

File #:

62-SL-5097

Serial Scope:

158-192, 194, 195, 1st NR 195

TO: SAC: Attention: FPCO and MDE

TO: LEGAT:

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- Bonn
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3/11/83

(Date)

RE:

FOIPA MATTER
BU ROUTING SLIP 3/11/82

- For information optional Retention For appropriate action Surep, by _____
- The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, conceal all sources, paraphrase contents.
- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

FCA Unit

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

62-5091-195

SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	FBI/DOJ
MAR 14 1983			

cc to 190-00

Haggerty
Northcutt
Pierce

No. 693

TO: All Employees
FOIPA Section

3/9/83

RE: MATERIAL PROVIDED TO THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

Reference is made to Numbered Memo 651, dated 3/9/82 concerning the above.

The above reference memo advised, not to release any material relating to the HSCA. The litigation is continuing, however, Judge June Green has stated that some of this material is not exempt from the FOIA. Judge Green has ordered that the material not exempt be processed for release.

Any questions as to whether a document is releasable should be referred to Willis Newton, extension 5767.

James K. Hall
James K. Hall

W/N/tms

62-5097

SERIALIZED	FILED
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MAR 14 1983	
<i>Haggerty</i>	
<i>Northeast</i>	
<i>Price</i>	

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 3-6-81) (Copies to Offices Checked)

ATTN: FIELD PRIVACY CONTROL OFFICE

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3-11-82

(Date)

RE:

- For information Retention optional For appropriate action Surep, by _____
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- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

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Bufile
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FBI/DOJ

62-5097-194

cc in 190-00

SERIALIZED	FILED <i>af</i>
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MAR 15 1982	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	
<i>Peres</i>	

1cc Fo

No. 651

TO: All Employees
FOIPA Section

3/9/82

62-5097

RE: FILE 62-117290 PERTAINING TO THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

Pursuant to letters from Congressman Louis Stokes and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, any material relating to the work of the HSCA should not be released.

The FBI is currently in litigation with a requester for all material provided to the HSCA concerning its investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. The House of Representatives is joining the litigation in an attempt to claim Congressional privilege for all of the material connected to the HSCA investigation. This includes all correspondence between the FBI and the HSCA, as well as internal FBI communications. The HSCA's position is that these materials, as well as materials concerning its investigation of the assassination of Martin Luther King, are congressional documents and not agency records and therefore, are excludable from release pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (1)(A), 1976. (It is noted that the HSCA investigation of the assassination of Martin Luther King is not in litigation.)

* Therefore, any material contained in Bufile 62-117290, or duplicative documents which may be unrecorded in other Bufiles should be denied. Should you have any questions concerning this, please contact Willis Newton on extension 5767.

J. K. Hall
J. K. Hall

war/bms

gnt

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-0)

FROM : *EDH/Ram* SAC, SPRINGFIELD (62-0)

SUBJECT: ⁶
PRESS MATTER
INQUIRY OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER
BILL FREYVOGEL

DATE: 12/13/78

On 11/9/78 captioned individual telephonically contacted the Springfield Division. FREYVOGEL, who represented himself as a reporter for St. Louis Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri, phone 314-621-1111, extension 696, advised he was contacting FBI, Springfield, regarding an article which he has allegedly been requested to write by the Governor of the State of Missouri. According to FREYVOGEL, he is doing research concerning ERNEST TURLEY, convicted of bank robbery in 1970, regarding an alleged bank robbery at Laddonia, Missouri. According to FREYVOGEL, TURLEY is to be pardoned soon, possibly by the Governor of the State of Missouri. *91-5121 destroyed*

FREYVOGEL advised that he obtained information from JAMES ROGERS and CLARENCE HAYNES, who purport to be associates of JOHN LARRY RAY, brother to JAMES EARL RAY. FREYVOGEL contends that information from ROGERS and HAYNES indicates that TURLEY did not commit the Laddonia, Missouri bank robbery. FREYVOGEL further indicated that he had information that ROGERS, HAYNES and RAY were involved in the Meredosia and Liberty bank robberies in 1969 or 1970, but that no prosecution was ever instituted.

