and beer. He is a fan of western and country music.

~~The Federal Statute which Galt has been charged provides a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine. Bond of \$50,000 has been recommended.~~

Galt should be considered armed and dangerous. Any information concerning him should be furnished immediately to the nearest FBI office.

19 APR 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Unknown Subject, Possibly Identifiable with
ERIC STARVO GALT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 5 May 1978

1. On 19 April 1968 I passed to Mr. Papich of the
FBI ten copies each of the two photographs (copies attached)
of an unknown individual who bears some resemblance to Galt.

1
A, B, C

The results of these searches were
essentially negative, although one photograph described as only
slightly resembling Galt was turned over
to the FBI on instructions from Headquarters. (See
IN 93087 and DIR 92331 dated 17 April 1968.)

2. Mr. Papich was advised that the Bureau is free to
use these photographs in checking the possible identification of
Galt with any FBI sources.

1
A, B, C

(245)

A, B & C

3. According to Mr. Papich, current FBI information indicates that Galt entered Mexico via Lorado, Texas on 7 October 1967; that he was located at the Hotel Rio, Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco from 17 October to 6 November 1967 and at the Tropicana Hotel in the same place from 7 November to 13 November 1967; and that he was back in the U. S. on 19 November 1967.

D & E

Distribution:

Orig. and 1 - Galt, Eric Starvo (w/att)
(201-832732 --RAY)

1 - B-Memos - (w/e att)

1 - G
1 - B

201-832732

SECRETARY INFORMATION
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]

OLD MESSAGE B TO MESSAGE 47

UNCLASSIFIED

FILE COPY ISSUED SLOTTED

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INDEX: YES NO

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DESTROY SIG.

BY 38 PER [redacted]

COPY

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3	[redacted]	9
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5	[redacted]	

202014Z APR 68 CITE [redacted]

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR

20 APR 68 095025

1.

[redacted]
A, B, C, E, F
[redacted]

2.

[redacted]
F
[redacted]
A, B, D, F
[redacted]

3. REQUEST VERIFICATION IN LOS ANGELES IF [redacted] ACTUALLY EXISTS.

PLEASE VERIFY PASSPORT NUMBER. IF POSSIBLE CABLE IMMEDIATE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 10 Feb 1958

DIC-93261

20 00-1

(246)

subdivisions req
passed FBI

[redacted]

201-08322

FILE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION CONSENT NOTIFIED	CLASSIFIED MESSAGE [REDACTED]	TOTAL COPIES [REDACTED]	ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SLEN BY	
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ION	INFO. _____			
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PAGE 2 CITE ~~C~~ APR 68 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND GALT FINGERPRINT FORMULA.

4. REPLY IMMEDIATE.

[REDACTED]

BT

[REDACTED]

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NOTIFICATION TO []

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ISSUED [] SLOTTED BY []

INFO: [] FILE. []

CLASSIFICATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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RESTRICTED										
UNCLASSIFIED										

291030Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED]

PRIORITY DIRECTOR INFO [REDACTED]

REF: DIRECTOR 93162

ACTION

000056

1. AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE ADVISES THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] USAF ASSIGNED TO [REDACTED], HAS BEEN IN TOUCH ASKING ASSISTANCE IN CONTACTING AN ^{FBI} [REDACTED] OFFICIAL.

[REDACTED] CLAIMS THAT HIS DAUGHTER [REDACTED], WHO FORMERLY WORKED IN [REDACTED] FOR LAW FIRM AND IS NOW BASED IN [REDACTED] WITH [REDACTED] HAS TELEPHONED HIM FROM [REDACTED] APPROX EIGHT TIMES IN LAST SEVERAL NIGHTS. SHE STATES SHE IS IN THE HANDS OF ^{FBI} [REDACTED] SHE CLAIMS THAT SHE KNEW JAMES EARL RAY AND SAYS SHE KNOWS HE WENT TO LONDON. SHE FURTHER CLAIMS THAT ^{FBI} [REDACTED] IS PAYING FOR HER PHONE CALLS, AT THE SAME TIME IMPLYING, AT LEAST AS FAR AS [REDACTED] IS CONCERNED, THAT SHE IS UNDER A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF DURESS.

2. [REDACTED] IS VERY DISTRAUGHT AND CONCERNED FOR DAUGHTER'S WELFARE. AIR FORCE ADVISED HIM THAT THEY WOULD TRY TO PUT ^{FBI} [REDACTED] IN TOUCH WITH HIM. THEY HAVE ASKED HIM NOT TO DO ANYTHING DRASTIC, SUCH AS SURFACING MATTER TO THE PRESS,

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE [REDACTED]

18 MAY 1978

RECORD COPY

[REDACTED]

PAGE 2

[REDACTED] A [REDACTED]

AND THEY ARE REASONABLY SURE THAT HE WILL COMPLY, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT. HOWEVER, HE WANTS ASSURANCES FROM [REDACTED] FBI [REDACTED] C THAT DAUGHTER IS BEING WELL TREATED AND IS IN ^{NO} DANGER.

3. RECOMMEND HQS ADVISE ^{FBI} [REDACTED] C HQS FOR ACTION AS APPROPRIATE. SUGGEST [REDACTED] A ALSO PASS GIST OF ABOVE TO LEGAL ATTACHE. THERE IS OF COURSE, POSSIBILITY THAT [REDACTED] D MERELY HAS AN ACTIVE IMAGINATION. [REDACTED] D [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] D [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UNCLASSIFIED

INTERNAL USE ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

A re King Assassination

FROM:

CSD

EXTENSION

NO.

D

DATE

1 May 1968

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom. Draw a line across column after each comment)

1.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1.			
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12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

Ref: **B** dated 26 Apr (attached)

Please prepare a transmittal CSCI to the FBI explaining the details of the acquisition of this **A**

Please route finished report through me for coordination and release to the Bureau.

C

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 28 May 1978

711 6532722

FORM

610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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248

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PRECEDENCE

032118Z JUN 68 CITE - B -

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR 8 JUN 68 IN 27367
 REF: B-1127362 * Initial details of Ray's arrest. *11*

1. FURTHER ON REE, UNDERSTAND FROM B FBI REPS, RAY REFUSES ADMIT ANYTHING, AS OF B 8 JUNE B FBI HAD NOT INTERVIEWED RAY, HAD NO IMMEDIATE PLANS DO SO. HOWEVER, EVENING 8 JUNE FBI REPS PLAN GO SCOTLAND YARD TO EXAMINE RAY'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.]
2. BELIEVE BRITISH SPECIAL BRANCH OFFICER AT AIRPORT 8 JUNE RECGNIZED RAY FROM PHOTOS FBI HAD FURNISHED.]
3. FBI B APPARENTLY BELIEVES RAY HAS BEEN "FLOATING AROUND EUROPE" SINCE ARRIVAL FROM TORONTO 7 MAY. FBI HAD BEEN TRYING FOLLOW UP EARLIER LEAD RAY HAD BEEN TRYING ARRANGE GET TO RHODESIA IN HOPES SMITH REGIME WOULD NOT LOOK ANGRILY AT MAN WHO SHOT NEGRO.]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 6 Oct 1978

A-2-D
1

254

RECORD COPY

08 Jun 68
 211-2832752

Chief, Personnel Security Division, CS

28 May 1969

Director, Domestic Contact Service
(Chief, [REDACTED])

PERRE, Hels P. S. -> Prominent Theologian's Condemnation of CIA

1. During an address at the Southern Baptist Convention of State Student Departments held at St. Louis, Missouri, Subject, prominent theologian and publicist of Andover Newton Theological Seminary, now associated with Wooster (Ohio) College, expressed his concern over the growing power of the CIA in the US. As an example, he said that the Agency was "directly responsible" for the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy, and had been involved in the death of President John F. Kennedy.

2. As his rationalization for the King assassination, Subject claimed that the Johnson Administration had become concerned that King would lead another "massive march on Washington" during an election year, and therefore ordered the Agency to murder King. He also said that the Agency was quite chagrined when their "brother service," Scotland Yard, had arrested their hired assassin, James Earl Ray, after CIA had believed he had been safely spirited abroad. His rationalizations for the other assassinations were not given. Subject is an ordained Congregational minister who has a PhD from Harvard.

3. Because of his prominence—he is listed in "Who's Who,"—Subject's remarks apparently were not challenged by the Baptist student directors who appeared to be quite concerned about the charges. These directors are responsible for the Southern Baptist activities on all university and college campuses in their respective states, primarily southern and border states.

4. [REDACTED]

5. Any questions pertaining to this memorandum should be directed to Mrs. [REDACTED] Ext. [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 23 Feb 1978

256

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RECEIVED BY
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19 April 1968
SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
28 PER SOP # 109

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ BRANCH FILE NO.

NO INDEX FILE IN _____ FILE NO.

[Redacted] COPY

INFO: FILE _____ VER _____

(classification) [Redacted] (date and time filed) 19 21 20 Z (ref) (referring number) CITE DIRECTOR 92895

[Redacted] [Redacted]

REF: DIRECTOR 92664 PARA 2

TWO COPIES REF PHOTO SENT 19 APRIL ADDRESSED

TO: [Redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 15 Feb 1978

[Redacted] DIE [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

BSD

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19 Apr 68
201-0832752
266

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS
[Redacted]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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INFORMATION DIVISION

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BRANCH

DESTROY SIG. _____

REASON

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D

FILE

VR. D

D

[Redacted] 191002 AMR 50 CITE [Redacted] B

DIRECTOR

19 Apr 68 94482

[Redacted] C

REF: DIRECTOR 92664

1. PLEASE POUCH PHOTO.
2. 19 APR BOTH B MORNING PAPERS CARRIED PAGE 1 WIRE SERVICE PHOTOS OF FBI WANTED POSTER.
3. NO B TRACES.

[Redacted] B

BT

[Redacted] A & D

RECEIVED

[Redacted]

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Date 10 Feb 1978

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267

[Redacted]

OFFICE SECRETARIAL DISSEMINATION

SHIELD MESSAGE

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INDEX: YES NO

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INFO. FILE VR

[REDACTED] 191404Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED] 19 APR 68 IN 94424

PRIORITY DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

REF: DIRECTOR 92664

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] TRACING HAS PRODUCED NO EVIDENCE THAT
SUBJ REF IS OR HAS EVER BEEN IN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 15 Feb 1978

[REDACTED]
D S F

DESENSITIZED

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

19 Apr 68
201-0452732

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[REDACTED]

(268)

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BY C AT 1700 Z

DISSEM BY D PER 109

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REFERENCE TO THE COPY PROVIDED

INDEX YES NO

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[REDACTED] 191523Z APR 68 CITE B

PRIORITY DIRECTOR

19 APR 68 94487

NO NIGHT ACTION

C

REF DIRECTOR 92664

RE PARAGRAPH TWO REF, PLEASE POUCH PHOTO SOONEST.

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 10 Feb 1978

DESENSITIZED

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
A S D
[REDACTED]

RECORD COPY

[REDACTED]

270

19 Apr 68

101-119-2452

SECURITY INFORMATION
CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

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BY: *m* AT: *2315* IN: *24*

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DESTROY SIG. _____

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INFO FILE VR. _____

[Redacted] 092158Z APR 68 CITE *[Redacted]*

PRIORITY DIRECTOR

NO NIGHT ACTION

9 APR 68 1188240

REF: *[Redacted]* (in 8-7492)

1. LEGAL ATTACHE REPORTED TO *[Redacted]* ON 9 APRIL THAT DID NOT REPEAT NOT ARRIVE HOUSTON ABOARD REFERENCED PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT

2. *[Redacted]* A, B, C, E, G I

3. *[Redacted]* A, B, C, E, G I

4. WILL REPORT FURTHER.

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 6 Apr 1978

[Redacted] CSP

RECORD COPY

09 apr 68
201-0832732

(272)

20 APRIL 1968

INITIAL NUMBER

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SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

INDEX DISPOUT RETURN TO _____ EXANCEL FILE BIN

NO INDEX FILE IN: FILE NO.

INFO: FILE . VR [REDACTED]

(classification) (date and time filed) (file) (reference number)

[REDACTED] 21 03 24 Z CITE DIRECTOR 93264

IMMEDIATE **B**

REF: DIRECTOR 93261

1. INITIAL **FBI** REPORT STATES ONE **F** DEPARTED LOS ANGELES **F** HOURS 19 APRIL VIA **B** (SIC), ETA **B** 1120 HOURS 20 APRIL. **F** ESCORTING PARTY OF 23.
2. WILL ADVISE FURTHER DETAILS.

END OF MESSAGE

COMMENT: TYPED AND RELEASED PER REQUEST OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 6 April 1978

[REDACTED]
(TELECOORD)

RECORD COPY

273

LAY
[REDACTED]

ISSUING OFFICER

[REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

COPY NO.

20 Apr 68
01-0832452

MESSAGE FROM TOTAL COPIES 6

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS

1	C	6
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5		10

DATE: 19 April 1968

CLASSIFICATION: [REDACTED]

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO SEARCH (NO) (NO)

NO INDEX FILE NO. [REDACTED]

COPIES: [REDACTED] COPY [REDACTED]

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

(classification) [REDACTED]

(date and time filed) 22 11 17 03 1968

(reference number) [REDACTED]

CITE DIRECTOR 93306

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REF: DIRECTOR 92664-PARA 2

TWO COPIES REF PHOTO SENT [REDACTED] 19 APRIL ADDRESSED

TO [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 16 Feb 1978

RECORD COPY

[REDACTED]

A - E

19 Apr 68

201-0 832732

[REDACTED]

COORDINATING OFFICER

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATED OFFICER

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

CLASSIFICATION (13)

PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ADVANCE COPY ISSUED SLOTTED

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M AT 0050 Z

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO

CONFIDENTIAL

ASSEMBLY BY 3 PER REF.

REF TO FILE NO

FILE RET. TO BRANCH DESTROY SIG.

ACTION COPY

FILE NO. VR. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 230010Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED] 23 APR 68 IN 95902

IMMEDIATE [REDACTED] INFO PRIORITY DIRECTOR

REF [REDACTED] (IN 95853)

1. [REDACTED]
A, B, C, D, G

2. SHOULD ANY INFO DEVELOP WE WILL ADVISE.

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 147-26 1978

C2F

9135
Tues 23 April
Subj: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] with
revised [REDACTED]
for [REDACTED]

RECORD COPY

23 Apr 68 (275)

201-2832732

(D F)

POSTAGE PAID
ZIPAL ADDRESS

10

25 Apr 68

PERMIT NO. 100

INDEX NO INDEX FILE NO.

COPIES

IMMEDIATE

25 12 25 2

CITY DIRECTOR

94343

REF: (IN 97566)

1. REF INFO PASSED TO **FBI**
2. NO HQS TRACES **AGB AGB**
3. PLEASE POUCH COPY OF **AGB** DEPOSITION AND LETTER SOONEST.

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 14 Feb 1978

[REDACTED]

(D F)

[REDACTED]

25 APR 68
201-6502332

RECORD COPY

(D F)

ISSUING OFFICE

[REDACTED]

FBI
AUTHENTICATING OFFICE
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278

INDEXED
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 FILED
 APR 28 1968
 FBI - MEMPHIS
 PRECEDENCE

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____
 X-REF TO FILE NO. _____
 FILE NO. _____

DISTRICT NO. 37
 ACTION COPY FILE
 FILE NO. _____
 DISTRICT NO. _____
 DISTRICT OFFICE _____

281139Z APR 68 CITE ~~SECRET~~

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR ~~SECRET~~
 28 APR 68 050055

1. ON 28 APRIL ~~SECRET~~ REPORTED THAT HE SAW MAN IN ~~SECRET~~ 23 APRIL WHOM HE SAID HAS STRONG PHYSICAL RESEMBLANCE TO NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHS OF ERIC STARVO GALT, WANTED IN CONNECTION WITH MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING. HE WAS SENT TO AMERICAN EMBASSY BY ~~SECRET~~ AMBASSADOR TO WHOM HE FIRST RELATED HIS STORY.

2. HE SAW THIS PERSON AT DESK OF ~~SECRET~~ HOTEL IN ~~SECRET~~ AFTERNOON OF 23 APRIL WHEN THEY WERE BOTH CHECKING OUT OF HOTEL.

~~SECRET~~ WAS ACCIDENTALLY GIVEN ACCOUNTING SLIP OF THE SUSPECT ON WHICH ~~SECRET~~ NOTED FOLLOWING: NAME, ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ NOT CERTAIN WHETHER ~~SECRET~~ REGISTERED AS AMERICAN CITIZEN.

3. IN SHORT CONVERSATION WITH SUSPECT, ~~SECRET~~ LEARNED THAT ~~SECRET~~ WAS EMPLOYED BY ~~SECRET~~ AND ENROUTE TO ~~SECRET~~ IN

~~SECRET~~ UNDER A \$40,000 PER YEAR CONTRACT. HIS TOUR WILL BE EIGHTEEN MONTHS. ~~SECRET~~ REPORTEDLY HAD ARRIVED RECENTLY FROM ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ VIA ~~SECRET~~ AIRLINES. ~~SECRET~~ WILL BE IN ~~SECRET~~ UNTIL THURSDAY 2 MAY IF THEIR ANY NEED QUERY HIM FURTHER.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 16 Feb 1978

RECORDED
 INDEXED
 SERIALIZED
 FILED

AT 1055

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____
 X-REF TO FILE NO. _____
 FILE NO. _____

PRECEDENCE

300939Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED] 30 APR 68 00793
 PRIORITY DIRECTOR INFO PRIORITY [REDACTED]

REF: DIRECTOR 95181 - (129685) APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 874 1978

1. SUBJECT [REDACTED] APPARENTLY IS NOT MAN WE SEEK.
 AS [REDACTED] NOT KNOWN TO EMBASSY, ON 29 APRIL 1968 [REDACTED] ASKED

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED] CALLED ON [REDACTED] AMERICAN ACTING CHIEF
 [REDACTED] AND WAS READ FOLLOWING FROM PERSONNEL FILE: [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] LEFT USA 9 OCTOBER 1957 FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] HAS BEEN HERE EVER SINCE EXCEPT FROM 10 TO 23 APRIL
 WHEN HE WENT TO [REDACTED] ON LEAVE. DOB (PLACE NOT INDICATED IN
 RECORD) 24 APRIL 1933. OCCUPATION WELDER. STATESIDE ADDRESS:

[REDACTED] MARRIED, WIFE IN STATES.
 FATHER [REDACTED] ADDRESS: [REDACTED] (CITY AND STATE)

RECORD COPY

[Handwritten signature]
 30 APR 68
 211-0832732

ISSUE COPY ISSUED SLOTTED

REPRODUCTION OF THIS COPY PROHIBITED

INDEX: YES NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO _____

> REF TO FILE NO _____

FILE RET. TO

BRANCH

DESTROY SIG.

FORM BY _____
SIGN

PER _____

COPY

INFO:

FILE

VR

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

PAGE 2

NOT RECORDED). OBTAINED PASSPORT PHOTO WHICH POUCHING TO HQS.

3. LATER IN DAY

A, B, C

4. TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION.

BT

C - G

MESSAGE IN
TOTAL CO- 11

15
SEARCHED AND/OR INDEXED - SEE NY
[Handwritten marks]

30 Apr 68

32 PER SOP 109

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO BRANCH FILE NO.
 NO INDEX FILE IN []

INFO: [Redacted] FILE [Redacted] VR [Redacted]

(classification) (date and time filed) (ref) (reference number)

30 20 45 Z

95647

CITE DIRECTOR

[Redacted] INFO [Redacted]

REF: [Redacted] (IN 00056)

1. REF RE INFO PASSED INFORMALLY TO [Redacted] HQS WHICH ADVISES THAT IT IS IN CONTACT WITH [Redacted]
2. PLEASE SUGGEST TO YOUR [Redacted] CONTACT THAT HE SEND FUTURE TRAFFIC ON THIS MATTER IN OWN CHANNELS.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 16 Feb 1978

DESENSITIZED

[Redacted]

[Redacted] ADE

RECORD COPY

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

30 27 68
201-0 432732

(CSB)

(CSB)

(CSB)

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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DSF
8 JUN 68

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES 23

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEE 27	
1	
2	F
3	D
4	
5	
6	D

SECRETARIAT DESIGNATION _____

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO _____ BRANCH FILE

NO INDEX FILE IN FILE NO. _____

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET COPY INFO: FILE _____ VS _____

(classification) _____ (date and time filed) _____ (reference number) _____

IMMEDIATE C 08 16 28 JUN 68

CITE DIRECTOR 06669

SECRET

RAY

REQUEST ~~FOR~~ ANY DETAILS AVAILABLE FROM A RE CURRENT NEWS REPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO EFFECT JAMES EARLE GALT, WHO SOUGHT IN CONNECTION ASSASSINATION DR MARTIN LUTHER KING AND WHO ARRESTED LONDON TODAY, WAS IN POSSESSION OF CANADIAN PASSPORT. REQUEST IMMEDIATE REPLY.

END OF MESSAGE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 15 Feb 1978

SECRET

287

DSF
RELEASING OFFICER

RECORD COPY

COORDINATING OFFICERS

DIR-06669
08 Jun 68
201-0537700
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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E-G

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES

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1		4			
2		7			G
3		8			
4		9			
5		10			

23 APRIL 1968

SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
K PPR 109

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO SEARCH FILE
 NO INDEX FILE IN FILE NO.

G COPY INFO

FILE VR G

(classification) (date and time filed) (allie) (pico)

24 16 43 Z

CITE REFERENCE 93943

PRIORITY D INFO D
REF: A. D (IN 95853)*
B. D (IN 95902)**

DESTROYED
C

NO HQS TRACES A&H OR A&H HOWEVER
TRACES REVEAL ONE A&H LIVES ON A&H
A&H F CHECKING NAMES.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE FBI
Date 14 Feb 1978

END OF MESSAGE

A B & H

E A G

C S G

E S G

RECORD COPY COORDINATING OFFICERS

COMMUNICATING OFFICER

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289

COPY NO.

1

ADVANCE COPY ISSUED SLOTTED

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____

DATE TO FILE NO. _____

FILE TO FILE TO _____

BRANCH DESTROY SIG.

FORM BY _____

FROM _____

FILE _____

FILE _____

26:357Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED] E [REDACTED]

DIRECTOR INFO G [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] E [REDACTED]

26 APR 68 09193
C

REF: A. DIRECTOR 92664 [REDACTED] G [REDACTED]

B. DIRECTOR 93162 [REDACTED] G [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A, B, C & G [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2. G REFERENCES ARE REQUESTS FOR B INFORMATION ON SUSPECT MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSIN, JAMES EARL RAY, BORN 10 MARCH 1928, ILLINOIS.

[REDACTED]

BT

INDEXED

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] D & F [REDACTED]

(290)

RECORD COPY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

26 APR 68

201-0832132

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]
APR 17 1968
FBI - [redacted]

179245Z APR 68 CITE [redacted]

PRIORITY DIRECTOR [redacted] 92287
17 Apr 68 S2287
M

1. [redacted] ASKED [redacted] WHETHER HIS ORGANIZATION'S RECORDS REFLECTED ANY TRADES ERIC STARVO GALT. AFTER CHECKING HIS OWN FILES PLUS VERBAL CHECK WITH [redacted] [redacted] A B P REPORTED NEGATIVE TRADES 16 APRIL 1968.
2. ABOVE REQUEST LED [redacted] REPORT UNUSUAL ANTICS [redacted] A S F PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION GENERALLY FITS THAT OF MARTIN LUTHER KING ALLEGED ASSAILANT [redacted] A S F ARRIVED [redacted] BY AIR C. 15 APRIL 1968, REQUESTED POSITION [redacted] A S F [redacted] A S F BECAME ABSENT WHEN ROUTINELY REQUESTED BY [redacted] A B P FOR CONTACT ADDRESS IN [redacted] A S F [redacted] A S F REFUSED DIVULGE HIS RESIDENCE HERE AND HAS NOT RETURNED [redacted] A S F OFFICE SINCE.
3. [redacted] A S F LOCKSMITHS AND STATEMENTS GENERAL RE AFFIRMED [redacted]

[redacted]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE (291)
Date 17 Feb 1978

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.		CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.	
FILE NO.		FILE NO.	
FILE NO.		FILE NO.	

PAGE 2 [REDACTED]
 FOR [REDACTED] CALIFORNIA 16 JUNE 1964,
 REGISTERED AS MEMBER [REDACTED] ORGANIZATION 21 FEBRUARY 1965,
 ALSO [REDACTED] HAS NEVER [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED] DESCRIBED [REDACTED] AS 5 FEET 10 INCHES
 TALL, 155 POUNDS BUILD, BROWN HAIR WITH RECEDING
 HAIR LINE BOTH SIDES, NOT VERY PROMINENT SCAR 2 1/2
 INCHES LONG TRAVERSING CENTER OF FOREHEAD. MOST OUTSTANDING
 CHARACTERISTIC IS DISCONCERTING IDIOTIC GRIN WHICH
 RESEMBLES CONSTANT GRIMACE.

5. ADVISE FURTHER ACTION DESIRED. SHOULD WE PASS TO [REDACTED]
 HERE.

[REDACTED]

BT

291

B3C

[REDACTED]

DATE: 2 JUL 1960

TYPE OF MESSAGE: TELETYPE

[REDACTED] C

CLASS:

[REDACTED] C

COPY

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED]

FR 16 15Z JUNE

ONE-SECTION

UPS IMMEDIATE

[REDACTED] A

WE LEARNED FROM REUTERS [REDACTED] THAT SCOTLAND
YARD HAS ARRESTED JAMES EARL RAY. DID YOU HAVE ANY
NOTICE OF THIS?

END OF MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] B3C

[REDACTED] B3C

[REDACTED]

292

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

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INDEX YES NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____

SEARCH INDEX FILE SERIALIZED

PRECEDENCE

AT 2345

PLP 50P-1370

FILE NO. _____

SEARCH _____ INDEX _____ FILE _____ SERIALIZED _____

EYES ONLY

172145Z APR 68 CITE B

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR

17 APR 68 0308

1. LEGAL ATTACHE-PROVIDED

B COMPOSITE PHOTOS SUSPECT IN CONNECTION INVESTIGATION DEATH MARTIN LUTHER KING JUNIOR AND ASKED FOR CHECK AGAINST VISITORS A AND A & B DURING RECENT MONTHS.

2. CHECKS NEGATIVE BOTH A FOR PERSON WHO APPEARS RESEMBLE TO COMPOSITE PHOTO. ON 30 JANUARY 1968 UNIDENTIFIED WHITE MALE VISITED A BUT DESCRIPTION DOES NOT FIT LEGAL ATTACHE COMPOSITE PHOTO OR DESCRIPTION VERY CLOSELY. B PLANS PASS STERILE PHOTOS WITH STIPULATION THAT HE DOES NOT APPEAR IDENTICAL THEIR SUSPECT AND ANY USE OF PHOTO IN INVESTIGATION MAY REVEAL PHOTO MADE IN B BY A ADVISE IMMEDIATELY IF PHOTO SHOULD BE PASSED AT HQS LEVEL FOR SECURITY REASONS.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 6 APR 1978

294

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

[REDACTED]

COUNTRY Italy/USA

REPORT NO CS

SUBJECT Meeting of Dr. Martin Luther King

DATE DISTR

[REDACTED] B [REDACTED]

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO 28 September 1964

PLACE &

DATE ACC

[REDACTED] (1 October 1964)

FIELD REPORT NO.

[REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION OF SOURCE ORIGIN AND RELIABILITY. APPRAISAL OF COUNTRY IS HELD IN ABSTRACT.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED] A, B, C [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A, B, C [REDACTED]

C Comment: Given the source of the above report, we view it with some reserve. In this connection, we noted the 19 September issue of L'Unita, which reflected an article on King's private audience with Pope Paul held the preceding day. According to L'Unita, immediately after the audience, in St. Peter's Square, King stated that "Pope Paul was most clear on the fact that both he, personally and the Catholic Church support the cause of civil rights". The article also states that in a press conference held at Fiumicino Airport after the audience King said, "The Pope will shortly make a public statement on racial segregation". We have no other information at this time.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 13 March 1978

[REDACTED]

5
4
3
2

298

DISPATCH

CLASSIFIED BY

PROCESSING

TO Chief, H Attn: Chief, H

INFO.

FROM

SUBJECT

Meeting of Dr. Martin Luther KING B & D

FILED	ACTION	ALREADY FILED
XX	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
	AD INDEXING EQUIPPED	
	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
	PRESTAGE	
	MICROFILM	

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

For Your Information.

1.

A, B, C & G

A, C & G

2.

B, D & G

(Continued)

Attachment: h/w.

Copy of a report passed to G rep [redacted]

Distribution:

3-77 w/att.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 13 March 1978

OCT 20 1964

DATE TYPED DATE DISPATCHED

16 Oct 64

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

[redacted] (28)

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER

[redacted]
7-1-76

CROSS REFERENCE TO

CLASSIFICATION

[redacted]


299

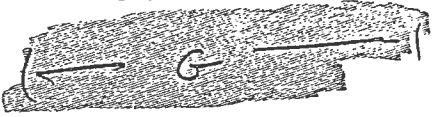
CONTINUATION OF
DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

3. Given the source of the above report, we view it with some reserve. In this connection, we noted the 19 September issue of L'UNITA, which reflected an article on KING's private audience with Pope Paul held the preceding day. According to L'UNITA, immediately after the audience, in St. Peter's Square, KING stated that "Pope Paul was most clear on the fact that both he, personally, and the Catholic Church support the cause of civil rights". The article also states that in a press conference held at Fiumicino Airport after the audience KING said, "The Pope will shortly make a public statement on racial segregation". We have no other information at this time.

4. Attached is a copy of the report which we have passed to the  representative.





A & C



DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING

INFO POSTED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
XX	NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
	ABSTRACTS	
	MICROFILM	

Chief, **C** Attn: Chief, **C**

Chief, **A**

Support
PCI Publication of Articles by Martin Luther KING

FORM REQUIRED - REFERENCES

REFERENCE: **A** 20 October 1964
ACTION REQUIRED: For your information.

Forwarded herewith is a memorandum prepared for **B** information concerning an article attributed to Martin Luther KING that appeared in the 22 October issue of the PCI organ, Vie Nuove. Also forwarded is a copy of the 24 October issue of Rinascita which reprints on its last page an article by KING that, according to an editorial note, was originally published in The Nation.

B

Attachments: as stated.
Distribution:
3 **B** w/atts.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 2 March 1978

NOV 17 1964

[REDACTED]	
DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
16 Nov 64	
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
A	(39)
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	

300

SUBJECT: Article by Martin Luther King in Vic Nuove,
22 October 1964.

1. The article entitled "What We Negroes Ask of the President" and attributed to Martin Luther King, published on pages 15 and 17 of the 22 October 1964 issue of the Italian Communist Party organ Vic Nuove, is a straightforward expression of the hopes and aspirations of the American Negro population and of its determination to continue the struggle by non-violent means until full social and economic equality has been obtained. The article does not contain anything which could be considered as typical communist propaganda nor anything that seems to be directed specifically to a communist audience. The article, under King's byline, would be perfectly proper for any American publication.

2. At the beginning of the article, Vic Nuove includes the following editorial comment:

The racial problem is one of the subjects that most divides the American states in this presidential election. This article, by Martin Luther King, that we published exclusively, illuminates its most dramatic aspects and expresses the requests that the colored population advances to the entire nation. It is a denunciation of the inequality of rights that goes beyond the secular racial question. The "you must respect my person" is a request that the problem of Democracy poses for everyone.

3. Despite the date of its publication the article appears to have been written some months ago. This is evident from King's reference in the article to the fact that the Civil Rights Bill was before Congress at the time he was writing the article. The Bill, it will be recalled, was enacted into law on 2 July 1964. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the article's appearance in Vic Nuove or, at least, its composition by King, is not the direct result of any contacts that King may have had with PCI officials during his visit to Rome in mid-September.

Carri armati a Jackson

di Martin Luther King

Martin Luther King jr., leader del movimento integrazionista antirazziale è stato insignito del premio Nobel della pace. Dall'ultimo dei suoi rapporti annuali sullo stato della lotta delle popolazioni americane di colore, pubblicato da The Nation stralciamo la parte centrale in cui vengono affrontati i problemi di tattica e strategia della battaglia ancora in corso. Anche i disegni che illustrano la pagina sono ripresi da The Nation.

Per molti anni, nel passato, la lotta per i diritti dei negri è stata ostacolata da una confusa molteplicità di tattiche. Nel primo periodo del governo Kennedy si è sostenuto che l'azione governativa era uno strumento più efficace di quella legislativa; si affermò che le leggi esistevano ma non erano applicate, e che pertanto un più energico intervento governativo sarebbe bastato a determinare profondi cambiamenti.

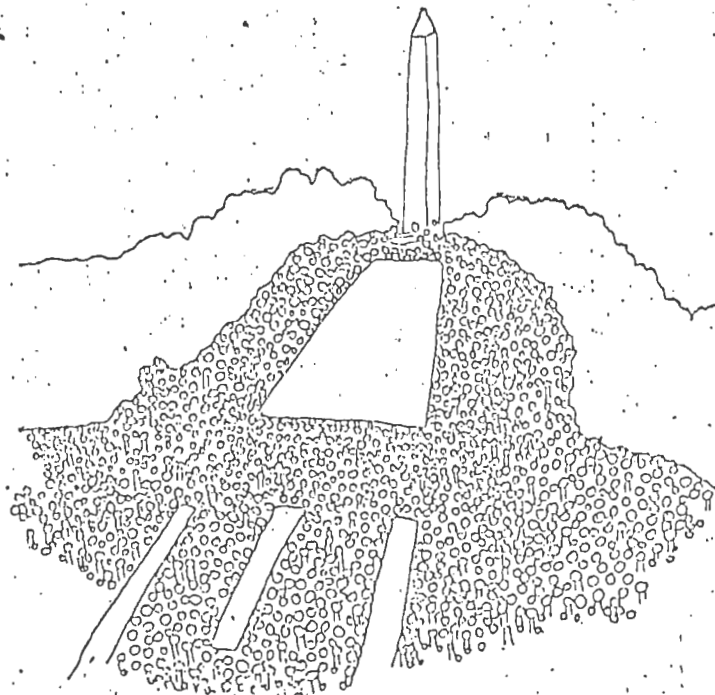
Prima ancora che il movimento per i diritti civili impostasse una seria campagna in quella direzione, l'emergenza di un movimento rivoluzionario di massa concentrò di nuovo l'attenzione sull'iniziativa legislativa, e da allora l'istanza fondamentale cui l'opinione pubblica guarda è il Congresso.

Gli atti legislativi, come le sentenze dei tribunali, affermano un diritto, ma non lo attuano automaticamente: in ultima analisi, sarà l'azione governativa a determinare l'effetto pratico delle leggi. Quanto possano essere illusori gli effetti benefici dei provvedimenti legislativi è esemplar-

mente dimostrato dal fatto che essi non danno a estinguersi neppure dopo un avvio vigoroso di eroici sacrifici: infatti i negri sono stati sconvolti, brutati. Un apparato di generazioni su generazioni di assoluta impunità, può piegare di qualsiasi stile, essere incontrollato: in federale, o in sporadiche crisi di coscienza, aiutano i negri in qualche taglia' più di un amico sulla spalla.

I negri hanno trovato diretta non violenta miracoloso contro l'azione brutta, ma non è un soluzione. Quando la legge di riflettori è puntata, le manganelli vengono in aiuto rinforzati, ma il costume imperante nel nonostante sia ossequio di milioni di testimoni continua a impiegare strumenti barbarici elettrificati per il controllo ad alla presenza delitto può essere toccata il fondo, come l'uccisione con una bomba bambini di una scuola assassini, mutilazione e lancio di bombe sottomarine viventi.

Quando i carri armati di Birmingham riballa, sembra una grottesca ma era di fuoco. Nelle settimane dopo di Jackson, Mississippi delle recenti



enti legislativi è esemplare fatto che, da molti anni, federale ha autorizzato la di uffici elettorali federali one degli elettori in quel- cui il diritto di voto è pure ancor oggi nessuno uffici ha iscritto un solo uro. Un esempio ancor più di carenza governativa, nesso in rilievo il dottor an, è che nemmeno la le- sui diritti civili approva- è stata mai applicata nel lice penale americano, al cini 241 e 242, stabilisce ronnario il quale neghi a n l'esercizio dei suoi dirit- onnati, o chiunque agisca i obiettivo, commette un e le violazioni di questo no ben più numerose dei in cui il ministero della te ha invocato l'applica-

che la legislazione fede- slata, nel Sud in modo ceio che non è esagera- mare che l'unità federale o non più di un'illusione- del Sud è solo un tragico n sfruttato, imprigionato e e sebbene la legge federa- potuto raggiungere l'col- è stato fatto nulla per di- pressione di cui il negro

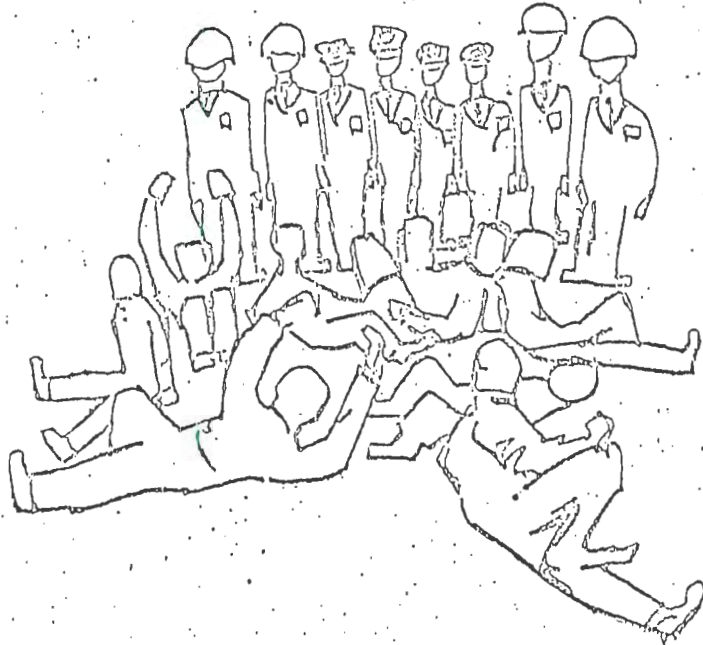
ioni più tragiche e fre- rificano nelle zone in cui della polizia non ha un cui sono in vigore leggi mente illegali contro i i americani bianchi del e reodono conto di quanto il comportamento della il quanto questo stato di eneralizzato. Il Comitato civili, dopo aver compi- molto attento e scru- dichiarato che questo è giori aspetti dell'oppres- negri, l'opinione pubblica

avverte questa realtà solo quando si svolgono manifestazioni negre non violente, e quindi è convinta di aver assistito a un episodio sporadico di repressione eccessiva: non si rende conto, invece, che quel tipo di comportamento da parte della polizia è abituale, e non eccezionale.

