

A former FBI man, now a critic of the Warren Commission, looks at the King Assassination and the FBI

Some Disturbing Parallels

CONTRARY TO LEGEND, THE FBI doesn't crack every case. Many are stamped "CLOSED ADMINISTRATIVELY," with the explanation, "All logical leads exhausted."

It took me the first couple of years of a ten-year stint as an FBI agent to find out what this meant. Sometimes the case was too petty to pursue. Sometimes it couldn't be solved. Occasionally it had been bungled from the outset. And there were times when a case was simply not to the Bureau's liking. There never was much inclination to probe the radical right or much elan for solving civil rights cases, especially after J. Edgar Hoover called Dr. Martin Luther King the "most notorious liar in the world" in 1964, after King questioned the FBI's zeal in pressing civil rights investigations.

Despite my misgivings about the FBI, I was not prepared to believe that it would muffle or muzzle the investigation of a case of the magnitude of a presidential assassination. At first, I did not share the intuitive feeling of many Americans and most Europeans that John Kennedy was the victim of a political conspiracy. By training and instinct I was an investigator, accustomed to dealing with forensic evidence. The array of apparently legitimate evidence that was being stacked up against Lee Harvey Oswald was impressive. Consequently, I had no reason to reject J. Edgar Hoover's version, leaked to the press barely three weeks after the assassination, that Oswald and Ruby had each acted alone.

The FBI version was adopted without noticeable discomfort by the Warren Commission, which never so much as publicly

hinted that it was far from puncture-proof. But as the Commission's inquiry proceeded, the holes began to appear.

There was, for example, the film taken by spectator Abraham Zapruder. It graphically showed that Kennedy's head was jolted back and to the left, a reaction consistent with a shot fired from the right and front; that Oswald would have had to fire three shots with a clumsy bolt-action rifle in 5.6 seconds, and that Kennedy and Governor John Connally of Texas were struck by separate bullets within a second of each other, dictating at least two shooters.

Nevertheless, it soon became evident that the Commission was embracing the three-shots-from-behind theory to the exclusion of all others. Disturbed, I wrote the Commission on July 4, 1964, pointing out that the opinions of spectators as to the source of the shots could be misleading due to a sound phenomenon known as the "bow-wave effect." The reply disturbed me even more. "The Commission has completed its investigation," wrote General Counsel J. Lee Rankin on August 28, "and is now in the process of reviewing the results in order to draft the Final Report as quickly as possible." Obviously, there was a political imperative to get the report out before the fall elections.

Once a skeptic, I became a critic. Behind the lawyers' rhetoric, the Warren Report is riddled with contradictions, inconsistencies and implausibilities. The alternative to the single assassin theory is a conspiracy. If Oswald did not do it alone, it remains that he was elaborately framed.

by William W. Turner

RAMPARTS 33

THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING on April 4 presents a series of striking parallels to the Kennedy case. A rifle with a telescopic sight was conveniently dropped at the crime scene. Just as the Carcano left in the Texas School Book Depository Building was readily traceable to Oswald, so the Remington jettisoned outside the dingy hotel from which King was shot was readily traceable to Eric Starvo Galt (whom the FBI subsequently identified as James Earl Ray, a 1967 escapee from a Missouri prison).

In both instances, also, it appears that the police work was penetrated. Within minutes after the President was shot, the Dallas police radio was broadcasting a description of a suspect—he generally resembled Oswald—that to this day is of unknown origin. Within minutes after the King shooting,

the Memphis police radio was describing a police chase of a white Mustang thought to be the getaway car; police spokesmen now say the chase never took place. A white Mustang registered to Eric Starvo Galt was found abandoned in Birmingham, Alabama, a few days later. In the car was an Atlanta city map with circles drawn around Dr. King's home and church. The map was reminiscent of the Dallas city map found among Oswald's possessions after his arrest which had the Book Depository Building and several points along the Kennedy motorcade route circled.

The parallels come close to forming what the police would call a *modus operandi*, in which a trail was laid down to point to Oswald on the one hand, Galt on the other.

Yet despite these compelling indications, Attorney General Ramsey Clark insists that there is no evidence of conspiracy



Figure 1



Figure 2

The reference to the possibility that Galt was dead evidently stems from a photograph of him on the FBI's wanted bulletin (Figure 1). When I first saw it, it struck me as that of a dead man. The eyes were closed (an FBI artist dubbed in open eyes on a published reproduction), the face seemed puffy and in repose and the coat collar rode high, as if the man had been in a prone position. The Bureau did not reveal where it obtained the photograph, although there was speculation it was taken

A few days after the King slaying, Memphis police released an artist's sketch of the suspect, reportedly prepared in Mexico under FBI supervision (Figure 2). It bore hardly any resemblance to the Galt photograph, but did have a startling resemblance to a face I had seen before. The face appears in a series of photographs taken by Black Star photographer William Allen in Dealey Plaza shortly after Kennedy was

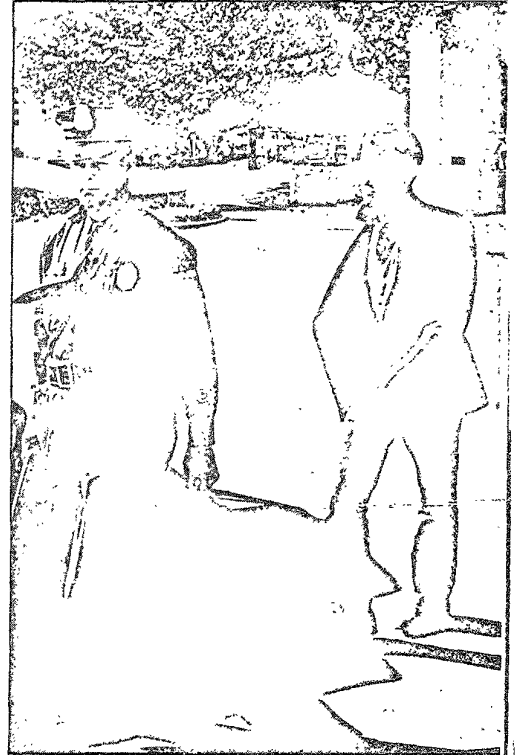
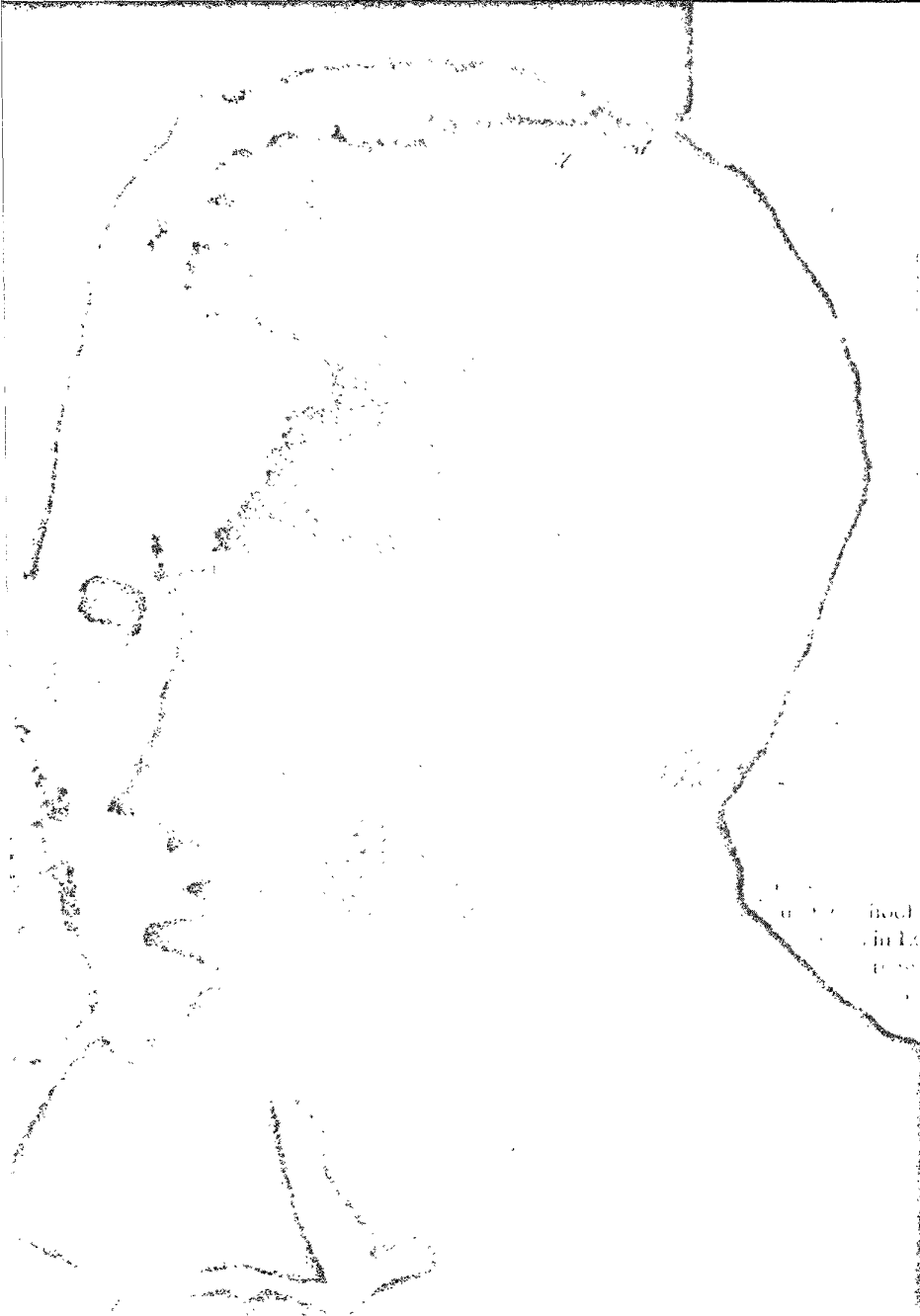
[illegible]

