

ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN  
LUTHER KING, JR.,  
CIVIL RIGHTS

When the conversation broke up, Gault left Gulas' Restaurant and Prosch and Liberto stayed on and continued drinking. They made no comment whatever regarding their conversation with Gault. The source later came to know, from the newspapers and publicity, that the man introduced to him as Gault was James Earl Ray, and the source saw Gault on two occasions only in Birmingham.

Approximately one week later the source again observed a meeting between Dr. Prosch and Frank Liberto on the one hand and Dr. Abernathy and Rev. Shuttleworth on the other. The meeting took place at the same location, the parking lot of Gulas' Restaurant, and these four men sat in the same car for a period probably in excess of one hour. The black men left in their car and Prosch and Liberto returned to the restaurant but said nothing regarding the meeting.

A few nights later, again at Gulas' Restaurant, probably very late in March, 1968, Liberto was at Gulas' Restaurant when Dr. Prosch brought Gault to the restaurant for the second time. These three had a private conversation and Gault left the restaurant by himself. Nothing was said by Prosch or Liberto regarding this conversation. Source believes this was the last occasion that he saw Frank Liberto in Birmingham, Alabama.

On April 3, 1968, the source met Dr. Prosch at the bar in Gulas' at about 4:15 P.M. Prosch had been drinking quite a bit and the source had a drink. Prosch then took the source for a ride in his new car, a red Cadillac convertible with a white top. Prosch drove him around some and they went to the Aeromarine Company at the Birmingham Airport. Prosch went into Aeromarine leaving the source in the car. After ten minutes, he came out with a wooden crate approximately four feet by ten inches by eight inches, and put it in the trunk of the Cadillac. They drove back to Gulas' Restaurant and parked the car on the lot.

When they got out of the car, Prosch took the source to the rear of his car and told him he wanted to show him something. He opened the trunk and pried the top off the wooden box which contained a rifle. He talked about the rifle

ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN  
LUTHER KING, JR.,  
CIVIL RIGHTS

---

and then told the source that this was the rifle that was going "to kill Martin Luther King". This was a bolt-action rifle, with a short clip and no scope.

Still standing behind the car on the parking lot, Prosch told the source that Dr. Abernathy and Rev. Shuttleworth had bought a contract for \$265,000 to have Martin Luther King killed. They felt that King had gone soft with his non-violence and the money coming into the SCLC and civil rights movement had fallen off considerably. The civil rights movement was coming to a halt and King was no longer effective but was very popular. They believed that if he were killed, he would become a martyr and the money would come flowing in to advance the civil rights movement and to influence Congressional sentiment to enact into law civil rights bills that were being held up.

Prosch said that Frank Liberto had gone on to Detroit and Gault had purchased another gun. Gault was to be the "decoy" to take the heat off the man who would do the killing. Prosch said Gault was to lay his gun down after he saw the killer leave the building. Then Gault was to meet Frank Liberto in Detroit and get the rest of his money and the necessary papers to get out of the country. This whole conversation took place on the parking lot near Dr. Prosch's car. Prosch and the source went into Gulas' and drank until 9:00 or 10:00 PM, at which time each went home for the night. This source has not seen Prosch since that night.

On April 4, 1968, the source was present at his place of business in Birmingham the whole day and had a business meeting at the Parliament House Hotel in Birmingham in the early evening with business associates. It was at this location that the source learned that Martin Luther King, Jr., had been killed on that day in Memphis, Tennessee. He tried to put what he knew out of his mind and was afraid to talk to anyone at the time regarding this matter.

Source followed the newspaper publicity and accounts regarding the killing at the time it occurred and has been interested in them ever since. Over the years he has commented to many people that he did not believe that James Earl Ray killed Dr. King. Recently, he became even more interested when he learned of the renewed interest on the part of the Congress and their intent to conduct investigations regarding assassinations. He also recently read

ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN  
LUTHER KING, JR.,  
CIVIL RIGHTS

for the first time the alleged fact that a person using the name John Willard registered at 3:30 PM on April 4, 1968 at the hotel in Memphis where Dr. King was staying and it was his understanding that the landlady or hotel clerk could not identify James Earl Ray as identical with John Willard. Source believes that John Willard could be identical with Dr. Gus Prosch who used that name in early 1968 in Birmingham, Alabama. The source also believes that the bullet taken from Dr. King was not identified as having come from the rifle picked up at or near the scene of the assassination.