La brutalità poliziesca con la con- nivenza o, nel migliore dei casi, tra l'indifferenza della comunità, è una esperienza quotidiana dei negri in troppe zone del Sud. I negri vivono

in uno stato di polizia che, paradossalmente, prospera in seno a una repubblica democratica. In tale situazione, un'occasionale denuncia del governo federale, seguita da un processo che si trascinerà per anni, non può essere certo ritenuta un freno efficiente e anzi, spesso, è ancor peggio della rinuncia ad agire, perché dimostra la futilità e la debolezza del potere federale.

Molti si domandano come mai le dimostrazioni e le lotte nel Sud ten-



vantato delle ingenti forze armate preparate per la prossima estate: un carro armato «Thompson» di 13.600 pound, con dodici uomini a bordo armati di fucili, mitragliatori e bombe lacrimogene, tre autocarri per il trasporto di truppe, tre autoblindo con riflettori, tre autocarri pesanti con rimorchio e circa 500 uomini, oltre a una forza di riserva di truppe statali, di impiegati dell'amministrazione comunale e di pattuglie di civili. Questo esercito locale attende le manifestazioni non violente con evidente ostilità e con la consueta facilità a far uso delle armi.

Non si può non concludere che i negri, i quali hanno dimostrato un coraggio eccezionale nella loro azione diretta non violenta, sono stati abbandonati dal più potente governo del mondo. Hanno subito la violenza per rivelare quanto profondo sia il loro dramma e per elevare la loro protesta: il governo non ha saputo invece venire in loro aiuto che con il minimo di coraggio e di decisione.

Questa contraddizione deve essere assolutamente risolta. Leggi e comitati inter-razziali non possono trasformare una comunità quando coloro i quali detengono il potere locale sanno di poter ricorrere all'uso della forza mentre il potere centrale temporeggiava. Nel mondo esistono governi i quali non sono in grado di controllare alcune zone del paese, così come il governo americano di cent'anni or sono non controllava le zone abitate dalle tribù indiane. Oggi siamo vicini all'anno 2000, e la nostra potenza nazionale è quasi senza limiti: eppure, il governo non è in grado di far applicare la legge nemmeno in un piccolo, polveroso villaggio del Sud.

Il governo non ha ormai altra alternativa che affrontare in modo del tutto nuovo il problema. Il vigore del movimento per i diritti civili non è destinato a estinguersi, perché i negri conoscono ora la loro forza reale e non rinunceranno a ricorrevvi.

Martin Luther King

DE 05/17/27 2721913

ZNY XXXXX

P 291935Z

BT

XXXXX

SIX FIVE ONE WA

Martin Luther King

use B 1965

King, Y

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEP 21 4 13 PM '65

[REDACTED]

TDIG 291935Z

PRIORITY WA CITE LANG #732

[REDACTED] B S C [REDACTED]

FROM [REDACTED] *use B 1965*

SUBJ: KING-LOMAX TRAVEL PLANS

REF: WA 69893

Louis Roman

NO DEFINITE WORD YET. FBI HAS BEEN INTERESTED AND IS CHECKING ALSO, BUT WITHOUT POSITIVE INFORMATION. **A** FINDS NO DEPARTURE FROM LOS ANGELES FOR 23 SEP ON PAA; NO BOOKING ON NEXT PAA FLIGHT OF 30 SEP. PAA MOST PRACTICAL CARRIER FROM LA, BUT ANY COMBINATION COULD MAKE IT FROM ANYWHERE ELSE IN US. ALSO, **A** REPORTS KING FUNDED OUT OF NYC, AND DEPARTURE MIGHT BE THERE. KING, OF COURSE, HAD VALID PASSPORT LAST YEAR AND PRESUMABLY IS STILL GOOD. STATE-LA REPORTS ISSUANCE AND DELIVERY OF PASSPORT TO LOMAX ON 31 AUG 65. ON 24 SEP, STATE-WASHINGTON HAD URGENT INQUIRY TO LA ON WHETHER PASSPORT HAD BEEN DELIVERED YET AND WANTED FILE RETURNED TO WASHINGTON PROPERLY. PASSPORT HAD BEEN DELIVERED. STATE ALSO ADVISES NO VISA NECESSARY FOR US TRAVEL TO VIET NAM FOR PERIODS OF SEVEN DAYS OR LESS.

WILL ADVISE PROMPTLY IF FBI-LA OR **A** TURNS UP ANYTHING.

[REDACTED]

CFN 8730 [REDACTED] B S C [REDACTED] KING LOMAX 69893

NO DEFINITE FBI **A** NO DEPARTURE LOS ANGELES 23 SEP PAA NO BOOKING PAA 30 SEP PAA **A** LA **A** NYC LA 31 AUG 65 24 SEP WASHINGTON LA NO VISA VIET NAM SEVEN FBI LA **A**

BT

use B 1965

(61)

(302)

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION	DISPATCH ACTION
TO	Chief _____ A		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INFO	Chief _____ C		ONLY CLASSIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM	Chief _____ A		MICROFILM
SUBJECT Transmittal of Memo to Legal Attache _____ A			
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			
<p>Please transmit to the Legal Attache the attached memo which is in response to his inquiry of 17 March 1966.</p>			
<p>Attachment: B Memo re Martin Luther King, Jr. 201-760966</p>			
<p>Distribution: 2 - _____ A 2 - Chief, _____ C</p>			
<p>COPY</p> <p>APPROVED FOR RELEASE Date <u>9 Mar 1976</u></p>			
<p>1 att</p> <p>_____ _____ 201-760966</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE	
_____	_____ A	30 March 1966	(59)
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER	

303

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

We have no information that Subject appeared at a rally in [redacted] to date; nor does the Embassy have knowledge of a future visit of KING to [redacted].

Any future information which becomes available will be forwarded to you. We have also taken due note of your desire that the [redacted] authorities not know of your interest in Subject's activities.

② COPY

att #1 to [redacted]

(59)
[redacted]
[redacted]

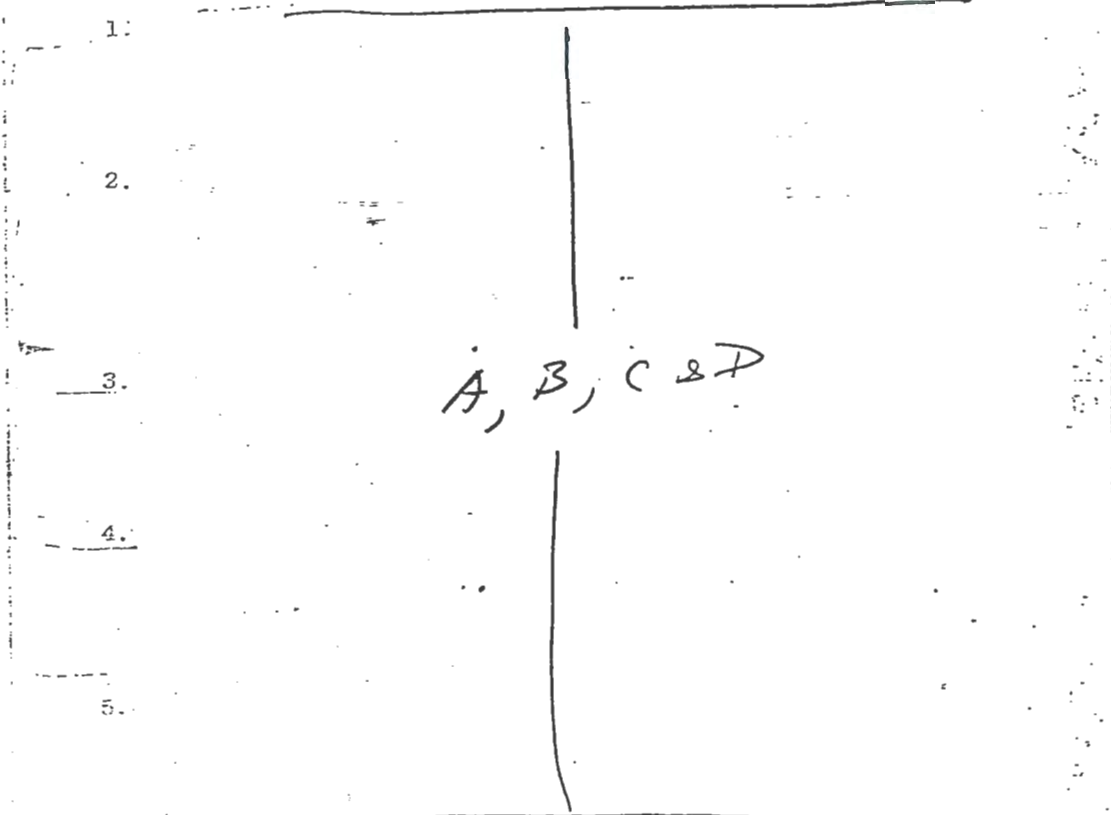
DISPATCH

Chief D — —
Chief E — —
Chief E — —
 D — —
 A — —

CLASS	ACTION	STATUS
XX	NO INDEXING REQUIRED ONLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL PERFORM INDEXING	
	EXTRACT	
	WARRANT	

REQUIRED REFERENCES:
ACTION REQUIRED: For your information

10 July '66



9. ITEMS w/s/c
DISTRIBUTION:
③ - Chief D w/att
1 - Chief E w/o att

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

CROSS REFERENCE TO
 D CLASSIFICATION

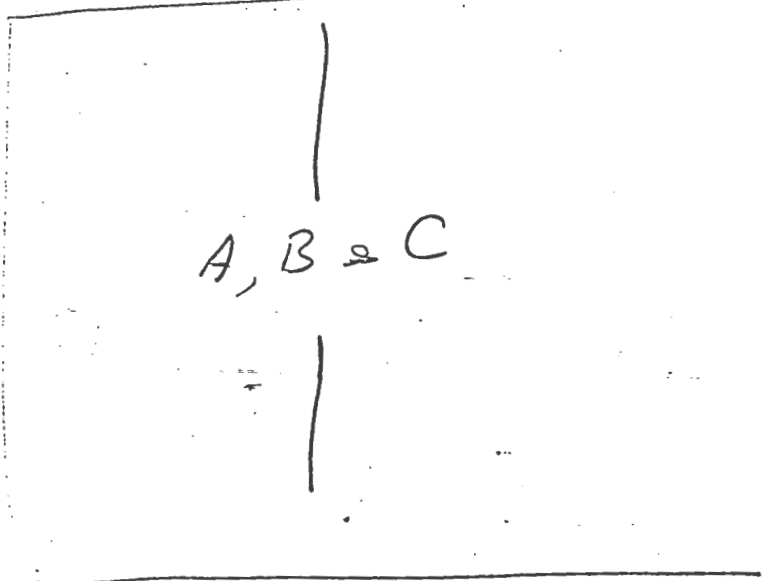
DATE TYPE	Date	15 July 1966
		2018 18 1823
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER		
<u> E </u> 304		
11. APPROVING OFFICER'S NAME		

CONTINUATION OF
DISPATCH

(D)

(E)

Separate Cover Attachment A to (E)



Distribution:
 3 (D)
 1 - Chief (E)

Mr. King
Sunday

8:30 P.M.

Univ. of Miami

Dear Hines —

8:30
at 1. Willey Dr.
by girls' dorm



MIAMI
International
AIRPORT HOTEL
DIRECTLY ACROSS THE NEW MIAMI AIRPORT TERMINAL
P.O. BOX 2094 MIAMI, FLORIDA 33150

Miss Maxine Thurston

Aug



DC2203 7906 9 NOV 65
DR MARTIN L KING JR

ESTABLISHMENT
THE DINERS CLUB
301 611 402 9
LARRIOTT NIA HTL

DATE 12/09/65

CARDHOLDER'S SIGNATURE
Dr Martin L King Jr

RECORD OF CHARGE

19.00	AMT. FOR PURCHASE OF SERVICE OR MERCH.
51	TAXES
2.75	TIPS AND MISC.
20.26	TOTAL

CARDHOLDER'S RECEIPT
REMIT ONLY TO THE DINERS CLUB

576 down
234 5044

CARDHOLDER'S RECEIPT - SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR EXPENSE RECORD

CARDHOLDER
DC2203 7906 9 NOV 65
DR MARTIN L KING JR

ESTABLISHMENT
THE DINERS CLUB
3212113884
SHERATON CHICAGO HOTEL
CHICAGO ILL

DATE 12/09/65

CARDHOLDER'S SIGNATURE

RECORD OF CHARGE

18.15	AMT. FOR PURCHASE OF SERVICE OR MERCH.
72	TAXES
11.77	TIPS AND MISC.
29.92	TOTAL

CARDHOLDER'S RECEIPT
REMIT ONLY TO THE DINERS CLUB

3267 N
110
2349

DC2203 7906 9 NOV 68
DR MARTIN L KING JR

ESTABLISHMENT
THE DINERS CLUB
301 011 402 9
MARIOTT MTR HTL

RECORD OF CHARGE

17.00	AMT. FOR PURCHASE OF SERVICE OR MERCH.
51	TAXES
2.75	TIPS AND MISC.
20.26	TOTAL

DATE 12/23/68

CARDHOLDER'S SIGNATURE
Mart. King Jr.

THE AMOUNT OF THE CHARGES RECORDED HEREON WERE INCURRED BY ME AND I PROMISE TO PAY SUCH AMOUNT TO THE DINERS CLUB, INC. ONLY.

IF OTHER THAN RESTAURANT, HOTEL & AIR SPACE, SHOW IDENTIFICATION & IS REQUIRED, WITH APPROVAL.

17027

CARDHOLDER'S RECEIPT
REMIT ONLY TO THE DINERS CLUB.

FORM 50 (REV. 5/67) CARDHOLDER'S RECEIPT
MADE IN U.S.A.

S. Melson
234 5044

DC2203 7906 9 NOV 68
DR MARTIN L KING JR

ESTABLISHMENT
THE DINERS CLUB
3212113884
SHERATON CHICAGO HOTEL
CHICAGO ILL

RECORD OF CHARGE

18.00	AMT. FOR PURCHASE OF SERVICE OR MERCH.
72	TAXES
1.77	TIPS AND MISC.
19.77	TOTAL

DATE 12/23/68

CARDHOLDER'S SIGNATURE

THE AMOUNT OF THE CHARGES RECORDED HEREON WERE INCURRED BY ME AND I PROMISE TO PAY SUCH AMOUNT TO THE DINERS CLUB, INC. ONLY.

IF OTHER THAN RESTAURANT, HOTEL & AIR SPACE, SHOW IDENTIFICATION & IS REQUIRED, WITH APPROVAL.

37

CARDHOLDER'S RECEIPT
REMIT ONLY TO THE DINERS CLUB.

FORM 50 (REV. 5/67) CARDHOLDER'S RECEIPT
MADE IN U.S.A.

Henry
723 9125

888-5811

AIRWAYS HOTEL

" MOTEL

LENNIE

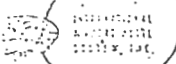
LENNYS HIDE A WAY

L.A. WIEN. INVESTMENTS

MIAMI AIRWAYS HOTEL

MIAMI AIRWAYS MOTEL

5055 N.W. 36 ST.



MEMORANDUM

MARTIN L. KING JR

From:

PHONE CALLS -
5/18/66

Date:

- 696-8521 III CORA M. KINSEY 1405 NW 51 ST.
- " NE-4-4842 ALICE FRANCIS 4731 NW 15 AVE
- " 758-7650 III MAXINE THURSTON 221ms Rotary phone
- NE-5-1275 GEORGE A. MILLER 2535 N. RIVER DR. MIA
- NE-5-2058 PATRICIA D. REEVE GOLDIE JACKSON 5001 N.W. 12 AVE
- NE-5-4949 MRS. MARY J. MCGY 4950 N.W. 15 COURT, MIA
- 888-5211 SEE OTHER SIDE
- NE-3-3311 NATIONAL AIRLINES

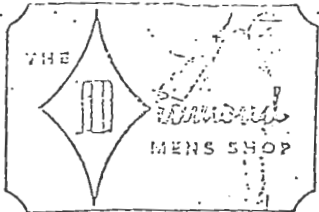
5/19/66

- 661-2511 U. OF MIAMI / ASHE MEMORIAL BLDG.
- 407-0006 W. IVAN HOY 5881 S.W. 52 TER.
- 377-3681 GREATER MIA. URBAN LEAGUE
- 758-7659 MAXINE THURSTON 130V N.W. 81 TERR.
- 374-4212 1 CHALKS FLYING SERVICE, MACARTHUR CTR
- 377-9445 MACKAY AIRLINES, FORT LAUD.
- 635-1275 SEE GEORGE A. MILLER ABOVE
- 751-6692 1 WCKT TELEVISION STATION
- 691-3311 - NAT. AIRLINES
- NE-4-4842 ALICE FRANCIS 4731 NW 15 AVE

[Handwritten signature]

158035

AMERICANA HOTEL



NEW YORK CITY

7th Ave. & 53rd St.

LT 1-7258

Customer's Order No. 6358478 Date JUL 16 1966

M B. S. LEE
Address ROOM 2015

SOLD BY	CASH	C.O.D.	CHARGE	ON ACCT.	HOUSE ACCT.	PAID OUT
QUAN.	DESCRIPTION				PRICE	AMOUNT
4	TIES				50	200
6	HANDS				10	60
						26
	ROOM CHG					130
	4-218916					270
All claims and returned goods MUST be accompanied by this bill.						
37471						

CARDHOLDER'S RECEIPT - SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR EXPENSE RECORD

CARDHOLDER
 ✓ JC 2203-7906-9
 THE MARTIN L. KING JR NOV 66
 EXPIRES

ESTABLISHMENT
 310-910-102-6
 AIRPORT MENS SHOP
 MIAMI 59, FLA.

DATE
 7-20-66

CARDHOLDER'S SIGNATURE
 [Signature]

The Diners Club
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

RECORD OF CHARGE

1695	AMT. FOR PURCHASE OF SERVICE OR MERCH.
77	TAXES
	TIPS AND MISC.
1746	TOTAL

CARDHOLDER'S RECEIPT

FILE

Airport Men's Shop, Inc.

MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

NILS KRUPP

JERRY CALINDO

MIAMI 59, FLORIDA

PHONE NEWTON 5-6225

AIRLINE UNIFORMS & ACCESSORIES • LUGGAGE • SHOES

Customer's Order No.
Sold To

Phone No.

Date 5-9-66

Address

Sold	Cash	C.O.D.	Charge	On Acct.	Advs. Ret.	Pd. Cur.

QUAN.	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT
	Cabana shirt		14.95
	socks		2.00
	socks		1.95
	socks		1.95
	socks		2.00
	socks		3.00
			31.35
			3.00
			34.35

THANK YOU
Please keep this copy for reference

TOTAL 34.35

No. 122912 Rec'd by

5/9/66

FRIDAY

MAR 1968						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

29
APR. 1968

MAY 1968						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

- APPOINTMENTS -

8:00

8:30

9:00

9:30

10:00

10:30

11:00

11:30

12:00

1:00

1:30

2:00

2:30

3:00

3:30

4:00

4:30

5:00

5:30

Dr. Kay Jr.

Please call

Long Distance

Operator 71

Hempstead New York

487-5199

Mrs. Harry Wachtell

Lidlin

916 889

1110
2151
40

Priscilla Stewart
11-88 146

Five Dr. Martin 265-5116
Luther King
call this number
tomorrow
Very important!

Bill + Elaine Collopy
40 W 135th ST
NY, NY
Office AU6-9893
Home TO2-9861

Dr. King
PL 77971
Please Call

CORRECTED
ADDRESS

22 W. 55th St
Advisor to the
Governor for
Women's Special
Events

and when your address and/or school changes
for joining CTA, please correct on post card or
one CTA (273-7535). This will insure services.

BACK SIDE of CARDS.

WILLIAM L. BROWN
RESIDENT: 214 TOWN AVE. TECHNICAL, N. J.
TELEPHONE: 701 - 7E 2-1718

Robert S. Brown

MICHAEL ANTHONY GILAN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

LLOP & LONG
ATTORNEYS

100 MITCHELL STREET, S. W.
LEGAL FIVE BUILDING
COURTHOUSE SQUARE,
ATLANTA, GA., 30303

Super
Covers
att to

Motto: "God First, Others Second, Ourselves Last"

Rev. Wm. Lee Lambert, B.Th., D.D.
PASTOR, GREATER MOUNT HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH
6034-40 S. Princeton Ave. - Hyde Park 3-4708
Pres., Interdenominational Ministers Civic League of Ill.
Chairman, Exec. Board, Good Citizenship Org.
Chicago, Ill. 60521

Res. 5676 Normal Blvd.

Hudson 7-1195

PHONE PADCLIFFE 3-0782
ON 224-5718

St. Stephen's Evangelical
Lutheran Church



HARRY S. ANDERSEN
PASTOR

8500 MARYLAND AVENUE
CHICAGO 19, ILLINOIS

PHONE MO 5-5116

DAY OR NIGHT

Noah Sarvis
PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR

1951 S.W. 54 COURT
MIAMI 33, FLORIDA

INSURANCE
INVESTIGATOR

홍영기
의심부장
중앙일보사

Hong, Yong Xi

FOREIGN EDITOR

JOONG-ANG ILBO
SEOUL, KOREA

NEWS COMMENTATOR FOR:
JOONG-ANG RADIO-TV (KBS)
KOREAN BROADCASTING SYSTEM (KBS)



MEMBERSHIP
CARD AND
DUES RECEIPT
1965-1966

NAME Ronald R. Young

No 4273

Pat L. Tornillo, Jr.
PAT L. TORNILLO, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



du 9-4000
4/1 366

RUTH V. WASHINGTON
REF/EE

STATE OF NEW YORK
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

50 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK CITY

du 1-7123

Spouse covered att to

FRONT

SUBJECT: Views — A — on Domestic Racial Situation
and the New Politics Convention

1. _____ A & C _____

2. _____ A & C _____

said that the Black Caucus and the CPUSA had virtually wrecked the Convention, yet the Communists had failed to get the Convention's support for a King-Spock or some other third ticket in the 1968 presidential elections, which the Communists were very eager to obtain.

3. _____ A & C _____

4. _____ A & C _____

5. _____ A & C _____

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 13 MAR 1978

305

S-19

6. | _____ A & C _____ |

7. A - remained a strong admirer of Dr. Martin Luther King, who he felt had made many mistakes in his Chicago operations, but who nevertheless was a sincere leader who maintained his charisma over the black masses, despite the demagogic behavior of the leaders of the smaller black extremist groups.

A & C In any case, _____ strongly believed that King had the possibility of playing a future role of great importance in the black community.

8. | _____ A & C _____ |

9. | _____ A & C _____ |

10. | _____ A & C _____ |

11. The Bureau may pass the above report to appropriate field offices for Background Use Only.

Bcd 7/8

5 OCT 1967

SUBJECT: Views — A — on Black Militant Situation in Chicago

1. | _____ A, B & C _____ |

2. — A — said that SCLC activities in Chicago were declining, but were not being wound up. — A B & C —

_____ Dr. King spent little time in Chicago and was more involved with the peace movement at present, _____ said. Nevertheless, he and the others (sic) remain solid supporters of King.

3. | _____ A & C _____ |

4. | _____ A _____ |

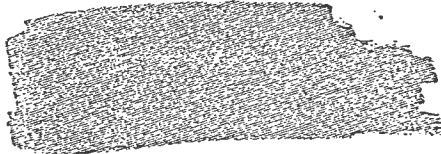
He felt that King sought at least constructive, positive projects, but he admitted that King's alum housing project in Chicago was impossible. The city had promised \$4,000,000, when \$40,000,000 would not be enough, and even the \$4,000,000 had never actually been allocated, he said. In general, he felt the situation was frustrating and depressing and very gloomy in outlook.

5. The Bureau may pass the above report to appropriate field offices for Background Use Only.

| _____ B _____ |

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

S-20 Date 10 March 1978



1302770
306
④

SUBJECT: KING, Martin Luther

Confidential Source Information
in Case No. 100-101-6-1-6-1-5 Rev. 6-7

1. Martin Luther KING Jr., born 15 January 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia,

has been described as the most prominent leader of the civil rights movement in the US. He is the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and is a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

2. In Subject's many activities in the civil rights movement, he has sought and relied upon the advice of various individuals, including the following:

A.

B.

C.

D.

B, C & G

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 8 March 1978

(13)

307

3.

A, B & G

3.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

A, B & C

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

4. The ²²October 1964 issue of Vita Nuova, an Italian weekly magazine

owned by the Italian Communist Party, (PCI), carried an article entitled

"What We Negroes Ask of the President" which Vita Nuova claimed Subject wrote

for its exclusive publication. The article concerned the civil rights

question in the US and did not appear to be directed specifically to a

Communist audience. Despite the date of its publication the article appeared to

have been written some months before.

5. An article appearing in the Washington Post on 4 November 1964 stated

that Subject was planning a visit to the Soviet Union. He reportedly had been

[Redacted]

invited to the USSR, but Rev. Ralph ABERNATHY, spokesman for Subject,
refused to comment on the source of the invitation.

Based on: ZOL-760966 (KING)

The following documents, held in ~~EF~~ were not reviewed:

~~D-1~~ and ~~D-2~~ which contain information essential to Subject's file,
both appear to have pages missing.

The above memorandum was based exclusively on that information contained in
Subject's very incomplete ZOL file. No attempt was made to ~~RESEARCH~~
~~RESEARCH~~ locate or consolidate other information concerning
Subject.

~~EF~~
5 November 1967

308

from that area would cease coming... (New York Times, Aug. 5, 1953.) And General Eisenhower might have added cobalt, manganese, oil, rice, rubber, uranium, to tin and tungsten in his attempted justification for the use of public funds for special interests.

Two days later a Democratic Senator, Gale McGee, of Wyoming, in a Senate speech Feb. 27, '65, attempted to justify the killing of Vietnamese men, women, and children, and American boys. In these words: "The Empire in Southeast Asia is the last large resource area outside the control of any one of the major powers... It can upset the balance of the world... I believe that the condition of the

Chinese, now threatening to explode into a world disaster, could not, in my considered judgment, have been pulled off without the mistake of a Congressional peacetime conscription act. This war could be ended in a short time even now if the Congress had refused to extend military conscription beyond June 30, 1967. Senator Michael J. Russell gave unintentional support to this view in the Senate draft debate, May 13, 1967, when he stated, "If we are to go into the open market and hire men to constitute an armed force of 3,500,000 men, there would hardly be enough money to carry on the other operations of government." When Senator Russell made the state-

mentary elections, which resulted in an equally farcical Constitution and Assembly was only one of the more recent examples. The village chief elections were another. Some of the "respectables" are now say-

only will our soldiers in Vietnam have died for nothing, but all those who fought and died in WW II to defeat the very thing we now promote will have died for nothing.

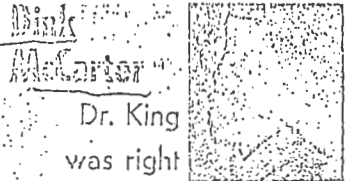
Directory of vets groups

The following is a directory of Veterans for Peace groups we know of. Please send in immediately any corrections or additions you know should be made. If you see a group listed in your area, join

them. If you don't see one, contact VSP, Box 4590, Chicago, Ill. 60640, and we'll put you in touch with other vets in your locality so you can start one. Go to it!

- Atlanta Veterans for Peace
c/o Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. (404) 523-6624
- Boston-Cambridge Veterans for Peace
in Vietnam
251 Massachusetts Ave., Apt. 1
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
Tel. (617) 547-2370
- Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
P.O. Box 4272
Chicago, Ill. 60640
Tel. (312) 431-2499
(Office: 1408 W. Madison St., Rm. 201)
- Veterans Against the War
1131 W. Warren Avenue
Detroit, Michigan
Tel. (313) 823-3700
- Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
c/o Jim Thomas
251 Charles Street
East Lansing, Michigan
- Veterans and Reservists for Peace in Vietnam
c/o Kalousek, 1st Floor
1140 Randolph St.
Gary, Indiana 46403
Tel. (317) 338-7122
- Long Island Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
151 Schenck Avenue
Great Neck, New York
- Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
c/o Allen Zek
542 North Alexandria
Los Angeles, California 90004
- Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
c/o Bob Wilkinson
202 Marlon St.
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
Tel. (608) 235-0257
- Miami Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
P.O. Box 322 (Kendall)
Miami, Florida 33154
Tel. (305) 235-4028

- Milwaukee Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
c/o Irv Kuril, Suite 211
1012 North 3rd St.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203
Tel. (414) 273-6214
- Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
Box 4628, University Station
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414
- New Jersey Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
17-12 Johnson Road
Fair Lawn, New Jersey
- Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
1657 Old Chelsea Station
New York, New York 10011
- Vietnam Veterans Against the War
17 East 71st Street
New York, New York 10021
Tel. (212) 397-2376
- Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
P.O. Box 7253
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101
- Pittsburgh Veterans for Peace
Box 100
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213
Tel. (412) 321-7461
- Rockland County Veterans for Peace
P.O. Box 1
Sloatsburg, New York 10974
- Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
c/o Peace Center
1544 Seventh Avenue
San Diego, Cal. 92101
Tel. (714) 232-2119
- Veteranos Pro Paz en Vietnam, San Juan
c/o Dr. Raphael Navarro Caudé
De Diego No. 1
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00925
- Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
P.O. Box 7173
Washington, D.C.
Tel. (202) 273-1221
- Westchester Co. (NY)
Veterans for Peace in Vietnam
11 Dutch Street
Montrose, New York



Dr. King was right

Last year Dr. Martin Luther King was roundly condemned by much of the American press and by many government officials for associating the civil rights movement with the anti-war movement; it was claimed that great harm would be done the cause of civil rights in this country. Unfortunately many Negroes were swayed by these arguments against Dr. King and refrained from supporting him in his anti-war activities. It is to be hoped that recent occurrences in U.S. cities will indicate to them that they have been duped.

The recent racial disturbances in some U.S. cities should serve to convince the—until now—reluctant element of the Negro community that the war in Vietnam is not conducive to their interests. These disturbances have pointed out the hopelessness and despair of so much of the black population of this country. It is probably irrelevant whether the majority of Negroes agree or the immorality of American action in Vietnam. But it must surely be obvious—rapidly becoming so—that it is ridiculous to concentrate so much American money in Vietnam when we have a major crisis right here in the U.S. The crisis of inadequate education and the

isolation of lack Americans in slums and poverty. Knowing these conditions one would imagine that the loudest voice for cessation of U.S. participation in the Vietnam war would be that of Black Americans.

Add to the problem of the urban Negroes that of some of the rural Southern Negroes and the justification for demanding the US withdrawal from Vietnam becomes compelling. One has only to consider the recent report by some doctors of the conditions that prevail in the Mississippi Delta: "... We saw homes with children who are lucky to eat one meal a day... who don't get milk, fruit, green vegetables, or meat... They have literally nothing... They are living under such primitive conditions that we found it hard to believe we were examining American children of the 20th Century." Yet the U.S. government spends billions in Vietnam. According to the recent Republican Party white paper on the Vietnam war the U.S. is spending "one-fifth of its entire national budget" on the Vietnam conflict alone.

And consider the horrible incongruity of being able to spend billions abroad to make war on humans and not being able to spend 20 million dollars at home to make war on rats.

Black Americans should disassociate themselves from any implication that they approve of or condone the Vietnam war. They should let it be known that they object to having Black American fighting men asked to lay down their lives in Vietnam, because their real fight for freedom is right here, right now.

DISTRIBUTE VETERANS STARS & STRIPES FOR PEACE TO SERVICE-MEN IN YOUR LOCALITY! (\$3.00/100 copies delivered, \$15.00/1000 copies delivered.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 7 March 19

and good name of America, you'll be in Washington October 21st. For full details, contact any local peace organization, the National Mobilization Committee, (address above), or us.

to use the billions of dollars we are spending on your dirty, immoral war, to house and alleviate the suffering of our own poor. Your present course, if followed to its ultimate end, can only lead to a rebellion.

These items will be of great use to us in our peace education effort. Many thanks.

Andy Rudin
Program Associate, AFSC
P.O. Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

The text:

HOW SHOULD WE SUPPORT OUR MEN IN VIETNAM?

1. Do we send more to be killed and maimed? Already (to be filled in with current figure when published) Americans have been killed and wounded. Over 1,500,000 Vietnamese men, women and children are casualties.
2. Or should we bring them home now—ALIVE?

We veterans of Vietnam and earlier wars agree with Gen. David M. Shoup (Ret.), U.S. Marine Corps Commandant during the Cuban missile crisis, who said:

"I believe that if we had and would keep our dirty, bloody, dollar-crooked fingers out of the business of these nations so full of depressed, exploited people, they will arrive at a solution of their own. That they design and want. That they fight and work for . . . and not the American style, which they don't want and above all don't want, scammed down their throats by Americans.

" . . . what is happening, no matter how carefully and slowly the military escalation has progressed, may be projecting us toward world catastrophe."

We veterans of Vietnam and earlier wars agree with Adm. Arnold E. True (Ret.), U.S. Navy, who has written:

"We can end the Vietnam fiasco without dishonor by . . . withdrawing our troops and letting the Vietnamese settle their own problems."

REAL SUPPORT FOR OUR MEN IN VIETNAM COMES FROM THOSE WHO DEMAND:
"BRING OUR TROOPS HOME NOW!!!"

*Speaking at the annual Junior College World Affairs Day, Pierce College, Los Angeles, May 14, 1966, and reaffirmed in an interview, ABC-TV Scope program, August 6, 1967.

**Writing to the editor of the Palo Alto, Calif., Times, March 3, 1966.

Name (signed in pen) _____ Name (printed so we can read it) _____

Address (number and street, printed) _____ City, State, Zip (printed) _____ Telephone No. _____

Branch of Service (printed) _____ In what year? _____ Highest rank held _____ Decorations won _____

- I contribute herewith \$ toward publication of this statement.
- Please send copies of this ad for me to get signed.

- Please enter my subscription to VS&SP at \$5.00 for the duration of the war (free to servicemen at their military address).
- Herewith is my contribution of \$ to help publish VS&SP. I will send \$ monthly.
- Herewith \$ for a bundle at \$15.00/1000 \$3.00/100 copies. Send copies monthly. Address: _____
- Make checks payable to VETERANS STARS & STRIPES FOR PEACE. Send to P.O. Box 4526, Chicago, Illinois 60630. _____ City, State, Zip (or APO or FPO) _____

Veterans Stars & Stripes for Peace published by Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, 1608 W. Madison St., Rm. 201, Chicago, Ill. 60612. Tel. (312) 421-2099 \$6/copy, \$3/100, \$15/1000

Editor McDonald Moore
Viet Vets Editor Jan Crumb
Editorial Asst. Dick McCarter
NY Regional Ed. Ron Wolin

Offer draft . . .

The next issue of VS&SP will contain a major article on the growing Draft Resistance movement in the U.S. Meanwhile, those who are interested in this front of opposition to the war or want specific advice on their own Selective Service situation can contact the Draft Resistance Clearinghouse, 3 Francis Ct., Madison, Wisconsin 53703, tel. (608) 253-6375.

N.Y. vets: 'Free Levy'

New York vets joined August 5th in a 2000-strong march led thru Midtown Manhattan streets by a large contingent of white-clad doctors, nurses, medical students and hospital workers. The marchers called for release on bail of Dr. Howard B. Levy, U.S. Army Captain sentenced to three years at hard labor for refusing to train Special Forces airmen on grounds they use medicine primarily for political and military purposes.

At a concluding rally the demonstrators heard two Viet vets: Dr. Arthur S. Blank, Jr., chief psychiatrist in Saigon and Bien Hoa hospitals in 1955-6; and Jan Crumb, Coordinator of Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

Dr. Blank said, "Officers and sergeants in this country and abroad, in basic training centers, in hospitals, and in the base camps in Vietnam, building and maintaining an army and fighting a war, know full well that among them many dissent from national policy and object to the war. Opposition does not stop at the induction center. In my experience, the belief that what we are doing in Asia is wrong, is as widespread in the Army as it is among all our people."

"The soldier's patience is great, but it is not endless," Dr. Blank concluded, "and we thank Dr. Levy for reminding the nation of that. Someday, what is happening this summer in America's cities, could happen in America's army. We do not have forever to end this war."

This copy of VETERANS STARS & FOR PEACE distributed by:

VETERANS & RESERVEVISTS FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM
P.O. BOX 7551
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19101

October 21st...

A letter to the President

Shoup

(Continued from front page)

warmaking center's "normal" business of organizing wholesale death. Many thousands of the marchers are expected to block all Pentagon entrances to stop the war machine for as long as possible.

Those people who can are urged to remain in Washington Sunday, Oct. 22, and possibly longer for additional actions. Veterans will hold their first national conference Sunday.

Build-up activities for October 21st include:

Daily actions at Washington Selective Service III, and House and Senate Armed Services Committees starting Sept. 11th.

A National Draft Refusal action Oct. 16th, sponsored by The Resistance movement.

Peace caravans of cars from all parts of the U.S.

A huge Washington folk-rock fund-raising concert Friday night, Oct. 20th, kicking off the weekend.

Vets are signing a statement quoting opposition to the war by General David M. Shoup, former U.S. Marine Commandant, and Rear Admiral Arnold E. True, which will be published in papers in cities throughout the U.S. along with calls to local citizens to join the Peace Army.

The full text and a signature blank appear below. Please sign it if you are a veteran, and get it back to us at P.O. Box 4508, Chicago, Ill. 60630. Vets and non-vets alike, let us know how many additional copies you want for circulation.