Figure 3.

killed (Figure 3). It belongs to one of three men being marched by Dallas police from the area of the Grassy Knoll to the Dallas sheriff's department coter-corner across the plaza. The sketch and the photograph both portray a man with a sharp, pronounced nose (Memphis hotel witnesses were uniformly impressed by this feature), a wide mouth with thin lips, and a firm set to the jaw.

There is no record in the Warren Report or its volumes, or in the files of the Dallas police and sheriff's departments, as to the identity of the man in the Allen photograph or his two companions. If their detention was ever recorded—several others taken into custody and released are accounted for in the annals of the Warren Commission—the files have been stripped. The investigation of District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans has developed a suspect—a man who was active in anti-Castro activities, had Mexican connections and checked into a Dallas hotel three days before the assassination—but the DA has been unable to mount a widespread search for him due to the lack of cooperation of federal authorities.

New Orleans, the city that Garrison contends figured prominently in the Kennedy assassination planning, also looms large in the King case. While residing in Birmingham last fall, Galt claimed he had formerly worked at a New Orleans shipyard (the FBI was unable to find any record of his employment). Last December, Galt told several acquaintances in Los Angeles that he had to make a trip to New Orleans to see an "important industrialist." He made the trip in the white Mustang. The FBI has learned that Galt had lengthy meetings with a prominent industrialist at the Provincial Motor Lodge on December 17 and 19. The industrialist is also missing and a search is on for him.

Obviously the FBI, despite the disclaimers of its boss Ramsey Clark that there was no conspiracy, is operating on the theory that there was. In California recently, G-men questioned a man who had occupied a room next to Galt in a hotel in the Mexican resort town of Puerto Vallarta last November; the man relates that the FBI considered him a possible courier or "tag man" in the conspiracy. Moreover, Galt has compiled a lengthy arrest record under his true name Ray for such crimes as burglary, armed robbery and forgery, and hardly seems the type who would cross the street for a political killing—unless there was money in it. Interestingly, the FBI has determined that since August 1967, when the Galt identity first materialized, he has spent some \$10,000 without having a known source of income.

THUS WE ARE CONFRONTED with the dilemma of an attorney general who insists that there was no conspiracy in either the King or the Kennedy assassination while the evidence reads otherwise. But Clark's credibility has already been opened to question. On the day after Garrison arrested New Orleans trade official Clay Shaw on a charge of conspiring to assassinate Kennedy, Clark informed newsmen that Shaw had been investigated by the FBI in 1963 after the assassination and "found clear"; three months later, in a retraction that received little notice, he conceded that the FBI had not investigated Shaw at all. Then last October, Clark tipped his hand by telling a University of Virginia law forum, "Much as I may hate to do it, I just might have to prosecute Jim Garrison . . . he took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him just for personal ag-

grandizement." Although the Department of Justice has denied that Clark made the threat, Rey Barry, a reporter for the Charlottesville, Virginia, Daily Express who covered the event, has publicly declared that the attorney general spoke precisely those words.

So Clark is determined to squelch any and all conspiracy talk—about either assassination. And J. Edgar Hoover reaffirmed his faith in the Warren Report in 1966 when the wave of criticism broke. But the weight of evidence in each case points to conspiracy.

One parallel that must not be allowed to develop further in the King case is the pattern of cover-up that characterized the Kennedy investigation. For instance, Richard Giesbrecht, a reputable Winnipeg, Canada businessman, reported to the FBI that on February 13, 1954, he overheard two men in the airport restaurant talking about inside details of the assassination. A few weeks later, he contends, the FBI called him back and told him, "Forget what you heard. It's too big." One of the men, says Giesbrecht, was the late David Ferrie, an ex-CIA pilot and central figure in the Garrison probe. Significantly, Giesbrecht is not to be found in the National Archives, nor is his name mentioned in the Warren Report or its volumes. He is one of a number of key witnesses who as far as the official version is concerned never existed.

Some of those who did officially exist claim that their testimony has been altered. Julia Ann Mercer, who saw a man with a rifle get out of a truck parked near the Grassy Knoll an hour and a half before the assassination, alleges that her affidavit as published in the Warren Report volumes is a forgery. She says that she identified Jack Ruby as the driver of the truck the day before he killed Oswald, and this has not been included in the forged affidavit. Former Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig, who was on duty in Dealey Plaza at the time of the shooting, contends that his statement has undergone 14 material alterations.

Thus it has become manifest that the Department of Justice (and presumably its master in the White House) is determined to keep the lid on the case and hide the truth. Therefore I would propose the formation of a citizens' committee to bring pressure to bear on the powers-that-be in Washington. The committee would be composed of the foremost critics of the Warren Report, civil rights leaders, forensic science experts and others. Ideally, the Kennedy-King investigation should be undertaken by a joint Senate-House select committee, with its own investigative staff un beholden to the FBI, the Secret Service and the CIA. But Congress has shown little inclination to take on such a controversial and politically loaded task, and the citizens' committee might serve as an interim force until public opinion compels Congress to act.

It is said that those who do not profit from history are doomed to relive it—and the history of governments contemptuous of the truth is not pleasant to contemplate.

William Turner, for ten years an FBI agent and now a RAMPARTS Senior Editor, is the author of three books: The Police Establishment (Putnam); Invisible Witness—The New Technology of Crime Investigation (Bobbs-Merrill); and a forthcoming account of New Orleans DA Jim Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination (Award Books).