For information of St. Louis, SI file 91-4774 (destroyed) regarding the Farmers and Traders State Bank of Meredosia, Illinois, was closed as a solved case. Further, Springfield matter 91-4653 (destroyed), the Farmers State Bank at Liberty, Illinois, was closed as a solved matter. Both bank robberies occurred in 1969.

FREYVOGEL wanted information as to whether or not ERNEST TURLEY was or was not an associate of ROGERS, HAYNES and RAY. Springfield indices indicate CLARENCE EDGAR HAYNES, apparently identical to individual mentioned by FREYVOGEL. Springfield file 76-3675 (closed) reviewed and no information

- ② - St. Louis (62-0)
- 2 - Springfield (1: 62-0)
- JFD/mmh (1: 91-0)
- (4)



42-5097-192

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DEC 14 1978	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

[Signature]

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

SI 62-0

obtained regarding an association of HAYNES with TURLEY, ROGERS or RAY. Numerous indices indicate references to JAMES ROGERS. References reviewed with negative results regarding association with JOHN LARRY RAY, CLARENCE EDGAR HAYNES or TURLEY.

This information being furnished to St. Louis Division for informational purposes, should FREYVOGEL contact St. Louis Division regarding this matter.

FBI

2634

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 11/28/78

FM ST. LOUIS (62-5097)

TO BUREAU (62-117290) PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

ATTENTION CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT, RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION.

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

AT 11:50 P.M. NOVEMBER 27, 1978 OFFICER WILLIUS HAGER, 6TH DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN PD, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THE ST. LOUIS FBI OFFICE AS FOLLOWS:

AT 8:30 P.M. NOVEMBER 27, 1978 JOHN L. RAY, BROTHER OF JAMES EARL RAY, WAS ARRESTED BY OFFICERS OF THE ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN PD FOR ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL AND BURGLARY. HE IS PRESENTLY IN JAIL UNDER ARREST NUMBER 3-4736, POLICE DEPARTMENT COMPLAINT NUMBER 181051.

OFFICER HAGER FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM AN UNNAMED INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS JOHN L. RAY'S ATTORNEY, CALLING FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. THIS PERSON ADVISED

RBK:edr

(1)

SEARCHED _____
 SERIALIZED Int
 INDEXED _____
 FILED Int

62-5097-191

Approved: RBK

Transmitted 2230

(Number)

(Time)

Per RM

FBI/DOJ

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

Teletype
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PRECEDENCE:

Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE TWO SL 62-5097 UNCLAS

OFFICER HAGER THAT RAY WAS SUPPOSED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SENATE
 COMMITTEE ON NOVEMBER 28, 1978.

THE ABOVE IS FOR INFORMATION.

BT

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-)

DATE: 11/27/78

FROM : CLERK W.R. FARHAT

SUBJECT: *SS*
JOHN L. RAY, AKA
JACK; INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Instant date, at 11:50 PM, this office was contacted by Officer Willius Hager, DSN 8175, 6TH District SLPD.

Officer Hager advised that at approximately 8:30 PM, subject John L. Ray, brother of James Earl Ray, was arrested for assault with intent to kill and burglary.

Subject described as John L. Ray, W/M, age 45, DOB 021433, 5'9", 215 lbs., grey hair, and residing at 3541 Haliday, SIMO. Arrest number 3-4736. SLPD Complaint # 181051.

Officer Hager advised that he had received a telephone call from Ray's lawyer, believed to be calling from Washington, D.C.. Ray's lawyer stated that Ray was suppose to testify before the Senate Committee tomorrow.

Officer Hager lastly stated that there were numerous press inquiries re Ray.

Information purposes.

