

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.)
)
 _____)

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION INDEX

Martin L. King and James E. Ray Documents

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Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information pertaining to intelligence sources (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- b. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- c. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

Several names were deleted on the grounds of privacy. They were the names of individuals who were being checked against available records at the same time a check was made under the name Martin Luther King. The results of the file check were negative as is apparent from the document itself. Disclosing the names of the other individuals would not only infringe on their right to privacy but would also exceed the scope of the FOIA request.

S-12 11 December 1967 4

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which could identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- b. information pertaining to intelligence methods (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- c. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- d. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

Of the three "tabs" mentioned in the document, only one page of "Tab A" is attached to the file copy of this document. That page is labeled "A-23" and contains information about Rev. King and that portion has been released. The remaining portion of that page contains similar kinds of information about four other people. That portion has been withheld as it is beyond the scope of the request and could constitute a breach of privacy of those individuals should a public release of the information be made. "Tab A" is a listing of some 195 individuals and contains 43 pages of material. "Tab B" is a listing of some 105 organizations and contains 45 pages. "Tab C" is a listing of two organizations and contains 3 pages. The three "tabs" contain withheld information which is beyond the scope of the FOIA request, which is exempt on grounds of privacy and which is classified.

S-13

15 March 1968

4

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- b. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

The three concluding sentences of the penultimate paragraph on page 3 have been withheld. That portion consists of information received from the FBI. The information has been referred to the FBI, with whom the information originated, for coordination prior to release. When that coordination is complete, a modified version of the document may be releasable. The remaining deletions on pages 2 and 3 are portions which contain information withheld on the grounds of privacy. Those portions concern an individual who is not one of the subjects of the FOIA request. The information is thus beyond the scope of the FOIA request. The release of the information would be an unwarranted breach of the individual's right to privacy.

S-14

27 March 1968

2

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3).

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 have been withheld. Those paragraphs summarize information received from the FBI. That information has been referred to the FBI for coordination prior to release, since the information in its original form, appears to have been classified.

S-15

undated

1

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3).

S-16

6 March 1970

2

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which could identify intelligence sources (b)(3),
- b. information pertaining to intelligence methods (b)(3),
- c. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- d. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

This document is concerned with an individual who is not the subject of this FOIA request. There is incidental mention of "Martin Luther King" in the text of the document and all mention of Rev. King in this document has been released. The remainder of the document has been withheld in recognition of the right of privacy of the individual who is the subject of the memo and for the other reasons cited in (a) through (d) above, and to the extent that the withheld portions pertain to someone who is not the subject of this request, the information is beyond the scope of the FOIA request.

S-17

10 March 1965

1

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which could identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3) and
- b. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

The material withheld on the grounds of privacy concerned persons other than those who are the subject of this FOIA request. Information about them is thus beyond the scope of the FOIA request. Additionally, the withheld information contains information which is unconfirmed and possibly false. That circumstance combined with the relatively disparaging nature of the alleged behaviour suggests strongly that the release of the information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

S-18

18 August 1968

3

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3).

S-19

26 February 1965

1

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which could identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3) and
- b. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

The document is concerned with an individual who is not one of the two subjects of this FOIA request. The only responsive portions are two instances in which Martin Luther King is mentioned, in both cases only incidentally in connection with a description of the subject of the document. Those two mentions are in paragraphs 6 and 8 and are released to the extent that they are not exempt from release. The remainder of the document is primarily withheld because it concerns a subject beyond the scope of the FOIA request. Additionally, the withheld material contains considerable unverified allegations about the personal and private behaviour of the principal subject of the document; information which would be personally discomfoting to the individual but which has little apparent social or political significance.

S-20

11 May 1965

1

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which would identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- b. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- c. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

The information deleted on the grounds of privacy concerned two individuals other than those who are the subject of this FOIA request. That information is thus withheld not only because it is beyond the scope of the FOIA request, but also because the information is unverified and of a kind likely to cause discomfort to the individuals involved.

S-21

9 June 1965

9

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which would identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- b. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- c. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

This document is a contact report prepared by an Agency staff employee after contact with an intelligence source. Only portions of the report relate to the subjects of the FOIA request. The names and other data which were deleted from the document in the interest of privacy are, in this instance, concerned principally with persons thus not responsive to the request and beyond its scope, as well as being a breach of privacy should it be released. Certain other information relates to one of the subjects of the FOIA request, but the information is unverified and derogatory in a personal manner and which, if released, is capable of injury to the surviving family members and it is thus withheld.

S-22

7 July 1965

3

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which would identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- b. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- c. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

This document is a contact report concerning a meeting with an intelligence source. Most of the material withheld has been deleted because it concerns an individual who is not a subject of the FOIA request. That information is also exempt from release since release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

S-23

21 July 1965

3

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which would identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3) and
- b. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

This document is a contact report which records remarks of an intelligence source about individuals other than the subjects of the FOIA request. There are two instances in which Martin Luther King is mentioned incidentally, and both of those remarks have been released to the extent that they are not exempt from release. The remainder of the document is concerned with remarks about other individuals who are not the subject of this FOIA request. The latter information is beyond the scope of the request and would breach the individuals' right to privacy should the material be released.

S-24

8 February 1968

1

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which would identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3) and
- b. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3).

S-25

5 April 1968

1

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which would identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- b. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- c. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

The deletions in this document are primarily names of individuals. They have been deleted for a combination of reasons. They were not among the subjects of the FOIA request. Releasing the names, in conjunction with the narrative description of the circumstances in the document, could result in the ultimate identification of the intelligence source. The release of the names could also produce a breach of their personal privacy that is not warranted.

S-26

8 April 1968

1

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which would identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- b. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- c. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

The names deleted from this document, on the grounds of privacy, are names of people who were not subjects of the FOIA request and thus are beyond the scope of the request. Additionally, the information relating to the various individuals is such that to release their identities could cause injury to the individuals involved, particularly since the information is unverified.

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which would identify an intelligence source (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- b. information pertaining to intelligence methods (b)(1) and (b)(3),
- c. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- d. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

The names deleted in the interest of privacy are persons other than the subjects of the FOIA request. Release of their names would be beyond the scope of the request and would also submit the individuals to potential injury should the information be misused. The identity of an FBI agent has been deleted at the behest of the FBI pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(C).

Released with portions deleted.

Deleted portions contain:

- a. information which would identify an intelligence source (b)(3),
- b. information pertaining to intelligence methods (b)(3),
- c. information identifying a CIA staff employee (b)(3) and
- d. information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6).

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

66

329

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

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

S-11

22 November 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Analysis Group.

SUBJECT: Martin Luther KING - #353 062

1. Per your verbal request, the above-captioned security files were reviewed by the undersigned.

2. A thorough review of cited Office of Security files disclosed no evidence that the Office of Security has ever conducted any investigation, including wiretaps, surveillance, mail cover, or field investigation regarding listed subjects. No inquiry was made outside the Office of Security and no DDO records were reviewed or checked.

3. The above is for your information.

Security Analysis Group

MES:hjd

21 Staff Office of Security

Director wishes to know whether
Dr. Martin Luther King was ever surveilled
or reported on while outside of the U.S. —
under the C.I.A. program.

