

AFFIDAVIT

My name is Harold Weisberg. I reside at Route 12, Frederick, Maryland. I am 66 years old. My experiences include those of reporter, investigative reporter, Senate investigator and government intelligence analyst.

1. From the time President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, I have conducted what I believe is the largest and broadest inquiry into the official investigations of this, to me, the most subversive of crimes in a representative society. From the time Dr. King was killed, I have conducted investigations and studied that case extensively. I conducted the investigation for the habeas corpus effort and for the two weeks of evidentiary hearing in federal district court in Memphis, Tennessee, as ordered by the sixth circuit court of appeals. I have published seven books on both cases.

2. The Department of Justice has recognized my expertise in several ways, including the following. In a Kennedy assassination records suit (C.A. 75-226) in which I alleged the existence of relevant records not provided, rather than contest my allegation it informed that court that "plaintiff could make such claims ad infinitum since he is perhaps more familiar with events surrounding the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination than anyone now employed by the F.B.I." In C.A. 75-1996, which is for King assassination records, the Department persuaded that court that, although it can draw on FBI and the Department personnel, it required my services as its consultant - in my suit against it.

3. Unlike most of those popularly regarded as subject experts on these assassinations, I am not a "conspiracy theorist."

4. My continuing inquiries are motivated by the belief that if in such times of great crisis our basic institutions fail then society is further jeopardized. My quest, therefore, is for fact, especially the records of the official investigations, so that independent examination can be made of them and of the functioning or nonfunctioning of our basic institutions.

5. Of all the Government agencies involved with both crimes and their aftermaths, the FBI was most involved. It performed most of the investigative services for the Warren Commission, whose consideration of having its own

investigators the FBI opposed. The FBI conducted the King assassination investigation throughout the country and through its offices of Legal Attaches (Legats) in foreign lands.

6. In the course of these two investigations the FBI generated more records that I believe will ever be known. Most of them by far are kept in the field offices. Within my extensive experience it is common for field office information of substantial importance not to reach FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) and for FBIHQ to make special interpretations of field office information that is not always faithful to the underlying field office records. While it is a common practice for the field offices to provide FBIHQ with summaries of some of the field office information, all such information is not and cannot be provided to FBIHQ. Much of the information obtained by the field offices is not of interest to FBIHQ but has other values. Where investigations do not yield what FBIHQ wants often the field offices merely retain this information in their files. What is regarded as negative information often is not sent to FBIHQ. What can be embarrassing to the FBI is withheld as a general practice. Examples of the foregoing follow.

7. Based on my extensive personal experience and detailed comparisons between FBIHQ and field office versions of ostensibly the same information, these are among the reasons I believe that the field office files are of enormous historical and other importance and should be preserved.

8. I also believe that the field office records should be preserved in the interest of improving the FBI and making it a better and more efficient agency.

9. To illustrate the volumetric relationship I cite the Attorney General's statistical representation of the FBI's King assassinations records. I caution that his statistics, whatever their source, are conservative. He stated that there were approximately 3,500 FBI records in Washington compared to 203,500 in the field offices.

10. Under Freedom of Information (FOIA) I have obtained and studied more than 100,000 pages of FBI records relating to the assassination of President Kennedy (JFK records) and more than 50,000 pages relating to the assassination of Dr. King (MLK records). Unlike most FOIA requesters, I also have obtained relevant records from about 10 field offices on these and related subjects. I have compared them with FBIHQ records and have perceived much significant information in them

that never reached FBIHQ.

11. What does not reach FBIHQ is not fully summarized and cannot be fully summarized in FBIHQ files. Often this is what is embarrassing to the FBI. This is particularly true of many thousands of pages detailing domestic intelligence activities which were of incredible scope. Illicit activities and deficiencies in investigations are among the categories of information that, to the degree possible, are kept out of FBIHQ records. By keeping information out of FBIHQ files, FBIHQ is in a better position for deniability. It is not uncommon for the FBI to lie with great vigor and indignation, particularly when it has been criticized.

12. Summaries that are sent to FBIHQ represent the information FBIHQ wants for its own purposes. The FBI's purposes need not and often do not coincide with the interests of others, including scholars. The FBI's purposes in the summaries do not include preservation of proofs of its illicit activities and failures. Before illicit activities are authorized, FBIHQ requires assurance that there will be no embarrassment to it. Once the field offices provide these assurances and the acts are performed, the field office reports are drafted to mask the illicit nature of the means of obtaining the information by attributing it to anonymous sources described as having provided dependable information in the past.

13. The FBI's euphemisms extend to not getting caught and not being embarrassed. "Full security" is one such euphemism. While the time now available to me does not permit full searches of my files to provide all the illustrations possible, I attach as Exhibits 1 and 2 what was immediately retrievable because they are part of an administrative appeal I filed. These reflect such uses of language, the personal attitudes of the Director and other high officials toward the Attorney General and Dr. King, the code name "JUNE" to hide political surveillances and the extension of authorization for telephone surveillance of Dr. King to wherever he went and to microphone or bug surveillance, of which the Senate's Church committee could find no authorization.

14. These particular copies come from what was not destroyed after his death of what Director Hoover termed his "Official and Confidential files." The rest of these and other records I have and have examined make it clear that the

actual purposes of these surveillances were to collect embarrassing personal information about Dr. King and to use it clandestinely and by indirection publicly to destroy him as a person and as a leader. The FBI even planned to replace him in his position of leadership with one more to its liking.

15. These and many other such records also reveal that when the field offices did not obtain embarrassing personal information about Dr. King they merely informed FBIHQ that their electronic intrusions into his life were "not productive."

16. What is intended for distribution outside the FBI is often rewritten to withhold what the FBI does not want distributed outside the FBI. Files I have examined contain directives to the field offices to redraft information to make it "suitable" for distribution by FBIHQ. This is a practice that extended to the Presidential Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy (Warren Commission) and other official bodies as well as other executive agencies. The practice is not limited to the protection of legitimately confidential sources. Information not "suitable" for distribution remained in field office files. It is more common for the field offices on their own to determine what is "suitable" for dissemination and to provide it only while reserving the "unsuitable" information in their files.

17. An illustration of the immediately preceding paragraphs that misled the Warren Commission and led to basic factual error in its Report is the rewriting for "suitability" of information obtained by New Orleans Field Office agents relating to the distribution of ostensibly pro-Castro literature by Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. A leaflet was printed by the Jones Printing Company, supposedly for Oswald and for him alone. However, both of the persons at the Jones Printing Company who saw and dealt with the man who picked up the printing job told the FBI agents that the man was not Oswald, as the field office records indicate, and as both later told me in tape-recorded interviews.

18. The job was done in the name of Osborne. Despite the FBI's knowledge that the only witnesses both stated that this man was not Oswald, the rewritten summary report (Exhibit 3) states that "Under the name OSBORNE OSWALD ordered 1,000 copies" of the handbill that he, without authorization, attributed to the

Fair Play for Cuba Committee, which he pretended to represent but did not represent. On page 407, lines 4 and 5, the Warren Report says that "under the name Osborne he had printed a handbill ..." (Exhibit 4)

19. During the time of the investigation the results of which are misrepresented in Exhibit 3, the New Orleans FBI learned that the Secret Service, which has responsibility for the security of the President, was investigating Oswald's literature. It immediately notified FBIHQ, which had the Secret Service called off of that investigation. Thereafter, Exhibit 3 remained unquestioned.

20. An example of the kinds of records FBIHQ does not want in its possession are its clandestine tapings of intercepted conversations. The Atlanta Field Office was chided for sending a tape of a conversation the FBI recorded between Dr. King and an associate, Clarence Jones. (FBIHQ 100-3-116-1036, attached as Exhibit 5) The "JUNE" designation represents clandestine interceptions, which have separate filings. In what for the FBI is severe language, Atlanta was "instructed to advise the Bureau by return communication as to the reason why the recording was furnished to the Bureau ..." (page 3, paragraph 3) This was regarded as sufficiently important to be kept in Director Hoover's so-called "Official and Confidential" files, from which this copy comes. More relating to FBIHQ's lack of knowledge of what the field office files hold follows below.

21. When FBIHQ wanted to deny that any "black bag" job had been done on James Earl Ray, it directed Atlanta Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Hitt to provide such an affidavit. Dutifully, Hitt did provide the affidavit. He did not do the "black bag" job. An agent named Burgess did. The Atlanta files contain Burgess's account of it.

22. Important as photographs of direct relevance to major crimes would appear to be, in the case of both of these assassinations FBIHQ and the field offices saw to it that photographs of the scene of the crime in the King case and of the actual assassination of the President and of the building from which it was allegedly committed were kept out of FBIHQ files to the degree possible.

23. When photographs taken by a photographer on the spot when Dr. King was killed were sent by the New York Field Office to FBIHQ, it immediately sent them to Memphis, the Office of Origin, stating explicitly that it was keeping no copies. Thereafter, in my C.A. 75-1996, which has a specific Item requesting

such photographs, FBIHQ provided affidavits attesting that the FBI had no such photographs, a false assurance repeated by the Assistant United States Attorney handling the case.

24. When the Memphis Field Office obtained prints of Memphis Police Department photographs of the scene of the crime, it did not send copies to Washington. It required much effort and time in court for me to obtain copies of any of these Memphis police crime-scene pictures. When I did, they did not match the FBI's descriptions of them and FBIHQ claims it is unable to reconcile the differences. (I have not yet obtained copies of the photographs provided by the New York Field Office.)

25. In Dallas, when the FBI was notified of the existence of photographs of the crime and the area of the crime at the time it occurred, the field office examined them, did not send prints or even a report to FBIHQ and placed a false report in its own files. (Exhibit 6)

26. The non sequitur explaining not sending FBIHQ copies of the still pictures is that it "did depict the President's car at the precise time shots were fired; however, the pictures were not sufficiently clear for identification purposes." The accompanying statement, that the motion pictures "failed to show the building from which the shots were fired," is straight-out false.

27. After I obtained copies of Exhibit 6 from the Dallas files (they were not in FBIHQ files) and called them to the attention of others, the photographer's film was examined. It not only does "show the building from which" the FBI claims all shots were fired, it shows the very window. It also shows what photoanalysis interprets as two images in motion where Oswald alone supposedly was. The Dallas Morning News of November 26, 1978, printed an entire page of still photographs depicting the images in motion.

28. I have copies of many certifications of the preservation of JFK assassination evidence in the Dallas Field Office files. These cover a period of several years despite an earlier Executive Order (of October 31, 1966) requiring that all evidence be deposited in the National Archives in the national interest. However, this does not mean that nothing was destroyed. According to the Department of Justice, important evidence was destroyed, Executive Order or no Executive Order.

29. I also have records reflecting that FBIHQ returned Laboratory test results to the Dallas Field Office despite the Dallas office's contrary instructions. This relates to basic evidence of the assassination of the President. It also coincides with an unsworn representation in one of three of my FOIA suits in which these records are material. By sending this information back to Dallas, FBIHQ was able to - and did - deny having it. It did not inform the court or me that this relevant information was in Dallas. Simultaneously, it refused to search the Dallas files.