The source knows that Dr. Prosch picked up a rifle at Aeromarine on April 3, 1968 and he does not believe there is any record at Aeromarine of the sale of this rifle. This rifle, purchased by Prosch, was a bolt-action type rifle and an artist's drawing, that the source saw in a newspaper somewhere, depicting the rifle found at the scene of the assassination as a bolt-action weapon. The source's understanding is that the second rifle purchased by James Earl Ray using the name Harvey (Last Name Unknown) at Aeromarine in Birmingham, Alabama, was a Remington, Model 760, 30.06 caliber pump action rifle and the source believes that the previously described Remington rifle was probably used for the actual killing. In the second week of December, 1976, the source was told when he discussed Gus Prosch with an individual in Birmingham, that Prosch and his associates were storing guns in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1968 in connection with a gun running operation and that the gun that killed Dr. King was shipped out of the country to Costa Rica.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 157-4481

Birmingham, Alabama  
March 18, 1971

Re: Dr. GUS JOSEPH PROSCH, JR.

On November 29, 1970, the Jefferson County, Alabama Sheriff's Office, at Birmingham, Alabama, located a trailer, (ownership subsequently traced to Dr. Prosch), which was found to contain a large quantity of firearms, hand grenades, dynamite, sawed off shotguns, so forth. On December 1, 1970, the Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms Division obtained search warrants for Prosch's residence at 1434 28th Street South. The search produced weapons similar to those found on November 29, 1970, and including illegal weapons. Prosch was arrested by the Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms Division on December 1, 1970, and charged with Federal Gun Violation. He was released on \$10,000 bond on December 2, 1970. Intelligence Unit, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Internal Revenue Service obtained search warrants for his office and residence. A search on December 4, 1970, produced volumes of records.

There is no information in the Birmingham files to connect Dr. Prosch with the Minutemen or any other organization. On August 4, 1970, Prosch contacted the Birmingham Office and in a vague and rambling way claimed that he and some of his associates were trying to stamp out illegal drugs in the Birmingham area and that there were narcotics pay offs in the Birmingham Police Department.

Dr. Prosch is a white male, age 40, date of [REDACTED] Birmingham, Alabama, to a

Pll

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.

Re: Dr. Gus Joseph/~~Pros~~sch, Jr.

respected attorney, (now deceased). He attended Howard College, (now Samford University), and University of Alabama Medical School in Birmingham. Reportedly he began practicing medicine in the late 1950's at 408 Alabama Avenue, Bridgeport, Alabama. He then practiced at Rainsville, Alabama. He tried his hand as a field representative for a Waco, Texas, based outfit called "Success Motivation Institute", at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is reported to be an avid Governor George Wallace supporter.

He is divorced from his first wife, Phelia Sue Jones/~~Pros~~sch, 3226 Cliff Road, by whom he has four children. His second wife, Elizabeth Holder/~~Pros~~sch, of Scottsboro, Alabama, is reportedly attempting to secure a divorce. He allegedly was turned in to the Federal Narcotics Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, for drug addiction, but promptly signed himself out. His medical license to dispense narcotics has been lifted.

In the first several days after the arrest of Dr. Prosch, Birmingham newspapers carried stories concerning the matter. One such story in the "Birmingham News", December 6, 1970, was entitled "As Businessman Prosch Lost Consistently". This story told about several unsuccessful business ventures. It also quoted people who lived in and around Bridgeport, Alabama, that Prosch was a good medical doctor. On December 8, 1970, according to the "Birmingham News", Dr. Prosch filed a motion in Federal Court asking for a restraining order to prevent law officials from making public statements about the case.

On December 17, 1970, the "Birmingham Post Herald" reported that Dr. Prosch was ordered held for the Grand Jury by Deputy U. S. Commissioner Lister Hill Jones, after hearing on charges of violating the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Re: Dr. Gus Joseph Prosch, Jr.

On December 9, 1970, acting Birmingham Chief of Police Jack Warren said he had no information on Prosch except what he read in the newspapers.

On December 9, 1970, Mr. J. K. Davis, Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Birmingham, said his agents, in making a search of the Prosch house, did not find any literature which could be called subversive or any Minutemen literature.

