Serial Scope:

1083
1086 THRU 1089
1092
1096
1102 THRU 1104
1106 THRU 1108
1109, 1110
1112
1112 X 1
1113 THRU 1117
1120
1122 THRU 1129
1131
1133 THRU 1134
1136 THRU 1140
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)
(ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT, RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION).

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-5097)
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Re St. Louis telephone call to Bureau 8/4/78.

Enclosed herewith are three copies each of an FD-302 on interview of former SA HOWARD C. KENNEDY and a memorandum from SAC ROY B. KLAGER, JR.

3 - Bureau (Encs.)
1 - St. Louis

RBK: nln
(4)

ENVELOPE

Copies enclosed signed and returned on Rev. 4, Jan 89, 78

BRECKC

Approved:

Transmitted (Number) (Time) Per

FBI/DOJ
Mr. HOWARD C. KENNEDY resides at 55 Harneywold Drive, Ferguson, Missouri 63136, residence telephone number (314) 521-8221.

Mr. KENNEDY is presently self-employed as a private investigator and polygraph examiner. He retired from FBI service on February 28, 1977. Prior to his retirement he was assigned to the St. Louis Division of the FBI from 1954 to the date of his retirement. During 1974 he was assigned to general criminal matters and worked as a Special Agent under the supervision of Field Supervisor ROBERT L. BENDER.

... Mr. KENNEDY's recollection was refreshed regarding an interview with him at the FBI Office in St. Louis, Missouri, on July 28, 1978, by SAC ROY B. KLAGER, JR., concerning a closed St. Louis file 137-16185; more specifically, serial 5 of that file. Mr. KENNEDY recalled having read this serial in detail. He further recalled earlier discussion on July 28, 1978, concerning a notation appearing on the above serial which states, "Notify locals of info re killing", and his earlier reply that in his recollection this comment pertained to a matter appearing on page 2 of the memorandum and unrelated to the MARTIN LUTHER KING information.

Mr. KENNEDY was asked if he did in fact disseminate the information in keeping with the above-cited handwritten notation. He related that he recalls with reasonable certainty that he did disseminate the information appearing on page 2 to someone in the St. Louis Police Department whose identity he does not now recall.

Mr. KENNEDY called further attention to the last paragraph of page 3 of the memorandum in question which refers to another killing, unrelated to the MARTIN LUTHER KING matter. He volunteered that this additional unrelated information was also disseminated, to the best of his recollection, to the St. Louis Police Department; however, he similarly does not recall to whom this information was given.

Interviewed on 3/4/73 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 62-5097

by SAC ROY B. KLAGER, JR./nln Date dictated 8/4/78

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Attention is directed to two FD-302s in this file, reflecting interviews conducted on 7/23/73 and 8/4/73, respectively, by me, of former SA HOWARD C. KENNEDY. Particular attention is directed to the interview with KENNEDY on 8/4/73 as it pertains to dissemination of information by him, which information is reflected in serial 5 of St. Louis file 137-16185. In this interview of 8/4/73, KENNEDY stated that he recalls with reasonable certainty that certain information was disseminated by him to the St. Louis Police Department.

In order to document such dissemination, this is to record that I personally searched our dissemination control file, 66-2340, for the months of April through July of 1974 and found no record of such dissemination having been made.

It should be noted that the volume of 66-2340 for the month of March, 1974, and prior months are no longer maintained as they have been destroyed under the file destruction program.

There is no FD-159 (dissemination form) concerning this matter contained in 137-16185 or the related file 87-21859.

RBK:nln
(4)
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Kouch
Director, FBI

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

Reference is made to letter to the Attorney General
from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, dated
July 17, 1978, which, in connection with the HSCA's investi-
gation into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.,
requested certain materials from FBI files.

Enclosed are an original and one copy of a memorandum
responding to the above request. It is requested that you
furnish a copy of the enclosed memorandum to the HSCA.

Enclosures (2)
62-117290

RCB:pm (7)

ENCLOSURE
August 14, 1978

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

Reference is made to letter to the Attorney General from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, dated July 17, 1978, which, in connection with the HSCA's investigation into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., requested certain materials from FBI files.

With respect to Item 1, retrievable information in Bureau files and Milwaukee Field Office files regarding Robert Franklin Sanders is available for review at FBI Headquarters.

With respect to Item 2, serials requested were delivered to HSCA representative Phoebe Orr on August 11, 1978.

With respect to Item 3, this letter will confirm that on August 10, 1978, HSCA representative Lisa Berlov was advised that two informants supplied information in the noted three serials. One of these informants is deceased, and the other was recently contacted and refused to be interviewed by the HSCA for fear of his life should his identity be revealed.

This letter completes response to HSCA request of July 17, 1978.

RCB:61im (7)
62-117290

ORIGINAL AND ONE SENT TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CRIMINAL DIVISION, ATTENTION: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH.

NOTE: See Director, FBI, letter to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch, dated August 14, 1978, captioned as above.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)

FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (62-2567) (P)

SUBJECT: "HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS" (HSCA)
Buded 8/9/78

Re Bureau teletype 8/2/78.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of 74 serials from Springfield closed file entitled "UNSUB; LEBANON TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, LEBANON, ILLINOIS, 10/31/69; BR, CO: SPRINGFIELD, BUFILE 91-34673", as requested in above referenced teletype.

The Bureau's attention is directed to communication marked serial 40, an FD-209 dated 11/14/69. This communication contains information other than pertaining directly to bank robbery of Lebanon Trust and Savings Bank.
August 7, 1978

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell  
Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.  20430

Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division, Room 2113

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

As part of the ongoing investigation by this Committee into the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. it would be appreciated if you could render your assistance in making William O'Connor, formerly Deputy Assistant Attorney General with the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, available for immediate staff interview.

Your cooperation and assistance is as always, greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

G. Robert Blakey  
Chief Counsel and Director

GRB: ghb

REC-34  62-117290

REC-34  62-117290-1088

20 AUG 22 1978
August 7, 1978

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20430

Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division, Room 2113

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The Subcommittee investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has obtained authorization to be furnished any and all information maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning and/or received from the Honorable Andrew Young, during the period March 1, 1968 through June 1, 1968.

Submitted herewith is Ambassador Young's release, and accordingly, it is requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation make available all Headquarters and Field Office files and subfiles of any nature pertaining to Ambassador Young for the period enumerated.

As time is extremely crucial in this matter, your prompt attention is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

G. Robert Blakey
Chief Counsel and Director

cc: Ron Heller

GRB: ghb
Select Committee on Assassinations
U.S. House of Representatives
333 House Office Building, Annex 2
Washington, D.C. 20515

I, the undersigned, hereby authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to release any and all information which it has or maintained concerning me, and/or which it has received or obtained from me, including such information which may have been revealed to the FBI on a confidential basis, during the period from March 1, 1968 through June 1, 1968 to the Select Committee on Assassinations of the United States House of Representatives (Committee) and its staff. By this authorization, I knowingly and voluntarily waive whatever rights I may have to withhold disclosure of information in the possession of the FBI to the Committee and its staff.

Signed: ____________________________________________
Date: Aug. 3, 1978

ENCLOSURE
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (87-45634) (P) (SQUAD 2)
SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

Re Bureau teletype to Chicago, 7/25/78; and Bureau telcall to Chicago, 7/31/78.

The following is for the information of the Bureau to set forth the attempts to contact RICHARD FRANCIS O'HARA as instructed in referenced teletype.

On 7/26/78, O'HARA's Art Gallery was located at 620 North Wells Street, Chicago Illinois, rather than 720 North Wells, Chicago. This gallery is known as the Connoisseur Gallery. Then present at the gallery was an unidentified Negro female who claimed to be the secretary of RICHARD O'HARA. The interviewing agent identified

RES/cmb (3)

Approved: 7/30/78

Transmitted (Number) (Time) Per

GPO : 1977 O - 225-539
himself to this female and stated that he wished to speak with O'HARA for the purpose of informing O'HARA of something. Beyond that, the purpose of the visit was not explained to this female.

This female then stated that she was alone in the art gallery, but was able to reach O'HARA by telephone. She did so, and the interviewing agent spoke with O'HARA. Again, since this contact was by telephone, O'HARA was informed only as the female was informed above. The interviewing agent and O'HARA agreed to meet the following day.

The following day, 7/28/78, the interviewing agent went to O'HARA's above gallery. A man claiming to be O'HARA came to the door of the gallery and refused to admit the agent to the gallery. He stated that he would not discuss anything or permit the agent to inform him of anything without the intervention of his attorney identified as RICHARD S. JALOVEC, of Chicago, Illinois.

Thereafter that day, the interviewing agent contacted Mr. JALOVEC and arranged for JALOVEC to be present while the agent presented O'HARA with certain papers which would inform O'HARA of the matters set forth in referenced teletype. Thereafter, O'HARA would have the option of responding to the interviewing agent and of discussing the matter with his attorney. This meeting was arranged for the following day.
On the following, 7/28/78, the interviewing agent met with Mr. JALOVEC in Mr. JALOVEC's office as arranged. Mr. JALOVEC then stated that Mr. O'HARA had just decided not to appear at the meeting against the advise of Mr. JALOVEC. Mr. JALOVEC stated that he could not convince Mr. O'HARA that the FBI was not planning to cause some kind of a problem for Mr. O'HARA. Mr. JALOVEC was not informed of the purpose of the attempted contact of O'HARA except that the interviewing agent told Mr. JALOVEC that the FBI wished to pass some information to Mr. O'HARA.

In view of the foregoing events and the instructions of the Bureau expressed in referenced telcall, Chicago is making no further attempts to contact O'HARA.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Barlow

FROM: D. Rich

DATE: 7/28/78

1 - Mr. Bailey
1 - Mr. Mintz
Attn: Mr. Heller
1 - Criminal Investigative Division
Attn: Mr. J.J. Jamar
1 - Mr. Foster

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

PURPOSE: To furnish information regarding captioned Committee's efforts to gain access to Memphis Field Office files of five (5) former informants and to recommend, in accordance with a decision by the Department of Justice, that excised copies of these files be made available only to the HSCA's Chief Counsel and Director.

SYNOPSIS: The HSCA is trying to resolve allegation that FBI informants reporting on the Invaders, a Memphis youth gang, acted as "agent provocateurs" in instigating violence, causing King to return to Memphis where he was killed. HSCA requested access to FBI Headquarters (FBHQ) files on five informants reporting on Invaders. This access was granted to HSCA Chief Counsel and Director only as effort to compromise with HSCA and assist in resolving allegation. HSCA then requested access to Memphis Field Office files on the same informants. This request was denied in Director letter to Congressman Stokes, Chairman, HSCA, (copy attached) primarily because it would be detrimental to our informant development program. By letter to the Attorney General from HSCA Chairman dated 7/5/78 (copy attached), a meeting with the Attorney General was requested to resolve the issues.

Mr. Robert L. Keuch, Assistant Attorney General, stated HSCA plans to subpoena files and that FBI should make files available. Informants were contacted, but refused to permit disclosure of their identities to the HSCA. In letter to the Director dated 7/24/78 (copy attached), Mr. Keuch advised that in his judgement, as Special Counsel for the Attorney General, the HSCA should be given access to excised copies of these files primarily because the Committee's legislative and investigative needs are not based on "pure speculation" and to give access to excised copies both protects informant identities and demonstrates our cooperation. We believe Mr. Keuch's decision is sound, our reasons...
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett

RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

why files should not be made available were informally provided him and are outlined in this memorandum. On 7/27/78, Mr. Keuch stated our arguments are persuasive, but he still believed the decision in his letter of 7/24/78 was the best course of action in this matter. However, he desired to use our arguments in responding to Congressman Stokes' letter and asked this information be furnished him on a formal basis. Mr. Keuch has determined that our action in this matter will have no bearing on the Socialist Workers Party litigation in New York. The Congressional Inquiry Unit (CIU) believes that since copies of these files will be excised to prevent compromise of informants' identities, we should agree with Mr. Keuch's position and make files available.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That we follow the decision of Mr. Keuch in making excised copies of these informant files available to the HSCA's Chief Counsel and Director only.

2. If the above is approved, an appropriate communication be prepared directing to Mr. Keuch information he desires to use in his response to Congressman Stokes.
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett

RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

DETAILS: By letter to the Attorney General dated 4/12/78, the HSCA requested access to files on our informants within the Invaders, a Memphis youth gang. This request was apparently made after a review of the Invaders file at FBIHQ which disclosed the Memphis Office had five informants who were providing coverage of that organization. Mr. G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, had advised Legal Counsel Division that the HSCA is trying to resolve whether or not the Invaders fomented racial violence to get King to return from Atlanta to Memphis where he was killed and to determine if any of these informants acted as "agent provocateurs" in starting this violence.

None of the five informants involved are currently active. Only one informant actually became a member of the Invaders and that was not until after King's assassination. Memphis files on these informants total 47 sections.

By Mr. Ryan to Mr. Bassett memorandum dated 4/27/78, it was approved to release FBIHQ files on these informants with all informant identifying data excised. It was hoped these files would satisfy the HSCA that informants were not responsible for violence. This action was taken primarily as a "compromise" to demonstrate cooperation with the Committee. Any additional efforts by the HSCA to review field office files of the informants or to determine informant identities would be opposed. Access to FBIHQ informant files was limited to Mr. Blakey, since some staff members were familiar with substantive file on the Invaders and to allow staff access could jeopardize informants' identities.

As reported in Mr. Ryan to Mr. Bassett memorandum dated 5/19/78, Mr. Blakey reviewed excised copies of all five FBIHQ informant files on 5/17/78, in the presence of two Agents of the CIU. Following a review, Mr. Blakey stated he found no evidence that any of our informants acted as "agent provocateurs." He furnished FBIHQ 15 pages of notes which he took during review and desired these notes be kept at FBIHQ for possible later use in constructing a paragraph in the final HSCA report to the effect that he found no evidence that any of these informants instigated violence. Following this review, Mr. Blakey made no verbal request that field office files of these informants would be needed.
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

By letter to the Attorney General dated 5/23/78, Mr. Blakey requested access to Memphis Field Office files of these same five informants. This letter stated that the procedure used for review of FBIHQ files was unacceptable and contrary to the Memorandum of Understanding, but could be utilized again.

In response to this request, a letter from the Director to Congressman Louis B. Stokes, Chairman, HSCA, dated 6/13/78, was sent denying access to these files. A copy of this letter and the letter transmitting it to the Department of Justice are attached to this memorandum. Our denial was based primarily on the overall detrimental effect this access could have on our informant development program and, as this letter pointed out, the lives and safety of our informants could be placed in jeopardy. This letter also stated that our decision to make the FBIHQ informant files available was not meant to serve as a precedent for the HSCA to request field office files for the same informants. Mr. Robert L. Keuch, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, concurred with our position in the absence of additional information from the HSCA bearing on the allegation that our informants acted as "agent provocateurs" in instigating the violence in Memphis.

On 7/11/78, representatives of the CIU and Legal Counsel Division met with Mr. Keuch, at which time Mr. Keuch furnished a copy of a letter from Congressman Stokes to the Attorney General dated 7/5/78. A copy of this letter is attached to this memorandum. This letter sets out in detail the basis on which the HSCA feels it has for requesting access to informant field office files. This letter appealed to the Attorney General to resolve the matter of the informant files and requested a meeting with the Attorney General to discuss the issues involved. Mr. Keuch advised that the HSCA was prepared to subpoena these files. In his opinion, Mr. Keuch believed the Department would lose a court decision over the files and it would be in the Bureau's best interest to comply with the HSCA request of 5/23/78 and allow access. Mr. Keuch believed the letter from Congressman Stokes contained additional information bearing on the allegation against the Bureau in that the Committee's own investigation
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

had established a need to review the field office informant files and the request was not based on irresponsible allegations. Mr. Keuch requested that the FBI reexamine its position and advise if the files could be made available to Mr. Blakey only.

On 7/13/78, Mr. Keuch advised that if files were not forthcoming, the HSCA planned to issue a subpoena for them, an action to commence 7/17/78.

At a meeting with representatives of the CIU, Mr. Bassett and Mr. Bailey on 7/13/78, Mr. McDermott directed that all five informants be contacted to determine if they have any objections to their identities being disclosed to the HSCA. If any did not object, then a signed waiver would be obtained authorizing release of their files to the HSCA. Subsequent to the meeting, Mr. Keuch was telephonically advised of this action.

On 7/17/78 and 7/18/78, the field advised that all five informants had been contacted and refused to allow their identities to be disclosed to the HSCA. On 7/18/78, Mr. Keuch was telephonically advised that all five informants objected to their identities being disclosed to the HSCA.

By letter to the Director dated 7/24/78 (copy attached), Mr. Keuch outlined the basis which he, as Special Counsel to the Attorney General, believed that excised copies of these informant files should be made available to the HSCA. In his opinion, Mr. Keuch believes the HSCA's legislative and investigative needs for the files are not based on "pure speculation and/or naked allegations"; that the Committee will issue subpoenas for the files and if we lost a court decision regarding subpoenas, access would be broadened and informants' identities could be disclosed; the nature of the Committee is "that the Bureau and Department of Justice are targets or subjects of the investigation" and we are obligated to be as cooperative as possible; and, that "if and when we reach the ultimate confrontation over the possible disclosure of informants" our position will be strengthened by taking cooperative steps consistent with our needs to protect informants' identities.