ME 44-1987

JWB:mnr

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN W. BAUER at Memphis, Tennessee, on April 12, 1968:

GEORGE D. BUNNELL, Owner, Rebel Restaurant, 3464 Lamar Avenue, advised that he arrives at the restaurant at approximately 5:30 A.M. each morning and leaves about 10:00 A.M. He stated that he could not remember any particular customer who was out of the ordinary last week because the restaurant is next door to the Rebel Motel and it deals primarily in transient customers, and therefore the majority of his customers are strange to him. Mr. BUNNELL was shown artist conceptions number 1, 2, and 3 and stated that none of these looked familiar to him.

METHEL STACKS, Waitress, Rebel Restaurant, 3464 Lamar Avenue, advised she was on duty on April 4, 1968, from 11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. She stated that they had many customers that day who were unfamiliar to her and when shown artist conceptions 1, 2, and 3 she advised that none of these looked familiar to her.

JOYCE B. FOLLIS, Waitress, Rebel Restaurant, 3464 Lamar Avenue, was on duty at the restaurant on April 4, 1968, from 5:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. She stated she could not remember any particular customer at the restaurant that day, and when shown artist conceptions number 1, 2, and 3 she said that none of these looked familiar to her.

JUANITA WILSON, Cook, Rebel Restaurant, 3464 Lamar Avenue, advised that during the week of April 1 through April 6, 1968, she took room service to three rooms, number 15, 16, and 36. She stated that she was positive that these were the only three rooms she took room service to because the restaurant took very few calls for room service and she usually remembers the few that they get. She stated she did not take room service for Room 34 any time during this period. She was shown artist conceptions number 1, 2, and 3 and stated that none of these looked familiar to her.

L. V. CAMPBELL, Cook, Rebel Restaurant, 3464 Lamar, advised that she did not take any room service calls during the week of April 1 through April 6, 1968. She was shown artist conceptions number 1, 2, and 3 and stated that none of these looked familiar to her.

44-1987-Sub-298

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Sub Rebel Motel

qut

ME 44-1987

AS/bbs

1

The following persons were contacted in the vicinity of the Oliver Rexall Drug Store, White Haven, Tennessee, by SA ANDREW SLOAN at which time the artist's drawings were exhibited to all of the below listed individuals with negative results. No particular activities of the Unsub were developed as a result of contacting these people. All of these people were contacted on April 12, 1968:

Mr. BERNARD BUSH, Donald's Furniture Company,
4151 Highway 51 South;

Mrs. PAULINE EIKNER, owner of the cleaners,
4111 Highway 51 South;

Mrs. GRACE JENNINGS
JACK MADDEN, JR.
JIM CUMMINGS
DOROTHY WHITTINGTON
Continental Investments, 4109 Highway 51 South;

TOM HARMON, Artisan Floor Covering Company,
4107 Highway 51 South;

MORRIS ZELLNER, Zellner's Shoes,
4103 Highway 51 South;

THOMAS BERRYHILL and STAN FOUGHT, Esso Service
Station, White Haven, Car Care Center,
4157 Highway 51 South.

On April 11, 1968, Mr. JESSE GAINES, Manager of York Arms, 4082 Highway 51 South, was also contacted and exhibited artist's conceptions drawings of the Unsub with negative results. GAINES also advised he can recall of no individual fitting the Unsub's description that may have been at his store at any time, and cannot recall any person driving a Mustang automobile attempting to make a purchase in recent weeks.

Subj Oliver Rexall Drug Store

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ME 44-1987

OVJ:wp

1

The following investigation was conducted by
SA ORVILLE V. JOHNSON:

On April 4, 1968, and April 5, 1968, the following individuals, all of whom are employed at the Oliver Rexall Drug Store, Whitehaven, Tennessee, were contacted concerning the Gillette shaving kit which was in the possession of the unknown subject and which had been purchased from that drug store. Each of these individuals stated that he does not recall selling a Gillette shaving kit to any person in the recent past, that from the description of the unknown subject he cannot identify him as being a recent customer of their store, and consequently could furnish no information of value to identify unknown subject:

Mr. JOE OLIVER, owner

Mrs. MARTHA OLIVER, wife of owner

Mr. HOBSON ANDERSON, pharmacist

Mrs. MARIE HARGETT, saleslady

Mr. RANDY HENDERSON, clerk.

On April 11, 1968, the artist's sketches of unknown subject were exhibited to the above individuals but each stated that he can recall no recent customer of their store who might be similar in appearance to any of the artist's sketches. Each stated that he had given considerable thought concerning recent sales in an effort to think of something that might be connected with unknown subject and his visit to their store, but each advised that he could not recall any information concerning this or any information of value regarding unknown subject's possible activities.

44-1987-Sub-300

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ME 44-1987

2

On April 11, 1968, Mrs. BARBARA POTTER, salesgirl, Oliver Rexall Drug Store, White Haven, Tennessee, was contacted at her residence, 925 Mosby, White Haven, by SA ANDREW SLOAN and SA ROBERT FITZPATRICK, at which time she advised she did not work on April 3 or 4, 1968, and that she cannot recall selling a Gillette razor pack in several weeks. She cannot recall another employee, PEGGY BURNS, selling one of these razors on April 1 or 2, 1968. After viewing artist's conceptions of the Unsub, she advised that these photographs do not pertain to any individuals she may have seen at the drug store or any other place. She further advised she cannot recall making any request on the check-off list maintained in the drug store for a Gillette razor kit. She advised that this item does not sell fast and is usually purchased during holiday periods. It is not a particularly cheap price for a razor, and she is sure she would have remembered selling an individual one of these kits in the recent past if she had made a sale.

On April 9, 1968, the following cleaning establishments in the vicinity of the Oliver Rexall Drug Store were contacted in efforts to determine if an individual with the known aliases of the Unsub had a cleaning record with these stores, or if any information of value could be obtained. All of the dry cleaning and laundry records were checked with negative results. The following persons were contacted with negative results by SA EUGENE A. MEDORI and SA ANDREW SLOAN:

WAYNE NARO, Freeway Cleaners, 4111 Highway 51 South;

GLADYS AKLE, One Hour Martinizing Cleaners,
4106 Highway 51 South.

ME 44-1987

RWG/bbs

1

On April 12, 1968, a neighborhood investigation was conducted in the vicinity of York Arms Company, 162 S. Main, Memphis, Tennessee, by SA ROBERT W. GOODWIN with negative results. The following people, after viewing the 3 artist's composite drawings numbers 1, 2 and 3 of possible suspects in this case, advised they were unable to identify any of the 3 composites as being anyone known or familiar to them or being anyone they have seen before:

MATT BEARD, Salesman at Bond's Clothing Store,
20 S. Main Street;

HART MILLER, Assistant Manager, Bond's Clothing
Store, 20 S. Main Street;

IRENE KILBURN, ALMA MARTIN, LOUISE CASH,
Waitresses at the Gridiron Restaurant,
140 S. Main Street;

ALICE CLEMENT and AGNES NOLAN, Waitresses
at the new White House Restaurant, 164 S. Main
Street;

JOE KROSNER, Manager of American Loan Company,
182 S. Main Street;

ALBERT BARRASSO, Proprietor of the Barrasso
Liquor Store, 183 S. Main Street;

Mr. DAVID SHENDELMAN, Manager of the Men's Store,
114 Beale Street;

Mr. JAKE SALKY, Proprietor of Salky Brothers
Clothing and Loan Store, 122 Beale Street;

Mr. BERNARD LANSKY, Proprietor, and
Mr. EDWARD KIRBY, Salesman, at the Lansky Brothers
Men Shop, 126 Beale Street;

Mr. JOHN KECK, Proprietor of Keck Parking Lot,
157 S. 2nd Avenue;

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[Signature]

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2

JOHN OWEN, Manager, National Downtown Parking Lot,
133 S. 2nd Avenue;

ROYCE GIBENS, Manager of the Alright Park,
120 S. 2nd Avenue;

HENRY CUMMINS, Manager of Esquire Liquor Store,
104 S. 2nd Avenue;

DELMUS MOORE, Manager of Blackie's Garage and
Parking, 148 S. 2nd Avenue;

FRANK KAHN, SR., Proprietor of Capitol Loan,
138 Beale Street.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Memphis (44-1987)

FROM : SA EUGENE A. MEDORI, JR.