Also:

Whether there is any record of any
mail interception either to or from
Dr. Martin Luther King.

F.S.A.P.

[Redacted]

J-16 Staff

[Redacted]

5. At least two organizations, the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have questioned the motives and tactics of those who advocate "black power" and "black rebellion," and such respected Negro journalists as Carl T. Rowan and George Schuyler have warned against the militants. In its report for Fiscal Year 1967, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has pointed out that "So-called civil rights organizations preaching hatred for the white race, demanding immunity from laws, and advocating violence constitute a serious threat to our country's internal security." (Emphasis added) The FBI annual report specifically names the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Revolutionary Action Movement as hoping "to disrupt the tranquility of our Nation with violence to further the concept of 'black power.'" According to the FBI report, "Leaders of these groups constantly attempt to spread domestic discord among Negroes by making inflammatory speeches and issuing hate-filled literature." (The same report warns of such militant organizations as the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico, a group which has signed an "accord" to work with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.) State and Federal legislative committees have taken notice of the Communist links to some of the militant groups.

6. In many ways this information is illuminating, yet in other ways it prevents the problem of careful evaluation. First certainly, all past members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee cannot be charged with being a threat to the Nation's internal security, whereas those who support the statements and activities of the present leadership of SNCC must remain suspect. Similarly, those who have adhered to the tenets of the Revolutionary Action Movement, even from its early days, must be considered more than suspect.

7. Because of this matter of "degrees" of involvement in the unfavorable, indeed dangerous, aspects of "black power," this office has compiled from its records those personalities (Tab A), and organizations (Tab B) which must be of our official concern. Two organizations which have to date resisted the blandishments of "black power" leaders are indicated in Tab C. Many of the personalities and

regulations in Tab A and Tab B have not specifically attacked this Agency, although the anti-U. S. policy stance of some of them may make this only a temporary reprieve. Others have not specifically spoken out against the Agency, and by their nature, will probably never single out this Agency for abuse or organized opposition.

8. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has advised that it knows of no organized "black power" assault on this Agency other than the statement of Stokely Carmichael that he is establishing a new group to oppose CIA activities. Our records presently seem to link information on open attacks on CIA to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Afro-American Heritage Association, and the Organization of Afro-American Unity, the latter being the organization founded by the late Malcolm X, Little, and to individuals affiliated with a number of militant groups. Should information be received which significantly supplements that contained in the attachments to this memorandum, you will be advised.

Howard J. Osborn
Director of Security

Attachment:
Tab A, B, C

Orig - Ret to CS
L EDS

OS/SRS/ /cer

KING, Martin Luther, Jr. - Rev. King heads the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana, reported on 13 April 1964 to be "substantially under the control of the Communist Party..." Dr. King and his wife have been outspoken critics of U.S. Vietnam policy. Dr. King is known to have two advisors who were identified in the past with the Communist cause, and his deputy, Rev. James Bevel who heads the National Mobilization, has been quoted as stating "every thinking American" should be a member of the Communist Party. Dr. King more recently has proposed extended civil disobedience in Washington, D.C., in the spring of 1968. Although Dr. King has participated in "peace" marches in the past, he sent his regrets to the 21-23 October 1967 Pentagon protests, indicating that he would have attended if other commitments had not precluded it.

S-13

15 MAR 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR : Deputy Director for Support

SUBJECT : The Militants: An Up-date on the
Black Power Threat

1. This memorandum is for information only.
2. By memorandum entitled "Threat to CIA by Some Black Power Elements," dated 11 December 1967, I advised you of the results of inquiries with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the review of existing materials in the Office of Security concerning militant "Black Power" organizations and personalities. I specifically noted those groups and personalities which have expressed hostility against this Agency and its operations.
3. Since that time additional significant information has been received which reflects increased activity on the part of the militants, coupled with threats for what they have termed "The Bloody Summer." Although the ranks of the extremists are still proportionately small, their threats of violence must be given greater weight than might normally be attributed to their small percentage of the U.S. Negro population. A review of these recent developments is attached for your information.
4. In addition to the new information on the extreme militants, we have also noted two scheduled developments for the months of April and May which will be of interest to you. They are:
 - a. Beginning on 22 April 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) will initiate their "Poor People's Campaign" in Washington, D. C. On that day, Dr. King has indicated he will lead "waves of the nation's poor and disinherited" into the city for prolonged, disruptive and "non-violent" demonstrations to demand government action for "jobs or income for all." He has indicated that his initial cadre of up to 3,000

volunteers will remain in the nation's capital "until America responds." In what Dr. King calls the "last resort for nonviolence," SCLC reportedly plans lobbying and other action against the Capitol, a shut-down of all government buildings, transportation tie-ups and school boycotts. It has been threatened that if troops are used to quell these actions, Dr. King will call for demonstrations in other key cities of the nation. As the campaign escalates, SCLC has indicated it will call in peace groups to strengthen the program.


Significantly, Dr. King's campaign will begin early in the announced "International Days of Protest," 21-30 April 1968, sponsored by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a group in which Dr. King, ~~Mrs. King~~ and ~~Rev. James Bevel~~ ~~a King aide~~, have been particularly active. The National Mobilization Committee is known to include members of the Communist Party, USA, and other subversive groups. Present plans for the ten-day Vietnam protest call for local and regional demonstrations and concentrated organizing efforts around the country, as well as coordinated protests abroad. As part of the campaign, the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Students for a Democratic Society, and SNCC's Black Anti-war Anti-Draft Union have issued a call for a national student strike for peace in Vietnam and against racism at home and abroad," 26 April. On 27 April the sponsors have called for a unified demonstration of the full force of the movement with organized protests and marches in major U. S. cities.

Despite Dr. King's statements the Washington protests are for "jobs or income for all," there can be little doubt the activity will be closely interlinked with the "peace" movement, particularly at the stage when "peace" groups are formally invited in as the activity escalates.

b. Close on the heels of the initiation of Dr. King's Washington campaign, and possibly well-timed with the proposed formal call for participation by "peace" groups as that campaign escalates, are the "National Days for Black Unity Against the War in Vietnam, 19-20 May 1968." Sponsored by the Peking-line Progressive Labor Party and certain to attract the more militant factions, the protest calls for nationwide demonstrations "against the war in Vietnam and slum landlords." The announced highpoint of the protests is a day of widespread

work stoppage and demonstrations on campuses and in cities throughout the United States, tentatively set for 19 May. A potential for disturbance exists since the Maoist sponsors will have had almost a month to observe and assess the effects of Dr. King's Washington campaign.

5. I will continue to keep you advised on significant developments in this area as they come to our attention. You will be pleased to know FBI liaison has been most cooperative and effective in providing this office with timely information about the various domestic militants and protest groups.