On December 10, 1970, Mr. Robert C. Long, Piedmont Life Insurance Company, 701 37th Street, South, Birmingham, Alabama, advised he has known Dr. Prosch approximately 20 years, when both attended Howard College in Birmingham. He said Prosch belonged to a college fraternity and was well liked. Long said he lost contact with Prosch after school days, until approximately two years ago, when he ran into him at the Peoples Loan Company in Birmingham, Alabama. He (Prosch) was buying some reloading equipment. Long said Prosch has no criminal tendencies and certainly has no intent to oppose the U. S. Government. He said Prosch does expect a revolution in the United States if things keep going as they are now. This would be caused by the Black Panthers or the Communists. Long considers Prosch a loyal citizen who would like to see this country run as it was in the 1930's. Long said he does not have any information that Prosch belongs to any subversive organization.

On December 10, 1970, Saul Cooley, owner of Peoples Loan Company, Birmingham, advised that Dr. Prosch had bought numerous guns and related equipment from him, all of legal nature. He said he considers Prosch a loyal citizen.

Mrs. Patti Mize, 2140 16th Avenue, South, Apartment 8, advised on December 10, 1970, that she met Prosch approximately sixteen months ago. At that time she said she was a little overweight so she went

Re: Dr. Gus Joseph Prosch, Jr.

to see Dr. Prosch to see if she could reduce. Mrs. Mize, who is divorced, said that she dated Dr. Prosch for several months after she got acquainted with him. She said she recalls that the Ku Klux Klan was mentioned one night and Dr. Prosch said he would not join the Klan.

Lt. Harry Hayes, Birmingham Police Department, Narcotics Squad, advised on December 9, 1970, that he was acquainted with Prosch because of Prosch's alleged opposition to the sale and use of drugs. Lt. Hayes did not have any information indicating that Prosch is a member of the Minutemen.

Wallace Martin, employee, Harry O'Neal Marble Company, 921 21st Avenue, North, advised on December 10, 1970, that Dr. Prosch tried to sell him a .38 caliber revolver on November 27, 1970. Prosch talked about the possibility of a future war between the white and blacks in this country.

On December 9, 1970, John D. Williams, agent of the Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms Division in Birmingham, advised that in a raid on Dr. Prosch's house, books and pamphlets such as the following were found, but none denoting membership or connection with the Minutemen:

"The End of Counter-Revolutionary War"

"Riot Control, Material and Techinques"

"Guerrilla Warfare"

"Explosives and Demolitions"

"Sub-machine Guns, .45 - M3 - M3A - 1"

During the investigation it was discovered that Dr. Prosch owned an airplane, in which he might have been bringing in guns and supplies.

Re: Dr. Gus Joseph Prosch, Jr.

On December 10, 1970, Mrs. Ruth Laney, Comptroller at Birmingham Aviation Corporation, advised that Dr. Prosch pays \$25 a month storage for a small Cessna model 140 airplane. She said fuel was last placed in this plane in September 1970, and it has been tied down since then. She said that it is worth approximately \$2,000 and is approximately a 1947 to 1950 model. This plane was observed by the writer and it was very small. Two average men could ride in the adjoining seats in the plane, but there would be room for only three or four rifles between them, if that many. The motor is 110 horsepower and it has one wooden propeller.

Mrs. Sue Prosch, 3226 Cliff Road, Birmingham, advised she has been divorced from Dr. Gus Prosch since 1963 and has four children by him. She said her loyalty in this matter is strictly to Dr. Prosch and his mother. She said she is afraid more publicity will only hurt the children. She said she knows Gus Prosch to be an extremely loyal American citizen. She has no information that he belongs or ever belonged to any group similar to the Minutemen. She feels that if the guns mentioned above were his, he collected them for the use of his friends in case of a Communist revolution in this country. She said some of the articles appearing in the press carried false statements. She did not elaborate.

On December 16, 1970, John A. Cook, Jr., advised that he knows Dr. Gus Prosch. Cook is a totally disabled serviceman, but is interested in guns. He said Prosch was introduced to him by Prosch's friend, Bob Long, above mentioned. Mr. Cook said that his first visit to Dr. Prosch's Office was for reducing treatments and Prosch would not take any money from Cook, because the latter was disabled. Cook said that he had been in Prosch's home and there was no radical talk and he did not see any illegal weapons. Cook said he remembers Prosch saying "We are going through a revolution in this country now. Booklets are out which tell about how to kill police officers."