SUBJECT: MURKIN

DATE: 8/28/68

Re WILLIAM EDWARD BROWN, information concerning.

BROWN telephonically contacted the FBI office, Memphis 8/23/68 and stated that he had been speaking to a MISS MILDRED B. SLAUGHTER sometime yesterday, and he learned from her that CHARLIE STEPHENS, who has just been released from the custody of the Shelby County Sheriff's Office, and who according to BROWN had been confined there in connection with the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING, had beaten up MISS SLAUGHTER sometime yesterday.

BROWN stated that STEPHENS "had better leave her alone or I'll kill him." BROWN also mentioned that STEPHENS at one time had hit him in the head and that if STEPHENS should give him any more trouble he would "stomp him."

BROWN stated he saw SLAUGHTER yesterday at Jim's Lounge on South Main Street, and it was at that time she related to him what had taken place. She had also told him that she had been in a car with STEPHENS, apparently being driven by STEPHENS' nephew, and that they were somewhere out in the Frayser area.

BROWN was advised that if STEPHENS should give him or MILDRED SLAUGHTER any other trouble he should contact the Memphis Police Department and not attempt to do anything on his own, as such action would get him into serious trouble with the law. BROWN indicated that he would contact the Memphis Police Department.

The above information was furnished to CAPTAIN JEWELL RAY, Internal Security, Memphis Police Department, who is presently on special assignment with the Shelby County Sheriff's Office. CAPTAIN RAY stated that he would pass this information on to the proper persons and take the necessary action concerning BROWN.

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44-1987-Sub-B-302

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AUG 28 1968	
FBI - MEMPHIS	



5010-108

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC

DATE: 8/26/68

FROM : SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE

SUBJECT: BLACK ORGANIZING PROJECT (BOP),
aka
RM
ME FILE 157-1067

BLACK KNIGHTS INC.
RM
ME FILE 157-1312

On 8/21/68 Lt. E. H. ARKIN, Intelligence Bureau, Memphis, Tenn., PD, furnished SA LAWRENCE copies of the following PD communications, one copy each of which is attached to each copy of this memorandum:

Attachments 7

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 - 167-1067, BOP | |
| 1 - 157-1312, BK | |
| 1 - 157-556, POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS | |
| 1 - 157-1168, RACIAL SITUATION, TENNESSEE | |
| 1 - 157-957, JOHN B. SMITH | |
| 1 - 157-1000, JAMES E. PHILLIPS | 1 - 170-1040, ME 352-R (PROB) |
| 1 - 157-1275, ERIC HOLMAN | 1 - 170-1040-Sub |
| 1 - 157-1361, JOYCE MC INTOSH | 1 - 157-MARION COLLINS |
| 1 - 157-1359, GEORIDEAN CHRISTIAN | 1 - 157-1242, WOMAX LEE STEVENSON |
| 1 - 157-1384, LONNIE HENDERSON | 1 - 157-1349, WILLIE "SCOOP" ROGERS |
| 1 - 157-1351, MAURICE LEWIS | 1 - 157-1125, JOHN H. FERGUSON |
| 1 - 157-1292, WARREN LEWIS | 1 - 170-1034, RICHARD CABBAGE |
| 1 - 157-1061, LARRY L. DAVIS | 1 - 170-866, RUSSELL X. THOMPSON |
| 1 - 157-1399, ANDRA IBAN SHADED | 1 - 157-1019, CHARLES HARRINGTON |
| 1 - 170-1024, CHARLES BALLARD | 1 - 157-1258, LANCE WATSON |
| 1 - 157-1277, EMMETT HOUSE | 1 - 157-1181, HELEN BRIDGES |
| 1 - 100-4593, LAURA INGRAM | |
| 1 - 100-4711, EDWARD M. "TED" CARTER JR. | |
| 1 - 157-927, GERALD FANION | 1 - 157-1362, CARY FOWLER |
| 1 - 100-3481, TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS | 1 - 100-662, NAACP |
| 1 - 66-1687-Sub, Dissemination | 1 - 170-70-Sub, ME 338-R (GHETTO) |
| 1 - 157-953, BLACK POWER INFILTRATION, NOP & WOPC | 1 - 100-4518, EDWIN CLIFTON SANDERS |
| | ① - 44-1987, MURKIN |

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ME 157-1067
ME 157-1312

- 1) PD memo dated 8/21/68 from Lt. O. B. HOLCOMB, Intelligence Unit, setting forth results of his 8/21/68 contact with PD undercover agent, code name "MAX," regarding "Activities of Invaders 8/20/68 at the City Hall City Council meeting"
- 2) PD memo dated 8/20/68 regarding observations of Lt. ARKIN at the 8/20/68 City Council meeting concerning the Turnkey Housing Project
- 3) Two news clippings from The Commercial Appeal, Memphis newspaper, 8/21/68 issue, regarding the Council meeting and one clipping from Memphis Press-Scimitar edition of 8/20/68.
- 4) PD Memo of Patrolman W. B. RICHMOND, Intelligence Unit, regarding 8/20/68 activities at City Hall during the Turnkey Housing Project hearings concerning placing public housing in the Frayser area of Memphis.

It will be noted that prior to the Council meeting on 8/20/68, ME 338-R(GHETTO) advised that if City Council rejected Turnkey Housing then the Tennessee Council on Human Relations led by West Tennessee Field Director GERALD FANION and supported by black powerites, the Black Knights Inc., the Invaders, Black Organizing Project (BOP) and the Neighborhood Organizing Project (NOP) funded by OEO and War on Poverty Committee (WOPC), would march on the Shelby County jail where prisoner JAMES EARL RAY is incarcerated while being held on charges of the 4/4/68 assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. The basis for their march is that in Shelby County jail the authorities could provide air conditioned luxury for a white prisoner who killed KING but would not provide housing for the poor.

It will be recalled that on 8/19/68 GERALD FANION called the writer and said the Tennessee Council on Human Relations would go to City Hall to support Turnkey Housing and that "he hoped the Invaders, et al, would not come." It is apparent that FANION was being untruthful, for on 8/21/68 ME 338-R(GHETTO) advised the writer that Invader JOHN HENRY FERGUSON told informant that FANION solicited FERGUSON to get all of the Invaders

ME 157-1067
ME 157-1312

and BOP to City Hall the afternoon of 8/20/68 to support the Turnkey Housing Project and that FANION brought the signs for potential pickets and supervised the black protest.

ME 338-R(GHETTO) gave the writer a copy of a press release distributed by FANION early on 8/20/68, a xerox copy of which is attached to each copy of this mejo.

On the night of 8/20/68 and again on 8/22/68 ME 352-R(PROB) advised that the Black Nights had not received any advance notice, and that on the early afternoon of 8/20/68 GERALD FANION contacted BK Coordinator WARREN LEWIS and Mrs. WARREN LEWIS and invited them to participate in the City Hall protest. Informant advised that later on the afternoon of 8/20/68 WARREN LEWIS, his wife, ROOSEVELT GREEN, RAYMOND TAYLOR, Firestone employee MARION COLLINS, a female Negro whose name is not known, and two male Negroes, employees of the RCA plant, went to City Hall.

Informant identified many of the Invaders who were identified herein before, as did ME 338-R(GHETTO). ME 338-R made available numerous photographs taken of the group, including photographs of SHADA and his girlfriend, LANCE BALLARD and his girlfriend, JOYCE MC INTOSH, IDA BALLARD, CHARLES BALLARD, EDWIN CLIFTON SANDERS, GERALD FANION, MAXINE SMITH, WARREN LEWIS, Mrs. WARREN LEWIS, RAYMOND TAYLOR, ROOSEVELT GREEN, the two RCA Black Nights, the female Negro Black Knight, GEORLDEAN CHRISTIAN, three or four unknown Invaders, MARION COLLINS, JOHN HENRY FERGUSON, JOHN B. SMITH, ERIC LARD HOLMAN, a person believed to be MILTON MACK, CORNELIA CRENSHAW, EDWARD M. "TED" CARTER, VERDELL BROOKS and EDWARD CLIFTON SANDERS III.