*Teletype sent
Bureau AM
11/28/78
RSM*

62-5097-190

SEARCHED <i>WLF</i>	INDEXED
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NOV 27 1978	
FBI-ST. LOUIS	

SB

*SAC RSM
(info)*



5010-110

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

RAY, JOHN

JUN

1977

88-10663-2

1982 Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother of James Earl Ray
OO: KX

RAY, JOHN

72-88*

AUG

1978

RAY, JOHN

62-5097-69

MAY

1978

no desc
OO:BUREAU 62-117290

RAY, JOHN LARRY

91-2300 SUB1-419

OCT

1978

No desc.
OO: SL

RAY, JOHN LARRY

SEE BR SUSPECT ALBUM

w,m, 5'10", dob 2/14/35
JUL 78

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**St. Louis
AMERICAN**

Editorials

The Role Of The FBI

It is not exactly a clean bill of health that the House Assassinations Committee gives the Federal Bureau of Investigations in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., but so far there is no evidence otherwise. Under J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI did, it now admits, harass Dr. King with an idea of discrediting him as a civil rights leader. This is beyond the role of any police organization and should have been unworthy of contemplation by the FBI. The many things that have been revealed by the bureau that it did against Dr. King have also been done against others in the civil rights movement. Some St. Louisians were harassed. The House Committee says now that it has no evidence that an FBI assassinations squad murdered the civil rights leader April 4, 1968. But it says there is some evidence that the harassment of Dr. King may have been the underlying reason he was in Memphis at all.

The committee did investigate the allegations made by Lawyer Mark Lane, who turned up in the middle of the tragedy in Guyana this week. According to Lane's story, Dr. King had spent a night at white-owned Holiday Inn in Memphis. The FBI, Lane said, tried to plant a false news story that Dr. King was thus avoiding the black-owned Lorraine Motel. It has not been substantiated whether or not alleged FBI plant was ever printed or if it existed in fact. Dr. King's followers say that he regularly stayed at the Lorraine so that his presence there was not out of the ordinary.

There were two other stories that the committee has investigated. One was that FBI agents tried to engage a Louisville Ky., man to kill Dr. King. The other story is that a Miami man overheard a conversation about an FBI plot to kill Dr. King. Chief Counsel G. Robert Blakey said

19.
6 ST. LOUIS
AMERICAN
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Date: 11/23/78
Edition: Weekly

Title: HSCA

Character:
or
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Submitting Office: St. Louis

62-5097-189

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FBI - ST. LOUIS	

Food. Bureau 11-24-78

"The committee found no evidence of direct FBI involvement" in Dr. King's murder. We would be more comfortable with that statement if the word "direct" were not there. We noticed the other day that the black detective that had been Dr. King's body guard while he was in Memphis, testified that there was nothing sinister in his last-minute transfer to other duties only a short while before Dr. King's murder.

Although the committee has not found any evidence of the FBI's direct involvement in Dr. King's death, the committee is going to pursue the Bureau's indirect involvement. This includes trying to determine whether or not the FBI's admitted campaign to harass and discredit Dr. King as a civil rights leader didn't result in his presence at that time.

The biggest tragedy being revealed by this and other investigative efforts is the lack of concrete evidence to prove what the FBI did one way or another. This is a fear we should all have whenever any one man undertakes to operate a government department or bureau out of his hip pocket. We are glad to see that the present director, Judge William H. Webster, has decentralized the authority from Washington. This means that responsible decisions can be made in the field. Written reports will have to be filed to substantiate the field-directed actions. This will provide Congressional oversight committees and other investigative bodies with some records to search. There have been too many instances in the past where FBI files have "disappeared" or been inadvertently destroyed." We hope that Judge Webster's agents are content to be policemen and not sociologist or whatever. When its next civil rights test presents itself, we hope the FBI will not repeat its past performances.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ST. LOUIS ARGUS

Panel Finds No Link Between FBI, King Death

By Karl Evanzz
ARGUS Washington
Correspondent

Washington - After a surprise visit to the House Assassinations Committee hearings by UN Ambassador Andrew Young, the committee, which has been conducting an investigation into the murders of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and President John F. Kennedy, last week concluded that there is no direct evidence that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was involved in the murder of the civil rights leader.