30. There has always been controversy over the number of shots fired when the President was killed. It was known from the first that at least one shot missed and caused a minor injury to a bystander, James T. Tague. This was observed by police at the scene who reported it on the police radio. If the FBI did not know by any other means, it knew because it transcribed the recordings of the police broadcasts for the Warren Commission. However, this "missed" shot is in direct contradiction of the FBI's lone-assassin theory, which permits no "missed" shot. The FBI therefore ignored it and in many FBI records accounted for three shots only being fired, with the President struck by the first and third shots and Texas Governor John B. Connally struck by the second-shot. The most important of these many reports is of five large volumes. It was ordered by the new President. In this report, in the interest of the lone-assassin solution ordained by the Director, the FBI made no reference to either this missed shot or to Tague. To perfect the Director's "solution" to "the crime of the century," the FBI also avoided any mention of one of the President's known wounds. While this arcane police science cannot be attributed to a lack of information at FBIHQ, the fact is that Dallas files abound in contrary information.

31. When I discovered that the actual results of the scientific tests performed by the FBI were never given to the Warren Commission and that even its relevant testimony was not by the expert who performed them; I requested all these results. When I did not obtain them, I filed C.A. 2301-70 in federal district court in Washington. (The Congress cited this suit as requiring the 1974 amending of the investigatory files exemption, after which I refiled it as C.A. 75-226.)

32. To date I have not received either a first-person FBI affidavit attesting that the information I seek does not exist, a total defense under the

Act, or the relevant records.

33. The missed bullet struck a curbstone, leaving a visible mark that was contemporaneously photographed by several professional news photographers. One photograph was published in the Dallas Morning News. As that curbstone exists in the National Archives today, the scar or chipped hole no longer exists. At that precise point the curbstone is now its smoothest. It is visibly of different texture and shade.

34. Notwithstanding the obvious alterations, the FBI subjected that spot to spectrographic analysis. Of the dozen elements of the alleged bullet, this fine analytical technique detected only two, lead and antimony, according to the only records thus far provided by the FBI. These represent a common alloy found in such common objects as paint, type metal and automobile tire wheel-weights.

35. Under discovery I asked for the spectrographic plate, a relatively small and thin piece of film. I had been assured in February 1975 that all these spectrographic plates existed and would be provided to me once I paid the FBI \$50 for each of them, which I could not afford. But when it came time to produce this film, the government represented that it had been discarded in "routine housecleaning."

36. There are many FBI regulations that prohibit the destruction of any of the evidence involved in this case. Records may not be destroyed while litigation is pending. There is also the previously cited Executive Order. No affidavit was produced to attest to the destruction. Instead, it was alleged by Department counsel to have been destroyed "routinely," - this one small piece of film and not any of the others of identical size. This is like saying the FBI urgently needed the file space taken up by an ordinary post card and to meet this need, of all that is in its files, it had to destroy basic evidence relating to the assassination of a President.

37. An expert could read that film and provide dependable interpretations about the substances detected and not detected in the testing.

38. The FBI examined a patch on the curbing. It did not report the patching or in any way explain it. Those in FBIHQ who saw its copies of before-and-after pictures, copies of which I can provide, also reported nothing of that destruction of evidence.

39. Prior to the curbstone being cut out of the Dallas street and flown to Washington, the Dallas Field Office conducted an investigation of which an obviously inadequate and incomplete summary was sent to FBIHQ. Relevant and important records remained in Dallas.

40. There are accounts of where other bullets struck. One struck a concrete sidewalk. Thereafter the field office went to that point, removed what is required for spectrographic analysis, sent this to the FBIHQ Laboratory for testing and the test was made. Then FBIHQ returned everything to Dallas so that throughout the litigation that began in 1970 and remains in court today it would pretend this relevant information does not exist. (The original case in federal district court in Washington went to the Supreme Court. The present case is C.A. 75-226. The case in which I obtained proof of the making of the test is C.A. 78-0322. But in no case have the results of the testing been disclosed. They are in the Dallas Field Office. I did not obtain this withheld proof until after the record was closed in C.A. 75-226.)

41. If permission is granted to destroy field office files, vital information like this can be forever lost to the nation.

42. Among the large number of relevant field office records of which the Warren Commission never knew another kind is copies of volunteered amateur motion pictures of Oswald engaged in the leafletting activities that led to his arrest and of the arrest itself. These movies show that Oswald had an unknown associate. These movies were given to two field offices, which sent them to New Orleans. Dallas was informed. Actual movies of an Oswald associate and his arrest were evaluated as valueless. Although no record I have seen in the almost 100,000 pages disclosed by FBIHQ reflects that the FBI has prints of these films, it does. In this case the records of four field offices are involved. (My FOIA request of January 1, 1968, for copies of these films has not been complied with and my appeals are without response.)

43. The FBI's explanation for never having reported Oswald's presence and prior history to the Dallas Field Office is that he had no record indicating any tendency toward violence. The Dallas Field Office knew otherwise. Only a few days before the assassination, Oswald went to the Dallas Field Office to see Special Agent James Patrick Hosty, Jr., who was case agent on him and his Russian-

born wife. In Hosty's absence Oswald left a note. From all the differing FBI accounts after this was leaked to the press - which was not until after the Special Agent in Charge's 1975 retirement was secure - it was a threat. One version is that Oswald threatened to blow up that office and the police headquarters.

44. Allegedly this note was destroyed in Dallas. Supposedly I have all relevant FBIHQ records as a result of C.A. 77-2155. There is no copy of the note in those records, no authorization of its destruction, no copy of any report informing either FBIHQ or the Warren Commission about it - no record at all prior to the July 1975 time of the leak.

45. Obviously, this information should have been provided contemporaneously to the Presidential Commission. The FBI did not let the Commission know and an incredibly large number of FBI personnel, some of relatively high rank as well as a large number of field Special Agents, had knowledge of this matter. All preserved silence. Hosty was a live witness before the Commission. The FBI instructed him not to volunteer. The uninformed Commission had no basis for asking questions about this. He did not report this to the Commission. He retired from the FBI 14 years later.

46. All FBI field offices hold information not available at FBIHQ. From the Dallas, New Orleans and Memphis field offices alone I have obtained many thousands of pages of them, with compliance in both cases far from complete. I have received thousands of pages from several other field offices and they also have not as yet complied fully. Where the records were in FBIHQ files, they were provided to me from FBIHQ files, with those field office records being withheld as "previously processed." From this also it is clear that especially in sensational and other major cases the number of field office records not duplicated at FBIHQ is beyond estimation. They are irreplaceable. Many individual illustrations are available.

47. Miami, for example, never provided FBIHQ with ~~the~~^a tape recording of threats against both the President and Dr. King. This was recorded by an informant for Miami authorities, who gave it and a transcript to the FBI. (My separate FOIA request is without response after many years.) The Warren Commission was not even told that these threats were recorded. It was not told that a police agent did

this for Miami authorities or that he had been a symbolled FBI informer. The few records provided to me from FBIHQ files in C.A. 75-1996, supposedly holding all important information or summaries of it, do not begin to.

48. This particular threat against the President was made shortly before he went to Miami, three days before he was killed, to address the Inter-American Press Association. His Miami motorcade was canceled. He was flown by helicopter to the place at which he spoke. Neither FBIHQ records provided to me as a result of C.A. 77-2155 nor any other FBI records provided in the several other cases in which they are relevant begin to provide the considerable information in several field offices, particularly Miami and Atlanta but including others.

49. Information of this nature does not have to be in accord with the official accounts of the crimes to have historical importance. Both of the men involved also had long records of participation in extremist activities that in themselves are of historical importance. That an agency like the FBI would underinform a Presidential commission and thereby restrict it in itself is significant information.

50. I believe all such records also have importance in self-government because if they are preserved they can be studied by persons outside of government who have citizen interest in being able to make independent assessment of the manner in which the agencies of government function or fail to function. Destruction of field-office-only copies would reduce if not eliminate the possibility of any such independent study, as this case illustrates. Because both of the principals have been dead for several years, I know of no reason other than avoiding embarrassment for the FBI's noncompliance under FOIA.

51. The preceding Paragraphs dealing with information relating to the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy that was not provided to Washington state general truths that are applicable to the FBI's investigation of the assassination of Dr. King and a desire that information not flattering to the FBI not be available to others.

52. Similar illustrations relating to the FBI's King assassination records follow.

53. The FBI supposedly undertook to account for every possible detail of James Earl Ray's life after he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary a

year before that crime. It went into great detail about his correspondence course studies, which are not related to the crime, but it made no effort to place him for two of the four days immediately preceding the crime, which could reveal conspiratorial meetings. When it learned that he had said where he was the two nights preceding the night he spent in Memphis - he spent both nights in Mississippi near Memphis - it conducted no investigation to confirm where he stayed or to inquire into possible conspiratorial meetings. The ~~record~~^{second} of these HW two nights it ignored entirely, the other it decided was not worth the time to check it. Yet the time it had spent in checking out totally irrelevant motel registrations, with tracings throughout the entire country, boggles the mind. While there is no way of knowing what may be squirreled away in field office files relating to where Ray was and when he was there or about meetings with others, if this information exists, as it should exist, it is not in the FBI Headquarters file, every word of which I have read.

54. Illustrations of what remains withheld and was never sent to Washington can be provided from what is within the public domain, from existing FBI records and from court records.

55. Charles Quitman Stephens, an alcoholic, is the only alleged eyewitness. Allegedly, he saw Ray two hours before Dr. King was killed. In fact, he was a witness to nothing and the FBI knew it. He was so drunk at the time of the crime he did not know what had happened until he was told. He was in bed when the fatal shot was fired and he saw nothing. But he signed an affidavit claiming he saw a fleeing man who resembled Ray.

56. Stephens was shown a photograph of Ray about April 18, 1968, which is two weeks after that assassination. He was firm in making a negative identification. This is recorded in CBS-TV News footage. CBS telecast Stephens examining this photograph and making the negative identification.

57. In C.A. 75-1996 I have been given copies of what is represented as all King assassination records of FBIHQ and the Memphis Field Office. No actual investigative report of the Stephens interview in which special agents showed him a Ray photograph was provided. In its place there is a brief summary report, referring to Stephens and several other persons. In it Stephens is represented as not making a positive identification of Ray rather than as actually making a

negative identification. This is consistent with the decision to use a Stephens affidavit in the extradition, which required some Ray identification. A false and misleading affidavit was prepared, he signed it, it was used and Ray was Extradicted. This is the only means by which Ray was placed anywhere in Memphis at the time of the crime.

58. From my knowledge of the kinds of records made in field offices, of the subject matter and of FBI filing practice, I believe that other Stephens information is in the Memphis Field Office and filed in other than the "main" file on the King assassination. (It is known by the cryptonym of MURKIN.)

59. Relevant to this is a record known to have been obtained by Memphis FBI agents that is not in the FBIHQ MURKIN records. This is the manifest of a cabdriver named James McCraw, who knew Stephens and frequently transported him to a liquor store. Minutes before Dr. King was killed, McCraw found Stephens too drunk to get out of bed. McCraw returned to his cab, radioed the dispatcher, was given another pick-up, and heard a broadcast report of the King assassination before reaching that fare.