ME 338-R said SANDERS, who married the daughter of Negro society doctor Dr. BYAS, and who attends Wesleyan College in Connecticut, is a protege of Rev. JAMES M. LAWSON JR. SANDERS makes revolutionary statements and says blacks will have to go to physical with whites. It is inevitable. He is an intellectual and was giving a lot of advice to the Invader faction on 8/20/68.

ME 352-R said there were no plans to engage in any violence, but FANION did want to march around the County jail if the Turnkey Housing Project was rejected.

ME 157-1067
ME 157-1312

On 8/21/68 Lt. ARKIN advised the City Council deferred its vote until Tuesday, 8/27/68, and that it is anticipated that additional protests will take place on that date.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

ASD 94

TO: Inspector G. P. Tines
Inspectional Bureau

SUBJECT: ACTIVITIES IN THE LOBBY OF THE
CITY HALL DURING COUNCIL MEETING
AUGUST 20, 1968.

FROM: Ptlm. W. B. Richmond
Bmtz Intelligence Section

DATE: August 21, 1968

On August 20, 1968, the writer proceeded to City Hall under the instructions of Lt. Arkin. On arrival, I observed one member of the INVADERS present, MILTON MACK. He was accompanied by two female Negroes, both wearing AFRO hair styles. Just before the Council meeting got started, MILTON MACK and the two female Negroes went inside the Chamber and took seats near the front. At approx. 2:15 PM, SWEET WILLIE WINE, JOHN B. SMITH, VERDELL BROOKS, JOHN HENRY FERGUSON, CHARLES BALLARD, BEN BARRY, JAMES PHILLIPS, arrived at City Hall. CHARLES BALLARD proceeded to get a newspaper out of the public newstand located directly in front of the Information Stand in the City Hall Lobby. He was accompanied by all the above to the newspaper stand. After he inserted his dime, and opened the paper box, a number of Press-Scimitar's were taken out of the box, and laid on the box and each member took a paper, and began a discussion about the article, "Black Panthers to Be On Prowl In Chicago."

At approx. 2:30 PM, GERALD FANION and MRS. MAXINE SMITH, Sectry of NAACP, and ELIZABETH HAYES, who lives at 1161 Texas who is very active in the Rent Strike Project, along with GERALD FANION'S TWO DAUGHTERS and two other young unknown male Negroes, arrived at City Hall. GERALD FANION was carrying some cardboard placards under his arm. GERALD FANION immediately began placing them in different areas of the City Hall Lobby, against the wall, etc. These placards were in regards to protesting the, "TURNKEY PROJECT that was being discussed by the City Councilmen. Also, on several of the postards, he had pictures of inside the home of ELIZABETH HAYES, showing conditions of the kitchen, and the bathroom. Also, he had in his presence, a number of pictures, showing the conditions of the homes in the McLeMore and the Main Extension Area.

One of the young male Negroes that came in with GERALD FANION that was with GERALD FANION, came up to me and pointed at a poster which read, "THE INDIAN COMMUNICATED BY SMOKE SIGNALS." And he asked me, "Do you know what that means?" I told him, "no, explain. Just as he started to explain, JOHN HENRY FERGUSON and SWEET WILLIE WINE walked up and started talking about the posters and the pictures which were placed there by Mr. FANION. FERGUSON pointed to the one which read, "INDIAN COMMUNICATED BY SMOKE SIGNALS," and started laughing and made the statement to SWEET WILLIE WINE, saying, "this is a good one," "if the Indian communicated by smoke signals, that means if we want to create some smoke, we got to burn, burn, burn." (Note: the young male Negroe who asked me if I knew what the poster meant, "The Indian Communicated by Smoke Signals", was approximately 10 years of age.)

At this time, the Council Chamber had become filled and they wouldn't let anyone else into the Chambers unless someone left out and there was a seat left vacant. GERALD FANION walked up to one of the Officers on the door; it is unknown what he said to this Officer but the Officer let him in. At this time, Lt. Hess proceeded in the door behind him and brought him on the outside of the Chamber. GERALD FANION became very loud as he wanted to create a disturbance. He said to Lt. Hess, in a very loud voice, "keep your hands off of me. I don't need you to put your hands on me." Lt. Hess told Mr. GERALD FANION that he didn't mean him no harm that there was no seat vacant and that he couldn't go in. GERALD FANION then stated, "you don't need to put your hands on me for anything, if you want me to do something, ask me. I have a name. MY NAME IS GERALD FANION." (he shouted his name loudly.)

At this time, members of the INVADERS had gathered around the door where Mr. FANION was talking to Lt. Hess. JOHN HENRY FERGUSON hollered out, "his name is Mr. GERALD FANION." As GERALD FANION began to walk away, one of the INVADERS, trying to create a disturbance, hollered out real loud, "did you hear that, he called him Nigger Fanion?" Several more members of the INVADERS mentioned that Lt. Hess had called GERALD FANION Nigger Fanion, and it swept over the crowd. I was standing next to Lt. Hess, and I didn't hear him say that about Mr. FANION. GERALD FANION also made a statement a few minutes later that this is my City Hall, too, I pay taxes, too, who is he to tell me I can't go in. Several times, it was mentioned by some members of the INVADERS, especially JOHN SMITH that we are going inside the Chamber, regardless of what happens.

At approx. 3:15 PM, or rather 2:50 PM, Lt. Sanders came to the door of the Chamber and stated he had some seats vacant and that Mr. FANION could come in. At 3:15 PM, Mr. FANION came out of the Chamber with his two daughters and stated to the Officers on the door, "my seat is being reserved for me, and I'm going to walk my two daughters to the car, and I'll be back shortly." Within about 5 minutes, Mr. FANION came back, and at this time, Lt. Hess had arrived at the Chamber door without knowing that Mr. FANION had been inside and had his seat reserved for him, he told him, "I told you, Mr. FANION that there was no seats vacant and we'll let you know when you can go in." GERALD FANION got very loud stating, "man, what's wrong with you, I've been in there once, you got something against me." Mr. FANION looked over at one of the Officers at the door and said, "tell this me, I've been in, and I just came out and I have a seat reserved for me." The Officer explained to Lt. Hess what had taken place and Mr. FANION was let in.

During the entire Council meeting, the INVADERS kept up noises outside the Chambers door and one time, Lt. Sanders asked them to quiet it down, and also one member of the Black Knights asked them to be quiet. At this time, SWEET WILLIE WINE called JOHN SMITH and several other members of the INVADERS together stating to them that if the BLACK KNIGHTS wanted to handle the thing, then we would go out in the streets and into the community to get our thing started. Then the group broke up; then the noise started again. One female Negro, unknown to the writer, who was said to be from Marks, Mississippi who came to Memphis for the SCLC Convention, was very loud and started singing the Freedom Song. During this time, a statement was made by the INVADERS trying to provoke the Police Officer on duty at the door. At one time, a Police Officer walked by JOHN B. SMITH with his night stick in his hand, JOHN B. jumped back as if the Police Officer was trying to hit him and made the statement, "look at this man with this big stick," "he's over here to beat our heads."