A former Atlanta FBI agent, however, did testify that the bureau conducted "a 10-year vendetta" against Dr. King and then botched its investigation of his assassination by ignoring the possibility of a conspiracy.

The panel's findings came only days after the New York Times received information that the committee had already come to the conclusion that James Earl Ray killed Dr. King for monetary gain. Specifically, the panel is expected to find that Ray killed Dr. King for a \$50,000 bounty offered by a right-wing St. Louis businessman who wanted

him dead, although he never received it.

Arthur Murtaugh, now a college professor, testified that the FBI considered the King investigation a routine one as soon as Ray was captured because its smear campaign against King made it improper for the FBI to conduct any further investigation.

He also testified that the FBI's electronic eavesdropping on Dr. King was so intense that it produced 40 to 50 cabinets of files on King's telephone conversations.

In an opening statement, one committeeman bitterly denounced Ray's lawyer, Mark Lane, as a spiteful "consummate pitchman" and denied Lane's allegation that the panel had evidence that Dr. King was murdered by an FBI assassination squad.

UN Ambassador Young was called before the panel as a surprise witness to testify that Delegate Walter Fauntroy did not tell him of an alleged FBI assassination squad, as Lane had charged.

Committee officials refused to comment on the New York Times story, although it admitted that it had been investigating allegations that a former St. Louis auto parts

dealer, Russell G. Beyers, was told by a business man (now dead) that \$50,000 was being offered "for the head of Dr. King."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 ST. LOUIS ARGUS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Date: 11/23/78
Edition: Weekly

Title: HSCA

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Submitting Office: St. Louis

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FBI/DOJ	

Prod. Bureau 11-24-78

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Panel May Conclude Ray Murdered Dr. King Expecting To Get \$50,000 From St. Louisan

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11A ST. LOUIS
POST-DISPATCH

By WENDELL RAWLS JR.

*1978, New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — After all the witnesses have been heard and all the evidence analyzed and digested, the House Select Committee on Assassinations is expected to conclude that James Earl Ray killed the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King for money — \$50,000 that he never collected from a right-wing St. Louis businessman who wanted the civil rights leader slain.

And the committee is expected to decide that the Federal Bureau of Investigation botched the case, apparently ignoring the possibility of conspiracy in the assassination and concentrating on the identification and apprehension of a fugitive. In the process, valuable time and evidence was lost, important figures never were interviewed and information was disregarded, if not hidden.

Even though the committee is conducting hearings to build the public record, its investigation is virtually completed allowing it to arrive at several conclusions.

That picture can be drawn on the basis of interviews with committee members, witnesses and congressional staff officials.

According to the committee's investigation and a separate investigation by The New York Times, the presence of a standing \$50,000 offer was well known in the St. Louis area in 1967 and 1968 and probably had been reported to federal authorities prior to King's murder.

The two investigations have produced the following scenario as the most likely way the lives of two men collided in the cross-hairs of political assassination.

On July 13, 1967, about three months after Ray escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary, he and perhaps his two brothers robbed a bank in Alton, Ill., and took \$27,000.

Ray's split of the proceeds, and the money he accumulated through odd jobs and other robberies he has publicly acknowledged, would have been sufficient to finance his adventures and expenditures from the time he left prison until he was captured at London's Heathrow Airport on June 8, 1968.

From the prison escape on April 23, 1967, until the bank robbery on July 13, Ray adhered pretty much to his familiar lifestyle of rooming-house beds and beanery bowls. There were stints as a dishwasher and food server.