60. As defense investigator I located McCraw and produced him as a witness at the Ray evidentiary hearing of October 1974. He testified as stated above and that the FBI obtained his manifest. He was not rebutted or disputed in any way. (I conducted the investigation for the successful habeas corpus effort and for the evidentiary hearing ordered by the sixth circuit court of appeals.)

61. The Stephens-McCraw case, like the cases of the Dallas crime-scene photographs and information relating to the missed shot and the curbstone, illustrates an FBI practise, of the field offices not providing FBIHQ with information FBIHQ is known not to want.

62. Destruction of invaluable records of domestic intelligence operations has been an ongoing FBI practice under regulations that permit it. The nature of these records is embarrassing to the FBI today. In Memphis, before and after the King assassination, the FBI intruded into the lives of countless persons, not all black, who strove to improve the community, to better substandard wages and working conditions and to bring diverse elements together for community betterment. The FBI had informers throughout the community, both black and white. The FBI also was regularly provided with the results of domestic intelligence by the

Memphis Police Department and its informers.

63. A nonuniformed young black policeman so thoroughly penetrated these groups and Dr. King's Memphis party that he was regarded by one group of young blacks as their "minister of transportation." He was the first person to reach the body of the fallen Dr. King. This was kept secret by the FBI. I am responsible for bringing it to light.

64. A large number of the Memphis Field Office's domestic intelligence records have been destroyed. The destruction is recorded with references to records allegedly holding summaries of them. However, all the details of these domestic intelligence operations could not be included in summaries. The FBI had no interest in preserving some of the information that to others is of sociological, historical and political-science importance. Moreover, the still existing original records reflect much about the FBI and its attitudes and operations.

65. FBI agents referred to adult blacks as "boys" and in one case as "monkey faced." They called others who were not prosecuted pimps and drug pushers. The FBI regarded this domestic spying as so important it did not apprehend those who were wanted, like military deserters and draft dodgers. White preachers who were active in efforts to attain better conditions for blacks (who received less than the minimum wage from their City of Memphis employment) and others who participated in these efforts to improve the community were the subject of FBI investigations that extended into foreign countries. Pacifists were labeled as subversive. White women, even reporters, if seen with black men from the various organizations, were the subject of special investigations that extended to their families and their families' businesses. Upper middle-class white women who supported the backward-looking mayor but opposed the strike situation he had brought to pass and perpetuated were carefully indexed in the Memphis Field Office records only. A black woman who informants said conceived out of wedlock was so thoroughly investigated by the FBI that her relatives are listed in field office reports, are indexed there and where they were subject to retaliation, as from the federal and local governments, their employment was searched out and reported. All such information was not sent to Washington in summaries but all is an important record of the period and of the FBI at war in peace. This subject is already of scholarly interest. I have made my records available for a study that

will be presented to a major historical association next year.

66. Even how these field office records are filed, information which is automatically eliminated in the summaries, has significant values. Where there was no real violence and the FBI longed to report violence because the Director proclaimed there would be violence, cases were classified as of racial violence. Sanitized reports were prepared for distribution, and few intelligence organizations, including the military, did not receive copies. They held less than all the information the Memphis Field Office received. Countless copies of reports of these domestic intelligence operations were widely dispersed in Memphis files. Dozens and more than dozens of copies in separate files are not uncommon. They are filed by the names of persons and of organizations. The file number indicates the FBI's classification. When the local NAACP supported the strike of the Sanitation Department workers, for example, it earned a "subversive" filing.

67. From all available records the FBI's domestic intelligence operations in Memphis were massive. The Memphis Field Office also has copies of police domestic intelligence records that were not sent to Washington. Police intrusion into private lives and belief also was enormous. When a Viet Nam veteran sued to obtain copies of the police records that related to him and federal district court ordered them to be provided, the police burned all their files. This means that the FBI's are the only known remaining copies. This was not public knowledge at the time of the burnings. This also makes the FBI's Memphis Field Office copies even more valuable as a record of the period and of the area.

68. FBI field offices have special and bizarre filing arrangements, some so far out that in my FOIA cases I have not been able to obtain explanations of them from FBI or Department appeals personnel. There are field office files designated as "dead files," as "new dead files" and even as "do not file" files.

69. Bizarre FBI filing extends to records on me. My FOIA requests are filed under "internal security." In field office records, copies of which were not provided to me from FBIHQ files under my Privacy Act request, I am actually filed under bank robberies despite no connection with any, ever. There was filing on me as a candidate for government employment and subject to a security investigation when I was not a candidate for government employment and it was

certain I would not be. I am filed under "treason" and under "espionage" without sense or reason. (Not that this prevented the Department from forcing me to become its consultant in 1977, with the FBI's assent.) The letter I wrote to the editor of our local paper is filed and indexed in Baltimore. It also was not provided from FBIHQ records. (This related to the unjustified firing of a college professor who was a total stranger to me.) Obviously false and defamatory raw material in field office files relating to me was sent in summary form to FBIHQ, which, without indicating the at best doubtful nature of the libelous fabrications, informed the President of the United States that my wife and I annually celebrated the Russian Revolution. It was a religious outing at a farm we owned and was long before the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. This libel was given wide FBIHQ distribution throughout the Government, including the Congress and Attorneys General.

70. Aside from other importances in preserving the underlying records of the field offices, if they are destroyed, there will be no way in which the injured innocent will ever be able to relieve the harm done to them and their reputations. There will be no real way in which others can learn the truth.

71. The bizarre in FBI filing and even file titles makes field office files even more important. Some file titles come straight from Orwell. For example, records of leaks to sycophantic writers and the FBI's arranging for publication of books favorable to it are under "Research Matters," Number 94. The secret records on Jim Garrison in the New Orleans Field Office are classified as "80. Laboratory Research Matters." Several years of records relating to one of Garrison's lieutenants are under "67. Personnel Matters." An asterisk in the FBI's file list indicates this means "Applicant-related classification."

72. Much field office information, including a considerable amount relating to the assassination of President Kennedy, does not exist in FBIHQ records because it was handled by phone. I have many field office records of such phone conversations in which FBIHQ callers were given information but where the calls were not followed by the sending of field office records to FBIHQ. A general practice is to keep the actual investigative reports in the field offices and to send what is known as FD302s to FBIHQ. In these FD302s much, including sources, often is withheld.

73. The actuality is that FBIHQ does not know what information the field offices have in major political cases. I learned this by accident from a slip-up in filing in the King case and from one field office in the JFK case. These two instances indicate the magnitude of field office records in such cases and the extent of the information that does not reach FBIHQ.

74. Attached as Exhibit 7 is a 19-page teletype of December 12, 1975, from the Chicago Field Office in which it informed FBIHQ of its holdings relating to Dr. King and the Chicago end of the investigation of his assassination. This was in response to a Bureau directive of the same day. So carefully were the Chicago records inventoried that a list of this magnitude could be transmitted virtually by return teletype.

75. There are 59 FBI field offices. All 59 received the same directive. Yet at FBIHQ the file on the King assassination holds this one slip-up only. When I asked FBIHQ under a case in court for copies of the other similar inventories, it merely lied and described this as a one-of-a-kind volunteering of information. (I learned otherwise in C.A. 78-0322 but since 1976 FBIHQ has not provided any other inventories of records relevant in that litigation, C.A. 75-1996.)

76. Were it not for an accident in FBIHQ Central Files, where a clerk properly applied the only partly legible file number for MURKIN records, 44-38861, I would not have received this record. Moreover, it cannot be detected in a search of the FBIHQ Central Files General Index in a search for MURKIN records because it is "Not Recorded" as filed under MURKIN. It is indexed under "Internal Security." This is the meaning of the file number 100-106670. It is an FBIHQ file number for Dr. King as an "internal security" hazard to the nation.

77. For several years the FBI had need to provide information for internal Departmental investigations and for Congressional investigations. These led to more of the special filings of the inventories provided. Those records have not been released to me in these various cases in court on the technicality that they are not in the files the FBI searched.

78. Another single slip-up, where one of the 59 field offices filed a record relating to the assassination of President Kennedy under that file designation, enables me to attach Exhibit 8, the Dallas copy of the FBIHQ's teletype of January 6, 1977, and Exhibit 9, the Dallas response of the next day.

79. At FBIHQ no copy of any inventory thus provided was filed under the Kennedy assassination hearing. I also did not receive any copy from any other field office. The FBI's dodge here was filing under the number for the Congressional committee rather than the Kennedy assassination. As with the Chicago record above, Exhibit 7, if it were not for aberrational accuracy in Dallas filing, the vast extent of these holdings of records of great historical and political importance today would still be secret.

80. This also illustrates another importance of not destroying field office records - because search by proper subject at FBIHQ need not and within my experience does not produce existing records. Searches of FBIHQ records under the subject of the Kennedy assassination would not have produced these significant documents, the inventory and the FBIHQ directives sent to all its field offices.

81. What I am saying and mean to say is that from the first the FBI has undertaken to convert the Act requiring disclosure of public information into a justification for withholding information. Today it withholds from me FBI information disclosed by the Warren Commission and disclosed by the FBI in Warren Commission files not published by that Commission. What this means is that information disclosed by the FBI prior to FOIA now is withheld by the FBI under FOIA. This withholding policy also adds importance to the existence of any record that may be located by or for a requester, particularly those in field offices, where FBIHQ often lacks knowledge of the exact content of field office records, as will be seen below.

82. Exhibit 8 above, the directive for the providing of inventories, is carefully drawn. It does not ask for an inventory of all relevant records. Rather does it ask for the extent of only those files specified in the directive. The field offices correctly understood this to mean no other relevant files. There are countless other relevant files but only those inside the FBI or subject experts of greater than average expertise would be aware of this.

83. From Exhibit 9 it can be seen that the extent of the Dallas Field Office records is vast. The two main files are of 227 volumes of records or approximately 20,000 numbered records, without counting attachments. The special indices, which exist in addition to the regular indices, are of forty-two and a

half linear feet of cards and then are not all-inclusive.

84. Withholding under claims to exemption that have in the past proven to be spurious prevents knowing what else within the directive was filed in Dallas. The FBI's claim to exemption (7)(B)(2) has never been justified within my experience and has been held to be unjustifiedly claimed by the Department's appeals office in one of my cases. With regard to the claim to (7)(E), while certainty is impossible because of the withholding, it is not unlikely that this is invoked to withhold what is within the public domain, including various surveillances of the widowed Marina Oswald.

85. Exhibit 8 reflects that FBIHQ was not even aware whether relevant records had been destroyed even though in both cases any destructions would have been contrary to regulations.