-5- CONTINUED - OVER
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett

RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

Subsequent to receipt of this letter, Mr. Keuch was informally furnished by the CIU a list of points against making these files available to the HSCA. These points were derived as results of discussions by interested divisions at FBIHQ and a review of Congressman Stokes' letter to the Attorney General dated 7/5/78. While it was believed Mr. Keuch's position in this matter is sound, we also desired he be made aware of our arguments in opposition to making these informant files available. These points given to Mr. Keuch informally are as follows:

1. As stated in our letter to Congressman Stokes dated 6/13/78, if it becomes general knowledge that FBI informant files are being opened to outside parties, informant privilege is threatened and our informant development program can be severely hampered. Despite the HSCA's statement in the letter from Congressman Stokes that it is not seeking the informants' identities at this time, this is not the central issue in point. The central issue is the principle of opening a field office informant file to outside parties.

2. The HSCA was provided access to FBIHQ files concerning informants who reported on the Invaders. Although the HSCA feels these were administrative in nature, the policy of the Bureau at that time required that all information of a substantive nature be furnished to FBIHQ. Data such as informant's travel, amount of payments and a summary of background material are examples of such information provided to FBIHQ. Therefore, FBIHQ feels that its files contain significant information concerning the operation of any informant.

3. All information of substance concerning the Invaders organization furnished by these informants would be reported in the Invaders file at FBIHQ. The HSCA has had access to this file since December, 1977. The HSCA has shown no interest in reviewing the Memphis Field Office file concerning the Invaders, a file which would contain all reports from informants covering the Invaders. It would appear logical to examine this file in detail prior to pressing for files of informants, none of whom were even members of the Invaders at the time of or prior to King's assassination.
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

4. Review of FBIHQ informant files was restricted to Mr. G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, and not to his staff because, since the staff had access to the Invaders file at FBIHQ, their knowledge of the organization could possibly result in identification of informants through a cross checking of the files. Subsequent to Mr. Blakey's review of the informant files, the FBIHQ Invaders file was delivered to the HSCA on 7/6/78. Now Mr. Blakey himself has access to the substantive Invaders file, and similarly, his possible new knowledge could result in source identification if allowed access to field office files.

5. On 7/17/78 and 7/18/78, all five informants were contacted to determine if they would permit disclosure of their identification to the HSCA. All declined.

6. Following his review of FBIHQ files on 5/19/78, Mr. Blakey told agents present that he found no evidence that any of our informants acted as "agent provocateurs." He furnished notes taken during his review to FBIHQ and requested the notes be maintained by the FBI for possible future use in writing into his final report a paragraph to the effect he had found no evidence that any of these informants had instigated violence. He made no request at that time to review field office informant files. It is possible that Mr. Blakey is satisfied with the review of FBIHQ informant files.

7. The FBI desires to maintain consistency with regard to our position in this matter. In our letter to Congressman Stokes dated 6/13/78, access to these files was denied. This position was decided upon after careful deliberation between interested divisions in the FBI and in our view the HSCA has provided no basis to cause a change of this position.

8. Providing the HSCA access to field office informant files, although excised, could serve as an undesirable precedent for other outside groups to review such files.

9. Because of the large number of excisions in these files to protect the identities of informants, it is unlikely the HSCA will be satisfied with its review, if granted. It will probably ask for fewer excisions and/or the identities of the informants.
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
    U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

10. Finally, the letter from Congressman Stokes dated 7/5/78, has been analyzed at FBIHQ and, generally, it is not believed it contains additional information giving substance to the allegation that our informants acted as "agent provocateurs." Specifically, the following points are noted:

a. The letter states (pages 1 and 4) that the HSCA had access to relevant Bureau personnel and has conducted extensive interview among those who may also be subjects of this aspect of the Committee's investigation. The Committee claims need to review the files to determine if the written record supports or refutes the oral testimony on the relevant questions. However, the letter offers no specific results of interviews of personnel or others concerning the basic allegation. It has not identified any specific individual who has furnished information bearing on this allegation.

b. The letter states (page 4) that based on field interviews with former members of the Invaders and people present in Memphis at the time of the march, the "Invaders were in fact a proximate cause of the violence." This is not new information. The FBIHQ file concerning the Invaders, media reports issued then and more recently verifies the Invaders culpability regarding violence during the march. The letter also states (page 4) that "it is universally believed that the Invader followers who caused the violence were paid FBI operatives." The FBI considers this statement a sweeping generalization and again the Committee offers no specific identities of individuals who believed those causing violence were FBI informants. Other than articles appearing in "Newsday" magazine in 1976 and more recently statements by Mark Lane and possibly former members of the Invaders, who else shares this belief? The letter from Congressman Stokes identifies no one.

c. This letter states (page 4) that the "Memphis Field Office had prior knowledge of impending violence (a fact memorialized in FBI documents)." This statement implies the FBI knew of violence because its informants
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

were instructed to instigate violence. However, as shown in our files, FBI knowledge of impending violence was based on information from various informants and officials, resulting from a tense situation brought about by the Sanitation Workers Strike, all of which made knowledge of impending violence rather obvious.

d. The letter states (pages 4 and 5) that "members of the Invaders were observed by agents of the FBI exhorting the crowd and readying weapons from signposts (a fact later testified to under oath by these agents)." A review of the Invaders and informant files at FBIHQ disclosed that none of the informants were members of the Invaders at the time violence occurred. Only one of these five informants was ever a member and that was subsequent to the assassination.

e. The letter states (page 5) that "Professor Blakey's review of the files revealed that at least one informant subsequently joined a more violence-prone organization." It is assumed this statement is to demonstrate the informant's propensity for violence. However, the FBI believes that King's death and the rioting that followed intensified racial feeling and tended to make some organizations more violent. Therefore, it is logical that whatever organization our informant was redirected into, it would be more violence prone.

On 7/27/78, Mr. Keuch telephonically advised a representative of the CIU that he reviewed our arguments and found them persuasive, but still he believed the decision as outlined in his letter of 7/24/78 was the best course of action in this matter. He stated, however, that he desired to use our arguments in responding to the letter from Congressman Stokes and asked that this information be furnished him on a formal basis. Mr. Keuch also stated he had contacted the United States Attorney in New York handling the Socialist Workers Party case and had received clearance that our action in this matter would have no bearing on that litigation.
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
    U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

OBSERVATIONS: The CIU believes that since copies of these files will be excised to prevent compromise of informant identities, we should agree with Mr. Keuch's position in this matter and make excised copies available to the HSCA's Chief Counsel and Director only. These files, consisting of 47 sections, have been furnished to FBIHQ, copied and returned to Memphis Field Office in anticipation of this need.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Kroes

Director, FBI

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (RECA)

Reference is made to the letter to the Attorney General from
G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, RECA, dated May 23, 1978,
which requested the Memphis Office files for five FBI informants be
prepared for access of the RECA.

Enclosed are an original and one copy of a letter to Congressman
Louis B. Stokes, Chairman, RECA, in response to referenced letter. It
is requested that you furnish the enclosed letter to Congressman Stokes.

Enclosures (2)
Honor. Louis B. Stokes  
Chairman, House Select Committee on  
Assassinations  
Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515  

Dear Congressman:  

Reference is made to the letter to the Attorney General from  
G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, House Select Committee on  
Assassinations (HSCA), dated May 23, 1978, which referred to the HSCA’s  
access to “informant files of all informants within the Invaders during  
1968.” This reference is to five FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) informant  
files which Mr. Blakey reviewed on May 17, 1978. These files involve  
five informants of the Memphis Office of the FBI who furnished information  
on various racial matters during the approximate time of the assassination  
of Martin Luther King, Jr., including information about the Invaders, a  
Memphis youth gang.  

Mr. Blakey was granted access to these files based on the  
HSCA’s request of April 12, 1978. Other than stating an interest in the  
roles of these informants within the Invaders organization relative to  
the activities of King, this request offered no other reasons for the  
HSCA’s need to review these informant files. However, based on a  
discussion between Mr. Blakey and a representative of the FBI’s Legal  
Council Division, Mr. Blakey advised that the HSCA is trying to resolve  
the issue as to whether or not the Invaders fostered racial violence to  
get King to return from Atlanta to Memphis where he was killed, and if  
any of our informants acted as “agent provocateurs” in instigating this  
violence.

1 - G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA

JTED
(6)

SEE NOTE, PAGE THREE
Honorable Louis E. Stokes

The allegation that our informants instigated violence is not a new one. As disclosed in the FBI's file on the Invaders, this allegation was reported in the media in February, 1976. At that time, files of JIMINQ and the Memphis Office of the FBI were reviewed concerning the allegation with negative results. The Memphis Office advised that these informants did not advocate nor take part in the planning of any riot. This information was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated March 4, 1976.

Further, the Department of Justice Task Force reviewing the FBI's assassination and security investigations of King concluded there was no evidence that the activities of these informants related to King or were in any way connected with his assassination.

Despite the overwhelming evidence disproving the above allegation, this Bureau, in an effort to cooperate with the HSCA as fully as possible and after very careful deliberation, decided to make the JIMINQ informant files available only to Mr. Blakely with all informant identifying data excised. This decision on the part of the Bureau was not meant to serve as a precedent for the HSCA to request the field office files on the same informants nor for that matter to make available the files of other informants which may be of interest to the Committee. If, in fact, the purpose in reviewing these files is to determine whether these informants acted as "agent provocateurs," this Bureau is more than willing to furnish a sworn affidavit denying this allegation.

In referenced letter, Mr. Blakely stated the procedure by which he was permitted access to JIMINQ informant files was unacceptable. It should be noted that Mr. Blakely agreed to these conditions, but prior to the review, requested that members of his staff also be given access to these files. Because some HSCA staff members were familiar with our substantive file on the Invaders, it was necessary to decline Mr. Blakely's request since this knowledge posed an additional threat to our informants' identities.

As you can fully understand, the issue of permitting outside parties to review informant files of the FBI is a very delicate one. It is vital to protect our confidential informants because we may be dealing with the lives and safety of these informants and members of their families. If it becomes general knowledge that FBI informants' files are being opened to outside parties, informant privilege is threatened and our informant development program can be severely hampered. You can appreciate that an Agent in the Field may be unable to develop a confidential relationship with an individual if the agency involved cannot protect the contents of that informant's file.
Honorable Louis B. Stokes

Therefore, for the considerations outlined above, Mr. Blakey's request for access to these field office informant files is denied. This matter has been discussed with Mr. Robert L. Keuch, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice. Mr. Keuch advised that, in the absence of additional information from the HSCA bearing on the allegation that our informants acted as "agent provocateurs" in instigating violence in Memphis, he concurred with our position on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Webster
Director

NOTE: By letter to Mr. Bassett memorandum dated 4-27-78, it was approved to allow Blakey access to files of informants who furnished information concerning the Invaders. This action was taken in hope of satisfying the HSCA that our informants were not responsible for violence which occurred during the Sanitation Workers Strike in Memphis. After Mr. Blakey reviewed these files, as reported in letter to Mr. Bassett memorandum dated 5-19-78, Blakey stated he found no evidence that any of our informants acted as "agent provocateurs." However, he followed with an additional request to see the informants' Field Office files.

Representatives of the Congressional Inquiry Unit, the Legal Counsel Division, and the Top Echelon and Criminal Informant Unit, Criminal Investigative Division, are in total agreement that we should go no further to answer HSCA's demands for informant files in this matter and that Mr. Blakey's request should be denied. Mr. Keuch concurred, based on discussion with D. O. Coulson, Legal Counsel Division, on 5-30-78.

On 6-1-78, SA Beryl Johnson, Memphis Office, was advised of the above. Based on his knowledge of the situation, Memphis would be willing and capable of submitting a sworn affidavit concerning this allegation.

This letter completes response to HSCA's request dated 5-23-78.
July 5, 1978

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In connection with the Committee's investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., I write to request that you make certain field office informant files available to the Committee so that serious allegations involving the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the death of Dr. King may be resolved. The Committee has already had access to the relevant Bureau personnel, and it has conducted extensive interviews among those who may also be subjects of this aspect of the Committee's investigation. The focus of the Committee's effort now is to determine if the written record supports or refutes the oral testimony on the relevant questions. These files have been denied to the Committee by the Director of the Bureau by letter dated June 11, 1978, with the concurrence of the Criminal Division. I write this letter to ask that you give your personal attention to resolving this serious matter.

On October 7, 1977, you and I signed the Memorandum of Understanding between the Department and the Select Committee. As you will recall, it was intended that the Memorandum should cover what materials the Department of Justice would release to the Committee, (I.A.C.).

In a letter dated April 12, 1978, Professor G. Robert Blakey, the Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the Committee, confirmed an oral request in which he asked for "the informant files on all informants in the Invaders (a Black militant group in Memphis, Tennessee) during 1968 and provide the Committee with access to these files." (See II. B.) Apparently, this group was involved in the violence that occurred in Memphis when Dr. King was there
in 1968. The files were to be examined in a form in which only the identity of the informants had been exercised from them. The letter also expressly noted the "Committee ... reserves the right to request...the identity of all Invader informants during 1968 should the sanitized files and agent interviews be inconclusive on the issues to be resolved by the Committee." (See I.B.(1))

During the week of May 14, 1978, the Bureau, in partial response to the April 12th request, permitted only Professor Blakey to review the duly excised FBI Headquarters informant files. The staff of the Committee was denied access to the files. Professor Blakey agreed to this form of limited access, reserving the right to insist that the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding be complied with.

In a letter dated May 23, 1978, the Committee then requested "that the Memphis Field Office files for these same informants be prepared for access by the staff." The Headquarters files contained basically administrative data; it was felt that the Field Office file might be more enlightening. The letter also observed, "While the Committee feels that the procedure by which...(Professor Blakey) was permitted access to the first set of files was unacceptable and contrary to the Memorandum of Understanding, pending further discussions to arrange to broaden access, this procedure may again be utilized."

It should be clearly understood that the Committee's request for these files, as well as the other informant files, is predicated on the precise language of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Section I.B.(2) of the Memorandum sets out the "Specific Rules" by which access to materials may be obtained. Section I.B.(2), in pertinent part, provides:

Where...requested materials reveal the identity of FBI sources who are or were informants...The D(epartment) of J ustice will appropriately sanitize, including excising, if necessary, information identifying such operations, sources or informants. (Emphasis added.)
Under I.B.(2), the only matter at issue is the terms of access. Denial of access is not contemplated. B(2) clearly allows access to the files at issue, subject only to proper sanitization. Nothing else is asked for here.

The Committee is fully cognizant of the issues raised by the Bureau in its letter of June 13, 1978, in response to our request. It is, of course, recognized that a measure of confidence in the Bureau's informant program would, in fact, be eroded should it become general knowledge that the FBI identified its informants in anything but extraordinary circumstances, where, under the prevailing view, they must be identified. See Roviaro v. United States, 353 U.S. 53 (1957). Nevertheless, all this is premature; the Committee has not requested, as yet, that the identity of these informants be revealed. All that is requested is access to the files, in order that serious allegations involving the informants and the Bureau be resolved.

The Director's letter of June 13, 1978, offers instead of access to the relevant files, sworn affidavits denying the Bureau's informants acted as "agents provocateurs". The Committee feels that this procedure for resolving this issue would be unacceptable. As you know, with respect to the King investigation the Committee is, in effect, performing for death of Dr. King the same function that the Warren Commission performed for the death of President Kennedy. One of the most frequent criticisms of the Warren Commission is that in attempting to resolve the issue of whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant, the Commission accepted sworn affidavits from the Bureau. The Committee feels, therefore, that it is unacceptable in this instance merely to rely on sworn denials without an opportunity to examine and cross examine the relevant witnesses and to examine primary source documents. Our investigation must command the confidence of the American people if it is to achieve its goals. Consequently, it will not be possible for the Committee to accept, as the Director suggests, that this issue be resolved by the taking of affidavits from the Bureau.

After noting that the allegation that the Bureau or persons employed by it instigated violence is not new, the Director's letter of June 13, 1978, denied the Committee access to the files, referring to "overwhelming evidence disproving the...allegation." In support of that assertion, the Committee is told that "The Memphis Office advised that these informants did not advocate nor take part in the planning of any riot." Next, our attention is drawn to the Department of Justice Task Force's conclusion, stated in two sentences of their report.
"There is no evidence that the activities of these informants related directly to Dr. King. Moreover, there is no evidence that would suggest that these informants were connected in any way to the assassination of Dr. King. (HQ 134-11867; 170-1841; 170-1922; 170-2530, and 157-4885)."

From the Committee's perspective, this "evidence" is hardly overwhelming. But that is largely beside the point. Without access to this evidence, it cannot be evaluated. Mere denials and conclusions cannot be accepted in lieu of records and sworn testimony. The Committee has completed the compilation of an oral record of the events that transpired in Memphis during March and April, 1968. This record consists of interview notes, testimony under oath before the Committee, and witness depositions. It is now imperative that these witnesses' current recollections be compared with the contemporaneous written record, particularly that contained in the relevant informant files.

Throughout the effort to resolve this issue, the Committee has attempted to move with restraint. It was not until our field interviews with former members of the Invaders and people present in Memphis at the time of the March 28, 1968 march revealed: 1) that the Invaders were in fact a proximate cause of the violence, and 2) that it is universally believed that the Invader followers who caused the violence were paid FBI operatives that we requested access to any informant files.

By that time, the Committee had reviewed the Sanitation Strike, Invaders, King and Southern Charter Leadership Conference files. It had also reviewed the Memphis Police Department files, and it had interviewed their undercover operative within the Invader organization.