Along about 4:50 PM, some of the people who were seated in the Council began to leave, and Lt. Sanders advised that there were seats vacant and those who wanted to come in could come in now. All the INVADERS went inside, except FERGUSON and VERDELL BROOKS. Some 15-20 minutes later, the Council called for a short recess and some of the INVADERS went on the outside of the City Hall and stayed until the Council resumed the meeting. This was about 5:30 PM, and the custodian of the City Hall had locked the doors keeping anyone else from entering the City Hall. Among those locked out, was BEN BARRY, JOHN PHILLIPS, (JAMES PHILLIPS INSTEAD OF JOHN PHILLIPS), and several other members of the INVADERS. While they were on the outside JERRY JONES, CHARLES HARRINGTON, EDWITT HOUSE, came up from the streets to join them. They wanted to know from the Officer on the door, why they couldn't come back in. Lt. Sanders then went outside and tried to explain to them that it was normal at this time of day, for the custodian to secure the building and that no one else was allowed to enter the building. They didn't take that too good. They thought that since they had been in once, they should be allowed to come in again. One unknown male Negro, went outside with Lt. Sanders. He seemed to know the group very well and he spoke with them and tried to get them to understand, the procedures of the City Hall. But they still refused to leave. They stayed for approx. 15 minutes outside the building and be-

gan to walk around City Hall. Later, they left the area. It also may be noted that GERALD FANNON was one of the persons who was locked out with this group but one of the Officers let him in.

Persons known to the writer that were present at the Council Meeting was: CORNELIUS GREENSHAW, REV. EZZEL BELL, MRS. EZZEL BELL (his wife), REV. STARKS, A MALE WHITE BY THE NAME OF SAMUEL CARTER, who associates with the INVADERS, and three members of the BLACK KNIGHTS as follows: WARREN LEWIS, the Chairman; ROOSEVELT GREEN; AND MARION COLLINS. There was also members of the BLACK KNIGHTS that was there, but whose names were unknown to the writer.

It may be noted that SHEET WILLIE WINE and another male Negro who calls himself SHADAD, who spoke before the Council on the behalf of having the Project Turnkey built in the Prayner area, and also male White SAMUEL CARTER spoke in favor for the Turnkey Project. After each of the above persons made a speech, they would leave City Hall in order which they spoke.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

ASD 4

TO: Inspector G. P. Tines,
Inspectional Bureau.

SUBJECT: Activities of Invaders 8/20/68.

FROM: Lt. O. B. Holcomb.
Intelligence Section.

DATE: August 21, 1968.

At 1:15PM Informer went to 1310 Florida and observed JOHN B. SMITH, JAMES PHILLIPS, And ERIC HOLMAN Standing out front. At 1:20PM informer and JAMES PHILLIPS took ERIC HOLMAN to Main and Jefferson and let him out. , and then continued on to 1217 Thomas. They were going out there to find JOYCE MC INTOSH, AND GERALDEAN CHRISTIAN to see if they would work as THE BOP, has bought 40 % of the Afro Cleaners in the 200 block of South Parkway East. When they arrived at 1217 Thomas they found that GLYNN FRANKLIN was there along with JOHCE MC INTOSH, GERALDEAN CHRISTIAN, LONNIE HENDERSON, and MAURICE LEWIS.

At 1:45PM Informant along with CHRISTIAN, MC INTOSH AND PHILLIPS went to the City Council Meeting, and when they arrived they met WARREN LEWIS of the Black Knights. LEWIS and JAMES PHILLIPS discussed putting some of their people on each door of the City Council Chambers. ERIC HOLMAN, LARRY DAVIS, and a MALE Negro with the funny beard described in 7/19/68 report, stood at the door but were moved by the Police., and did not try that again. This caper was pulled for the sole purpose of intimidating the white people who were attending the Council meeting. Those known to the informant at the City Council meeting were; WARREN LEWIS, JAMES PHILLIPS, CHARLES BALLARD, JOHN B. SMITH, EMMETT HOUSE, VERDELL BROOKS, a Male Negro named JONES, described as: 20-21, 5'10", 150 lbs, Afro Haircut, small beard. TED CARTER, MW, LAURA INGRAM FW, GERALD FANION, ROOSEVELT GREEN, MARION COLLINS, WOMAX STEVENSON, WILLIE ROGERS, FIELD MARSHAL, ANTRAIBAN SHADAD, JOHN HENRY FERGUSON, and RICHARD CABBAGE. It is worthy of note that GERALD FANION was carrying a placard, which read: THE AMERICAN INDIAN USED TO COMMUNICATE BY SMOKE, and the word SMOKE was underlined. Fanion was carrying this around and showing it to all the Militant Negroes and asking if they saw the connection. JOHN FERGUSON at this time was talking to Police Lieutenant Sanders, about getting seats for all of them. WARREN LEWIS told all of them that everyone could go in and sit on the carpet. MC INTOSH And CHRISTIAN asked LEWIS What they were to do if the Police Asked them to move. And he told them not to move unless he gave them the order. LEWIS was carrying a small attache case and he patted it, and told them he had explosives in it, and when he told them to leave they had better leave. , indicating he was going to blow up City Hall.

FANION was carried out of the Council Chambers by Lt. Hess, and then stood out in the corridor hollering; "I am Gerald Fanion, not Nigger Fanion." About this time ERIC HOLMAN got arrested for picking pockets. and JOHN SMITH Said "Let's go, I am tired of talking with these white people. All they understand is killing them. "

At this time JOHN B. SMITH got informant to go with him to get gas for his car., he had just bought. It was a white over red, 1959 Rambler, formerly bearing 3 tags. In James Phillips name. JOHN B. SMITH, and ERIC HOLMAN.

Page Two(Activities of Invaders for 8/20/68)

but Outside he observed JAMES PHILLIPS, EMMETT HOUSE, WILLIE ROGERS, WLOMAX STEVENSON, and the male Negro with the funny beard. They were arguing with Lt. Sanders and giving him a hard time. JOHN SMITH AND BALLARD were gone about 15 minutes, and then came back, and when Lt. Sanders told them they could not get into the Council Chambers., the whole group left and went to see RUSSELL X THOMPSON, Atty. about getting HOLMAN out of Jail. They were advised that he was in Court, so they walked from his office to the County Jail and tried to get into the Jail using the story. as they were looking for the Court Room. They were directed to the Court House by a Deputy but it was locked.

They walked back to City Hall and got in their cars and went back to Beale Street around 6:30PM. At 7:30PM the informant along with HARRINGTON and ROGERS went to 1310 Florida. The others left Beale St. the same time they did but did not turn up at 1310 Florida. WILLY WINE and FERGUSON came to 1310 Florida on the bus. SHADAD and his wife came down. ~~xxx~~ and they were trying to sell the Invaders the Shiki shirts they were making., which they were selling for \$10.00 each.

8:30PM informant took HELEN BRIDGES to North Memphis, to try to locate an apartment for her mother. He took off at 10PM.

CC:

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

ASD 4

TO: *Inspector G. P. Tines,
Inspectional Bureau.*

FROM: *Lt. E. H. Arkin,
Intelligence Section.*

SUBJECT: *City Council Meeting 8/20/68.
in re: Turnkey Project.*

DATE: *8/21/68.*

According to an article in the Commercial Appeal 8/21/68 entitled, "Decision is Delayed on Frayzer Housing" written by Jefferson Riker, the article states that the City Council last night voted 3 to 4 amid the hooting of Frayzer Residents to postpone a decision on a resolution to block a 300 Unit Public Housing Project from Frayzer. Councilmen sat patiently through four and one half hours of a highly emotional hearing, as proponents and opponents debated.

Members of the Intelligence Section of the Memphis Police Department were present at this Council hearing, and members of both the Black Knights, the Invaders, and also the NAACP, were present and those identified by this Section were as follows: WARREN LEWIS of the Black knights, MICKEY COLLINS, of the Black Knights. ROOSEVELT GREEN of the Black Knights. JOHN HENRY FERGUSON of the Invaders, BEN BARRY, RICHARD CABBAGE, JAMES PHILLIPS, CHARLES BALLARD, ERIC HOLMAN aka LARD, JOHN B. SMITH, LOMAX STEVERSON, AND LANCE WATSON aka SWEET WILLY WINE of the Invaders.