86. An internal Dallas Field Office record, a memorandum from the case supervisor to the SAC, reflects that in 1975 the FBI had to ask the Dallas office for what the Dallas files held relating to a matter of considerable significance to FBIHQ, reports that Oswald had served the FBI. This was eleven and a half years after those reports achieved wide news attention. It also was the subject of FBI Warren Commission testimony. I use this to illustrate that even when the matter is of extraordinary significance to FBIHQ, it must seek information from the field offices and to reflect that after the amending of the Act the inquiry was made by phone, which left no FBIHQ record for retrieval under an FOIA files search at FBIHQ. (Attached as Exhibit 8-A)

87. Generally, the FBI refuses to search field office files in response to information requests even though its regulations, as I understand them, require search of two field offices prior to requiring the requester to make special and separate requests of field offices. To obtain any copies of JFK assassination records from the major field offices involved, Dallas and New Orleans, I had to file C.A.s 78-0322 and 78-0420.

88. From review of what was provided to me from other field offices involved in the investigation of the King assassination, I state that in general the situation described above applies to them and that they have many files and records not duplicated at FBIHQ. If these field office records are destroyed, that information will be lost forever. From my knowledge of the content of these

files, they contain information embarrassing to the FBI as well as information of significant historical value not included in FBIHQ files.

89. The actual investigations are conducted by the field offices. FBIHQ could not begin to hold all relevant records if it wanted to, which it does not want for reasons that include the political. Despite the multitude of records at FBIHQ, the extent to which it goes to avoid having records boggles the mind. I illustrate with these two major crimes.

90. In the investigation of the assassination of the President, in addition to avoiding all the photographic evidence possible, the FBI performed no tests on the unfired bullet found in the alleged death rifle. It made no scientific comparisons between it and the various bullet specimens retrieved, including from the bodies of the victims. Not having this evidence gave the FBI fewer evidentiary problems to contend with. Yet it went to great trouble to prove that a hair recovered from a blanket indubitably that of Lee Harvey Oswald was Oswald's hair and was a pubic hair. In the King assassination, where it again shunned all the photographs it could - it never obtained any news pictures at all - the FBI again avoided tests of the so-called fatal rifle and of the remnant of fatal bullet. Swabbing the barrel to determine recent firing is a normal test. It was not performed on the so-called fatal rifle. The FBI fired this rifle but specimens were not recovered for ballistics comparison with the specimen removed from Dr. King's body. The FBI also obtained a rifle Ray had purchased and returned. After first determining that rifle could not be fired because of hardened encrustation of cosmoline, a preservative, the FBI did swab the barrel of that rifle, to "prove" that an inoperable rifle had not been fired. Instead of the normal practice of recovering test-fired bullets and making comparisons, the FBI contented itself with pretending the fatal bullet was fired from the so-called fatal rifle. It made this representation in an affidavit used in the Ray extradition.

91. However, to perform its duties and to conduct those extralegal activities that have attracted much attention in recent years, the FBI requires records. It plays safe by keeping records in the field offices - out of Headquarters files. As a result the field office records are of extraordinary value and cannot be duplicated. There is no possible duplication of the more

than forty feet of Dallas indices, for example, and none could now be made.

92. From my experiences large numbers of FBIHQ records are alleged to be missing. Most of these, even including a file of reports sent to the Attorney General, allegedly cannot be found. Where these are based on summaries provided by field offices, the actual field office records become even more important.

93. In the King assassination investigation the FBI kept ticklers as control files. When I sought these under FOIA, the FBI provided none. When I persisted and provided leads to the Department's appeals office, it found an important one of these ticklers. It had been arranged by about three dozen topics. It had been shifted from where it belonged. And it had been gutted - long after the suit that includes it was filed. While there is no way in which such ticklers, in themselves records of great importance, can be replaced, not destroying the field office files will at least preserve the underlying informational basis of these case ticklers.

94. The Chicago Field Office's records on and about Dr. King, when it allegedly conducted none of the electronic surveillances on him, are so large they could not possibly be duplicated at FBIHQ. All their information of interest and value to persons outside FBIHQ would not be summarized in FBIHQ records. People outside the FBI have other than prosecutorial interests and with political records may well see and understand other than the FBI does.

95. I select Chicago to illustrate this because of the public disclosure of almost 7.7 million pages in its domestic intelligence records. (See Exhibit 10, attached) Dr. King was but one subject of its multitudinous domestic intelligence operations. There also were many other subjects in the other field offices.

96. I am not one of those who believes the FBI should be abolished. I believe it needs reform. Proper study of the kinds of field office records of which I have read many thousands of pages is required for there to be actual reform, rather than mere talk of it. Within my experience the FBI still misrepresents to courts of law to avoid exposures that could lead to necessary reform by exposing past misconduct and failures. For the benefit of the FBI as well as for historical purposes, all these records should be preserved.

97. Where the innocent have been injured by these records, destruction of them denies rectification. In my own case I still await compliance with my Privacy

Act requests first made in 1975. Until I can obtain copies, I am not able to provide correcting statements, which is my right under the Privacy Act. In several cases I still await the delivery of field office files the existence of which I proved long ago.

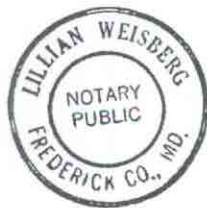
98. There is another importance in the field office records. They represent an American practice of the ways of authoritarian societies and systems of government. I believe they should be preserved as a means of reminding all of us, especially officials, that they do not represent the American way and that our agencies must not transgress against American rights.



HAROLD WEISBERG

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

Before me this 20th day of July 1979 Deponent Harold Weisberg has appeared and signed this affidavit, first having sworn that the statements made therein are true.

My commission expires June 1, 1982.




NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC Moore*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Miss Holmes

DATE: December 29, 1967

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. D. M. Wells

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

JUNE

PURPOSE:

Attached for your approval is a memorandum to the Attorney General requesting a telephone surveillance of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Atlanta, Georgia, in an effort to obtain intelligence of their plans for massive civil disobedience in the Nation's Capitol and 10 to 15 cities throughout the United States in the Spring of 1968.

BACKGROUND:

On December 13, 1967, you approved an airtel which was directed to Atlanta Office requesting them to conduct a survey as to the feasibility of instituting a secure telephone surveillance of SCLC's headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia. By communication dated December 20, 1967, Atlanta recommends installation and advises it can be accomplished with full security.

OBSERVATIONS:

Since SCLC's President, Martin Luther King, Jr., has urged massive civil disobedience throughout the country in an effort to spur Congress into action to help the plight of the Negro, it is felt that we need this installation to obtain racial intelligence information.

Enclosure sent 1-2-68

100-438794

DMW:ekv
(7)

REC-23 100-438794

EX 105

CONTINUED - OVER

2053
Ripshins

S. D. Smith

79 JAN 10 1968

JAN 5 1968

#121

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

concerning their plans. King has warned that these massive demonstrations may result in riots. Because of this, we should be in a position to obtain intelligence so that appropriate countermeasures can be taken to protect the internal security of the United States. Currently there are 52 telephone surveillances in operation. Thirty-four of those are in Bureau cases and 18 have been installed at the written request of the State Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

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

A.G. will not approve, but believe we should go on record.

*pk
Jays*

W.C.S.

*W.C.S.
H*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: JANUARY 27, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

JUNE

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

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	

5 p [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

Memorandum 1/23/64 from Mr. F. J. Baumgardner to myself advised of authority given to the Milwaukee Office for a microphone surveillance (misur) to cover the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates while in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is scheduled to appear for a talk tonight (1/27/64).

[REDACTED]

SAC Baker of the Milwaukee Office phoned me this morning to advise that King had arrived in Milwaukee and checked into the Schroeder Hotel as scheduled and that the misur was activated at 10:30 a.m. today. Symbol numbers assigned are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Baker also advised that the local police have taken a room close to the suite of rooms engaged by King so that protection might be afforded King. In view of this, it was the conjecture of Baker that the likelihood of King's going ahead with any [REDACTED] plans is greatly minimized. I agree with this observation.

Milwaukee is to keep the Bureau promptly advised of all developments and upon receipt of additional information you will be further informed.

ACTION:

None. For information.

100-3-116

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

I don't share the conjecture King is a "top cat" with obsessive de-generated sexual urges.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Blamm
- 1 - Mr. Forsyth
- 1 - Mr. Ryan
- 1 - Mr. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. Phillips

EX-115
REG-53

22 FEB 8 1964

REC. MAIL RM

WCS:kml

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: JANUARY 28, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

JUNE

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

Baumgardner

S. Phillips

My memorandum to you 1/27/64 advised of a microphone surveillance (misur) which had been activated that date at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to cover the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates.

SAC Baker phoned this morning (1/28/64) to advise that the misur was unproductive as there were no activities of interest developed. The misur was therefore discontinued at 11:30 p.m. last night (1/27/64).

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

100-3-116

- 1 - 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) (JUNE)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Forsyth
- 1 - Mr. Ryan
- 1 - Mr. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. Phillips

Ryan
Forsyth
Donohue

WCS:kmj
(10)
kmj

WCS
Q

52
100-3-116-801

FEB 3 1964

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FEB 5 1964

#16

EDUC. MAIL L.I.

DL 89-45
HAB/SM

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA
(FPCC)
NEW ORLEANS

No record was found in New Orleans of the issuance of a parade permit to LEE HARVEY OSWALD during April, 1962.

New Orleans Police Department records indicate he was arrested August 5, 1963, for disturbance of the peace for which he was fined \$10.00 on August 12, 1963.

Under the name OSBORNE, OSWALD ordered 1,000 copies printed of "Hands Off Cuba" FPCC handbills from Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, May 29, 1963, which he probably received on June 4, 1963. As LEE OSBORNE he ordered 500 copies printed of an FPCC membership application from the Mailers Service Company, 225 Magazine Street, New Orleans, on June 3, 1963, receiving same on June 5, 1963. Shortly thereafter he ordered 300 copies printed of an FPCC membership card by the same firm.