Acting Director of Security

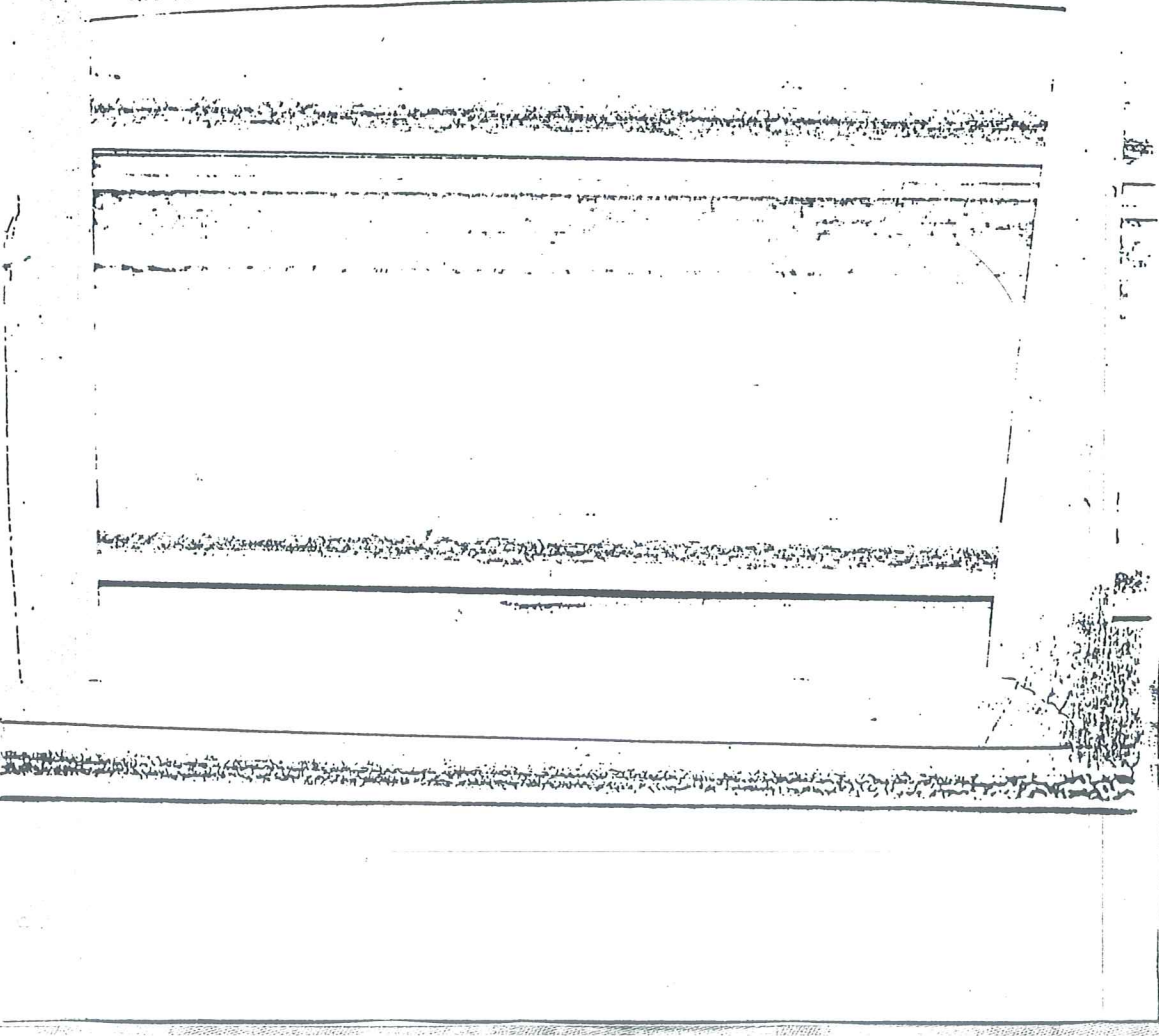
Attachment as stated

Distribution:
Orig - Return to OS
2 - DDS

27 March 1968 (S-14)

MEMORANDUM FOR : Deputy Director for Support
SUBJECT : Potential for Civil Disturbances,
Washington, D. C., Summer 1968

1. This memorandum is for information only.
2. On 15 March 1968, I furnished you with our update assessment of the Black Power movement and attendant potential for civil disturbances. Since that time, we have received two excellent studies from the Federal Bureau of Investigation which provide additional information about extremist elements and the potential for civil disturbance in the District of Columbia during the summer of 1968.



[REDACTED]

5. I will keep you informed of any additional information received which reflects on the potential for civil disturbance in Washington and environs.

Howard J. Deborn
Director of Security

Attachments as stated

Distribution: OS/SRS/ [REDACTED] /pjh - 27 March 1968
Orig - ret to OS
2 - DDS

SUPPORT

Nov. 1, 1967

THE AMERICAN TEACHERS FREE
and its ACTION PROGRAMS

A.T.P.
PO Box
Evanston, Ill. 60204

5-15
353062

SCHOOL CHILDREN WILL BE TRYED AS NEAR TOMORROW... DURING VACATION TIME..

Use injunctions to stop Luther King Christmas Riots!

Martin Luther King is bound to use the HOLIDAY VACATION time to stage his "massive civil disobedience" in Washington, D.C., Chicago, Milwaukee... and other big cities... TV and the Leftist Press have played him up as the "Dark Savior"... when in fact he is basically a power hungry agitator who shows no difference from RAY BROWN or STOKELY CARMICHAEL who are self-admitted racists and anti-American anarchists and communists.

OFFICIALS OF ALL BIG CITIES MUST OBTAIN A SERIES OF INJUNCTIONS... TO PREVENT THE PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING and all other known agitators... TO PREVENT INCITEMENT TO RIOTS!

The problems of the so-called ghetto are not racial problems... but human problems. Education is the key to the solution of these problems... not riots. The majority of ghetto children flagrantly reject education. And Martin Luther King has brought anarchy into the classroom... an anarchy that will spill over into the holiday streets... just as it did into the summer streets.

The Federal Communications Commission and the Congress must make TV live up to its FAIRNESS CODES and stop giving Special Privilege Coverage to Agitators who use democracy to destroy democracy... while giving only Token Coverage to people of ALL RACES who want to speak out for Main Stream America.

Read: THE BRAT FACTORIES by Roger Pughert 10 cents per copy

Written with an angry wit, here is a little book that shook the entire school world. Published in 1966. Its conditions are serious.

S-16

6 March 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: _____

Martin Luther King, #353 062, _____
along with King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference,
_____ It would appear that the Communist Party, in all probability,
exercised considerable control over King.
_____ seems to have supplied much of the brains and power
behind King and was, in fact, responsible for many of his programs,
including the Washington Spring Project (Poor People's Campaign).

S-17

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

10 March 1965

A confidential informant of known reliability has advised as follows regarding the relationship between the Director of the FBI and the Rev. Martin Luther King:

In the Fall of 1964 following the remarks made to the press by the Director FBI regarding King and after King's counter statement, an Assistant Director of the FBI visited [redacted] and one of the more responsible Negro leaders in this country and advised him that the Director FBI was prepared to make specific charges against King based on factual data in his possession to the effect that King had misused funds contributed to the Civil Rights movement for his personal benefit; that he knowingly employed on his personal staff two members of the CPUSA although he had promised other Negro leaders he would terminate the two [redacted]

[redacted] summoned King to New York City and advised him of these charges, and at first met with denials of them, but subsequently King admitted that it looked as though he were in trouble. He asked for time to think the matter over and said he would see [redacted] the following day. He did not appear as promised and later [redacted] ascertained that King had gone to Washington and made his peace with the Director FBI.