The Committee had initially hoped that the answers it sought would be contained in the Headquarters files. They are, as noted above, largely administrative, containing only general information on informant reliability, payment of fees, and justification for continuing the informant's status. They do not contain agent instructions; they do not reflect in detail the working relationship between agents and informants. From the Committee's perspective, therefore, the information contained in the Headquarters files proved inadequate. Subsequent interviews with current and former agents have also revealed that: 1) the Memphis Field Office had prior knowledge of impending violence (a fact memorialized in FBI documents) and 2) members of the Invaders were observed by
agents of the FBI exhorting the crowd and readying weapons from signposts (a fact later testified to under oath by these agents.) Professor Blakey's review of the files revealed that at least one informant subsequently joined a more violence-prone organization. You can see, therefore, the reasons why access to the files, duly excised, is essential.

I feel that this is a matter that can best be resolved by our discussing the issues involved. Since the Select Committee's investigation is in its last stage -- our public hearings will begin in August -- I suggest that you give me a call this week and we can meet as soon as possible to discuss this matter.

Sincerely,

LOUIS STOKES
Chairman

LS:rbd
TO: The Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Robert L. Keuch
Special Counsel to the Attorney General

DATE: JUL 24 1978

RLK:mal

SUBJECT: House Select Committee on Assassinations
Request for Memphis Field Office Files

By letter dated July 5, 1978, directed to the Attorney General, the Select Committee has repeated its request for access to the Memphis, Tennessee, field office informant files concerning informants in the Invaders, a black militant group in that city. It is my judgment, as Special Counsel for the Attorney General, that it is necessary to provide access to excised versions of the requested files to Committee Chief Counsel, Professor G. Robert Blakey. I have made an oral request to have the files processed and this is to request that this task be completed as soon as possible and that Professor Blakey be provided access to the processed files.

As you are aware, we had, by letter of June 13, 1978, previously refused the request of the Committee. I concurred in that action and believe it was correct based on the fact that, in our view, the only need demonstrated by the Committee for access to the field office files rested on naked allegations which had been denied in the past. In the Committee's latest demand, presented by the July 5 letter, the Committee, on pages 3, 4, and 5 of the letter, outlines in greater detail the justification for its request. While it may be our judgment that the information set forth by the Committee is not sufficient to substantiate the allegations made about the activities of the informants at issue, it is equally clear that we can no longer take the position that the Committee's legislative and investigative needs are based on pure speculation and/or naked allegations. That being the case, the limited access outlined above should be granted in response to the Committee's request.

I am, of course, aware of the deep concern held by the Bureau concerning any indication that we are willing to disclose informants or release information which will lead to their disclosure. I share that concern and my decision in this matter has been reached only with the greatest possible consideration of that concern.

cc: The Attorney General
Keuch
Calhoun

Ch: Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
It is regrettable but inescapable that the timing of this demand by the Committee makes our decisions much more subject to public comment and criticism. The present interest in, and repeated stories related to, the allegations in the case of Mr. Rowe makes this one of the worst times to come to a point of absolute refusal in the face of the justifications advanced by the Committee. If and when we reach the ultimate confrontation over the possible disclosure of informants, our position will be extremely strengthened by any steps we can take consistent with our needs to protect our informants to provide the Committee with necessary evidence and information. That balance, at least at this stage, is best struck by offering the limited access under discussion.

Since the Committee's last request was directed personally to the Attorney General by the Chairman of the Committee, the Committee is preparing for public hearings in the near future, and has delayed issuing subpoenas for these materials based on my representations that we were making immediate efforts to respond, we should not delay our response to the Committee. Therefore, I am sending a copy of this request to the Attorney General. If the Bureau disagrees with my determination and decides not to comply with my decision, your response should be directed to the Attorney General so this matter can be resolved quickly.
In addition to the further justification submitted by the Committee for their request, I believe there are other factors which support my conclusion that we should provide the limited access discussed. An important factor is that, if the response to the Committee's latest request is a complete refusal, the Committee will issue subpoenas for the informant files. The only way we could respond to such subpoenas other than by providing the requested information would be to seek to have them enjoined by a federal court. While this type of confrontation may ultimately be necessary during the course of the Committee's proceedings, it does not appear wise to take this step without first offering limited access. This is so for two reasons.

First, in contrast to the limited access we will offer the Committee, a subpoena would request access to the informant files by the entire staff thereby increasing the possibility that the informants could be compromised through the knowledge of the members of the staff who have studied the other files in the matter in greater detail and, in any case, would broaden the number of individuals who could learn the identity of the informants.

Secondly, if we are to prevail in the litigation, a possibility which, in my judgment, is remote given the subject matter of the Committee's inquiry and the allegations and information that formed the basis of their request, we can only win if we show a reasonable posture to the court. An absolute refusal to comply would not do that. An attempt to meet the Committee's needs while protecting our interests by providing limited access to excised files would do that.

Further support for the procedure of providing limited access stems from the very nature of the Committee's investigation. Unlike the normal Congressional investigation and/or lawsuit, the Bureau and the Department of Justice are targets or subjects of the investigation. Under such circumstances our obligation to be as cooperative as reasonably possible with the Congress is obvious. The public conception of our cooperation is going to be a very important factor in the acceptance or lack of acceptance of the Committee's efforts and determinations in these investigations. To put ourselves in a posture of confrontation with the Committee over this particular issue without first attempting some accommodation of competing interests would only serve to revive all the allegations and criticisms of us and our actions concerning the assassinations.
Reference is made to D. Ryan to Mr. Bassett memorandum, 7/27/78.

PURPOSE: To provide results of interviews of former Special Agents (SAs) Howard C. Kennedy and Robert L. Bender concerning information regarding the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., assassination case (MURKIN) recently discovered in a St. Louis informant file.

SYNOPSIS AND DETAILS: In Ryan to Bassett memorandum dated 7/27/78, background information was provided regarding the recent discovery of information in St. Louis file 137-16185 concerning the existence of a possible conspiracy in the MURKIN case, which, apparently, had never been acted on or disseminated. This information, contained in a memorandum of SA Howard C. Kennedy, dated 3/19/74, set forth the details of a meeting between a St. Louis informant (SL 3167-C) and Russell George Beyers, a St. Louis fence, in the Fall of 1973. During that meeting, Beyers advised that he had met with a St. Louis attorney and another individual, and they had offered him $10,000 or $20,000 to kill Dr. King. Beyers also stated that the unidentified individual was the person who later paid off James Earl Ray for the assassination of Dr. King.

On 7/28/78, the Director indicated that the two former Special Agents from the St. Louis Office who handled the informant (SL 3167-C) should be interviewed to ascertain the reasons for the failure to act on and/or disseminate that information pertaining to the King assassination.

By Bureau teletype dated 7/28/78, St. Louis was instructed to thoroughly interview former SAs Howard C. Kennedy and Robert L. Bender concerning this matter. 25 AUG 1978

St. Louis was advised to expeditiously conduct those
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

interviews and furnish the results in FD-302 form. By airtel to the Bureau 7/31/78, St. Louis furnished the FD-302's reflecting the interviews of SAs Kennedy and Bender, which had been conducted by SAC Roy B. Klager, Jr., on 7/28/78. Copies of the FD-302's reflecting those interviews are attached.

In his interview, former SA Kennedy advised that he had handled St. Louis informant 3167-C. He was shown a memorandum dated 3/19/74, to SAC, St. Louis, from him, reflecting several contacts with that informant. The informant furnished information on several matters, including the information which pertained to the MURKIN case. Kennedy recalled receiving that information, but he had no recollection of ever having disseminated it. He stated that his failure to do so was through inadvertence and, in retrospect, that information should have been handled further. He advised that his evaluation of the informant and the individual from whom the information was obtained, Russell George Byers, did not affect the manner in which this matter was handled.

Robert L. Bender, former St. Louis supervisor, advised that he had supervised the squad to which Kennedy was assigned. He did not specifically recall the memorandum of 3/19/74 or the information regarding the MURKIN investigation found on Page 3 therein. He stated that because his handwriting appeared on that memorandum, it had crossed his desk on or about 3/19/74, but he could furnish no reason other than inadvertence as to why it had not been acted on or disseminated.

On 8/2/78, the results of the interviews of former SAs Kennedy and Bender were orally furnished to Special Counsel to the Attorney General Robert L. Keuch, as Mr. Keuch provides liaison between the Department of Justice and the HSCA. Mr. Keuch and the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility had been notified of the information furnished by the St. Louis Office when it was disseminated to the HSCA on 3/24/78.
Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
RE: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

RECOMMENDATION: The above is set out for information. It is recommended that copies of the interviews of former SAs Kennedy and Bender, with the name of the informant deleted, be furnished to Special Counsel to the Attorney General Robert L. Keuch for record purposes.
Mr. HOWARD C. KENNEDY resides at 55 Harneywold Drive, Ferguson, Missouri 63136, residence telephone number (314) 521-8221.

Mr. KENNEDY is presently self-employed as a private investigator and polygraph examiner. He retired from FBI service on 2/28/77. Prior to his retirement he was assigned to the St. Louis Division of the FBI from 1954 to the date of his retirement. During 1974 he was assigned to general criminal matters and worked as a Special Agent under the supervision of Field Supervisor ROBERT L. BENDER.

Mr. KENNEDY was interviewed at the St. Louis FBI Office, at which place he voluntarily appeared.

Mr. KENNEDY was exhibited sufficient portions of a closed St. Louis file 137-16185 to enable him to identify it as a matter which was at one time assigned to him while he was an FBI Agent.

The file in this instance pertains to one RICHARD F. O'HARA, a former informant of the St. Louis Division of the FBI. The attention of Mr. KENNEDY was directed to a memorandum in this file dated 3/19/74 from him to the SAC, St. Louis. This memorandum is identified as serial 5 of the file. He was permitted to read this memorandum in order to refresh his memory concerning its contents. KENNEDY related that from his review of this memorandum it reflects the results of a contact by him with O'HARA at which time O'HARA furnished him several pieces of information. KENNEDY's attention was further directed to paragraph 2, page 3 of the memorandum, which paragraph begins "During the fall of 1973 ...", and ending with "... $20,000 to kill KING."

Mr. KENNEDY stated that upon having his memory refreshed by reading the above memorandum, he vaguely recalls receiving the information. He has no recollection, however, of having disseminated the information contained in the above-cited paragraph or that the information was otherwise acted upon. He can cite no reason for such failure other than inadvertence. To the best of his recollection, no action was, in fact, taken concerning the information about MARTIN LUTHER KING, as contained

Interviewed on 7/28/78 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 62-5097

by SAC ROY R. KLAGER, JR./nlm Date dictated 7/31/78

The document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. Its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
in the memorandum, and he shared this information with no other personnel in the office.

Mr. KENNEDY was unable to provide an evaluation of the information and he is sure that no other information concerning KING was furnished to him by O'HARA. He can make no comment with regard to the credibility of the information at this late date. He does not believe, however, that credibility of either O'HARA or BYERS entered into any decision or lack of decision with regard to dissemination of the information concerning KING.

KENNEDY recalls, however, from his many years of service in the FBI at St. Louis that RUSSELL BYERS was a well-known fence.

KENNEDY reiterated that he has no idea or reason for the failure to disseminate the information contained in paragraph 2 of page 3 of the cited memorandum as it relates to MARTIN LUTHER KING. He noted that there is nothing written on the memorandum to indicate such dissemination was made or action taken otherwise.

Mr. KENNEDY's attention was further directed to a handwritten notation on the first page of the memorandum which states, "Notify locals of info re killing." He identifies this notation as being in the handwriting of his former Supervisor, ROBERT L. BENDER. Upon reading the memorandum in detail, it was KENNEDY's conclusion that this handwritten notation did not apply to the above-cited paragraph but, instead, applied to an unrelated matter of interest to local authorities appearing on page 2 of the memorandum.

At the conclusion of interview, Mr. KENNEDY stated that in retrospect, the information concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING in the memorandum of 3/19/74 should have been acted upon.
Mr. ROBERT L. BENDER resides at Route 1, Box 388, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017, residence telephone number (314) 391-6518.

Mr. BENDER is presently unemployed, having retired from FBI service on 2/28/77. Prior to his retirement he was assigned to the St. Louis Field Division of the FBI from 1953 to the date of his retirement. Additionally, he served in the capacity of Field Supervisor in the St. Louis Division of the FBI for approximately nine years prior to and until the date of his retirement. He supervised general criminal matters.

Mr. BENDER was interviewed at the St. Louis FBI Office, at which place he voluntarily appeared.

Mr. BENDER was exhibited sufficient portions of a closed St. Louis file 137-16185 to enable him to identify it as a matter which was at one time under his supervision and assigned to an Agent under his supervision by the name of HOWARD C. KENNEDY.

The file in this instance pertains to one RICHARD F. O'HARA, a former informant of the St. Louis Division of the FBI.

The attention of Mr. BENDER was directed to a memorandum in this file dated 3/19/74 to the SAC, St. Louis, from Special Agent HOWARD C. KENNEDY. This memorandum is identified as serial 5 of the file. Mr. BENDER was permitted to read this memorandum in order to refresh his memory concerning its contents. Although he had no independent recollection of the memorandum or its contents, after reading it he concluded that the memorandum had crossed his desk on or about 3/19/74, as attested to by the appearance of his handwriting on the memorandum. BENDER's attention was further directed to paragraph 2, page 3 of the memorandum, which paragraph begins, "During the fall of 1973...," and ending with "... $20,000 to kill KING."

Mr. BENDER related that he had no independent recollection of the paragraph in question; however, upon reviewing the entire memorandum dated 3/19/74, he found no evidence that the information contained in the above-cited paragraph was either acted upon or
SL 62-5097

disseminated beyond the file in which the memorandum is located. He did note that there is a handwritten notation in his handwriting on page 1 of the memorandum which states, "Notify locals of info re killing." Upon reading the memorandum in detail, it was BENDER's conclusion that this handwritten notation did not apply to the above-cited paragraph but, instead, applied to an unrelated matter of interest to local authorities appearing on page 2 of the memorandum.

Mr. BENDER stated that he has absolutely no recollection as to why the information contained in the above-cited paragraph on page 3 of the memorandum in question was not disseminated or acted upon. He can only assume that such failure was through inadvertence. He can make no judgment whatsoever concerning the credibility of the information as a possible reason for not acting on it. BENDER related, however, that because of his long association with the FBI in St. Louis, he does recall an individual by the name of RUSSELL BYERS as a well-known thief and fence.

At the conclusion of interview, Mr. BENDER stated that in retrospect and in light of today's climate, the information concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING in the memorandum of 3/19/74 should have been acted upon.

- 2* -
TO: Mr. Bassett
FROM: D. Ryan
DATE: 8-11-78

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

PURPOSE: To furnish information which may be subject of public hearings of the HSCA during week of August 14-19, 1978.

DETAILS: The HSCA is scheduled to hold initial public hearings into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., during the week of August 14-19, 1978. Hearings will receive considerable media attention and will reportedly include testimony of James Earl Ray.

On August 8, 1978, Mr. Robert L. Keuch, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, made available to the Attorney General from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, dated August 8, 1978, enclosing a package of material which the HSCA may refer to in its public hearings. A copy of this package of material is attachment one to this memorandum. Mr. Keuch requested the FBI review the material to determine any objections to release of it during the hearings. In its letter, the HSCA desired a response from the Department by August 11, 1978. Mr. Keuch requested to be verbally advised results of our review on that date.

The material appears to be copies of documents contained in our investigation of King's assassination. In summary, documents relate to the following: FD-302's of individuals providing information concerning the rifle, binoculars and automobile used by Ray in the assassination; items of evidence containing Ray's fingerprints, such as change of address card, laundry ticket, etc.; statements of individuals interviewed at scene of the crime, the housing house in Memphis and Ray's residence in Atlanta following the assassination; FD-302's concerning the revolver found in Ray's possession when arrested in London; documents regarding the FBI's interview of Ray after his arrest; letter dated February 18, 1969, from Ray to his attorney Percy Foreman authorizing guilty plea; letter from Ray to Senator Eastland dated March 14, 1969, denying he killed King; letters from Ray to the court regarding Foreman's dismissal, and requesting a new attorney and a reversal of his sentence; and Identification Division records of Ray and his brothers John and Jerry Ray.

CONTINUED OVER...
Memorandum D. Ryan to Mr. Bassett

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

A review of this material by the Congressional Inquiry Unit (CIU) reveals the material does not involve any informants, classification or sensitive investigative methods of operations.

The Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Branch has advised that most of these documents were released under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) subject to routine excisions, including identities of persons for privacy reasons. (Attachment two contains a copy of documents as released under FOIA). Although we are concerned with the privacy of individuals, we cannot object to release of this material for privacy reasons. Release of our documents to the HSCA was an authorized means of disclosure under the Privacy Act. In any subsequent release, privacy of individuals involved is the responsibility of the HSCA.

Therefore, for above reasons, we should offer no objections to release of this information, and Mr. Keuch will be advised to this effect by CIU. He will also be advised that, as stated in the HSCA letter, these documents, except for Identification Division records of Ray's brothers and those marked as Court Exhibits, were given out under FOIA. However, routine excisions were made, and therefore the documents are not in their entirety in the public domain.

It is the opinion of the CIU that the nature of this material furnished by the HSCA could at best be described as "bland". It is believed the HSCA is seeking sensationalism and publicity and therefore it is unlikely its hearings will be limited to areas covered by the attached documents. In addition, the Department of Justice and FBI were given only three days to review this material and state its objections, if any. Mr. Keuch was contacted on this point and agreed to protest this short deadline to the HSCA. A representative of the Legal Counsel Division (LCD) will also bring this point to the attention of Mr. Blakey in effort to secure more time for future review of documents subject to public hearings.

