

HOLED UP—OR BURIED

The Ray Mystery Deepens

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY

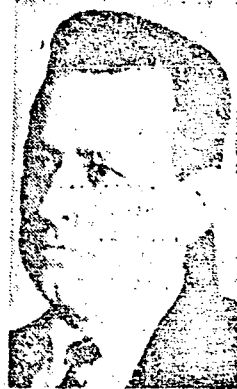
Star Staff Writer

James Earl Ray, sought as the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has disappeared as effectively as if the earth had swallowed him, and that may well have been the case.

"If he was the hired trigger-man of a conspiracy, the chances are very good that he has been killed to silence him forever," said one official who has been close to the international manhunt for Ray. "But if he conceived and carried out the plot alone, he is probably holed up somewhere. But where?"

Whether he was a paid gunman or a loner, the last trace of Ray goes back to the morning of April 5, less than 15 hours after Dr. King was shot to death by a sniper in Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Ernest Payne, who lives in a low-rent housing project called Capitol Homes in Atlanta, Ga., peered out her window



JAMES EARL RAY

sometime between 7 and 9 a.m. that day and saw a man believed to be Ray park and lock a white 1966 Mustang. Two Atlanta cab drivers believe they may

have given Ray a short ride that same morning.

Beyond that point, Ray has vanished.

The FBI has said nothing about the progress of its investigation and has issued only three terse press releases along with several photos of the wanted man. But from a number of sources it has been possible to amass a considerable amount of information about Ray's life prior to last April 4.

Ray was penniless when he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. on April 23, 1967.

On Aug. 30, 1967, he turned up in Birmingham, Ala., rented a safety deposit box in the Birmingham Trust National Bank and began spending large amounts of money — estimated to total up to \$10,000 — over the next seven months.

Where he obtained the money

See RAY, Page A-14

*Evening Star
9 May 68*



APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

RAY

Mystery Surrounding King's Killer Deepens

Continued From Page A-1
that he spent on the car, his 19,000 miles of travel to Canada, Mexico and the West Coast, and on wine, women and bartending lessons is one of the mysteries of the case.

FBI agents have located some persons who describe Ray as a Negro-hating racist and others who say he never mentioned race over long periods of time.

If he has a profession, it is that of a notably unsuccessful small time hoodlum. So far as the records indicate, every hold-up or robbery he ever tried ended in disaster for him. He was, as the convicts say, a three-time loser.

Investigators trying to trace the source of his money have been unable to connect him with any robbery that occurred in his year of freedom since his Missouri prison escape.

The basic federal charge against Ray is conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Dr. King, while the Tennessee charge against him is murder. The conspiracy charge was based on a remark attributed to Ray himself. He is said to have told a Birmingham gun dealer that his brother had told him to buy the 30.06 Remington gamemaster pump gun which has been tabbed as the murder weapon.

Ray's brothers have been checked out and officials say they have not been linked with the crime.

- But investigators have not ruled out the possibility:

- That Dr. King's murder may have been ordered and paid for by extremists of the right or the left.

- That these plotters may have been either white or black.

- That they could have been either domestic or foreign.

The FBI, on orders from Director J. Edgar Hoover to break the King case at any costs, has traced Ray's life from his birth on March 10, 1923 in Alton, Mo. up to the morning of April 5, 1968.

A ninth-grade dropout, he eventually joined the Army and served the better part of three years in the West German cities of Bremen, Bremerhaven, Nuernburg and Frankfurt. He was tried in a refrigeration company, the military police and the infantry, but the Army finally gave him a general discharge for ineptness.

Arrests Mount

Soon after his release, Ray turned to crime and was arrested many times from 1949 until his last sentencing in 1960. His life pattern was fixed. He became a loner whose amusements centered on bar girls and prostitutes. He rarely worked. When he needed money for vodka and beer, he stole or took it by force. He never married.

Fellow prisoners knew him as a man addicted to amphetamine or "pep" pills, an avid reader of "girlie" magazines, a lone wolf who constantly talked of escape. A fellow prisoner has reported that once when a rumor was circulated in prison that a "businessmen's group" had offered a \$1 million bounty for the death of Dr. King, Ray said, "If I ever get out of here, I believe I'll collect that."

On Aug. 30, 1967, Ray answered an ad placed in a Birmingham newspaper by William D. Paisley, who wanted to sell his 1966 Mustang. Ray paid \$1,995 in cash for the car.

At that time, Ray was going under the name of Eric Starvo Galt and it was by that alias he was known to his Birmingham landlord, Peter Chermes, and to Alabama authorities who issued him a license on Sept. 6, 1967. This was the start of his heavy spending, although he continued to live in cheap rooming houses and rundown hotels.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

Trip to Canada

For reasons unknown, Ray drove to Canada and spent a few days in Montreal. He lived in an old hotel and passed himself off as an employee of Expo-67.

While living in Cherpes' house in Birmingham, Ray received a large box of expensive camera equipment from a mail order firm in Chicago.

Cherpes said Ray left his place on Oct. 7, 1967. He drove to Mexico, where he passed some time in places like Jalisco and Puerto Vallarta. He became well known in the cantinas there and even had his picture taken with a Mexican prostitute. (That picture, showing Galt wearing sun glasses, was released by the FBI this week.)

Investigation believe his motive for going to Mexico was to buy marijuana but Ray apparently also liked the country. He told one acquaintance: "When I make my big score, I'm going to come down here and live on beans and beer."

He next turned up in Los Angeles where he checked into the

St. Francis Hotel and became a regular habitue of the Sultan Room bar of the hotel and other saloons. The barkeepers and girls around the Rabbit's Foot Club grew to know him as a man with a thirst and a bankroll.

Still as Eric Starvo Galt, he remained in Los Angeles until March 27, 1968, and left a broad trail. There was one side trip from Los Angeles to New Orleans with a man named Charles Stein, a bearded songwriter. Stein reported that his friend required him, his sister and his cousin to sign a petition for third party presidential candidate George Wallace in North Hollywood, Calif. as the price for taking him to New Orleans and back.

Stein recalled that Ray made one long-distance call from somewhere in Texas but did not know who he called. Stein also does not know why Ray went to New Orleans, nor who he saw there.

While in Los Angeles, Ray advertised in the L. A. Free Press, a "hippie tabloid," for a contact with a "passionate married woman." He signed the ad "Eric S." but Free Press records show that he used the full alias, "Eric S. Galt" in paying for the ad. He also bought a list of five female names from the Swinger's Club of Downey, Calif. for \$1 and sent a letter and picture of himself to a Los Angeles girl on Feb. 17. She gave the Polaroid picture to the FBI and it, too, was made public this week.

Using his "Galt" pseudonym, Ray paid more than \$400 for dancing lessons in Long Beach and more than \$200 for a course in bartending during his Los Angeles stay. He paid cash for both.

Birmingham Story

Ray left Los Angeles on March 27 and drove to Birmingham arriving there on March 29, the day he made the first of two visits to the Aeromarine Supply Co.

On the first visit he gave his name as Harvey Lowmyer and bought a Remington 243 caliber rifle, telling the salesman he wanted to go deer shooting in Wisconsin. On March 30, "Lowmyer" returned to the shop and said his brother had told him he had gotten the wrong kind of gun. What he wanted, he said, was a Remington 20.06 Game-master with a telescopic sight.

From there, the deduction is that Ray went to Atlanta and got a room in a boarding house inhabited largely by hippies. Here he was once again Galt. The FBI did not find the boarding house until several days after Ray's abandoned car was reported parked in the Atlanta housing project on April 11.

In the vain hope that Ray might still be hiding inside, the FBI staked out the house and watched it for more than 24 hours. Then agents dressed in "hippie" clothes got inside and found that the quarry had either fled from the room soon after ditching his car April 5 or had not returned there at all.

But the agents found key evidence in the room — a television set that "Galt" had gotten in a trade with a girl in Los Angeles and a city map of Atlanta.

Map Delineated

The map had four circles drawn around four significant locations: Dr. King's Atlanta residence; the office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the "hippie" house and the spot where the car had been abandoned on April 5.

Even more important was a well-defined fingerprint found on the map. FBI fingerprint experts were able to determine that the print was from a right thumb whereas all other 26 latent fingerprints from Ray's rifle, car, binoculars and places he had been were too incipient for classification.

The decision was made to compare the map fingerprint with the equivalent points of all white male fugitives in the general age range of the man known as "Galt." An exhaustive finger-by-finger comparison proved that Eric Starvo Galt and James Earl Ray were one and the same and the manhunt was launched.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

8 MAY 1968

CARL T. ROWAN

King Murder Hatched Abroad?

The entire U.S. intelligence apparatus, including the military and the Central Intelligence Agency, has now become involved in the investigation of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Evidence gathered by FBI agents in one of the most massive probes in the nation's history has forced serious investigation of these possibilities:

1. That James Earl Ray, the alleged assassin, was the hired killer in a Cuba-Red China plot.

2. That the "assassin squad" of the Soviet secret police was somehow involved in the plot.

3. That Ray was hired indirectly by certain black nationalists who paid him with money made available by foreign sources.

The FBI has had as many as 2,000 agents working at one time, in cooperation with hundreds of local policemen and other U.S. intelligence agents, to track down every lead—including the above possibilities.

ties that the assassination was plotted with the intention of creating internal chaos in the United States.

It should be emphasized that the dominant theory—and hope—among those directing the investigation is still that the killer was a loner who murdered King out of his own crazy, racist views.