Re: Dr. Gus Joseph Prosch, Jr.

Cook said he has no information that Prosch belongs to any such group as the Minutemen.

On December 17, 1970, Dalton Jones, Chief Building Inspector, City of Birmingham, said only one complaint was received concerning Prosch's residence at 1434 28th Street, South. He said one of the neighbors called the city and complained about the condition of the backyard and said that it was untidy.

Dan Moore, a former U. S. Deputy Marshal in Birmingham, advised on December 18, 1970, that he worked in Dr. Prosch's office helping him with his filing and papers, for approximately two weeks before Prosch was arrested. He said he has no information that Prosch is a member of any subversive organization.

Jack Thompson, a gun dealer in the East Lake section of Birmingham, advised on December 21, 1970, that within the past year Dr. Prosch, whom he has known for some time, stated that he was concerned about the militant groups in the United States. He said he did not like their methods of operating or anything about them. He mentioned the Black Panthers especially. He mentioned his concern about any militant group who would try to cause havoc in the United States. He said somewhere in Asia in approximately 1964, the blacks killed 2,050 white people. He said he was going to obtain arms that he would have in the event any of these militant groups rose up. He said he hoped to God he would never have to use them and in the event he never did he was going to stack them up and burn them. Prosch felt the Communists were back of many militant groups. He said if militant groups took over a section of Birmingham, he would have K-rations and food to supply 100 people, to help him fight. He never mentioned illegal arms. He said he would like to have a house in the country where he could store these guns, food, water and medical supplies. He mentioned some city which Thompson could not recall, where this happened. He said that Prosch is interested in stopping the drug racket. Prosch said if he caught anyone giving his children drugs, he would kill them. Thompson said, in his

Re: Dr. Gus Joseph Prosch, Jr.

opinion, Prosch was a "pack-rat". He said that he has all kinds of literature in his home. Thompson said he does not have any information that Prosch is a member of any subversive or dangerous organization.

Charles L. Nash, 2500 Aberdeen Road, Birmingham, advised on January 13, 1971, that he has known Dr. Prosch approximately two years. He said that he and Dr. Prosch bought some lots on the southside, upon which they intended someday to erect a new building. He said Prosch is a patriot concerned about everything in this country and he does not stand back and let things go on. Prosch said that he thought he should buy some guns and ammunition to protect himself and his friends and give some of these guns and ammunition to some of his friends in times of riots. Nash feels as if there has been a lot of unnecessary publicity against Dr. Prosch and it appears to him the "Birmingham News", Sheriff Mel Bailey and the Birmingham Police Department are trying to get all the publicity that they can out of this story.

Kyle, Harding, 3302 15th Court, North, Birmingham, was said to have known Dr. Prosch. On January 28, 1971, he was interviewed and denied that he ever knew Dr. Prosch.

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.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 27 1976  
TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Fin. & Pers.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgt.	_____
S. & T. Serv.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

N00993 3561803Z

RR HQ ME

DE NO

R 211715Z DEC 76

FM NEW ORLEANS (157-10673) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (44-38861) ROUTINE

MEMPHIS (44-1987) ROUTINE

BT

CLEAR

MURKIN

RE MEMPHIS TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS DATED  
DECEMBER 15, 1976.

THE NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY AS WELL AS THE NEW  
ORLEANS SOUTH CENTRAL BELL TELEPHONE DIRECTORY CONTAIN NO  
LISTING IDENTIFIABLE WITH JIMMY WAYNE RAY. CONTACT AT THE  
U.S. PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, DETERMINED  
THAT AGENCY HAD NO RECORD IDENTIFIABLE WITH RAY. THE  
NEW ORLEANS INDICES WERE SEARCHED AND CONTAINED NO INFORMATION  
IDENTIFIABLE WITH RAY.

V-24

DE-41

REC-87

44-38861-6167

14 JAN 3 1977

84 JAN 14 1977

RECEIVED  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
DIVISION

REC'D-CH. RIGHTS

Dec 21 3 32 PM 1976

Dec 21 3 31 PM 1976

FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

RE: CIVIL RIGHTS - MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-100) (P)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-100) (P)

SUBJECT: MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

RE: MEMPHIS TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS, 12/20/76.