The foregoing information has been confirmed from another source with direct access to the Director FBI.

[redacted]

S-20

11 May 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: , Conversation with

1. The writer had a short discussion this morning with

2. In summarizing point of view, the problem appears to be something like this. The Communist left is making an all out drive to get into the Negro movement. If through any mechanism they can link prominent Negro leaders to illegal activities and activity which is against President Johnson's policy, this may cause a serious break between Johnson and the Negro leadership which, in turn, may create a violent disruption in the Negro Civil Rights Movement which would give the Communists an opportunity to cause chaos and disruption.

3. Furthermore, if the above is coupled with an exposure of Martin Luther KING, Jr. by other than members of his own race, the damage to the Negro movement would be impossible to estimate. is gravely concerned that KING may be exposed by white sources, official or otherwise, which would have no good effect and would probably only make KING a martyr. was also concerned that KING might possibly be assassinated before his exposure which would have the effect of making him a martyr and would not be at all helpful to the Negro movement. It is belief that somehow or other Martin Luther KING must be removed from the leadership of the Negro movement, and his removal must come from within not from without. feels that somewhere in the Negro movement, at the top, there must be a Negro leader who is "clean" who could step into the vacuum and chaos if Martin Luther KING were either exposed or assassinated.

4. In summary, feels that unless the Negro leaders, other than KING, are informed and are capable of intelligent maneuvering, the Communists or Negro elements who will be directed by the Communists may be in a position to, if not take over the Negro movement, completely disrupt it and hence cause extremely critical problems for the Government of the United States.

Seen by [unclear] Sec
and [unclear] Sec
m

Handwritten notes on the right margin, including a large 'X' and some illegible scribbles.

5-21

9 June 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR : Chief, Security Research Staff

SUBJECT :
(Conversation with 8 June 1965,
Washington, D.C.)

1. On 8 June 1965, the writer met with _____ at the Hilton Hotel, Washington, and had a long discussion with him beginning at approximately 1:15 and ending at 5 p.m. _____ comments covered a wide range of matters, but basically they can be broken down into 3 main topics:

- (a) His attitude towards the FBI;
- (b) _____
- (c) Comments on the Negro Civil Rights Movement, the various personalities connected with it, and some of _____ opinions and theories regarding future events connected with the Civil Rights Movement.

Each of the above will be discussed separately.

_____ attitude towards the FBI

2. Sometime back, Chief, CRS, decided that it would be advantageous to have _____ give information, particularly regarding the Civil Rights Movement, to agents of the FBI in New York City, particularly if this information concerned domestic or local events and activities. Chief, CRS, felt that it would be a faster means of communication than heretofore used where in _____ communicated with CRS officers who, in turn, passed the information to either the FBI or areas where it was useful.

3. _____ made it very clear that he did not wish to communicate with FBI agents, that the Civil Rights Movement should be regarded as an international situation because of the Communist directed infiltration into the movement, and that he felt in some respects that he was being "downgraded" by being used as a source by the FBI and not in a higher echelon

of Government. While [redacted] did not absolutely refuse to cooperate with the Bureau, he made it obvious that only if there was a matter which he felt was of interest directly to the Bureau locally, would he furnish this type of information; otherwise, he would furnish it as he has done previously or cease altogether. The writer attempted, more or less unsuccessfully, to discuss jurisdiction with [redacted] but [redacted] maintained his position that the matter was not one of jurisdiction for the FBI or any single Government agency, but was one that the Government, including CIA, should be interested in; namely, the international Communist efforts at corrupting and seizing the Negro Civil Rights Movement.

— continued

Civil Rights Movement

9. For background information, it is to be recalled that _____ has long provided information on the Negro Civil Rights Movement and its various leaders. _____ position is one of complete sympathy with the Negro and the Civil Rights Movement, but holds that only through legal means and peaceful means should the Negro aims be accomplished. _____ who is a violent anti-Communist, has been alarmed at the Communist movement into the Negro Civil Rights field and the Communist penetration into the various Negro organizations. He has undeniably done everything in his capacity to help the Negro leaders, particularly _____

It is worth noting for the record that _____ has been involved with various Negro leaders since as early as 1934; and he has known a number of the leaders, on a very close personal basis, since that time.

10. _____ main concern has been that the highly derogatory information, of which he is familiar, concerning Martin Luther KING, Jr., will be exposed to the public by the wrong people and at the wrong time which, in _____ opinion, will set the Civil Rights Movement back years and would perhaps give the Communists a chance to either further disrupt it or to seize control of the movement.

11. To make certain that this report reflects as accurately as possible the derogatory information on Martin Luther KING, Jr., here are three main categories:

- (a) Highly derogatory information on _____ States and overseas;
- (b) A possible theft of money; and
- (c) Association with identified Communist or pro-Soviet types on an intense personal basis, particularly _____

To further set the background, it should be recalled that several months ago a very serious dispute erupted between Mr. John Edgar HOOVER and Martin Luther KING, Jr. At that time _____ received information, from an absolutely reliable source, that the FBI had derogatory information on Martin Luther KING, Jr., that Mr. HOOVER was incensed on attacks on his agents and the integrity of his organization, and that grave possibilities existed that Mr. HOOVER would turn loose to the public the derogatory information which has been presented above. In turn, _____ gave the information, in confidence, to _____ and at approximately the same time, _____ confronted Martin Luther KING, Jr. with the facts. It is sufficient to say that the matter was hushed up by KING visiting HOOVER. A number of meetings took place between the top Negro leaders and discussions were held as to what to do about the derogatory information, since obviously other individuals would know about it. To date, nothing has been done, and the debate is going on in the top Negro channels at the present time.

11. With this background in mind, the writer asked who were the top Negro leaders that he was in contact with and what were their relationships one to another. The writer named the following individuals, and these were acknowledged by as persons with whom he was dealing:

The other leaders of first magnitude that entered the discussion are Martin Luther KING, Jr. and who has been established clearly as a close and intimate friend of Martin Luther KING, Jr. and whose left wing background is also known. Some of the lesser Negro leaders will be mentioned later, but those of the greater strength and opposed to KING are

replied to the question of rapport among these leaders by saying flatly that there was no rapport at all, that all mistrust and dislike the other, and in certain cases, there was often antagonism. stated that the brightest, shrewdest, and cleverest of all was but a man who had no popular or grass roots following. He stated that was a bright Negro, but who had no following whatsoever in the popular sense, but was making a definite play to gain power by seeking to be publicly connected with important individuals both in the Government and out. described as a controversial old man, possibly becoming senile, who was afraid to act for fear of damaging his own reputation and who liked to imagine himself as the "Moses" of the Negro race. has some popular following, but he is aloof and has not committed himself as intensely as some of the others. , according to is probably the most sincere and devoted of the leaders, but is naive and has a complete capacity for saying the wrong thing at the wrong time. personally is clean and he does, in fact, have the grass roots support of the large organization insisted that he is law abiding, non-violent, and a decent individual, but not too politically intelligent.

12. _____ stated that for weeks the problem of Martin Luther KING, Jr. has been discussed between these leaders and that all of them are aware of the details. _____ stated that to show the range of connections involved here and the sensitive nature of it, he gave the following example.