But the day after the bank robbery, July 14, he turned up in Montreal, signed a six-month lease on an apartment, bought \$250 worth of new clothes and vacationed at a fashionable Canadian ski resort.

He later traveled to Mexico and California, reverting to his old pattern by spending an average of \$3 a day for food and \$4 a day for lodging.

While Ray was on the run, a prominent patent attorney in St. Louis was looking for someone to assassinate King.

A former St. Louis auto parts dealer named Russell G. Byers has said that he was approached sometime in late 1966 or early 1967 by a business associate, John R. Kauffmann, who invited him to a meeting with the patent attorney, John H. Sutherland.

Sutherland, a member of the conservative Southern States Industrial Council and a leader of the White Citizens' Council of St. Louis, told Byers that a group of businessmen would pay \$50,000 for the murder of King, according to Byers.

Byers said that he declined the offer. The other two men are now dead.

Both Kauffmann and Sutherland were members of the American Independent Party and were active supporters of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace whose campaign office in St. Louis in 1968 was located in a house across the street from a tavern operated by Ray's brother John. The license was held by Ray's sis-

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NOV 23 1978

ST. LOUIS

EA/DOJ

fer, Carole Pepper, from November 1967 to December 1968.

The Ray Brothers were avid Wallace supporters and the tavern became virtually a Wallace headquarters annex, filled with buttons, bumper stickers, posters and pictures.

The tavern, named the Grapevine in reference to the prison underground, had sleeping rooms upstairs. Men with criminal records joined Wallace campaign workers from across the street in bellying up to the bar to talk about politics and crimes. Kauffmann was often there, and the \$50,000 offer for the murder of King was almost as much a fixture as the picture of Clydesdale horses representing the Anheuser-Busch brewery a few blocks away. A patron down on his luck might be told, mostly in jest, that he should see John Kauffmann and make a deal.

The upstairs roomers and the campaign workers were not enough to make the tavern a financial success. In early 1968, the commission believes, money gained in the Alton bank robbery began to run low for all involved, and there was some casting about for a new source of funds.

James Earl Ray had said that he was in California when he received a letter in March 1968, from the man he has identified as the "blond Latin, Raoul," instructing him to go to New Orleans. Ray says he called Raoul from Los Angeles and discussed where he should go and what he should do.

The committee investigators believe that the telephone conversation was with someone in St. Louis instead of Raoul in New Orleans. But telephone records of toll calls between Ray and any members of his family, from any numbers associated with their homes, the tavern or Wallace headquarters across the street, were maintained only for a few years, and the FBI never

sought them until too late.

The committee also believes that, from the time he received the letter or telephone call in California, he was in pursuit of King, stalking him to Selma, Ala., Atlanta, and finally to Memphis, Tenn.

After the murder, he fled to Canada, then to London, Portugal and back to London. By the time he was arrested, he was so short of funds, the committee has determined, that he risked robbing a bank in London for \$144. The committee cites the act as being an indication that Ray did not receive the assassination bounty.

There is no evidence that anyone else collected, either.

When it became known that the FBI had a counterintelligence program to harass the enemies of the late director, J. Edgar Hoover, many black leaders and bureau critics suspected that the FBI had been involved in a conspiracy to assassinate King.

The committee is expected to report that the bureau's role in the assassination was limited to its poorly handled investigation into the death and to the way Hoover's feelings about King and the civil rights movement generally influenced the attitudes of such groups as the Southern States Industrial Council and the White Citizen's Council.

These groups quoted liberally and published widely the FBI director's derogatory opinions and remarks.

It is conjecture that Hoover's remarks could have led men like Sutherland and Kauffmann to view their \$50,000 offer as being patriotic. But the FBI did know of the offer and could have taken steps to investigate it.

Sources familiar with the history of the bounty offer contend that the bureau knew of its existence shortly after it had been made to Byers, and that it was too commonly known among the convicts who frequented the Grapevine Tavern for the FBI not to have heard about in 1967 and 1968.