But this theory loses supporters as each day goes by without agents turning up any trace of Ray, who is linked to the murder and murder weapon by fingerprints and ballistics data.

FBI agents believe no longer could get food and drink for so long a period in this country without being detected in the massive day-and-night search that is under way.

This point, added to the now known fact that Ray had plenty of money, has given credibility to the theory that King's assassin was a hired killer.

A growing fear in FBI circles is that the killer was given \$10,000 in advance to murder King with a promise of much more upon completion of the job. When he returned to his U.S. racist employers for the final payoff, the theory goes, he was slain and his body dumped where agents may never find it.

International intelligence agents have entered the investigation, however, because of Ray's mysterious trips to New Orleans—and certain of the suspect's trips out of the country. The FBI reportedly has pinpointed Ray's movements even to knowing which prostitute he spent which night with in certain countries, but it has not yet produced meaningful evidence of an international plot.

But there is deep suspicion of a Cuba-Red China plot. The assumption is that, if the Cubans had made arrangements to spirit their hired killer out of the United States, they very likely killed him and dumped him in the ocean.

Totally informed sources here say, however, that there is no evidence whatsoever of involvement by the communist party of the United States, or of any splinter group of U.S. Communists.

One source called the King killing "one of the most baffling cases in memory."

He also theorized that the slaying and escape were so smoothly organized that they tend to discredit suspicions of black Nationalist involvement—but that "every possibility must be checked."

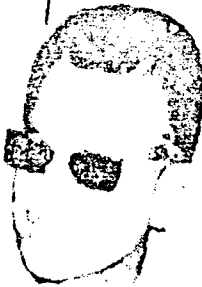
The FBI is pouring vast amounts of manpower and money into the search because it knows its reputation is at stake. It also knows that if King's killer is not found all sorts of rumors will arise.

Some of those directing the investigation are openly hoping that it will turn out to be the work of one man. They fear the explosive repercussions if it turns out that the murderer was a hired killer for white U.S. racists—or for a foreign power.

201-0532132
APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

Wash Post

8 MAY 1968



Two new photographs of James Earl Ray, sought in the slaying of Dr. King, were released yesterday by the FBI. They were taken in November, 1967, in Mexico City, left, and in late January or early February of this year in California.

2 New Ray Photos Are Issued by FBI

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

The FBI released yesterday two new photographs of James Earl Ray, the object of the nationwide manhunt in the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Agents appeared satisfied that the pictures, one taken in Mexico last November and the other taken in California in late January or early February, were the best likenesses yet made available of the 40-year-old fugitive.

Previously the FBI has had to rely chiefly on old mug shot type pictures from Missouri State Prison, from which Ray escaped a year ago, or a front-view photograph of the suspect with eyes closed, on which a Bureau artist drew open eyes.

The FBI refused to say who supplied the new picture or what role they may already have played in the search for Ray.

The FBI would not disclose whether agents had shown the pictures to persons who know Ray, under the name of Eric

Galt or any other alias, either in Birmingham, Ala., or the Los Angeles area. Some persons who remembered "Galt" have failed to identify him from previous pictures. M

Both new pictures appeared to be candid snapshots. The one said to have been taken in California had a background of a print pattern of wallpaper or drapes and a table lamp. The lamp is at an angle from the vertical, suggesting that it was taken by an amateur.

The California picture showed Ray in a "business suit," the FBI said. In January and February the FBI has said Ray was attending a Los Angeles bartending school. The Mexico picture shows him wearing an open-collared, light-colored shirt and sun glasses.

The FBI has said that Ray traveled to Los Angeles and Mexico, among other places, in a white Mustang purchased in Birmingham last August and abandoned in Atlanta on April 5, the day after Dr. King was assassinated.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

King Slayer's Trail
GUATEMALA CITY
Guatemalan secret police
told U.S. FBI agents were
investigating a report that
James Earl Ray, suspected
killer of Dr. Martin Luther
King, had been in Guate-
mal 2 days
5 1968

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

201-0532752

4 MAY 1968

KA

MAY LERNER

... of Conspiracy Envelops Dr. King's Slaying

... the man called ... who also seems to have used a number of other names, among them Eric S. Galt, and is now the target of a vast manhunt. When Martin Luther King was killed, the first widespread impulse — which I shared with others — was to assume the bullet had been governed by the assassin's passion of racist hatred. I wrote that the man, like the act, had been "sick, sick." But if Ray is in fact the man who pulled the trigger — and obviously that must remain an "if" until all the evidence is in — the theory of a single hate-governed assassin may not hold up.

Another theory, which cannot be ignored and is gaining some credence, is that it was a "contract job," much like any gangland murder, with some petty criminal punk serving as the gunman, but also with precise planning for the murder and getaway. This does not rule out racist hatred on the part of the gunman himself, who may have lent himself more readily to the killing because it jibed with his own twisted broodings about how to

set the world right. But it puts the focus not only on the killer but on whatever other men used him.

From this angle of vision many of the details now emerging about Ray — his criminal convictions, his jail term and escape, his travels, his bank account, his purchases and expenditures — seem to fall into a meaningful pattern. The trail will probably cool and warm again a number of times before the FBI catches up with him — if it ever does. For Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark's early description of the killer as "a lone man on the run" may no longer be true.

It seems probable now that he was not a lone man, and he may no longer be on the run. If, in fact, there were others who used him for their purposes, his capture now would be intolerable to them, and the indicated course for them would be to kill him before he can be caught. If they are not able to — and that, too, is possible — his capture should uncover quite a story.

Inevitably, of course, one thinks of another killer in an-

other assassination — that of John Kennedy — when it has not been cleared up in the minds of many people and may never be wholly resolved. There is even the weird coincidence in the evil that Galt-Ray made one of several trips to New Orleans, which awakens memories of Lee Harvey Oswald's stay in that city, and of the erratic efforts of Jim Garrison to prove a New Orleans conspiracy using Oswald as a "patsy" and to hang it on the CIA and the FBI.

It all adds up to a climate of conspiracy along with the climate of hate. It is well to be on our guard against both. There is hot violence and there is cold violence — the kind that springs out of massive anger and the kind that comes from calculated plan. If one had to choose, it is better to strike out from anger than to move in cold blood. One recalls William Blake's sentence: "The tigers of wrath are wiser than the horses of instruction." I should deny any real wisdom to the violence that comes out of wrath, as against the effort of reason,

but I certainly prefer the wrath to the cold conspiracy.

The day of the loner is probably passing, whether we think of the creative adventurer-loner or the lonely assassin. For many things that were once done by individuals, we carry over from the Army today the term "Operation." Even political leadership involves a "team."

Yet it would be folly to carry this to the point of believing that nothing disastrous ever happens except as the result of a conspiracy. The fact is that one of the strongest elements in the climate of violence today is the compulsion to believe that we are surrounded by conspiracies.

This is the paranoid view of life—that nothing happens to us either by chance or through our own deserts, but only as the result of a planned operation by our enemies. Believing there is an enemy plot against him and his group, the paranoid personality strikes out—whether in hot or cold blood—to foil it. Thereby he adds to the climate of violence, and the two climates—of violence and conspiracy—are fused.

Someday we may discover what prompted King's killer—whether it was the wrathful violence of a True Believer or the cold anger of violence used as an instrument for some smoldering paranoid resentment deep within. In either case it is essential that the assassin be tracked down, not for the sake of vengeance, but because we need to know what moves in the minds of distorted men before we can ever achieve even a measure of reason.

© 1968

27-55273-2
APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

The story of the accused killer of Dr. King

This account is written by Associate Editor William A. McWhorter from reports by UHHS correspondents Gerald Moore, Richard Wessley, John Peckham, Clark Leasing Jr. and Ron DePinto.

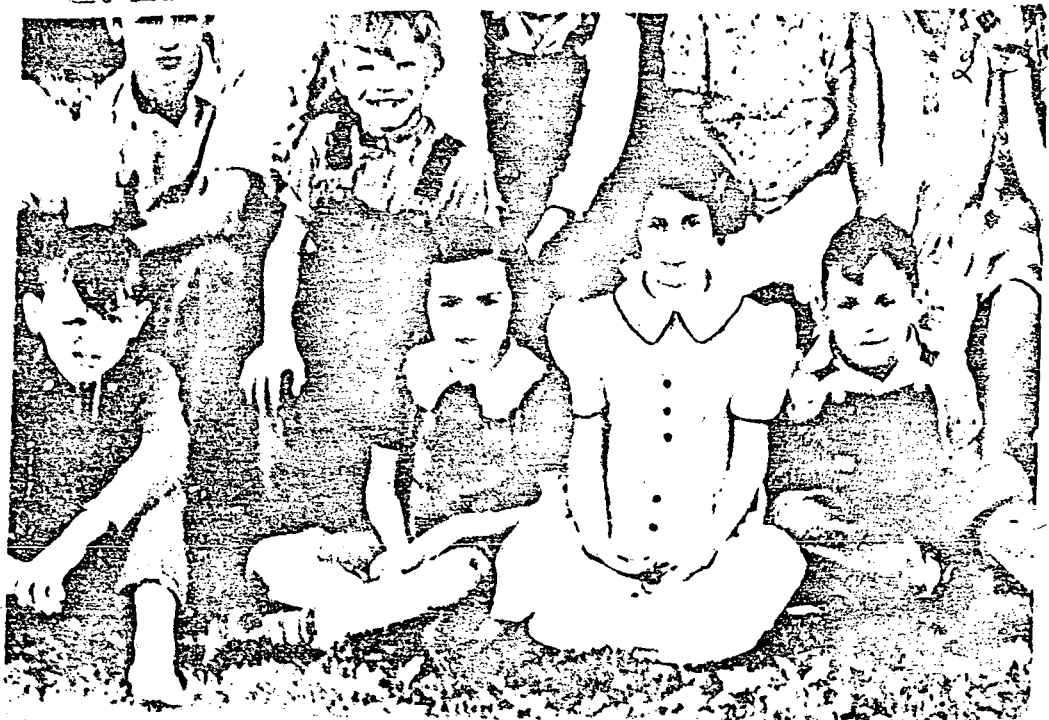
His name was Galt, Eric Galt, ERIC GALT. If you did not hear the name the first time, that was all right because Eric Starvo Galt was more than likely to repeat it, again and again, as if he were still trying to memorize the thing himself. It seemed new, out of place, like his manner, nervous and friendly and quickly withdrawn, like his \$150 alligator shoes which did not go with the mismatch of blue pants, brown coats and Reddy bow ties, like his puffy stomach which he rubbed worriedly as if it didn't quite belong to him. "I knew he was lying about his name," says a bar acquaintance, a songwriter who traveled with him from Los Angeles to New Orleans.