This matter has been coordinated with Ron Heller, Legal Liaison and Congressional Affairs Unit, LCD, H. P. Beckwith, Disclosure Section, FOIPA, and S. P. Riggin, Operations Section, FOIPA Branch.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

- 2 -
To: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)

From: SAC, KANSAS CITY (175-64) P

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

On August 11, 1978, Missouri State Penitentiary Warden DONALD W. WYRICK, Jefferson City, Missouri, advised that he had been given a note written by a Missouri State Penitentiary inmate to his case worker, indicating that he wanted to place a telephone call, and because of the nature of the note wanted to bring the matter to the attention of the FBI.

Attached hereto are four copies of Letterhead Memo regarding this matter.

In view of the mental status of inmate DELANO WALKER, as indicated in the Letterhead Memorandum, no further action is being taken by Kansas City, UACB.
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON ASSASSINATIONS

On August 11, 1978, Donald W. Wyrick, Warden, Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP), Jefferson City, Missouri, advised that MSP inmate, Delano Walker, Missouri Division of Corrections Number 33539, had written a note to his case worker which was given to the Warden on August 11, 1978.

The note reads as follows:

"Walker 33539 2 B Cell 16

"I need to call my wife. I need to talk to her about the FBI men and let her know where the gun and letter are buried at so she can give them to the lawyer for the House Committee."

Warden Wyrick advised that Delano Elmer Walker, Missouri Division of Corrections #33539, has FBI #601004 L 8, and is described as follows:

Race: White
Sex: Male
Birth: February 9, 1937, at Elvins, Missouri
Height: 5'9"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is leant to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Walker was received at the MSP on December 20, 1977, to serve three consecutive three year sentences from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for Exhibiting and Flourishing a Dangerous and Deadly Weapon, for a total of nine years sentence. He previously had been in the MSP from October 10, 1967, until released on May 23, 1969, on a three year sentence for Assault With Intent to do Great Bodily Harm. He previously had been committed to State Hospital #4 in Farmington, Missouri, on several occasions, dating back to 1957, with final release in May 1967.

His history of mental disorders included alcoholism, and Warden Wyrick furnished the following background information from the file on Walker, which includes references to Reverend Martin Luther King:

"HEALTH: No restrictions. Subject had several admissions to Barnes Hospital early in 1964. A report from his doctor concerning this indicates the subject suffers from recurrent hematemesis which is severe enough to cause anemia. Subject on many occasions has required numerous blood transfusions. Information from the same report indicates that the subject loses blood through his bowels, urine and coughing. Subject also complains that he suffered a football injury to his back while attending school and since that time on occasions he suffers from blackouts and paralysis. The subject's family physician could find nothing wrong with his back and apparently believes his paralysis are due to hysteria.

"Subject has been admitted to Farmington hospital on several occasions dating back to 1957. He has been discharged several times and escaped from the hospital on two different occasions. He was diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, chronic undifferentiated type. This report reveals several bizarre
occasions in the subject's past behavior. On occasion subject claimed that he received money from an individual to assassinate Martin Luther King. At this time he was stopped by the sheriff of St. Francois County from buying a bus ticket preparatory to boarding a bus to kill King. Subject has been on medication however, is not taking any now.

"SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT: According to the subjects mother he had worm spasms when he was one year old and suffered with enuresis until he was 17 years of age. School records indicate irregular attendance and poor grades. Subject denies any use of narcotics and claims he has drunk excessively for the last several years. Employment wise he claims that he has worked as a laborer, however, cannot do hard work because of his physical disabilities, primarily a back injury. Subject married a 14 year old girl in 1957 and divorced her several years later. He is now the father of six children born from his present wife. Subject has a history of severe mental illness and twice escaped from State Hospital No. 4. His behavior at the hospital apparently was satisfactory. For recreation the subject claims that he enjoys picnics, hunting and watching television with his family.

"EVALUATION: This is a 29-year old Caucasian from Elvins, Missouri serving his first felony incarceration. Subject during this interview appeared to be a neat, cooperative individual tho at this time has complete control over his behavior. There is no evidence that the subject has ever been arrested other than the present offense however, he has on several occasions been placed in jail after bizarre behavior which included threatening Martin Luther King and on another occasion arming himself and searching for escaped prisoners from jail. The subject's community apparently suspect the subject in regard to an individual who was murdered after being charged with raping a girl. Subject has a history of blackouts, mental illness, repeated paralysis and internal bleeding. He is an individual who for the last several years has received welfare and spends most of his time in taverns. There is information which indicate his family or wife are not stable individuals who the subject can rely on.
"SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Mother's and wife's questionnaire, Farmington Hospital report, Dr. Chastain's medical information, tests report, health report, FBI report and interview."
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FROM: Director, FBI (62-117290)

DATE: August 23, 1978
ATTENTION: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
APRIL 4, 1968
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Reference is made to memorandum dated (your file ).

There is enclosed one copy of the memorandum dated 8-17-78 at Kansas City, Missouri.

☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished reports as they are received.

☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

☐ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. (1)

1 - Civil Rights Division
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)
FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-5097)

DATE: 7/24/78

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS - MURKIN

Enclosed herewith are 4 copies of an LHM in which the results of an interview of former SA HAROLD R. DOBSON (1941 - 1972), who was case agent in captioned matter, by staff employees of the House Select Committee on Assassinations in Washington, D.C. on 6/28/78, are set out. The interview was voluntary on the part of Mr. DOBSON, in accordance with current cooperative Bureau policy and was conducted by MICHAEL EBERHARDT, Assistant Deputy Chief Counsel to the Committee. An unknown female in her mid to late 20s was in the room during the interview. She was originally introduced by EBERHARDT but no mental note as to her name was made as it was assumed she was a stenographer. She was later observed to be taking notes in longhand, from which it was presumed she was another staff attorney.

The interview was preceded by a conference with SA JAY ALDHIZER, and a legal briefing by SA RON HELLER, at the Bureau.

SA ALDHIZER was telephonically given a summary of the interview immediately upon its completion.

No indication was given that Mr. DOBSON would be requested to appear before the Committee in executive or public session.

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Former Special Agent Harold R. Dobson (1941 - 1972), residence: 8831 Bracken Circle, St. Louis, Missouri 63123, who was St. Louis case Agent on the M. L. King - James Earl Ray case in 1968, was interviewed, not under oath, by Mr. Michael Eberhardt, Assistant Deputy Chief Counsel to the House Select Committee on Assassinations, at the offices of that committee, Room 3386, Second and "D" Streets, Southwest, Washington, D. C., from 2:00 P.M. to 2:45 P.M. on the afternoon of June 28, 1978, at which time he furnished the following information in response to direct questions:

Dobson served as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from October 20, 1941 to retirement on June 30, 1972, being assigned to the Boston, Newark, St. Paul, and St. Louis Divisions. He was in St. Louis from 1947 until retirement. He was assigned to the Security Squad from 1948 to retirement, concerned primarily with investigation of the Communist Party and its members, nationalistic tendency, espionage, sabotage, and Security of Government Employee cases. He had comparatively little knowledge or experience regarding New Left, racial and hate group cases. He was an alternate supervisor but declined authorization as supervisor for personal reasons.

Dobson was generally aware of the existence of the Cointel Program in St. Louis, but was unable to recall any specific activities, objectives, or accomplishments of same.

Dobson was unable to suggest why the case was assigned to him, except that he had the first St. Louis lead in the case, to trace the weapon used through officials of Browning Arms Company, with whom he had continuing liaison, and for the further reason he had been utilized in an administrative capacity on

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
virtually every major case of national importance in the St. Louis Division beginning with the surveillance and apprehension of St. Louis Communist Party leaders in 1952. Another Special Agent since retired handled the Ray penitentiary escape case prior to the assassination.

Special Agent in Charge Thomas Gearty supervised the King case in St. Louis. It was Dobson's responsibility to coordinate the investigation, handle the resulting "mountain of paper", see that obvious, logical, reasonable, or merely desirable leads or avenues of investigation were appropriately assigned (with Special Agent in Charge approval), promptly and adequately covered, and properly reported, and to keep the Special Agent in Charge, Bureau, Memphis, and other interested offices promptly advised of pertinent developments.

Until the true identity of Ray was established, every Special Agent in the St. Louis Division was assigned exclusively to the case. Twenty-four hour coverage of all leads was mandatory. Developments of the day were discussed, and "brain busting" sessions were held at nightly conferences of all Special Agents, at which most new assignments were made. All employees clearly gave of their best efforts.

Dobson was unable to recall specifically what efforts were made to determine the whereabouts of John Ray on the day of the assassination. He suggested the file would be the best evidence in this regard. He believed the possibility of John Ray's involvement was undoubtedly recognized and that appropriate steps were taken to resolve.

Dobson was unable to recall any surreptitious entries to Ray's relatives' premises. St. Louis had no technical surveillances on relatives. Requests for authorization for same may have been made, but if so, were without his knowledge.

To the extent of his knowledge, the St. Louis Division had never placed a technical surveillance on King.

Toll call records of relatives were obtained in accordance with a then current Bureau policy subpoena process. Relative bank accounts were monitored and results set forth in reports with a statement that the information would only be available after issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Coverage of relatives consisted of this, plus personal interviews and contacts.
with informants, sources, neighbors, and associates, and available public records.

Relatives were initially uncooperative in varying degrees, but subsequently became generally cooperative, although Dobson never fully trusted any of them. He was unable to recall any evidence developed that Ray was ever in St. Louis territory, or in contact with any relatives there, subsequent to his penitentiary escape. He doubted financial contributions to Ray by them, as their combined incomes and assets, in his estimation, were insufficient to support the life style Ray apparently enjoyed following his escape.

Dobson had no knowledge or any information as to the source of Ray's income following his escape. He conjectured the same would have logically had to result from successful criminal activity or be contributed by an unknown person or group. He recognized Ray's record stamped him as a "loser", but opined it was not beyond the realm of possibility access to an excellent prison library and association with convicts less unsuccessful than himself could have enhanced the quality of Ray's thought processes to a point where he could have conceived and carried out a successful supermarket or other similar robbery. At least his escape was successful. He considered Ray's technically proper preparation and filing of a motion for a new trial, which was pending at the time of his escape, as evidence of this possibility. Dobson recalled that, as a Missouri prosecutor prior to entering the Bureau, he had uniformly recommended alternative punishment for non-habitual criminals, as the Missouri Penitentiary, even then, was generally considered a "finishing school for criminals". Supermarkets offered the possibility of being almost as lucrative as banks, without the disadvantage of incurring Federal jurisdiction. He feels sure major police departments in the St. Louis territory had been contacted to determine if Ray could be a logical suspect in unsolved supermarket robberies. He recalled some indication Ray might have been involved in a bank robbery in Alton, Illinois and that the Springfield, Illinois Division had been so advised, but he had no knowledge as to the outcome of investigation there.

Dobson was generally aware of the existence of white hate organizations, but was of the opinion members of such organizations in St. Louis territory lack sufficient organization,
intelligence, and financial capability for significant involvement in the King killing. Such organizations, in his estimation, should have been able to reasonably foresee King's death would elevate him to the status of a martyr, which would have been counterproductive to their aims and purposes. He was of the further opinion that any intelligent co-conspirator would undoubtedly have eliminated Ray as a security measure. He suggested that, if then current rumors that King had become a liability to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference were true, that organization had the most to gain from King's demise.

All St. Louis informants, potential informants and sources regarding criminal, security, racial, hate group, or other matters, were under continuing instructions to immediately report even the slightest information which they could obtain or which might come to their attention regarding the King case.

Dobson recalled John Gawron as an elderly, self-confessed habitual criminal, who had lived with Ray's mother several years until her death. He never met, saw, or talked to Gawron. If Gawron was initially carried as a PCI, but later appeared openly, Dobson was unable to recall why, but suggested Gawron may have initially indicated some potential for furnishing information regarding current criminal matters and was later found incapable of doing so. Having lived with Ray's mother, Gawron was undoubtedly able to furnish some factual personal history and background information as to the family in the past, but it was Dobson's impression that Gawron was not fully trusted by them and was capable of furnishing only conjectural information as to their then current activities. According to Agents handling Gawron, he would start with a half-truth or conjecture, and embroider upon it, and therefore was considered generally to be unreliable.

St. Louis Agents contacting released fellow inmates were instructed to not only obtain all possible information as to Ray's whereabouts, but all possible information as to their degree of association with him, his sentiments, his plans, the identities of any associates or friends either in or out of prison, and the manner of his escape.
Dobson was unable to recall any telephonic contacts with the Memphis case agent, although there may have been one or two. He was in frequent telephonic contact with the Chicago Assistant Special Agent in Charge, who was handling the case there, as Jerry Ray made at least one trip to visit St. Louis relatives.

Dobson never met, saw, or spoke with any Ray relatives, with the exception of Jerry Ray who contacted him telephonically on two or three occasions during a visit to St. Louis pursuant to instructions from the Chicago Division.

Dobson had no idea as to the basis for any friction which may have existed between Director Hoover and King. Mr. Hoover never confided in Dobson and never sought his advice.
The Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert Keuch
Director, FBI

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

August 16, 1978

1 - Mr. Long - Enc.
1 - Mr. Foster - Enc.
1 - Mr. Mintz - Enc.
2 - Mr. Coulson - Enc.
1 - Mr. Heller - Enc.

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

In accordance with Attorney General Order 116-56, this memorandum advises that former Special Agent Harold R. Dobson of the St. Louis, Missouri, Field Office was interviewed on June 28, 1978. A memorandum setting forth Mr. Dobson's account of this interview is enclosed for your information.

Enclosure

APPROVED:

Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Tech. Servs.
Training

1 - Personnel file - Harold R. Dobson - Enclosure
UNCLAS

KOUST SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA).

RT SPRINGFIELD TELCALL TO FFIHC SUPERVISOR JOHN FRYKIE,

AUGUST 17, 1978.

ON AUGUST 13, 1978, AT 8:36AM, (CDST), CAPTAIN JOHN LIGHT, ALTON, ILLINOIS POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM AN INFORMANT (NOT IDENTIFIED) THAT JERRY RAY, BROTHER OF JAMES EARL RAY, IS TO APPEAR AT THE BANK OF ALTON, ALTON, ILLINOIS, AT 16:36AM, (CDST) AND ADMIT THAT HE HAD ROBBED THE BANK OF ALTON IN 1967. FOLLOWING HIS ADMISSION AT THE BANK, RAY IS TO GO TO THE ALTON, ILLINOIS POLICE DEPARTMENT WHERE HE WILL AGAIN MAKE THE ADMISSION.

ON AUGUST 18, 1978, AT 9:06AM, CAPTAIN JOHN LIGHT, SUPRA, RECONTACTED FPI, ALTON, ILLINOIS, AND ADVISED HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM SECOND INFORMANT (NOT IDENTIFIED) THAT JOHN
AUGUST 18, 1978
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The Bank of Alton, Alton, Illinois, was robbed by two white males wearing stocking masks on 7/13/67. The unknown subjects were armed with a sawed off shotgun and an automatic pistol. They escaped with $27,230.00. No one was harmed. There were no bank cameras, no bait money, and no latent fingerprints developed. Numerous subjects, including James Earl Ray, were developed. No one was ever identified as the robber and the case remains unsolved. James Eugene Gawron, known to have been an associate of Ray, advised that he and Ray cased the Bank of Alton, in 1959, but did not rob it as planned. Extensive investigation by the Springfield Division, including showing of Ray's photographs, failed to identify Ray as one of the robbers. The bulk of the Alton investigation pertaining to Ray's involvement was reported in the Murkin file and not the 91 file.

WWR: sjy
Addendum:
Congressional Inquiry Unit, Records Management Division

In attached teletype, Springfield Office advised that Captain John Light, Alton, Illinois, Police Department, had received information from two informants that Jerry Ray, James Earl Ray's brother, was going to appear at the Bank of

CONTINUED OVER. . .
of Alton at 10:30 a.m., 5-18-78, and confess to the bank robbery which occurred on 7-13-67. He was thereafter to proceed, with St. Louis telecaster John Aubile (PH), to the Alton Police Department where he would reiterate his confession.

This information was telephonically furnished to Gerald Hamilton, Staff Member, HSCA, per AAG Keuch.

ASAC Joseph E. Ondrula, Springfield, telephonically advised that Jerry Ray and John Aubile, a television newscaster, appeared at the Bank of Alton at 10:40 a.m. Ray denied participation in bank robbery. Ray and Aubile proceeded to Alton Police Department where Ray again denied participation in Bank Robbery and offered to take polygraph regarding this matter.

The above facts were presented to Robert L. Keuch, Special Counsel to the Attorney General for the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). Keuch advised that he could foresee no need for an active investigation into this matter as the Statute of Limitations had run. Keuch advised that Jerry Ray should not be interviewed regarding his denial or offered a polygraph examination.
AUEILE (PHONETIC), A REPORTER FOR CHANNEL 5 NEWS, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, (NBC AFFILIATE) WILL DRIVE JERRY RAY TO THE BANK OF ALTON AT 10:15AM (CDST) WHERE RAY WILL MAKE THE ADMISSION TO THE BANK OF ALTON THAT HE ROBBERED THE BANK IN 1967. FOLLOWING THE ADMISSION AUEILE AND JERRY RAY WILL THEN GO TO THE ALTON, ILLINOIS POLICE DEPARTMENT WHERE RAY WILL AGAIN REPEAT THE ADMISSION.