Signed copies of the statement must be mailed in by October 1, 1967 to insure publication. Be sure to indicate whether your vets group is planning to publish the ad locally.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War are placing their own ad in the New York Times and may be contacted at 17 E. 17th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10003 (tel. 212 959-0276).

The next issue of VS&SP will carry specific plans concerning vets' participation in this important peace action. But it will — start your local organizing in it! Write us with your ideas so we can...

The following letter was sent to President Lyndon Johnson by a Chicago veteran:

Dear Mr. President: Recent events prompt me to write you this letter. Words fail me to express my horror and condemnation of your present course of action in Viet Nam.

Not too long ago I had a vivid dream that I can not forget. I saw a South Vietnamese named Thong Bang in his black pajamas, pinning these words on his knees while hidden in a rice paddy:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The black marketeer and the Saigon General will shrink from the service of his country, but he who stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny like Hell is not easily conquered. Yet we have this one consolation, that the harder the fight the more glorious the triumph."

Later, coming to a hamlet, I saw a group of South Vietnamese soldiers interrogating a so-called Viet Cong about 15 years old. The American adviser had just turned him over to this group. He had just been caught with some stolen hand grenades made in the U.S.A.

Would you know that he gurgled thru the blood as they slowly slit his throat, these words: "I regret that I have but one neck to lose for my country." His name was Nathan Haug.

Before I woke up I came upon a group of guerrillas gathered around a jungle fire. Their leader appeared to be giving an impassioned speech ending with these words: "As for myself, either give me liberty or give me death."

"Does this ring a bell? When will we return to our traditional policy of self-determination for all people?"

The so-called credibility gap is fast becoming a chasm. Mr. President, the reasons you and your administration give us for our involvement in Viet Nam are too shallow and narrow for any thinking citizen. You have fooled all of the people some of the time. Now the time is fast approaching when you will feel nobody. The only support you will receive will be the very rich that today are getting illegal profits (blood money) from the

and civil war in this country.

I joined the Veterans for Peace in Viet Nam because I have a vision of a better world. I leaflet the induction center here in Chicago every week with the enclosed leaflet which quotes six military leaders. They express my sentiments more eloquently than I ever could.

In closing I beseech you, Mr. President to reverse our present policy which can only lead this nation toward destruction. Withdraw our troops now, and end the war. If for any reason you feel you can not do this, I suggest you resign. Otherwise, history written of this period, will, I am sure, record you as being the most dastardly President this nation ever had.

A Wood-Cutter from Illinois
Laurie J. Subrt

Dissent right perished

Congressional hawks and segregationists are pushing a series of laws aimed at stifling dissent and protest. These include the Cramer (so-called) "anti-riot" bill (H.R. 421); a revival of the defunct Subversive Activities Control (McCarran) Act (H.R. 10390 & 10391); and the Pool "war dissenters" bill (H.R. 9).

H.R. 421 has passed the House; the others will be coming up soon for vote in both the House and Senate. Your letter or wire to your Congressman and Senators can help stop these blows to First Amendment freedoms.

For further information on these bills and what to do about them: Write National Committee to Abolish HUAC, P.O. Box 74757, Los Angeles, Calif. 90001 or 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 803, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor: Could you send me the list of veterans against the war who live in New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont)? Also, can you get your hands on a New England Edition of all the V.P.W.

(Continued from front page)

Vietnam was willing to negotiate.

The program opened with the following tribute paid to General Shoup by President Johnson in a White House ceremony in 1963 upon Shoup's retirement as Commandant of the Marine Corps:

"We have come here to the first house of the land today to honor General David M. Shoup, not because of the victories which he has brought to our country, but also for the honors he has brought to our heritage. He is a man of great discipline who cares about people."

"I deeply regret his retirement from the service for he is one of an uncommon breed whose numbers are too small and whose duplication is too rare. I would personally have had him continue as Commandant of the Marine Corps."

It followed with: GEN. SHOUP (speaking in Seoul, August, 1957): "I don't believe that, with respect to the freedom and security of the people of the United States of America, for today or in the future that the whole of South Vietnam is worth the life of a single American."

Atlanta vets march, visit Captain Levy

Atlanta's Hiroshima Day Peace Parade, the largest demonstration against the Viet war so far in the South with over 600 marchers, was led by the newly formed Veterans for Peace in Vietnam. The two dozen vets, black and white, and wearing their caps, included the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, a leader of Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Council.

The Atlanta vets organized a solidarity delegation which visited Capt. Howard Levy, the Army doctor court-martialed for his anti-war convictions, on Sunday, Aug. 20th, at Ft. Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina.

They report Dr. Levy in excellent spirits. "Levy has supporters on the base. Possibly 10-15 fellows wear pro-Levy buttons who off base in civilian clothes. He is in as much anti-war sentiment as the officers and men."

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20 FEB 68 00344

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1. UPI SPECULATES THAT ADAM CLAYTON POWELL MAY HAVE PLANNED HOLD BLACK POWER CONFERENCE ON 25 FEBRUARY, BUT NO ONE SHOWED UP. Bimini Commissioner said conference had been postponed at hotel on north Bimini and that police had been alerted although trouble was not anticipated. Bimini was booked as site of conference, according to UPI's source, because it was "easier to do it there than in the United States."

2. UPI REPORT DID NOT MENTION THAT DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING EXPECTED TO ATTEND, HOWEVER IT DID CARRY THE OTHER NAMES MENTIONED IN REF AS THOSE INVITED.

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 6 March 1978

[REDACTED]

(214)

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Form header with fields for classification (D, B), routing, and checkboxes for 'COPY', 'INDEXED', 'SERIALIZED', 'FILED'. Includes a date stamp 'FEB 1968' and a handwritten 'D' in a box.

[REDACTED]

261222Z FEB 68 CITE [REDACTED] A
DIRECTOR (INFO) [REDACTED]

ACCORDING SUNDAY [REDACTED] A THREE DAY BLACK POWER CONFERENCE
TO STRAIGHTEN OUT MISCONCEPTIONS OF BLACK POWER TO BEGIN 26 GR
17 FEBRUARY IN Bimini, BAHAMAS. [REDACTED] A REPORTS THAT ACCORDING
RELIABLE SOURCE, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL TO HOST CONFERENCE AND
TASSIUS CLAY, EARTHA KITT, DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, STOKELEY
CARMICHAEL, FLOYD MCKISSICK AND H. RAP BROWN INVITED ATTEND.

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 13 March 1978

[REDACTED]

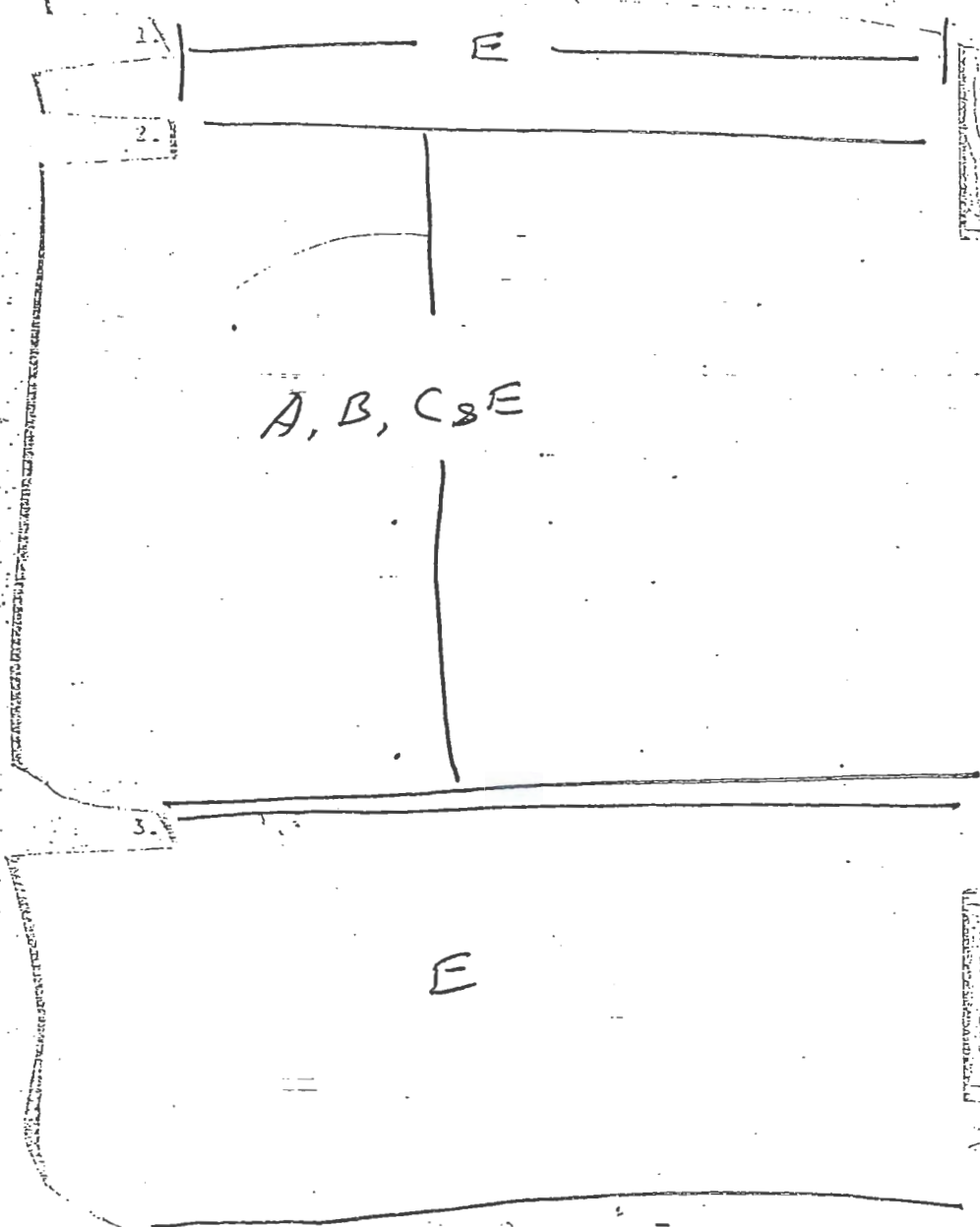
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EX-985 (rewritten)

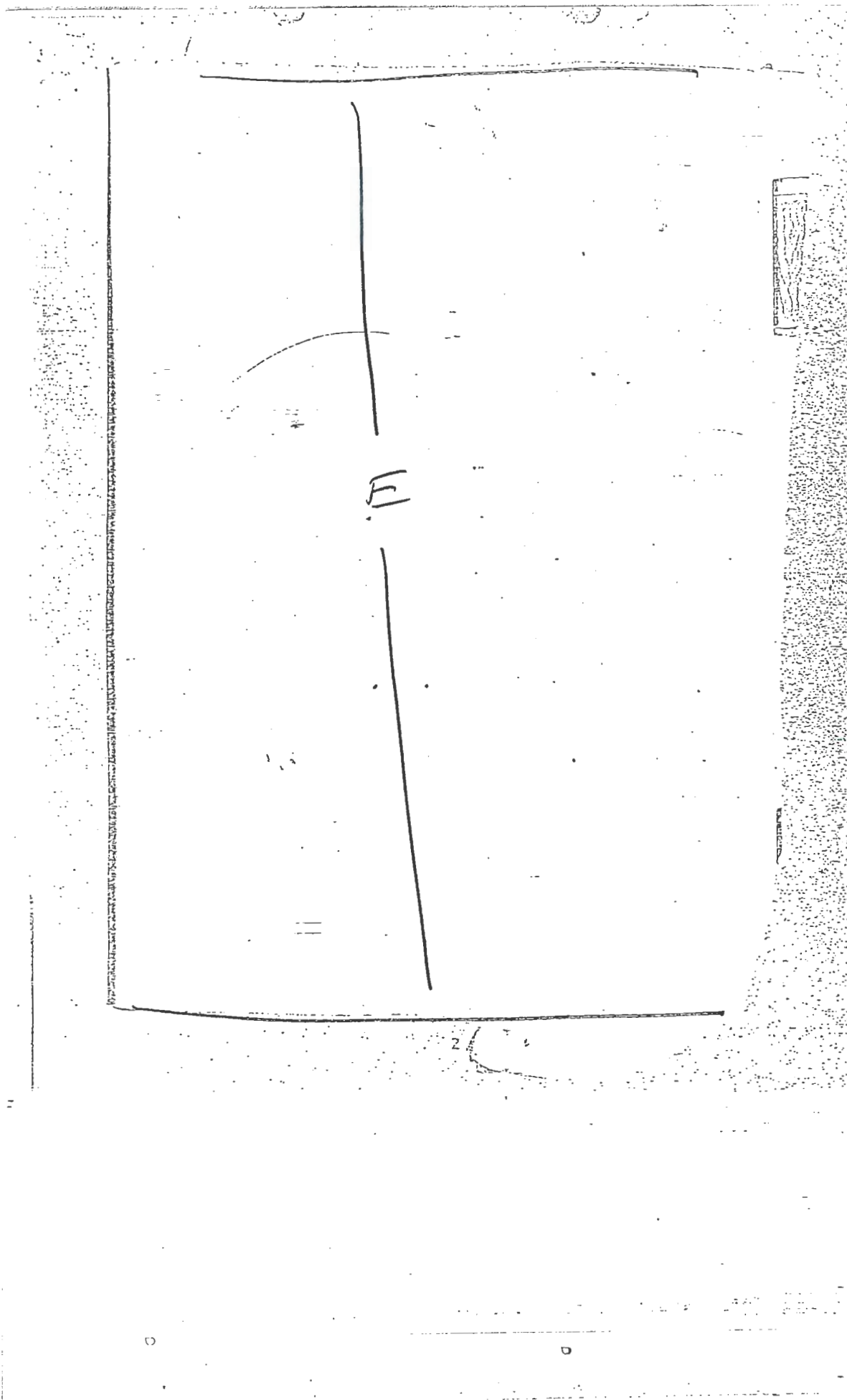
7 March 68



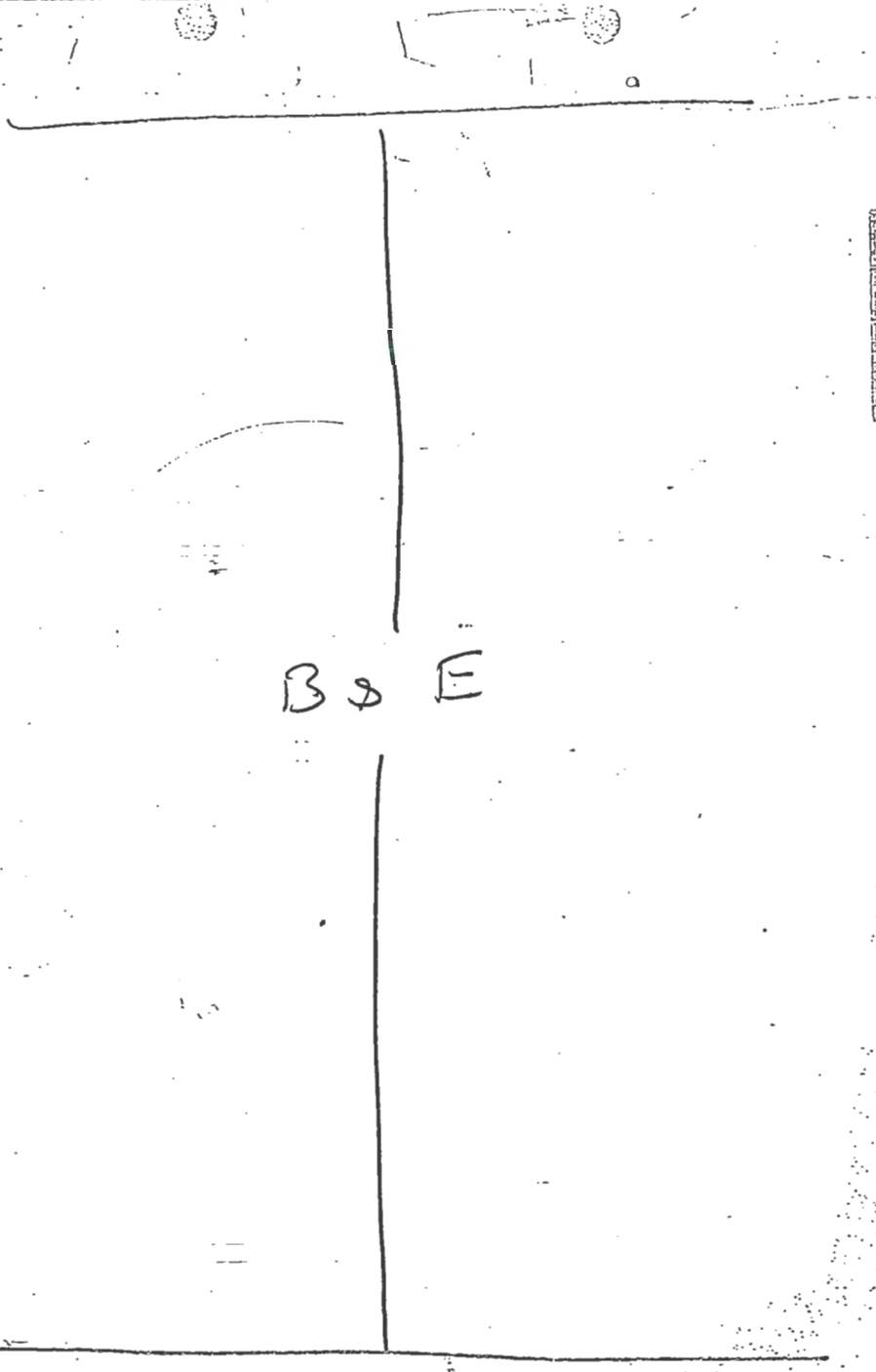
APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 14 Mar 78

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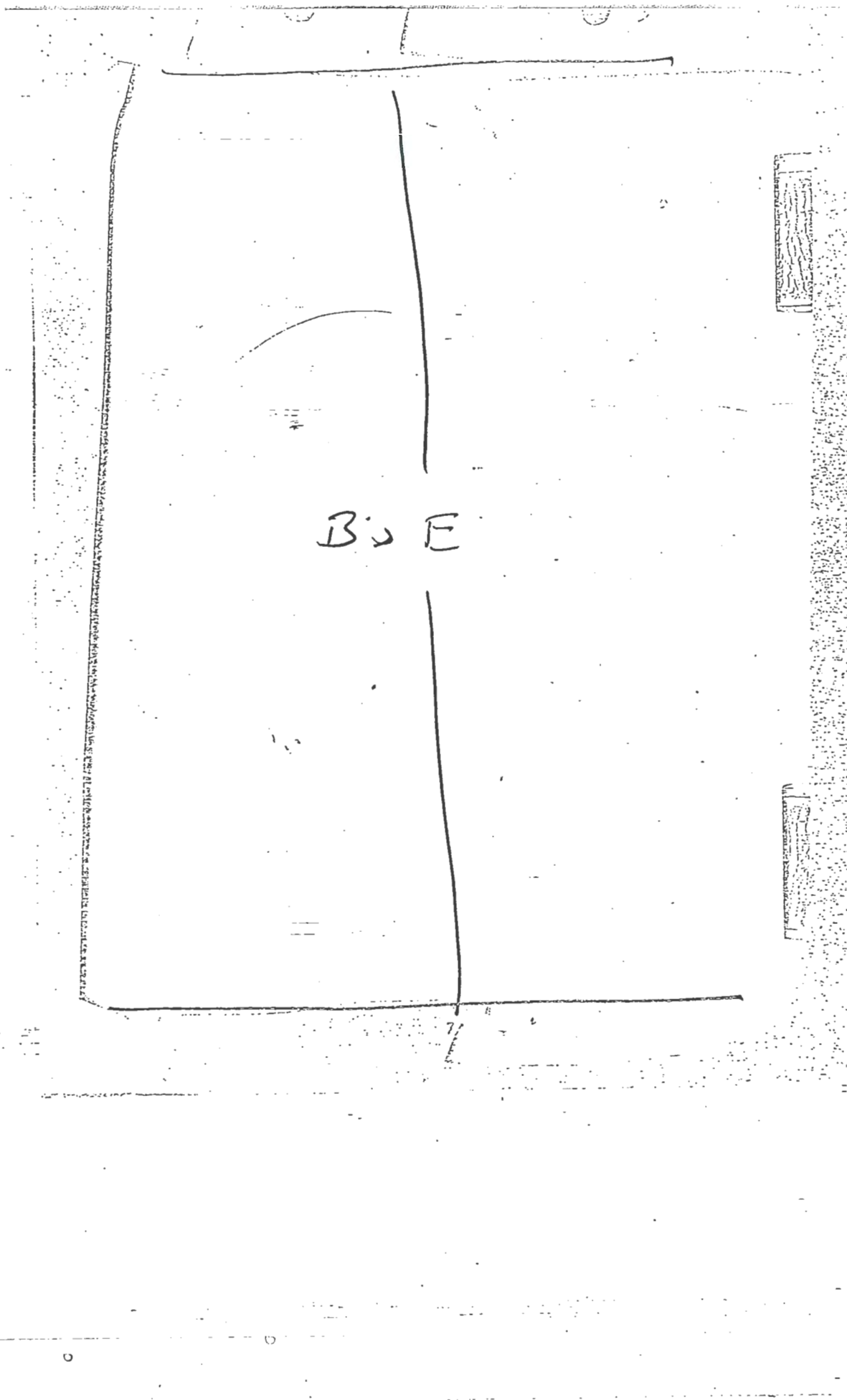
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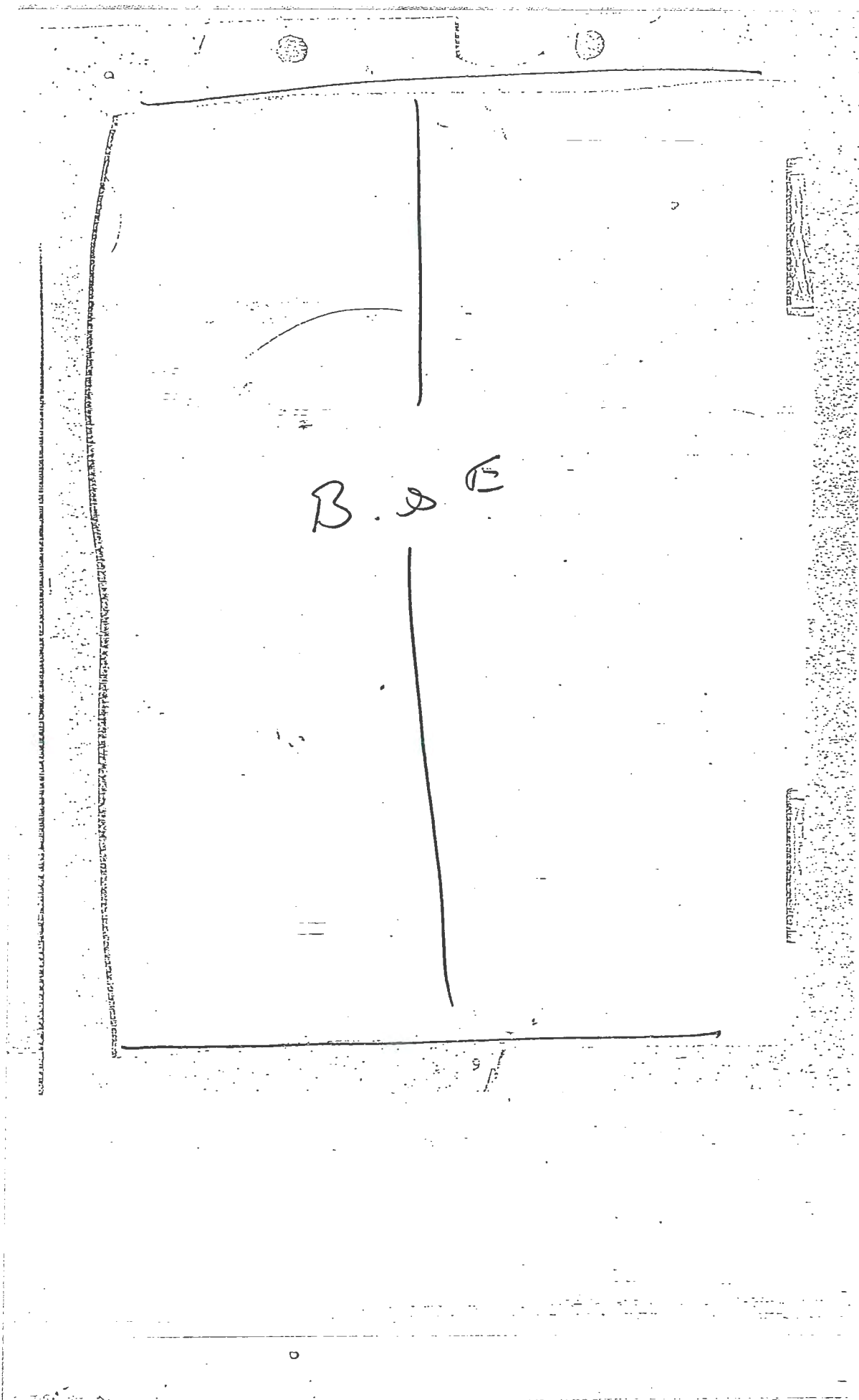
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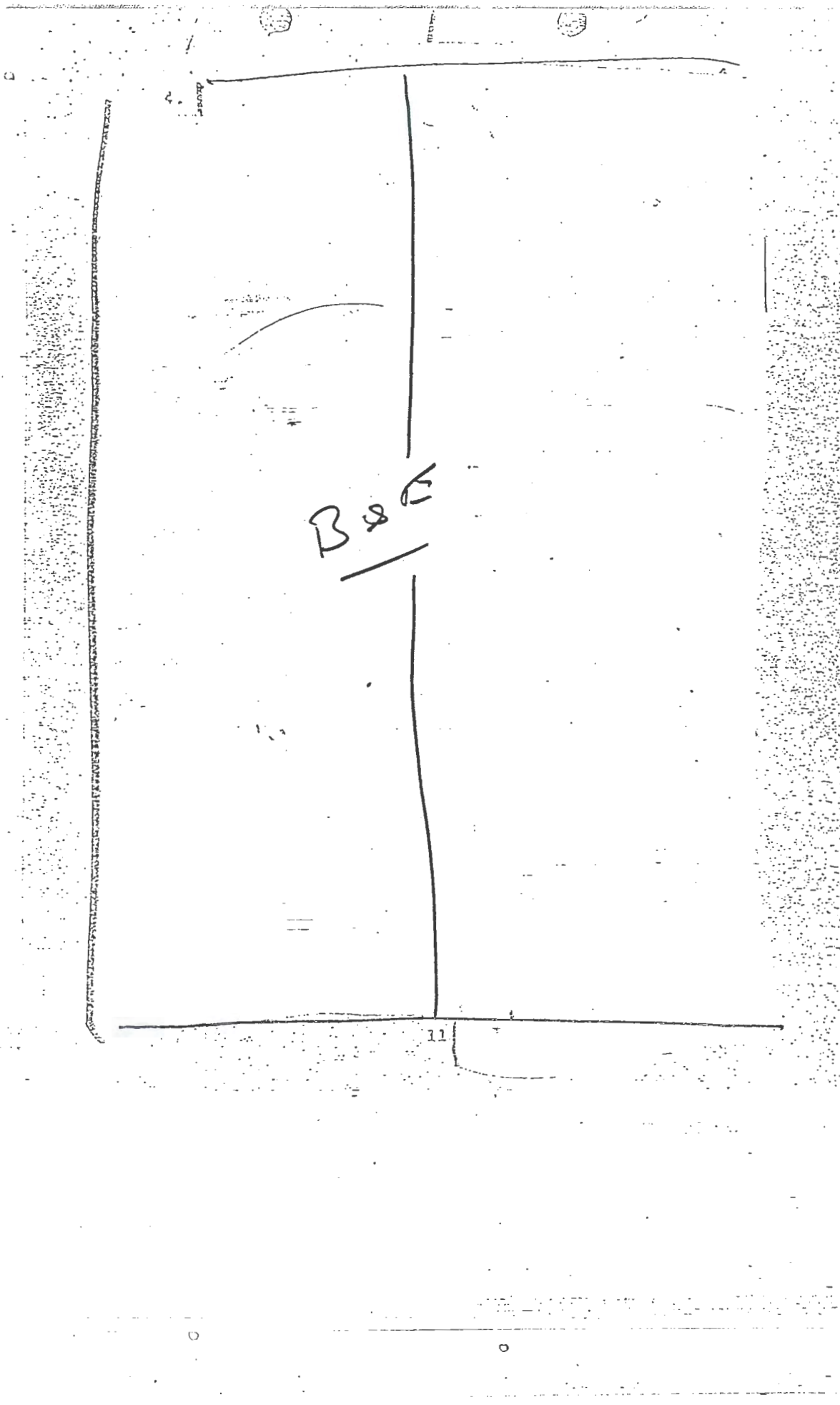


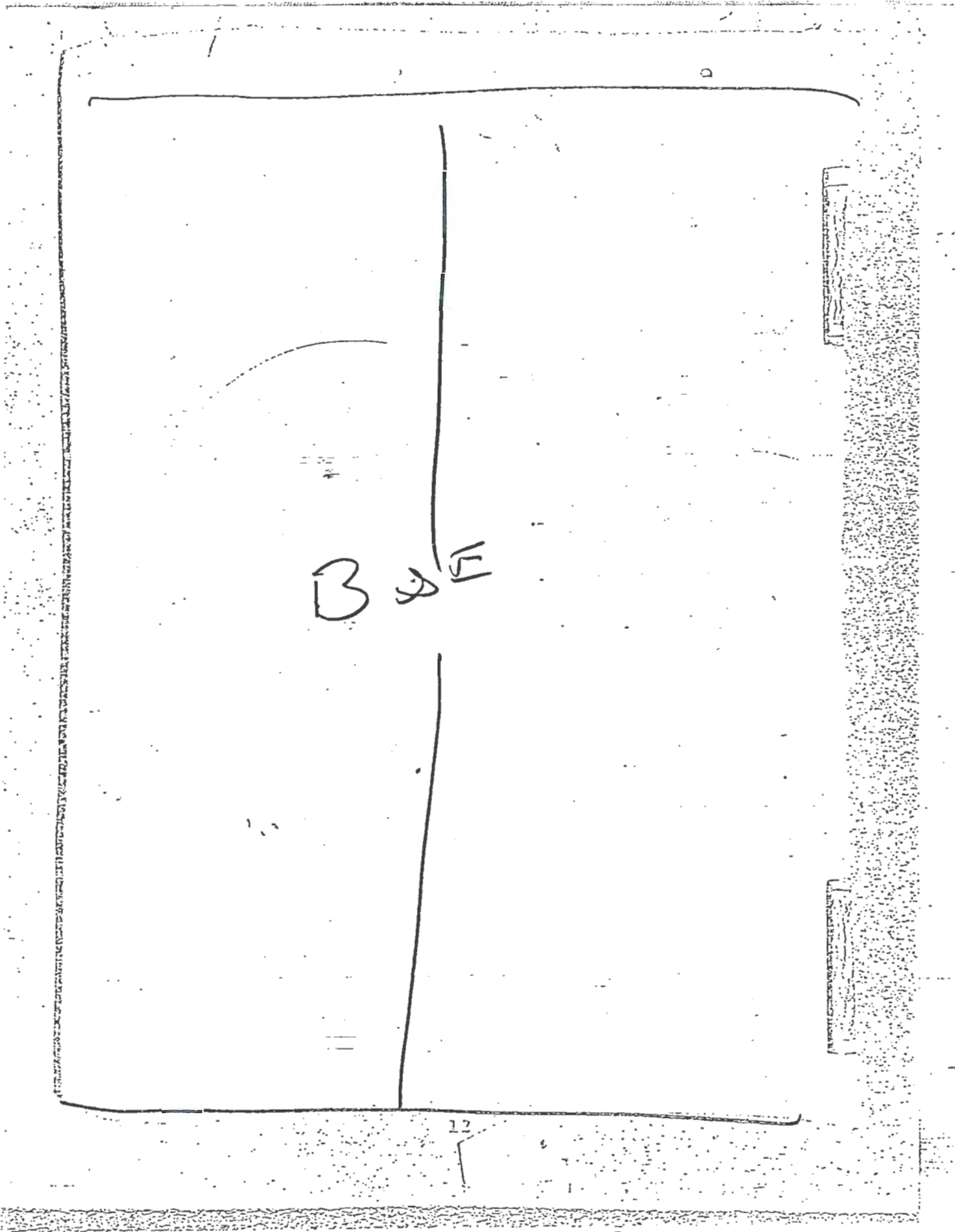
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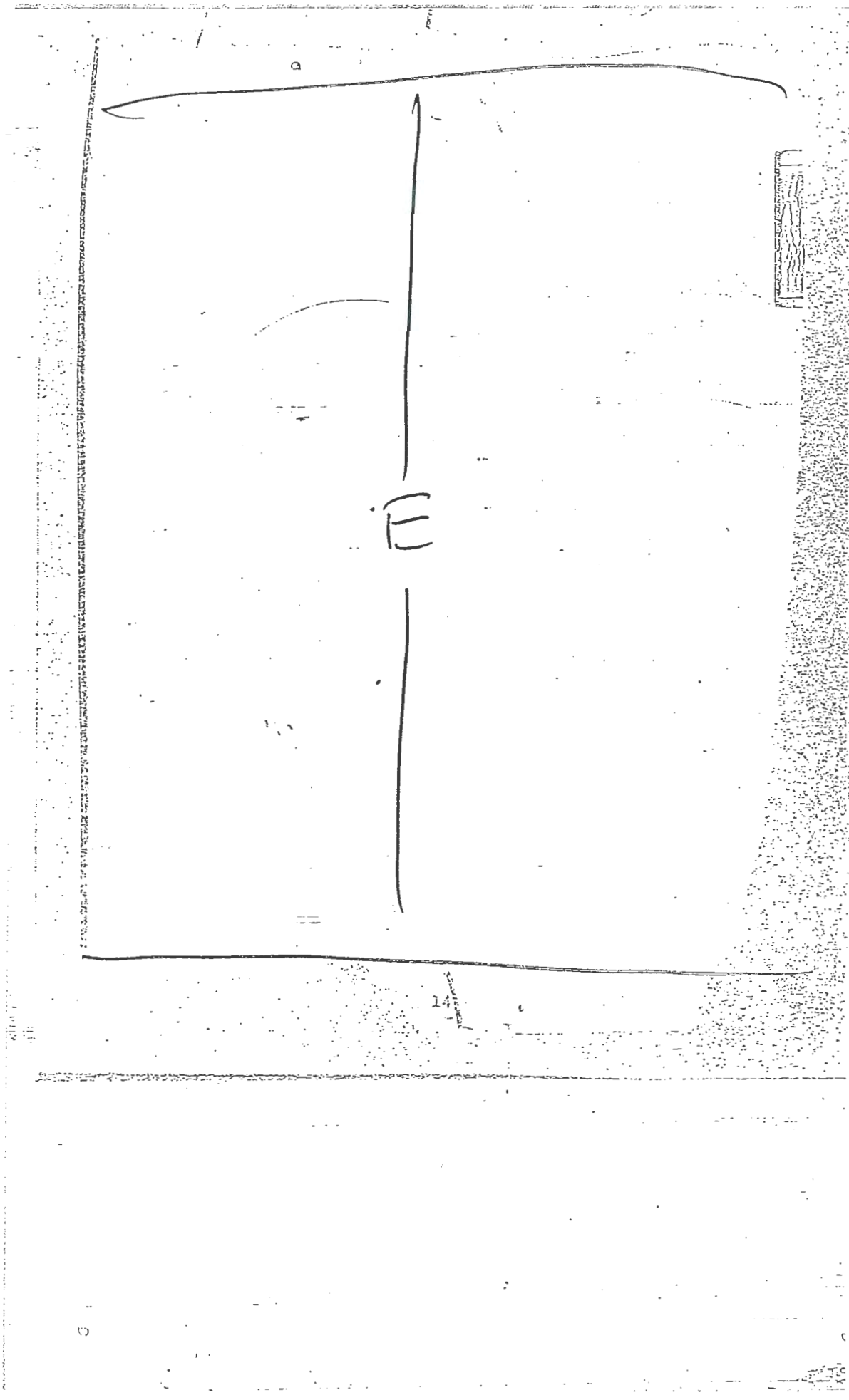


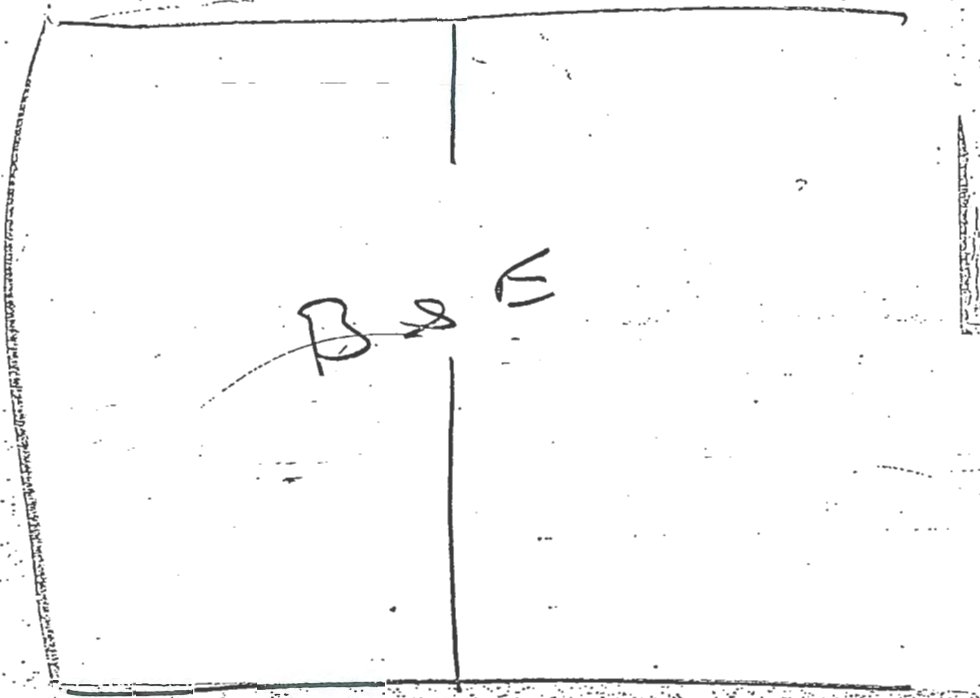
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The New

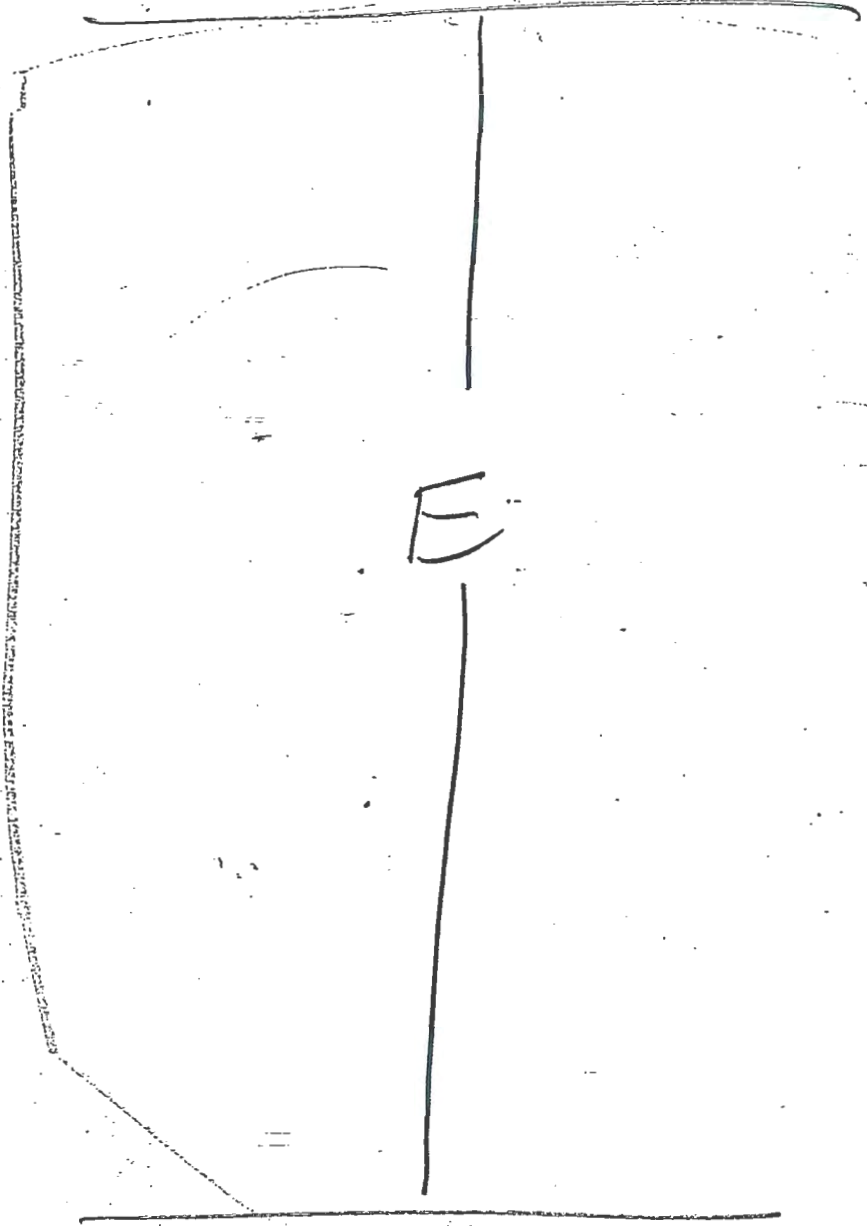
York Times of 22 April 1967 carried an article in which it was stated that the opponents to the war in Vietnam hoped to run Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr. as a peace candidate, and Dr. Benjamin SPOCK as his running mate. The article continued that Robert SCHEER said that he had been in contact with Dr. KING to get his consent to run, and William F. PEPPER mentioned the possibility of Dr. KING's candidacy in a speech on 15 April 1967 in New York during "Spring Mobilization". The article further stated that Dr. KING was scheduled to meet with Dr. SPOCK and his would-be promoters of his candidacy in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the occasion of the start of nationwide "Vietnam Summer" organizing efforts.