"I just knew he wasn't an Eric. He was too comtry to be an Eric."

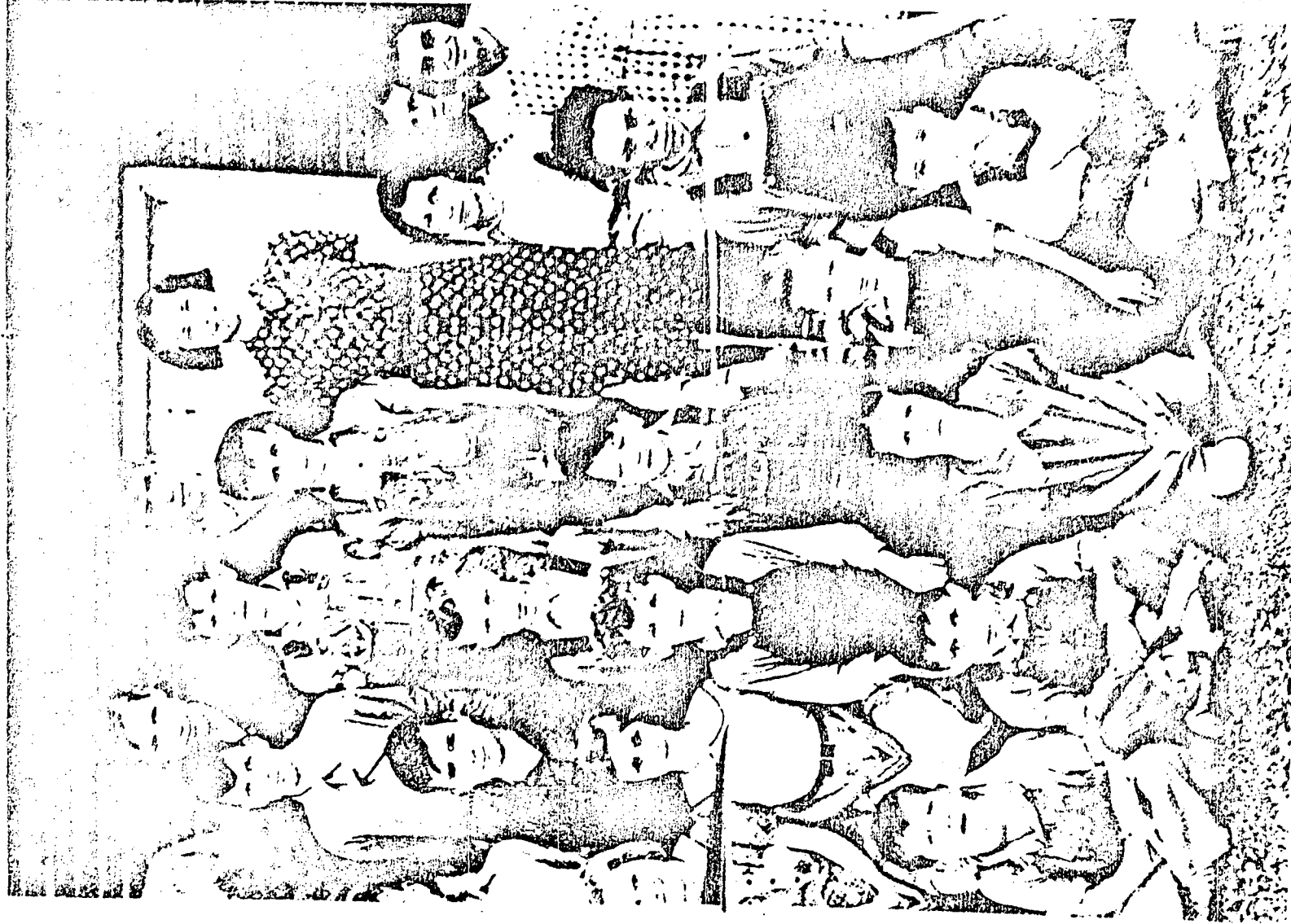
That is also what the Federal Bureau of Investigation concluded when it identified Eric Starvo Galt, the accused killer of Martin Luther King, as no more than a lean, battered wild-man, a punk who was a local nuisance in half a dozen Mississippi River towns, a convict who had escaped a year ago in a bread truck from the bakery of the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City, east plain James Earl Ray.

Jimmy Ray was a child whose nose ran all winter, who missed anywhere from 25 to 30% of a school year, flinched when a teacher dared as much as to reach out an arm and sat painfully aware that to the other students in the living, More elementary school, he was just another member of the family, out there on the side of that hill without enough to eat.

He had grown up mean in the toughest of times and the toughest of places. Born March 10, 1928,



A Character Shaped

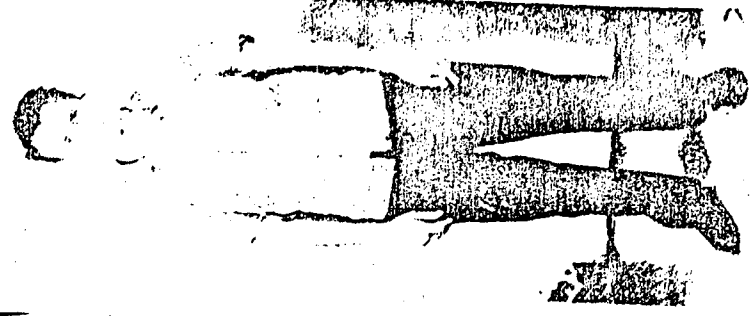


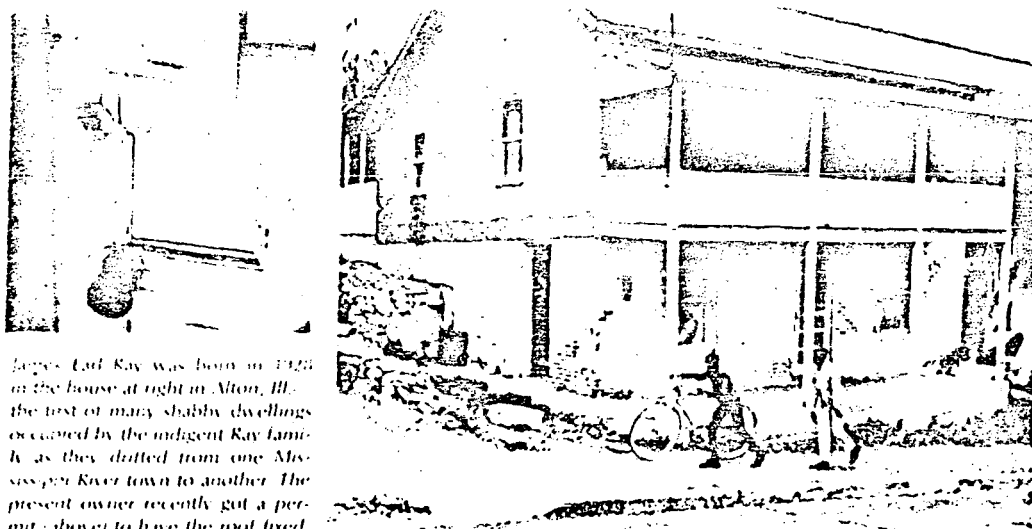
by a Mean Life



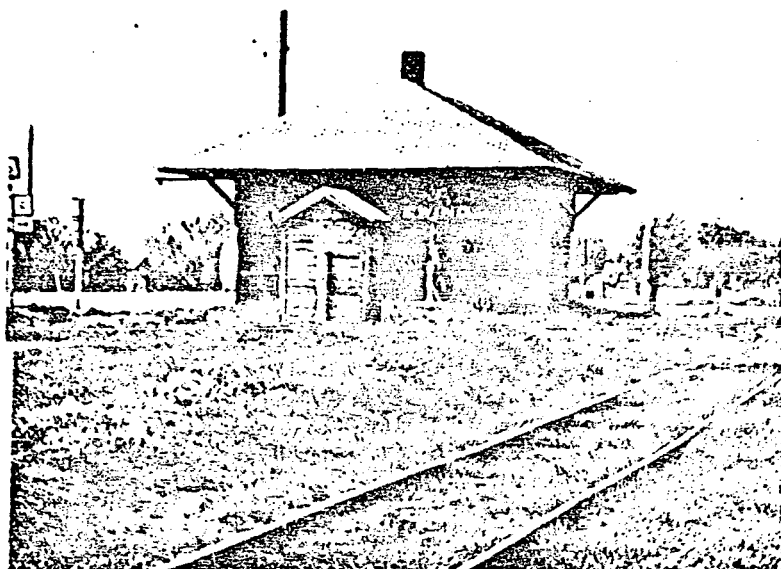
When the living are gathered
gathered in the room at last
from third grade down to the
in third row of the class
polka dot dress and a white
over a white dress

4
know, the two girls who
who had the two girls who
identified him. Say, what
Washington, D.C.
who once looked like a
football. Today, they are
a young man, and a young
woman, both of whom
are now in the
St. Louis, Mo.