There was as well at the meeting a male negro known only as SHADAD along with his girlfriend, FNU JONES. She lives with her parents, PERCY & EMMA JONES, at 856 Amie Place, BR5-7738, and her father PERCY is a Janitor at St. Jude's Hospital, according to the 1967 City Directory. Both of these subjects were dressed in Afro garb. A young Male White, CARY FOWLER, who is a Southwestern Student, and who has been working for NOP this summer, one of the WOPC projects, was present. EDWARD M. (TED) CARTER, a known MW Militant, was present along LAURA INGRAM of SDS at MSU. GERALD FANION, West Tenn., Director of the Tenn. Council on Human Relations brought a large number of handmade posters which were distributed among the crowd.

MAXINE SMITH, and JESSE TURNER of the NAACP were present as well as CORNELIA CRENSHAW.

The Intelligence Section received information that GERALD FANION had a plan that if the City Council did not pass the Frayzer Turnkey Project that the Invaders along with the Black Knights and other interested parties would then picket the Shelby County Sheriff's office using the signs that he brought. Some of these signs read: THE AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNICATED BY SMOKE SIGNALS. It was inferred here in a drawing of skyline of a city in smoke, that burning was advocated. Another sign read MEMPHIS IS A BLUFF CITY (or a City of Bluffs);

The City Council Chambers holds 407 persons. All seats were filled. Most of them being filled by interested persons from the Frayzer Community. The overflow crowd had to sit in the outer hallway of City Hall where a P.A. System was installed so they could hear the Council. The City Council President, Frank Rector, presided. The proposal

Page Two (City Council Meeting 3/29/68 in re: Turnkey Project)

During the Council Meeting, GERALD FANION, tried to crash the gates and was stopped by the Memphis Police Department, and he tried to make an issue of this to no avail. Then a group of the Invaders tried the opposite door to the chambers with negative results. But enough of a disturbance was caused that it was brought to Chairman Pryor's attention and he stated that the only people from outside the chambers that would be allowed in the Chambers would be people having a seat, that had been vacated by someone who was leaving.

The Council finally adjourned without taking a vote on the issue of the Frayzer Turnkey project until the following Tuesday. , and everyone who was present dispersed in an orderly manner.

One of the Invaders, ERIC HOLMAN, was arrested after he was observed by a Memphis Police Officer as being involved in a purse snatch last week.

CC:

MEMPHIS OFFICE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

280 Hernando Street

Memphis, Tennessee

FOR: City Council

FROM: Gerald A. Fanion Deputy Director Tennessee Council On Human Relations

DATE: August 20, 1968

The Tennessee Council On Human Relations calls on the City Council to move with the times. The only way we can prove the Time Magazine articles wrong is to act. Nashville and Atlanta are way ahead of Memphis in Public Housing. How long do we think we can hide out from reality? Do we honestly feel that we can expect funds from the Federal Government when we do not accept Their reasonable terms? In 1968 in America, in Memphis, we can no longer think and plan in terms of Lily White Neighborhoods. It is impossible to run a nation or a city in terms of 1st and 2nd class citizens. Last fall, every one of the members of city council took a guided tour of the Ghetto areas and were appalled at what they saw in degradation and poverty. And so we cry out that these slums be eradicated. But where can the citizens of Memphis, who live in these slums, Move? There is no place unless Memphis moves to provide it. We speak of LAW AND ORDER, but can we deny that it is a crime against our citizens that no Public Housing has been built in Memphis since 1960? Can we honestly say we are serving all our citizens and meeting the needs of all? The voice of the Council must be heard now in a decisive vote against racism. A vote for the Frayser Turnkey Project is a vote against racism and for reality. A vote for the Project will mean we can move ahead with this and other Federal Aided Programs. The Tennessee Council calls on the City Council to vote for the Frayser Turnkey Project and prove the Time Magazine Articles wrong!

U.A. 8/21/68

Shouting Match On Public Housing Could Set Stage For Referendum

The public housing project proposed for Frayser — and all others like it — may be headed for a vote of the people.

A leader of the opposition among councilmen, Wyeth Chandler, who drafted the resolution at yesterday's four-and-a-half hour debate in the council chamber, thinks so.

"The people of Frayser are going to bring a referendum on it if we don't turn it down, you can bet on that," Mr. Chandler told the Exchange Club at a luncheon at the Top of the 100 Club before the council session.

He cited a 1953 federal law — the so-called Phillips amendment — which gives local governments veto power over public housing locations and establishes the referendum machinery.

The luncheon was quieter than the lengthy council session.

Chairman Paul Borda of Memphis Housing Authority was interrupted twice by Frayserites and members of the Invaders, militant black power group, seeking seats in the crowded Council Chamber.

Chairman Downing Pryor restored order only by permitting newcomers to enter the chamber as others left. Police took up security posts.

A loudspeaker system carried the proceedings to those in the lobby.

"The seriousness of the poverty of people in this city is so great something needs to be done quickly," said Mr. Borda between interruptions.

"A human being should not lower property values," read a sign carried by a Frayser resident.

"You say yes, we need housing, but put it over in someone else's backyard," retorted Mr. Borda.

Miss Judy Simpson of Frayser said a Baptist religious re-

vival was under way in Frayser. Then she turned to Councilman W. T. McAdams, an opponent of the project, and asked, "Mr. McAdams, how much religion do you see in your attitude?"

She supported the project, as did a few other Frayserites.

To protests that property would be devalued, Lance 'Sweet Willie Wine' Watson, black power advocate, replied, "We don't even have \$10,000 homes to put a project next to."

Represented at the session were all shades of liberal and conservative opinion.

Howard Richardson, chairman of the Alcy Road Homeowners Assn., said, "To say that the Frayser project should be moved is to perpetuate the all black neighborhood."

But Frayser representatives accused Mr. Richardson of being on the opposite side of the apartment issue from his stand against a similar project in the middle class Negro Alcy road last year.

Councilman Thomas H. Todd and Sam Null, associate director of MHA engaged in a heated conversation after Mr. Todd questioned whether DeSoto Development Co., developers of the Frayser project, had "advance, inside word" of the turnkey program.

"I resent the implication the housing authority was dealing under the table with anyone," Mr. Null retorted.

Edgar H. Gillock, a lawyer representing Frayser, blasted, "I think some of this rabble that's come in here and talked about destroying this country and destroying this government eats at your vitals as much as it does mine." That statement got him a standing ovation from the Frayserites.

(Additional Story on Page 1)



Edgar Gillock



Lance Watson

—Staff Photos

Violence Feared During Demo Convention Black Panthers to Be on Prowl in Chicago

By JUDY LUCE

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON. — Accumulating evidence that protest groups are laying detailed plans to disrupt the Democratic National Convention in Chicago next week makes it clear that the greatest danger of violence comes—not from the hippy-hippie peaceniks—but from guerrilla-trained black militants.

The spearhead of the black militant movement is the Black Panthers, a paramilitary organization which recently merged with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and has affiliates in almost every major city with a ghetto, and throughout the South. The Panthers, although they share the white student radicals' opposition to the war, will go to the convention with a basically different aim.

The Panthers' "minister of

information" and one of their top theoreticians, Eldridge Cleaver, has been indicted in Oakland, Calif., on charges of attempted murder and assault on police officers. He developed the black militant theory that America is the mother country and black America is a colony. This theory permits the Panthers to consider themselves as the vanguard of a black liberation army and is used to justify attacks on "repressive" police. It also, to them, justifies attacks at the heart of the power structure, especially the Democratic Party at its convention.

Cleaver, who is free on bond, was himself nominated for the presidency by the Peace and Freedom Party at a convention last weekend in Ann Arbor, Mich. He picked Jerry Rubin, head of the Yippies (Youth International Party), as his running mate. Reports from the convention, however, indicate many

delegates felt Rubin would not be considered a serious candidate by the voters. The convention finally decided to let each of the 20 delegations — mostly from the big cities and the South — choose a local vice presidential candidate to run with him.