OSWALD was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, in the 700 block of Canal Street and charged with disturbance of the peace by creating a scene following an altercation with CARLOS JOSE BRINQUIER, CELSO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, and MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ (members of the anti-Castro Cuba Students Directorate (Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil) (D.R.E.) while he was distributing FPCC handbills. At the time of arrest, he was in possession of a National FPCC membership card issued May 28, 1963, signed by V. T. LEE, Executive Secretary; New Orleans Chapter FPCC membership card issued June 6, 1963, signed by A. HIDEELL, President; and a cardboard sign reading "Viva, Viva FIDEL." During police interrogation, OSWALD stated he had first become interested in the FPCC while a Marine at Los Angeles, California, in 1958; that the New Orleans Chapter of FPCC consisted of 35 persons, five of whom regularly attended monthly meetings on Pine Street; denied being a Communist but stated he was a socialist and embraced the teachings of KARL MARX in "Das Kapital"; and that he would not allow members of his family to learn English as he hated America and did not want them to become Americanized; and that there

making all these entries in the
 led to leave a complete record

* * *
 lid it to appear to be a brave
 at is my supposition. * * * 311

deserves close attention in any
 e for the assassination and the
 at occasion. While there are
 as Oswald's actions and plan-
 ties that should be considered.
 when he made his attack on
 place in history. If the at-
 caught, the pictures showing
 and Socialist Worker's Party
 d on the front pages of news-
 as, in fact, one of them did
 umstances of the attack on
 hat Oswald was concerned
 circumstances surrounding
 to believe that such concern
 ing possible motivation for

icates that in spite of the
 e was apparently not dan-
 nation and other traits re-
 ng of another human being
 ose if he thought there was
 he thought was sufficient
 nature of the motive that
 r. Marina Oswald indi-
 neral Walker to Adolph
 t General Walker "was a
 was the leader of a fascist
 ough all of that might be
 is life, he said if someone
 d many lives." 315

rn to the United States
 he Fair Play for Cuba
 he Commission has been
 was involved in any con-
 ight into certain aspects
 le motivation for the
 may have distributed

Fair Play for Cuba Committee materials on one uneventful oc-
 casion in Dallas sometime during the period April 6-24, 1963.³¹⁶
 Oswald's first public identification with that cause was in New Or-
 leans. There, in late May and early June of 1963, under the name
 Lee Osborne, he had printed a handbill headed in large letters "Hands
 Off Cuba," an application form for, and a membership card in, the
 New Orleans branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.³¹⁷ He
 first distributed his handbills and other material uneventfully in the
 vicinity of the U.S.S. *Wasp*, which was berthed at the Dumaine Street
 wharf in New Orleans, on June 16, 1963.³¹⁸ He distributed literature
 in downtown New Orleans on August 9, 1963, and was arrested because
 of a dispute with three anti-Castro Cuban exiles, and again on August
 16, 1963.³¹⁹ Following his arrest, he was interviewed by the police, and
 at his own request, by an agent of the FBI.³²⁰ On August 17, 1963, he
 appeared briefly on a radio program³²¹ and on August 21, 1963, he
 debated over radio station WDSU, New Orleans, with Carlos Brin-
 guier, one of the Cuban exiles who had been arrested with him on
 August 9.³²² Bringuier claimed that on August 5, 1963, Oswald had
 attempted to infiltrate an anti-Castro organization with which he was
 associated.³²³

While Oswald publicly engaged in the activities described above,
 his "organization" was a product of his imagination.³²⁴ The imaginary
 president of the nonexistent chapter was named A. J. Hidell,³²⁵ the
 name that Oswald used when he purchased the assassination weapon.³²⁶
 Marina Oswald said she signed that name, apparently chosen because
 it rhymed with "Fidel,"³²⁷ to her husband's membership card in the
 New Orleans chapter. She testified that he threatened to beat her if
 she did not do so.³²⁸ The chapter had never been chartered by the
 national FPCC organization.³²⁹ It appears to have been a solitary
 operation on Oswald's part in spite of his misstatements to the New
 Orleans police that it had 35 members, 5 of which were usually present
 at meetings which were held once a month.³³⁰

Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba activities may be viewed as a very
 shrewd political operation in which one man single handedly created
 publicity for his cause or for himself. It is also evidence of Oswald's
 reluctance to describe events accurately and of his need to present
 himself to others as well as to himself in a light more favorable than
 was justified by reality. This is suggested by his misleading and some-
 time untruthful statements in his letters to Mr. V. T. Lee, then
 national director of FPCC. In one of those letters, dated August 1,
 1963, Oswald wrote that an office which he had previously claimed to
 have rented for FPCC activities had been "promptly closed 3 days
 later for some obscure reasons by the renters, they said something
 about remodeling ect., I'm sure you understand."³³¹ He wrote that
 "thousands of circulars were distrubed"³³² and that he continued to
 receive inquiries through his post office box which he endeavored
 "to keep answering to the best of my ability."³³³ In his letter to
 V. T. Lee, he stated that he was then alone in his efforts on behalf
 of FPCC, but he attributed his lack of support to an attack by Cuban

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Atlanta (100-8520)

3/12/64

Director, FBI (100-3-116)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

JUNE

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner (Field Supervision)
- 1 - Mr. Rosack
- 1 - Mr. Phillips

Reference is made to Bureau "June" letter to your personal attention 3/9/64 which furnished certain observations relative to recent handling by your office of information being obtained through highly sensitive sources.

Another matter has come to the Bureau's attention relative to your office's handling of information from these highly sensitive sources which necessitates further evaluation of your office's administrative handling of captioned investigation.

By airtel 3/2/64 to the Bureau, copies to New York, your office submitted a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date under the title of "Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, IS - C." This was followed by another airtel to the Bureau, copies to New York, dated 3/2/64 which also enclosed an LHM of same date under the same Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) title. The latter airtel and LHM were submitted under cover of still another airtel dated 3/5/64, copies of which were also furnished to New York. The 3/5/64 airtel noted that it was serving as a cover for corrected copies of an airtel dated 3/2/64 and that previous copies of the original airtel and LHM should be destroyed. It also noted that your office had originally failed to designate copies for the New York and Bureau files on the SCLC but was making such designation by means of the revised airtel and LHM.

The Bureau received a fourth communication from your office, a radiogram dated 3/5/64, which instructed that

MAR 13 1964
COMM-FBI

HPP:rhm
(6)

REC-5

100-3-46-1036

22 MAR 17 1964

MAR 10 1964

Letter to Atlanta
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

that the error was found, your office should have taken the most expeditious means available (telephone) to advise the Bureau to hold up dissemination. - You would thus be taking all possible action to prevent an embarrassing situation arising wherein the Bureau might be required to write corrective correspondence to outside agencies. For your information, it was only by a stroke of good fortune that the Bureau was able to prevent dissemination of the incorrect LHM after receipt of the radiogram.

The Bureau is also in receipt of your "June" letter of 3/5/64 forwarding a tape recording of the conversation between King and Jones referred to in the LHM's discussed above. Nowhere in this 3/5/64 communication is it stated as to why the recording is being furnished the Bureau, it being noted that your office does not normally submit to the Bureau recordings in this case. The Bureau can only assume that possibly you submitted the recording because of the error which had occurred in the original LHM. If that be the case, such reason should have been indicated in your letter of 3/5/64. If it was some other reason, same should have been stated.

You are instructed to advise the Bureau by return communication as to the reason why the recording was furnished to the Bureau and the disposition you desire made of the recording.

Relative to your request as to destruction of the original airtel and LHM, be advised that it is contrary to Bureau record-keeping procedures to destroy originals of any communications even though they contain errors. The usual procedure is to retain the originals with appropriate notations as to the errors.

Instant communication as well as the referred to Bureau letter of 3/9/64 would indicate the necessity for some reassessment relative to your office's handling of matters in captioned case, particularly those relating to information being obtained from highly sensitive sources.

Letter to Atlanta
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-118

Correspondence in this and related cases is extremely heavy. You should examine closely the matter of personnel allotment to captioned and related cases and take such steps as are necessary to insure that sufficient personnel are assigned to this case to, in turn, insure it is receiving the meticulous attention warranted. The conference had at the Seat of Government with personnel of your office in December, 1963, highlighted the importance which the Bureau has attached to captioned case. There has been no change. This is still one of the most important cases being handled by the Bureau in the security field. It is absolutely imperative that there be no letdown in the necessary time and attention being devoted to this matter.

The Bureau would be receptive to obtaining any observations or recommendations your office may have relative to the matters discussed herein.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

DATE: 11/25/63

SA MILTON L. NEWSOM

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. WALTER BENT, Sales Service Manager, Eastman Kodak Company, Processing Service Division, 3131 Manor Way, telephone FL 7-4654, Dallas, telephonically advised his company had received two rolls of 8 millimeter Kodachrome and one roll of 35 millimeter film in a package from Mr. CHARLES BRONSON, Chief Engineer, Zarel Mfg. Company, 9230 Denton Drive, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. BRONSON enclosed a letter with his film, stating that the film had been taken at the instant President KENNEDY was assassinated. BRONSON also advised in the letter that from the position he was stationed when he took the film, he feels quite certain the Texas School Book Depository building was clearly photographed and he feels that the window from which the shots were fired will be depicted in the film. He stated for this reason he believes he may have a picture of the assassin, as he fired the shots.

Mr. BENT stated Mr. BRONSON's letter indicated he desired to be cooperative regarding the film with proper authorities and BENT is of the opinion that BRONSON will have no objection to turning the film over to proper authorities in the event it is of value to the investigation.

Mr. BENT stated that he would make arrangements with Mr. BRONSON to view the film at the Kodak Processing Center and would arrange this so that FBI Agents could be present at the same time interview BRONSON concerning his film of the scene.

Mr. BENT assured his full cooperation regarding all film received of a like nature that may possibly be connected with this matter and arrangements were made with him to immediately notify SA NEWSOM of any film of possible value.

2 Dallas
MLN:rmb

89-43-518

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV-25 1963	
FBI - DALLAS	
Newsom	

DL 89-43

The Eastman Kodak Processing Service Division receives all color film made by 8 millimeter Kodachrome in this area and also most other film for the area is processed by this division. Mr. BENT explained that his employees have not worked since Saturday and they are due back to work at 1:30 PM, 11/25/63. When processing of recent film orders begin, he expects other films taken at the approximate time of President's assassination.

He said that BRONSON's film should be processed and ready for viewing by 3:00 PM. He was told that SA NEWSOM would meet with him at that time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

DATE: 11/25/63

SA MILTON L. NEWSOM

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. WALTER BENT, Sales Service Manager, Eastman Kodak Company, Processing Service Division, 3131 Manor Way, and Mr. CHARLES BRONSON, Chief Engineer, Zarel Manufacturing Company, 9230 Denton Drive, were contacted by SAS MILTON L. NEWSOM and EMORY E. HORTON on 11/25/63.

Films taken by Mr. BRONSON at the time of the President's assassination including 35 mm. color slides which were taken with a Leica Camera, and 8 mm. Kodachrome film were reviewed. These films failed to show the building from which the shots were fired. Film did depict the President's car at the precise time shots were fired; however, the pictures were not sufficiently clear for identification purposes.

One of the 35 mm. color slides depicted a female wearing a brown coat taking pictures from an angle, which would have, undoubtedly, included the Texas School Book Depository Building in the background of her pictures. Her pictures evidently were taken just as the President was shot. Approximately five other individuals in the ~~area~~ were taking pictures at the time.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. WALTER BENT whereby each package of film received for processing by that company, will be returned to the owner of the film with a slip of paper attached requesting the individual to notify the local FBI Office in the event pictures in the package reflect the scene when the President was assassinated. Mr. BENT advised this company does the processing for all the southwestern states. An airtel is being furnished southwest offices notifying them of the above arrangements in the event they receive calls of this type.

② - Dallas
MLN/as
(2) *as*

89-43-493

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV-25 1963	
FBI - DALLAS	

NR022 CG CODE

640PM NITEL 12-12-75 TG

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670)

FROM CHICAGO (100-35356)

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	

f

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., BUDED: DECEMBER 12, 1975.

REBUTEL, DECEMBER 9, 1975.