B & E



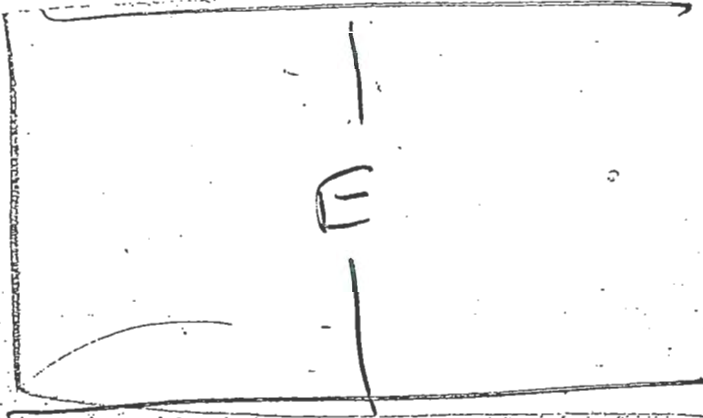


BIOGRAPHIC DATA



SECTION 5, TOWNSHIP 10 N., RANGE 10 E., COUNTY OF [unclear], STATE OF [unclear]

Addresses:



Address

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FOREIGN TRAVEL

1960

Summer 1964

February 1965

February 1966

26 Jan - 7 Feb 67

28 Jul - 5 Aug 67

4-11 Jan 68

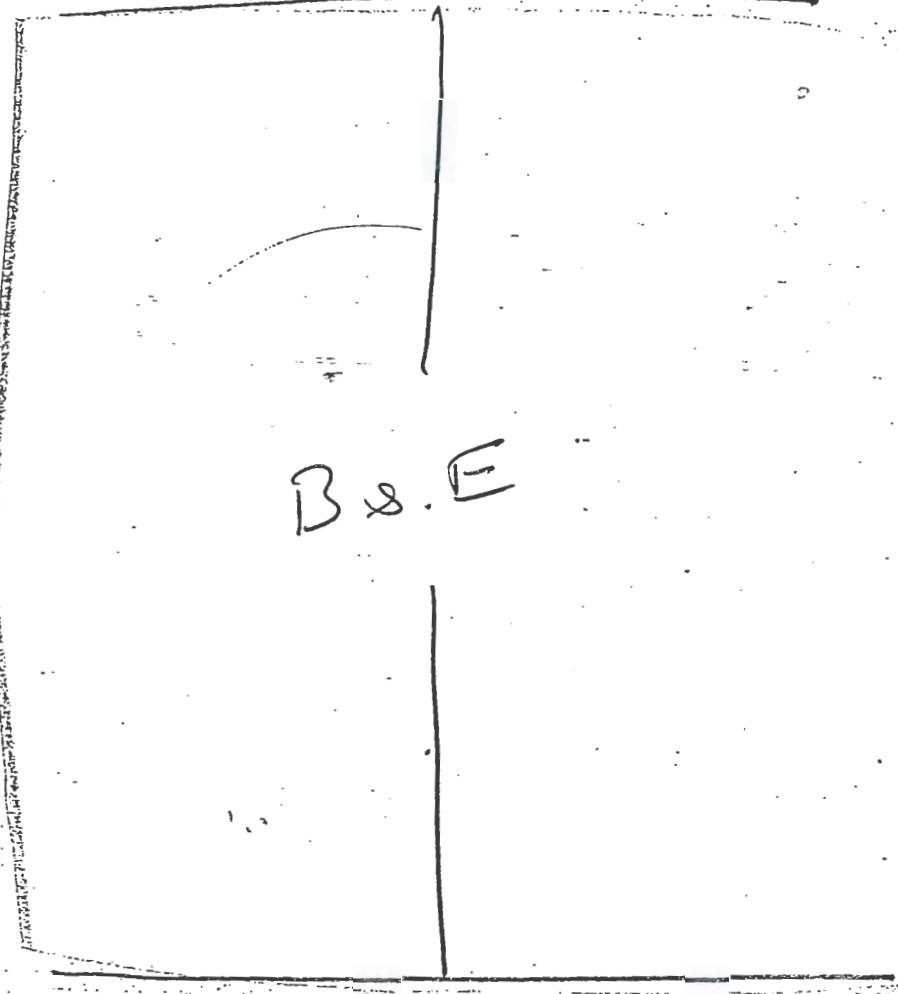
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21-22 Jan 68

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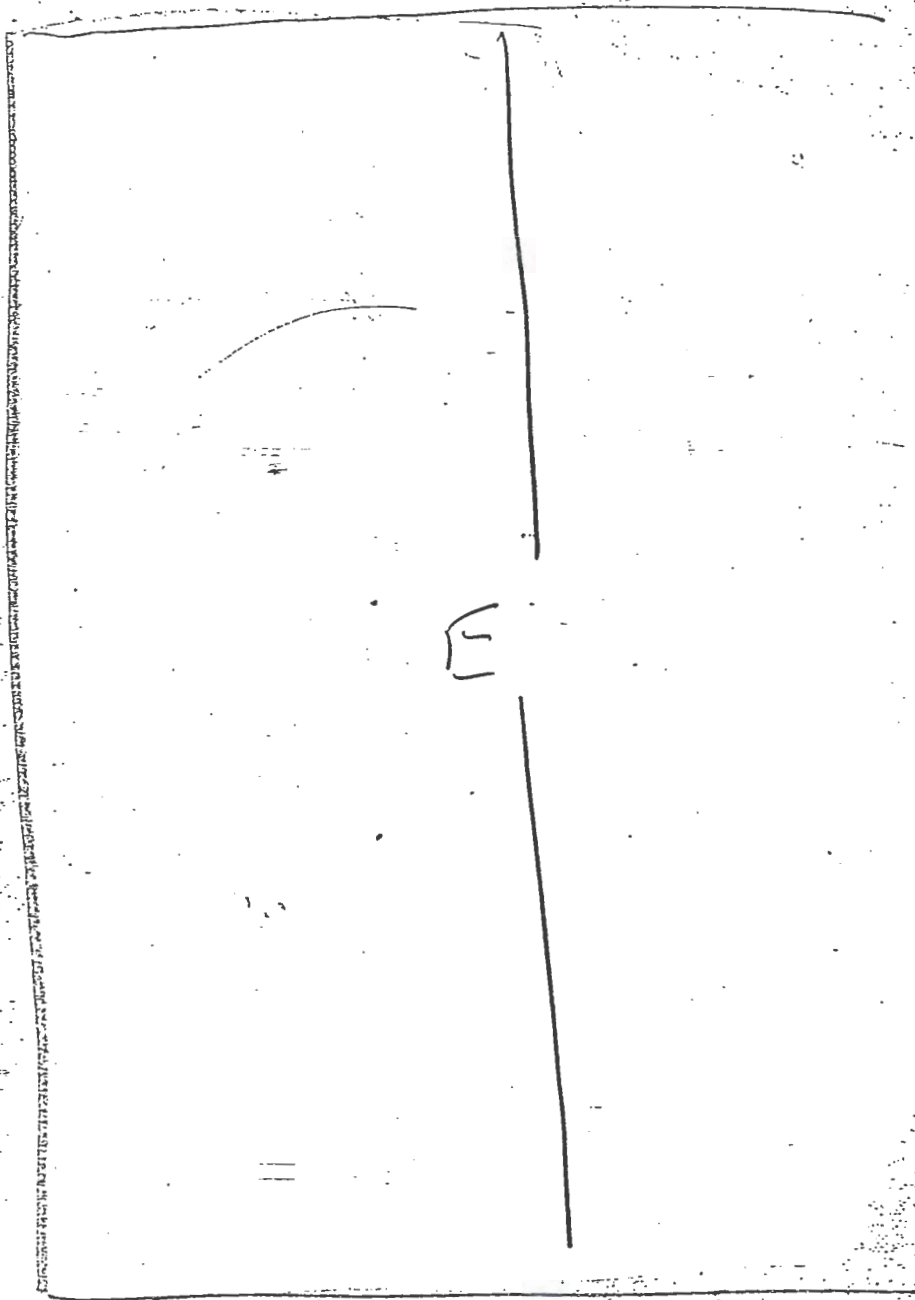
CONTACTS



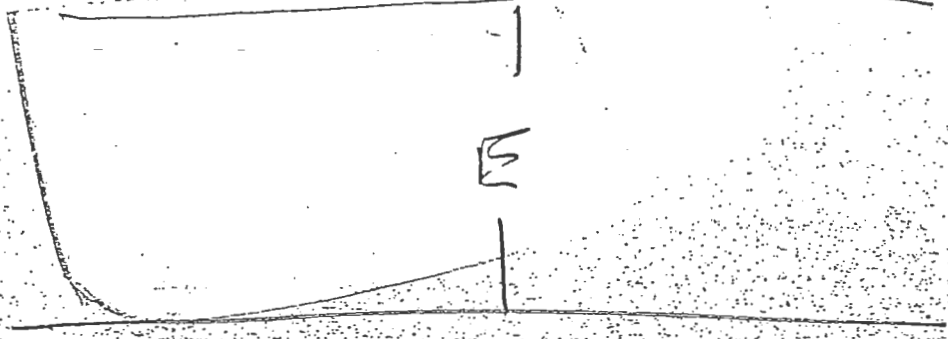
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Organizations to which Belonged
Or Mentioned as Participant in Activities

E



ATTACHMENT I



ATTACHMENT I

ENCLOSURE

Source Key:

1/ Unnumbered FBI report, dated 14 March 1966, received
1 August 1967 in reply to our Name Check #334,
24 July 1967

2/ 8 February 1962

3/ 10 February 1966

4/ 7 July 1967

5/ 12 May 1967

6/ 9 August 1967

7/ 17 July 1967

8/ 31 January 1968

EX- 895 (rewritten)

5 March 1968

(March) — E —

This summary is based on FBI-reports and Agency reports
all of which are filed in — E —

Prepared by:

— D —

4 March 1968

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[REDACTED] 051620Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED]

DIRECTOR [REDACTED] 6 APR 68:IN 8:6537

LITTLE VISIBLE ADVERSE REACTION LOCALLY AGAINST U.S. MISSION &
 OR AMERICAN COMMUNITY FOLLOWING KING ASSASSINATION, HOWEVER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] A [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] NO ANTICIPATED IMPAIRMENT OF [REDACTED] B

ACTIVITIES OR APPARENT THREAT TO PHYSICAL SECURITY OR COMMUNICATIONS,
 ALTHOUGH LOCAL REACTION MAY REFLECT DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.

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[REDACTED] (47)

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 April 11, 68

[REDACTED] 071415Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED]
 DIRECTOR
 [REDACTED] 11186643
 [REDACTED]

1. FOLLOWING INFORMATION SUBMITTED ON ASSUMPTION THAT
 HEADQUARTERS INTERESTED IN REACTIONS TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER
 KING; PLEASE ADVISE.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 6 March 1978

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213

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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4. DEATH OF KING CAUSED SAUNDER HEADLINE IN AMERICAN LEADING MEXICO CITY DAILIES, BUT BECAUSE ALL OF THE PRESS COVERAGE CONSISTED OF AP, UPI AND OTHER AMERICAN WIRE SERVICE REPORTS, REPORTING IN THE MEXICAN PRESS WAS OBJECTIVE ON 5 APRIL. LARGEST HEADLINE WAS 86 POINT "LUTHER KING ASSASSINATED" IN LEFTIST DAILY "EL DIA", WHILE POINTAGE OF HEADS IN ALL OTHER PAPERS WAS AVERAGE, INDICATING MEXICAN EDITORIAL STAFFS WORKING ~~E~~ EVENING 4 APRIL NOT CERTAIN AS TO NEWS INTEREST STRENGTH OF STORY IN MEXICO. CENTER LEFT "EXCELSIOR", WHICH DEVOTED AL THREE OF ITS LEAD EDITORIALS TO JOHNSON WITHDRAWAL A FEW DAYS AGO, DEVOTED ONLY ONE SHORT LEAD EDITORIAL WHICH ANTI-U.S. GOVERNMENT IN TONE AND WRITTEN BY TOP EXCELSIOR FIGURE AND PROFESSIONAL

[REDACTED]

PAGE THREE

ANTI-AMERICAN!

JULIO SHERER GARCIA.

AFTERNOON DAILIES REPORTED THAT

STORLEY CARMICHAEL CALLING FOR REBELLION, BUT ARTICLES WERE AP AND UPI WRITE SERVICE STORIES AND CONTAINED NO MEXICAN EXPRESSION OF SENTIMENTS FOR OR AGAINST BLACK REBELLION IN AMERICA.

5. ON 6 APRIL "EL DIA" FRONT PAGE TOP FEATURED MURALIST TYPE SCRATCHBOARD ARTWORK DEPICTING MARTIN LUTHER KING IN ROBES IN THE SKY WITH PERSONS WITH NEGRO, ASIAN AND INDIAN FEATURES IN BACKGROUND. HOWEVER, "EL DIA" FRONTPAGE WAS FAIRLY OBJECTIVE DESPITE BEING A CONGLOMERATE OF AFP, REUTER, UPI, INFORMEX, CTK, EFE AND PRENSA LATINA WIRE STORIES. FRONT PAGE ALSO FEATURED A LENGTHY ANTI-WHITE-AMERICANS POEM ABOUT KING WRITTEN ORIGINALLY BY LEFTIST RAYMUNDO RAMOS IN 1963. HEADLINES IN ALL OTHER NEWSPAPERS EXCEPT "EL UNIVERSAL" WERE BANNER HEADS BUT IN COMPARATIVELY SMALL TYPE. POLITICALLY VARIABLE "EL HERALDO" RAN 1967 RIOT PICTURES OVER CAPTIONS CLAIMING THEY WERE TAKEN IN STATES ON 5 APRIL 1968. BIGGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE STORY WAS PUBLISHED IN "EXCELSIOR", FILED FROM MEMPHIS BY REPORTER FAUSTO FERNANDEZ PONTE WHO RECENTLY FILED A FALSE "EXCLUSIVE" INTERVIEW OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON. EXCELSIOR SERIES SHOWS KING DEATH SITE. FERNANDEZ PONTE DESCRIBES IN MINUTE DETAIL

14-00000

PAGE FOUR

EVERYTHING TRANSPIRING IN MEMPHIS BUT TALKS OF MACHINE GUN FIRE AND THE PRESENCE IN TENNESSEE OF 15,000 MEMBERS OF WHITE CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA. "EXCELSIOR" AND MANY OTHER PAPERS CARRY PICTURE OF KING IN COFFIN MOURNED BY WIFE AND PICTURES OF STIKELY CARMICHAEL CALLING FOR REBELLION ON TV. MOST NEWSPAPERS SIMPLY CONFINE THEMSELVES TO REPORTING CIVIL UNREST, ANGUISH AND VIOLENCE IN U.S. BUT "EL HERALDO" CARRIES A CHEST-BEATING ARTICLE ENTITLED "UNANIMOUS CONDEMNATION IN MEXICO OF EXTREMISM AND INTOLERANCE" AND IN ANOTHER ARTICLE QUOTES VISITOR AND PLAYWRIGHT ARTHUR MILLER AS STATING THAT DEATH OF KING MAY BRING ABOUT REVELUTION IN U.S.

6.

BAD IT IS OBJECTIVE AND REASONABLE ESSAY EXPLAINING THAT WHILE MUCH HAS BEEN DONE LEGISLATIVELY IN THE UNITED STATES IN RECENT YEARS TO BREAK DOWN THE INEQUALITIES OF RACE IN THE U.S., THERE IS A MARKED DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TECHNICAL RIGHTS OBTAINED THROUGH LEGISLATION AND THE DEGREE OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGRO'S LOT. HE EXPLAINS FURTHER THAT NEW NEGRO PRESSURE GROUPS HAVE DEVELOPED SEPARATE FROM AND OPPOSED TO THE KING FOLLOWING, SOME OF THEM MOTIVATED TO TAKE DRASTIC AND VICIENT ACTION BECAUSE THE PROGRESS IS TOO SLOW. THE ARTICLE ENDS DEPLORING THE NEGRO VIOLENCE AND POINTING OUT THAT IN

PAGE FIV

THE LONG RUN THE NEGROES HAVE LESS TO GAIN BY VIOLENT ACTION THAN BY PEACEFUL POLITICAL ACTION.

7. IN SUMMARY THE MEXICAN PRESS AS OF 6 APRIL IS FAIRLY OBJECTIVE IN REPORTING THE TROUBLES IN THE U.S. AND HAS NOT BEGUN TO SERMONIZE ABOUT THE EVILS OF AMERICA. THE LEADING DAILIES APPEAR ALARMED AND INTRIGUED, BUT NOT HOSTILE TOWARDS THE U.S., WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE POEM NOTED IN "EL DIA". IN CONTRAST LOCAL AMERICAN RADIO STATION "VIP" IN MEXICO CITY HAS BEEN RE-BROADCASTING NEWS AND COMMENTARY PROGRAMS FROM STATES WHICH BORDER ON THE HYSTERICAL.

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100843Z APR 68 CITE [REDACTED] ^{"EYES ONLY"}
 DIRECTOR [REDACTED] 10 APR 68 08559 A

REF: [REDACTED] (1079414)

1. BEHEIREN 6 APRIL DEMONSTRATION [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] REPORTED BY JAPAN TIMES, 7 APRIL, AS RALLY OF
 1,000 PEOPLE FOR "ASSASSINATED CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER DR. MARTIN
 LUTHER KING." THIS GIVES INDICATION BEHEIREN LEADERSHIP
 VERSATILE ABILITY SEIZE SUITABLE TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY TO
 DISPLAY ITS FUNDAMENTAL ANTI-AMERICAN MOTIVATION.

2. JAPAN TIMES, SAME DATE, REPORTED JCP'S GENSUIKYO
 ALSO SEIZED KING ASSASSINATION AS SUITABLE PROPAGANDA THEME,
 SENT PROTEST TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON, CONDOLENCE
 TELEGRAM AND MESSAGES TO MRS. KING AND U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS
 ORGANIZATIONS.

3. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] REPORTED 4 APRIL THAT BEHEIREN
 CHAIRMAN ODA MOSCOW-HAVANA TRIP DEPARTURE [REDACTED] (1084549)
 [REDACTED] DELAYED AGAIN, UNTIL 11 APRIL.

4. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 14 APRIL ISSUE WEEKLY "SUNDAY MAINICHI," CONTAINING NEW

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 13 MAR 1978

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PAGE 2

ARTICLE BY KONAKA YOTARO, TITLED "I SAW THE EUROPEAN UNDERGROUND AID ORGANIZATION NETWORK!"

5. JAPAN TIMES, 5 APRIL, REPORTED 4 APRIL PRESS CONFERENCE CALLED BY BEHEIREN ODA, YOSHIKAWA, AND KONAKA, WHO ANNOUNCED FORMATION, AT BEHEIREN INITIATIVE, OF "SECOND FRONT INTERNATIONAL," COMPRISING PEACE GROUPS IN SWEDEN, FRANCE, WEST GERMANY, AND BEHEIREN. ANNOUNCED PURPOSE THIS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WAS "TO HELP U.S. MILITARY DESERTERS." IN THIS CONNECTION NOT KANAKA ACTIVITY IN PARIS PER

BT

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TO	Chief _____	X	PREPARED FOR INDEXING NO INDEXING REQUIRED ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM	Chief _____ <i>D</i>		ABSTRACT MICROFILM

SUBJECT Communist Comments on the Death of Martin Luther King/
Reference to "Black Power" Concept

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

1. Attached for Headquarters retention are one copy each of statements on the death of Martin Luther King by the Dominican Communist Party (PCD), the Communist 14th of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-1J4), and various trade unions. All appeared in the 7 April 1968 issue of El Nacional.

2. The text of the PCD statement makes reference to the visit of Stokely Carmichael to the Latin American Solidarity Organization Conference (LASO), quotes a statement by Fidel Castro on Carmichael and the concept of "Black Power," and expresses the solidarity of the PCD with the struggle of North American Negroes. The MR-1J4 statement, only available in gist, says that King's death reveals the profound crisis existing within US society and shows that for the "racist forces," violence is the only law and is applied to internal and external enemies alike.

3. Neither statement issues a call to violence on the part of US Negroes.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 6 March 1978

ATTACHMENT:

As Stated Herewith

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DATE TYPED DATE DISPATCHED

10 Apr 68

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

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HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER

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Condenan Asesinato De Martin Luther King

Dos organizaciones izquierdistas condenaron hoy la muerte del reverendo Martin Luther King.

En comunicados separados el Partido Comunista Dominicano y el Movimiento Revolucionario 14 de Junio dicen solidarizarse con el movimiento negro de los Estados Unidos.

El PCD señala que el asesinato del líder pacifista ha tenido "justa respuesta" en la violencia desatada en las ciudades más importantes de los Estados Unidos que ha obligado a que el presidente Johnson cancelara su viaje al exterior para conversaciones de paz en Vietnam.

Dice respaldar la rebelión, y los pronunciamientos del líder negro Stokely Carmichael "ya que el único camino en los Estados Unidos para librarse de la violencia de los males que padece ese pueblo es la vio-

lencia revolucionaria que derrumbará el sistema imperialista".

El PCD demandó de las organizaciones políticas y sindicales desarrollar actividades en apoyo a la lucha de los negros norteamericanos.

Por su parte el 14 de Junio consideró que el asesinato del Premio Nóbel de la Paz revela la profunda crisis en que ha entrado la sociedad norteamericana.

Demuestra, según el 14 de Junio, que para las fuerzas racistas la única ley es la violencia y que ésta es aplicada a todo enemigo interno o externo que se revele contra el imperio brutal.

Entiende la organización política que la muerte del reverendo Luther King es una gran enseñanza para los de su raza que sufren la opresión racista.

PARTIDO COMUNISTA

DOMINICANO

(PCD)



*Nuestra solidaridad plena
con la lucha de los negros
norteamericanos,
como parte que es de la lucha
de todos los oprimidos
de la tierra!*

El régimen de los monopolios imperialistas norteamericanos se conmueve por la acción de los pueblos desde fuera con Vietnam al frente, y desde dentro con el gran movimiento por los derechos civiles y por la paz. El asesinato de Luther King será presentado como la obra de la mano fanática de un racista; pero queda clara la responsabilidad de los interesados en liquidar la acción civil por la violencia, de los interesados en imponer la mordaza a los reclamos del pueblo que cada vez más lucha organizadamente y que comprende los objetivos de esa lucha, de los monopolios imperialistas.

La violencia engendra violencia. Muchos siglos de explotación y de represión han pasado hasta que en los últimos años el negro norteamericano comienza a organizar su resistencia; y en ello el papel de Luther King es innegable, de los más altos meritos, de la más encomiable abnegación, aunque su prédica de paz no haya sido comprensible por todos los oprimidos ni la más apropiada como lo demuestra su su propia muerte.

Los negros constituyen en los Estados Unidos el sector más explotado de la clase obrera en el nivel de sueldos, en la discriminación social que asume formas raciales, en la proporción de los que participan en el ejército, en los planes de seguros sociales; por lo que la discriminación y su respuesta en la lucha por los derechos civiles tiene características esencialmente clasistas aunque asuma formas raciales, y por lo que crecientemente este fenómeno es comprendido por las propias masas blancas que apoyan los reclamos civiles de la población de raza africana marginada de la sociedad.

Fidel Castro dijo en la clausura de la Conferencia de la Organización Latinoamericana de Solidaridad, donde Stokely Carmichael representaba a los norteamericanos organizados en el "Poder Negro".

Unidos, surgirá la vanguardia revolucionaria en el seno de los Estados Unidos, y alrededor de ese movimiento revolucionario, que no surge en ese sector por problemas de raza, sino que surge por el problema social, por el problema de explotación y opresión, y porque constituye ese sector el más sufrido, por la ley de la historia igual que en todas las épocas de la historia: como ocurrió con los plebeyos en Roma, con los siervos de la gleba en la Edad Media, con los obreros y los campesinos en los tiempos contemporáneos, en la sociedad americana, de ese sector oprimido surgirá el movimiento revolucionario.

Tan sólo unos días han pasado desde el momento en que Johnson anunciara el retiro de su candidatura presidencial, para fomentar la ilusión de que los políticos llamados liberales llegarían al poder en los próximos meses con su programa de Paz en Vietnam y de respeto a los derechos civiles, cuando la bala disparada contra Luther King colocara su silbido de violencia como la tónica de la política norteamericana inmediata. Los que tienen el poder, los monopolios armamentistas, no lo dejarán pacíficamente, no permitirán la suspensión y la derrota en la guerra de Vietnam sin resistir por todos los medios, sin plantear su propia salida de violencia a todas las masas del mundo.

La muerte de Luther King no es la obra de un fanático, sino que significa la política de un grupo social poderoso. La muerte de Kennedy en poco tiempo se identificó con una nueva política. La muerte de King es un rasgo más de la inclinación de nuevas y más feroces acciones del imperialismo, de un entronizamiento de la violencia en el poder estatal, que sólo será vencida con el triunfo de los pueblos; y en esa lucha el pueblo negro norteamericano tendrá un importante papel que jugar, juega ya un importante papel, del lado de todos los pueblos del mundo.

Nuestra solidaridad plena con la lucha de los negros norteamericanos, como parte que es de la lucha de todos los oprimidos de la tierra.

Secretariado del Comité Central del Partido
Comunista Dominicano.

Santo Domingo, 6 de abril de 1968.

(ESPACIO PAGADO)

¡PROTESTAMOS POR EL ASESINATO

DE MARTIN LUTHER KING!

¡SOLIDARIDAD CON LOS NEGROS EN LUCHA!

Martin Luther King, líder pacifista del movimiento negro norteamericano, Premio Nobel de la Paz, ha sido asesinado por los opresores de su pueblo y de todos los pueblos explotados del mundo.

SU DELITO: Luchar por la liberación de los negros, contra la discriminación racial, contra las vejaciones y la explotación que sufren sus hermanos de raza en los Estados Unidos. Es el "delito" que le cargan quienes gobiernan para el mal a todos aquellos que se rebelan, que luchan por la libertad.

La muerte de King ha conmovido al mundo porque evidencia en forma alarmante hasta dónde pueden llegar los ricachones racistas que controlan el poder en los Estados Unidos.

La violenta rebeldía de los negros y de todos los demócratas comienza de nuevo a estremecer la sociedad norteamericana.

La solidaridad internacional con su causa se expresa en múltiples formas.

Y nosotros, los obreros dominicanos, elevamos nuestra voz de protesta y llamamos a la solidaridad activa con toda manifestación de lucha, que dentro y fuera de los Estados Unidos, exprese el repudio a ese hecho bochornoso.

Adoptamos esta actitud conscientes de que al sumarnos a la protesta mundial nos colocamos junto al sector más oprimido y vejado de la clase obrera norteamericana: los trabajadores negros. Y de que nos situamos de frente a los poderosos que con hipocresía unos y con cinismo otros, dicen lamentar la muerte del líder negro, mientras preparan las bayonetas para tratar de aplastar la lucha desencadenada.

Nada han hecho los gobernantes y oligarcas de nuestra tierra en protesta por el asesinato de Luther King. Duelos interminables hubieran realizado si la acción justiciera de los pueblos hubiera terminado con la vida de Johnson o de otro magnate de la explotación imperialista. Pero Luther King era un representante de los negros explotados, un luchador por los derechos civiles de los negros que a su entender no merecía homenaje alguno.

Sin embargo, Luther King tiene en nosotros a sus representantes dominicanos, a los que encarnamos en esta tierra los intereses del trabajo y del progreso de toda la humanidad. Y por eso, en esta ocasión, también damos un paso al frente.

Llamamos a todos los hombres honestos de nuestra Patria a manifestar su solidaridad con la causa de los negros norteamericanos.

Llamamos a las demás organizaciones de trabajadores a repudiar el asesinato de Luther King y a solidarizarse con la lucha de los negros norteamericanos.

Llamamos a la Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo y a los ayuntamientos democráticos del país, para que, amparados en su autonomía, declaren tres días de duelo por el asesinato de Luther King.

Que en las fábricas, en las escuelas, en las oficinas y en todos los centros de trabajo se rinda homenaje al líder asesinado y se exprese nuestro apoyo al pueblo negro de los Estados Unidos que es criminalmente colocado en la primera línea de fuego en Viet Nam, al mismo tiempo que en su propio país se le somete a la más cruel explotación.

¡MANTENGAMOS LA SOLIDARIDAD ACTIVA HASTA QUE NUESTROS HERMANOS NEGROS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CONQUISTEN TODOS SUS DERECHOS!

FEDERACION DE TRABAJADORES REVOLUCIONARIOS UNIDOS DEL
DISTRITO NACIONAL (PETRUDISNA)
FEDERACION NACIONAL DE TRABAJADORES PORTUARIOS
FEDERACION NACIONAL DE TRABAJADORES DE LA INDUSTRIA DE LA
CONSTRUCCION Y SUS AFINES (FENATRAICA)
SINDICATO PORTUARIO DE LOS MOLINOS DOMINICANOS
SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES PORTUARIOS DE ARRIMO (POASI)
SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES DE LOS MOLINOS DOMINICANOS
SINDICATO DE LA SOCIEDAD INDUSTRIAL DOMINICANA (MANICERA)
ASOCIACION DE CHOPERES INDEPENDIENTES (ASOCHOIN)
ASOCIACION DE EMPLEADOS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA
DE SANTO DOMINGO
SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES TELEFONICOS
SINDICATO DE CONDUCIDORES DE AUTOBUSES DE SANTO DOMINGO
SINDICATO DE OPERARIOS SASTRES DEL DISTRITO NACIONAL
SINDICATO DE OBREROS Y EMPLEADOS DEL AYUNTAMIENTO
DEL DISTRITO NACIONAL
SINDICATO DE LA PAPELERIA INDUSTRIAL

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TELEPOUCH

DISP NO ~~B~~

FILE NO - NONE

DATE - 20 APRIL 1968

INDEXING - NONE

MICROFILM - NONE

TO - CHIEF ~~B~~

INFO - CHIEF, ~~B~~ CHIEF, ~~A~~

FROM - CHIEF ~~B~~

SUBJECT - SUMMARY OF CUBAN MEDIA TREATMENT OF THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, 4 APRIL 1968

MICROFILMED
APR 15 1968
DOC. MICRO. SER.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF CUBAN MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION DURING THE PERIOD 5-8 APRIL HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE ~~A~~

1. GRANMA /HAVANA DAILY NEWSPAPER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA, 5 APRIL 68, FRONT PAGE - "LAST MINUTE NEWS - MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATED IN MEMPHIS, U.S.A. ACCORDING TO FIRST REPORTS, LUTHER KING HAS BEEN SHOT BY A 'WHITE WELL-DRESSED YOUNG MALE.'"

2. GRANMA, 7 APRIL, FRONT PAGE - "TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE U.S. AS A RESULT OF THE FIGHTING WHICH HAS BEEN GOING ON SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING. IN WASHINGTON ALONE THERE ARE 750 WOUNDED AND 4,186 PERSONS ARRESTED. SNIPERS CONTINUE TO BE ACTIVE IN DIFFERENT CITIES IN THE U.S. THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE CAPITOL ARE UNDER HEAVY GUARD." /FULL INFORMATION

3. GRANMA, 7 APRIL, LAST PAGE - "TO RICHMOND TO LIBERATE RAP BROWN." WASHINGTON, 7 APRIL, ASSOCIATED FRENCH PRESS - AFP, FRENCH NEWS AGENCY AMX LEAFLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED HERE THIS MORNING, URGING THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON TO GO TO RICHMOND TO LIBERATE RAP BROWN. THE LEAFLETS CALLED ON THE NEGROES TO FORM A ROUGE CADE AND LEAVE FOR RICHMOND TOMORROW, MONDAY.

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4. GRANMA, 1 APRIL, LAST PAGE - ARTICLE ENTITLED "PRINCIPAL NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS IN THE U.S.", BY JUANA CARRASCO. THE ARTICLE SAYS THAT NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS - THE VIOLENT ONES AND THE NON-VIOLENT ONES. IT MENTIONS THE FOLLOWING AMONG THOSE WHICH ADVOCATE THE USE OF VIOLENCE - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY /CORE/, STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE /SNCC/, BLACK MUSLIMS, BLACK PANTHER PARTY, BLACKSTONE RANGERS, THE ALERT PATROL, REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT /RAM/, THE BLACK GUARDS, THE DEACONS, AND "THE U.S.". THE FOLLOWING NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS ARE MENTIONED AMONG THOSE WHICH ADVOCATE NON-VIOLENCE - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE /NAACP/, NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, AND THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE /SCLC/.

5. GRANMA, 1 APRIL, LAST PAGE - ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO BLAME CARMICHAEL FOR THE OUTBREAK OF RACIAL VIOLENCE IN THE U.S."

6. GRANMA, 1 APRIL, LAST PAGE - "RACIAL CLASHES BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN JAPAN."

7. GRANMA, 1 APRIL, LAST PAGE - "THE AMERICAN NEGRO PEOPLE."

8. GRANMA, 1 APRIL, LAST PAGE - "MARTYRS OF THE NEGRO STRUGGLE."

9. ON RADIO LIBERACION AND RADIO PROGRESO /HAVANA RADIO STATIONS/, APRIL, 7:30 A.M. AND 12 NOON - "THE CHIEF OF THE MISSION TO CUBA OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT HAS SENT A MESSAGE TO AFRO-AMERICANS ON THE ASSASSINATION OF THE LEADER, MARTIN LUTHER KING. THIS MESSAGE SAYS THAT THE CRIME WHICH WAS COMMITTED AGAINST MARTIN LUTHER KING UNMASKS THE EVIL FACE OF THE RULERS AND RACISTS OF THE UNITED STATES." "THE MESSAGE OF THE VIETNAMESE MISSION IN HAVANA ENDS BY SAYING THAT, WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF LUTHER KING, ALL THAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE RULERS OF THE UNITED STATES IS TO POUR OIL ONTO THE FLAMES OF THE STRUGGLE OF AFRO-AMERICANS,"

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THAT THESE FLAMES ARE RISING VIOLENTLY TO PUT AN END TO ALL THE OPPRESSION AND INJUSTICE WHICH IS FOUND IN THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HINDERS THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY."