James Earl Ray was born in 1924 in the house at right in Alton, Ill., the first of many shabby dwellings occupied by the indigent Ray family as they drifted from one Mississippi River town to another. The present owner recently got a permit to have the roof fixed.

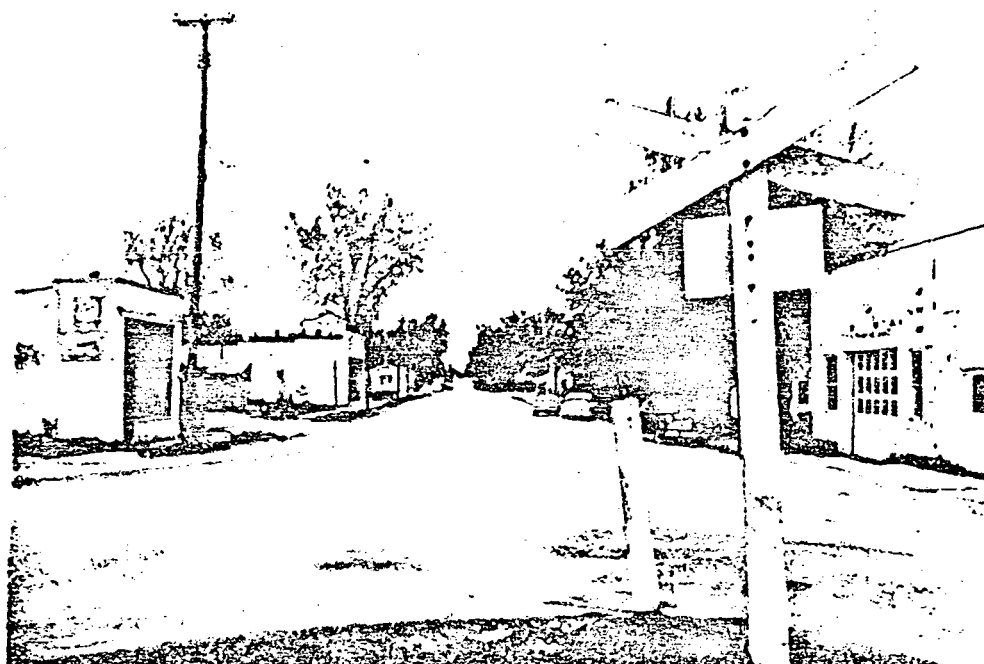


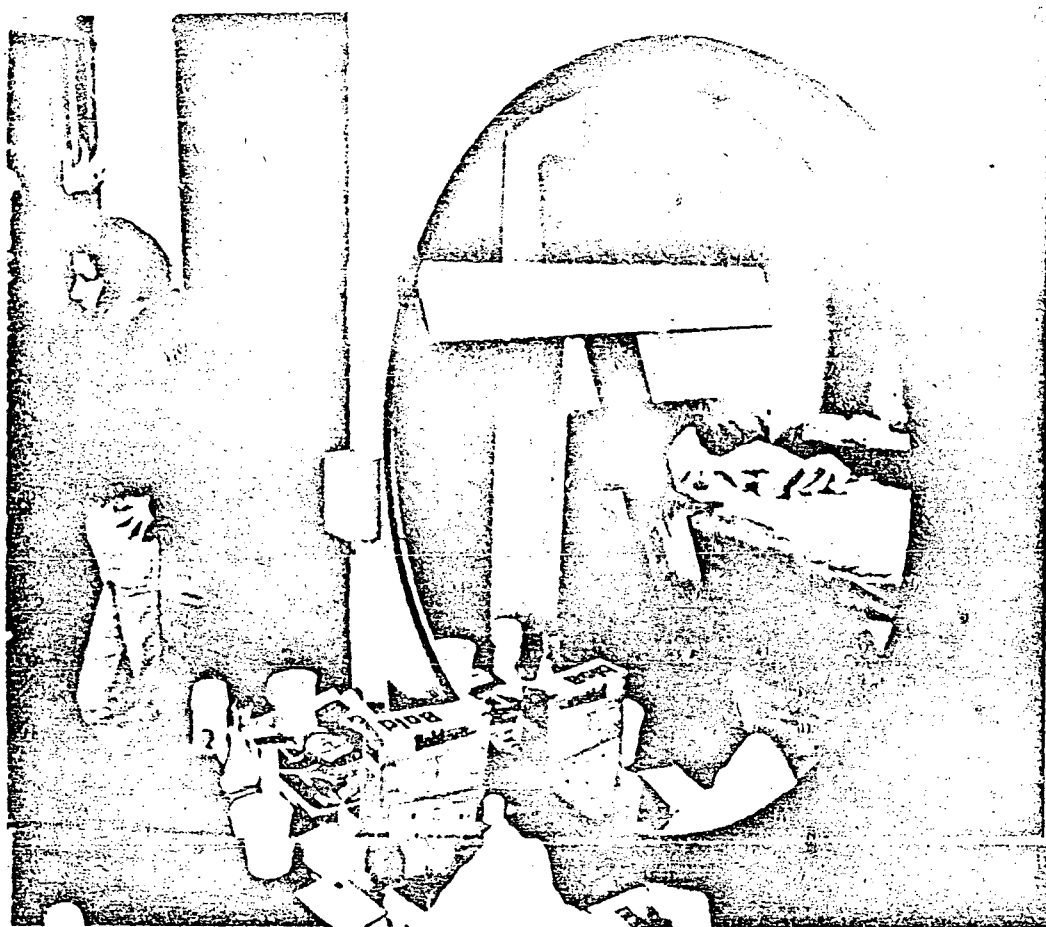
Ray spent his boyhood in Tying, Mo., pop. 324, a somnolent village where grass now grows on the abandoned railroad (above),

and main street (below) looks pretty much as it always has. In 1944 the family moved to Quincy, Ill., and Ray, then 16, quit school.



Ray's sister Susan, shown above in her high school yearbook, is now 21 and a North Chicago housewife. Another sister, Melba, 29, lives in a \$1-a-day room in Quincy, where she keeps a large wooden cross (above, right). Their mother, who took the name Ryan after her husband died, lies in a pauper's grave (right) in North Alton.





When he was one year old the family moved upriver to Quincy, Mo., and when he was 10 and out of the eighth grade, they moved again to Quincy. The sight of the large, jobless family coming where work was scarce was hardly a welcome one for communities with already too little to share. The family even began to think of itself with the same carelessness as the towns themselves had: they were identified as the Rayns, the Raynes or the Rames, either because of the way Ray was drawled out or from confusions with past families. The children cared little in any case and often went to school under different names.

Jimmy was the eldest, but he already seemed to be wearing hand-me-downs, in rural poverty, no age is ever old enough; there is always someone before you. Virgil Oscar Graves, who was principal of the Twing school, recalls Ray: "He was a rebel. He rebelled against authority and his approach to most of his teachers was very bad. He always seemed to have trouble getting his assignments in on time. But he was a sensitive

boy. I remember he came up to my desk one day wearing patched overalls and asked whether I thought the other kids would pay attention to his appearance."

The school record was considerably more brusque: James Earl Ray was only in the second grade by the time he was being judged a menace to the Twing community. The record declared:

Attitude toward regulations: violates all of them.

Honesty: needs watching.

Appearance: repulsive.

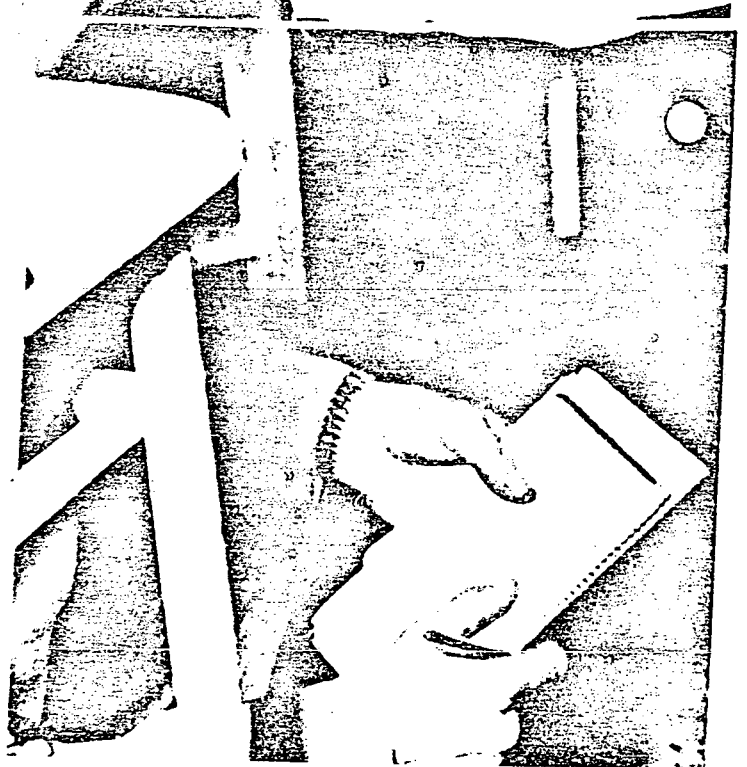
Courtesy: seldom, if ever polite.