USA GERALD D. FINES, SDI, SPRINGFIELD, ADVISED OF ABOVE FACTS. SPRINGFIELD DIVISION WILL REPORT ANY POSITIVE INFORMATION.
FM DIRECTOR FBI [62-117290]
TO FBI NEW ORLEANS ROUTINE

UNCLASSIFIED

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCHA)

BY LETTER AUGUST 21, 1978, HSCHA REQUESTED THAT THE FBI
FURNISH ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING A JOE PARISH, BELLE CHASSE,
LOUISIANA, NO FURTHER IDENTIFYING DATA, WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE
FILES OF FBI HEADQUARTERS (FBIHQ) AND THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD
OFFICE.

FOR INFORMATION OF NEW ORLEANS, THE NAME "JOE PARISH"
APPEARED ON A REGISTRATION CARD FROM THE PROVINCIAL MOTEL, 1024
CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS, AT WHICH JAMES EARL RAY RESIDED
FROM DECEMBER 17-19, 1967, IN NEW ORLEANS REPORT OF SPECIAL
AGENT STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, MAY 17, 1968, (NO FILE 157-10673;
BUF 44-38861), CERTAIN INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY PARISH WAS
CONDUCTED BY NEW ORLEANS OFFICE. NO OTHER IDENTIFIABLE

REG-32 6-19-70 109

1 - LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION
ATTENTION: MR. HELLER
1 - MR. BAILEY
1 - MR. RYAN
1 - MR. FOSTER

AUG 30 1973
REFERENCES TO PARISH WERE LOCATED AT FBIHQ.

NEW ORLEANS IS REQUESTED TO SEARCH INDICES AND IDENTIFY ANY REFERENCES WHICH MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH JOE PARISH, BELLE CHASSE, LOUISIANA. ONE COPY SHOULD BE MADE OF EACH IDENTIFIABLE FILE REFERENCE, AND SHOULD BE THEREAFTER FURNISHED TO FBIHQ, ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT, RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION, BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 4, 1978.

BT
Select Committee on Assassinations
U.S. House of Representatives
331 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ANNEX 2,WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
August 9, 1978

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division, Room 2113

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The Select Committee on Assassinations has learned that the Department of Justice recently commenced an investigation into the misfiling of an informant allegation in the St. Louis Field Office of the FBI. This allegation discussed a sum of money being offered to an individual named Russell George Byers to kill Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

As you are aware, the Committee is pursuing this allegation and investigating whether the circumstances relate in any fashion to Dr. King's assassination in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4, 1968.

Therefore, in conjunction with our investigation, it is requested that the Department of Justice, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, provide the Committee with copies of all reports, inter and intra-office memoranda, airtels, teletypes, photos, and other miscellaneous materials pertaining to the investigation of this matter.

This request should be considered on a priority basis and the Committee appreciates the cooperation of the Department of Justice as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this matter.

Sincerely,

G. Robert Blakey
Chief Counsel and Director

GRB: ghb
cc: Ron Heller

62-117290

57 SEP 7 1978

62-117290
DATE: 7/27/78

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (66-6961)

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ATTN: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)

Re Bureau teletype to Philadelphia, 7/7/78.

Enclosed is the original and three copies of an
LHM regarding the interview of SA D. ALAN REICHELEY, III,
Philadelphia Division, by Attorney TOM SACCO, HSCA, on 7/11/78.

(2) Bureau (Enc. 4)
2-Philadelphia (66-6961)
(67-22857)
DAR/mmb
(4)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Captained committee, by letter dated June 16, 1978, requested an interview with Special Agent D. Alan Reighley, III, Allentown, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency, Philadelphia Division, at a date to be later decided. The interview was subsequently scheduled at 11:00 a.m., on July 11, 1978, at the House Office Building, Annex 2, Second and D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C.

On July 11, 1978, SA Reighley was interviewed by Staff Attorney Tom Sacco, House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA), at the above address. Mr. Sacco advised he is in the process of "tying up loose ends" in that portion of the Martin Luther King assassination dealing with "extremist groups". All of his questioning concerned activities of the Klan and Minutemen groups in the Reading, Pennsylvania, area during the period of August, 1967, through April, 1968, when Dr. King was assassinated. SA Reighley was able to give Mr. Sacco a fairly detailed account of the general activities of these groups during the pertinent period.

During the above interview, Mr. Sacco advised that he is in receipt of certain "allegations" from certain sources regarding the relationship between the FBI and Klan and Minutemen groups in the Philadelphia FBI territory, and, more specifically, the Reading area. The "allegations" being that the FBI "on a regular basis" furnished right wing extremist groups with intelligence information for their use against Dr. King. He stated he has specific reference to an allegation that the FBI in the Reading area furnished extremist groups with photographs of Dr. King in attendance at a meeting with "communists" which the extremist groups used to try to discredit Dr. King.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
In answer to the above "allegation", SA Reighley emphatically denied that the FBI in the Reading area had ever engaged in such activity during his assignment there, nor had he ever received any information that this had been done in the FBI elsewhere.

Mr. Sacco stated that the above "allegations" came from Roy Frankhouser (former Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America for Pennsylvania and activist with numerous white hate groups including the Minutemen); and that he had also received the same information from "other sources". He later admitted that his investigation indicates that the information received from "other sources" emanated from Frankhouser. Mr. Sacco then asked numerous questions about Frankhouser and his background and SA Reighley answered these questions in detail. He also asked questions regarding the relationship between Frankhouser and FBI Agents in the Philadelphia Division. He made specific reference to retired SAs William E. Davis and Frank Kauffman, formerly of the Reading Resident Agency; and retired Assistant Director Joe Jameson, former Special Agent in Charge of the Philadelphia Division. SA Reighley stated that his relationship with Frankhouser had always been an "investigator-subject" relationship and that to the best of his knowledge, this was the same relationship that Davis and Kauffman had with Frankhouser. SA Reighley also advised Mr. Sacco that he has no information at all as to whether or not Frankhouser had any relationship whatsoever with Special Agent in Charge Jameson but that it is highly unlikely that Frankhouser had ever even met Mr. Jameson.

Mr. Sacco stated that SA Reighley had sufficiently covered the area in which he is interested and he sees no necessity to call anyone else from the FBI concerning this particular matter. He indicated that he had certainly questioned the reliability of the source of the allegations, namely, Frankhouser; however, his main concern was leaving the "allegations" unanswered. SA Reighley thanked Mr. Sacco for the opportunity to answer the "allegations" and offered to be of any future assistance in this regard.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)
FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (175-64) P
SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA).

Reference Bureau teletype to Kansas City dated 7/18/78.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four (4) copies of LHM regarding telephone inquiry of SA THOMAS H. WEAVER of the Kansas City Division by MICHAEL EBERHARDT, Staff Attorney, HSCA.

[Signature]

Approved: [Signature]

Transmitted: [Number] (Time)

Per: [Signature]
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON ASSASSINATIONS

On July 28, 1978, Michael Eberhardt, Staff Attorney, House Select Committee on Assassinations, telephonically contacted Special Agent Thomas H. Weaver of the Jefferson City, Missouri Resident Agency, Kansas City Division. Mr. Eberhardt was informed of Special Agent Weaver's date of birth, home address, telephone number and number of years assigned to the Jefferson City, Missouri Resident Agency in response to his specific questions.

Mr. Eberhardt's questions and Special Agent Weaver's responses were, in summary, as follows:

Number of Agents assigned Jefferson City presently and in 1966-1968:

3 Special Agents assigned presently and 2 in 1966-1968.

Form which would have been used in 1966-1968, by Missouri State Penitentiary, in advising FBI of an escapee and requesting Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Process:

Missouri State Penitentiary officials would have notified Jefferson City Resident Agency of escapee and method of escape, existence of warrant for escape and Cole County Prosecuting Attorney would have been contacted by Resident Agency regarding a letter requesting Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Process through the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, at Kansas City, Missouri. It is possible in some instances, generally in Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution cases,
that as an accommodation to a friendly prosecuting attorney at that time, in cases of badly wanted fugitives, that Special Agents could make inquiry before Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution process was issued to develop evidence of interstate flight in order to give the U.S. Attorney basis for issuance of Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) process if such were not in the hands of the prosecuting attorney, but in response to Mr. Eberhardt's question, no specific cases were recalled.

Regarding any knowledge of any questioning of James Earl Ray's family in UFAP case on Ray:

Normal investigative procedure would have included interviews of Ray family members and friends and associates of Ray in a fugitive investigation to locate him, but the case was assigned to Special Agent Rowan B. Ayers, deceased in November, 1974, and Special Agent Weaver is not familiar with specific leads set out in UFAP case on Ray by Special Agent Ayers.

Opinion of Special Agent (SA) Weaver as to how Ray escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary:

SA Weaver recalls arriving at conclusion based on review of Missouri State Penitentiary records that Ray probably escaped by hiding in bread box which left Missouri State Penitentiary in truck, hauling bread to outside prison farm.

SA Weaver's opinion of any outside help Ray received in his escape:

Either through review of records or casual conversation with SA Ayers, it is SA Weaver's recollection that it was believed at the time that Ray may have been picked up by a car possibly operated by a family member, outside prison, possibly after walking a distance on railroad tracks, but SA Weaver now has no specific recollection of how this knowledge was gained; and in response to Mr. Eberhardt's specific question, SA Weaver did not gain this information through informant sources.
Questions asked of inmates in Missouri State Penitentiary regarding Ray's mentioning of Martin Luther King or contract out on King:

No recollection of any questions asked in interviews of inmates in Missouri State Penitentiary after Ray's identification as assassin as to Ray's ever mentioning Martin Luther King or contract out to kill King, and SA Weaver did recall that inmates were asked whether or not Ray evidenced any racial prejudice and inmates responded in various ways to that question, resolving nothing as SA Weaver recalls as to his attitude in that regard.

Knowledge of narcotics in Missouri State Penitentiary in the 1960's:

SA Weaver had no recollection of any narcotics problem in Missouri State Penitentiary in the 1960's. Any knowledge in this regard mainly developed in recent years since SA Weaver's territory has included the Missouri State Penitentiary.

What investigation SA Weaver conducted in investigation of Ray in the UFAP case prior to his identification as King's assassin?

SA Weaver had no recollection of any investigation on Ray in UFAP case prior to his identification as the assassin of Martin Luther King.

What was the status of segregation of inmates at the Missouri State Penitentiary as to race in the Mid-1960's:

SA Weaver had no recollection of whether or not inmates were segregated at the Missouri State Penitentiary in the Mid-1960's.
What was the frequency of FBI visits to Missouri State Penitentiary during the course of a month in the Mid-1960's:

SA Ayers was probably in the Missouri State Penitentiary two or three times per week in about the Mid-1960's and SA Weaver only occasionally there during the course of a month since his territory did not include Cole County and the Missouri State Penitentiary in the Mid-1960's.

Whether or not FBI had any informants at Missouri State Penitentiary in the Mid-1960's:

SA Weaver has no recollection of any informants operated by SA Ayers at the Missouri State Penitentiary and SA Weaver had none; no recollection of any Bureau policy which would have precluded informants in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Any criminal investigations at Missouri State Penitentiary other than leads to interview inmates regarding other crimes:

Since Missouri State Penitentiary is a State institution, the FBI had no criminal investigations there recalled, other than occasional civil rights cases based on complaints of inmates.

Any recollection of any civil rights complaints involving James Earl Ray:

No recollection of civil rights complaints or civil rights cases involving James Earl Ray.
In accordance with Attorney General Order 116-56, this memorandum advises that Special Agent D. Alan Reighley, III, Allentown, Pa., Resident Agency, Philadelphia Division was interviewed on July 11, 1978. A memorandum setting forth Mr. Reighley’s account of this interview is enclosed for your information.

Enclosure
The Honorable Griffin B. Bell  
Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20430

Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division, Room 2113

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In connection with the ongoing investigation by this Committee into the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It is requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation prepare for access the St. Louis Field Office files, and if any, the Headquarters files on the informant referenced in the attached FBI memorandum.

This request should be considered a priority, and therefore we solicit your very prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

G. Robert Blakey  
Chief Counsel and Director

cc: Ron Heller  
GRB: ghb

ENCLOSURE

54 SEP 11 1978

11 AUG 29 1978
March 13, 1978

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

In the course of a file review conducted at the St. Louis FBI Office in an unrelated matter, a St. Louis informant file was reviewed. This file contained a contact memorandum dated March 19, 1974, which set forth information relating to several criminal matters and also contained the following paragraph:

"During the Fall of 1973, five or six months ago, date not recalled, Beyers came to the shop inquiring as to whether they could get together to talk, and they later did so at Pizza and Cream, Clayton, Missouri, in the area of a Broad-Dugan Paint Store, where informant had traveled on business. Beyers talked freely about himself and his business, and they later went to informant's house where Beyers told a story about visiting a lawyer in St. Louis County, now deceased, not further identified, who had offered to give him a contract to kill Martin Luther King. He said that also present was a short, stocky man, who walked with a limp. (Later, with regard to the latter individual, Beyers commented that this man was actually the individual who made the payoff of James Earl Ray after the killing.) Beyers said he had declined to accept this contract. He did remark that this lawyer had confederate flags and other items about the house that might indicate that he was 'a real rebel'. Beyers also commented that he had been offered either $10,000 or $20,000 to kill King.

Extensive further research in the St. Louis indices and files failed to reveal this information was in any way disseminated and the information simply reposes in the informant file.
August 11, 1978

The Honorable Griffin G. Bell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division, Room 2113

House Select Committee on Assassinations

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In connection with its investigation into the circumstances surround the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Select Committee requests the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with regard to the following matter:

Prepare for delivery the following serial:

Chicago Field Office File serial 44-114-772

Your prompt attention to this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

G. Robert Blakey
Chief Counsel and Director

GRB:poh
xc: Mr. Ron Heller

25 SEP 11 1978

62-117290-115
62-117290

14 AUG 23 1978
August 7, 1978

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

Reference is made to the letter to the Attorney General from G. Robert Plakcy, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, dated June 5, 1978, and FBI memorandum dated June 9, 1978, which, in connection with the HSCA’s investigation into the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., assassination, pertained to certain information concerning Russell George Beyers and others.

This memorandum is a supplemental response to the above-referenced letter. This is based upon the discovery that the last name of "Beyers" was misspelled and should have been "Byers." A new search has been conducted using the correct name of Russell George Byers and several additional file references were located at FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ). These files have been processed and are available for review at FBIHQ.

Where information is not provided, it is either not retrievable or it is subject to the Memorandum of Understanding.

ORIGIN AND ONE SENT TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CRIMINAL DIVISION, ATTENTION: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH.

NOTE: See Director, FBI, letter to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch, dated August 7, 1978, captioned as above.
August 22, 1978

MR. SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

On August 18, 1978, the FBI Field Office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised by teletype of the following information which pertains to James Earl Ray and the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., assassination case:

For info Bureau, Roy E. Moore, an Attorney of good reputation from Lawton, Okla., telephonically advised that he had been watching the televised proceedings today regarding James Earl Ray's testimony. He noted that Ray could not account for his time for several days after the assassination of King.

Moore stated he is closely associated with a Lawton real estate developer, Carl Stephens, who has told him on several occasions that two or three days after the assassination of King, he encountered a man closely resembling James Earl Ray on his property near a lake outside of Lawton, Okla. He described this individual as well dressed and driving a Thunderbird automobile. Moore advised that Stephens is convinced that this individual is identical to Ray.

Moore stated that Stephens is residing for the summer in Detroit Lakes, Michigan, address unknown, Telephone 218/647-2332.

ORIGINAL AND ONE SENT TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION, ATTENTION: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...
NOTE: Information contained in letterhead memorandum was received in attached Oklahoma City teletype of 8-18-78.

Gene Johnson, HSCA Staff Counsel, telephonically advised of the contents of the letterhead memorandum on 8-18-78.
August 22, 1978

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

On August 18, 1978, the FBI Field Office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised by teletype of the following information which pertains to James Earl Ray and the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., assassination case:

"For info Bureau, Roy K. Moore, an Attorney of good reputation from Lawton, Okla., telephonically advised that he had been watching the televised proceedings today regarding James Earl Ray's testimony. He noted that Ray could not account for his time for several days after the assassination of King.

Moore stated he is closely associated with a Lawton real estate developer, Carl Stephens, who has told him on several occasions that two or three days after the assassination of King, he encountered a man closely resembling James Earl Ray on his property near a lake outside of Lawton, Okla. He described this individual as well dressed and driving a Thunderbird automobile. Moore advised that Stephens is convinced that this individual is identical to Ray.

Moore stated that Stephens is residing for the summer in Detroit Lakes, Michigan, address unknown, Telephone 218/847-2332."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
JAMES EARL RAY; DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING - VICTIM. CR MATTER.

FOR INFO BUREAU, ROY K. MOORE, AN ATTORNEY OF GOOD REPUTATION FROM LAWTON, OKLA., TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN WATCHING THE TELEvised PROCEEDINGS TODAY REGARDING JAMES EARL RAY'S TESTIMONY. HE NOTED THAT RAY COULD NOT ACCOUNT FOR HIS TIME FOR SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF KING.

MOORE STATED HE IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH A LAWTON REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER, CARL STEPHENS, WHO HAS TOLD HIM ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THAT TWO OR THREE DAYS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF KING, HE ENCOUNTERED A MAN CLOSELY RESEMBLING JAMES EARL RAY ON HIS PROPERTY NEAR A LAKE OUTSIDE OF LAWTON, OKLA. HE DESCRIBED THIS INDIVIDUAL AS WELL DRESSED AND DRIVING A THUNDERBIRD AUTOMOBILE. MOORE ADVISED THAT STEPHENS IS

ENCLOSURE
CONFIDENT THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL IS IDENTICAL TO RAY.