THE NEW ORLEANS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION HAS ADVISED THAT



THE NEW ORLEANS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION HAS ADVISED THAT

END

PH

157-100

157-100 (157-100) (P)

157-100 (157-100) (P)

157-100 (157-100) (P)

157-100 (157-100) (P)

157-100

157-100

157-100

PAGE TWO NO 157-10673 CLEAR

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THERE ARE FIVE PAGES OF BOAT AND BOAT RELATED INDUSTRIES CONTAINED IN THE NEW ORLEANS TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

RECORDS OF THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT IN GREATER NEW ORLEANS RETAIL CREDIT ASSOCIATION CONTAINED NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH RAY.

A CHECK OF THE LA. DRIVER'S LICENSE RECORDS DETERMINED THERE IS ON FILE A DRIVER'S LICENSE ISSUED TO ONE JIMMIE W. RAY, P. O. BOX 506 AMA, LOUISIANA AND THIS INDIVIDUAL IS DESCRIBED AS A WHITE MALE, BORN  BROWN EYES, 6' 1", 205 POUNDS.

NEW ORLEANS AT AMA, LOUISIANA. WILL LOCATE AND INTERVIEW JIMMIE W. RAY THROUGH P.O. BOX 506 TO DETERMINE IF HE IS IDENTICAL TO THE INDIVIDUAL LISTED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE AND IF SO WILL INTERVIEW HIM RE THE PERTINENT INFORMATION DESIRED.

THE RESULTS WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU AND MEMPHIS.

BT

✓

157-1473 CLERK

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THERE ARE FIVE PAIRS OF COAT AND  
CAT BELT. IDENTIFIERS CONTAINED IN THE NEW ORLEANS TELEPHONE  
DIRECTORY.

RECORDS OF THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT IN CREDIT  
NEW ORLEANS DETAIL OFFICE ASSOCIATION CONTAINS NO INFORMATION  
INDIVIDUAL WITH NAME.

RECEIVED  
TELETYPE UNIT  
DEC 21 1 09 PM '67  
RECORD ON FILE A DRIVER'S LICENSE ISSUED TO ONE LINNIE  
C. RAY. BOX 256 AND, LOUISIANA AND THIS INDIVIDUAL IS  
DESCRIBED AS: WHITE MALE, 5'10", 150 LBS., BROWN EYES,  
BROWN HAIR, 40 YEARS OLD, BORN [REDACTED] NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.  
NEW ORLEANS AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. WILL LOCATE AND  
INTERVIEW LINNIE C. RAY THROUGH P.O. BOX 256 TO DETERMINE  
IF HE IS IDENTICAL TO THE INDIVIDUAL LISTED IN NEW ORLEANS  
TELETYPE AND IF SO WILL INTERVIEW HIM RE THE PRESENT  
INVESTIGATION DESIRE.

THE RESULTS WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU AND MEMPHIS.

BT

F B I

Date: 12/20/76

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)  
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) (P)  
SUBJECT: MURKIN  
OO: MEMPHIS

Re Birmingham airtel to Bureau and LHM, both bearing date 12/15/76.

It is obvious from reading referenced LHM that the Birmingham source of this information has done some research on the murder of Dr. KING, however, he may simply have read one of the numerous books written on the subject. Memphis will research the KING case and will attempt to discover information to either prove or disprove allegations made by this source.

EX-105

REC-87 44-38861-6170

1-3-1977  
DEC 28 1976

2-Bureau  
2-Birmingham  
2-Memphis  
JCH:bc  
(6)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

84 JAN 11 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-902

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

(1997, 1998, 2000) and (1999, 2000) are the same as in (1997, 1998, 2000).

[illegible]

The figure is a schematic diagram of the experimental design. It shows a sequence of events in a box labeled 'Subject'. The sequence starts with 'Stimulus presentation', followed by 'Response recording', and then 'Reward delivery'. This sequence is repeated for multiple trials, indicated by a loop arrow. The entire process is controlled by a 'Computer' which sends signals to the 'Stimulus presentation' and 'Response recording' stages.