The Twing school system also took note that his teeth were defective. By the time he was 14, Ray was still in the seventh grade and had slipped so far behind so many classes that everyone's constant indignations were continued. Ray only tried in endless scraps to make up for what the students, as much as five years younger, were doing to him in the classroom. He was an unmanageable bully. Once he kept over a piece of meat in the cafeteria, he ran a knife through his brother Jack's ear. In the sixth grade he was caught stealing the class's hot lunch.

Ray was a badly, badly poor

CHILD

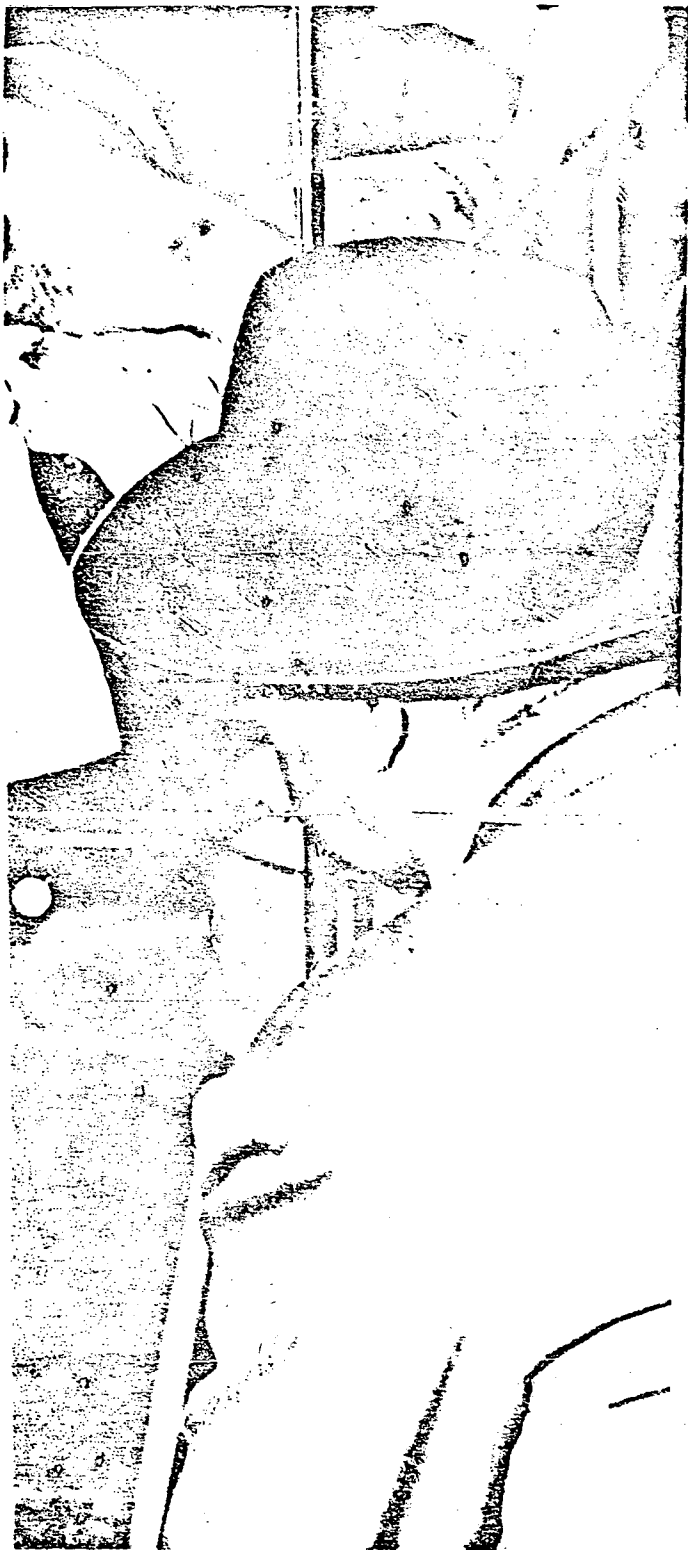
One head-on encounter



...and ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

...through a ...
...After ...
...to ...
...the ...

with cops after another



his getaway car so Ray ran five miles home in badly cut stocking feet, only to be arrested anyway. East Alton Police Chief Harold Rogers (top left) standing in front of cell Ray occupied nearby Rays

hard on his leg when he told a he had been slapped around a lot and was afraid of being hit. "Carole Green" (left) remembers him as "a man who had sex with her mother."

remembers a local resident. "I've seen the time when they had a sack of potatoes to eat — that's all just a sack of potatoes."

As they grew up, the Ray children were either to die off or to be routinely placed in foster homes, seldom again seeing another member of the family. Even today, Gerald Ray, a brother, insists their father's name was George, while Jimmy Ray's birth certificate shows it was James. An uncle, William E. Maher, of Alton, says of the Rays: "We tried to stay away from them. They always seemed to want something."

Besides Jimmy, there were Marjorie Ray (who died as a child after setting herself on fire with a box of matches), John, Melba, Carol Jean, Gerald, Franklin "Bazzy" Delano (who was killed in 1964 when he and a girl friend ran their car off a bridge into the river at Quincy; the funeral provided one of the few Ray family reunions), Susan Jane and Max. The father died in 1951, most probably of chronic alcoholism; the mother in 1961. Of the other surviving Rays of Quincy, Melba Ray was in a succession of foster homes and today spends most of her time in the lobby of the decaying Virginia Hotel on Oak Street. Occasionally, she goes to her \$30-a-month room upstairs to a room marked with a cross which she has painted red, white and blue and lettered "rugged cross." She once walked it down Maine Street in Quincy. "I made it," she says, "to keep my sanity. After what happened to Kennedy and the war and all . . . I had to turn to Jesus."

Susan Jane, who will be 21 this week, never bothered to see Melba, although she lived only a few miles away from the Virginia Hotel until 1965. She was a hospital cafeteria worker, secretary and go-go dancer until marrying an ex-husband who now manages a hamburger drive-in in North Chicago. Susan failed even to recognize Jimmy's picture in the newspapers.

John, the next eldest after Jimmy Ray, has also served prison time, for burglary. So far, he hasn't been heard from. Carol is now a St. Louis housewife who called a relative to say she was horrified and too ashamed to think of even leaving her home. Max, 17 years old, is living with foster

parents. He has only his brother's example.

Susan Jane, John and Carol have now been joined with the rest of the scattered Ray clan in a kind of common notoriety. Behind their locked screen doors, they give their laments of pride and offense against Jimmy Ray. But it is not clear which the family members hate most: that Ray may have been responsible for such a hateful act or that their neighbors may now learn the truth of their past lives in Fwing and Quincy. Or that, perhaps, after years of obscurity and estrangement, this event may force the Rays together again.

Then there is Gerald (Jerry) Ray, who says simply, "Jimmy is my brother." Over the years, Jerry has been in trouble as often as Jimmy. But Jerry, who lives in Wheeling, Ill., today has grown accustomed to their separations and of the family is probably closest to his brother. "After we were grown," he says, "about the only times I could see him was when he was visiting me in jail or when I would visit him. One or the other of us was in jail most of the time. Jimmy wrote me a lot."

Jerry is, with his brother, a fellow professional. A grocery

CONTINUED



In 1979 Ray and a partner held up Mrs. Mary Wegener (above) in her Alton grocery. "I can still feel his gun in my back," she says. "He was a vicious guy." The partner was caught, but Ray got away.

store, he says, is worth maybe \$200, but a supermarket is worth about \$1,500, so he can be coolly analytical about the King case. As he told the FBI when discussing his brother's motives: "Well, look at it this way. Jimmy escaped. He had served seven years of a 20-year sentence. Because he escaped, he would be facing that time if they caught him plus more time on him for escaping. He would have to steal while he was out to support himself so he knew he would get rapped extra for that. A deal with a lot of money would have looked pretty good to a man in that circumstance. He sure didn't have any love for colored people, but I know he wouldn't have put himself in a spot like this unless there was something in it for him."

In their last winter in Ewing, the Ray children had spent most of their time in bed for lack of heat in the home, which had only a dirt floor. They began tearing out the inside of the house to use for kindling until, in early spring,

the remainder of the building simply collapsed around them. The Rays left Ewing soon afterward and James Earl Ray, who was then 16, little more than a town nuisance and an uneducated school bully, drifted off to join the Army.

Ray's service record is erratic but blunt enough about the failure of the following two years. If there was anything more miserable for Ray than competing with boys five years younger, it came in dealing with men his own age. There were enough battles to make his Army career look like a Golden Gloves circuit instead of a tour of duty spent mostly in Germany, as an infantryman and military policeman. Finally he was handed a general discharge in December 1948 that cited Ray's "ineptness and lack of adaptability to military service."

He lost a factory job in Chicago, had a car repossessed in St. Louis and used up a bank account in Alton before heading for Los Angeles in the fall of 1949. It was there that he began to commit an almost clownish series of crimes, angry and desperate. As a hapless

and headstrong victim of a depression that seemed to be hitting everywhere but where he was, James Earl Ray would have been as effective if he had settled for kicking tires. As it was, he chose to hold up grocery stores.