¹⁰ QPM RADIO LIBERACION, 4 APRIL, 11 P.M. - STOKELY CARMICHAEL, LEADER OF BLACK POWER, SAID - "WE NEGROES MUST ARM OURSELVES WITH RIFLES AND PISTOLS AND LAUNCH AN ASSAULT ON THE STREETS OF THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN REPRISAL FOR KING'S ASSASSINATION." CARMICHAEL PREDICTED THAT THERE WILL BE EXECUTIONS IN THE STREETS AS A RESULT OF KING'S ASSASSINATION. HE ALSO PREDICTED THAT THE VIOLENCE WHICH HAS BEEN UNLEASHED BY NEGROES AS A RESULT OF KING'S DEATH WILL BE PALE AS COMPARED TO WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN AMERICAN CITIES."

¹¹ QPM RADIO HABANA, 4 APRIL, 11 P.M. "HIS /KING'S/ DEATH SHOWS ONCE AGAIN THAT THE EXPLOITED MASSES CAN ONLY ANSWER REACTIONARY VIOLENCE WITH REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE."

¹² QPM RADIO PROGRESO, 4 APRIL, 11 P.M. "CARMICHAEL SAID DURING A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW THAT 'A SERIOUS MISTAKE HAS BEEN MADE IN ASSASSINATING DR. KING BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN THE LEADER OF A MOVEMENT WHICH URGED THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES NOT TO BURN THE CITIES, NOT TO COMMIT ACTS OF VIOLENCE. THIS MEANS THAT IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO START AN ALL-OUT REVOLUTION.' CARMICHAEL ADDED 'SERIOUS INCIDENTS HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN 35 CITIES WHERE THERE HAVE BEEN FIRES, SHOOTING, FIGHTING, AND DEATHS AS A RESULT OF THE CRIME COMMITTED AGAINST DR. KING. NATURALLY, OTHER SIMILAR THINGS WILL TAKE PLACE. GUERRILLA WARFARE WILL RAPIDLY SPREAD THROUGH THE CITIES BECAUSE IT IS ALREADY EVIDENT THAT WE CANNOT OPENLY REBEL AGAINST THE POLICE.' STOKELY CARMICHAEL ENDED THE INTERVIEW BY SENDING AFFECTIONATE REGARDS TO THE REVOLUTIONARY CUBAN PEOPLE AND THEIR LEADER, FIDEL CASTRO RUZ."

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TELEPOUCH **B** PAGE FOUR

13. RADIO HABANA, 7 APRIL, 7 P.M. A. JOUAN /MARI/ BRAS, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE MOVEMENT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO, MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IN A LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE INTERVIEW - DR. LUTHER KING'S ASSASSINATION WILL UNDOUBTEDLY PRECIPITATE THE REBELLION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL THE ABUSES OF WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN THE OBJECT. "

14. GRM RADIO HABANA, 5 APRIL, 7 P.M. A. THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE ASIAN, AFRICAN, AND LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION /AALAPSO/ SENT A MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO THE SNCC ON THE ASSASSINATION OF LUTHER KING. " THE AALAPSO'S MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PACIFIST ORGANIZATION ENDS AS FOLLOWS A WE BEG YOU TO EXPRESS TO THE FAMILY OF MARTIN LUTHER KING AND TO ALL AFRO-AMERICANS OUR DEEPEST SORROW OVER HIS DEATH, OUR DECISION TO SUPPORT YOUR STRUGGLE, AND OUR DEEP CONVICTION THAT THIS TERRIBLE CRIME--WHICH SHOWS US THAT ARMED REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE IS THE ONLY WAY OF ACHIEVING GENUINE LIBERATION--WILL HELP STRENGTHEN THE STRUGGLE OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN PEOPLE WHICH IS ALREADY AIMED IN THE DIRECTION OF A TOTAL CONFRONTATION. "

15. GRM RADIO HABANA, 7 APRIL, 7 P.M. A. JUSTIN /GONZALEZ/ MARTINEZ, BISHOP OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CUBA, MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IN A SPECIAL INTERVIEW - MAY THE TRAGIC DISAPPEARANCE OF THIS GREAT LEADER AT LEAST HELP TO SPEED UP THE ARRIVAL OF THE DAY WHEN EVERY MAN IN HIS NATION AND IN ALL OTHER NATIONS WILL BE TREATED WITH THE RESPECT WHICH IS DUE TO THEM AS HUMAN BEINGS. "

16. GRM RADIO HABANA, 7 APRIL, 7 P.M. A. JOREVEREND RAFAEL PASTOR, OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN LUYANO, HAVANA, MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IN A SPECIAL INTERVIEW - HIS BROTHERS, THE AMERICAN NEGROES, WILL LEARN MUCH FROM HIS DEATH. WE CAN ALMOST ASSURE THAT THEY, THE AMERICAN NEGROES WHOSE DIGNITY AND DECORUM HAS BEEN CRUSHED, WILL COME BACK TO LIFE AFTER CENTURIES OF LETHARGY AND

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ILL RISE FROM THEIR GRAVES AND FORM AN INVINCIBLE ARMY." JJ

^{17.}
~~QUN~~ RADIO LIBERACION, ⁵ APRIL, ⁶ P.M. A EDITORIAL COMMENTS
CRITICIZING THE NON-VIOLENT LINE WHICH WAS ADVOCATED BY LUTHER KING,
SAYING THAT THIS LINE WAS INOPERATIVE. "MARTIN LUTHER KING DID NOT
REACH VIOLENCE BUT HE WAS THE VICTIM OF VIOLENCE. HE DID NOT
UNLEASH VIOLENCE BUT VIOLENCE MOWED HIM DOWN."

^{18.}
~~QUN~~ RADIO HABANA, ⁵ APRIL 68, ⁵³⁰ P.M. K "JOHNSON POSTPONED
HIS TRIP. HE CALLED THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS--WHO WERE MORE OR
LESS UNDER CONTROL--TO GO TO THE WHITE HOUSE. JOHNSON APPEARED ON
TELEVISION. HE EXPRESSED HIS ANGUISH AND HIS SORROW. HE MADE
INSPIRED COMMENTS ABOUT MARTIN LUTHER KING... THESE ACTIONS AND THESE
WORDS HIDE FEAR OVER THE WAVE OF JUST VIOLENCE WHICH IS STARTING TO
SPREAD THROUGH THE UNITED STATES." "AT A TIME WHEN COMPLEX INTER-
NATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS MIGHT BE UNDERWAY, UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS,
THIS NEW CRIME WIDENS THE CHASM WHICH DIVIDES THE PEOPLE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND INCITES THE PEOPLE TO PROMOTE DISTURBANCES WHOSE
FAR-REACHING EFFECTS ARE HARD TO PREDICT." "THE ASSASSINATION OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING CONFIRMS THAT THE VIOLENCE OF IMPERIALIST RACISTS
IS ONLY ANSWERED EFFECTIVELY WITH THE VIOLENCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY
STRUGGLE."

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SP NO - [REDACTED]

LE NO - NONE

DATE - 11 / 10 APRIL 1968

INDEXING - NONE

MICROFILM - NONE

TO - CHIEF, [REDACTED]

INFO - CHIEF, [REDACTED] CHIEF, [REDACTED]

FROM - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT - SUMMARY OF CUBAN MEDIA TREATMENT OF DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., 10 APRIL 1968

REFERENCE - [REDACTED]

MICROFILMED
APR 15 1968
DOC. MICRO. SER.

IN ADDITION TO THE SUMMARY OF CUBAN MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION TRANSMITTED IN REFERENCE, THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY FOR 8-9 APRIL HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY THE [REDACTED]

GM GRANMA, 10 APRIL, PAGE ONE - "MOBILIZATION OF 55,000 TROOPS TO REPRESS THE NEGROES" AS THE ARTICLE REPORTED ALL THE DISTURBANCES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE U.S. AS A RESULT OF THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

WM GRANMA, 10 APRIL, PAGE 3 A "WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING THE IDEOLOGY OF NON-VIOLENCE HAS DIED" AN INTERVIEW WITH FLOYD MCKISSICK, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY /CORE/. "THIS SIMPLY MEANS THAT NON-VIOLENCE HAS CEASED AS A MEANS OF FIGHTING. THE PEOPLE CANNOT BE TAUGHT TO BE NON-VIOLENT WHILE WE ARE INVOLVED IN A VIOLENT WAR IN VIETNAM. NON-VIOLENCE CANNOT BE PREACHED TO THE BLACK PEOPLE WHO HAVE TO FACE VIOLENCE EVERY DAY ON THE STREETS OF THIS COUNTRY." THIS WAS SAID IN A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN RADIO HABANA AND FLOYD MCKISSICK. WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ASSASSINATION OF KING, MCKISSICK REPLIED - "I REPEAT THAT WE ARE MAKING NO PREDICTIONS, BUT THE

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 6 March 1978



[REDACTED]

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AMERICAN NEGRO IS NOT WILLING TO CONTEMPLATE IMPASSIBLY THE ASSASSINATION OF OUR LEADERS, OUR HEROES, AND OUR PEOPLE."

EM GRANMA, 0 APRIL, PAGE 3 A ARTICLE BY JUAN MARRERO ENTITLED, "THE AMERICAN NEGROES ARE WRITING THEIR FINEST PAGE OF HEROISM." "AGAINST ALL THAT AND MUCH MORE, THE NEGROES ROSE UP TODAY IN MORE THAN SIXTY CITIES. AND IT IS LOGICAL TO EXPECT NEW AGES OF HEROISM. STOKELY CARMICHAEL, THE NEGRO LEADER, GAVE THIS WARNING ONE DAY AFTER THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING - "WHAT HAPPENED ON THE NIGHT WE LEARNED OF THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. KING IS NOTHING COMPARED TO WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN." JJ

RM GRANMA, 0 APRIL, PAGE 3 A "THE WIDOW OF LUTHER KING HEADS THE MARCH IN MEMPHIS." THE ARTICLE TELLS ABOUT THE MARCH AND SHOWS PHOTOGRAPHS OF IT.

TM RADIO REBELDE NEWSCAST, 1 APRIL /755 A.M./ A "A TENSE CALM REIGNS IN THE U.S. BUT IT IS A PRELUDE TO SERIOUS EVENTS. NATIONAL MOURNING DECREED BY LYNDON JOHNSON FOR YESTERDAY, 0 APRIL, MARKS A LESSENING OF DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO START UP AGAIN AT ANY MOMENT."

YM RADIO REBELDE NEWSCAST, 1 APRIL /955 A.M./ A "JJ FORWARD WITH BLACK POWER UNTIL CAPITALIST MISERY, THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF HUMAN INJUSTICE, IS OVERTHROWN" SAID THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHILE IN A CABLEGRAM SENT TO THE AMERICAN NEGRO LEADER, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, ON THE OCCASION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING."

UM RADIO LIBERACION, 1 APRIL /1230 P.M./ A "THIS NEWSCAST REFERS TO A DEMONSTRATION IN WHICH 200 LATIN AMERICAN, ASIAN, AND AFRICAN STUDENTS WERE SAID TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN FRONT OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN WARSAW, POLAND, AS A PROTEST OVER THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

~~B~~

DISTRIBUTION

TELEPOUCH ~~C~~ PAGE TWO

~~TELEPOUCH~~ ~~C~~ PAGE THREE

IA TELEPOUCH

A ~~C~~

A ~~C~~

A ~~B~~

~~TELEPOUCH~~ ~~C~~ PAGE THREE

IT

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TOP SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

INDEXED YES NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO _____

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FILE TO REF TO _____ BRANCH _____ DATE _____

INFO _____

FILE _____

121717Z APR 68 CITE ~~_____~~ ~~_____~~ 121717Z APR 68

PRIORITY DIRECTOR APPROVED FOR RELEASE

~~_____~~ Date 14 Mar 1978

1. ~~_____~~ HAS JUST REPORTED ~~_____~~ RECEIPT
~~_____~~ OF ENVELOPE WITH RETURN ADDRESS

FRANCO ECHAVARRIA, APARTADO 5012 HAVANA, CONTAINING TWO
 10X15 INCH BLACK WHITE AND RED POSTERS FEATURING BLACK
 PANTHER WITH LEGEND "BLACK POWER" IN HIS OPEN MOUTH AND
 BELOW IT IN LARGE LETTERS STATEMENT "RETTALIATION FOR CRIME:
 REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE" IN ENGLISH FOLLOWED BY APPARENTLY
 SAME STATEMENT IN SMALLER LETTERS IN SPANISH, FRENCH AND
 ARABIC. FINALLY LETTERS "OSPAAAL" AT BOTTOM OF POSTER.
 POSTERS WERE ACCOMPANIED BY MIMEDOGRAPHED SHEET WITH FOLLOWING
 STATEMENT: "ON THE OCCASION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S
 ASSASSINATION WE HAVE PUBLISHED A POSTER THAT IS NOW BEING
 CIRCULATED ALL OVER THE WORLD. WE ARE SENDING YOU A CERTAIN
 AMOUNT OF THESE POSTERS WHICH MAY BE USED IN YOUR COUNTRY
 FOR THE ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED ON IN THIS REGARD."

~~_____~~ ARE ASTONISHED BY THE SPEED WITH WHICH
 THESE POSTERS HAVE BEEN PREPARED AND MAILED. ENVELOPE WAS
 RECEIVED IN ~~_____~~ POST OFFICE BOX IN WHICH HE NORMALLY

381

SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	APR 11 1961	NEW YORK
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.		DATE TO FILE NO.		
FILE	DATE TO	PERIOD	DESTROY	
INFO	FILE	VR.		

PAGE 2 ~~_____~~
 GETS VARIOUS CUBAN MAILINGS INCLUDING ~~_____~~ ITEMS BUT THESE
 HAVE ALWAYS BEEN VERY SLOW IN COMING AND HAVE USUALLY
 OBVIOUSLY BEEN SEVERAL WEEKS IN PREPARATION AND TRANSIT.
 IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH EXACT DATE OF RECEIPT
 OF PRESENT ITEM BECAUSE ~~_____~~

~~_____~~ LAST SERVICED HIS P.O.
 BOX ON 8 APRIL. ENVELOPE BORE NO DATED POSTMARK, ONLY
 REFERRED "PORT PAYE" IN UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER. AT ANY
 EVENT IT IS CLEAR THAT IF POSTERS ARRIVED AT LATEST ON 11
 APRIL, IT TOOK CUBANS LESS THAN A WEEK TO PREPARE AND MAIL
 THEM TO U.S.

3. WHAT HAS OF COURSE OCCURRED TO ~~_____~~ IS POSSI-
 BILITY THAT QUICK CUBAN PERFORMANCE ON THIS SUBJECT MAY
 INDICATE CUBAN COLLUSION IN ASSASSINATION OR ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE
 THAT IT WAS TO TAKE PLACE. WE HAVE TOLD THEM THAT WE KNOW
 OF NO OTHER EVIDENCE TO LEND SUPPORT TO THIS ASSUMPTION.
 THEY ARE CHECKING WITH OTHER LOCAL RECIPIENTS OF CUBAN PROPAG-
 ANDA MATERIAL TO DETERMINE WHETHER OTHER SUCH PAMPHLET
 PACKAGES HAVE ARRIVED HERE. ^{THEY ARE ALSO} ~~_____~~ ALSO CONTACTING LOCAL
~~_____~~ TO INFORM THEM OF RECEIPT OF THIS MATERIAL.

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ISSUED SLOTTED
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PAGE 3

B [REDACTED]

AB [REDACTED]

A [REDACTED]

A [REDACTED]

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T 122103Z APR 68 CITE _____
 DIRECTOR

Rec'd 4 Dec 68
12 APR 68 11:30 587
m

IN CONNECTION WITH CUBAN MAILING OF BLACK POWER
 POSTERS REPORTED IN _____ (IN 90514) SEE ALSO SHIPMENT ON
 7 REPEAT 7 APRIL (I.E., 3 DAYS AFTER DR KING'S ASSASSINA-
 TION) MENTIONED IN _____

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 7 March 1978

322
 B

A

cc B

[REDACTED]

SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
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BRANCH

DESTROY SIG.

IN

INFO:

FILE:

VR.

B 121438Z APR 68 CITE *B*

12 APR 68 IN 90377

DIRECTOR

B *C* HAS HAD *B* PREPARE TWO SUMMARIES OF
CUBAN REGIME COVERAGE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION

AND RESULTANT DISTURBANCES THROUGH 9 APRIL SENT TELEPOUCH AS

C WE WILL NOW DISCONTINUE THIS
REPORTING UNLESS THERE IS A CONTINUED (HQS) DESIRE TO RECEIVE IT.

PLEASE ADVISE.

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 7 March 1978

[Large redacted block]

323

A-12

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15 APR 68 IN 81216

1	E	0
2	E	7
3	E	0
4	E	5
5	E	10

PRECEDENCE

151351Z APR 68 CITE **E-C-D**

DIRECTOR INFO **E-C**

REF A **E-C** (N 20597)

B DIRECTOR 49260

1. AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN ANTI-VIETNAM WAR ACTIVITIES IN WEST BERLIN HAS CONTINUED SINCE REF A. MEMBERS OF US CAMPAIGN CONTINUE TO CARRY OUT THEIR "ACTION NIGHT LIFE," ENTERING GI BARS AND PASSING OUT LEAFLETS ENCOURAGING AND OFFERING ASSISTANCE FOR DESERTION. CAMPAIGN MEMBERS CITE "POSITIVE" RESULTS IN FACT THAT GI'S WILLING TO TALK WITH THEM AND TO PASS LEAFLETS ON TO OTHER SOLDIERS. CAMPAIGN HAS POINTED OUT TO NON-AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS INTERESTED IN "ACTION" THAT THEY MAY ALSO CONTACT SOLDIERS THROUGH US ARMY'S COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICE.

(K) 6

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 Date 14 MAR 1978

A & B

E (324)

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PAGE 2
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] A B
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

2. OTHER RELATED US CAMPAIGN PLANS INCLUDED MEETING WITH LOCAL FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS IN HOPE OF APPROACHING THEM ABOUT VIETNAM WAR, THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN BERLIN, DRAFT AND FULBRIGHT PROGRAM ITSELF. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THIS MEETING EVER TOOK PLACE. CAMPAIGN IS ALSO PLANNING THEATER EVENING, TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR 20 APRIL; ART AUCTION AND SIMILAR EVENTS, PROCEEDS FROM WHICH ARE SUPPOSED TO GO TO VIET CONG.

3. RADICAL LEFT ELEMENT IN BERLIN STAGED 6 APRIL DEMONSTRATION MARCH ON RATHAUS SCHOENEBERG IN WAKE OF DR. KING'S ASSASSINATION. IN VIEW OF THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON LEFTIST STUDENT LEADER RUDI DUTSCHKE ON 11 APRIL, STUDENT ATTENTIONS OVER

[REDACTED]

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PAGE 3

[REDACTED]
WEEKEND CENTERED ON FURTHER ATTACKS ON SPRINGER
PROPERTY AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN DOWNTOWN WEST
BERLIN.

[REDACTED]

BI

[REDACTED] B [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HAROLD WEISBERG,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 77-1997

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
et al.,

Defendants.

NOTICE OF FILING

Defendant Central Intelligence Agency hereby files
the Supplementary Affidavit of Robert W. Gambino in further
support of its Motion for Summary Judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

Barbara Allen Babcock /ms
BARBARA ALLEN BABCOCK
Assistant Attorney General

EARL J. SILBERT
United States Attorney

Lynne K. Zuzman /ms
LYNNE K. ZUSMAN

Joann Dolan
JOANN DOLAN

Attorneys, Department of Justice
10th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
Telephone: (202) 739-4671

Attorneys for Defendants.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HAROLD WEISBERG,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Civil Action No. 77-1997
)	
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,)	
<u>et al.</u> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

SUPPLEMENTARY AFFIDAVIT

Robert W. Gambino, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am the Director of the Office of Security of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). My official circumstances remain the same as described in my affidavit of 26 May 1978, in the above-captioned litigation. The substance of my 26 May affidavit and its accompanying Document Disposition Index is incorporated by reference and made a part hereof.

2. This affidavit is intended to supplement and amplify remarks made in my affidavit of 26 May 1978 and in the Owen affidavit of 25 May 1978 in the above-captioned litigation and to relate the rationale and related Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) exemptions to the various documents or portions thereof withheld in this FOIA litigation. The categories of substance withheld and the related rationale expressed in the Owen affidavit are as follows:

Classification -- Paragraphs 4 and 5

Intelligence Sources -- Paragraphs 7 through 14

Foreign Liaison Sources -- Paragraphs 9 through 14
Unilateral Intelligence Sources -- Paragraphs 7 and 8
Intelligence Methods -- Paragraph 16
CIA Installations Abroad -- Paragraph 15
Cryptonyms and Pseudonyms -- Paragraph 17
Identities of CIA Components -- Paragraph 18
Identities of CIA Staff Employees -- Paragraph 18
Privacy -- Paragraph 20

3. All documents originally released, with portions deleted, have been annotated and copies appended. The notations are letters which have been placed in the areas from which deletions were made. The letters correspond to the letters used in the Document Disposition Index to designate the different categories of information deleted. The only deletions which are not so marked are those which contained classification markings or related information control markings, including declassification determinations. These latter markings are not deleted as being exempt under FOIA exemptions, but because classified documents processed for release under FOIA cannot be released if they are currently classified. When they are declassified, in whole or in part, removal of the classification and related information control markings is part of the administrative procedure of declassification. See paragraph 19 of the Owen affidavit.

4. In each instance in which classification is claimed as justification for an FOIA exemption, the original document is clearly marked on its face with the stamped designation of the level of its classification; either CONFIDENTIAL or SECRET. Although I was not present when the original stamp marking was imposed on the document, the common practice in CIA at the time

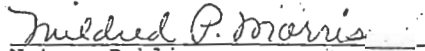
was to stamp the classification on the document after it was typed but before it was signed. It is reasonable to assume that such was the case with these documents. The classification markings were on the subject documents when retrieved from CIA records. In those instances in which classification is currently claimed to withhold information in a document, that determination was made in accordance with the criteria established under Executive Order 11652.

5. Two corrections are needed in the comments made in the Document Disposition Index attached to my affidavit of 26 May 1978. The comments regarding Document S-11 should be changed to read "a. information pertaining to intelligence methods (b)(3)." The comment regarding Document S-12 should be modified by deletion of paragraphs a. and b.


Robert W. Gambino

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of
October 1978.


Notary Public

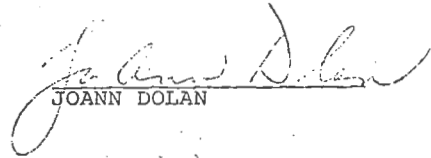
My commission expires: 25 March 1981

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the attached Notice of Filing and Affidavit has been served upon plaintiff's counsel by mailing, postage prepaid to:

James H. Lesar, Esq.
910 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

on this 3rd day of October, 1978.


JOANN DOLAN

TOP SECRET

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

PRESS ITEM FOR THE DCI

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- (w)
- mea

Date: 25 Apr
 Item: #12
 Ref: #

35

KING- SUSPECT (TOPS 7)

MEXICO CITY (AP)-MEXICAN AUTHORITIES QUESTIONED TODAY A U.S. CITIZEN THEY SAID RESEMBLES THE MAN WANTED ON A CHARGE OF SLAYING OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., THEN RELEASED HIM WITHOUT PRESSING ANY CHARGES.

DANIEL DAVID KENNEDY OF BALTIMORE, WHO SAID HE WAS ON A WALKING TOUR OF THE STATE OF SONORA, DENIED ANY CONNECTION WITH KING'S DEATH. AN FBI AGENT, IDENTIFIED ONLY AS MR. SMITH, SAID THERE WAS NO RESEMBELANCE BETWEEN KENNEDY AND THE SUSPECT, JAMES EARLY RAY, ACCORDING TO POLICE IN THE CITY OF HERMOSILLO.

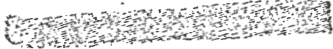
LT. ROBERTO FLETCHER OF THE JUDICIAL POLICE IN CADORCA, SONORA, HAD TAKEN KENNEDY INTO CUSTODY FROM A CADORCA HOTEL.

IN BALTIMORE, KENNEDY'S MOTHER, PEARL E. KENNEDY, USAID, "THERE IS JUST NO CONNECTION. HE DOESN'T EVEN LOOK LIKE HIM RAY."

CZ1106AES 4/25

328

Comment:



31-0832/32

These comments represent the initial and tentative reaction of the Office of Current Intelligence to the attached item from the news services.

DRAFT

26 April 1968

KING ASSASSINATION AND USIB

DCI:

A. General:

1. Request that the Federal Bureau of Investigation give a full report to USIB on _____ (date) on the status of the investigation of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

B. Specific:

1. Is there any indication that Ray has left the USA?
2. If so, when, to what country or area, and by what means and route?
3. Is there any indication that Ray had in the past travelled outside the United States other than the October - November 1967 trip to Mexico as Galt?
4. Is there any indication that Ray had been issued a U.S. passport under his true name or any of his aliases?

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 13 May 1978

60

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5. Is there any indication that Ray had any connection with any foreign intelligence service? If so, please provide all possible details.
6. Is there any indication that Ray had any connection with foreigners in the United States, especially Cubans and Soviets?
7. Did Ray have any Communist connections?
8. Did Ray ever express any interest in Communism?
9. Did Ray ever indicate any interest in Cuba, Castro, or the Cuban revolution?
10. Does it appear that Ray had any accomplices? If so, have any been identified?
11. Has the FBI identified ^{any} of Ray's close friends or associates?
12. Have any contacts made by Ray in Mexico during October/November 1967 been identified?
13. If any accomplices, associates, or contacts have been identified, are any of them Communists or associated with Communists, foreign officials, or foreign intelligence services?

[REDACTED]

14. Does the FBI think that Ray was hired to assassinate King?

15. If so, is there any indication that Communists or a foreign power were involved?

16. Has it been possible to recover and trace the origin of any of the \$20 bills used by Ray to purchase the rifle and make other payments?

17. On 19 April 1968 CIA furnished to the FBI photographs [REDACTED] B [REDACTED]

+ B- of an unknown individual resembling Ray. Has the FBI determined whether or not this person is possibly identical with Ray?

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING ACTION

~~SECRET~~

INDEXED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING

INDEXING

NO. Chief, ~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

Misc ~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

Chief, ~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

APR 19 9 44 AM '68

Reference: ~~SECRET~~ dated 17 April 1968

1. ~~SECRET~~ reports that the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King had a dramatic and profoundly disturbing impact upon the American Negro community in Paris.

A > B

Importance in the Black community in Paris is indicated by the prominent place accorded her in the memorial service for Dr. King. (See under separate cover attachment 1)

B

2. We call your attention to the attached clipping from the 24 April Le Monde which reports on a press conference held by James Foreman, head of the International Affairs Department of SNCC, to announce a meeting supporting Black Power to be held at La Minalite on 29 April and to be addressed by Tom Paul Sartre.

A > B

Attachments: 2
1 - Memorial Service Program (u/s/c)
2 - Le Monde clipping h/w

68

CONFIDENTIAL

Distribution:
1 - ~~SECRET~~ w/atts
1 - ~~SECRET~~ v/atts
1 - ~~SECRET~~ /atts

FORM APPROVED BY: [Redacted]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 20 May 1978

~~SECRET~~

28 April 1968

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

330

CONTINUATION OF
DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

~~SECRET~~

~~C~~

~~_____ A - _____~~

3. ~~_____ A - D _____~~

~~D~~

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SERVICE IN MEMORY OF

THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

PASTOR - CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER - HOLDER OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

8 APRIL 1968

THE CALL TO WORSHIP - The Rev. Robert A. Spencer - American Church
Prayer of Invocation
The Lord's Prayer

HYMN No. 429 "For All the Saints" (vrs. 1-5) Sine Nomine

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES The Hon. Woodruff Wallner,
Chargé d'Affaires - U.S. Embassy

OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS - Canon James McNamee - American Cathedral
Psalm 90
Daniel 3:16-25

PRAYERS - Dean Sturgis Riddle - American Cathedral

MESSAGES FROM THE FRENCH CHURCHES

The Rev. Dr. Charles Westphal - Federation Protestante de France
Mgsr. Julien Gouet - Roman Catholic Diocese of Paris
Pastor Henri Vincent - Eglise Baptiste de France

NEW TESTAMENT LESSONS - The Rev. Dr. Clayton E. Williams,
Pastor Emeritus - American Church
Romans 8:31-39
Matthew 10:24-39

ANTHEM - The Choir

"Psalm of Penitence" From King David by Arthur Honegger

(Mercy on me, O Lord; pity, according to thy great compassion. Wipe away my transgression; cleanse me unto the depth of my iniquity. In sin was I conceived. In evil was I born. And thou wouldst have a pure soul? I have sinned. Thou hast taught me thy wisdom, and I have failed in my weakness. Mercy on me, O Lord.)

TRIBUTE TO DR. KING - Mrs. Carline Polite - American Author

FROM AN ADDRESS BY DR. KING - Washington, D.C., Aug. 28, 1963

Read by Mr. Neville Aurelius - Actor

PRAYERS - The Rev. Martin v.B. Sargent - American Church

HYMN - "We Shall Overcome" Negro-Spiritual

We shall overcome, we shall overcome,
We shall overcome some day.
Oh, deep in my heart I do believe
That we shall overcome someday.

We shall live in peace, we shall live in peace,
We shall live in peace some day.
Oh, deep in my heart I do believe
That we shall live in peace some day.

We shall brothers be, we shall brothers be,
We shall brothers be some day.
Oh, deep in my heart I do believe
That we shall brothers be some day.

RECESSIONAL - The 23rd Psalm

*** A book of condolences is in the chapel to your right
for those who wish to sign it.

REVUE DE L'AVANT
DU «FOUR NOIR»
LE 29 AVRIL A LA MORGUE

Au cours d'une conférence de presse tenue lundi à Paris, M. James Foreman, ancien président du Comité de coordination des étudiants non blancs américains, aujourd'hui responsable des affaires internationales du S.N.C.C., a annoncé qu'un meeting en faveur du « pouvoir noir » aurait lieu à la Mutualité, le 29 avril à 20 heures. Outre M. Foreman, qui est également « ministre des affaires étrangères » du parti des Panthères noires, MM. Aimé Césaire, Daniel Guérin, Jean-Paul Sartre et Veronique participeront notamment à cette réunion au cours de laquelle deux films seront projetés : « Nou, de S. Alvarez » et « Jazz d'aujourd'hui ».

Au cours de sa conférence de presse, M. Foreman a évoqué le meurtre du pasteur King, « exemple du génocide » qui commet contre les Noirs américains « la société capitaliste blanche raciste », et l'adoption par le Congrès américain du projet de loi interdisant la discrimination raciale dans le logement. Ce texte de loi contient en effet un certain nombre de clauses répressives visant, selon M. Foreman, à « humilier » les leaders noirs. M. Foreman a également lancé un appel en faveur de plusieurs membres du parti des Panthères noires emprisonnés à Oakland (Californie), à la suite d'une fusillade avec la police le 6 avril dernier, qui a fait un mort — un jeune Noir de dix-sept ans.

19 SEP 1968

SUBJECT: Stokely CARMICHAEL

1. Attached is a copy of an article appearing in the 9-15 May 1968 issue of Clarte, weekly newspaper of the Belgian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) covering an interview with Stokely CARMICHAEL that was published in the 1 May issue of Humanite Nouvelle, newspaper of the French Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist). The interview was conducted when CARMICHAEL was in Paris, France.

2. Also contained in the clipping is a report of an interview on Radio Havana with CARMICHAEL following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther KING. CARMICHAEL was in Havana, Cuba, at the time.

PLEASE TRANSMIT REPLY VIA LANSCH, MR. S. J. PAPICH.

Based on Clarte, Belgian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist),
9-15 May 1968

Enclosure: as stated (one)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 13 March 78

55
333

Le peuple soviétique est fidèle à STALINE !

Volonté

Fondateur : Honoré WILLEMS, fusillé par les nazis, le 29 février 1944.

BIEN-QUE LA DIRECTION DU PARTI ET DE L'ETAT SOVIETIQUES SOIT A PRESENT USURPEE PAR DES REVISIONNISTES, JE CONSEILLE AUX CAMARADES D'AVOIR LA CONVICTION QUE LES LARGES MASSES DU PEUPLE SOUVERAIN, DES MEMBRES DU PARTI ET DES CADRES SONT BONS ET VEULENT FAIRE LA REVOLUTION ; LA DOMINATION DU REVISIONNISME NE SERA PAS LONGUE.

MAO TSE-TOUNG.

REDACTION
ADMINISTRATION
30, chaussée d'Alemberg, 32
BRUXELLES 6
TEL. (02) 37.76.00

ORGANÉ CENTRAL-DU PARTI COMMUNISTE
(MARXISTE-LÉNINISTE), DE BELGIQUE

HEBDOMADAIRE
NOUVELLE SERIE - Numéro 20
Circule du 9 au 15 mai 1953
6 pages - 5 Francs
(Tarif d'abonnements : pages 6)

Stokely CARMICHAEL :

Notre objectif final :

Nous attaquer aux structures capitalistes des U.S.A.

Dans son numéro du Premier Mai, l'« Humanité (Nouvelle) », organe central du Parti Communiste Marxiste-Léniniste de France a publié une interview de Stokely Carmichael, leader du « Black Power » (Pouvoir Noir) Cette interview a été réalisée par un camarade africain lors du récent séjour de Carmichael à Paris.

Le Black Power est un mouvement de masse de Afro-américains. Certaines de ces positions peuvent ne pas toujours coïncider avec celles des marxistes-léninistes mais il est évident que le combat du Black Power est héroïque, courageusement anti-raciste, anti-impérialiste.

C'est cela qui est important. C'est pour cette raison que nous reproduisons ce remarquable document.

La grande vague du combat qui déferle sur les grandes villes américaines, à travers, en un combat héroïque, les larges masses afro-américaines contre les structures capitalistes, les systèmes raciaux et l'ordre impérialiste établi, est déjà à l'heure de la lutte impérialiste américaine, l'annonce de la lutte mondiale. Elle consacre, par ailleurs, la fin du mythe intégrationniste lancé par le bourgeoisie raciale.

STOCKELY CARMICHAEL — L'aspect principal de la situation du peuple afro-américain est celui d'une nouvelle forme de colonialisme intérieur. Il s'agit d'une situation presque originale qui implique que le noir lutte se fixe deux objectifs principaux :

— Objectif numéro 1 : éliminer l'oppression coloniale qui nous vise en tant que Noirs sur le triple plan économique, social et politique.

— Objectif numéro 2 : nous attaquer aux structures capitalistes et impérialistes des U.S.A.

Il est évident que l'objectif n°1 sera essentiellement poursuivi par les seuls afro-américains. Quant à l'objectif n°2, il concernera tous les révolutionnaires noirs des États-Unis.

... le problème du racisme
... du problème de l'exploitation.

Le problème du racisme — le problème de l'exploitation.

J'ai indiqué plus haut que l'objectif n°2 était une œuvre d'ensemble ; simplement parce qu'il visait à résoudre un problème qui n'est pas particulier aux Noirs : le problème de l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme. Il n'est pas nécessairement lié à la couleur de la peau.

Quant au problème du racisme, on peut dire qu'il est spécifique à l'homme noir. On peut même poser l'équation suivante : Noir = Proletariat du monde. A cause de sa seule position.

L'Occident Blanc ne peut pas nier s'être enrichi sur la sueur du Noir. Prenez les Antilles françaises, hollandaises, anglaises. La même sauce. Prenez les Etats-Unis des siècles précédents. Prenez les Etats-Unis d'aujourd'hui. Prenez l'Afrique. L'histoire est éloquentes à ce sujet.

Les Blancs de l'Occident trouvent leur justification d'occidental dans la négation du Noir en tant que Noir. Ils ont du Noir un être sub-humain pour rationaliser l'exploitation du Noir. Pour ne pas s'humilier en tant qu'hommes.

— Oui, bien sûr, il y a le « Code Noir » de Colbert. Mais tout de même, cette exploitation du Noir ne peut pas être simplement un fait de psychologie appliquée, car en fait, le racisme apparaît bien comme une manifestation de la lutte des classes. Il n'y a qu'à reprendre les exemples.

STOCKELY. — D'abord, il y a un problème immédiat : celui de la prise de conscience de la victime en face du bourreau. C'est en tant que Noirs que nous entendons nous battre.

Il reste qu'aux Etats-Unis, un Noir « bien placé » sur le plan économique n'échappe pas au racisme.

Il n'est que de lire la presse américaine pour s'en convaincre. Le problème du racisme ici n'est pas nécessairement lié au problème de l'exploitation.

Le racisme fait partie de l'arsenal idéologique et pratique de l'impérialisme américain. Les Noirs sont d'autant plus exposés que les Blancs occidentaux ont détruit les cultures africaines de l'homme noir, les Noirs, dans le monde, parlent la langue de leurs maîtres.

Or la culture comme dit Fanon, est une « force cohésive ». Il leur faut donc aussi résister à cette culture d'imposition (le pidgin, le petit-nègre ?).

Dans le cadre des Afro-américains cela transparaît sous la forme du christianisme. Le christianisme est une culture d'imposition, c'est-à-dire essentiellement une culture impérialiste, parce que liée à l'idée de la valeur universelle du maître. Vous devez en savoir quelque chose en Afrique, avec le cortège de conversions forcées.

En fait, la libération culturelle est une chose très importante. Elle doit viser à répéter le système d'éducation du maître (en tant que système final de l'imposition culturelle). L'éducation capitaliste vise à

— de quel ordre est-ce ?

— Elle est nécessairement politique.

— L'une des limites objectives des dirigeants qui nous ont précédés est la suivante : il ont fait appel aux oppresseurs et non aux opprimés. Nous, nous faisons appel aux opprimés. Nous leur disons :

« Si vous voulez être libres, il faut vous battre ! » Le président Mao Tsé-toung indique avec raison que « le pouvoir est au bout du fusil ». C'est juste. Nous appèlerons nos fusils libérateurs aux fusils racistes de l'impérialisme américain, dans ses propres villes.