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 44-1114.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., CIVIL RIGHTS (CODE NAME: MURKIN)
- C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THE CHICAGO FILE UNDER THE ABOVE CAPTION, CONSISTS OF A TOTAL OF 24 VOLUMES COMPRISED OF A TOTAL OF 1794 SERIALS. INCLUDED IN THIS MATERIAL ARE EIGHT SUBFILES, A THROUGH H. MAIN CG 44-1114, WHICH CONSISTS OF SIX VOLUMES WITH 819 SERIALS, CONTAINS MATERIAL RELATING TO INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED TO LOCATE PERSON OR PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SUB A, WHICH CONSISTS OF SEVEN VOLUMES WITH 18 SERIALS, CONTAINS REPORTS CAPTIONED "JAMES EARL RAY, AKA - FUGITIVE, I.O. 4182, DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., - VICTIM, CR -

DGB

J. Ryan

60K

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

NOT RECORDED

48 JAN 16 1976

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

84 JAN 20 1976

PAGE TWO CG 100-35356

CONSPIRACY AND UFAC - ROBBERY" AS WELL AS OTHER COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO FUGITIVE INVESTIGATION DURING PERIOD APRIL 18, 1968, TO OCTOBER 2, 1968.

SUB B, WHICH CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME, WITH 274 SERIALS, CONTAINS MEMORANDUMS RELATING TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, DURING PERIOD APRIL 2, 1968, TO AUGUST 7, 1968.

SUB C, WHICH CONSISTS OF THREE VOLUMES, WITH 423 SERIALS, CONTAINS CHICAGO NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS DURING PERIOD APRIL 11, 1968, TO APRIL 6, 1972, RELATING TO ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SUB D, WHICH CONSISTS OF THREE VOLUMES, WITH 88 SERIALS, ARE BULKY EXHIBITS CONSISTING OF ARREST RECORDS, PHOTOGRAPHS, INTERVIEW LOGS, AIRLINE MANIFEST, FINGERPRINTS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS RELATING TO INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SUB E, WHICH CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME, WITH 86 SERIALS, CONTAINS MEMORANDUM, TELETYPES, AIRTELS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THREATS MADE AGAINST DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

PAGE THREE CG 100-35356

DURING THE PERIOD MARCH 17, 1966, TO MAY 2, 1968.

SUB F, WHICH CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME, WITH 17 SERIALS, CONTAINS INFORMATION RELATING TO AN INVESTIGATION OF A SUSPECT IN MURKIN.

SUB G, WHICH CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME WITH 39 SERIALS, CONSISTS OF FD-302'S (INTERVIEW RESULTS) OF JERRY WILLIAM RAY (BROTHER OF JAMES RAY) AS WELL AS INTERVIEWS OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS.

SUB H, WHICH CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME, WITH 31 SERIALS, SETS FORTH MEMORANDUMS RELATING TO INTERVIEWS OF JERRY WILLIAM RAY RE HIS BROTHER JAMES RAY, AS WELL AS OTHER MISCELLANEOUS DATA.

THERE ARE NO TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS AND/OR TRANSCRIPTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, BULKY EXHIBITS OR ANY SIMILAR MATERIALS IN ADDITION TO ROUTINE CORRESPONDENCE DESCRIBED ABOVE.

A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 100-35356.

B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SM - C"

PAGE FOUR CG 100-35356

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

CONSISTS OF 17 VOLUMES, 2225 SERIALS. SUBFILES OF NEWS CLIPPINGS (EIGHT VOLUMES, 1404 SERIALS) AND ARREST RECORDS FOR PEOPLE INVOLVED IN RIOTS AFTER MARTIN LUTHER KING'S DEATH (10 VOLUMES, 2484 SERIALS).

NO 1A IN FILE, OR BULKY EXHIBITS IN FILE.

MAIN FILE APPEARS TO CONSIST PRIMARILY OF INFORMATION FROM INFORMANTS, CHICAGO AND OTHER OFFICES, NEWS MEDIA AND PD SOURCES, RELATIVE TO DEMONSTRATION, RALLY, PUBLIC APPEARANCE, TRAVEL AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECT IN CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE. NO ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE TAPES, LOGS OR TRANSCRIPTS APPARENT. ONLY PHOTOS APPEAR TO BE NEWS MEDIA PHOTOS.

A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 9-3964.

B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, [REDACTED] MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., - VICTIM, EXTORTION - RM" (SPRINGFIELD REPORT SEPTEMBER 1, 1966).

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

PAGE FIVE CG 100-353

CONSISTS OF THREE SERIALS, SPRINGFIELD REPORT SETTING OUT THREATS AGAINST KING, PROVIDED CHICAGO AS KING THEN BELIEVED BY SPRINGFIELD TO BE IN CHICAGO. NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION IN CHICAGO. NO IA SECTION, TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS, PHOTOGRAPHS OR BULKY EXHIBITS IN FILE.

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 44-558.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "J. EARL DOWNS, COMMISSIONS OF PUBLIC SAFETY, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA; REVEREND C.C. MC CLAIN, DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, REVEREND HARRY BLAKE, REVEREND WYATT TEE WALKER - VICTIMS"
- C) FILE CONTAINS RESULTS OF INTERVIEW OF WYATT TEE WALKER CONDUCTED ON JUNE 12, 1962.

THERE ARE NO TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS AND/OR TRANSCRIPTS, PHOTOS OR BULKY EXHIBITS IN THE FILE.

FILE CONTAINS SIX SERIALS.

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 157-1152.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "PLANNED CIVIL RIGHTS.

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CONSISTS OF COMMUNICATIONS FROM CHICAGO DIVISION TO OTHER FIELD OFFICES AND THE BUREAU, RE ACTIVITIES OF CAPTIONED GROUP FROM JULY, 1966, TO SEPTEMBER, 1968.

NO TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE-LOGS, AND/OR TRANSCRIPTS PHOTOS OR BULKY EXHIBITS IN FILE. THERE ARE TWO SUB FILES.

SUB B, CONSISTS OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS, HAS SIX VOLUMES, 826 SERIALS.

SUB C, CONSISTS OF ARREST RECORDS MADE DURING DEMONSTRATIONS, ONE VOLUME, 148 SERIALS.

IA EXHIBIT, SIX MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS AND 867 SERIALS IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

WIFE:

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 9-6328.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "UNSUB, [REDACTED], MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., - VICTIM. EXTORTION".
- C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THIS FILE CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME, A TOTAL OF SEVEN SERIALS. THESE INCLUDE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CHICAGO, THE BUREAU AND

PAGE SEVEN CG 100-35356

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

CONSISTS OF SEVEN SERIALS, ALL RELATIVE TO TITLED MATTER, ROUTINE COMMUNICATION. NO BULKY EXHIBITS, TAPES, SURVEILLANCE LOGS OR PHOTOGRAPHS.

A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 157-1414.

B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "ALLEGATION BY [REDACTED] AKA; OF PLOT TO KILL MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1966, INFORMATION REGARDING".

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

CONSISTS OF FIVE SERIALS, ALL RELATIVE TO CAPTIONED MATTER, SUBJECT CALLED OFFICE AND MADE CAPTIONED ALLEGATIONS. NO BULKY OR IA EXHIBITS, LOGS OR TAPES.

A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 157-1261.

B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) RACIAL MATTERS".

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

PAGE SIX CG 100-35356

MARCH FROM SOLDIERS FIELD TO CITY HALL, CHICAGO TO DETROIT,
LED BY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., JUNE 26, 1966, RM".

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

CONSISTS OF 51 SERIALS, FROM NEWS, CHICAGO PD AND OFFICE
SOURCES RELATIVE TO MARCH AND ITS AFTERMATH.

NO EXHIBIT SECTION OR BULKY, NO TAPES, LOGS OR
TRANSCRIPTS.

A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 157-661.

B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITY,
SUMMER OF 1965, PHILADELPHIA, PA., DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.;
SCLC. RM".

C) CONSISTS OF NINE SERIALS. GENERAL INFO RE ALL OF ABOVE,
SOURCE AND NEWS MEDIA INFO, OTHER OFFICE COMMUNICATIONS. NO
IA SECTION, NO BULKY EXHIBITS, LOGS OR TAPES.

A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 157-1249.

B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "MARCH AND RALLY, JULY 31,
1966, HARVEY, ILLINOIS, FEATURING MARTIN LUTHER, KING, JR.,
RM".

PAGE NINE CG 100-35356

OTHER FIELD DIVISIONS; A REPORT OF THE FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION, AND A HANDWRITTEN LETTER PREPARED BY [REDACTED]

THE FILE CONTAINS NO EXHIBITS, TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS OR TRANSCRIPTS, PHOTOGRAPHS OR ARE THERE ANY SUBFILES.

[REDACTED]
A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 157-659.

B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, [REDACTED]
RACIAL MATTER".

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THIS DEAD FILE CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME OF 36 SERIALS AND SERVED AS A DEPOSITORY FOR INFORMATION DEVELOPED RE SUBJECT. IT PRIMARILY CONSISTS OF LIVE INFORMANT REPORTS BUT ALSO INCLUDES OFFICE MEMORANDA AND REPORTS OF OTHER GOVERNMENTAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES.

THIS FILE CONTAINS NO EXHIBITS, TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS OR TRANSCRIPTS, PHOTOGRAPHS OR ARE THERE ANY SUBFILES.

MOTHER:

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 44-2269.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "MARCUS WAYNE CHENAULT, MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING, SR. - VICTIM, EDWARD BOYKINS - VICTIM, JIMMIE MITCHELL - VICTIM".
- C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THIS FILE CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME, A TOTAL OF 15 SERIALS. IT PRINCIPALLY CONTAINS COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CHICAGO, THE BUREAU AND OTHER FIELD DIVISIONS INCLUDING AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT PREPARED BY CHICAGO. THE 1A SECTION CONTAINS A PHOTOGRAPH OF SUBJECT CHENAULT.

THE FILE CONTAINS NO BULKY EXHIBITS, TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS OR TRANSCRIPTS, OR ARE THERE ANY SUBFILES.

BROTHER:

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 157-3535
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "UNSUB; THREAT TO ASSASSINATE ALFRED D. KING - RACIAL MATTER".

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C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THIS FILE CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME CONTAINING ELEVEN SERIALS. THESE INCLUDE ROUTINE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CHICAGO, THE BUREAU AND OTHER OFFICES.

THE FILE CONTAINS NO EXHIBITS, TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS OR TRANSCRIPTS, PHOTOGRAPHS NOR DOES IT HAVE ANY SUBFILES.

BROTHER:

A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 157-576.

B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "REVEREND A.D. WILLIAMS KING, RACIAL MATTERS".

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THIS FILE CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME CONTAINING TWO SERIALS. ONE SERIAL IS A NEWSPAPER CLIPPING AND THE OTHER IS AN AIRTEL FROM ANOTHER OFFICE TO THE BUREAU.

THE FILE CONTAINS NO EXHIBITS, TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS OR TRANSCRIPTS, PHOTOGRAPHS NOR DOES IT HAVE ANY SUBFILES.

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NO INFO ASCERTAINED RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, SR., OR
CHRISTINE KING FARRIS.