He said that a few days ago, he was in the office of _____ to discuss with him this matter. _____ stated that for the first 15 minutes or so, _____ was constantly being called to the telephone and the conversation was interrupted. _____ commented that the first two calls that came in were inconsequential, but he stated that the third call was from the President of the United States. _____ stated that he listened to two more calls then told _____ that either he would have to quit accepting phone calls or _____ would no longer discuss anything with him. _____ then told his secretary to stop the calls, and they discussed the matter. _____ stated that the conversation was basically his attempting to get _____ to come to some agreement with the other leaders on the KING matter by pointing out that _____ was in favor of "dumping" KING, and that he, _____ hadn't committed himself to anything. _____ indicated that this conversation was not profitable.

13. Of considerable importance to _____ was the following. He was having a conversation with _____ and _____ said to him that he had received confirmation, in exact detail, of the derogatory KING story. Further, that the information had come from Washington from a highly placed official in the Department of Justice, Mr. _____, who had in turn conveyed the information to a Mr. _____, a Negro also attached to the Department of Justice, who was working in Chicago and who had given it directly to _____. _____ stated that he was told that the Washington source had the entire KING file in his office including photographs and tapes on Martin Luther KING, Jr. _____ said he asked _____ if he had done anything about this; and, according to _____ told him that he called a meeting of the

According to _____, he told those present the story. After some shocked silence, _____ said to _____ and those present, we cannot publish that; and _____ said that told _____ If we don't publish it, it is going to blow up underneath our noses because it is certain to come out sooner or later.

14. stated that the details of the KING matter are definitely known to the editors of the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune, but they will not break the story because they have been asked not to. stated presumably by the President.

15. The writer then referred to the thesis that Martin Luther KING, Jr. is moving in a way that is indicative that he is being controlled by the Peking line Communists, possibly or probably through from whom there is some information that would indicate he is a Maoist. The writer asked what possible action would the Peking line Communists take in the KING matter. replied by saying that it is certain to him that the Communists, both the Moscow and the Peking types, are aware of the Martin Luther KING, Jr. matter. stated as far as he could figure out, the Peking Communists would handle KING in one of two ways:

- (a) We will permit you to remain head of the Negro movement in the United States and you may continue to rise in public acclaim. The other Negro leaders have no courage and they will not expose you. They are cowards and controlled by the Capitalist leaders of the United States. You will, however, remember that we know what the story is and you will do what you are told. Or
- (b) They, themselves, the Peking Communists, will expose KING and in so doing they will end him, they will everlasting discredit all the other Negro leaders, and they will then be in a position to disrupt the Negro movement, cause chaos and trouble, and possibly gain control of it. If they expose KING, they will say to the Press and public media which they control to the Negro people, that you leaders have betrayed you, they knew this story of KING all along and were cowardly. They obeyed instructions from their capitalist leaders.

16. stated that he is absolutely convinced that the Peking line Communists are moving ahead of the Moscow Communists, both in the world area and in the domestic scene. He pointed out that has taken over the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and that is going along with this. He stated that there are other indications of the Peking line Communists showing strength; and that there are a number of ways this can be demonstrated. He called attention to the fact that for the last 3 or 4 weeks there has been a period of inaction and that none of the Negro leaders, except

have been doing anything when they should have been strongly active. stater that it is his opinion that this is due to the movement being held in check by Peking line Communists who are demoralizing and consolidating their strength. He stated further that the "deacons" are nothing more than small ad hoc groups which the Peking line Communists have set up as needed and are, in fact, riding on the back of CORE. stated that they are not CORE groups, but are activist Negro advocates of violence and who are working to disrupt and smear CORE and its leadership. They are constantly working to convert CORE from a non-violent group into an action group which would, of course, put CORE in the Peking line.

17. The writer asked if there was any indication that he knew of that would show that the Negro leaders-- were going to expose KING. stated that there is no such information, that none of them wanted to be responsible for the exposure, nor could they agree among themselves to do it as a group. , himself, according to would like to expose the situation, but he could not do this alone and unsupported. stated again, as he had many times previously, that unless this exposure comes from the Negro leaders themselves, the attacks on KING will be useless and will end up only making him perhaps a martyr and would set back the Negro Civil Rights Movement for years.

18. Toward the end of the conversation, pointed out that any examination of the Civil Rights Movement, at the present time, would show a clear and concise picture of Communist penetration and activities, namely, from the Peking line Communists. said it is well to note that the war in Vietnam has now been linked to the Civil Rights Movement and gradually, the two unrelated areas are being blended together in an all out Communist Party line attack on U.S. policy. stated that this has spread confusion into the Negro Civil Rights Movement and has duped many of the leaders of the movement and caused them to make utterances which are stupid and certainly unpatriotic. referred to the activities and statements of in behalf of the "Refusal to Fight" movement.

19. further said that the aims of the Communists were clear in that they wanted to link the Negro leadership and the Negro mass Civil Rights Movement into a position of anti-government action, and that the Peking line would be away from the Moscow "peaceful coexistence line", and would be continuous agitation for violent action and disruption. He stated that so called leaders like Martin Luther KING, Jr. and have very clearly started blending the Negro Civil Rights Movement into

a merger with their attacks on the government policy in Vietnam and, even to a lesser degree, into attacks on government policy in the Dominican Republic. He predicted that more and more of this will appear as the summer goes along. He stated that among the most important leaders of the movement, he felt that only [redacted] had a thorough understanding of the problem, that [redacted] in a vague way understood the problem, but was not acute enough to clearly understand it and combat it. He said [redacted] probably understood this matter, but they are too busy attempting to create a good image of themselves in the public eye to be willing to get down and fight this penetration in an all out manner.

20. [redacted] stated that he would be continuously in touch with either Chéif, SRS or the writer as he obtained information of interest.

Memorandum

5-22

TO : Chief, Security Research Staff

DATE: 7 July 1965

FROM : Chief, Liaison & External Ops Branch/SRS

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversations with
5 July and 6 July 1965

1. Set out following is a very brief summary of views and comments of recent events, particularly in the civil rights area.

2. , in the first conversation which was on 5 July, stated that his study of the activities of the various leaders in the civil rights movement and the positions taken by the various groups have forced him to the conclusion that there is an almost complete split in the civil rights movement and that those groups which are militant and advocating violent action have been captured by the Peking-line Communists. He stated that there is a great deal of information which would support this contention. Along this line, it is particularly interesting to note that the Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, commented that Hanoi had spurned the peace efforts of the United States which, according to , shows how contemptuous the Peking-line is of us and, of course, is reflected in the anti-United States policy attacks of the action groups in the civil rights movement. pointed out that Martin Luther KING was now linking the civil rights movement to attacks on our policy in Vietnam and that others were following this trend.

3.

4. He stated that all of the Negro groups have a wing that want militant action and that these groups are subject to or soon will be subject to Peking direction and domination.

5. concluded this long conversation by stating that at the present moment, it is a certain conclusion that the Peking-line

Communists have achieved a "fifth column" in the United States and that this will be used not only to disrupt and attempt to capture the civil rights movement, but will be used as a weapon to attack U.S. policy in South Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and wherever the Peking-line Communists direct.