Nous les forcerons à se battre comme nous l'entendons. Comme font nos camarades vietnamiens. S'il veut utiliser du napalm et des rockets sur ses propres villes, nous n'y voyons pas d'inconvénients, mais nous nous battons, c'est une chose entendue.

— Vois-tu un rapport entre votre lutte et celles des camarades vietnamiens, et des autres peuples en lutte contre l'impérialisme, U.S. en tête ?

Bien évidemment, chaque fois que les bases de l'impérialisme sont minées à l'extérieur, notre lutte s'en trouve proportionnellement avantagée.

Nous voudrions bien par exemple qu'il se trouve un seul pays africain qui se développe par ses propres efforts, et non en allant mendier chez les Blancs occidentaux.

Nous en aurions fait, pour la mobilisation de nos masses fondamentales un modèle psychologique et méthodique à la fois. Mais on ne peut pas dire qu'il y ait un seul pays révolutionnaire en Afrique à l'heure actuelle. C'est d'ailleurs pour cela que l'O.U.A. est paralysée. Aujourd'hui, si des Noirs américains avaient à s'exiler en Afrique, pas un seul pays africain ne les accepterait pour la bonne raison que tous ces pays sont soumis au joug de l'impérialisme américain.

Toutes les petites bourgeoisies contre-révolutionnaires au pouvoir en Afrique sont inféodées à Johnson, et exploitent leur propres frères de couleur.

— Quelle est votre tâche principale en ce moment. Celle qui requiert actuellement la priorité ?

— D'abord, éliminer nos ennemis, c'est-à-dire tous les mouvements contre-révolutionnaires voulant s'intégrer à la société capitaliste blanche.

Ensuite, organiser notre peuple pour qu'il acquière le mordant offensif, condition sine qua non pour briser le statut quo d'aujourd'hui.

Car c'est bien cela que signifie la lutte défensive des Luther King, et autres.

Pour vaincre, il s'agit d'attaquer. C'est un programme minimum.

Interview téléphonique à Radio-La Havane

Déclaration de Carmichael à la suite

Mais l'impérialisme, aux abois, tente dans un ultime effort, de faire le diable à quatre sur la seule lutte du peuple afro-américain, en l'assimilant généralement à une émigration de blancs et de belges, en présentant ses leaders comme des psychopates, qui tentent publiquement au meurtre (New York Times 12-1-68). Mais la mauvaise foi des capitalistes, elle aussi, a des limites. On est donc forcé de reconnaître, en une rage d'impuissance certes, qu'aujourd'hui, la voix de Stokely Carmichael est entendue de plus en plus nettement dans le pays » (Economist du 11-1, Londres).

Que dit cette voix. De quelle lutte s'agit-il ? D'une simple lutte entre deux races ou de quelque chose d'essentiellement important ? Pourquoi les marxistes-léninistes et tous les progressistes doivent-ils la soutenir et la faire connaître ?

Des réponses apparaîtront dans le cours de l'exposé que Stokely Carmichael nous a fait récemment et que nous rendons public pour la première fois. Des réponses partielles

... mais elles expriment tou-
te une foi inébranlable en la vic-
toire finale. D'autres, au lieu de dé-
velopper de cette façon qui n'en
est qu'à ses débuts. Nous avons
tenu à les présenter comme elles
sont venues au cours de la conversa-
tion.

Stokely parle en responsable,
rien d'extrémiste en lui, en fait
même à ce que suggère une écri-
ture pressée. Mais très simple. Il
n'a pas eu le temps de se précipiter
sans l'avoir surpris au bout du III.
En ville, nous avons passé la soirée
ensemble. Nous sommes, en tout,
cinq camarades et nous parlons très
librement. Une camarade afro-amé-
ricaine - vivante à Paris - assure la
régularité de la traduction. Les en-
trevues dureront quatre heures.

MEMBA.

rétablir et à perpétuer la société capitaliste.

— Pratiquement, comment tout cela peut-il s'agencer ?

En organisant les Noirs. Historiquement, nous venons tous d'Afri-
que. En nous dispersant dans leur monde, les Blancs occidentaux
nous ont appris, par la négative certes, mais nous ont appris quand
même à apprécier l'unité. Nous savons aujourd'hui, que l'unité, c'est
la puissance. C'est pour réaliser cet impératif d'unité que nous a-
vons arrêté, dans un premier temps, de nous réaliser culturellement,
en rejetant le christianisme (culture d'imposition, liée à l'idée de su-
prémalte de la culture des Blancs occidentaux).

— Le problème à résoudre est celui de créer des révolutionnaires
noirs. Pour nous, cela signifie 3 objectifs :

1. Adoption d'une langue nationale africaine : le swahili, par
exemple.
2. Destruction du christianisme.
3. Redécouvrir l'Afrique, mais d'une manière scientifique, pour y
puiser nos propres héros, au lieu d'assumer les héros blancs
occidentaux.

En somme, recréer notre culture pour en faire une force de cohé-
sion.

Dégager une idéologie politique commune. A cet égard l'expérience
de la Révolution chinoise est riche d'exemples mobilisateurs.

Notre tâche à nous est de lutter pour acquérir une idéologie cor-
recte, capable d'unifier tous les Noirs.

La chose fondamentale à retenir, c'est de contribuer à développer
la conscience qui doit amener l'Américain noir à résister. Cette
conscience est nécessaire.

de l'assassinat de Martin Luther King

La guerre de guérilla

dans les villes

— Les médias et les hôpitaux qui ne conviennent de plus en plus
nord-américains malade ment... en guerre de guérilla dans les villes.
Brown en prison et l'acier... car il est évident que nous ne pou-
vons pas attendre la police en ré-
sultant comme un grave erreur... il devient ouvert.

— En conséquence le nombre de
personnes qui commencent à penser
sérieusement à la guerre de guérilla
à grande échelle augmente
car c'est l'unique manière non seule-
ment de donner une réponse adéqua-
te à l'assassinat de King, mais d'avan-
cer vers une véritable révolution au
sein du pays et de mettre à genoux
le système impérialiste. Pour nous,
la nécessité de la chute de ce systè-
me est évidente pour que l'Américain
puisse vivre. Et nous demeurons notre
voté pour y arriver.

— Hier soir, comme consigne...
l'assassinat de King, il y a eu
de graves incidents dans 25 villes...
incendies, des coups de feu, des...
bata et des morts. Il est évident...
y aura d'autres incidents de ce genre...

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

SUBJECT : "GARRISON and the Kennedy Assassination:
Bernard FENSTERWALD et al."

1. A Washington UPI dispatch of 3 January 1969 reads as follows:

Washington -- New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison is one of seven board members of a new national committee to investigate assassinations which is being formed here.

Bernard Fensterwald, 47, of Arlington, Va., another board member, said the committee's purpose is "To embarrass or force the government to make investigations they have been putting off since Nov. 22, 1963."

That was the date of President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas.

Fensterwald, who said he was setting up an office which would open in a week, left the senate earlier this week after 12 years as counsel for several committees.

"The committee will concentrate on the three best known assassinations -- President Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King -- but will leave its options open on some other rather mysterious deaths," he said.

"Our position is there was a conspiracy in Dallas, there were strong footprints of a conspiracy in Memphis where Dr. King was shot and nobody really knows much about what went on in Los Angeles (where Senator Kennedy was slain) but we intend to look."

NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 29 1969

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Date 28 March 1978

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He said the committee hoped to find private financial support to hire a professional staff for its investigations.

Other board members, said Fensterwald, include Bill Turner of San Francisco, a former FBI agent; Richard Sprague of Hartsdale, N. Y., a computer expert; Fred J. Cook, Englewood, N. J., author; Lloyd Tupling, associated with the Sierra Club here, and Paris Flammonde, a New York writer who will have a book out next week on assassinations.

Eight more board members will be named later, Fensterwald said.

2. [REDACTED]
Paris Flammonde appears in the January 1969 issue of Evergreen as the author of an article entitled "Why President Kennedy Was Killed". His book The Kennedy Conspiracy has been published by Meredith Press, New York. The dust cover of the book states that Flammonde was for many years the producer of the Long John Nebel radio show. We have no record of him.

3. [REDACTED]
We should be grateful if you can determine whether the Bernard Fensterwald who appears in this report is identical with the 47 year old Bernard Fensterwald cited in the UPI dispatch. If so, any additional information is also requested.

4. Our records show that Richard Sprague, a management consultant and photographic researcher, appeared in a New York Times article of 24 May 1968 in which he claimed that within an hour of the assassination of President Kennedy three men may have been pulled off freight cars in a railroad yard near Dealy Plaza. We have no further identifiable record of him. We also have no record of Lloyd Tupling. We should be grateful for any further information about Sprague, Tupling, or Flammonde.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

CSCI-316/00108-69

~~B's~~ ~~Q~~

13 January 1969

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HEADQUARTERS

1-13-1/MHCHAOS

REF: HEADQUARTERS/

1. IN FINAL COVERAGE OF 18 MAY OF WPC, WHICH ENDED 16 MAY,

~~THE~~ PRESS HAS MADE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS RE U.S. PARTICIPANTS:

A. SIDNEY P E C K, IDENTIFIED AS "USA PROFESSOR," SPOKE AT CONGRESS ON VIET NAM WAR.

B. WPC HAS AWARDED ^{AL P} JOLIOT CURIE GOLD MEDAL ^{STIMULUSLY} TO REV MARTIN LUTHER KING. MEDAL ACCEPTED BY REV RALPH ASERNATHY AND REV W. W A L K E R "AN AMERICAN PEACE FIGHTER."

PHOTOGRAPH (POUCHED) OF PRESENTATION ALSO PICTURES U.S. DELEGATES WILLIAM D C U R T H A R D ⁽⁴⁾ AND MRS. ADDIE W Y A T T.

C. U.S. DELEGATES RUTH G A G E - C O L B Y AND SYLVIA K U S C H E R (SIC) SPOKE AT MEETING OF INDOCHINESE AND AMERICAN DELEGATES.

D. AMERICANS HERBERT A P T H E K E R AND CARLTON G D O D L E T T REELECTED TO PRESIDENTIAL BOARD.

2. POUCHING MOST SIGNIFICANT PRESS COVERAGE OF COUNCIL SESSIONS.

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Date 10 March 1978



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B- 2628
21 MAY 1971

SUBJECT: Americans Attending the World Peace Council (WPC)
Conference in Budapest, Hungary, 13-16 May 1971

1. A reliable source has reported that the following Americans spoke at the indicated committee meetings of the WPC Conference:

- A. Stanley FAULKNER, Committee on European Peace and Security;
- B. Sylvia KUSHNER, Committee on Indochina Aggression;
- C. John GILMAN, Committee on the Near East;
- D. Mary Angie DICKERSON, Section Meeting Discussing Discrimination;
- E. Luis GARZA, Section Meeting Discussing Discrimination; and
- F. Ruth GAGE-COLBY, Committee on Disarmament.

All of the above-named persons were identified specifically as members of the U.S. delegation.

2. According to the same source, S. FAULKNER, "Vice President of the American National Lawyers' Association," functioned as President in a meeting of lawyer delegates to the Congress and the American delegate Albert KAHN translated a message from the widow of artist Rockwell KENT to the Conference.

3. In its final coverage on 18 May of the WPC Conference, which ended 16 May, the Hungarian Press made the following additional observations regarding United States participants:

- A. Sidney PECK, identified as "USA Professor," spoke on the war in Vietnam;

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

11 December 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ATTENTION : Mr. William A. Branigan

SUBJECT : Conference of the Committee to Investigate
Assassinations, Report on Proceedings
23 November 1973 *inc.*

1. Herewith a report containing partial coverage on the events during the first session of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, together with material (which is overt) made available on the floor of the conference. *me*

2. We would be interested in anything you develop on any of the other sessions of the conference.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 27 May 1978

Enclosure:
Report w/atts

CIR-316/03107-73

7-
BEHIND FILE

REC-6462-112697-33

EX-104

14 JAN 3 1974

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[REDACTED]

Attachment to [CIR-316/03107-73]

SUBJECT: Conference of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations,
Report on Proceedings 23 November 1973

1. The Committee to Investigate Assassinations claims to have been established in 1969. The headquarters are in Washington, D. C. (at 1520 16th Street, N. W.). In the four years of its existence the Committee has done research and has become a kind of clearing house for the study of assassinations. It maintains contact with other groups engaged in similar activity, of which there seem to be at least two, one of which is located in the Boston area.


2. In addition to research, the Committee acts to help individuals interested in the investigation of assassinations. It thus files suits for private persons demanding access to classified information. It sponsors the publication of books and articles relating to the field of its interest, and sponsors the production of movies. It publishes a newsletter.

3. The conference of November 23-24, 1973, is the first of its type to be held by the Committee. The Georgetown University was helpful by placing Gaston Hall at the disposal of the Committee free of charge. By agreement with the University, the Committee will also be able to use the services of the University Library as a repository and research center.

4. The Conference opened on November 23, 1973, with a delay of about half an hour. The delay may have been due to the installation of recording equipment which literally covered the premises with a tangle of wires of every kind. The Washington Post reports an attendance exceeding 300. This is a generous estimate. After deducting official speakers, recording personnel, and press representatives, the audience probably numbered no more than 150, if that many.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



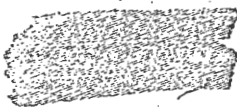
5. Beards and long hair prevailed, and others stood out like a sore thumb. There was not a single Negro in the audience, nor, that morning, on the platform. Even the speaker who spoke on the case of Martin Luther King was white.

6. Not all the speakers preannounced were present. The chairman announced the absence of Richard Sprague. Another speaker, a lawyer from Los Angeles whose name was drowned out in the noise, was also absent. They were replaced by Dr. Robert Forman and someone whose name sounded like "Ed Kirkley".

7. The chairman announced that all the speeches would be tape recorded for subsequent publication. He further invited the audience to attend movies to be shown that night. One of these, "Burn", was to be shown at the University. Others by prearrangement would be shown at local movie theaters. The latter were connected with the Kennedy assassination. The case of the President's murder was in the center of the conference and, as noted by one of the organizers (Smith), one half of the speakers were to center their attention upon the Oswald case.

8. The chairman adhered strictly to the program and every speaker mentioned in the program for the morning session of November 23 spoke as specified. Of those who spoke, Norman Mailer, Robert P. Smith and Ronald Van Doren deserve particular attention. Their speeches in summary are reviewed below.

9. A table at the back of the audience presented recommended literature. The books included H. Weissberg's Whitewash and Peter Noyes' Legacy of Doubt. For some reason there was a copy of one paper only, that of George O'Toole's "Assassination Tapes". There was also a bibliography of political assassination; the foreword to which lists the persons most actively collaborating with the Committee.



10. A publication circulated during the conference was the November, 1973 issue of Computers and Automation which is to be renamed, starting January 1, 1974, Computers and People. The publication of articles such as "Nixon and the Mafia" which concludes that Richard M. Nixon seems to be the embodiment of a prediction that organized crime would someday put its own man in the White House, seems somewhat curious in a magazine devoted to the profession of data processing and the use of computers. The magazine was established in 1951 by Berkeley Enterprises in Massachusetts. Alger Hiss is among its contributors and an abundance of articles by Richard Sprague on the subject of Watergate published in the past year.

11. Another organization which received publicity at the Conference was The Committee for Action/Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC).

12. A representative of Computers and Automation handed out this publication free of charge to members of the audience. He took notes with fantastic speed and apparent accuracy of everything said during the proceedings.

13. The lights gave out at one point and did not come on again during the morning session. The absence of current may have affected the tape recording.

14. The morning session, due to close at 12:30, ended after 1:30 p.m. By this time the audience was impatient to have lunch, and the resumption of the proceedings was therefore postponed to a later hour.

15. No document of any kind was issued to the persons who paid \$15.00 to enter. Instead their hand was stamped with the name of the organization which gave them access to all further meetings that day and the next (the members of the audience were apparently not supposed to wash their hands during this time). Names were taken down, but no questions asked other than one's initial. No information on address, occupation, etc. was required.

[REDACTED]

16. Speech by Norman Mailer. This was beyond a doubt, the most striking presentation during the Friday morning session. Mailer spoke briefly and left the conference shortly after the speech.

17. Mailer said that political intelligence as a subject was as powerful as "peace". Interest in assassination is obsessive. The obsession arises from the fact that a solution to the problem is not found, and attention is constantly drawn back to the unanswerable question.

18. He said that we have here the most powerful nation in the world which cannot come to grips with a question which seems as amazingly simple as the Kennedy assassination. The result has been that this nation has decided to shut down investigation and has thus alienated itself from its own history. This alienation has brought apathy, a trait noticeable in the reaction to investigations which bring no wide response.

19. A nation which rejects its own history is on the path to a totalitarian regime. Facts, meanwhile, have a peculiar ability to change when they are investigated, and investigators must therefore rely upon hypothesis. The history of the last ten years has been made unendurable by the abundance of hypotheses. They range from the opinion that an assassination is an accident lacking any particular sequence to the hypothesis that secret police forces are engaging in a world conspiracy.


20. The present conference must help us to learn whether there are possibilities, and what possibilities exist, to solve these questions.

21. Speech by Robert P. Smith. Mr. Smith was described as the director of research of the Committee, but he seems to be one of the major motive forces in this organization.

22. Mr. Smith pointed out that he had spent the last three years studying the Kennedy case. Much research had been done, but nothing had changed, so far as practical action was concerned, in the last nine years.

4

[REDACTED]




27. Speech by Ronald Van Doren. Mr. Van Doren seems to be a follower of Governor Wallace. He began by commenting on the sad situation in a country with a judiciary where individuals have to make conjectures regarding a case as obvious as that of Bremer. There is no doubt that Bremer pulled the trigger. But one should examine the political situation at the time of his action. Wallace was by far the leading candidate in the election campaign, a threat to other candidates, and he was winning the nomination. He represented a challenge to both parties. Nothing he said could be interpreted as racist, and in the economic sense he carried wide appeal. The question which faced the other candidates was how he could be stopped from disrupting the two parties and from preventing the re-election of the President. History will show how he was stopped and why this occurred.

28. The case in defense of Wallace's civil rights was quietly dropped. No proper investigation was conducted. As usual in assassination cases there was a diary. It showed that Bremer was acting alone and was deranged. Read as a piece of literature, the diary presents Bremer as a non-person, an illiterate unable to spell. There is nothing regarding the people he worked with. Meanwhile, if one examines Bremer's background, he appears an entirely different person. Why did he travel repeatedly to Ottawa? How did he manage to carry guns on planes? What was he doing in New York? Why was he in Washington? And where did he get his funds? The apartment he rented exceeds his annual income. His mother could not afford to visit him in prison, yet he dressed well. With whom was he involved?

29. All this should be looked into. Watergate brought the electoral campaign to the fore. Why has discussion of the Bremer shooting been excluded from the investigation? Bremer was a part of the 1972 campaign, yet there is no mention of Wallace or of Bremer. Two years from now Wallace will be back.

30. Speech by Ms. Meredith Rode. Ms. Rode was very brief. She said she became interested in the killing of George Lincoln Rockwell in 1970, and that the case was built on circumstantial evidence exclusively. The case is still open, for the police believe that there was an accomplice. No funds are available for defense.



23. Although the National Archives are the repository for the Kennedy assassination documents, the FBI and the CIA are responsible for restricting research. Much of the 300 cubic feet of documents have been printed, a reclassification in 1971 has released 3,000 pages, and the CIA later released more, but none of the material released has created any sensation. The Freedom of Information Act is not as liberal on assassination material as on other matters. Some material was not even turned over to the Warren Commission. The FBI and the Justice Department are alone in knowing the results of some tests.

24. In the non-governmental area, much has been published, and the book by Peter Noyes must be singled out particularly.

25. Speech by Mr. Robert Hanson. Mr. Hanson has become the counsel for Sirhan Sirhan. He studied to become an engineer and then shifted to law. (To judge from the number of cases which he says he has lost, he should have remained an engineer instead of becoming an attorney.)

Mr. Hanson said that the Sirhan case is pretty hopeless. The trial was based on a 100 per cent belief in Sirhan's guilt. Therefore important witnesses were not called, and no attention was paid to ballistics. Scientific study, however, indicates that Sirhan Sirhan may not even have been the person who committed the crime. But even if it is proved that his gun did not kill Robert Kennedy, this discovery may have no influence upon Sirhan's case. California officials have no desire to reopen the case and funds to handle the proceedings are lacking. A book by Tiger on the case is worthy of note. Tiger claims that Sirhan Sirhan was acting under hypnotic influence.

26. Speech by James Lesar. Mr. Lesar, who spoke on the Martin Luther King assassination, declared that Ray was innocent, and that the FBI and the Justice Department were responsible for wrongly solving the crime. Ray was framed by conspirators. The persons presently involved in Watergate played a role in the Ray case investigation. No private agency - only a government agency - can solve the Ray case. All depends on whether the judiciary acts honestly or with political consideration in mind. As it stands today, we see Ray's rights having been abominably violated; we see lawyers who did not do their job; and we see nothing approaching an open hearing.

31. There was also a speech by Robert Salzman who was long-winded and technical. No useful coverage available.

32. Copies of materials which were available at the Conference are attached.

- A. American Political Assassinations: A Bibliography of Works Published 1963-1970 Related to the Assassination of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Robert F. Kennedy. Compiled by The Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D. C., 1973.
- B. "Decade of Assassinations -- 1963-1973". Committee to Investigate Assassinations, 1973.
- C. "Don't Read This Out Loud!" Intelligence Report. The Committee for Action Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC).
- D. Announcement. The announcement states that Senator John Stennis will begin hearings on his Bill to amend the National Security Act, in regard to the clarification of the authority of the CIA.
- E. Assassination Tapes by George O'Toole. Published by Penhouse International Ltd., 1973.
- F. Computers and Automation (Computers and People), November, 1973, Volume 22, No 11.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Senator John Stennis, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, will begin hearings early in the New Year on his Bill No. S.2597 -- to amend the National Security Act -- in regard to clarification of the authority of the CIA.

The bill recently introduced by Senator Stennis resulted in part from correspondence with Senator Edmund Muskie, Chairman of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee. To some degree, these hearings were inspired by the Watergate developments.

People with knowledge in the areas which might be fruitful for investigation should be in touch with Senator Stennis' Committee. For further information, contact the Task Force For A Nuclear Test Ban, Betty Lall and Jo Pomerance, Co-Chairmen, care of the Project on Budget Priorities, 1620 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

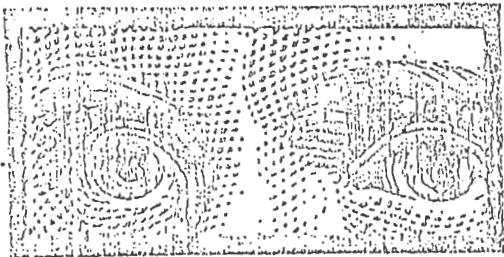
• PUBLICATIONS

CARIC publishes a bi-weekly *INTELLIGENCE REPORT* and a quarterly named *COUNTER-SPY* featuring various articles examining the structures and operations of U.S. Intelligence. In addition, CARIC publishes occasional pamphlets on various concepts in the craft of intelligence. CARIC also provides reprints of selected articles on intelligence which have appeared in other publications.

CARIC is preparing a guide to U.S. Intelligence which will serve as a citizen access device to the hidden world of government operations. We hope that any controversy raised by this guide or any other CARIC publication will lead to public debate and resolution of the issues involved. Our analysis is based in a firm belief that no human being should be denied life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness by our government or its agents. CARIC publications aid the public effort to insure the veneration of this concept by those in our government.

• IN-FROM-THE-COLD HEARINGS

CARIC will sponsor In-From-The-Cold Hearings featuring public testimony by individuals intimately involved with U.S. Intelligence. The hearings will focus on American intervention abroad, domestic repression in this country and the effects of secrecy on the individuals' personality. Former intelligence workers and those who have been victimized by the intelligence community will publicly relate their participation in activities of our government which can no longer be ignored by good citizens.



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INTELLIGENCE

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The Committee for Action
 Intelligence Community

The headlines in American newspapers have for years told of Army surveillance of civilians, U.S. spy planes being shot down over other countries, attempted coups and intrigue initiated by the CIA and unrestrained FBI wiretapping. We all know that Big Brother is watching, but no one in our government has taken the time to explain who is being spied upon, and why we are being watched. Too often, we American citizens don't even know who Big Brother is.

In 1955, President Eisenhower accepted the report of the Hoover Commission on U.S. Intelligence. Among other recommendations, the Commission emphasized the need for two "watchdog" committees on intelligence within the executive and legislative branches of government. Although a Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (FIAB) was established to serve the President, Congress by an overwhelming majority has refused to establish a committee within the legislative branch. Now, in the midst of the Watergate scandals, there is some movement within Congress to establish committees on the separate intelligence agencies. The result will be divided oversight with no assurance that Congress will be able to stop illegal and unjustified spying. With Congress abrogating its responsibilities, there is no agency of government, directly responsible to the public, monitoring the United States Intelligence Community.

Now former intelligence workers and concerned citizens have formed a national association to provide the vital information an aware public needs to know about government operations. The Committee for Action/Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC) is an independent "watchdog" on the government spy apparatus. CARIC, sponsored entirely by donations from American citizens, serves as an alternative source of analysis and information on the practices, organization and objectives of U.S. Intelligence. What clandestine operations are being carried out in the name of America? Is the CIA preparing to entangle us in another war similar to the Indochina War? What information is going into Federal, State, local and private data banks on innocent American citizens? Is the FBI becoming a "secret police force"? Whose phones are tapped in America? These are some of the questions CARIC is answering.

CARIC knows that all conscientious Americans are closely watching the events that have unfolded since the arrests made at the Watergate building. We share the hope of most Americans that the illegal espionage practices that have now been exposed will no longer be a part of American political life. However, the dismantling of one espionage unit loyal to one group of politicians does not insure that this abuse will not be repeated by future politicians.

Who knows what future political espionage will occur under the guise of so-called "national security" or loyalty to an administration? Only time will tell, but through diligence and your help CARIC will anticipate and bring to your attention situations within the government that are likely to produce a new "Watergate."

Although CARIC does believe that a massive government spy apparatus is at work in the world, we hope to dispel some of the paranoia citizens naturally feel when there is talk of spies and wiretaps. We know that the FBI does not have agents behind every tree, but there are agents in every major community in this country who have spied on innocent private and public citizens. Only a full and undisguised look into this hidden world can displace unwarranted fears, and guide the public effort to end this illegal and unjustified espionage. *The secrecy with which the government surrounds itself must end.*

CARIC knows that tens of thousands of American citizens from all walks of life were mobilized over the past decade to help bring an end to the government's war in Indochina — a war that has taken new forms under the direction of U.S. Intelligence agencies. CARIC hopes that these same concerned citizens will continue to oppose the policies of our government which bring this new form of *covert war* and the Watergate scandals. It is now time for thousands of Americans to mobilize to stop the spying as we stopped the dying. *Please join us in our effort.*

THE COMMITTEE FOR ACTION/RESEARCH ON THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY (CARIC)

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

• CARIC ORGANIZATION

CARIC is organized to reflect the operating procedures of a typical intelligence organization. Our research process involves collecting information from a wide variety of sources both public and private. Our analysis is the collective product of CARIC participants and eliminates any compartmentalization of knowledge. The information and our analysis is then disseminated through CARIC publications and separate works by CARIC participants. In addition, CARIC provides information to other journalists and qualified researchers.

• INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTATION CENTER

CARIC is continuously collecting information on a variety of sources including official government and documents, previous investigations, public accounts, or conducted with hundreds of former intelligence and police information forms the data-base of the Intelligence Documentation Center maintained by CARIC. The IDC is a library of U.S. Intelligence available upon request to journalists, researchers and members of CARIC.

• SPEAKERS BUREAU AND WORKSHOPS

CARIC maintains a listing of members available to groups on a variety of subjects ranging from the foreign programs of our government to the problems of criminal country. Our speakers include former intelligence workers, agents and informers and others familiar with American intelligence.

CARIC will periodically conduct workshops for school or community organizations. Workshop topics include:

- OPERATION PHOENIX — CIA assassination in Vietnam
- SALEM HOUSE — Preparation for the coup in Cambodia
- The CIA in Laos
- OPERATION BOULDER — An introduction to the war
- Right-wing terrorism in America
- Federal Planning for civil disturbances: Riots and demonstrations
- The Internal Security apparatus and Watergate

• MULTI-MEDIA BRIEFING

CARIC will soon augment our workshops with a briefing on U.S. intelligence featuring films, video, and recorded interviews. The exhibit will dramatically illustrate as practiced by our government. Our hope is to create a realization by our audience of the concepts presented.

The first element of the multi-media briefing is a demonstration of the growth of the internal security apparatus of our government, demonstrating how this apparatus infiltrates our lives. The slide show terminates with suggestions for the dismantling of the internal security apparatus.

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COME SHARE THE FINDINGS
OF THE NATION'S EXPERTS

AT A TWO DAY CONFERENCE

THE LAST THREE PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN DECIDED BY
BULLETS:

1964 — result decided by the assassination of
President John F. Kennedy

1968 — result decided by the assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

1972 — result decided by the near-assassination of
Governor George Wallace

WHAT is the evidence?

WHO fire the fatal shots?

WHY has there been such a concerted effort
to withhold the facts?

WHO was really behind the assassinations?

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1963 - 1973

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"NGO" DINH DIEM • JIGME DORJI • ADIB AL •
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COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS
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1963 - 1973

PROGRAM

FRIDAY - NOVEMBER 23

- 9:00 LATE REGISTRATION -
Early Registrants pick up passes.
- 9:30 WELCOME:
Mr. Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Executive Director, Committee to Investigate Assassinations
Mr. Norman Mailer, Author and Forwarder of *The Fifth Estate*
- 10:00 CURRENT STATUS OF PROMINENT ASSASSINATION CASES:
JFK CASE - Mr. Robert P. Smith, Director of Research, Committee to Investigate Assassinations
RFK CASE - Mr. Robert Hanson, Attorney, present counsel for Sirhan Sirhan
KING CASE - Mr. James Lesar, Attorney, present counsel for James Earl Ray
WALLACE CASE - Mr. Ronald Van Doren, Newsman, Author, researcher into the background of Arthur Bremer
ROCKWELL CASE - Ms. Meredith Rode, Professor at Federal City College, Authority in killing of George Lincoln Rockwell
- 11:30 UNIQUE INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES:
Mr. William Turner, Moderator - Former FBI Agent, Author of numerous books on investigative techniques
Mr. George O'Toole - Former CIA Agent, Free-Lance Writer, expert on the PSE (Psychological Stress Evaluator)
Mr. Robert Saltzman - Computer Engineer, lecturer on the Warren Commission Report *

FRIDAY - Continued

- 12:30 BREAK FOR LUNCH
- 2:00 MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:
Mr. Josiah Thompson, Moderator - Professor at Haverford College, author of *Six Seconds in Dallas*
Dr. Cyril Wecht - Professor of Law and Forensic Medicine at Duquesne University; Coroner of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ms. Sylvia Meagher - Attorney, UN Official, author of *Accessories After The Fact*
Mr. Roger Hanson - Attorney, counsel to Sirhan Sirhan
Mr. Herbert MacDonnell - Professor of Criminalistics, Corning University; expert in case of Fred Hampton
Mr. Mark Lane - Attorney, author of *Rush To Judgment and Executive Action*
- 6:00 BREAK FOR DINNER
- 8:30 WARREN COMMISSION REPORT: FACT OR FICTION -
A slide show and lecture by Mr. Robert Saltzman

SATURDAY - NOVEMBER 24

- 9:30 ASSASSINATIONS AND THE MEDIA:
Mr. John Henry Faulk, Moderator - Humorist and Author of *Fear On Trial*
Mr. Robert Kaiser - Author of *RFK Must Die*
Mr. Donald Freed - Co-Author of *Executive Action*
Mr. Harold Weisberg - Author of *Frame Up*
Mr. Ted Charach - Author of *Second Gun*
Mr. Peter Noyes - Author of *Legacy Of Doubt*
Mr. Fred Cook - Author of numerous books and articles
- 12:30 BREAK FOR LUNCH
- 2:00 THEORIES OF CONSPIRACY:
Mr. Richard Sprague, Moderator - Computer expert and author
Dr. Richard Popkin, Professor at Washington University; author of *The Second Oswald*
Col. Fletcher Prouty - Former Liaison Officer between Pentagon and CIA; author of *The Secret Teams*
Mr. Robert K. Brown - Former Special Services Officer; expert in attempts on life of Castro
Mr. Earl Golz - Reporter for Dallas Morning News; expert on Organized Crimes
Mr. Victor Marchetti - Former CIA Agent; author
Mr. Peter Dale Scott - Professor at Berkeley; Author of *The War Conspiracy*
- 5:00 INDIVIDUAL WORKSHOPS WITH THE SPEAKERS -
Question and Answer Sessions

AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS:

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF WORKS PUBLISHED

1963-1970

RELATED TO THE ASSASSINATION OF

JOHN F. KENNEDY

MARTIN LUTHER KING

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Compiled by

THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

1973

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[REDACTED]

28 NOV 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: B
 ATTENTION: A
 SUBJECT: Martin Luther KING, Jr.
 REFERENCE: See Attached

1. Dr. Martin Luther KING was assassinated (4 April 1968) prior to the implementation of the MCHCAOS program (4 July 1968). However, a review of other material available in [REDACTED] shows that one dissemination was made to the FBI on a possible activity of KING while in Rome, Italy, in September 1964 (copies attached for your conv[REDACTED].)

2. We have no indication of any Agency surveillance or letter intercept which involved KING. Further, there is no indication that the Agency ever requested any of its representatives abroad to report on KING or to be alert to any of his activities.

3. While there is a large number of documents available which mention KING, the vast majority are dated after his death and are in some way related to world reaction to his assassination.

[REDACTED]

Attachment: a/s

- Orig. & 1 - Addressee
- 1 - ~~3~~ Memo Chrono
- 1 - Outgoing correspondence

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 Date 10 March 1978

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

EX-4836

SUBVERSIVE INVOLVEMENT IN THE
ORIGIN, LEADERSHIP, AND ACTIVITIES OF
THE NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
AND ITS PREDECESSOR ORGANIZATIONS

STAFF STUDY

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION



(INCLUDING INDEX)

Prepared and released by the Committee on Internal Security

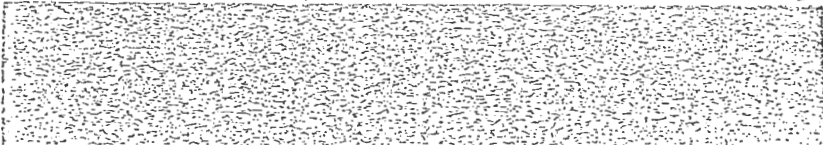
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WASHINGTON : 1970

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 19 AUG 1976



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327. "List of Participants" in the Emergency Action Conference of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, May 15-18, 1969, p. 2.

328. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

329. "List of Participants" in the Emergency Action Conference of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, May 15-18, 1969, pp. 17 and 2.

330. *Ibid.*, p. 8.

331. See footnote 326; other members of the steering committee of New York referred to in the balance of this study may also be found listed in the same Conference, together with sources from which the names are known.

332. Cookson was listed as the west coast treasurer of New York in a full-page advertisement placed by the organization in *Frontiers*, December 1969, p. 199.

333. See, respectively, *CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL AND JOURNAL*, January 20, 1970, pp. 2-3, and New York press release, February 11, 1970. Among others present at the February 7 steering committee meeting, according to this press release, were: Allan Mizen, Pacific Northwest New York; Frank Green, Student Help; Bob Greenblatt, New University Conference; Joan Campbell, Cleveland Area Peace Action Council; Gerry Scholten, Committee of Concerned Technicians; Gary Paulson, Georgetown Project; Minneapolis New York; Vera Palencia, Wisconsin New Service; Susan Kucharski, Revolutionary Youth Movement; Galy Day, Fifth Avenue Women Peace Party; Barbara Gendron; Mike Douglas, RUFFY; Barbara Mize, NS; Paul Perry, New York Party; Jim Duffy, New York Party; Lucille Esham, New York Draft Task Force; Tony Avogadro, New York Draft Task Force; Alan MacQuarrie, Student Help; Allan Koppelman, Committee to Defend Peacemakers; Frank Young, New York Project Director and husband of Sam Young; MA Dent, Chicago Peace Council; Doug David, JUC; Ward Leitch, Ohio Peace Action Council; John McMillan, NS; Stewart Jacobson, American Friends Service Committee; David Mizen, Student Help; and Arnold Johnson, CPUSA.

334. "List of Participants" in the Emergency Action Conference of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, May 15-18, 1969, p. 2.

335. *Ibid.*

336. *Ibid.*

337. See also list of MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK MIGRATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM and its activities for December 13-15 (1969), attached as part of the New York's press kit prior to the November 1969 demonstrations, p. 2.

338. "List of Participants" in the Emergency Action Conference of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, May 15-18, 1969, p. 3.

339. *Ibid.*

340. "THE NEW YORK PARTY," attached as part of New York's press kit prior to the November 1969 demonstrations, p. 1.

341. See official "Spring Offensive Calendar" distributed by New York during March 1970; see also New York press release, "RECALLING THE WAR MACHINES," March 15-19, 1970, attached to release dated February 7, 1970, cited above in footnote 3-3.

342. "REPORT OF YOUNG WOMEN ACTION," Emergency Action Conference of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, May 15-18, 1969, p. 2. This document is part of a Stockholm Conference mailing, dated May 21, 1969.

343. *Daily World*, October 9, 1968, p. 1.

344. See, respectively, *MS Letterhead*, October 7, 1968; *MS Letterhead*, February 10, 1969; and *MS Letterhead*, January 23, 1969.

345. "FRAGMENTAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS," World Peace Assembly, June 21-28, 1969, p. 78.

346. *Ibid.*, p. 73.

347. *Ibid.*

348. *Ibid.*

349. *Ibid.*

350. *Ibid.*

351. *Ibid.*

352. *Ibid.* See also "SAN FRANCISCO ACTION REPORT LOCAL EDUCATIONAL LIST," attached to memoranda to the executive and steering committees of New York from Henry Park, August 7, 1969.