Ray first tried to steal a typewriter from a cafeteria office in L.A., but was discovered by an assistant manager. He got away but only after dropping his Army discharge papers and a bank savings book. Even so, he stayed around the neighborhood until a parking lot attendant recognized him and called the cops. With no record, only 21 and an Army veteran, Ray was given a 90-day term.

"Every time he came back here, he got into trouble," says his uncle, Bill Maher, in Alton. And the Alton police chief, William Peterson, remembers the passing through of James Earl Ray with a special loathing: "He was a dirty neck, the kind of criminal who gets into all kinds of trouble, hates and has no respect for the law." But if Ray blundered, got caught and returned only to lose another day, he did so with persistence.

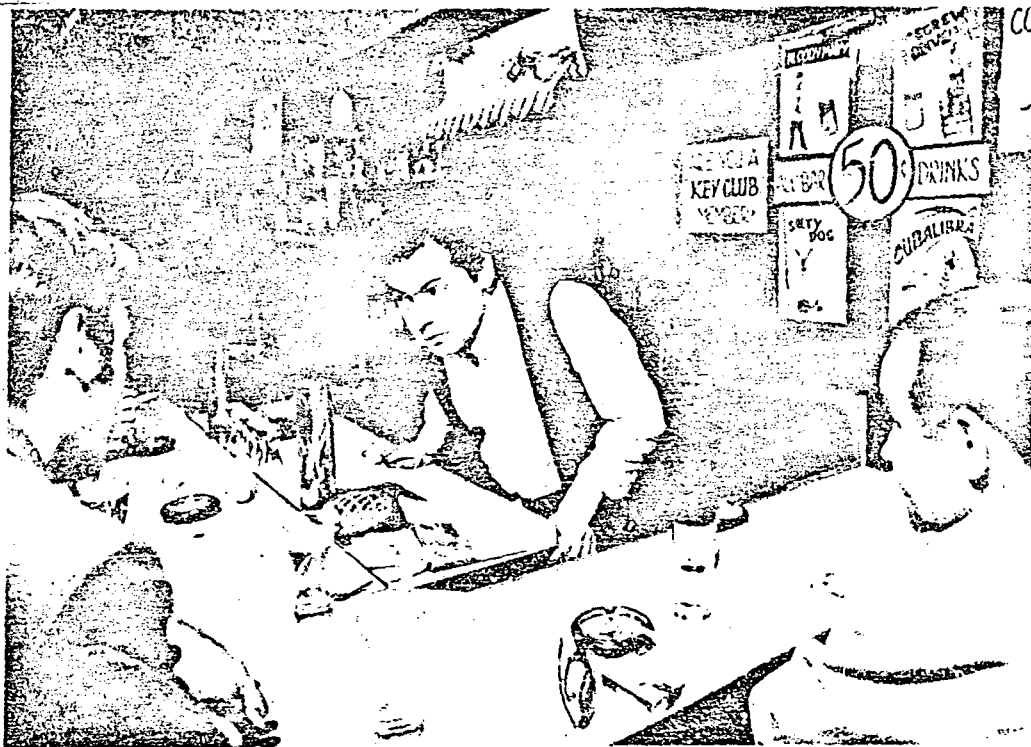
On May 6, 1952 he tried robbing a cab driver in Chicago for \$11 but was again discovered, chased by policemen down a one-way alley; when he refused to surrender, one of the patrolmen fired a shot, hitting him in both arms. Ray fell through a basement window, cutting his face open. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the state prison. On March 12, 1954 he was released.

Attempting to break into a dry cleaner's in East Alton, Ill. on Aug. 28, 1954, he lost his looters as he kicked out the front windows. The police began arriving and Ray turned, in stocking feet, to run across the broken glass, through thickets and over the railroad tracks. The police stopped to dismantle the distributor on the engine of his parked car. Ray circled back and tried to start the motor, but he took off again as the police converged. He tried again and then a third time to return to the car, both times failing to start it; finally, with his feet slashed and bleeding, he ran some five miles to a relative's house.

A spell of high living with a roll of 20s



Those in Los Angeles who got to know James Ray in the fall last winter remember him as a loner with plenty of cash. Songwriter Charles Stein (bottom left) describes how "he kept pulling out



those fresh 20s and never counted his change." Tom Sawyer (top left), to whom Ray paid \$245 for a four-week bartending course, taught him an art pupil. Self-confident with good hand coordination

him. By contrast, Kirby Nathan (right), one of his bartending instructors, remembers him as "clumsy and socially inept." Bo Del Monte (above), bartender at the Rainbow Room Club where Ray often

was drinking 50-cent screwdrivers, calls him "a meek kind of man" except for the night he got into an argument with a woman about the race problem. A white, he said, and all Negroes

In March 1955 Ray was arrested with a partner for passing forged money orders and sentenced to Leavenworth Penitentiary where he was released two years and nine months later in early 1958.

It was not until Aug. 7, 1959 that Ray had his first success—an \$800 grocery store holdup in St. Louis. He and his partner both escaped. Encouraged, two weeks later they chose a market in Ray's old neighborhood in Alton. It was hardly a smooth operation. The wife of the market owner remembers: "At first, I thought he was fooling around and so I started telling him about God and then he pulled the gun. That was all there was. He chased people all around the store. He just ran around like a wild man." But the pair got \$2,200. Their escape, however, was so rushed that Ray forgot to shut his car door and fell out as he swerved the car sharply around a corner. The car crashed and Ray fled, leaving his partner behind.

In October, Ray returned to St.

Louis with a new accomplice to commit a second market there. But this time they got only \$100 from a casher and they were followed by a customer who gave police a running account as they switched cars. Their new car was later seen parked in front of Ray's rooming house. As the police entered the building they spotted Ray and ordered him to halt. He turned and ran to his room; one of the cops followed and hit him over the head with his revolver. Another incident happened by and taking advantage of the distraction, Ray stood up and began to run. A patrolman fired a single shot and Ray surrendered. It took a jury only 20 minutes to sentence him to 20 years in the Missouri State Penitentiary. That was the last time James Earl Ray stood trial.

Ray, however, was not quite spent. After the verdict, Earl A. Riley, a deputy sheriff, remembers that he "had taken the handcuffs off one of his wrists when Ray suddenly grabbed my arm and swung me around against the cell bars. While I was on the floor, he tried to kick me in the head, then he

CONTINUED



Warden Harold Swenson (above) of the Missouri penitentiary from which Ray escaped a year ago rates him as "strictly a small-timer." But Ray's brother Jerry, 42 (left), is convinced his brother "had a deal" after he got out and was "onto a lot of money." Jerry, himself an ex-conv, was also a prime FBI suspect in the King case until he established that he was at work in Wheeling, Ill., when the murder was committed. The Ray's' uncle, William Maher (below), an Alton ex-conv, remembers James as "the kind of guy who only turned up when he wanted something—like bail money."



and an assumed name



...went on to Mexico. ...one of his full-time instructors had suggested that the National ...a long beach that ...developed a crush ...she said, when he ...But Galt died in

...only an ...and for ...enrolled in ...had ...had ...the deal ...in the ...In ...from ...on

...he had never mixed with the big boys from Kansas City and St. Louis. ...and the warden. ...that is, ...light and ...shouldered ...who ...crooked ...private ...and sometimes even

...seemed to walk on a short, was ...penny ante. But says the FBI on April 4 in Memphis at the moment Martin Luther King died, all the bills for the ...long the shoes, the dancing lessons and a \$150 to the Remington ...and maybe the bitter childhood

camera to the most hunted man in the country

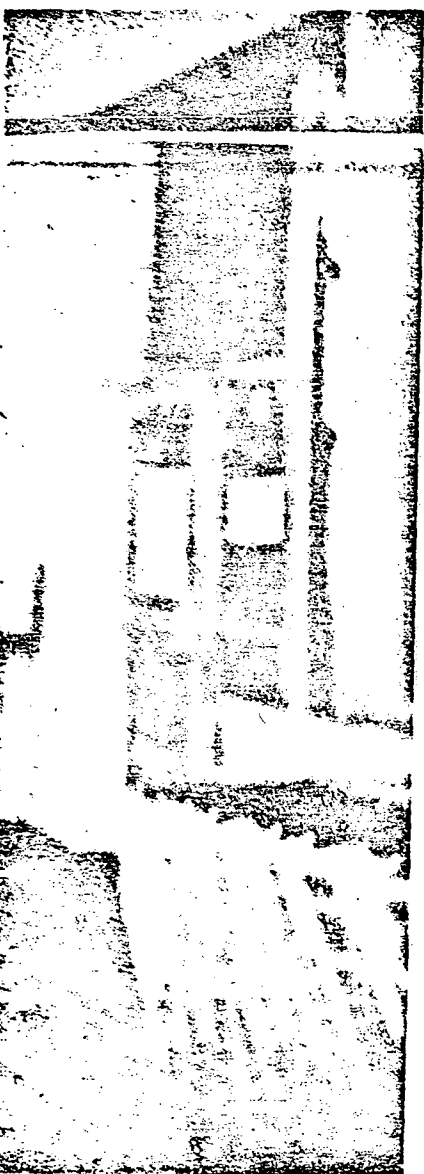
...over Kay out center as both ...the ...At night, a ...a ...lost in

the escape. ...two months later to ...Kay was ...and sentenced to 20

years in the Missouri penitentiary. He was serving this term when he escaped last year and vanished.



SYSTEM ... K SYSTEM



broken down and he was in a car where he was caught.