[illegible]

14-00000, THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS, SS  
 JAMES E. HARRIS, JR.

and that IFRS information. Most users would not be  
convinced even after the adjustment is made to correct that risk.  
Even after giving the oil movement, IFRS will be better off no  
more off. Deciding and so, making risk of movement will be a  
movement of interest. IFRS has been IFRS and IFRS and IFRS  
also making IFRS over time to cover the risk of IFRS and IFRS  
IFRS and IFRS

RECEIVED  
INVESTIGATIVE  
DEC 23 11 56 AM '76  
DEC 23 2 45 PM '76  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



12/20/76

**AIRTEL**

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)**

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

**SUBJECT: MURKIN**

**OO: MEMPHIS**

**Re Birmingham airtel to Bureau and LHM, both bearing date 12/15/76.**

**It is obvious from reading referenced LHM that the Birmingham source of this information has done some research on the murder of Dr. KING, however, he may simply have read one of the numerous books written on the subject. Memphis will research the KING case and will attempt to discover information to either prove or disprove allegations made by this source.**

②-Bureau  
2-Birmingham  
2-Memphis  
JCH:bc  
(6)

FBI

Date: 12/6/76

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)  
 FROM: SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (44-253) (RUC)  
 SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Bureau teletype dated 12/2/76.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau and Memphis are two copies each of an LHM captioned MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

1-CRD  
 0-70(F) HNH: jw  
 12/27/76  
 REC-87 44-38861-6171  
 1-3-1977  
 17 DEC 9 1976

② - Bureau (Enc. 2)  
 2 - Memphis (44-1987) (Enc. 2)  
 1 - Salt Lake City  
 WJG:cb  
 (5)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

84 JAN 11 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-902

RECEIVED  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 9 1 24 PM '76

F.B.I.  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 44-253

Salt Lake City, Utah

December 6, 1976

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

By communication dated November 24, 1976, the Sacramento Office of the FBI advised that Alfred William Martinez had telephonically advised that Office that in 1966, and 1967, he was in the Salt Lake County Jail with one Bill Simponis, and that Martinez wrote letters to James Earl Ray in Memphis, Tennessee, for Simponis because Simponis was ill with Emphysema.

Records of the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office furnished November 29, 1976, by Deputy Burke Wells show that William Simponis was fingerprinted by the Sheriff's Office under their number 41233 on July 26, 1966, for violation of the Dyer Act. He was released to the United States Marshal on August 19, 1966. Simponis was then returned to the jail by the Marshal on January 29, 1968, from the U. S. Medical Center and released to the Marshal on March 2, 1968. The Sheriff's Office records contain an extensive arrest record for Simponis beginning in 1933, for auto theft. Simponis was assigned the FBI number 698404, was born [redacted] height six feet, weight 160 pounds, brown hair and brown eyes. His residence in 1966, was 1919 Carbarillo, San Pedro, California.

On December 1, 1976, additional records of the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office under number 43061 were examined. These records show Alfred William Martinez was arrested June 4, 1967, for reckless driving. He was sentenced to 27 days in jail or \$135 fine, and was released June 5, 1967. He was again arrested June 29, 1967, for second degree burglary. He was also arrested August 4, 1967, for public intoxication, no disposition listed. Martinez was again arrested November 6, 1967, on a bench warrant

44-38861-6171

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.

1

ENCLOSURE

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

issued as a result of the charge on June 29, 1967. He was sentenced on February 13, 1968, to serve 60 days in jail and was then placed on probation. He was released April 3, 1968, to a probation officer.

Martinez, FBI number 83901G, was born [redacted] at Canon City, Colorado, height five feet nine inches, 135 pounds, black hair and brown eyes, occupation laborer and Social Security Account Number [redacted]

P11

On December 1, 1976, Lieutenant Gary Deland, Jail Commander, Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office, advised no record is maintained of correspondence sent by prisoners during the pertinent period.

12/6/76

**AIRTEL**

**AIRMAIL**

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)**  
**FROM: SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (44-253) (RUC)**  
**SUBJECT: MURKIN**

**Re Bureau teletype dated 12/2/76.**

**Transmitted herewith for the Bureau and Memphis are two copies each of an LHM captioned MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

**② - Bureau (Enc. 2)**  
**2 - Memphis (44-1987) (Enc. 2)**  
**1 - Salt Lake City**  
**WJG:cb**  
**(5)**