TESTIMONY OF GERALD WAYNE KIRK

EX-7044

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PART 2

MARCH 10, 1970

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1970

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 10-21-2013

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a couple of other people there with us, but I can't remember exactly who.

Mr. NORDEL. What was the outcome of that discussion?

Mr. KING. We realized our position was very good. Our position for influencing the convention was very, very good because we had people who, even if they were not members of the Communist Party, U.S.A. were very much in agreement with our position, even though these people who were not members of the Communist Party, U.S.A. would use rhetoric that may be a little different from that of the Communist Party, U.S.A. One person that influenced people was Rennie Davis, for example.

Mr. NORDEL. His name came up in the discussion?

Mr. KING. Right.

Mr. NORDEL. He did not participate in the discussion?

Mr. KING. No; he did not. He had other things to do in other parts of the conference, but he was mentioned as a person who was very, very close to the position of the Communist Party, U.S.A., on almost every matter that would come up.

As I mentioned before, Rennie Davis was involved, very deeply, with Earl Durham, of the Center for Radical Research, and at Durham's request, Davis asked me to work for him, Davis.

So, you can see that Davis, even though his rhetoric may be a bit different, it is still very close to his basic position. He is also very close, not only in his positions but in his tactics, because no matter what anyone may say, I know for a fact that he, Davis, could not have traveled to North Vietnam and other places in the Red-bloc countries without having very, very close contacts with the Communist Party, U.S.A. It is not possible to do that unless you do have close contacts.

Mr. NORDEL. Was this meeting in Black's room to which you referred construed as a party meeting, a party caucus?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. NORDEL. In other words, what developed there was an assessment of the party's position and particularly within the black caucus relating to the National Conference for New Politics?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. NORDEL. All right, would you continue, please?

Mr. KING. Well, I can't remember whether it was that day or the next one, we were on the floor of the convention making various notes and suggestions and the caucus had coalesced by that time. It was, in our opinion, in very good shape. We had people who had been involved in SNCC, people who had been involved in RAM, people who had been involved in various things around the country, a few people who eventually, I think, became members of the Black Panther Party, because there was always a movement of personnel through these various organizations. So we started to take these various votes and realized that the black caucus' position was even better than we had believed at first, and we did eventually in that convention move it to quite a few of the party's positions wanted on the war and on the party's definition of racism, and things of that sort. We got just about everything we wanted, and that is borne out by the fact that the publications and the statements that came from NCNP, especially on the decision to have the ticket of Spock and King which were basic party

positions. There were quite a few people who believed they were real revolutionaries who didn't believe it was necessary to have a ticket or a presidential campaign of Spock and King, but the party believed it was absolutely necessary because it grew out of the dialectical position they had.

Mr. NORRIS. Are you saying that Benjamin Spock and Martin Luther King were chosen for a presidential ticket by the Communist Party, U.S.A. in fact?

Mr. KING. Well, the Communist Party, U.S.A. decided that these were the two of the best people that the party position could move for, the party personnel.

Mr. NORRIS. You are not implying then that either Spock or King were or are members of the Communist Party?

Mr. KING. No.

Mr. NORRIS. You are not implying that?

Mr. KING. I doubt they would have to be.

Mr. NORRIS. Now, to go back to this black caucus, wasn't it true that the blacks were numerically inferior when it came to the voting?

Mr. KING. That is true.

Mr. NORRIS. That the whites predominated or held the majority of voting participants?

Mr. KING. That's true.

Mr. NORRIS. Was anything done about that? Can you elaborate on the way the minority question representing the blacks was settled as far as the votes went, within the convention?

Mr. KING. Well, all through the conference or convention there was a theme that was promoted by the Communist Party, U.S.A. years ago, that because of the institutional racism in America and all those terms they threw out, a convention like the NCNP had to do something that would negate the fact that blacks didn't have as many votes as whites, and so one of the positions of the Communist Party members was to support anyone in the black caucus and anywhere else in the convention who wanted to change that numerical system. I, myself, did not get to go to the final meeting at which the black caucus voted, you know, on the specifics, but I was there when they came back to the convention, because they had left, and there was some arrangements made, I am not sure of the specifics or the numbers but there was some arrangement made where the votes of the black caucus were more than they would have been simply on the basis of numbers, per se.

Mr. NORRIS. Would you continue on then with what happened at the convention, as you recall it?

Mr. KING. Well, there were several speeches amply covered by all the press. The one speech that struck me was by James Forman, who had been an informant—off the record, please.

Senator THURMOND. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator THURMOND. Back on the record.

Mr. NORRIS. Are you speaking of James Forman?

Mr. KING. Right. As you know he had been involved in SNCC and a few other organizations in the South and gave a very interesting talk. As you probably well know, but I don't think many of the people who read this would know, speeches in conventions, especially in this

2-13

SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES IN RIOTS, LOOTING,
AND BURNING
PART I

HEARINGS
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS, SECOND
SESSION
OCTOBER 23, 1946, AND NOVEMBER 23, 1946
(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Un-American Activities



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1946

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C. 20540 - Price 15 cents

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Date 10/10/68

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Mayor Yorty was a Member of Congress in 1950 to 1954 and mayor of Los Angeles since 1961.

His tenure in the California Legislature in the mid-1950's gave him an opportunity to study the subject of communism. Since that time, the witness has maintained an interest in Communist activities.

In answer to a question concerning his opinion of underlying factors which caused the riots in the last few years, Mayor Yorty replied:

I would certainly say that one of the factors is the constant repetition of subversive propaganda, the agitation, and propaganda conducted by the Communist Party within the framework of their historic objective to break down the respect for government, certainly for law and order, and to personalize, as they always do, this objective mainly in the police officer.

Asked if he believed these riots have been spontaneous or planned, the mayor said, "I think that there are some of both." He added:

I think that the propaganda over the years has been so constant and at times very effective . . .

I also think there are some riots where subversive forces have actually planned . . . incidents that they would hope would spark a riot.

Mayor Yorty introduced an exhibit into the record, a pamphlet entitled "The Big Lie." The pamphlet, produced by the Los Angeles city government, contained a short history of the charge of police brutality over a period of 21 years—or since 1946, by the Communist Party.

The witness stated that law enforcement has been handicapped "by the reinterpretation, really the rewriting of the Constitution by the United States Supreme Court . . ." He cited examples of the exclusionary rule of evidence, the rules of search and seizure, and the registration of known criminals.

Mayor Yorty recalled that Lenin, in his writings, as early as 1902, had made reference to police brutality and noted that he knew of no period in history where the "campaign against the police has been quite as effective as it is today."

The mayor was asked if police brutality charges were made in his city during the Watts riot. He replied that an attempt was made "to blame the police for the rioting," and added: "This led to my unpleasant confrontation with Dr. Martin Luther King, who—

persisted in arguing that the police were to blame for the rioting. Then he went out and got before the cameras and newspapers and made that same charge. I felt it necessary to answer that charge and to tell him that it was very unfair for him to come out to Los Angeles and try to blame the police for the rioting.

Mayor Yorty then stated that he did not "know of any case where an officer has had to be dismissed for brutality."

The mayor noted that there were many people who made charges of police brutality whose motive was to discredit the police department and to carry on the so-called Communist struggle campaign to "break down respect for the law enforcement officials and . . . eventually . . . break down the ability of our Government to operate."

The Los Angeles mayor said that:

Unfortunately, the nature of news is . . . usually negative. The blame makes more news than the everyday hard work of law enforcement.

Mayor Yorty saw a need for people to understand the Communist Party and its apparatus. He said:

ness, inadequate housing and education, poor health, and a myriad of other social ills based on poverty and racial discrimination to bear their lot in silence. Their anger at the obvious injustice of their plight and at the lack of massive programs which would end poverty and racism must be recognized. So long as people feel they have nothing to lose, appeals to logic and reason will fail.

The question is not, then, whether rioting is "compatible with the American system of government," but whether the American system of government has been as flexible and as energetic as it should be in including all American citizens in the fruits of our society. If we were to take immediate steps to end the racial gap which condemns a disproportionate number of Negro citizens to poverty and inadequate necessities of life, we would not have to worry about rioting.

The second question posed by the chairman is: "Whether or not Communists sincerely have the interests of the Negro at heart and Negroes therefore can accept them and work with them in their efforts to achieve full equality in this country."

In every country in which there exists a poor and downtrodden group in the population, the Communists have found their strength in that group. In every country that is, but the United States. The Communist Party has spent much time and effort in wooing the Negro population, all to no avail. If anything, its appeal to the Negro population in the United States has been less than with any other group of citizens.

Negro citizens do not want to change the American way of life. The whole history of Negro efforts to secure equality is an indication that Negro citizens desire, above all else, inclusion on an equal basis in American society.

There is little evidence that Communists have any significant influence on the civil rights movement. Their record is not one which inspires trust among Negro citizens, and Negro citizens do not accept them and do not work with them.

The National Urban League welcomes this opportunity to comply with a request for information by a committee of the United States Congress. The National Urban League, Inc., is a professional community service organization committed to securing equal opportunities for Negroes and other minorities in all areas of American life. It is nonpartisan and interracial in its leadership and staff.

[The joint statement referred to on p. 767 follows:]
 From: Public Relations Department, National Urban League, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, (212) 751-0332.
 Contact: Guichard Parris.

The following is the text of a statement issued jointly by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, and Whitney M. Young, Jr., on July 28, 1967, and released from the headquarters offices of the NAACP—20 West 49th Street, New York City:

Developments in Newark, Detroit and other strife-torn cities make it crystal clear that the primary victims of the riot are the Negro citizens. That they have grave grievances of longstanding, cannot be denied or minimized. That the riots have not contributed in any substantial measure to the eradication of these just complaints, is by now obvious to all.

We are confident that the overwhelming majority of the Negro community joins us in opposition to violence in the streets. Who is without the necessities of life when the neighborhood stores are destroyed and looted? Whose children are without milk because deliveries cannot be made? Who loses wages because of a breakdown in transportation or destruction of the place of employment? Who are the dead, the injured and the imprisoned? It is the Negroes who pay and pay and pay, whether or not they are individually involved in the rioting. And what for?

Killing, arson and looting are criminal acts and should be dealt with as such. Equally guilty are those who incite, provoke, and call specifically for such action. There is no injustice which justifies the present destruction of the Negro community and its people.

We who have fought so long and so hard to achieve justice for all Americans have consistently opposed violence as a means of redress. Riots have proved ineffective, disruptive and highly damaging to the Negro population, to the civil rights cause and to the entire nation. We call upon Negro citizens throughout the nation to forego the temptation to disregard the law. This does not mean

and to accentuate racial issues. The riots and disorders of the past 3 years clearly highlight the success of this Communist smear campaign in popularizing the cry of "police brutality" to the point where it has been accepted by many individuals having no affiliation with or sympathy for the Communist movement.

So, we have a pretty good authority there, I would say, certainly the best in the world, on the effectiveness of this campaign against the police.

Another statement before the Appropriations Subcommittee, which I am certain that you all recall, was made by Mr. Hoover on February 10, 1956. He said:

At a still higher level, the national headquarters of the party, on August 15, 1955, instructed the southern California party district to prepare articles concerning the riots for early publication in *The Worker*, an east coast Communist newspaper. Special efforts were to be made to play up the "police brutality" angle. Major portions of subsequent issues of *The Worker* and *People's World*, a west coast Communist newspaper, were devoted to the uprising in Los Angeles and its aftermath. Each article faithfully followed the line set by party headquarters.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mayor York, were police brutality charges made in your city during the Watts riot?

Mayor YORK. Yes. An attempt was made, of course, to blame the police for the rioting. This led to my unpleasant confrontation with Dr. Martin Luther King. We had always welcomed him to our city on previous occasions and tried to work with him in the field of civil rights. But, during the aftermath of the rioting, he rushed out to Los Angeles and in a private meeting with some of his aides and our chief of police, Mr. William Parker, he began to blame the police for the rioting.

I pointed out to him that the police department of Los Angeles is run by a civilian commission; they are actually the head of the department. I also pointed out to him that three of the five members were from minority groups and, also, that one of the persons at the meeting with Dr. Martin Luther King was the father of a member of the police commission.

But he persisted in arguing that the police were to blame for the rioting. Then he went out and got before the cameras and newspapers and made that same charge. I felt it necessary to answer that charge and to tell him that it was very unfair for him to come out to Los Angeles and try to blame the police for the rioting.

Mr. McNAMARA. Your exhibit, Mayor, and various items that we have read in the Communist press over the years indicate that many charges of brutality have been made against the police in Los Angeles, as in the case of other cities.

Will you tell the committee whether or not any police officers in Los Angeles, since you have been mayor, have been dismissed for brutality?

Mayor YORK. I don't know of any case where an officer has had to be dismissed for brutality.

We, of course, investigate every charge that is made to us of police brutality, first within the department, and then I have instructed our civilian police commission that if people are not satisfied with the action of the department that they can ask the commission to hold a hearing.

I think the best example of the big lie technique was the case where one of the newspapers in Los Angeles, not a Communist newspaper, but one that circulates only in the Negro area, had a picture of two

SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES IN RIOTS, LOOTING, AND BURNING 875

aggression * * * as well as to the anti-U.S. struggle of the people of the whole world.

"The American Negroes' struggle is by no means isolated. They will for ever receive boundless sympathy and resolute support from the 600 million Chinese people * * *"

PEKING RADIO BROADCAST, JULY 23, 1957:

"By its ferocity and its ruthless methods in suppressing the Negro movement, the Johnson administration has given a profound lesson to more and more Afro-Americans by negative example. This has greatly hastened their awakening. On the day Johnson made his speech, H. Rap Brown, a young Negro leader who has stood out prominently in the current struggle, forcefully and pointedly replied to Johnson's threats when he gave a press conference and attended a mass meeting in Washington. Brown said that 'the black man has the immutable will to be free and has no recourse but to rebel.' He stressed that 'violence is necessary' and that the black people must get their guns because the white rulers 'don't respect nothing but guns. . . .' His militant speech reflects the determination of the awakening Afro-American masses to rebel."

PEKING RADIO EDITORIAL COMMENT IN ENGLISH ON DETROIT RIOT, JULY 29, 1957:

"The swift and vigorous spread of the Afro-American people's armed struggle against racial oppression has thrown the White House into complete confusion. This proves to the hilt that the US ruling circles who appear to be formidable are no more than a paper tiger. * * *"

"The roaring flames in Detroit have scared the US ruling circles. * * *"

"It is not the fighting Afro-Americans who are afraid of the US ruling circles; it is the US ruling circles who are afraid of the Afro-American masses * * *"

"More and more Afro-Americans have embarked on the road of combating counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. This is what the US gangsters fear most. * * * If the people in the United States unite, the revolutionary people of the world unite, and together wage a common struggle, the handful of reactionaries in the United States will be completely isolated and besieged ring upon ring by the masses of the people thus accelerating the doom of US imperialism."

PEKING RADIO BROADCAST, AUGUST 1, 1957:

"Stoges like Martin Luther King issued statements publicly supporting the Johnson administration's violence against the Afro-Americans. This at once unmasked these champions of 'nonviolence' for what they really are—opponents of the revolutionary violence of the oppressed and supporters of the counter-revolutionary violence of the oppressors."

"However, the level of political awareness of the Afro-American masses is daily rising and they have come to realize more clearly than ever the need to resist violence with violence. * * * Neither the US ruling circle's violent suppression nor the hounding of 'nonviolence' preached by Martin Luther King and his ilk can prevent the Afro-American masses from taking the road of struggle by violence and promoting the Afro-American movement."

PEKING RADIO BROADCAST, AUGUST 2, 1957:

"Lyndon Johnson * * * made a speech on 27 July calling for the intensified suppression of the armed struggle of Afro-Americans * * * and asked the Afro-Americans to be 'law-abiding' and 'responsible' and to 'share in America's prosperity.'"

"But what kind of stuff is American law? Friedrich (sic) Engels pointed out long ago that bourgeois law is a 'trick' against the proletariat. * * * To the Afro-Americans, such laws mean that they must put up with the privation of monopoly capitalism * * *. The broad sections of Afro-Americans and working people in the United States must destroy such laws and smash the state apparatus."

910 SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES IN RIOTS, LOOTING, AND BURNING

organizers prevents virtually the whole of Harlem and the other New York ghettos from being organized into tenants councils right now. Moreover, block councils firmly based on building councils would offer a natural basis for the organization of self-defense.

SPARTACIST, MAY-JUNE 1943, P. 5:

"The illusion of 'non-violence' spread by King and others is a criminal dis-
cussing of black people, and is consistent with the role of these leaders' as agents
of the power structure. The movement must sweep these illusions once and for
all and begin to organize the Negro people to defend themselves from violence.

SPARTACIST, MAY-JUNE 1947, P. 54:

"It is the duty of a revolutionary organization to intervene where possible to
give these outbreaks [riots] political direction."

HARLEM RIOTS, 1944

SPARTACIST, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1945, PP. 1-5:

"On this basis SPARTACIST stated early in July . . . the bourgeois state now
prepares to fight openly in the streets through its police arm against the resur-
gence of the struggle. This prediction was strikingly confirmed on July 13 and
the days that followed as wave after wave of armed, specially trained elite
police—the Tactical Patrol Force—swept through Harlem indiscriminately beat-
ing and terrorizing all who crossed their paths, when the mood of the ghetto
made it clear that the killing of 15-year-old James Powell by an off-duty police
officer would not go unavenged.

"James Robertson, SPARTACIST editor, described the role of the cops in creating
the riots and, in reference to attempts being made to blame the riots on Commun-
ists, said that 'unfortunately there aren't many Reds in Harlem now—but
there will be!'"

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

2811 W. Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ORIGIN:

Winter 1963

PURPOSE:

From the Ram Manifesto of 1964: "RAM was officially organized . . . by
Afro-Americans who favored Robert F. Williams and the concept of organized
violence. . . . ONE PURPOSE—To free black people from the universal slave-
master . . . ONE AIM—To develop black people through struggle to the highest
attainment possible. ONE DESIRE—To follow in the spirit of black revolu-
tionaries . . . and to create a new world free of colonialism, racism, imperi-
alism, exploitation, and national oppression."

In hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, on February 16, 1967, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of
the FBI, described the Revolutionary Action Movement as "a Negro organiza-
tion . . . dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United
States, by violence if necessary, and its replacement by a socialist system
oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism."

ORGANIZATION:

Less than 50

Exact membership figures cannot be stated owing to the clandestine nature
of the organization. However, it should be noted that RAM does not seek mass
membership. Instead, it operates on the principle of a tight-knit, highly selective
inner circle of leaders who accomplish their aims through infiltration and sub-
version of other Afro-American groups, through fronts, and through use of Negro
teenage gangs schooled in urban guerrilla warfare.

RAM has units in Philadelphia (home base), Boston, Cleveland, Chicago,
Detroit, and New York City.

There are three levels of membership in the RAM organization: (1) field
organizers, (2) active members, and (3) associate members.

RIOTS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL DISORDERS

HEARINGS

PERMANENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

COMMITTEE ON

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

IN SENATE CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO SENATE RESOLUTION 224, 91ST CONGRESS

AND 2ND 21

PART 9

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1976 O - 211003



88-169

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 19 AUG 1976

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here, when we speak of strength within a gang, of fellows who just tag along and join because they have no choice not to join, they feel that it would be dangerous if they did not.

Mr. ADLERMAN. There would be a great deal of fear on the part of the merchants, on the part of the community, on the part of the children in the community, by the parents, and even the schools and schoolteachers, principals, and so forth—there was a great deal of fear—

Mr. MOORE. Was? There still is.

Mr. ADLERMAN. There still is a great deal of fear that has been exploited by these gangs. They have used threats. They have used killings. They have murdered other children. They have intimidated witnesses. Is that correct?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. ADLERMAN. We were talking about extortion before, I show you some of these cards and ask you whether or not you have seen cards similar to these in the windows of any of the shops during the rioting?

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. MOORE. This was during the Martin Luther King riot situation when these signs were put, the April 4 riot situation. Those are the signs they had in the neighborhoods during the riots of April 4 and 5.

Mr. ADLERMAN. And they were put up by whom?

Mr. MOORE. The Main 21.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Would you read them?

Mr. MOORE. This one says, "Do not touch. Signed, Jeff Fort, Main 21, Blackstone Rangers."

The CHAIRMAN. That may be made exhibit 188.

(Document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 188" for reference and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Mr. MOORE. Jeff Fort did not write this. He can't write.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Somebody wrote it for him?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, I am not trying to be funny, but it is preposterous to have somebody as a director—when we speak of the fourth-grade achievements of the leaders, when you throw his achievements in there with the rest of them, then the leaders' achievements are less than the students within the class. He has no achievements.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Do you believe that a program could work for gang members if it were properly supervised?

Mr. MOORE. Not for gang members, no. I think a program should be for youth within a community. The minute you specify gang members, you encourage others to become gang members. We are fooling ourselves when we say you can work directly with gangs in this area, give them something. What about the kids who don't belong to gangs? They get nothing. So they join so they, too, can get something.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Is there any way you can work the program, utilizing the gang leader's influence over gang members in the community, with proper supervision?

Mr. MOORE. Why gang members? Why can't the communities become more responsible and have it like any other program?

Mr. ADLERMAN. In other words, it would have to be open to everybody?

Mr. MOORE. To everybody.

Mr. ADLERMAN. And not involve the gang members?

The CHAIRMAN. That is enough, itself?

Mr. ROSE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So you were getting prepared and organized for any eventuality like that?

Mr. ROSE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Do you know about the meeting in Philadelphia?

Mr. ROSE. Yes, I do.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Would you tell us about that meeting?

Mr. ROSE. I wasn't there.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Tell us what you know about it.

Mr. ROSE. That is where the Revolutionary Action Movement people first came into the picture. That was there.

Mr. ADLERMAN. That is RAM?

Mr. ROSE. Yes. That is where they first came into the picture. A couple of our members went down there.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Did they come to see you in Chicago?

Mr. ROSE. Later they came.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Go ahead and tell us.

Mr. ROSE. They were talking over a list. This is what I was told. I wasn't there.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Who told you this?

Mr. ROSE. Eugene Hairston, the president, and Lamar Bell.

Mr. ADLERMAN. They went to Philadelphia?

Mr. ROSE. Yes. They had a list of people who were to be assassinated the next time the riots started. They were all of the civil rights leaders that you have, like the guys from NAACP.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, if I understand you right, and I don't want to put words into your mouth, they wanted to have some of the nonviolent leaders assassinated?

Mr. ROSE. Yes, sir, all of them.

The CHAIRMAN. All of them?

Mr. ROSE. All the big leaders.

The CHAIRMAN. So the militants, revolutionary leaders, wanted to have their own people assassinated?

Mr. ROSE. This is what I heard. I was not there.

The CHAIRMAN. You were not there, but that is what was reported to you?

Mr. ROSE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Did they tell you the names of the people they wanted assassinated?

Mr. ROSE. Yes, they did.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Who were they?

Mr. ROSE. I can't remember all of them, but there was Jesse Jackson involved in it, and Martin Luther King was involved in it.

Mr. ADLERMAN. Who?

Mr. ROSE. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The CHAIRMAN. He was one of them they had marked?

Mr. ROSE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who else?

Mr. ROSE. And the people from the NAACP, I can't remember all their names, because I didn't pay any attention.

The CHAIRMAN. They wanted to kill the leaders of the NAACP?

Mr. ROSE. Yes. The large civil rights groups that are nonviolent,

Negotiation Now!

"The present impasse can be broken and a halt put to increasingly horrible slaughter and destruction of Vietnam war only if one side or the other shows the faith and the courage and the compassion for humanity to take the initiative on a first step."

"A cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam is an imperative necessity to create conditions for peaceful talks."

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations
March 28, 1967

We support the call by U Thant for new initiatives to bring about negotiations among all parties to the conflict, leading to a political settlement of the Vietnam war.

We call upon the United States, the most powerful nation in the world, to take the first step and end the bombing of North Vietnam now and without conditions. We ask our government to take further initiatives leading to a standstill truce.

We ask North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front to respond affirmatively to any new United States initiatives and to join with the U. S. in a standstill ceasefire.

We ask South Vietnam to respect and join in these steps.

This course of action presents to the United States a moral alternative to our stated policy of bringing about negotiations by force, or to the devastation of all-out war, and a more realistic alternative than unilateral withdrawal.

We believe that such initiatives now can break the impasse and lead to negotiations and a political settlement providing for the removal of all foreign troops and for genuinely democratic elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

END THE WAR **SIGN YOUR NAME**
SUPPORT NEGOTIATION NOW!

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

FOR RELEASE

50th Congress }
2d Session

COMPARTMENT PRINT

27-3535

THE NEW LEFT

MEMORANDUM

PREPARED FOR

THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER
INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION



OCTOBER 9, 1968

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1968

E-523

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20540 - Price 71

18 AUG 1970

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only the black press and the African press be invited to all future SNCC press conferences (ibid., p. 15).

It was this kind of metamorphosis which transformed SNCC and CORE from civil rights organizations into revolutionary forces calling, not for the entrance of Negroes into society, but for the revolutionary reconstruction of the society.

It was this change which provided them with a common basis for union with other New Left organizations, which also sought the revolutionary transformation of society, one in which integration, as they saw it, would become a possibility. Until then, everything about the status quo had to be challenged, whether it was the selective service system or the war.

Perhaps the major fusion of the civil rights movement with the New Left was found, however, in the person of the late Martin Luther King.

The assassination of Dr. King in Memphis on April 4 of this year was an unspeakable tragedy, an affront to every civilized man. There is an ancient saying that one should say nothing critical about the dead. But a discussion of the developing relations between the New Left and civil rights movement is impossible without making note of the role played by Dr. King in these developments in the closing years of his career.

Martin Luther King, when he first emerged as leader of the civil rights movement, made a number of positive contributions for which he has rightly been honored. During this early period, among other things, he insisted on nonviolence and he avoided association with the extremists. Before his death, however, he had moved into an increasingly open alliance with the extremists and he had become increasingly feeble in his criticism of American foreign policy.

Speaking in New York on April 4, 1967, King called on "all who find the American course in Vietnam a dishonorable and unjust one" to apply as conscientious objectors to military service. He described the U.S. Government as the "greatest purveyor of violence in the world today." (National Guardian, Apr. 15, 1967, p. 13.)

Commenting on Dr. King's speech, Floyd McKissick, CORE leader, said that "Dr. King has come around and I'm glad to have him with us."

A challenge came from Whitney M. Young, executive director of the Urban League. He said that since Negroes "have as their first priority the immediate problem of survival in this country . . . the limited resources and personnel available to civil rights agencies for work in their behalf should not be diverted into other channels."

April 15 protest demonstrations in New York and San Francisco were organized under the leadership of Rev. James Bevel, chief assistant to King. At the New York meeting, King said that he hoped to raise \$700,000 to finance the work and that:

We view the Vietnam summer project as a major organized followup to last week's massive peace demonstration. It will offer a constructive channel for all those who ask, "What can I do?"

Dr. King said the civil rights movement had shown that—

Arrogant power can be made to yield to organized courage to the fight for justice.

On April 24, 1967, in Cambridge, Mass., Martin Luther King, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, announced a "Vietnam summer drive" against the war and against U.S. interventions elsewhere. He said that the drive would include antidraft activities, sponsorship of peace candidates in local and State elections, and referendums in municipal elections asking for an end to the war. "We throughout the Nation who oppose the war must reach others who are concerned," Dr. King said. "It is time to move from demonstrations and university teach-ins to a nationwide community teach-out" (Washington Post, Apr. 24, 1967, p. 1).

Dr. King was joined at a news conference by pediatrician Dr. Benjamin Spock and Robert Scheer, editor of the radical Ramparts magazine. A pamphlet distributed at the conference stated the long-range aim of the organizing effort is the creation of a vocal, strong antiwar bloc by 1968. "We aim at more than changing a vote or two in Congress," the pamphlet said, "We seek to defeat Lyndon Johnson and his war."

A statement issued by Freedom House strongly criticized Martin Luther King for leading his "mantle of respectability" to an anti-Vietnam war coalition that includes well-known Communist allies and luminaries of the American left. The paper said that Dr. King had "emerged as the public spear carrier of a civil disobedience program that is demagogic and irresponsible in its attacks on our government." Joining in this statement was Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP and a member of the board of directors of Freedom House (New York Times, May 21, 1967).

In an advertisement in the New York Times a call for "Vietnam Summer 1967" was made under the names of Dr. Martin Luther King, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Robert Scheer, Dr. John C. Bennett, Carey McWilliams, and a number of others. The statement noted that—

Vietnam Summer is a call for 10,000 volunteers, including 2,000 full-time workers, to spend the summer in 500 communities organizing and educating against the war. . . . Vietnam Summer is a project to reach the millions of citizens in communities across the Nation who oppose the war in Vietnam but whose voices have not yet been heard (the New York Times, Apr. 30, 1967, p. 4-5).

The goal of this project was to create "a new, independent force in America which will undertake a broad range of concrete actions to end the war." The group proposed to stimulate antiwar feeling among young people and to encourage them in their refusal to join the Army or fight in the war.

The antidraft aspect of the New Left has been adopted by many within the civil rights movement. On May 1, 1967, Cleveland L. Sellers, Jr., one of the three major officers of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, refused to be inducted into the Army. The 22-year-old Negro called the Vietnamese war a "racist conflict" and joined with Stokely Carmichael, then student committee chairman, in accusing the United States of drafting large numbers of Negroes as part of a plan to commit "calculated genocide." At the same time, Carmichael announced that 15 other student committee workers had refused induction within the previous 3 months as part of the organization's campaign against the war in Vietnam (New York Times, May 2, 1967, p. 11).

In an interview, the Reverend James Bevel, assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, and head of the April 15 antiwar march in New York and San Francisco, was asked how he would "implement" antidraft sympathies. "You don't need a whole lot of complicated plans," Bevel said. "When Mr. Johnson comes around to get you, you just say: 'I won't go.'" He expressed the view that—

Mr. Johnson is not going to stop, but we won't stop either. We're going to organize students by the thousands to go to jail by the thousands. . . . We're going to have a radical summer. We're going to say to young people, you must get out of the school and into the streets. . . . Close down New York City. . . . Tell Mr. Johnson plain that he is going to have to stop killing the folks in Vietnam (the Washington Post, Apr. 20, 1967, p. C-4).

An antidraft organization was established at predominantly Negro Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga. Seventy-eight students signed a petition which declared "We cannot conscientiously permit ourselves to be used as objects in war." Henry Bass, a spokesman for the Atlanta Committee to End the War in Vietnam, said that—

the Morehouse guys are pledged to seek legal classification as CO's; that is, they are pledged not merely to opt out by going to Canada, staying in graduate school, fathering children, etc., but actually to combat the draft (National Guardian, Apr. 23, 1967, p. 3).

Despite all of this activity within the civil rights movement, there has also been a strong reaction against it by traditional advocates of civil rights and by many Negro leaders.

Speaking at Howard University in Washington, D.C., Richmond M. Flowers, Alabama's former attorney general and a racial moderate, charged that Stokely Carmichael had betrayed Negro interests and that Martin Luther King, Jr., was wrong to oppose the war in Vietnam. He called Carmichael's draft card burning exhortations "almost treasonous" and compared Carmichael with former Alabama Governor George Wallace and suggested that the two men run on the same ticket for President and Vice President.

I do see a very close parallel with such a leader defying a draft notice and the Governor of a State slamming in a schoolhouse door in defiance of a Federal court order that admits a qualified citizen of that State to the State university and attempts to exclude her for the sole reason that she is a Negro.

He said:

Defiance is defiance, whether you are defying a draft notice or a Federal court order (Washington Post, May 3, 1967, p. A-9).

Flowers noted that "black power, defiance, and black supremacy are just as immoral and illegal as white power, defiance, and white supremacy." Turning to Dr. King, he said that there is no connection between the civil rights movement and the war in Vietnam:

I fear that certain leaders have taken this attitude in order to keep themselves in the news rather than spending their energies to improve the Negro's position in this Nation. . . .

Dr. Ralph Bunche, a member of the NAACP's board of directors and longtime Negro leader, said that—

In my view, Dr. King should positively and publicly give up one role or the other. The two efforts have little in common (New York Times, Apr. 19, 1967, p. 21).

At the antiwar meeting in New York on April 15, Dr. King found himself doing what he once said he would not do. He appeared on the

Speaking in New York, Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, said he thought Dr. King was sincere in making the prediction, "But I think it's dangerous * * *". He said that "less disciplined persons" might interpret such warnings as encouragement to riot (New York Times, Apr. 21, 1967).

The leader of a group of West Side Negro ministers in Chicago declared that Dr. Martin Luther King should "get the hell out of here" because his civil rights marching in Chicago last summer "created hate."

The Reverend Henry Mitchell said that—

If he wants to march on the West Side, let him march with rakes, brooms, and grass seeds.

He noted that the ministers represented the sentiments of 50,000 Chicago Negroes who want "peace, love, and harmony," don't approve of civil rights marches, and "just want to live in their communities and upgrade them." (Chicago Tribune, Apr. 20, 1967).

Scores of Howard University students chanted "Burn, baby, burn" as an effigy of Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey was set afire during a campus rally on April 19, 1967. The burning was spontaneous, following hangings of effigies of Hershey, University President James M. Nabrit, Jr., and Dean Frank Snowden of Howard's College of Liberal Arts. After the hangings and a round of speeches denouncing Nabrit and Snowden as "Uncle Toms," someone in the crowd of more than 400 students yelled, "Burn that white maffinhead." Other students quickly took up the cry, shouting "burn him" and "Naplun him." (Washington Post, Apr. 20, 1967.)

Before the hangings most of the crowd jammed into a hallway in a campus building where a number of students were facing disciplinary charges for forcing General Hershey to cancel a speech at Howard on March 21. Outside the building Ronald O. Ross, cochairman of the Project Awareness student committee that had invited Hershey to speak, said:

I'm sorry I invited him. I don't want him to speak. He's a white man (ibid.).

Referring to university charges that the students "disrupted the * * * orderly operation of the school," Ross continued:

With this rope we're going to disrupt it some more. We don't intend to be responsible. We intend to be black * * *. He [Nabrit] is reading Homer and shooting this university to pot. I say we don't have time for Homer. First let's get rid of every Uncle Tom around here (ibid.).

A cache of arms, ranging from a slingshot to a sawed-off rifle, was uncovered by police in a raid on a Harlem theater noted for its production of plays with antiwhite themes. A police inspector said the raiding party also found a rifle practice range in the basement of the Black Arts Repertory Theater. Officers arrested six men, including one who was armed and tried to block detectives at the door. Police said they found a sign inside the theater which read:

All weapons cleaned and sharpened by 6 p.m. All weapons will be inspected by Eden, the Leader.

The theater is the same one founded by bitterly antiwhite post-playwright LeRoi Jones with partial support from antipornery funds (Washington Post, Mar. 13, 1968).

against things as they are, regardless of whether the things be detrimental or beneficial.

It is for this reason, too, that violence becomes a tactic which in the eyes of the Negro New Left, is wholly permissible. It is, after all, the established order of doing things to call for rational discourse, debate, and a democratic and peaceful settlement of disputes. If the New Left-civil rights coalition disputes the establishment in all areas, it also disputes the establishment with regard to violence.

It is important that the majority of Americans recognize the fact that these revolutionary views are held by only a small minority of Negroes. Yet, like the non-Negro New Left, it is a militant, vocal and active minority and it makes its presence felt out of all proportion to its numerical strength. Racism in reverse may be an understandable reaction to many years of discrimination and suffering, but it is the kind of reaction which will prevent real progress in the very important area of race relations.

Martin Luther King's brief membership in this coalition, that he had become willing to appear on the same platform and program with the black power advocates he shunned only a short time before, indicates that his own views had changed significantly. The fact that Negro opinion has been sharply divided over the new affiliation of portions of the civil rights movement with the antiwar movement was pointed out in a recent study of the effect of the war in Vietnam upon American life:

The peculiar conflict in Negro sentiment emerged strikingly, too, in a measurement of current attitudes toward Nobel laureate Martin Luther King. Has King's outspoken anti-Vietnam war stand, the pollsters asked, damaged the civil rights movement? Only 37 percent of the Negroes (as compared with the 64 percent of the general public) answered "Yes." Yet, significantly, the poll suggested a dramatic decline in King's popularity among Negroes. Only 15 percent of them, in fact, said that they would vote for him if he ran for President. The chief reason for this does not seem to be King's pacifism. Rather, it apparently is that his antiwar activity has belated his previous role as a champion of the Negro cause per se. "The war isn't King's problem," says the mother of a Negro GI from Chicago, "but the Negro people is, and he ought to stick to it" (Newsweek, July 19, 1967, p. 34).

Despite the efforts of the militants, Negro participation in antiwar protests has been slight. Many see a parallel with past efforts of the Communist Party to enlist Negro support for a separate Negro Republic in the South by identifying themselves with civil rights activities. But for the limited response to the black power appeal, it would appear that the current New Left attempt to use the Negro as a catalyst for revolution will fail as dismally as have past efforts to exploit the American Negro for revolutionary purposes.

The split which has been growing in the civil rights movement since the association of some of its members with the New Left, antiwar movement, has seen conflicting organizations and viewpoints arise.

Ex-convict Eldridge Cleaver, the Black Panthers' "Minister of Information" and presidential nominee of the Peace and Freedom Party, explained his revolutionary goals to a group of San Francisco lawyers:

America is up against the wall. This whole apparatus, this capitalistic system and its institutions and police . . . all need to be assigned to the garbage can of history and I don't give a ——— who doesn't like it. If we can't have it

*Some obscene words used by New Left activists have been omitted from these articles. Although it might be argued that to quote such language would help to depict the nature of these militants, the most obscene words were deleted because they were found to be objectionable under congressional standards.

Stokes noted that

... you must not confuse some of the many disturbances around our country that have led to a reaction of people to an unresponsive city administration or to a conditionally frustrating environment. The acts of the people the other night were not deliberately contrived lawlessness and determination to commit violence among this small group. (Washington Post, July 28, 1968.)

