

While there is no Serial number on the Memphis F.O.'s LHM of November 21, 1968, which also appears to be incomplete in the copy furnished, it may perhaps be #5387.

There really is no secrecy about any of the content except the names of the reporters of the Memphis papers, there being that many candidates from among them. But there are no secret reporters, none is cited as a secret source. Certainly none is an only source.

The late Bill Sarter was ~~Mr. Weisberg's~~ city editor of the Greenville, Miss. paper owned by Hodding Carter. Sarter was also a "stringer" for Time magazine. He wrote for Time and ~~Mr. Weisberg~~ quoted in Frame-Up the story of the "civil rights activist from Samerville., whose non-secret name is McFerran. The story was widely published then and since.

Sarter has been dead for some years. Mr. Weisberg's original sources range from Memphis reporters to Sarter's former wife, still his wife of the time he was running around. The former Mrs. Sarter has made no secret of her personal life style.

Whether or not the word "cohabitated" is precisely accurate, it certainly is a matter about which we are not making an issue. But nothing else in these pages appears to qualify for withholding and there is no apparent need to withhold, supposedly the ~~present~~ present stances of the defendant Department of Justice.

Throughout many Serials the McFerran name and others related to that story and not secret were withheld.

We believe the former Mrs. Sarter also was a reporter.

The name of the produce company is L,L & L, the letter representing Liberto, all masked in other Serials. Frank Liberto is the non-secret fat man mentioned in other serials. When Mr. Weisberg wrote the FBI about ~~xxxx~~ this as with all his other specification he received no letter in return.

The Flannery memorandum referred to in the first sentence is one of a rather large number of Department records not supplied, quite apparent in the indexes, and not supplied subsequent to our last September's evidence alleging the swearing to compliance when it was known there had not been compliance.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee  
November 21, 1968

RE: JAMES EARL RAY, Aka.;  
Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY

Mr. J. Harold Flannery of the U. S. Department of Justice, has prepared a memorandum reflecting interviews on June 12, 1968, and August 22, 1968, with [REDACTED] of Greenville, Mississippi, a contract writer for "Time" magazine. In this memorandum, [REDACTED] alleges that [REDACTED] a Negro civil rights activist from Somerville, Tennessee, had overheard part of a telephone conversation at the Scott Street Produce Market in which the speaker allegedly made reference to where an individual should be shot and as to where the individual doing the shooting should go to collect his money.

[REDACTED] was interviewed on two occasions by Special Agents of the Memphis FBI Division, and the results of these interviews are set out as follows:

ME 44-1987

1968, and continuing a settlement of the strike in Mid-April, 1968, the pe supporters of INGRAM joined the Union in support of the strike and in opposition to LOEB. This support stemmed from diverse Negro groups led by CORNELIA CRENSHAW, Mrs. TARLESE MATHEWS, a barber, O. W. PICKETT, Negro realtor, and a group of Negro ministers. The ministers developed an organization for this purpose known as Community on the Move for Equality (COME). Included in the group were such leaders as Reverend EZEKIEL BELL, Pastor, Parkway Gardens Presbyterian Church, Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., SAMUEL B. KYLES, Pastor, Monumental Baptist Church, and Memphis Convener of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Reverend H. RALPH JACKSON, AME Church, who is Director, Minimum Salary Office, and Reverend MALCOLM D. BLACKBURN, Pastor of the Claiborne Temple, AME Church, 280 Hernando. All sanitation strike marches supporting the strike originated from Claiborne Temple, located at 280 Hernando, Memphis. All the above-mentioned individuals, with the exception of BLACKBURN, are Negroes and all had strongly opposed LOEB and had supported INGRAM in the November, 1967, city election. Reverend LAWSON, who had been Director of the non-violent tactics for SCLC, and Reverend KYLES were later influential in bringing MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Head of SCLC, to Memphis on March 28, 1968, and again on 4/3-4/5.

This source advised that as the strike developed, it became more and more apparent that the strike was a combined political and racial issue, nurtured, stimulated, and organized by political opponents of Memphis Mayor HENRY LOEB and supporters of former Mayor WILLIAM B. INGRAM. This was the group which so deeply involved SCLC in the strike, culminating in the 4/4/68 fatal shooting of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

[REDACTED] "Press-Scimitar"  
reporter, and [REDACTED] "Commercial Appeal"  
reporter, both Memphis daily newspapers, who were contacted by  
SA [REDACTED]

On 11/20/68, [REDACTED] Aka. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] furnished the following confidential information:

She stated that she has cohabited with [REDACTED] for approximately 12 months in the recent past, and that during this period [REDACTED] has been conducting an independent investigation concerning the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., in an effort to substantiate his theories that possibly the Mafia and the Memphis Police Department are involved.