

FBI

Date: 8/27/68

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

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

**AIRTEL**

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) (P)

*Handwritten initials: HWC-9*

**MURKIN**

OO: Memphis

Re Bureau airtel 8/21/68 regarding [redacted] Parole Violator, a recently apprehended parole violator.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 4 copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the U. S. Board of Parole.

Kansas City Office has been requested to interview [redacted] and to submit results in a letterhead memorandum.

The identities of the FBI Agents who interviewed [redacted] 6/2/67 are unknown to the Memphis Division, as are the identities of Agents who interviewed [redacted] on 8/2/67 and 5/13/68.

[redacted] was arrested and interviewed at St. Louis Mo., 8/5/68, by [redacted] and [redacted]

4 - Bureau (Encs. 4)  
2 - Memphis

ST-103

25 SEP 5 1968

SEP 13 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee

August 27, 1968

Re: [REDACTED]  
PAROLE VIOLATOR

On June 2, 1967, [REDACTED] FBI Number [REDACTED] then an inmate of the County Jail, Sherman, Texas, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that while in Leavenworth Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, from July, 1965, until April, 1967, he became very friendly with an inmate identified as [REDACTED] described [REDACTED] as having come originally from western Kansas and as having allegedly been a Mississippi bootlegger. According to [REDACTED] he and [REDACTED] worked together in the shoe factory at Leavenworth.

Just before [REDACTED] was paroled, [REDACTED] approached him and stated he knew [REDACTED] was going to Atlanta and he told [REDACTED] that \$100,000 had been offered by the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM) to be paid to anyone who would kill Martin Luther King, Jr. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] instructed him to contact a [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] Company, Jackson, Mississippi. [REDACTED] indicated he would write to [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was "okay" and when [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED] she should write to [REDACTED] and tell him that [REDACTED] had arrived.

Records of Leavenworth Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, reflect that one [REDACTED] a white male, born [REDACTED] began his sentence at Leavenworth on [REDACTED]. These records reflect that [REDACTED] had written often to a [REDACTED] who lives in Jackson, Mississippi, and that he had received seven visits from [REDACTED]. These records further reflect that [REDACTED] planned to work with [REDACTED] in the real estate business upon his release from Leavenworth.

[REDACTED]

On August 8, 1967, [REDACTED] Jackson, Mississippi, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she was well acquainted with [REDACTED] and frequently corresponded with him at Leavenworth Penitentiary. She explained that early in 1964 she rented a room at her residence where [REDACTED] stayed for a few weeks and that as far as she knew this was the only time he had spent in Mississippi. She did not believe him to have ever been involved in Klan activities or to have ever associated with anyone involved in Klan activities. She also denied any personal involvement in Klan activities.

She stated she had never heard of [REDACTED] and she denied having any knowledge of any plot to kill Martin Luther King, Jr.

Following the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, [REDACTED] was reinterviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the possibility of her having any knowledge of a plot to murder King. She said she recalled that in 1964 when she first met [REDACTED] the murder of three civil rights workers in Neshoba County, Mississippi, was getting a great deal of publicity and the Sheriff of Neshoba County was presumed to be, according to the news media, a member of the Klan. She recalled mentioning to [REDACTED] that her business was in minor financial difficulty and that if she approached the Sheriff of Neshoba County, she could probably get \$100,000 for killing King. She said she now realized that [REDACTED] had taken her casual statement seriously and she also realized, since King's murder, the seriousness of such a statement. [REDACTED] denied having any knowledge of any plot to murder King.

[REDACTED]

On the morning of August 5, 1968, [REDACTED] who was then being sought for violation of his parole, surrendered himself at St. Louis, Missouri, to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [REDACTED] advised these Agents that he had been living and working in Tampa, Florida, and furnished the following information as being the reason for his having left the Atlanta, Georgia, area:

Around the first or second of December, 1967, as he was leaving the Federal Building in Atlanta, Georgia, after having contacted his parole officer, [REDACTED] was hailed on the steps of the Federal Building by an unknown individual. This person told [REDACTED] he had a message for him from [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he believed [REDACTED] to be [REDACTED] whom he had known at Leavenworth Penitentiary and who had told him of the \$100,000 being offered by the WKKKKOM to anyone who would kill Martin Luther King, Jr.

The unknown person who spoke to [REDACTED] then told [REDACTED] that apparently someone had done some talking. [REDACTED] assumed that this person was referring to information that [REDACTED] had furnished to the FBI in Sherman, Texas, in April, 1967. At this moment an associate of [REDACTED] called to him from across the street and the unknown individual immediately walked away. [REDACTED] assumed that this unknown individual had thought the person calling him might be a law enforcement officer and that the unknown individual did not desire them to learn his identity. [REDACTED] stated further that the more he thought about this incident, the more alarmed he became and he shortly left Atlanta and obtained other employment.

He said the only other incidents which aroused his suspicions were telephone calls made to him at his place of employment during which the caller declined to reveal his identity. [REDACTED] stated he considered relating these facts to his parole officer at Atlanta but decided against it since he did not trust his parole officer and since he was afraid his parole might be revoked. He

[REDACTED]

stated he also considered notifying the FBI in Atlanta but decided against this also. He stated he felt uncomfortable and worried in the Atlanta area in view of the information he had furnished in connection with the bounty on Martin Luther King, Jr.

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