Experts state that the key figure in the conspiracy was Fred "Ahmed" Evans, a local black power leader who has been linked to the pro-Peking revolutionary action movement. In May 1967, Det. Sgt. John Ungvary, head of the Cleveland police department's subversive squad, said that terrorists under Evans' direction were plotting a "black revolution" to coincide with "a war between Red China and the United States." Evans, who was arrested during the riots, was charged with shooting to kill. "If my carbine hadn't jammed I would have killed you three," police quoted him as saying. "I had you in my sights when my rifle jammed." Evans told police that he and 17 others had organized the sniper attacks that resulted in the deaths of three policemen. Told that three of his snipers had been slain, Evans said, "They died for a worthy cause." Phil Hutchings, militant head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, told newsmen that the Cleveland outbreaks were "the first stage of revolutionary armed violence." (Human Events, Aug. 3, 1968.)

It is evident that a certain segment of the "civil rights" movement has turned to separatism and to violence. It has joined forces with the New Left in opposing the very structure of American society, and in calling for defeat abroad and revolution at home.

Those who truly seek civil rights, who truly seek an American society in which Negroes and whites share a common citizenship, are disturbed with this trend among younger, more militant Negro spokesmen. This concern was expressed by former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John Gardner:

Negro extremists who advocate violence assert that non-violence did not work. It is untrue. The greatest gains for the American Negro came in response to the non-violent campaigns of Martin Luther King Jr., and (before it turned violent) SNCC. It is the fashion now to belittle these gains, but they were great and undeniable. They were registered in historic civil rights legislation and even more emphatically in social practice. . . . The violent tactics of the past two years have brought nothing but deepened hostility between the two races and a slowing down of progress in the necessary drive toward social justice. . . .

Nor do those who condone violence ever speak of the legacy of bitterness and division that will be left by increasingly harsh outbreaks of disruptive interaction. What good will it do to dramatize the problem if, in the process, horrors born themselves so deep that the wounds permanently cripple our society. . . . To date the moderates—both Negro and white—have been all too silent. (Reader's Digest, June 1968.)

The joining of forces between the New Left and certain elements of the civil rights movement is a dangerous symbol of the extremism toward which we are moving. Part of the reason for its success, as Secretary Gardner has said, is that the moderates have not stemmed the tide. In many cases, they have encouraged it, fearing to lose their own leadership role. If this continues, society will face an ever more serious problem. Violence begets violence, and the gains of the past will be in danger. This would be harmful to all Americans. Only those who appreciate the gravity of this new coalition can act to defeat its influence and power.

THE APRIL 15 MARCH AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

April 15, 1967, marked the culmination of one important phase of the antiwar movement and saw large numbers of marchers parading in New York and San Francisco. The New York City Police Department's Office of Community Relations said that police officials at the United Nations Plaza estimated the number of demonstrators at between "100,000 and 125,000." The parade was led by the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., Dr. Benjamin Spock, and Harry Belafonte, and was sponsored by the Spring Mobilizing Committee To End the War in Vietnam, a loose confederation of New Left, pacifist, and more moderate antiwar groups (New York Times, Apr. 16, 1967, p. 1).

About an hour before the parade started a crowd of young men gathered on a rock in Central Park to burn their draft cards and demonstrators said that "nearly 200" were burned. As each card caught fire, a throng of several thousand persons, many of whom carried or wore daffodils, chanted "flower power."

In one area of the park, where the demonstrators gathered prior to the march, the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam built a 40-foot-high tower of black cardboard tubing. They then attached a number of flags of blue and red with a gold star in the center, the flag of the Vietcong.

Most of the marchers carried signs that had been authorized and printed by the Spring Mobilization Committee. Among the slogans were "Stop the Bombing," "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger," and "Children Are Not Born To Burn." There were also many "unauthorized" banners and placards. One, a bed sheet carried by three young men, bore in large black letters the words "Ho Chi Minh Is a Virgin" (ibid.).

One of the significant things about the march was the fact that it represented a new coalition of the so-called hippie left and the more traditional political left. One eye-witness report stresses this fact:

The marchers, variously estimated at from 100,000 to 300,000 gathered at the Sheep Meadow in Central Park, and the first impression the visitor received was that of a summer afternoon outing. The Angry Arts Against the War Committee performed several plays, portraying mean and vicious Americans murdering innocent and noble Vietnamese. Poems were read and songs were sung, and at one point the meeting was interrupted by an announcement that one of the audience was needed immediately on "Zippie Hill," where he was to participate in a rock 'n' roll group.

"Zippie Hill" was the point in the park where the advocates of LSD, marijuana, and other drugs met and performed their own private ritual. One sign they carried stated "War Is a Bad Trip," and a small group continually beat their improvised drum and rhythmically chanted "LSD, LSD, LSD."

Another part of the Sheep Meadow was used for what was politely known as the Medical Contingent. High atop a tower were the flags of the Vietcong, and money was being raised to send to North Vietnam. A leaflet distributed by the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front stated that "To be effective the peace movement must come out in support of the NLF. The Peace Movement should work to show that the real enemy of Americans is not in Vietnam but in our own country."

We are engaged in a war that seeks to turn the clock of history back and perpetuate white colonialism. The greatest irony and tragedy of it all is that our Nation which initiated so much of the revolutionary spirit in the modern world is now cast in the mold of being an arch anti-revolutionary (National Guardian, Apr. 22, 1967, p. 2).

Showing the ambivalence of the critics to the nature of the Vietcong, Prof. Howard Zinn of Boston University told the New York rally that:

"... This administration has said a social revolution is needed in this crippled and crippled country, which we have helped to make destitute and crippled. Who could better carry out such a revolution than the National Liberation Front? ... it is quite clear ... that the National Liberation Front can do a more efficient, humane, and democratic job of running South Vietnam than either Premier Ky or General Westmoreland or Ellsworth Bunker (ibid.).

According to antiwar spokesmen, the mobilization represented the broadest coalition of "peace" groups. One peace group which did not support the demonstration was the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, but William Price, National Guardian reporter, noted that "throughout the crowd, banners appeared identifying participants with local Sane chapters." One delegation estimated at 350 marched behind a huge red banner lettered in gold: "Communist Party, New York State Area." In the group was Gus Hall, Communist Party national chairman. Communist Party public relations head Arnold Johnson said frequent applause had come from onlookers and interpreted this as "approval of the open participating of the party in the political life of the country." Such participation, he said, marked the end of McCarthyism (National Guardian, Apr. 22, 1967, p. 1).

A leaflet distributed at the rally, and published by the U.S. Committee To Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y.), said the following:

The U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam urges you to show your opposition to the U.S. Government's aggression by expressing your support for the Vietnamese peoples' fight in defense of their liberty. The time has come to decide which side you are on!!! The USCANLF-SV wishes to help give the Vietnamese NLF a voice in the United States and believes that to be effective, the Peace Movement must come out in support of the NLF. The Peace Movement should work to show that the real "enemy" of Americans is not in Vietnam, but here in our own country.

At the New York rally Stokely Carmichael called Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara "a racist," Secretary of State Dean Rusk "a fool," and President Johnson "a buffoon." William Pepper, the author of "Children of Vietnam," called for an end to "the reign of Lyndon Johnson" and proposed a national ticket of Martin Luther King and Dr. Benjamin Spock. Howard Zinn of Boston University called for "the most magnificent, elegant withdrawal" from Vietnam, with the bands playing and "Bob Hope cracking jokes" (Washington Star, Apr. 16, 1967).

One contingent of militant Negro protestors broke away from the main line of march in New York and proceeded on their own to the Times Square area. The following report appeared in the May-June 1967 issue of Black Mass, a black nationalist publication in New York City:

"Don't Blacks Wait Go!" Waiting in Central Park for the April 15 mobilization force to get underway, the Harlem contingent is spotted making their way down Central Park West. They would not take the legal parade route, but would

but to "orient it toward * * * the revolutionary organization whose program does provide the basis for such a general struggle."

Protest leaders viewed the results of the April 15 march optimistically, and many expressed the view that this represented "only a beginning." The Reverend James Bevel, committee director and a close associate of Martin Luther King, viewed the April 15 action as "the beginning of a mass movement against mass murder." He said that the aim of the new movement "will be to get Johnson's troops out of Vietnam by Christmas."

Jack Smith of the National Guardian asked the question: Is it possible in the United States at this point to develop a mass, broad-based anti-Vietnam war movement with the potential of seriously affecting government decisions? His answer:

A year ago the answer would have been an immediate unqualified "no." Today the answer from some leaders in the antiwar struggle is a cautious, qualified "perhaps." This response is forthcoming even though there may have been more antiwar action a year ago, and the movement, on the surface, has been declining in recent months.

The next several months will determine whether this year's more optimistic prediction has substance. Part of the answer depends on whether there has been a qualitative change in the mood of the American people toward the war. Part depends on the existing antiwar movement itself and whether it is able to capitalize on any such change. (National Guardian, Apr. 4, 1967, p. 13).

A significant change in the approach of organizations such as the Students for a Democratic Society is that they no longer seek to express their disapproval of either the war or the American society through mere sporadic protests, or "dropping out," or what they call the "parliamentary games" of liberals.

What they seek to do is develop a political awareness and move from "nonpolitical protest to political resistance." In order to do this it believes that "alienated youths must be brought to understand that their 'personal' problems are collective—the result of a society in which man is increasingly distant from the decisionmaking process. The cause for such distance, the New Left seems to be saying more and more, is the entire economic, social, and political structure of society. Programs are now being devised to expose the powerlessness of the "unrepresented" groups in society, and among these the major ones are opposition to the war, opposition to the draft, and an effort to achieve "student power." The long range goal is "not power for this particular class, but the development of this class into a revolutionary force that would work with other oppressed classes in society." (National Guardian, "SDS Aim: To Build Revolutionary Consciousness, Apr. 15, 1967, p. 5).

The national secretary of Students for a Democratic Society, Gregory Calvert, said that "We are working to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment. We are actively organizing sedition" (New York Times, May 7, 1967). New York Times reporter Paul Hoffman stated that "during a 3-week series of interviews with some 75 New Left activists and sympathizers from coast to coast * * * sounded much more truculent than members of the Moscow-oriented Communist Party, U.S.A." He reported that Che Guevara's picture was found on the walls of the offices of radical newspapers and living groups and that "His name cropped up in talks whenever the New Left's current infatuation with direct action was mentioned."

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON NEW POLITICS

Let anyone believe that the New Left's interest in American politics is limited to simply criticizing the "establishment" and the mores and standards of our society, the National Conference for New Politics, which took place in Chicago during the first week of September, 1967, should be sufficient to establish that criticism plays only a minor role in this New Left's attacks.

Chicago's Palmer House Hotel was the scene of a meeting which brought 2,000 delegates from throughout the country together to decide what political path the New Left might profitably take as it approached the 1968 elections. The group convened on August 31, 1967, for a meeting which may set the tone for radical activity for some time to come. It was, in a sense, the end of one phase of New Left activity and the beginning of another.

Prior to the meeting much discussion took place concerning future possibilities for action. Writing in the Communist Worker, Carl Bloch noted that—

"If there is any other consensus as the convention gets underway, it would be that whatever form the movement takes, nothing will be given up. The participants reject the calls to move "from protest to politics." Electoral action, therefore, should mean no use of the streets. If new politics is to mean anything, it should be more than the ballot box and/or the picket line." (The Worker, Sept. 5, 1967, p. 1.)

In a position paper prepared prior to the Chicago meeting, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs set forth its own approach. It stated that—

"Over the place of the 2d ticket on the ballot is assured, then other work can be undertaken, and a peace ticket in the Democratic primary could be the basis for leading a larger number of Democratic voters to support a 2d presidential ticket in November 1968, after Johnson is re-elected. But if there is no 2d ticket in 1968 the voters against Johnson will have no place to go except the CP." ("New Politics for a New America, an Approach to the 1968 Elections," The Worker, Aug. 29, 1967, p. 7.)

Some of the 2,000 participants wanted to field a third party ticket in 1968, headed perhaps by the Rev. Martin Luther King or Dr. Benjamin Spock. Others, however, expressed the view that the whole election process is a fraud and that they should not directly involve themselves in it.

The keynote address was given by Dr. King. He accused President Johnson of betraying people who supported him in 1964. "The promise of a Great Society was shipwrecked off the coast of Asia on the dreadful peninsula of Vietnam," he said. He denounced the war in Vietnam and said that if it isn't ended by next year "all men of good will must create a situation in which the 1967-68 elections are made a referendum on the war. The American people must have an opportunity to vote into oblivion those who cannot detach themselves from militarism, those who lead us not to a new world but drag us to the brink of a dead world." (The Washington Star, Sept. 1, 1967.)

In his address Dr. Spock said the United States should announce

of the John Birch Society." Their revolution, he said, "is psychological, not political or economic, and they talk loud and long about what they're opposed to, like big Federal Government, but they say hardly anything about what they're for." (New York Times, Sept. 7, 1967.)

Not all Negroes found themselves in agreement with the demands of the militant black power advocates. Joseph Dawson, son of Rep. William Dawson of Illinois, said that "This is not a convention. This is hell. These people have the audacity to say they are helping our cities' Negroes. Well, I am a Negro and they're not helping me." (Human Events, Sept. 16, 1967.)

Prior to the Chicago meeting Professor Peretz wrote in the "New Politics News" a warning of what might occur:

It is possible that years hence we shall be able to look back upon this national convention as having been a milestone in the maturation of a new American politics . . . But this convention may also prove to be the burial grounds of our hopes and programs and energies. It may become a footnote to history recording not our triumph but our missed opportunities. I fear we may look back upon this convention . . . as being the place where the lefts engaged in mutual vituperation and in fratricide, where ideological absolutism displaced both theory and concrete analysis. (Quoted in Washington Star, Sept. 11, 1967.)

The plans for a third party ticket for 1968 never reached fruition as a result of the internal wrangling evident at the conference. Jeffrey I. Hodes analyzed this event in these terms:

Drained by the Black Caucus, the sponsoring NCNP never was able to pursue its original objective: acceptance of a King-Spock ticket for 1968. Support for Dr. King dissipated after his opening night speech. He not only failed to fire emotions, but the black militants and white radicals wrote him off as passive. Staggdon Lynn and Rennie Davis of SDS stated in a position paper that they "unequivocally refuse to condemn the ghetto rebellion" and hence could not back Dr. King who had joined the moderate civil rights leadership in condemning riot and those who incite or provoke them. (The New Leader, Sept. 11, 1967.)

In this analysis, the role of the Students for a Democratic Society and other university organizations is discussed:

. . . SDS and other university groups believe radicalization means transforming society itself. The real power, they contend, lies within corporations, media, universities, and the military. In addition, they claim elections are manipulative and tied to existing value systems. Voting then, in SDS's lexicon, is passive act that gives one a choice between options provided by others—the lack of powerlessness. SDS prefers to concentrate on local organizing in urban ghettos and universities, on advancing counter-communal institutions, on altering consumers and students to the "system" and on radicalizing the poor.

Others in Chicago sharply differed with the SDS approach. David Kolodney of Berkeley's New Action Politics believes the President is the focus of American politics. He urged the idea that providing third choice widens the limits of national debate and threatens existing order.

Two clear-cut approaches emerged. The first called for local political action, organizing the ghettos and working class communities, opposing the war. The second, supported by New York and California delegations, proposed an independent national ticket, with candidates to be selected by a national nominating convention next year.

The compromise which resulted came about in this way:

To avoid splitting the convention, a premidnight caucus was held in a failed attempt to iron out a compromise between SDS and the Californians. Max Bernstein of Berkeley proposed backing the resolution on local organizing

LIST OF OVERT DOCUMENTS

1. Black Power, White Resistance, by Fred Powledge, The World Publishing Company, Cleveland and New York.
2. The Negro Revolt, by Louis E. Lomax, a Signet Book.
3. Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation, by Claude M. Lightfoot.
4. Is Anybody Listening to Black America, a Seabury Paperback.
5. Martin Luther King, Jr., by William Robert Miller, a Discus Book.
6. SNCC - The New Abolitionists, by Howard Zinn, a Beacon Book.
7. The Black Muslims in America, by C. Eric Lincoln, a Beacon Book.
8. Negro and Jew, An Encounter in America, by Shlomo Katz.
9. Chronicles of Black Protest, With Introduction by C. Eric Lincoln.
10. The Black Messiah, by Albert B. Cleage, Jr., a Search Book.
11. Black Power and White Protestants, by Joseph C. Hough, Jr.
12. The Negro Mood, by Lerone Bennett, Jr.

13. Black Man's Burden, by John Oliver Killens.
14. When Negroes March, by Garfinkel.
15. Black Man's America, by Simon Booker, Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
16. "King's Kapers," The National Review, May 3, 1967, Vol. 13, No. 12.
17. The Rebel - May & June 1968, Vol. 1, No. 2.
18. The New World of Negro Americans, by Howard R. Isaacs. A Viking Compass Book.
19. "McCarthy Term Death of Dr. King a Sacrifice", St. Louis Post Dispatch, April 5, 1968.
20. "Mystery Call Spur Carmichael to Take Leadership in Mourning for Dr. King"; by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, The Washington Post, 8 April 1968.
21. Article by Virginia Kay, Chicago, Illinois News, 8 April 1968.
22. "Racism Aiding Communist", by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, Northern Virginia Sun, 16 August 1968.
23. "Stokley Grabbing for King's Men" by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, Northern Virginia Sun, 17 April 1968.
24. "Next Two Weeks are Critical", by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, Northern Virginia Sun, 18 April 1968.
25. Mark Lane Asks: "Is Bobby Silent Because CIA Killed his Brother?" by Mark Lane, Los Angeles Free Press, 9 April 1968.
26. "Dr. King Sr. Tells of Threats Since Slaying of Son" The Washington Star, 23 April 1968.
27. "Who Hired Dr. King's Assassins?" by David Lawrence, Washington Star, 24 April 1968.
28. "Millitants may Fire Capitol", by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, Northern Virginia Sun, 25 April 1968.

29. "Some Distrubing Parallels", by William W. Turner, Ramparts, 29 July.
30. UPI Wire Service Article datelined Washington, 3 January 1969.
31. "King Assassination Motel Sued Over Memorial Debt" Washington Star, 16 July 1969.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HAROLD WEISBERG,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 77-1997

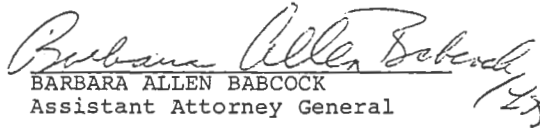
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
et al.,

Defendants.

NOTICE OF FILING

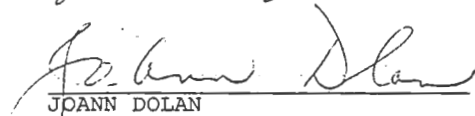
Defendant, Central Intelligence Agency, hereby files the
Supplementary Affidavit of Robert E. Owen, a Supplementary
Document Disposition Index and an annotated set of documents
in further support of its Motion for Summary Judgment.

Respectfully submitted,


BARBARA ALLEN BABCOCK
Assistant Attorney General

EARL J. SILBERT
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October 6, 1978

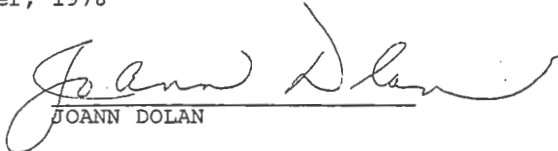
Attorneys for Defendants.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Supplementary Affidavit of Robert E. Owen, accompanying Supplementary Document Disposition Index and annotated set of documents have been served upon plaintiffs' counsel by hand, to James H. Lesar, Esq., and upon plaintiff directly by mail, special delivery, postage prepaid, to:

Mr. Harold Weisberg
Route 12
Frederick, Maryland 21701

on this 12th day of October, 1978


JOANN DOLAN

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HAROLD WEISBERG,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 v.)
)
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,)
 et al.,)
)
 Defendants.)

Civil Action No. 77-1997

SUPPLEMENTARY AFFIDAVIT

Robert E. Owen, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am the Information Review Officer for the Directorate of Operations of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). My official position, authority and knowledge of this case remain the same as described in my affidavit of 25 May 1978 in the above-captioned litigation. The substance of my 25 May affidavit and its accompanying Document Disposition Index is incorporated by reference and made a part hereof. It will be referred to subsequently as the Owen affidavit.

2. This affidavit is intended to supplement and amplify remarks made in the Owen affidavit and to relate the rationale and the related Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) exemptions to the various documents or portions thereof withheld in this FOIA litigation. The categories of substance withheld and the related rationale expressed in the Owen affidavit are as follows:

Classification -- Paragraphs 4 and 5

Intelligence Sources -- Paragraphs 7 through 14

Foreign Liaison Sources -- Paragraphs 9 through 14

Unilateral Intelligence Sources -- Paragraphs 7 and 8

Intelligence Methods -- Paragraph 16

CIA Installations Abroad -- Paragraph 15

Cryptonyms and Pseudonyms -- Paragraph 17

Identities of CIA Components -- Paragraph 18

Identities of CIA Staff Employees -- Paragraph 18

Privacy -- Paragraph 20

3. All documents originally released with portions deleted, have been annotated and copies appended. The notations are letters which have been placed in the areas from which deletions were made. The letters correspond to the letters used in the Document Disposition Index to designate the different categories of information deleted. The only deletions which are not so marked are those which contained classification markings or related information control markings, including declassification determinations. These latter markings are not deleted as being exempt under FOIA exemptions, but because classified documents processed for release under FOIA cannot be released if they are currently classified. When they are declassified, in whole or in part, removal of the classification and related information control markings is part of the administrative procedure of declassification. See paragraph 19 of the Owen affidavit.

4. In each instance in which classification is claimed as initiating an FOIA exemption, the document is clearly marked on its face with the stamped designation of the level of its classification; either CONFIDENTIAL or SECRET. In those instances in which classification is currently claimed to withhold information in a document, that determination was made in accordance with the criteria established under Executive Order 11652.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HAROLD WEISBERG,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

Civil Action No. 77-1997

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,)
et al.,)

Defendants.)

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT DISPOSITION INDEX

James E. Ray Documents

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>No. of Pages</u>
249	3 May 1968	1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document concerns the activities of an individual in a foreign country. The individual was initially mistaken for James E. Ray because of similarity in the names. The record makes it clear they are not the same individual. The text of the message consists of a report received from a foreign liaison service plus several comments about the liaison service. The report from the foreign service was received under an arrangement which provides for confidentiality for such reporting. Likewise, the information confirming the existence of a liaison arrangement between this foreign liaison service and the U.S. government is expected to be protected against unauthorized disclosure. The report is consequently classified and exempt from release in its entirety pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(1). Since the document established the fact of the foreign liaison service providing intelligence information to the United States, the document is also exempt from release pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) to protect against unauthorized disclosure of an intelligence source and intelligence methods. The report is concerned with an individual who is not one of the subjects of the FOIA request. Paragraph 1 on the report is a detailed medical report about the individual. Release of such a medical report would have, predictably, damaging consequences on the individual's future. On the other hand, there is no evident public benefit from release of the report. Consequently, paragraph 1 of the document, which is the bulk of the document, is additionally exempt to protect against a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(6). Some portions of the document are also additionally exempt from release for reasons set forth in entries c, d, e, and f of the original comments on this document.

250

14 May 1968

1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: Supplementary comments for Document No. 249 apply equally to this document except that this was a memorandum to the FBI rather than a cable.

253

8 June 1968

1

Supplementary Comment: This document is a cable from a CIA installation abroad. It relates information concerning the efforts of a foreign liaison service to obtain information concerning "James Earle Galt". All of the information in this message was received from a foreign liaison service under an arrangement requiring continued confidentiality for such reports. The text of the message is therefore exempt under FOIA exemption (b) (1) since it is properly classified and also exempt from release pursuant to FOIA exemption (b) (3) since its release would disclose information concerning intelligence sources and methods. The text of the report and the headings on the document contain an assortment of entries which are also exempt from release for additional reasons. They are those listed in categories d, e, and f of the original comment.

257

13 June 1968

1

Denied in toto

Supplementary Comment: Comment "a" is hereby amended to read, "a. information pertaining to intelligence methods (b) (3)."

As indicated in the original comment for Document No. 257, that document is a transmittal slip which accompanies Document Nos. 258 through 264. Document 257 explains that a name trace or, in more commonly understood terms, a search for biographic data was made on a name of an individual who was alleged to have been contacted by Mr. Ray during the time he was a fugitive. The search resulted in the retrieval of biographic information on a number of people whose names were similar to that of the person being searched, but who were not the same as that person. Document Nos. 258 through 264 are individual name trace summaries or biographic summaries of the data available on the other persons. No information was retrieved on the person of interest. The kind of personal data that is cited in the individual biographic summaries contained in Document Nos. 258 through 264 varies but there are a number of instances in which the summaries contain information that, if publicized, could cause damage to an individual's future. In one instance it is clear that the individual was involved in an intelligence activity. In another instance the comments reflect that the person was associating with an individual believed to be a Communist Party member and an intelligence operative for the Soviet KGB. Another individual was shown to have been used for intelligence activities by CIA, in an identified country abroad. Several individuals are identified as members of the Communist Party, in the United States. There is no apparent public interest in or benefit from the revelation of such information, while the likelihood of damage to the individuals' futures is predictable. Since these individuals' records

257 (cont.)

have become entangled in the records responsive to the subject FOIA request only as an accidental consequence of having names similar to an individual who was only possibly related to one of the subjects of the request, all the documents from 257 through 264 are withheld in their entirety principally to avoid a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(6). In addition to the privacy factor, some of the documents from 258 through 264 also contain information, the release of which could result in the unauthorized disclosure of the identity of an intelligence source and which have been classified to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of information which could reasonably be expected to damage national security interests by the resulting damage to intelligence activities. These documents are identifiable by the individual comments which claim FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and/or (b)(3) in addition to (b)(6). There are also instances of portions of the documents being additionally exempt from release for other reasons. They are listed in the comments on individual documents in an attempt to cite as completely as possible the variety of exempt information in the separate documents.

258 undated 1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: See Supplementary Comment for Document No. 257 above.

259 undated 1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: See Supplementary Comment for Document No. 257 above.

260 undated 1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: See Supplementary Comment for Document No. 257 above.

261 undated 1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: See Supplementary Comment for Document No. 257 above.

262 undated 1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: See Supplementary Comment for Document No. 257 above.

263 undated 1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: Comment "a" is hereby amended to read "a. information pertaining to intelligence methods (b)(3), and".

See Supplementary Comment for Document No. 257 above.

264 undated 3

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: See Supplementary Comment for Document No. 257 above.

265 17 April 1968 1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This information is withheld primarily because it was obtained from a foreign intelligence source who acquired the information under unique circumstances. The circumstances combined with the information are unique enough to insure that the identity of the intelligence source would be immediately recognizable to the individual named in the report. Consequently, the entire report is withheld to protect against the unauthorized disclosure of the identity of an intelligence source pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and the consequent damage to an intelligence activity in furtherance of which the document is classified and thus exempt pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(1). An additional consideration was the fact that the individual named was temporarily of interest because of being mistaken for James Earl Ray while the latter was a fugitive from justice. The possibility of damaging publicity, should the document be released, is obvious. Given the fact that the individual proved innocent of any involvement in the assassination, the public interest or benefit in publicizing the individual's identity and related personal facts is not evident. Therefore, the document also warrants protection as a whole on the grounds of privacy pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(6). Portions of the document would also be exempt for other reasons explained in categories d and e in the original comments.

271 9 April 1968 1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document concerned an individual mistaken for James Earl Ray when the latter was a fugitive. The text of the document is confined to information received from a foreign liaison service under an arrangement providing for confidentiality. The document must thus be withheld not only because of the arrangement which protects such information

271 (cont.)

from release and restricts access within the government but also to protect against disclosure of the fact of the existence of the liaison arrangement. The entire document is thus exempt from release pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b) (1) and (b) (3). The majority of the document is also exempt on the grounds of privacy and the supplementary remarks for Document No. 265 regarding privacy apply equally to this case and warrant withholding pursuant to FOIA exemption (b) (6) also. Portions of the document are also additionally exempt from release for reasons cited in categories d and e of the original comments.

276

24 April 1968

2

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: The text of this document is confined to reporting received from a foreign liaison service. The information was provided by the source in the belief that it was relevant to the investigation of the assassination. The information was, in fact, relayed to the FBI in Document No. 277 immediately below. Because the information was received from a foreign government under an arrangement of confidentiality, the document must be withheld in entirety to protect against the disclosure of an intelligence source and the existence of the liaison relationship pursuant to FOIA exemption (b) (3) and because the document is protected by classification and is thus exempt pursuant to FOIA exemption (b) (1). Some of the information in the document relates to private details of the life of an American national which would also be exempt from release on the grounds of privacy pursuant to FOIA exemption (b) (6). Other portions of the document contain categories of information which would also be exempt for additional reasons as cited in parts d, e, and f of the original comments.

277

25 April 1968

2

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: Since this document is a copy of a message transmitting the substance of Document No. 276 above to the FBI it is exempt in its entirety for the same reasons. Specifically, it is information received from a foreign government under an arrangement requiring confidentiality and the information is consequently classified. The document is therefore withheld pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b) (1) and (b) (3). Portions of the document are additionally exempt for reasons cited in c, d, and e of the original comments.

279

26 April 1968

6

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: As with Document Nos. 276 and 277 above, this document, which is a copy of the original report received from the foreign liaison service which is repeated in

279 (cont.)

the text of Document Nos. 276 and 277, is withheld in its entirety for the same reasons. Specifically, the document is withheld to protect against the disclosure of the existence of a foreign liaison arrangement with a specific foreign government, to protect against the disclosure of an arrangement of confidentiality and because the information is consequently classified. The document is therefore withheld in its entirety pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3). Portions of the document are additionally withheld for reasons cited in c, d, e, and f of the original comments.

283

2 May 1968

10

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document records the transmittal of a report discussed previously in Document Nos. 276, 277, 278 and 279. The first two pages are a memorandum addressed to the FBI which contain a summary of the more interesting elements of the report. The accompanying eight pages of attachments include the original report received from an identified foreign liaison service and an English translation of the original report with a one-page letter also provided by the liaison service. The entirety of this document is withheld for the same reasons expressed earlier in the supplementary comments for Document No. 276. Particularly, the document conveys information received only from a foreign liaison service. The liaison arrangement provided for confidentiality for any information exchanged. The document is therefore exempt from release under FOIA exemption (b)(1) as a classified document and because revelation of the contents would expose the existence of an official liaison arrangement as well as the substance of a document received under said arrangement and is therefore exempt pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3). Portions of the document are additionally exempt from release because they contain information of the kind categorized under c, d, e, and f of the original comments of this report.

285

13 May 1968

2

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document is withheld in its entirety for two reasons. The information concerns an individual who was initially thought to be Mr. James E. Ray during the time that the latter was a fugitive. Since that was a case of mistaken identity, which this document confirms, the release of information identifying the individual could result in needless unpleasant publicity. Since there is no evidence of any public benefit or interest in such a disclosure, the individual's right to privacy seems to clearly outweigh the public's right to know. Consequently, this document is being withheld in its entirety pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(6). The document is also being withheld because the information and the manner in which it was acquired by the intelligence source involved is unique enough to

285 (cont.)

insure that the intelligence source would be identified to individuals who witnessed the circumstances under which the information was acquired. The second page of the document is a photograph of the individual along with his name and the name of the intelligence source who provided it. The first page is the document transmitting the photograph and identifying the subject. Withholding the document in its entirety is thus also justified pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3). Some of the information in the document is additionally exempt for the reason stated in paragraph b of the original comment.

286

24 May 1968

1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document describes the nature of an investigative effort conducted by a foreign liaison service at the request of the CIA. The document also relates that the results of the effort were negative. The document is withheld in its entirety because the release of it would acknowledge the existence of a liaison arrangement with an identified foreign liaison service and would also reveal the substance of the report provided by the foreign liaison service under an arrangement requiring confidentiality for such information. The document is consequently classified and exempt from release pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(1) and, because of the revelations regarding the liaison arrangement and liaison information received, the document is also exempt pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3). Portions of the document are additionally exempt from release for reasons stated in paragraphs d, e, f, and g of the original comments.

288

22 April 1968

2

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document contains information provided by a foreign liaison service. The document relates some events which the source believed could be relevant to the investigation of the assassination. The entire document must be withheld because the release of the document would reveal the existence of a liaison arrangement with a foreign liaison service. The liaison arrangement includes mutual provisions for providing a confidentiality for information officially exchanged. Since the release of this document would violate such arrangements, the information is classified and thus exempt from release pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(1). In the interest of protecting intelligence sources and methods, the entire document is also exempt pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3). Some portions of the document are also additionally exempt from release as described in sections d, e, f, and g of the original comments.

295

June 1963

3

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This letter was an entirely personal communication from one individual to another. It seems reasonable to assume that the parties corresponding would be offended by the publication of their correspondence. On the other hand, there is no apparent public benefit to be derived by such a release therefore the document is withheld pursuant to FOIA exemption (b) (6).

296

June 1963

5

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This letter was an entirely personal communication from one individual to another. It seems reasonable to assume that the parties corresponding would be offended by the publication of their correspondence. On the other hand, there is no apparent public benefit to be derived by such a release therefore the document is withheld pursuant to FOIA exemption (b) (6).

297

June 1963

4

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This letter was an entirely personal communication from one individual to another. It seems reasonable to assume that the parties corresponding would be offended by the publication of their correspondence. On the other hand, there is no apparent public benefit to be derived by such a release therefore the document is withheld pursuant to FOIA exemption (b) (6).

298

16 October 1964

1

Released with portions deleted.

Supplementary Comment: The original comment is amended to read:

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information from a foreign liaison service (b) (1) and (b) (3)
- b. information which could identify an intelligence source (b) (1) and (b) (3)
- c. information pertaining to an intelligence source (b) (1) and (b) (3)
- e. information confirming the existence of a CIA station in a named city abroad (b) (1) and (b) (3)

The entry, "d. cryptonyms and pseudonyms (b) (1) and (b) (3)" was erroneously shown.

314

8 April 1968

2

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document contains information provided by a foreign liaison service. The report describes the plans of certain local political groupings to conduct public demonstrations against the American Embassy in the country. The report provided information about the plans and the leaders of this activity. To release any of the report would expose the existence of the liaison arrangement with the foreign service involved and would also violate the arrangement which provides for confidentiality for intelligence information exchanged. Consequently, the document must be withheld in its entirety pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3). Some segments of the document are additionally exempt from release as described in paragraphs c, d, and e of the original comments.

315

9 April 1968

3

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document is a memorandum which repeats the substance of Document No. 314. This document is therefore also exempt in its entirety for the same reasons cited in the supplementary comments on Document No. 314 above. Portions of the document are additionally exempt from release for reasons cited in paragraphs d, e, and f of the original comments.

316

10 April 1968

2

Denied in toto:

Supplementary Comment: This document contains information provided by a foreign liaison service. The document relates plans and activities of a foreign political organization in its efforts to exploit the death of Reverend King. Release of this document would violate the liaison arrangement by exposing the fact of the existence of the liaison arrangement as well as information provided by the foreign liaison service under an arrangement of confidentiality. The entire document is therefore properly classified and exempt pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(1) as well as FOIA exemption (b)(3). Portions of the document are also additionally exempt from release for reasons cited in paragraphs d and e of the original comments.

325

15 April 1968

1

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: The text of this document is concerned with the substance of an intelligence report provided by a foreign liaison service. The document summarizes reporting received from a foreign liaison service about the political activities of a foreign organization and makes mention of the death of Reverend King as a propaganda subject to be exploited. The document may not be released because the information was received under an arrangement of confidentiality which requires

325 (cont.)

that such information be protected from public disclosure. Release of the document would also expose the fact of the existence of the liaison arrangement. The document is therefore withheld in its entirety pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b) (1) and (b) (3). Portions of the document are also additionally exempt from release for reasons cited in paragraphs c, d, and e of the original comments.

331

20 May 1968

26

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document is concerned entirely with reporting provided by a foreign liaison service. The document contains a collection of information received from a foreign liaison service about foreign political organizations. There is an incidental reference to Reverend King's death as a possible cause for demonstrations expected by the government. To reveal the contents of the document would violate an arrangement providing for mutual confidentiality for intelligence reports exchanged. Since the release of this document would violate that agreement as well as confirm the existence of such an agreement, which is subject to the same understanding of confidentiality, the entire document must be withheld. The document is therefore exempt principally under FOIA exemptions (b) (1) and (b) (3). Portions of the document are additionally exempt for reasons cited in paragraphs d and e of the original comments.

332

24 May 1968

10

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document is a report provided by a foreign liaison service under an agreement of confidentiality. This document is a periodic report prepared by a foreign liaison service concerning the political activities of dissident political groups in a foreign country. There is mention of the plans of one group to hold demonstrations to protest the assassination of Reverend King. To reveal this document would violate the understanding and also confirm the fact of the existence of the liaison arrangement which is also privileged information, consequently, this information is exempt from release under FOIA exemptions (b) (1) and (b) (3). Portions of the document are additionally exempt for reasons cited in paragraphs d, e, f, and g of the original comments.

334

9 October 1968

4

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document is a second report received from the same foreign liaison service which provided Document No. 332. This periodic report also contains one mention of an instance in which the assassination of Reverend King

334 (cont.)

is posed as a justification for a proposed political demonstration. The liaison equities which justify withholding the document in its entirety as described in the supplementary comments for Document No. 332 apply equally to this document. The FOIA exemptions are likewise (b)(1) and (b)(3). Portions of the document are additionally exempt for reasons cited in paragraphs d, e, and f of the original comments.

336

17 September 1969

4

Denied in toto.

Supplementary Comment: This document contains two letters which are entirely personal communications between two individuals. It seems reasonable to assume that the parties corresponding would be offended by the publication of their correspondence. On the other hand, there is no apparent public benefit to be derived from such a release, therefore the document is withheld pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(6).

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HAROLD WEISBERG,

Plaintiff,

v.


Civil Action No. 77-1997

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
et al.,

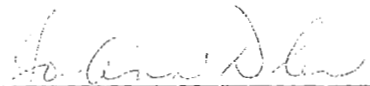
Defendants.

STIPULATION

The parties to this action by their undersigned counsel, hereby stipulate to enlarge the time, pursuant to Rule 6(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for defendants to supplement the record to, and including, October 6, 1978. The parties further stipulate and agree to enlarge the time for plaintiff to file a response to, and including, October 13, 1978.



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(202) 739-4671

October 3, 1978