The Panthers and other black militants are led by a "soul circle" of about 50 people who travel widely between big cities and the South, organizing and informing the myriad small groups of militants of each others' action programs. Many militants have membership in many of the black power groups.

Almost all of the militants have at least a peripheral connection with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), the first of the black paramilitary groups. RAM members have been linked by grand juries and congressional committees to riots in Hough, Watts, Newark and New York City. RAM mem-

bers and other black militants are known to have held target practice and other guerrilla training in upstate New York, Connecticut and Alabama.

Security officials assert that plans for action at the convention were discussed in secret meetings during the poor peoples' campaign in June when many black militants converged on Washington. These officials say militants from Mississippi broached plans for an assassination attempt.

Another plan discussed was to create a "diversionary" riot on Chicago's West Side on the second night of the convention, when the expected floor showdown over seating of the Mississippi Loyal Democrats (MLD) delegation will take place. The MLD, which includes the predominantly Negro Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, will attempt to have its delegation recognized as the state's legitimate delega-

tion. If the attempt fails, officials believe, it may be used as a pretext for violence—and perhaps a major riot—on Chicago's West side.

Security officials have warned the Democratic National Convention that the militants have links with Chicago gangs, mainly the Cobras and the Blackstone Rangers, which would make it easy to start a riot. They also have warned the committee that a memo sent out in mid-July from the Panthers' Atlanta and New York City offices urged all Panthers to go to Chicago.

It is known that Panthers from New York, Cleveland, Atlanta and Oakland plan to be in Chicago. The exact strength of the Panthers, although unknown, is believed less than 1,000. The New York City chapter is thought to number about 100. In Oakland, Calif., some 250 are believed to be members.

An account by Liberation News Service (LNS), a news

wire distributed by Students for a Democratic Society, makes it clear that militant organizers know of the security precautions being taken for the convention. LNS, for example, has carried detailed stories revealing that the 11,000-man Chicago police force has been put on 12-hour shifts for the duration of the convention, that the 5,500-man Illinois National Guard will be drilling in five Chicago armories, and that the Guard has received permission from the city to deploy troops in playgrounds near the convention hall where Yippie demonstrations are planned.

LNS instructions explained that "the most visible targets are going to be under the strictest surveillance. Hence the decentralized disruption tactics."

But, the account said, "Even the men who seem to be behind the big political actions scheduled... can't point a finger at the police."

what's really going to happen."

FBI Reported Probing Plot

CHICAGO. — (AP) — The Chicago Tribune said Tuesday the FBI and the Secret Service are investigating reports of a plot to assassinate Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Eugene McCarthy during the Democratic convention.

The plot, the Tribune said, was said to have been formed during a meeting of 100 Negro extremists and South Side gang members and to have included plans for destruction of several police stations with explosives and rifle fire.

The newspaper added that the U. S. attorney general's office reportedly has approved a fullscale investigation in an attempt to obtain enough information for the issuance of arrest warrants.

Decision Is Delayed On Frayser Housing

By JEFFERSON RIKER

The City Council last night voted 8-4—amid the hooting of Frayser residents — to postpone a decision on a resolution to block a 300-unit public housing project in Frayser.

No date was set for a vote but it could come Tuesday.

Councilmen sat patiently through a four-and-a-half hour, highly emotional hearing as proponents and opponents of the project debated.

Councilman J. O. Patterson Jr. moved for postponement.

"We have sat here a long time today and listened to a lot of testimony. There has been a lot of emotionalism. Because of the magnitude of the issue, we ought not to take a vote on this today."

The postponement could be interpreted as a partial victory for the project. Clearly, there were enough votes last night to kill the project.

Councilman Wyeth Chandler, who introduced the resolution, is expected to offer amendments asking MHA officials to find another site for DeSoto Construction Co., which has spent money on design and engineering.

"No, no," Frayser residents cried out in the packed 350-seat chamber when it became clear there would be a postponement.

Councilmen Chandler, Robert B. James, W. T. McAdams and Thomas H. Todd voted against the delay. The Rev. James L. Netters was absent.

Councilmen voting for postponement were Mrs. Gwen Awsumb, Jerred Blanchard, Fred L. Davis, Lewis R. Donelson III, Billy Hyman, Mr. Patterson, Philip A. Perel and Chairman Downing Pryor.

Black power advocate Lance 'Sweet Willie Wine' Watson, an Invader leader, told the council he "came to speak for the fuse on the powder keg," a reference to poverty areas with what he called "wall-to-wall rats and roaches."

"I know what exists in government housing," said Marine S-Sgt. Dennis C. LeCount of 4002 North Trezevant, who is stationed at the Memphis Naval Air Station at Millington. The project, he said, "is going to destroy my property value. Don't destroy the (homes of) military people who have to live in this town."

A few Frayserites support the project. "I vehemently resent the implication that people in these projects are all low down and no good," said Francis S. Millington of 3478

Suzanne Drive. "My wife and

Tim McCarver (the St. Louis Cardinal catcher), were both raised in Lamar Terrace."

Chairman Paul Borda of Memphis Housing Authority said, "I don't think the federal government will persist — the resolution will kill it. If this is turned down, it is unlikely another site would be okayed. Our tax dollars will be used to build housing elsewhere than in Memphis, Tenn."

County Court Squire Jesse H. Turner said he will work for suspension of all federal projects in the city if the project is halted.

(Additional Story on Page 23)

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MEMPHIS TENN

8/21/68

SAC (157-1168)

9/13/68

SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE

RACIAL SITUATION IN TENNESSEE
RM

On 8/9/68 ME 338-R (Ghetto) advised that one BILL BARTER, a "stringer" for Time Magazine, from Greenwood, Mississippi, has spent the past few days in Memphis, staying at the Downtowner Motel, Third at Union. He is a white male, in late 30's, "corny looking," thin, small, brown hair, wears beard, no glasses. He is trying to do a sensational story re Memphis for Time Magazine, looking into police brutality. He obtained photographs from ME 338-R (Ghetto) depicting police action in the 3/28/68 riots in South Main and Beale Street areas of Memphis. He has mailed them to Time.

He is trying to resurrect the 4/4/68 sniping of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., researching various theories re same, including the possibility the Mafia had KING killed.

BARTER is particularly close to GERALD FANION, West Tennessee Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, and to JESSE KPPS, Field Organizer of American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees Union.

Note: Such a story, particularly derogatory of Memphis did appear in 8/15/68 issue of Time and contained a photograph obtained by and provided to BARTER by ME 338-R (Ghetto).

1-157-1168
1-170-70-Sub - ME 338-R (Ghetto)
1-157- - GERALD FANION
1-100- - Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1-44-1987 - MURKIN

WHL:wp
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44-1987-Sub-304

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE (44-1987)

DATE: 11-13-68

FROM : SA JOE C. HESTER

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Reference 44-1987-Sub 187.

Reference serial reflects an interview with Mrs. MARY PAUL on 5-22-68 by SA JACK D. VAHRENWALD. Mrs. PAUL said on 5-22-68 that she had seen a man with a gun at Harlow's Donut Shop in Memphis on the night of 4-3-68. She described him as a white male, 6'3" tall, weighing 240 lbs.

On 11-12-68, Mrs. PAUL, who now resides in Apt. 618 at the Goodman House, telephonically advised the writer that she had seen today a photograph of JERRY RAY that appeared in the newspaper. She said she now believes that the man she previously described is identical with JERRY RAY.

Inasmuch as JERRY RAY does not in any way fit the description previously given by Mrs. PAUL, and in view of the passage of time since she observed this individual, it is not believed that this matter warrants further action.

JCH:BN
(1)

Sub

44-1987-Sub 305

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