For the next seven years in prison, Ray distinguished himself only by a series of solitary escape attempts which earned him the nickname "The Mole." For this quiet, angry figure the ventures were perhaps a source of amusement, per-

haps a way to discipline what the skinny, scholarly Ray knew. "Mr. Bird always wanted to have happen," he rebel, he recaptured and revolt again. "They kids, it's HELL MOLE!" Once he tried to scale a wall and was knocked unconscious when his makeshift ladder collapsed another time in

the kitchen he tried to get a razor blade, then he tried to get a mop top only to have a guard see his hands coming up over the top. He was trying to escape with \$4.15, razor blades, a broken mirror and a bag of assorted pills. Then, exactly a year ago, he could let it.

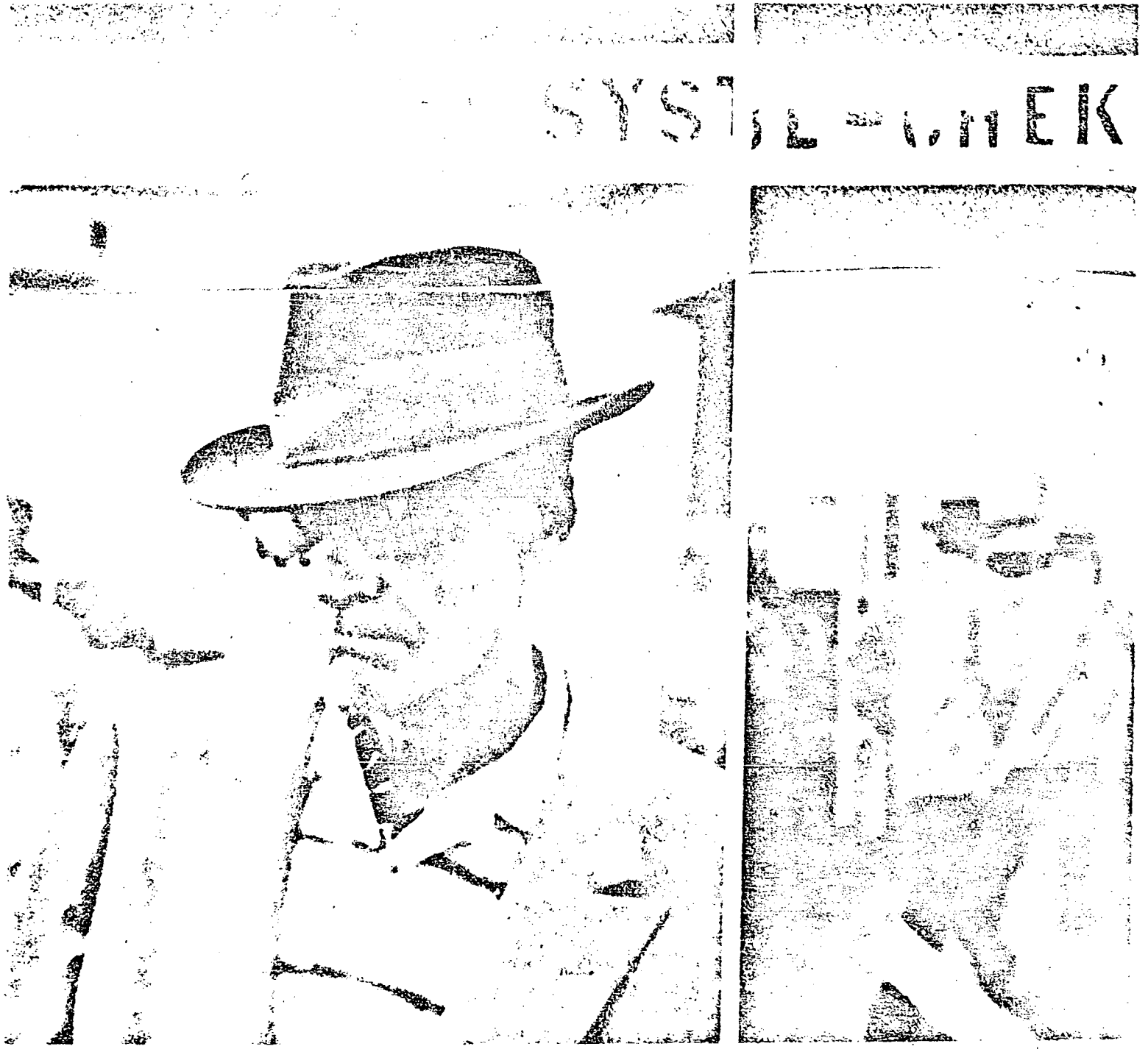
In the car with him was a man, a stocky, bleached blond, North Hollywood, Tex. slacker, might have seemed 35 or even 30 years old, depending on the shade, the time of day or how close he was sitting to the bar lamp at the Rabbit's Foot Club. Galt, who was 40, looked like a man learning to

From a grocery store bandit caught by a hidden

In the act of holding up a St. Louis grocery in 1959, Ray and accomplice Joseph Austin were pho-

tographed by a fixed focus camera normally used to identify check cashers. Austin, looking

stood in front of the camera, left before he and Ray filled the cash register of \$1200. Then he got



☐ UNCLASSIFIED☐ INTERNAL
USE ONLY☐ CONFIDENTIAL☒ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT (Optional)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

FROM

RID FILES

B 4003
3/1/77

EXTENSION

6740

NO

DATE

10/1/77

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

C 10F/100

2.

2C43

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

TUBE DT-6

RID FILES

Our records indicate that the attached document is classified into a file currently charged to you/your office.

Permanent ☐ Temporary ☒

Please file this document in the 201 ☐ Subject ☐ Project ☐ file since it may be of immediate value.

If the file is no longer held by your office, please indicate its present whereabouts so we may relieve you of the charge.

James Ray
press clippings

211-0532772

FORM 10-64

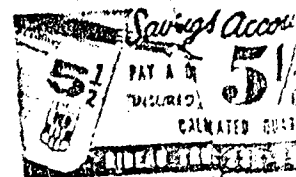
610

USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

☒ SECRET☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ INTERNAL
USE ONLY☐ UNCLASSIFIED

CLOUDY,
WARM
Low, 10; High, 70

THE OTTAWA JOURNAL



1968 Year—63 Sunrise 5:15 EDT Sunset 8:51 EDT Ten Cents a copy, home delivery 50 cents weekly.

Monday, June 10, 1968

Phone 236-7511

METRO FINAL

Thy Six P.

Ray Arrested in London

Suspect in King Slaying May Fight Extradition



RAY

LONDON (AP) — James Earl Ray made a two-minute appearance in Bow Street court today and indicated he would fight the U.S. government's attempt to seek his extradition in connection with the charge that he killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

London's chief magistrate ordered Ray held without bail for another court appearance on June 18.

There was no mention during the brief preliminary hearing of extradition. But Ray asked the court to appoint a lawyer for him, and this was taken as an indication that he would fight being returned to the U.S.

American legal officials said they were going ahead with the extradition process and hoped to

return Ray to the United States "very soon."

Ray stood quietly with his hands clasped behind him as Chief Magistrate Frank Milton told him that under British criminal procedure press coverage of the details of the hearing would be limited unless he asked that the restriction be lifted.

Asked if he wanted the restriction lifted, he replied: "No sir."

HELD IN CUSTODY

A Crown prosecutor asked that Ray be held in custody. Then he was taken away by a large force of plainclothesmen and uniformed police.

It was believed that he was taken to Brixton Prison, considered one of London's most secure jails.

The 40-year-old escaped convict, on the run since the Negro civil rights leader was killed April 4 in Memphis, Tenn., was arraigned under the alias of Ramon George Sneyd and was charged with carrying a false Canadian passport and a loaded revolver without a licence.

A heavy police escort brought Ray secretly to the court three hours before the preliminary hearing was to begin. A crowd of about 300 laid siege to the courtroom later, and everyone entering it was searched for weapons.

Turn to Page 12—SUSPECT

De Gaulle Scared Voters?

Red Dictatorship
Threat Could
Increase Majority

From Reuters-AP

PARIS (CP) — The 13-French election camps opened officially today as pickets of workers still held out after a general strike which led to the dissolution of the National Assembly.

Both the Gaullists and the left opposition claim the cent issue at stake is clear-cut.

For President de Gaulle his party, the election scheduled for June 23 and 30, will decide whether France will be lost to "totalitarian communism."

Turn to Page 4—DE GAULLE

Canadiens

Format Got in the Way

No New Answers No New Questions In 'Great Debate'



By RICHARD JACKS

The national television debate turned out to be more of a discussion than a

Tremendous advance publicity had built up in Canadians to expect a battle. An estimated 900 watched.

But today the moderator consensus seemed that it had been less than a moderate

The cumbersome format, with too many moderators, reporters, interpreters — in all, slowed down the act

So the oratorical found themselves wounding gloves with getting hurt

The hurting comes election day.

NO NEW POINTS

No new points were Everything they had all been saying along through these

cked Passports

ounties' Vork Broke ay Case

0261

CAROL T. ROWAN

APRIL 28 1968

Trail of King's Killer Leading to Dead End

The disappearance of the body of Dr. Martin Luther King becomes more eerie and recurring with every passing day.

The FBI has not come up with a sliver of meaningful trace of James Earl Ray, the number one suspect, since I revealed 21 days ago that the investigation had taken on international implications.

Even with \$100,000 or so of reward money lying around, the FBI hasn't so much as a hot tip or a rumor worth pursuing with hope.