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 105-16238.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE. INTERNAL SECURITY-COMMUNIST".
- C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THE CHICAGO MAIN FILE UNDER THE ABOVE CAPTION CONSISTS
OF 37 VOLUMES COMPRISED OF 3,237 SERIALS. THERE ARE TWO SUBFILES,
SUB A (EXHIBITS) AND SUB B (NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS). THE SUB A
FILE CONTAINS NINE ITEMS CONSISTING OF LEAFLETS, CREDIT REPORTS
AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH SCLC.
THERE ARE NO TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS AND/OR TRAN-
SCRIPTS OR BULKY EXHIBITS.

THE MAIN FILE CONSISTS OF REPORTS FROM LIVE INFORMANTS
AND ROUTINE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE CHICAGO DIVISION AND
OTHER DIVISIONS AND/OR THE BUREAU.

PAGE THIRTEEN CG 100-35356

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 100-41324.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS. INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST".
- C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

FILE CONTAINS REPORTS FROM LIVE INFORMANTS AND ROUTINE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE CHICAGO DIVISION, OTHER FIELD OFFICES AND THE BUREAU.

THERE ARE NO TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS AND/OR TRANSCRIPTS IN THE FILE.

THE BULKY EXHIBIT SECTION OF THE FILE CONTAINS A COPY OF THE DRAFT OF A BOOK ENTITLED "PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A BLACK COMMUNIST" AUTHORED BY CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL BLACK LIBERATION COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA.

188 PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING A MARCH FROM MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI ON JUNE 5, 1966.

THE 1A SECTION OF THE FILE CONTAINS SIX DIFFERENT PAMPHLETS OR LEAFLETS CONCERNING THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THIS FILE.

THE FILE CONTAINS 8,453 SERIALS IN 24 VOLUMES.

PAGE FOURTEEN CG 100-35356

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 100-40624.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, INTERNAL SECURITY-COMMUNIST".

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

FILE CONTAINS REPORTS FROM LIVE INFORMANTS AND ROUTINE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE CHICAGO DIVISION, OTHER FIELD OFFICES AND THE BUREAU.

THERE ARE NO TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS AND/OR TRANSCRIPTS IN THE FILE.

THE 1A SECTION CONTAINS NINE PHOTOGRAPHS OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS. EIGHT DIFFERENT PAMPHLETS OR LEAFLETS RELATED TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THIS FILE, CONSISTING OF EIGHT VOLUMES AND 861 SERIALS.

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE, CG 100-18956.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "CP, USA - NEGRO QUESTION, IS-C".

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THIS FILE, CONSISTING OF 12 VOLUMES WITH 5303 SERIALS,

PAGE FIFTEEN CG 100-35356

ACTS AS A DEPOSITORY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING COMMUNIST PARTY EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE NEGRO POPULATION TO THEIR IDEOLOGY. THIS FILE, WHICH ALSO CONTAINS TWO VOLUMES OF 48 EXHIBITS, CONSISTS MAINLY OF INFORMANT REPORTS, LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA, NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND ROUTINE CORRESPONDENCE. IT IS ONLY ONE OF MANY SUBFILES RELATING TO OTHER PHASES OF CP ACTIVITY. THERE ARE NO KNOWN TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS AND/OR TRANSCRIPTS OR OTHER SIMILAR MATERIAL IN THIS FILE.

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 100-3373L.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NEGRO MATTERS, IS - C".

C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THIS FILE CONSISTING OF FOUR VOLUMES WITH 324 SERIALS, IS A REPOSITORY OF INFO CONCERNING CP EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE NEGRO PEOPLE TO ITS PROGRAM. THERE ARE ALSO 27 EXHIBITS IN THE FILE RELATING TO THE NEGRO QUESTION. THIS FILE CONSISTS OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS, INFORMANT REPORTS AND ROUTINE COMMUNICATIONS. THERE ARE NO KNOWN TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS AND/OR TRANSCRIPTS.

ASSOCIATES:

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG [REDACTED]
- B) TITLE AND CHARTER OF FILE, [REDACTED] IS-C".
- C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THIS FILE CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME CONTAINING 85 SERIALS. THESE SERIALS ARE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CHICAGO, THE BUREAU AND OTHER FIELD OFFICES. INFO OBTAINED FROM ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AND ANONYMOUS SOURCES APPEARS IN THESE SERIALS. THE 1A SECTION OF THE FILE CONTAINS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUBJECT.

THE BULKY EXHIBIT SECTION OF THIS FILE (1B1-1B3), CONTAINED INFO OBTAINED THROUGH ANONYMOUS SOURCES AND THE LOGS OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF SUBJECT. ALL MATERIAL IN THE BULKY EXHIBIT SECTION WAS DESTROYED IN 1972.

[REDACTED]

PAGE SEVENTEEN CG 100-35356

VOLUME 2 OF SUB 1 IS A DUPLICATE COPY OF VOLUME 1.

SUBFILE 2 CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME IN WHICH THERE ARE FOUR SERIALS. THESE SERIALS ARE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BUREAU AND CHICAGO OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE NATURE RE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

REVIEW OF CHICAGO FILE 157-2209, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, BLACK NATIONALIST HATE GROUPS, REVEALED THAT THE CHICAGO DIVISION NEVER SUBMITTED ANY COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROPOSALS CONCERNING MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., HIS FAMILY OR THE SCLC UNDER THIS CAPTION.

- A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, CG 100-32854.
- B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS-C".
- C) DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS:

THIS FILE, CONSISTING OF 3626 SERIALS AND APPROXIMATELY 20 VOLUMES, ACTS AS THE CONTROL FILE OF SUGGESTIONS UNDER THE CI PROGRAM TO DISRUPT AND/OR NEUTRALIZE INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS BELIEVED SEEKING TO DESTROY THIS COUNTRY. FILE

PAGE EIGHTEEN CG 100-35356

CONSISTS OF LETTERS AND MEMORANDA CONTAINING SUGGESTED MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THIS PROGRAM. THE FOLLOWING DATA PERTAINS TO CAPTIONED INDIVIDUAL:

1. HEADQUARTERS BY LETTER DATED MAY 18, 1967, REQUESTED NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ATLANTA, SUBMIT FOR CONSIDERATION CI RECOMMENDATIONS RE POSSIBILITY OF KING AND DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK RUNNING ON A "PEACE TICKET" IN 1968 SHOWING THE GENERAL PUBLIC THE COMMUNIST BACKING OF KING AND SPOCK. BY LETTERS DATED MAY 27, 1967, JUNE 1, 1967, AND JUNE 16, 1967, ¹¹⁰⁻³⁻¹⁰⁴⁻³⁴⁻¹⁵⁷⁶ RESPECTIVELY, IN "COINTELPRO" CAPTION, NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ATLANTA FURNISHED HQ WITH OBSERVATIONS FOR POSSIBLE CI MAINLY USING FRIENDLY NEWSPAPER REPORTERS WHICH WERE NOT TO BE IMPLEMENTED UNTIL SUCH A TICKET IS ANNOUNCED.

NO FURTHER ACTION TAKEN.

2. CHICAGO BY AIRTEL DATED MARCH 10, 1966, UNDER ¹⁰⁰⁻³⁻¹⁰⁴⁻⁵⁵⁶ "COINTELPRO" CAPTION, SUGGESTED CI PROPOSAL AGAINST KING AS A RESULT OF CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT'S (CP LEADER) OWNERSHIP OF TENEMENT DWELLINGS LOCATED IN AREA WHERE KING HAD TAKEN AN APARTMENT AND WAS CONCENTRATING HIS EFFORTS ON SLIM CLEARANCE. CHICAGO

PAGE NINETEEN CG 100-35356

SUGGESTED FRIENDLY REPORTER INTERVIEW KING SPECIFICALLY CONCERNING LIGHTFOOT'S OWNERSHIP OF SLUM DWELLING WITH POSSIBLE EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS TO KING. WHILE CI EFFORTS WERE CARRIED OUT CONCERNING LIGHTFOOT'S OWNERSHIP OF THESE BUILDINGS, THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT EFFORT TO INTERVIEW KING WAS IMPLEMENTED.

END.

HOLD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 6/5/75

TO : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

FROM : SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

On 5/30/75, SAC WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN at FBI HQ telephonically advised SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN as follows:

An article has been printed in the "Washington Star" that back in 1963, HILL ALEXANDER, Assistant Dallas County District Attorney was convicted that the FBI was taping his telephone though Agents denied this to his face. In order to find out, ALEXANDER supposedly arranged with two journalist friends to spring a story so wild it would bring the FBI running if, indeed, they were listening in to telephone conversations. The three men arranged a conference call from ALEXANDER to the newspaper offices of "The Dallas Morning News" and "The Houston Post". According to Mr. BRANIGAN, this article reflected that as the conversation wandered on, ALEXANDER asked the two journalists "Do you remember what OSWALD'S payroll number was?" The man at "The Houston Post" said, "I think it was S-172." But ALEXANDER said, "No, I think it was S-179." The article indicates that sure enough, within one half hour, FBI Agents had shown up at all three men's desks, flashing their identification and asking what they knew about a Government payroll number for LEE HARVEY OSWALD: The number, of course, had been picked out of the air to produce just the reaction it did.

Mr. BRANIGAN reflected that we do a file review and make available to him pertinent information relating to the allegations made about OSWALD being an informant of

1-Dallas
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(1)

89-43-9532

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FBI-DALLAS	



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

1100375 3863254

FM AFD

FM HQ

TO JGD:00Z JAN 77

FM DIRECTOR (62-117290)

TO ALL SACS ROUTINE

PLEASE

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE NOVEMBER 24, 1976.

REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE SET FORTH THE FACT THAT THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSC) HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE THE DEATHS OF JOHN F. KENNEDY AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HSC INVESTIGATION THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS INSTRUCTED THE BUREAU TO MAKE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW BY THE HSC STAFF ALL DOCUMENTS, FILES, RECORDS, ETC. RELATING TO THE JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ASSASSINATION AS WELL AS CLOSELY RELATED CASES.