MOORE STATED THAT STEPHENS IS RESIDING FOR THE SUMMER IN DETROIT LAKES, MICHIGAN, ADDRESS UNKNOWN, TELEPHONE 612/647-2332.

NO LEADS ARE BEING SET FORTH IN THIS MATTER BY THE OKLA. CITY DIVISION SINCE THE PERTINENCE OF THE INFORMATION IS UNKNOWN TO THE OKLA. CITY DIVISION AND IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Assistant Attorney General
   Criminal Division
FROM: Director, FBI (62-117290)

DATE: August 22, 1978
ATTENTION: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
   APRIL 4, 1978
   MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Reference is made to ______________ memorandum dated ______________
(your file ______________).

There is enclosed one copy of ______________ memorandum
dated ___-___-___ at ______________.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning
   a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of
   reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless
   advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will
   be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further
   developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will
   be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be
   taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. (1) Civil Rights Division – 1
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)  
ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT, RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (66-2878) - RUC -  
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

Re Butel, 8/29/78.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one xeroxed copy each of references contained in New Orleans file relating to one "JOE PARISH" identified in re Butel.

The indices of the New Orleans office revealed five file references identified as follows:

I. 157-10673-851 is an airtel dated 5/7/68 from New Orleans to Memphis, captioned "MURKIN" which sets forth a list of guests registered at the Provincial Motel.

II. 157-10673-802 p. 20 is name appearing on registration cards for the Provincial Motel. Page 20 is from the report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER dated 4/29/68 at New Orleans.

III. 157-10673 Sub 2-41 are the names of persons appearing on registration cards for the Provincial Motel. This Sub 2 file was used for indexing in this investigation.

IV. 157-10673 Sub 2-336 is the same information re attempts to identify "JOE PARISH" as contained on page 10 of the report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER dated 5/17/68 at New Orleans, and as previously indicated the Sub 2 file was used for indexing.

(2) Bureau (Encs. - 5)
1 - New Orleans
SMC/mbc

Approved / 5/26/78

Transmitted (Number) (Time) Per FBI/DOJ

NW 65994 Docld:32989738 Page 84
V. 157-10673-802 p. 70 is a xeroxed copy of the registration card for "JOE PARISH" at the Provincial Motel as set forth on page 84 of the report of SA ALBERT E. MILLER dated 11/27/68 at New Orleans.

The indices of the New Orleans Office contain no other references relating to anyone by the name of "JOE PARISH."

For the information of the Bureau because "JOE PARISH" was unable to be identified and located, it appears possible that this is a fictitious name used by a male to rent a room for a "1-nite stand." The name "JOE PARISH" would be used in a similar manner as the name "JOE SMITH" is used in other parts of the country on motel and hotel registration cards. It is being noted that the name PARISH is commonly used in this area as all 64 counties in the state of Louisiana are known as or referred to as a Parish, ie. Orleans Parish, Jefferson Parish, St. James Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, and so forth.
Select Committee on Assassinations
U.S. House of Representatives
331 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ANNEX 2
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

August 21, 1978

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division, Room 2113

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In connection with the ongoing investigation by this Committee into the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is requested in making all information available concerning the individual whose name appears on the enclosure.

We regret that we cannot supply any background or identifying date at this time, therefore, we appreciate any assistance from Headquarters as well as the New Orleans Field Office.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Very truly yours,

G. Robert Blakey
Chief Counsel and Director

GRB:ghb
cc: Ron Heller
Enclosure
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No. In Party</th>
<th>Room No.</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Tax</th>
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</table>

Name: Joe Patel
Address: Bill's Plaza
City: State:
FM DIRECTOR FBI [62-117290]

TO FBI ST. LOUIS ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS {HSICA}

BY LETTER AUGUST 23, 1978, THE HSICA REQUESTED THAT THE FBI FURNISH A COPY OF THE ST. LOUIS FIELD OFFICE FILE REGARDING THE RECENT FUGITIVE CASE INVOLVING JOHN LARRY RAY. CASE DETERMINED TO BE ENTITLED "JOHN LARRY RAY; EFP {A3}; 00: ST. LOUIS {SL 76-4794}".

ST. LOUIS IS REQUESTED TO DUPLICATE ONE COPY OF ABOVE MENTIONED FILE INVOLVING JOHN LARRY RAY AND PROVIDE IT TO FBI HEADQUARTERS, ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT, RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION, BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 5, 1978.

BT

ST-140

REC 32 6-2-71 7290-1122

HB/DR/AD  [WP:PFM [2]]  8-30-78  8988/4  3686

1 - LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION
   ATTN: MR. HELLER
1 - CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
   ATTN: MR. CONNOLLY
1 - MR. W. L. BAILEY
1 - MR. G. J. FOSTER

20 SEP 1 1978

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS LETTER IS CONFIDENTIAL.
UNCLAS

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, THE MIAMI OFFICE

HAS BEEN CONTACTED BY LORNE NEWMAN, 3810 S.W. 31ST

COURT, HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA, TELEPHONE 981-7366, WHO FURNISHED

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

HE IS THE FORMER OWNER AND OPERATOR OF NEWMAN AND NEWMAN'S

RAD AND T.V. REPAIR, 1807 N.W. 79TH STREET, MIAMI, FLORIDA.

WHILE OPERATING THAT BUSINESS, HE HAD OCCASION TO FREQUENT

HADDIE'S BAR, 1801 N.W. 79TH STREET, WHICH AT THAT TIME WAS

OWNED AND OPERATED BY CHARLES PETERSON.

APPROXIMATELY EIGHT TO NINE MONTHS PRIOR TO THE MURDER

OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, HE SAW AN INDIVIDUAL STRONGLY RESEMBLING

JAMES EARL RAY IN THE BAR ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. HE DID NOT GET A

CLEAR VIEW OF THE MAN DUE TO THE BAR'S AMBIENT LIGHTING AND THE

PERSON'S DISGUISE.
KNOW RAY BY NAME AT THE TIME AND AT THIS TIME AFTER SEEING HIS PHOTOGRAPH CANNOT POSITIVELY IDENTIFY HIM AS RAY, BUT IS FAIRLY SURE HE WAS IN FACT RAY. THIS INDIVIDUAL OPERATED A WHITE MUSTANG VEHICLE, REGISTRATION UNKNOWN. HE NOTED THAT THE UNUSUAL THING ABOUT THE VEHICLE WAS THAT IT HAD A VERY BRIGHT WHITE FINISH WHICH ALMOST APPEARED TO BE AN ENAMEL TYPE FINISH.

AT ONE TIME DURING A CONVERSATION AT HADDIE'S THIS INDIVIDUAL ASKED NEWMAN TO INSTALL A POLICE RADIO IN HIS CAR. THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS TO PROVIDE THE RADIO. NEWMAN RECALLS THAT DURING THE PERIOD THIS INDIVIDUAL FREQUENTED HADDIE'S HE WAS TOLD BY PETERSON THIS INDIVIDUAL TRAVELED TO NORTH CAROLINA TO PARTICIPATE IN A KU KLUX KLAN RALLY AT WHICH A CROSS WAS BURNED SOMEWHERE IN NORTH CAROLINA. THIS INCIDENT REPORTEDLY INVOLVED A DISPUTE INVOLVING AN AMERICAN INDIAN GROUP IN NORTH CAROLINA. THIS IS HIS ONLY WAY OF BEING AT ALL SPECIFIC CONCERNING THE DATES THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS IN MIAMI.

MR. NEWMAN INDICATED THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED THIS INFORMATION TO THE FBI. MIAMI INDICIES NEGATIVE REGARDING NEWMAN.
NEWMAN INDICATED HE WAS FURNISHING THE INFORMATION
BEING THAT INTEREST IN THE KING ASSASSINATION HAS BEEN REKINDLED
WITH THE HOUSE HEARING AND THAT HE FELT IT WAS PERTINENT THAT
THIS INDIVIDUAL WHOM HE BELIEVES WAS RAY PARTICIPATED IN
KU KLUX KLAN ACTIVITIES. NEWMAN COULD FURNISH NO FURTHER
INFORMATION REGARDING THIS INDIVIDUAL OR THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS
OF MR. CHARLES PETERSON.

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU
SINCE NEWMAN INDICATED THAT HE MIGHT PERSONALLY CONTACT THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE REGARDING THE ABOVE.
The Honorable Griffin B. Bell  
Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Attention: Mr. Robert Keuch  
Deputy Attorney General  
Criminal Division; Room 2113

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In connection with the ongoing investigation by this Committee into the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is requested in regard to the following matters:

1) Prepare for delivery the St. Louis Field Office file pertaining to the recent fugitive case (August 21 - 22, 1978) concerning John Larry Ray.

2) Make access available to the Jackson Field Office files pertaining to Burgess Audie Wilson.

3) Make access available to all information pertaining to Alexander Anthony Eist, formerly with the Flying Squad of New Scotland Yard. (Period: 1967-1968)

4) Make access available to the Memphis Field Office files pertaining to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) for the period January 1, 1968 through May 31, 1968.

Finally, by letter dated March 23, 1978 to the Attorney General, this Committee requested photographic copies of all latent fingerprints collected in the MURKIN investigation. Subsequently, by letter dated April 13, 1978 to the Chief Counsel of the Committee, the FBI responded, and furnished the requested photographs. During the course of our examination of these photographs, the Committee's fingerprint identification expert has concluded that some of the photographs are of insufficient quality to make an adequate review.
The Committee therefore requests that the Bureau review the duplicates of those photographs furnished, in order to determine if better quality copies can be produced. Otherwise, the Committee would suggest as an alternative method of examination, review of the original latent lifts.

Your continued cooperation and prompt attention in these matters is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

G. Robert Blakey
Chief Counsel and Director

GRB:ghb

/cc: Ron Heller
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch
Director, FBI

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

August 24, 1978

Reference is made to the letter to the Attorney
General from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA,
dated August 9, 1978, which requested, in connection with the
HSCA's investigation into the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther
King, Jr., that all material pertaining to the misfiling of
information regarding Russell George Byers and his possible
connection with this case be provided to the HSCA.

Enclosed are an original and one copy of a memorandum
in response to the HSCA letter of August 9, 1978. It is re-
quested that a copy of this memorandum be delivered to the
HSCA.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: On 3-13-78, St. Louis advised, by teletype, that infor-
mation concerning the Martin Luther King, Jr., Assassination
(MURKIN) case had been uncovered during a file review in an
unrelated matter. This information had apparently never been
disseminated or otherwise acted upon.

By letter dated 3-24-78, the above information was
furnished to the HSCA through the Department of Justice.

All material related to the discovery of that informa-
tion and reasons for failure to disseminate it at the time it
was originally furnished by a St. Louis informant (March, 1974),
has been processed and is being made available for review at
FBI Headquarters.
August 24, 1978

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (ESCA)

Reference is made to the letter to the Attorney General from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, ESCA, dated August 9, 1978, which requested, in connection with the ESCA’s investigation into the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that all material pertaining to the misfiling of information regarding Russell George Byers and his possible connection with this case be provided to the ESCA.

This is to advise that the material mentioned above has been processed and is available for review at FBI Headquarters.

Where information is not being provided, it is either not retrievable or it is subject to the Memorandum of Understanding.

ORIGINAL AND ONE SENT TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION, ATTENTION: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH.

NOTE: See Director, FBI, letter to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch, dated August 24, 1978, captioned as above.
Select Committee on Assassinations  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2331 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ANNEX 2  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
August 9, 1978

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell  
Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division, Room 2113

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The Select Committee on Assassinations has learned that the Department of Justice recently commenced an investigation into the misfiling of an informant allegation in the St. Louis Field Office of the FBI. This allegation discussed a sum of money being offered to an individual named Russell George Byers to kill Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

As you are aware, the Committee is pursuing this allegation and investigating whether the circumstances relate in any fashion to Dr. King's assassination in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4, 1968.

Therefore, in conjunction with our investigation, it is requested that the Department of Justice, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, provide the Committee with copies of all reports, inter and intra-office memoranda, airtels, teletypes, photos, and other miscellaneous materials pertaining to the investigation of this matter.

This request should be considered on a priority basis and the Committee appreciates the cooperation of the Department of Justice as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this matter.

Sincerely,

G. Robert Blakey  
Chief Counsel and Director

GRB: ghb  
cc: Ron Heller
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division  
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch  
Director, FBI

August 24, 1978

1 - Legal Counsel Division  
(Attn: Mr. Heller)

1 - Criminal Investigative Division  
(Attn: Mr. Jamar)

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS  
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

1 - Mr. Bailey
1 - Mr. Ryan
1 - Mr. Foster

Reference is made to the letter to the Attorney General from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, dated August 7, 1978, which requested, in connection with the HSCA's investigation into the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that access be given to the FBI Headquarters and St. Louis Field Office informant files pertaining to the source who furnished information concerning Russell George Byers.

Enclosed are an original and one copy of a memorandum in response to the above-referenced HSCA letter. It is requested that a copy of this memorandum be delivered to the HSCA.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: The St. Louis Office, by teletype 3-13-78, furnished information regarding a possible conspiracy in the Martin Luther King Assassination case, not previously disseminated outside the St. Louis Office. This information obtained from SL 3167-C was located in the informant's file (SL 137-16185). This information was furnished to the HSCA by memorandum dated 3-24-78.

The HSCA requested by letter 7-14-78, that the informant be contacted and requested to execute a waiver releasing his files to the HSCA, and also to submit to interview by the HSCA. Attempts were made to contact former SL 3167, identified as Richard Francis O'Hara, however, he refused to talk to the contacting Agent in Chicago, Illinois. The HSCA was advised of his refusal by memorandum dated 8-8-78.

The Committee's request to review this informant's file is considered by Congressional Inquiry Unit, Division Four, to be similar to the HSCA request to review the field office informant files for five Memphis informants. In that situation, Special Counsel to the Attorney General, Robert L. Keuch, advised that the HSCA was going to subpoena the files unless the FBI made them available. Keuch stated that the files should be made available in excised form for access only to Mr. Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA. (See Ryan to Bassett memorandum 7-28-78).
The St. Louis and FBI Headquarters informant files for SL 3167-C have been processed, and subsequently reviewed by SA Martin V. Hale, Top Echelon and Criminal Informant Unit, Division Six. The HSCA is being advised that access to these files is available only to Mr. Blakey.
Reference is made to the letter to the Attorney General from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, NSCA, dated August 7, 1978, which requested, in connection with the NSCA's investigation into the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that access be given to the FBI Headquarters and St. Louis Field Office informant files pertaining to the source who furnished information concerning Russell George Byers.

This is to advise that the above-mentioned FBI Headquarters and St. Louis Field Office files have been processed and are available for review by Mr. Blakey. Arrangements for reviewing these files can be made through the Congressional Inquiry Unit, Records Management Division.

ORIGINAL AND ONE SENT TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION, ATTENTION: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH.

NOTE: See Director, FBI, letter to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch, dated August 24, 1978, captioned as above.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)  DATE:  8/31/78

ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL-INQUIRY-UNIT,
-RECORDS-MANAGEMENT-DIVISION

FROM: RK

SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-5097)

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE
        ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

Re Bureau teletype to St. Louis 8/31/78.

Enclosed for FBIHQ are Xeroxed copies of serials and
1As contained in St. Louis file 76-4797 captioned, "JOHN LARRY
RAY; EFP; 00: St. Louis".

ENCLOSURE

(2) Bureau (Enc. 30)
2 - St. Louis (1 - 76-4797)
(1 - 62-5097)

CJC/sfm/lse
(4)

ENCLOTING

Enclosed and will retain until 11/27.


ON AUGUST 13, 1978, AT 10:55AM, CDST, CAPTAIN JOHN LIGHT, ALTON, ILLINOIS POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED JERRY RAY AND NEWSMAN JOHN AUBILE (PHONETIC), KSD-TV, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, WERE IN THE ALTON, ILLINOIS POLICE DEPARTMENT AT APPROXIMATELY 1:42AM, TODAY FOR A DURATION OF EIGHT MINUTES. ACCORDING TO CAPTAIN LIGHT, CONTRARY TO PRIOR INFORMATION, THE PURPOSE OF THE VISIT WAS FOR JERRY RAY TO DENY ANY INVOLVEMENT IN THE BANK ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF ALTON IN 1967. RAY REQUESTED TO TAKE A POLYGRAPH TO CLEAR HIS NAME, INDICATING THAT HE HAD BEEN A SUSPECT ALONG WITH HIS BROTHER JAMES EARL RAY. CAPTAIN LIGHT INFORMED JERRY RAY THAT HE WAS NOT A SUSPECT AND ANY INDICATIONS THAT JERRY RAY WAS INVOLVED IN THE
BANK ROBBERY WITH JAMES EARL RAY WERE NOT FURNISHED TO THE NEWS MEDIA THROUGH THE ALTON, ILLINOIS POLICE DEPARTMENT. CAPTAIN LIGHT FURTHER STATED THAT APOL AND RAY HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN TO THE BANK OF ALTON EARLIER ON THE MORNING OF AUGUST 13, 1978. THE PURPOSE OF THE VISIT TO THE BANK WAS FOR JERRY RAY TO DETERMINE IF ANY CURRENT EMPLOYEES HAD BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE BANK IN 1967. IN ADDITION, RAY WANTED TO DETERMINE IF ANY EMPLOYEES COULD IDENTIFY HIM AS ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE BANK ROBBERY; HOWEVER, RAY WAS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY.