6. On 6 July [redacted] called and pointed out that [redacted] had apparently suddenly moved in a bid to become the top negro leader in the United States who champions non-violence and anti-Communism. [redacted] stated, that with Martin Luther KING moving toward the Peking-line and splitting the civil rights movement between militants and activists and the non-violent groups, [redacted] stand [redacted], over the past few days was remarkable.

7.

8.

9. _____ concluded by saying that this hard stand by will be very significant, particularly if he continues to hold this position.

10. _____ stated that he would talk to the FBI concerning this in New York City and would continue to keep us informed.

MA:jbc

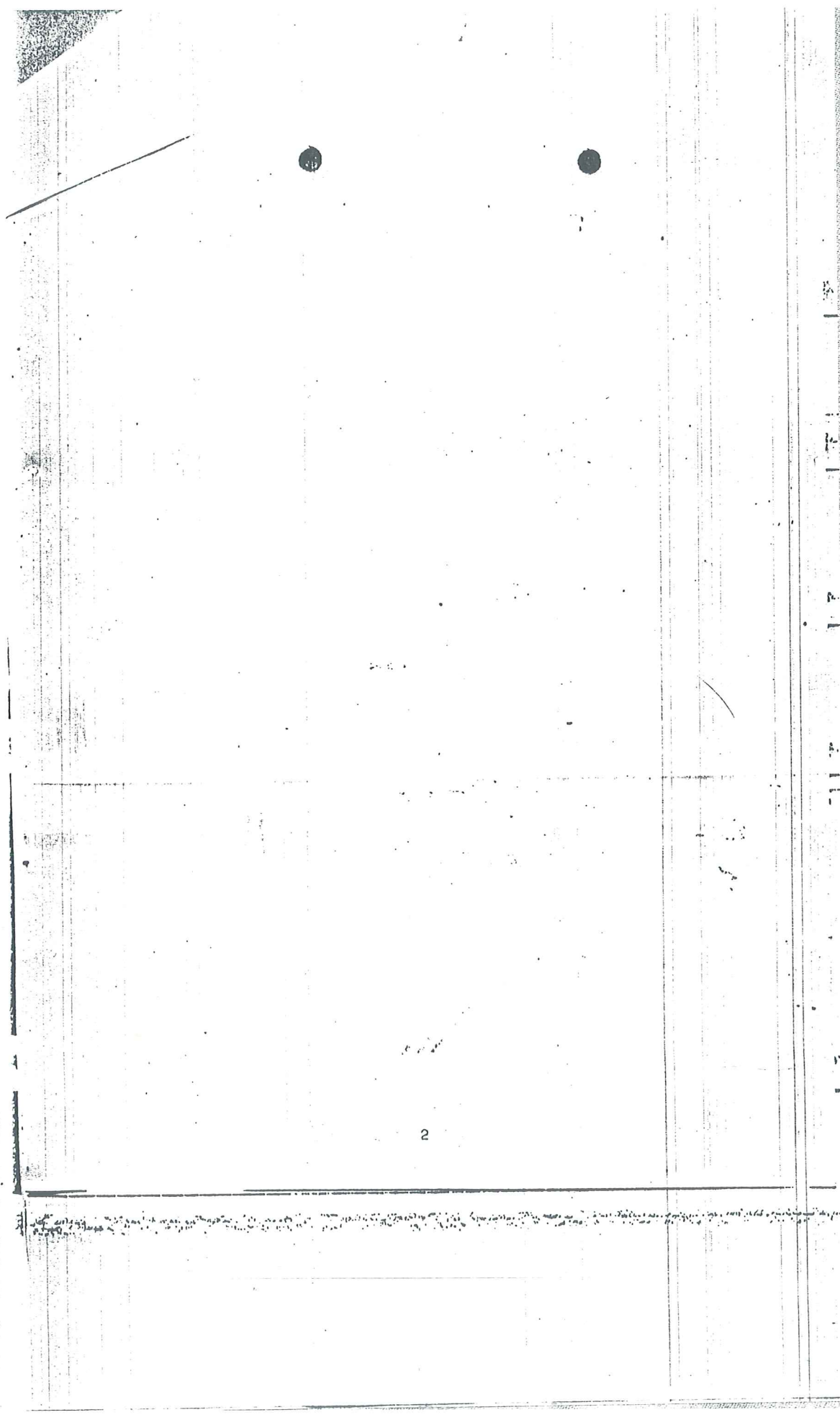
S-23

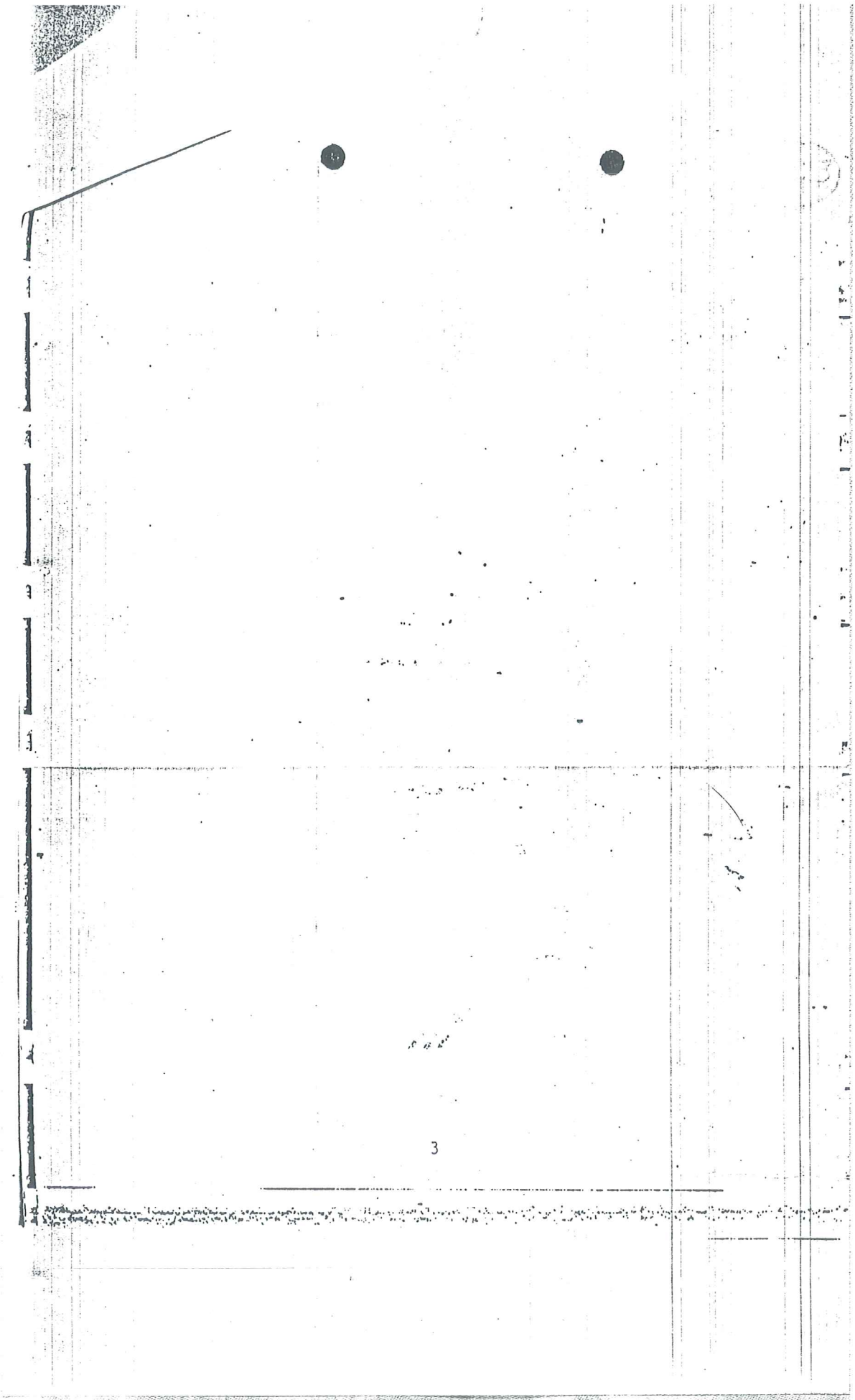
21 July 1965

In connection with another matter, a source of this office talked to at his residence, New York City, on 13 July 1965. (Various topics were covered during the interview and have been reported under separate memoranda.) Following are comments (not verbatim) concerning

stated Martin Luther KING has already shown his hand by attacking the Administration and advocating a pull-out in Vietnam insists that KING is compromised by his moral background and is probably controlled by Peking-line Communists);

pointed out it must be remembered that while the convention was going on, Martin Luther KING issued a public statement denouncing U. S. policy and advocating pulling out of Vietnam.





5-24

8 February 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Research Staff

SUBJECT: - REPORT FROM

1. viewed BELAFONTE's emceeing of the Johnny CARSON show last night. said that Sidney POTTIER and Livingston WINGATE at the prompting of BELAFONTE went into a lengthy discussion of how Martin Luther KING obtained his money some years ago. According to BELAFONTE is setting the stage for a future discussion of this matter when KING appears tonight on the show.
2. concludes that the reason for the discussion of the alleged source of the funds supplied to KING at this late date must be because there has been a leak of information and all concerned realize that probably the FBI is putting pressure on KING to disclose the true source of the funds.
3. now speculates who leaked the information that he supplied to us that the funds source was from the Chicoms. I assured that no information that he passes to us is given to any source but an official one.

S-25

5 April 1968

[Handwritten signature]

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Research Staff

SUBJECT : RETORT FROM

1. reported that following the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther KING, called for advice. claimed that President JOHNSON by telephoning and other Negroes of the same persuasion extending the President's sympathy on the untimely death of the Reverend KING manifests the belief that the President is misinformed in matters of this delicacy. claims that the Negroes are embittered and believe that if the President had not been spending all of our resources on winning the war in Viet Nam, this tragic event would not have occurred.

2. According to stated that he, had been in touch with the and stated that the poor peoples march on Washington which KING was to lead on 22 April 1968 will still be held.

3. said that he had called and recommended that the President issue a proclamation which would make this weekend one of silent prayer. He suggested that the President call upon all ministers, rabbis and priests to concentrate on texts which would emphasize the need for peace in the world. said that he also suggested to that the President extend an invitation to to sing Sunday in a memorial service in Washington, D. C. at the Lincoln Memorial. said that he would be able to bring to Washington at the same time to sing hymns known and loved by the black race. said that today at sundown begins the Jewish Sabbath and that he had urged to request that his suggestions be acted upon forthwith. said that he hates to see this government reacting to notification that the New York Stock Exchange will shut down its trading at 11:00 today and use the time for silent prayer. said that he also noted that campuses all over the United States have also agreed to hold memorial services. He thinks that this government should be way out front in this regard and not react untimely to the practices put into motion by the Stock Exchange and the colleges.

S-26

8 April 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Research Staff
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] REPORT FROM [REDACTED]

- 1. [REDACTED] called me this morning at the office to thank me [REDACTED]