IN ORDER TO PREPARE FOR THE HSC REVIEW, YOU ARE REQUESTED

89-43-9952

SEARCHED

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FBI - DALLAS

gk

PAGE TWO (100-117251) CLEAR
TO PREPARE AN INVENTORY OF ALL MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN YOUR
OFFICE REGARDING THE CASES SET FORTH BELOW. IT IS NOTED THAT
BUREAU TELETYPE DATED DECEMBER 9, 1975, TITLED "MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR., BUREAU FILE 100-138670, YOU WERE REQUESTED TO
INVENTORY ALL PERTINENT MATERIAL RELATIVE TO THE MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR., ASSASSINATION. IT IS, THEREFORE, NOT NECESSARY FOR
FIELD OFFICES AND LEGATS TO REINVENTORIAL THAT MATERIAL AT
FIELD OFFICES TO BE INCLUDED IN YOUR CURRENT INVENTORY ARE:

(1) THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOVEMBER 22, 1963
OO: DALLAS BUREAU FILE 62-100150

(2) LEE HARVEY OSWALD

IS - R - OUSA
OO: DALLAS BUREAU FILE 105-8-255

(3) MARIEA N. OSWALD

IS - R - OUSA
SOPIR BUREAU FILE 100-106632

(4) JACK RUBY

LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS BUREAU FILE 44-24016

PAGE THREE (62-117290) CLEAR

(5) PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY (WARREN COMMISSION)

BUREAU FILE 62-119694

IN PREPARING FIELD OFFICE INVENTORIES FOR ALL MAIN
FILES RELATING TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC ITEMS MUST
BE INCLUDED: (A) FIELD OFFICE FILE NUMBER, INCLUDING OFFICE
OFFICE; (B) TITLE AND CHARACTER OF FILE; (C) VERY BRIEF
DESCRIPTION OF FILE CONTENTS, INCLUDING WHETHER IT CONTAINS
ANY TAPES, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS AND/OR TRANSCRIPTS,
PHOTOGRAPHS, POLY EXHIBITS AND ANY OTHER SIMILAR MATERIAL
WHICH IS IN ADDITION TO ROUTINE CORRESPONDENCE, (IF ANY OF
THE ABOVE (TAPES, ETC.) IS NOTED, VERY BRIEFLY DESCRIBE.
INCLUDE STATEMENT DESCRIBING ALL SUBFILES RELATIVE TO THE
MAIN FILE; (D) ACCOUNT FOR SIZE/SCOPE OF FILE AND RELATED
MATTERS. FOR EXAMPLE, INDICATE NUMBERS OF SECTIONS AND
SERIALS IN FILE; VOLUME OF LOGS/TRANSCRIPTS AND POLY
EXHIBITS; ETC.

IT IS FURTHER NOTED THAT IN REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE
ON NOVEMBER 24, 1976, YOU WERE REMINDED OF THE FACT THAT
RECORDS POSSIBLY EVIDENTIARY, INTELLIGENCE OR HISTORICAL

PAGE FOUR (69-117900) CLEAR

VALUE SUCH AS THE KENNEDY AND KING ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATIONS ARE EXCLUDED FROM OUR DESTRUCTION OF FILES AND RECORDS PROGRAM AND SHOULD NOT BE DESTROYED.

YOU ARE, THEREFORE, INSTRUCTED TO REPLY BY TELETYPE SETTING FORTH YOUR INVENTORY REGARDING THE ABOVE LISTED JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION FILES. IN ADDITION, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER ANY MATERIAL RELATIVE TO THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ASSASSINATION (MURKIN) AND THE ABOVE LISTED FILES RELATIVE TO THE JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED UNDER THE DESTRUCTION OF FILES AND RECORDS PROGRAM, IF SO, INCLUDE A LISTING OF SAID FILES. THE HANDLING OF THIS MATTER MUST BE UNDERTAKEN IMMEDIATELY AND GIVEN THE HIGHEST PRIORITY. NOTE YOUR RESULTS ATTENTION GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION, CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT. ALL LEGATS ADVISED SEPARATELY.

FBI

Date: 1/7/77

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Via TELETYPE _____
(Precedence)

563

FM DALLAS (89-43) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (62-117290) PRIORITY

BT

E F T O

ATTN: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION,
CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT.

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO ALL SACS, JANUARY 6, 1977.

RESULTS OF FILE INVENTORY, DALLAS DIVISION, AS FOLLOWS:

1. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS, BUREAU FILE 62-109060. DALLAS FILE
89-43.

THE DALLAS OFFICE IS OFFICE OF ORIGIN IN CAPTIONED CASE.

THIS FILE CONSISTS OF 122 VOLUMES, INCLUDING NINE VOLUMES
OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS. THE 122 VOLUMES CONTAIN 9930 SERIALS,
WITH MANY INDIVIDUAL SERIALS CONTAINING NUMEROUS PAGES. THE

1 - Dallas
UHS:bjw
(1)

89-43-9958

Special Agent in Charge

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Date:

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(Precedence)

DL 89-43 PAGE TWO

ABOVE VOLUMES ARE APPROXIMATELY 13 LINEAR FEET IN SIZE.

THIS FILE ALSO CONTAINS 301 EXHIBITS WITH MANY INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS CONTAINING NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS. THE EXHIBITS ARE APPROXIMATELY TWO LINEAR FEET IN SIZE.

2. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA. OO: DALLAS. BUREAU FILE 105-82555, DALLAS FILE 100-10461.

THE DALLAS OFFICE IS OFFICE OF ORIGIN IN CAPTIONED CASE.

THIS FILE CONSISTS OF 105 VOLUMES, INCLUDING SIX VOLUMES OF TRANSLATIONS, THREE VOLUMES OF INVENTORY WORKSHEETS, AND ONE VOLUME OF OSWALD WRITINGS. THE 105 VOLUMES CONTAIN 9360 SERIALS, WITH MANY INDIVIDUAL SERIALS CONTAINING NUMEROUS PAGES. THE ABOVE VOLUMES ARE APPROXIMATELY 13 LINEAR FEET IN SIZE. THIS FILE ALSO CONTAINS 498 EXHIBITS, MANY INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS CONTAINING NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS. THESE EXHIBITS ARE APPROXIMATELY 2½ LINEAR FEET IN SIZE. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE EXHIBITS, ADDITIONAL BULKY EXHIBITS CONTAINING NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS AS WELL AS COPIES OF WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS ARE LOCATED IN A SECURE METAL CABINET WITH THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THESE EXHIBITS BEING

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Special Agent in Charge

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DL 89-43 PAGE THREE

APPROXIMATELY 15 CUBIC FEET.

3. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PORTER, AKA, MARINA OSWALD, IS-R, OO: DALLAS, BUREAU FILE 105-126032, DALLAS FILE 105-1435.

THE DALLAS OFFICE IS OFFICE OF ORIGIN IN THIS CASE. THIS FILE CONSISTS OF ONE VOLUME CONTAINING 182 SERIALS. THIS FILE CONTAINS FOUR EXHIBITS IN THE SUB A SECTION.

4. JACK L. RUBY, AKA; LEE HARVEY OSWALD (DECEASED) - VICTIM. CR. BUREAU FILE 44-24016, DALLAS FILE 44-1639.

THE DALLAS OFFICE CONDUCTED THE PRIMARY SUBSTANTIVE INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED CASE. THIS FILE CONSISTS OF 94 VOLUMES, INCLUDING SEVEN VOLUMES OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS. THESE 94 VOLUMES CONTAIN 6455 SERIALS, WITH MANY INDIVIDUAL SERIALS CONTAINING NUMEROUS PAGES. THE ABOVE VOLUMES ARE APPROXIMATELY 11 LINEAR FEET IN SIZE. THIS FILE ALSO CONTAINS 186 EXHIBITS, WITH MANY INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS CONTAINING NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS. THE EXHIBITS ARE APPROXIMATELY FIVE LINEAR FEET IN SIZE.

5. THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF

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PRESIDENT KENNEDY. BUREAU FILE 62-109090. DALLAS FILE
62-3588.

THE DALLAS OFFICE SUBMITTED ROUTINE COMMUNICATIONS.
A REVIEW OF THE 26 VOLUMES CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF HEARINGS
BEFORE THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION IS SET FORTH IN THIS FILE.
THIS REVIEW WAS CONDUCTED BY SAS OF THE DALLAS OFFICE.

THIS FILE CONSISTS OF TWO VOLUMES CONTAINING 189 SERIALS.
THE ONLY EXHIBITS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS FILE ARE BOOKS
DEALING WITH THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION AND TWO AFFIDAVITS
FROM SAS OF THE FBI.

[REDACTED]

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Special Agent in Charge

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DL 89-43 PAGE FIVE

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FOR THE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, THE DALLAS OFFICE HAS ESTABLISHED A SPECIAL JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION FILES INDICES CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY 40 LINEAR FEET OF 3" BY 5" INDEX CARDS. THESE INDEX CARDS ARE MAINTAINED SEPARATE FROM THE GENERAL INDICES. ALSO ESTABLISHED WAS A SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS INDEX IN THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE JFK ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY 2½ LINEAR FEET OF 5" BY 8" INDEX CARDS WHICH ARE ALSO MAINTAINED SEPARATE FROM THE GENERAL INDICES.

NO KNOWN MATERIAL RELATIVE TO THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ASSASSINATION (MURKIN) AND THE ABOVE LISTED FILES RELATED TO THE JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION HAVE BEEN DESTROYED UNDER THE DESTRUCTION OF FILES AND RECORDS PROGRAM.

BT

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Special Agent in Charge

Spying Case Affidavits**2 FBI Officials Reveal
Extent of Chicago Files**

By Rob Warden

Special to The Washington Post

CHICAGO—The Chicago office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has nearly 7.7 million pages of files on suspected "subversive" and "extremist" groups and individuals—enough to make a stack more than twice as high as the World Trade Center or a string reaching from Pittsburgh to Denver.

The extent of the files, which are maintained on the fifth floor of the Everett M. Dirksen Federal Building here, was revealed in affidavits by two FBI officials made public yesterday in connection with three U.S. District Court civil suits that charged the FBI with illegally spying on persons and groups engaged in lawful political activities.

FBI documents previously made public in connection with the suits reveal these groups are among those on whom files are kept under the "subversive" classification: the American Civil Liberties Union, the Alliance to End Repression, the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights and the National Association of Social Workers.

Among those on whom files are kept under the "extremist" classification are the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's operation PUSH, the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress on Racial Equality.

The affidavits revealing the extent of the files were made by Thomas E. Vornberger and James W. Awe, top officials of the FBI's records management branch in Washington.

Vornberger's affidavit says the FBI's Chicago office—one of 59 field offices nationwide—has under the two classifications 3,207 linear feet of files, including 802 feet opened after Jan. 1, 1966.

The total is enough to make two stacks as tall as the 1,350-foot World Trade Center and a third stack that would reach slightly beyond the 401-

floor of the 110-story twin-tower complex.

Awe's affidavit says there are about 200 pages per inch in the average file. This means there are almost 7.7 million pages, including 1.9 million opened since Jan. 1, 1966.

Laid out end to end, that would be enough 8½-by-11-inch sheets to stretch 1,336 miles, or slightly more than the flight distance from Pittsburgh to Denver.

The extent of similar files in the FBI's 58 other field offices is unknown.

The costs of gathering the information in the Chicago files were staggering. Just to photocopy the pages would require more than a million man-hours and cost more than \$8 million, according to Vornberger's affidavit.

It has been disclosed that from 1966 to 1976, the Chicago FBI office paid out more than \$2.5 million to 5,145 "informants" and "confidential sources" who contributed information to the files.

During that 10-year period, the FBI disclosed, the Chicago office opened files on nearly 27,900 organizations and individuals on whom there had been no files.

The FBI said it checked a sample of to 1976 and found that 84.8 percent were on individuals and 15.4 percent were on organizations.

There are four times as many subversive files as extremist files, the FBI estimated. Those classifications do not include any sedition, sabotage or other criminal investigative files.