CAPTAIN LIGHT NOTED THAT JOHN AUBILE IS DOING A SERIES OF NEWS REPORTS INVOLVING JERRY RAY AND JAMES EARL RAY, AND THE PURPOSE OF THE VISIT TO THE ALTON AREA WAS A CONTINUING EXPOSEE BEING CONDUCTED BY AUBILE.
UNCLASSIFIED

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA).

FOR THE INFORMATION OF FBI HQ, OTIS KING GREIF, JR.

TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE ST. LOUIS FBI OFFICE AUGUST 7, 1978, STATING THAT HE WAS CONTACTED ON AUGUST 7, 1978, BY RUSSELL BYERS.

BYERS HAD WITH HIM A COPY OF A "FBI MEMO WHICH HAD PORTIONS INKED OUT" AND WHICH MAY BE A COPY OF A MEMORANDUM OF HOWARD C. KENNEDY DATED MARCH 19, 1974. BYERS' COPY SAID THAT BYERS CONTACTED SOMEONE AT OK NOVELTY COMPANY IN ST. LOUIS REGARDING AN UNNAMED INDIVIDUAL. THE UNNAMED INDIVIDUAL WAS IDENTIFIED BY BYERS AS RICH O'HARA. THE MEMO FURTHER SAID THAT THE PERSON AT OK NOVELTY VOUCHED FOR O'HARA AS NOT BEING A "SNITCH". 57 AUG 29 78

GREIF IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS THE PERSON AT OK NOVELTY CONTACTED BY BYERS ABOUT O'HARA. GREIF HAD KNOWN O'HARA THROUGH O'HARA'S

56 SEP 1978

NW 65994 Docld:32989738 Page 103
PAGE TWO SL 62-5097 UNCLAS.E F T O

Past ownership of the Pirates Cove Tavern, in which OK novelty had a vending machine. Greif said that Byers was trying to identify the source of the information in the same memo who referred to Byers as "a very treacherous guy". Greif said he told Byers he could not identify who may have characterized Byers in that manner. Greif said he had absolutely no knowledge of Byers possible connection in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. but wanted to notify the FBI of Byers contact with him.

Greif is the owner of OK Novelty Company, a St. Louis vending machine company. Greif is former SL 3549-PCI operated from August 21, 1975 to March 3, 1977, Bufile 137-43581, St. Louis file 137-16523. A review of SL 137-16523 fails to reflect any reference to Dr. King's assassination or Russell Byers.

BT
UNCLASSIFIED

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA).

RE ST. LOUIS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, AUGUST 8, 1978, AND BUREAU
TELEPHONE CALL FROM SA TRON W. BREKKE TO ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 14,
1978.

IN REFERENCED TELEPHONE CALL ST. LOUIS WAS ADVISED THAT BASED
ON A FOIA REQUEST, HOWARD C. KENNEDY'S MEMORANDUM DATED MARCH 19,
1974, AT ST. LOUIS, MO., WAS DISSEMINATED WITH PORTIONS DELETED.
ALSO, THAT PAGE TWO OF THE MEMORANDUM REFERRING TO OK NOVELTY AND
"SNITCH" HAD BEEN DELETED IN ITS ENTIRETY.

TO DETERMINE EXACTLY WHAT OTIS KING GREIF, JR. SAW IN THE
POSSESSION OF RUSSELL BYERS ON AUGUST 7, 1978, ST. LOUIS
RECONTACTED GREIF ON AUGUST 15, 1978. GREIF STATED THAT BYERS HAD
SEVERAL PAGES OF MATERIAL. GREIF ONLY READ THE PART OF THE

56 SEP 1978
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MATERIAL WHICH CONCERNED BYERS BEING DESCRIBED AS TREACHEROUS.
GREIF SAID THAT HE (GREIF) HAD BEEN ASKED BY BYERS ABOUT RICH
O'HARA SEVERAL YEARS AGO, BUT HE HAD NOT SEEN ANY REFERENCE ABOUT
THAT IN THE MATERIAL IN BYERS' POSSESSION. GREIF SAID THAT HE DID
NOT SEE ANY REFERENCE TO OK NOVELTY OR "SNITCH" IN THE MATERIAL.
GREIF SAID HE WOULD CONTACT THE FBI SHOULD BYERS CONTACT HIM
AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS FURTHER DETERMINED THAT NO DISSEMINATION WAS MADE
BY THE ST. LOUIS OFFICE UNDER A FOIA REQUEST CONCERNING THE
KENNEDY MEMORANDUM, MARCH 19, 1974.
Reference is made to letter to the Attorney General from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, dated February 15, 1978, and letter to Mr. Blakey from Robert L. Keuch, Special Counsel to the Attorney General, dated June 28, 1978.

Referenced letter to the Attorney General requested certain files and materials in connection with the HSCA's investigation into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. The FBI responded to all items in this letter except Item 4, which requested the "1974 Petersen Report on COINTELPRO".

Referenced letter from Mr. Keuch to Mr. Blakey dated June 28, 1978, enclosed a copy of the 1974 Petersen report on COINTELPRO, but omitted the report's classified appendices. The letter advised that the appendices relating only to White and Black Hate Groups were being processed separately by the FBI.

This letter is to confirm that appendices to the 1974 Petersen report on COINTELPRO, Black Extremists Part 1 and 2, and COINTELPRO, White Hate Part 1 and 2 were reviewed for classification and processed by the FBI for HSCA access. These documents were delivered to the office of Mr. Keuch on August 10, 1978, by a representative of the Congressional Inquiry Unit, Records Management Division, FBI Headquarters.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Appendices involved are four volumes containing summaries of our COINTELPRO actions relating to White and Black Hate Groups. Summaries were prepared in 1974 for the Department, based on a review of our COINTELPRO files, and later became part of the appendix to the Petersen report.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...
Mr. Keuch furnished a copy of his letter to Mr. Blakey, and requested, since the FBI was in possession of copies of the appendices, that we review them for appropriate classification and process them for HSCA access.

Documents have been reviewed and classified by a representative of the Projects Unit, Document Classification and Review Section, and processed for HSCA access by the Congressional Inquiry Unit. Since these are Department documents, the Department will handle delivery to the HSCA and it is only necessary for us to confirm delivery of the documents to the Department.

APPROVED: [Signature]


- 2 -
The Honorable Griffin B. Bell  
Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530  

Attention: Robert L. Keuch  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division  

Dear Mr. Attorney General:  

In connection with the investigation by this Committee into the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., it is requested that the FBI deliver to the Committee the following files and materials:  


2. FBI Manuals of Instruction (MOI) in use during 1962 - 1968.  


4. 1974 Petersen Report on COINTELPRO  

Your prompt attention to this matter is greatly appreciated.  

Respectfully,  

G. Robert Blakey  
Chief Counsel and Director  

cc: Danny Coulson
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

July 28, 1978

Professor C. Robert Blakey
Chief Counsel and Director
Select Committee on Assassinations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Professor Blakey:

This is in response to the request set forth as item 4 in your letter of February 15, 1978. Enclosed is a copy of the 1974 Petersen report on COINTELPRO.

In accordance with discussions previously had with members of your staff, the classified appendices to this report have not been forwarded. Additionally, appendices A through E are being processed separately by the FBI and they are only processing those appendices relating to white hate groups and black hate groups.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Keuch
Special Counsel to the Attorney General

cc: Records
    Chrono
    Mr. Keuch

RLK:am
August 25, 1978

Reference is made to letter to the Attorney General from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, dated July 24, 1978, which, in connection with the HSCA's investigation into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., requested delivery of certain information in FBI files.

Enclosed are an original and one copy of a memorandum responding to the above request. It is requested that you furnish a copy of the enclosed memorandum to the HSCA.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Information provided regarding Gary Thomas Rowe was coordinated with Floyd Hannon, Office of Professional Responsibility, FBI Headquarters, Michael Shaheen, U. S. Department of Justice (USDIJ), and Robert L. Keuch, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, USDJ.
1 - Mr. Mintz  
   Attn: Mr. Heller
1 - Mr. Floyd Hannon  
   Office of Professional Responsibility
1 - Mr. Bailey
1 - Mr. Foster
1 - Mr. Busching    August 25, 1978

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS  
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

Reference is made to letter to the Attorney General from G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA, dated July 24, 1978, which, in connection with the HSCA's investigation into the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., requested delivery of certain information in FBI files.

With respect to Item 1, information regarding Gary Thomas Rowe for the period January, 1967, through December, 1968, is available for review at FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ).

With respect to Item 2, information requested regarding the three noted bank robberies is available for review at FBIHQ. It is noted with respect to Springfield Field Office file regarding the robbery at Lebanon Trust and Savings Corporation on October 31, 1969, that serials not forwarded were incorporated into other larger volume serials. For example, when a bank robbery report is prepared, it consists primarily of previous serials that are incorporated into a more cohesive report. All serials, of course, upon request, are available for review.

This letter completes our response to request of July 24, 1978.

62-117290

RG: How (8)

ORIGINAL AND ONE SENT TO THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION, ATTENTION: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH.

NOTE: See Director, FBI, letter to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch, dated August 25, 1978, captioned as above.
The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division, Room 2113

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In connection with the investigation by this Committee into the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is requested in regard to the following:

1. Prepare for access the Headquarters and Field Office informant subfiles on Gary Thomas Rowe, Jr., who was publicly identified as an investigative informant for the Bureau in Birmingham, Alabama. These requested files, however, should be limited to the period 1/1967 through 12/1968.

2. Prepare for access the Headquarters Bank Robbery file for the following:
   - Godfrey State Bank
   - 1st National Bank of Bunker Hill
   - Lebanon Trust and Savings

Additionally, it is requested that the volume of the Springfield Field Office Bank Robbery File pertaining to the Lebanon Trust and Savings robbery (10/31/69) be prepared in conjunction with the Headquarters file.
As always, your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

G. Robert Blakey
Chief Counsel and Director

cc: Ron Heller
    J. Aldhizer
FM DIRECTOR FBI (62-117240)
TO FBI MEMPHIS ROUTINE
BT
UNCLAS EFFO
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

HSCA REQUESTED, BY LETTER DATED AUGUST 23, 1978, THAT ALL
MEMPHIS FIELD OFFICE FILES PERTAINING TO THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1968,
THROUGH MAY 31, 1968, BE PROVIDED.

MEMPHIS IS REQUESTED TO SEARCH INDICES FOR ALL FILES AND
REFERENCES PERTAINING TO THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC) FOR THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PERIOD. ANY MATERIAL
LOCATED PERTAINING TO THIS SUBJECT SHOULD BE Duplicated AND ONE
COPY FURNISHED TO FBI HEADQUARTERS, ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL
INQUIRY UNIT, RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION, BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS
SEPTEMBER 6, 1978.
BT

1 - LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION
   (ATTN: MR. HELLER)
1 - MR. W. L. BAILEY
1 - MR. FOSTER

5 SEP 6 1978
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)
ATTN: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT,
RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (66-2197) (P)

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

Re Bureau telephone call to Memphis 8/30/78.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six items containing information regarding ANDREW J. YOUNG.

A search of indices and review of pertinent files revealed the following serials from Memphis files contain information regarding ANDREW J. YOUNG, for the period 3/1/68 - 6/1/68.

Item 1 - Two Xerox copies of Serial 96 from
Memphis file 100-4105 entitled
"MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM - C"

Item 2 - Two Xerox copies of Serial 95 of
Memphis file 100-4105 entitled
"MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM - C"

Item 3 - Two Xerox copies of Serial 201 of
Memphis file 157-166 captioned
"COMINFIL OF SCLC; IS - C"

Item 4 - Two Xerox copies of Serial 263 of
Memphis file 157-166 captioned
"COMINFIL OF SCLC; IS - C"

Encl. 2

2-Memphis
BFJ:wp
(4)
Item 5 - Two Xerox copies of Serial 265 of Memphis file 157-166 captioned "COMINFIL OF SCLC; IS - C"

Item 6 - Two Xerox copies of Serial 11 of Memphis file 157-1168 captioned "RACIAL SITUATION - MEMPHIS; RACIAL MATTERS."

In addition to above serials, there was one reference on name ANDREW J. YOUNG listed for Memphis file 44-1987-Sub-A, serial 1, page 58. This is the MURKIN case, Bufile 44-38861. Sub A is the report section of this file. The Memphis file is currently at the Bureau. The Bureau is therefore requested to reproduce this serial.
9/1/78

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)
ATTN: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT,
RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (66-2197) (P)

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

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Item 4 - Two Xerox copies of Serial 263 of Memphis file 157-166 captioned "COMINFIL OF SCLC; IS - C"

2-Bureau (Encs. 6)
2-Memphis
BFJ:wp
(4) SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

\text{X} \text{ Airtel}
Item 5 - Two Xerox copies of Serial 265 of Memphis file 157-166 captioned "COMINFIL OF SCLC; IS - C"

Item 6 - Two Xerox copies of Serial 11 of Memphis file 157-1168 captioned "RACIAL SITUATION - MEMPHIS; RACIAL MATTERS."

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MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

DATE: 4/5/68

SECRET

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C
(00;AT)

Re: NY teletypes 4/4, 5/68.

There are enclosed for the Bureau 11 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) containing information from Jon 4/4, 5/68, about the reaction of STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL and HARRY BELAFONTE to the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

3-Bureau (100-106670) (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1-157-8428) (WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT)
3-Atlanta (100-5586) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1-100-5718) (COMINFIN SCLC)
(1-157- ) (WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT)
2-Memphis (100-4105) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2-Washington Field (100- ) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-157- ) (WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (41)
1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (41)
1-New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (41)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
1-New York (100-111604) (HARRY BELAFONTE)
1-New York (157-2052) (WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT) (43)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (41)
1-New York (100-149164) (COMINFIN SCLC) (41)
1-New York (100-136585) (41)

JFO:far
(18)

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS REGULARLY ON THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN.
NY 100-136585

The sources used in this LHM are:

[STANLEY LEVISON and ]

HARRY BELAFONTE

CLARENCE JONES

HARRY WACHTEL

BAYARD RUSTIN

Anonymous Source of WFO, WFO Report of SA JOHN WALSH, dated 7/19/59, at WFO Re: "NLG, IS-C"

This LHM is classified "SECRET" because it contains information from a source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the US and Communist influence therein. It also is classified "SECRET" because it contains a concentration of information from in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.
ITEM

SECRET

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 4, 1968, that on that night, following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel and Stanley Levison and Harry Belafonte held several discussions on what they should do. It was initially agreed by Levison and Wachtel that they should go to Memphis that night so they could be of assistance there. Wachtel told Levison that he had been called by Bayard Rustin who in turn, had been called by Jim Lawson (SCLC representative in Memphis, Tennessee) and said they were trying to get all sorts of civil rights leaders down there (Memphis) to keep things from breaking wide open.

During their discussions, Levison told Wachtel that he felt they should go to Memphis because he thought there would be a whole series of perplexing questions which the (SCLC) staff would be faced with and that he and Wachtel could make a contribution. Levison said he meant (questions such as) should they go on with "this march" (the Memphis march scheduled for April 8, 1968) and should they go on with "the Washington thing" (the Poor People's Campaign in Washington, D.C.)
Martin Luther King, Jr.

Wachtel secured plane reservations for six persons to fly to Memphis the night of April 4, 1968. Wachtel felt that he and his wife, Stanley Levison, Clarence Jones, Harry Belafonte and possibly Bayard Rustin would make the trip.

Levison preferred not to have Rustin present at any meeting they might have (in Memphis) because he believed the rest of the SCLC staff would feel hostile.

Thereafter, Levison and Wachtel began to doubt the wisdom of going to Memphis that night since they could not hold any important discussions or make any important decisions. Wachtel noted that the most important thing they would try to do is not to have violence in King's name. He indicated that Andrew Young, Executive Vice President of the SCLC, has taken that approach. Levison stated this is not the kind of approach he would have taken, that he did not mean to tell them not to be calm or to urge them into violence, but that he feels the point they should be making is, what kind of system is it that produces such a thing (King's death) when he starts to fight for the lowly, like the garbage men. Levison said that in other words he thought "we've got to be angry". Levison added that Andrew Young was probably thinking that there are a great many Negroes who are going to get hysterical and go out and get themselves shot down.

Levison subsequently told Harry Belafonte that he had talked with Jesse Jackson, an SCLC official, who told him not to come to Memphis. Levison and Belafonte agreed to fly to Atlanta at 11:30 AM on Friday, April 5, 1968. Levison told Belafonte to make the reservations for the two of them and to let Harry Wachtel and the others worry about themselves.

On April 5, 1968, the same source learned that Andrew Young contacted Stanley Levison on that date. They discussed King's successor and agreed that Ralph (Abernathy, an SCLC official) was the only logical choice. Young stated that they were going to call a press conference on the morning of April 5, 1968, "To sort of straighten things out" and to announce the establishment of the Martin Luther King Fund to perpetuate his memory. Young noted that Senator Robert Kennedy had put his plane at their disposal.
Martin Luther King, Jr.

Young and Levison agreed to meet at the (King) house in Atlanta around 1:30 PM.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry B. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Martin Luther King, Jr.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr. is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-11, 1957.
Martin Luther King, Jr:

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly -- openly." (X)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (X)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.


Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised (X)
Martin Luther King, Jr.

on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953, or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, according to Jean Smith, Secretary at CP Headquarters, New York City, Harry Belafonte had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

2. Cited as a Communist front which is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * *. National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"
Radio

FBI ATLANTA

1:20AM URGENT 4/9/68 LRG

TO DIRECTOR AND MEMPHIS

FROM ATLANTA

ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. RACIAL MATTERS.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE, INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

ON APRIL EIGHT INSTANT A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE (SCLC) EXECUTIVE BOARD MET WITH THE SCLC EXECUTIVE
STAFF IN ATLANTA ON APRIL SIX LAST AND APPROVED THE ASSUMPTION
BY RALPH D. ABERNATHY OF THE PRESIDENCY OF SCLC.

ON APRIL SEVEN LAST ABERNATHY MENTIONED TO SOME SCLC EXECUTIVE
BOARD MEMBERS AND EXECUTIVE STAFF MEMBERS HE WAS AWARE THAT SOME
OF THEM WERE NOT SATISFIED WITH HIS AS PRESIDENT OF SCLC; HE
PLEADED FOR THEIR COOPERATION UNTIL AFTER THE FUNERAL OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR. FOLLOWING THIS, ABERNATHY SAID THEY MIGHT WISH
TO EFFECT CERTAIN CHANGES (NOT SPECIFIED) IN THE ORGANIZATION.

WYATT T. WALKER, FORMER SCLC OFFICIAL, IS CURRENTLY IN ATLANTA
AND ASSISTING SCLC WITH FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR KING.
STANLEY LEVISON AND HARRY WACHTEL ATTENDED SCLC EXECUTIVE STAFF MEETING HELD IN ATLANTA APRIL FIVE LAST AND REMAINED AT SCLC THROUGHOUT APRIL SIX AND SEVEN LAST. LEVISON AND WACHTEL HAVE PARTICIPATED IN DISCUSSIONS WITH SCLC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS AND EXECUTIVE STAFF MEMBERS. PRECISE NATURE OF THESE DISCUSSIONS NOT KNOWN TO SOURCE.

CORRETTA KING, WIDOW OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; RALPH D. ABERNATHY; ANDREW J. YOUNG, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, SCLC; AND HOSEA WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION, SCLC, CONTEMPLATED DEPARTING ATLANTA SEVEN AM APRIL EIGHT INSTANT VIA CHARTERED PLANE EN ROUTE MEMPHIS, TENN., WHERE MRS. KING AND ABERNATHY WILL LEAD MARCH OF STRIKING SANITATION WORKERS.

AS OF THE NIGHT OF APRIL SEVEN LAST MAJORITY OF SCLC EXECUTIVE STAFF MEMBERS FELT IF PRESIDENT JOHNSON APPEARS AT KING'S FUNERAL THIS WILL MERELY BE "POLITICKING" ON THE PRESIDENT'S PART AND SCLC INTENDS TO GIVE HIM A "BACK SEAT".

A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED IN APRIL SIXTYFOUR THAT LEVISON MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AS OF JULY SIXTYTHREE.

A THIRD CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED IN MARCH FORTYFOUR THE NAME HARRY WACHTEL WAS ON A LIST OF NAMES MAINTAINED AT HEADQUARTERS OF

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
KINGS COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE ATLANTA TELEPHONE CALLS TO BUREAU AND MEMPHIS APRIL EIGHT INSTANT.

FIRST SOURCE IS AT ONE THREE EIGHT SEVEN - R. SECOND SOURCE IS [illegible] THIRD SOURCE IS [illegible]. ABOVE INFORMATION FROM AT ONE THREE EIGHT SEVEN - R CONFIDENTIAL. [illegible]

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO MEMPHIS FURNISHED BUREAU AND MEMPHIS IN RE TELEPHONE CALLS. INFORMATION RE SCLC REACTION TO PRESIDENT ATTENDING FUNERAL FURNISHED BUREAU IN RE TELEPHONE CALLS. [illegible]

AT ONE THREE EIGHT SEVEN - R FURNISHED INFORMATION REFERRED TO AT TWELVE: ZERO FIVE AM APRIL EIGHT INSTANT. [illegible]

NO LHM SUBMITTED.

RM COPIES SENT NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

DGB
Memorandum

TO: SAC (157-166)  
FROM: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE  
DATE: 5/21/68  

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) RM

ITEM 4

On 4/11/68 Dr. CHARLES L. DINKINS, President, Owen College, Memphis, and Liaison Source, orally advised SA LAWRENCE as follows:

DINKINS went to Atlanta, Ga., to the 4/9/68 funeral of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

He said JOHN BURRELL SMITH, Black Organizing Project (BOP) leader, is still in school; that he is an irresponsible loud-mouth, who is trying to legally but unethically extort money from COME (Community on the Move for Equality), a local group of Negro ministers which was formed to aid the sanitation workers under the guise of being able to prevent racial violence in Memphis if his group is given sufficient money.

SMITH and his group are trying to "con" the National Business League, headed by LEONARD SMALL, into financing them in a project to manufacture tikis or amulets, the African symbols which black power sympathizers wear around their necks. SMALL will not "go for this."

Both DINKINS and Rev. BEN HOOKS of the Middle Baptist Church and also Judge in Shelby County Criminal Court Division IV, are very close to the National SCLC leadership. DINKINS went to school with the current SCLC President, RALPH D. ABERNATHY's wife. ABERNATHY's wife used to live with DINKINS' parents in Selma, Alabama.

157-166
157-166-2163
170-82 (BEN HOOKS)
170-114 (DR. CHARLES L. DINKINS)
157-276 (Liaison With Groups Sponsoring Integration)
157-1067 (BOP)
157-957 (JOHN B. SMITH)

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

MAY 8 1968
<p>Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan</p>
DINKINS has known Rev. JAMES L. BEVEL since the latter was a theological student at the American Baptist Theological School in Nashville. BEVEL is enigmatic; talks peaceful one moment and radical and violent the next.

He knows Rev. ANDREW J. YOUNG of the SCLC staff who he said is on loan to SCLC from the Board of Home Missions, United Church of Christ.

DINKINS does not anticipate that SCLC will have any lasting effect on Memphis, although it will have an emotional impact for some time due to the fact that KING was killed in Memphis.
NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Rev. Andrew J. Young of Atlanta, executive vice president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has been named chairman of the National Council of Churches' Delta Ministry. It was announced simultaneously in New York City and at Delta Ministry headquarters in Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Young, who left the staff of the National Council in 1961 to work for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will preside over the 35-member commission which governs the Delta Ministry program, primarily in 15 counties of the Mississippi Delta area. He succeeds the Rev. Paul O. Madden of Valley Forge, Pa., associate executive of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

The incoming Delta Ministry chairman served as associate executive director of the NCC Department of Youth Work from 1957-61. He was formerly pastor of the Bethany Congregational Christian Church in Thomasville, Ga., and Evergreen Congregational Christian Church of Beechton, Ga.

He attended Dillard and Howard Universities, graduating in 1951, and received the B.D. degree from Hartford Seminary Foundation in 1953. He was a participant in the Austrian Work Camp sponsored by the Brethren Volunteer Service in 1953 and was a faculty member of United Christian Youth Movement training conferences.

As SCLC executive vice president, Mr. Young is the chief administrator of a major civil and human rights organization structured under a loose federation of nationwide affiliates that adhere to the moral imperatives of a philosophy of nonviolence deeply rooted in the thinking of Jesus, Henry Thoreau and Mahatma Gandhi. He was a close and influential aide to SCLC's president, the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Delta Ministry was established in 1964 by the NCC as a long term project for relief and community development and reeducation. Its major current projects include economic development, citizenship education, welfare, and relief, and education.

The staff team of 33 directed by Owen Brooks, associate director, with offices in Greenville, Miss.

Besides support from major denominations in the United States, the Delta Ministry has received numerous grants from overseas churches, including recent grants from Dutch and Danish churches as a memorial to Dr. King.
TO DIRECTOR, CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND MEMPHIS
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON
FROM ATLANTA
Q ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BM. COMINFIL
SCILC, IS - C.

AT ONE THREE EIGHT SEVEN - R ADVISED APRIL FIVE THAT
MEETING OF SCILC EXECUTIVE STAFF HELD LATE AFTERNOON APRIL
FIVE IN ATLANTA. HARRY BELAFONTE, STANLEY LEVISON, AND
HARRY WACHTEL ATTENDED MEETING BUT TOOK NO ACTIVE PART.
MEETING ESSENTIALLY CONSISTED OF LECTURES BY RALPH D.
ABERNATHY AND ANDREW J. YOUNG, EXECUTIVE VP, SCILC. ONE
OF LECTURES THAT ABERNATHY WILL ASSUME SCILC LEADERSHIP, AND
KING'S NON-VIOLENT PHILOSOPHIES WILL BE FOLLOWED. UNREST
AMONG STAFF MEMBERS SUGGESTS DEVELOPMENT OF A "POWER STRUGGLE"
BETWEEN ABERNATHY AND JESSIE JACKSON OF CHICAGO, WHICH WILL
BE AT JACKSON'S INSTIGATION.

JAMES BEVEL AND JAMES ORANGE CONTEMPLATE RETURNING TO
MEMPHIS APRIL SIX TO MAKE PLANS FOR MARCH OF MEMPHIS SANITATION
WORKERS APRIL EIGHT NEXT.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is essential that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic system.
Page Two

SCLC executive staff and executive board will meet April six to formally ratify succession of Abernathy.

Classify Confidential. End.
FM DIRECTOR FBI {62-117290}

TO LEGAL ATTACHÉ MEXICO CITY IMMEDIATE

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSRA)


AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED BUTEL, LEGAL ATTACHÉ, MEXICO
CITY WAS ADVISED THAT HSRA REQUESTED SPECIAL AGENT JOHN J.
FOARDE, JR., BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW. ON SEPTEMBER 1,
1978, GERALD HAMILTON, STAFF MEMBER, HSRA, ADVISED THAT
COMMITTEE NOW INTERESTED IN INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT FOARDE
AT WASHINGTON, D. C., DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18-22, 1978, AT
HIS CONVENIENCE.

SPECIAL AGENT FOARDE IS REQUESTED TO SUTEL FBI HEAD-
QUARTERS, ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT {CIU}. RECORDS
MANAGEMENT DIVISION, AND ADVISE DATE HE WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR
INTERVIEW BY HSRA STAFF AT WASHINGTON, D. C. CIU SHOULD BE

13/09/78

1 - MR. CREGAR
    ATTN: LIAISON DESK
1 - MR. MINTZ
    ATTN: MR. HELLER
1 - MR. BAILEY
1 - MR. RYAN
1 - MR. FOSTER

TELETYPING
PAGE TWO DE HQ 0075 UNCLASSIFIED

TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF ANY CONFLICT THAT SPECIAL AGENT FOARDE
MAY HAVE WITH PROPOSED DATES OF INTERVIEW.

BT
Teletype
To: Legal Attache Mexico City
Fm: Director, FBI (62-117290)

NOTE: HSCA, by letter dated 6/5/78, had previously requested Special Agent Foarde be made available for interview.

Special Agent Foarde has been cleared from his employment agreement (see Legal Counsel to Assistant Director, Administrative Services Division memorandum, 6/22/78).

On 9/1/78, Special Agent William F. Callahan, Liaison Desk, Division Five, was advised of HSCA's request that Special Agent Foarde be made available for interview during week of 9/18-22/1978. Special Agent Callahan advised that Special Agent Foarde is not scheduled to make any trips to FBI Headquarters in the immediate future.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (66-2242)
SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

ReButel call to Atlanta 8/11/78.

Enclosed for the Bureau are serials 921 through 955. These serials cover the period from 3/1/68 to 6/1/68.

It is noted serial 306 was located between serials 937 and 938, however, it falls within the period of 3/1/68 to 6/1/68.
To: Director
Att.: SA RICHARD C. BUSCHING
ROOM 8988

Title

SAC
ASAC
Supv.
Agent
SE
SC
CC
Steno
Clerk

Rotor #: __________

ACTION DESIRED

Acknowledge
Assign ___ Reassign ___
Bring file
Call me
Correct
Deadline ___________
Deadline passed
Delinquent
Discontinue
Expedite
File
For information
Handle
Initial & return
Leads need attention
Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Open Case
Prepare lead cards
Prepare tickler
Return assignment card
Return file
Search and return
See me
Serial #
Post
Recharge
Return
Send to
Submit new charge out
Submit report by
Type

2/12/78

J. DUNN, JR.

See reverse side

Office ATLANTA

NW 65994 Docld:32989738 Page 142
Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letter from AUBREY J. DEAL, P.O. Box 556, Atlantic Beach, Florida, 32233, telephone number 904-246-6664, dated August 17, 1978, and received by the Jacksonville, office on August 21, 1978. Also enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a handwritten letter dated January 22, 1967, postmarked January 23, 1967, at Montgomery, Alabama, and signed JAMES E. HAY, 142 Washington Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama. A copy of this letter was furnished as an enclosure to Mr. DEAL's letter. It is noted that Mr. DEAL designated carbon copies of his letter for attorneys HARRY MESHAW, F. LEE BAILEY, as well as Mr. LOUIS STOKES of the HSCA and the Florida Times Union, a Jacksonville newspaper.

Mr. DEAL originally furnished this information/telephonically to SC RANDY P. BELYEWS of the Jacksonville office on 8/17/78.

On 8/22/78, Mrs. DEAL telephonically advised SA JUDSON L. RIGBY that her former husband was RALPH H. FOSTER who now resides at 919 42nd Street South, Birmingham, Alabama. She could furnish no further information concerning the letter, had no idea where her husband had obtained the letter, and stated he had brought it home years ago and she had only recently found it among other papers.

FOSTER has since been fired for some reason from the Alabama Highway Patrol.
August 17, 1978

Mr. Belleau
Federal Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 8928
Jacksonville, Florida 32211

Dear Mr. Belleau:

As per our conversation this evening, I am sending you a copy of the letter I believe to be an authentic letter from James Earl Ray to Site Oil Company, 3150 Birmingham Highway, Montgomery, Alabama.

My wife was married to a former Alabama State Trooper. How he came by this letter, I do not know. Neither does my wife.

If the signature is authenticated it could be of some interest to your organization.

Sincerely,

Aubrey J. Deal

AJD/mrd

cc: Harry Meshaw, Attorney
    F. Lee Bailey, Attorney
    Mr. Louis Stokes, House Assassination Committee
    Florida Times Union

Enc.

185-10175
Mr. Belleau
Federal Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 8928
Jacksonville, Florida 32211

Dear Mr. Belleau:

As per our conversation this evening, I am sending you a copy of the letter I believe to be an authentic letter from James Earl Ray to Site Oil Company, 3150 Birmingham Highway, Montgomery, Alabama.

My wife was married to a former Alabama State Trooper. How he came by this letter, I do not know. Neither does my wife.

If the signature is authenticated it could be of some interest to your organization.

Sincerely,

Aubrey J. Deal

AJD/mrd

cc: Harry Meshaw, Attorney
F. Lee Bailey, Attorney
Mr. Louis Stokes, House Assassination Committee
Florida Times Union

Enc.
Jan. 22 - 67

Hello Mr. Balden,

Thought I would write you concerning my case you have against me. Mr. Balden, when we went to City Court and they read the warrant that said I was charged with embezzling part of $275 (I don't know what part or how much) I was supposed to have embezzled, but Mr. Balden I am willing to pay you my part on it if you will come down and talk to Mr. Crossland, the solicitor and tell him the situation and try to get peace.
The probation as a suspended sentence so I can make restitution. Mr. Balson
I made several deposits that day and if there is that
much shortage then must
be something wrong some
where I sure didn't have that
much on hand. There was
someone in a cigar hut. When
I got sick and left, I
had blacked out early that
night and a fellow came
by & got me up & I got
sick. I stayed in the V.A.
hospital in 1940, 21 days
from black out spells.
I had three black outs in
one night. That time
I don't know what could have happened when the man asked me. I still had some cash in my pocket and made a deposit I don't remember how much.

"Mr. Belden, I know it looks bad, but I had just rather go my part of it whatever it is their to go through all of this. I know I will lose my home for I like about $1,000 having it paid for and would like to save it if I could and I am sure you had rather have the money. All consideration shown in this matter will be appreciated by:"

James Trinity

James E. Ray

142 Wash. Ave

Montgomery, Ala.
Jan, 22 - 67

Hello Mr. Balden,

I thought I would write you concerning my case you have against me. Mr. Balden. When we went to City Court and they read the warrant that said I was charged with embezzling part of $275. I don't know what part or how much I was supposed to have embezzled, but Mr. Balden, I am willing to pay you my part on it if you will come down and talk to Mr. Wieland, the solicitor and tell him the situation and try to get

[Signature]
The probation as a suspended sentence so I can make restitution. Mr. Bolden I made some deposits that day and if there is that much shortage then must be something wrong some where I sure didn't have that much on hand. There was some in a cigar box. When I got sick and left I had blacked out early that night and a fellow came by I got me up. I got sick, I stayed in the V.A. hospital in 1960, 21 days from black out spells I had three black outs in one night that time.
I don't know what could have happened. I was at home, and I still had some cash in my pocket and made a deposit. I don't remember how much.

Mr. Balderon, I know it looks bad, so I had just rather go my part of it whatever it is their to go through all of this. I know I will lose my home for I like about $1,000 having it paid for and I would like to some of it if I could and I feel sure you had rather have the money.

All consideration shown in this matter will be appreciated by.

James B. Ray
442 Wash. Ave.
Mantz, Ala.