- 2. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was not in evidence following the assassination of Martin Luther KING on Thursday, 4 April 1968. [REDACTED] received word from a reliable source that [REDACTED] who is under Peking discipline, was instructed not to be in the forefront.

[REDACTED] and other leaders in the Black Power structure who are under Peking discipline will hold a strategy meeting in the Reverend KING's home after the funeral.

- 3. [REDACTED] suggested that [REDACTED] will disclose that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] will be in the forefront during the funeral services. According to [REDACTED] has sufficient information of a blackmail nature on [REDACTED] that will result in reacting as a puppet to Peking direction in the coming presidential nominating campaign. [REDACTED] urged that a task force be established not by the FBI but by the intelligence community to cover [REDACTED] (from [REDACTED] now on in which should develop the intelligence that [REDACTED] Martin Luther KING, and [REDACTED] have for years been the willing tools of Peking.

S-27

29 MAR 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR : Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation

ATTENTION :

SUBJECT : Martin Luther King, Jr.

has volunteered information concerning one aspect of the forthcoming "Poor People's Campaign" to be directed by the Subject, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Although the information provided does not reflect any violation of Federal law or intent to do so, it is transmitted to your Bureau for background use in view of the information contained in your well-received studies of 11 and 12 March 1968 which provided additional information concerning the Subject and his Campaign.

Source has advised that of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, recently contacted

advised had been selected by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as a focal point or "Command Center" to support the upcoming Poor People's Campaign headed by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

On the evening of 12 March 1968, the source indicates, Rev. Jefferson Rodgers of the Church of the Redeemer, Washington, D. C., spoke before the congregation of the Arlington Unitarian Church on the objectives of the Poor People's Campaign. Among other things, Rev. Rodgers related that some 3,000 people trained in passive demonstrations will be brought to Washington in order to pressure the Congress to enact legislation in the civil rights area. Rodgers asked the congregation to provide such visible support as food, shelter, child care and transportation. Rev. Rodgers

also mentioned the possibility the Potomac bridges might have to be cut off or blockaded and the demonstrations turn to civil disobedience if the demands are not met by the Congress. In response,

stated the Church could not and would not be a party to any unlawful act.

Two members of the Church subsequently contacted to express grave reservations about their church becoming deeply involved in the Poor People's Campaign. Both indicated that they desired a meeting of the Board to air the issues involved. On the evening of 18 March 1968, the Board of Directors met to discuss their participation. A "blanket endorsement" of the Poor People's Campaign was proposed. The Board split four to four. A second proposal called for the Church's Social Responsibilities Committee to serve as the focal point for receiving and reviewing all requests for support by the Poor People's Campaign, whether from the SCLC or the Virginia Council on Human Relations. The proposal called for the church to examine each request and situation as it developed and to decide on the support to be rendered—or not rendered. This second proposal was approved by a seven to one vote, the sole dissenter being

The first request to be considered under the Board's approved guideline was that requesting the church to act as a storehouse for food supplies. The Board agreed to honor the request.

Because of his deep concern that the Arlington Unitarian Church and its Board might be duped or exploited by elements of the Poor People's Campaign, the source has indicated a willingness to provide additional information as the Campaign develops.

Attached are copies of materials provided the source by the aforementioned

The information contained in this memorandum is for your internal use only and is not to be disseminated outside your Bureau without prior approval of this Agency. Please transmit any correspondence on this matter, Via Liaison, Attention: Director of Security.

• FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:

Howard J. Osborn
Director of Security

Attachments as stated

cc:

w/o att

w/o att

Subj's file

w/o att

OS/SRS/ /pjh - 26 March 1968

[REDACTED]

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."

1/20/69 Mr. J. CIA [unclear] [unclear]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE [REDACTED]

Date 28 March 1978

NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 29 1969

335

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

[REDACTED]

13 January 1967

Distribution:

- Orig & 1 - FBI
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Office of General Counsel
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED] CNO
- 1 - [REDACTED] File
- 1 - [REDACTED]

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HEADQUARTERS

MHCHAOS

REF: HEADQUARTERS/

1. IN FINAL COVERAGE ON 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 JOLIOU CURIE GOLD MEDAL ^{AL P} SIMULTANEOUSLY TO REV MARTIN LUTHER KING. MEDAL ACCEPTED BY REV RALPH ABERNATHY AND REV W. W. A. L. K. E. R. "AN AMERICAN PEACE FIGHTER." PHOTOGRAPH (POUCHED) OF PRESENTATION ALSO PICTURES U.S. DELEGATES WILLIAM D. O. U. R. T. H. A. R. D. ^{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 MEETINGS OF INDOCHINESE AND ^{AMERICAN} DELEGATES.

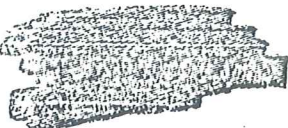
D. AMERICANS HERBERT A. P. T. H. E. K. E. R. AND CARLTON G. C. O. D. L. E. T. T. REELECTED TO PRESIDENTIAL BOARD.

2. POUCHING MOST SIGNIFICANT PRESS COVERAGE OF COUNCIL SESSIONS.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 10 March 1978

~~SECRET~~ 337



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 Penthouse International Ltd., 1973.
- F. Computers and Automation (Computers and People), November, 1973, Volume 22, No 11.

[REDACTED]

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 *inv.*

12/26/73
W.A.B.
12/26/73
CIA

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 Mar 1978

REC-64 62-112697-33

EX-104

14 JAN 3 1974

Enclosure:
Report w/atts

CIR-316/03107-73

7-
BEHIND FILE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

339

[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.

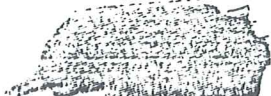
2. In addition to research, the Committee acts to help individuals interested in the investigation of assassinations. It thus files suits for private persons demanding access to classified information. It sponsors the publication of books and articles relating to the field of its interest, and sponsors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



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.

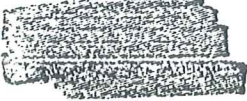


27. Speech by Ronald Van Doren. Mr. Van Doren seems to be a follower of Governor Wallace. He began by commenting on the sad situation in a country with a judiciary where individuals have to make conjectures regarding a case as obvious as that of Bremer. There is no doubt that Bremer pulled the trigger. 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.

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ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
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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 [REDACTED] had a number of conversations with Mr. Papich of the FBI which are referred to in our files. It would be reasonable to ~~conclude~~ 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.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 17 Feb 1978

44-1532732

Request for
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PREZIDENCE

081948Z JUN 68 CITE [REDACTED]

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR

REF: DIRECTOR 06658

8 JUN 68 IN 27362

1. [REDACTED] WE INFORMALLY AWARE AS OF LATE 6 JUNE [REDACTED] FBI HAD LEAD RAY MIGHT BE IN EUROPE, POSSIBLY ENGLAND.

2. FOLLOWING INFO, AMPLIFYING PRESS RELEASE ISSUED WASHINGTON AROUND [REDACTED] BY ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK, INFORMALLY PASSED [REDACTED] BY [REDACTED] FBI REPS [REDACTED] 6 JUNE:

RAY, TRAVELLING UNDER NAME RAMON GEORGE SNEYD WITH CANADIAN PASSPORTS ARRIVED LONDON FROM TORONTO 7 MAY. CASHED RETURN AIR TICKET (TO TORONTO) FOR LONDON LISBON TICKET. LEFT LONDON FOR LISBON 7 MAY (15 HOURS LATER)

4 JUNE SCOTLAND YARD ISSUED ALL PORTS ALERT ON FBI SUGGESTION. 6 JUNE FBI LEARNED OF FOREGOING MOVEMENTS FROM SCOTLAND YARD BUT AS OF EARLY 8 JUNE [REDACTED] FBI BELIEVED SNEYD IN LISBON; FBI SENT 2 REPS THERE

[REDACTED] SNEYD RE-ENTERED U. K. UNNOTICED BY [REDACTED] AUTHORITIES. AT 1115 HOURS [REDACTED] 8 JUNE SNEYD NOTICED BY BRITISH SPECIAL BRANCH OFFICER PASSING THROUGH BRITISH IMMIGRATION LINE AT AIRPORT PREPARATORY TAKING FLIGHT TO BRUSSELS

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 6 April 1978

[REDACTED]

(252)

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PAGE 2

SNEYD PULLED OUT OF LINE AND FINGER PRINTED. RAY PRINTS (RECEIVED SOME TIME AGO FROM FBI) BROUGHT TO AIRPORT FROM SCOTLAND YARD. RAY'S PRINTS MATCHED SNEYD'S. [REDACTED] FBI CLAIM IDENTIFICATION CONFIRMED AND CERTAIN.

3. [RAY NOW CHARGED UNDER U. K. ALIENS OFFENSE, ENTERING WITH FRAUDULENT DOCUMENTS, AND CARRYING FULLY LOADED PISTOL (POSSESSION ARMS WITHOUT AUTHORITY). WILL APPEAR IN LONDON COURT 10 JUNE TO ANSWER THOSE CHARGES. MEANWHILE, TENNESSEE AUTHORITIES PREPARING

EXTRADITION REQUEST, PER FIRST DEGREE MURDER INDICTMENT RETURNED BY SHELBY COUNTY GRAND JURY AT MEMPHIS, 7 MAY 1968

4. [ALL ABOVE AVAILABLE FBI HQS WASH.]

BT

qs. learned from Reuters that Scotland Yard had arrested James Earl Ray. verified if [REDACTED] had no notice of this.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Director, Domestic Contact Service

Attn: [redacted]

SL-134-69

DATE: 19 February 1969

Chief, St. Louis Office

Condemnation of CIA by Dr. Nels F. S. Ferre, Prominent Theologian

1. From 9-12 Feb 69, the Southern Baptist Convention Directors of State Student Departments from 18-19 states held a regional meeting in St. Louis, Missouri. During an address at the conference, the Rev. Dr. Nels F. S. Ferre, prominent theologian and publicist of Andover Newton Theological Seminary, now associated with Wooster (Ohio) College, expressed his concern with 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, Ferre claimed that the Johnson Administration had become concerned that King would lead another massive "march on Washington" during an election year, and therefore had ordered the Agency to murder King. In an aside, he 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. Ferre's rationalizations for the other assassinations were not given. Ferre is an ordained Congregational minister who has a PhD from Harvard.

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

4. This information is forwarded as being of possible interest. Apparently Ferre's remarks were not reported in the local St. Louis newspapers.

Send copies of this memo

and for [redacted] info

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Date 23 Feb 1978

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[Large redacted area]