In my earlier column, I deliberately did not reveal that a massive dragnet had been set up in Mexico. It was there that Ray had met with some characters who led FBI and other intelligence agents to suspect involvement of a foreign power. But investigators did not want the suspect tipped off as to the intensity of the search south of the border.

But it has revealed nothing. "We've covered Mexico, Canada, and the United States like a blanket," one high-level source tells me. "If Ray were alive in any of these places, I

can't conceive of our not locating him by now."

Thus, the men who were charged doggedly to the task of finding Ray's killer was a herculean task. Now, however, over to the belief that a hired killer planned the murder and the escape meticulously. But was it Ray—or were the seemingly clumsy clues left behind just decoys? And who did the hiring?

The truth is that the FBI has not located a single trace of Ray since he supposedly abandoned his white Mustang in Atlanta on April 5, the day after the Nobel Prize-winning Negro clergyman was slain in a Memphis, Tenn., motel. In fact, the FBI does not really have solid evidence that it was Ray who abandoned the car in Atlanta.

But the massive investigation has turned up more information about Ray and his family. The most significant—and most galling in some Washington circles—is that Ray was peddling cops while in prison in Missouri State Penitentiary from 1959 to April 1967.

As the magnitude of Ray's

narrows peddling has been revealed, top law enforcement officers have stared aghast at the evidence that guards in most prisons are so easily bribed into sending almost anything into or out of a prison.

Some investigators have concluded that our penal system is rotten to the core, and they have sent screams to the top of our government that it is high time someone planned a complete overhaul.

A serious question arises now as to how long the FBI can, or will, continue a concentrated search for Dr. King's killer. Already, student turmoil on scores of campuses has distracted the shifting of considerable manpower to the watching of these activities.

There are some worrisome connections between rioters on the various campuses. For example, one of the leaders of the Columbia University demonstration recently showed up at American University here, trying to agitate students into putting some "muscle" into their protest.

So this confluence of de-

mands on the time of the agency time has led even some FBI personnel to echo earlier pessimistic predictions that "they'll never catch Dr. King's killer."

© 1968

201-0832732

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

roomer abled ted man

Mrs. Adam Szpakowski thought sketch of the man wanted for Dr. Martin Luther King looked too her she was crazy, and she

own the name Paul Bridgman, "the man," and she thought no she left a newspaper folded to room tenant Bridgman left the

police man's name

carrying two Canadian names of Ramon George

the only visitor Ray stay in the second floor

old Warner Bugart, a reporter, that the man who

one on the day his rent was

of bank robber

in Washington said in a

John Malinofski said the

as quiet, polite and hard



Mrs. Szpakowski shows off Ray's unpretentious room

street directory as a consultant teacher living in suburban Don Mills.

She said he arrived with one suit of clothes, a raincoat and a small bag.

"How was I to know he was a bandit?" she asked.

He was an ideal tenant

Mrs. Szpakowski described him as an ideal tenant and said Ray left his sparsely-furnished second-floor room about 8.30 a.m. every day, returned at noon and left again until after supper. She said he spent most of his evenings in the room, dominated by a large double bed and a television set.

Mr. Bridgman, 35, a consultant teacher with the Toronto board of education, said RCMP and Toronto police officers questioned him last Friday, but added that he had no idea what it was about.

Mrs. Szpakowski said Ray told her he was a real estate salesman with a Toronto firm. She said no one visited him and that he received only one letter from the registrar-general's office on Lombard Street, the provincial department that issues birth certificates.

On April 18, Ray left the room on Ossington Avenue and did not return.

Another name and address

Ray used the name Sneyd when he made arrangements for a 21-day excursion trip by air to London with Kennedy Travel Bureau Ltd. But in completing a section of his application form for a passport, he gave the name Bridgman and the Ossington Avenue address to notify in case of accident. Ray, as Sneyd, gave his address as a Dundas Street boarding house.

The passport photographs were taken at a Yonge Street photography shop operated by Ma-

she knew as Bridgman. They showed a neatly dressed man in a dark business suit, white shirt and tie, wearing horn-rimmed glasses.

Woman assisted with passport

Lillian Spencer, an employee of Kennedy Travel, said Henry Moos, a notary public, came to the office April 17 and notarized the passport documents. She later sent them to Ottawa for Ray. He had presented a birth certificate in Sneyd's name as proof of citizenship.

"How did he strike me?" Miss Spencer asked.

"He didn't. Nebulous, I guess. Nothing off the norm."

Ray paid her \$345 in small Canadian bills for the ticket.

Mrs. Loo, the landlady at the Dundas Street address Ray gave on his passport application, said he took a back room at \$9-a week April 19 and gave his name as Sneyd.

Mrs. Loo said Ray called himself a hospital worker. He stayed in the room all day and was out all night, she said.

Steve Buka, a roomer in the narrow, three-storey house, said he saw Ray several times during his 2½-week stay, but added that all he could remember was that Ray wore dark glasses.

Some belongings left behind

Ray left May 6, the day he flew to London. A small flight bag containing four or five rolls of unused film and a few papers were left behind.

RCMP officers got their first lead when they found a photograph resembling that of Ray, but registered under the name of Sneyd, in a search of some 40,000 passport applications.

J. R. Francis, information officer for the department of external affairs, said the FBI had requested a check of applications when they

James Earl Ray had Canadian passport

By Burt Heward
Ottawa staff writer

Canada's passports came under fire again after James Earl Ray, 40, suspected of shooting Martin Luther King Jr., was found carrying two of them when arrested Saturday at a London airport.

While not agreeing that it is too easy for criminals and spies to get Canadian passports, External Affairs Minister Sharp nonetheless announced a study of the system.

An official of the United States Embassy said Saturday that Ray would never have succeeded in obtaining a passport from the U.S. department of state. "He would have had problems," said the official.

Ray ordered the passport through a travel bureau while in Toronto April 8 to May 6.

He used the identification Raymond George Sneyd, "supported by a statutory declaration sworn before a notary public in Toronto," said Mr. Sharp, whose department includes the passport office. However, Ray altered the name to Ramon George Sneyd.

An alternative

Mr. Sharp said the declaration "is an alternative to having a guarantor who has known him for two years sign the application which is open to any Canadian who claims citizenship by birth."

Police investigation revealed that "the person using the name of Sneyd succeeded in obtaining a Canadian birth certificate."

The system of an applicant making a statement before a notary public is intended, said Mr. Sharp, "for persons who have recently moved to a new community."

Sneyd had moved to a new community, Toronto, four days after King the

separate tickets. He was headed for Brussels, Belgium, when police arrested him at a London airport.

Britain, Portugal and Belgium are all among the many countries which do not require visas of Canadian visitors. All Ray required to get out was the Canadian passport.

There are over 1,000,000 valid passports now in Canadians' hands, including 218,000 new ones and 47,000 renewals from last year.

Other countries have a proportionate number of passport frauds, a spokesman suggested.

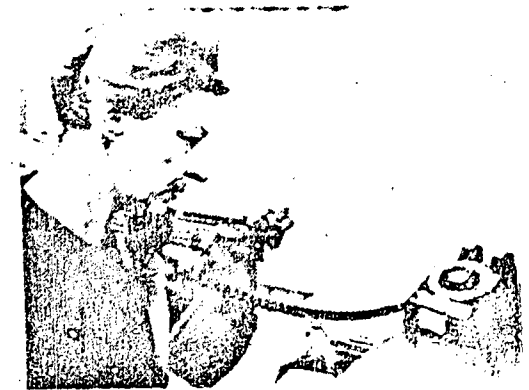
A spokesman for the British High Commission said Britain's system for issuing

passport is much like that of Canada.

Application must be signed by a justice of the peace, clergyman, or bank manager.

In the U.S., a citizen need only provide a certified copy of his birth certificate from the state. Usually a court clerk, sometimes a passport agent, takes the application. After checking the applicant's identification (from his driver's licence, for example), he sends it to the nearest passport agency.

It is mailed back directly to the passport applicant. A passport office employee in Washington could not comment on any checks made on suspicious applications.



She helped with passport

Mrs. Lillian Spencer in her Toronto travel office

RCMP cited for role played in Ray's arrest

Outstanding co-operation from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the New Scotland Yard were instrumental in making possible the arrest of James Earl

May until about a week ago when they "came up with a reasonable identification from a photo."

They had to compare FBI photographs of Ray with

LAS VEGAS SUN
20 MAY 1968



Carl Rowan

Plot Theory Probed

WASHINGTON—The entire U.S. intelligence apparatus, including the military and the Central Intelligence Agency, has now become involved in the investigation of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Evidence gathered by FBI agents in one of the most massive probes in the nation's history has forced serious investigation of these possibilities:

1. That James Earl Ray, the alleged assassin, was the hired killer in a Cuba-Red China plot.
2. That the "assassin squad" of the Soviet secret police was somehow involved in the plot.
3. That Ray was hired indirectly by certain black nationalists who paid him with money made available by foreign sources.

MANY AGENTS

The FBI has had as many as 2,000 agents working at one time, in cooperation with hundreds of local policemen and other U.S. intelligence agents, to track down every lead—including the above possibilities that the assassination was plotted with the intention of creating internal chaos in the United States.

It should be emphasized that the dominant theory—and hope—among those directing the investigation is still that the killer was a loner who murdered Dr. King out of his own crazy, racist views.

But this theory loses supporters as each day goes by without agents turning up any trace of Ray, who is linked to the murder and murder weapon by fingerprints and ballistics data.

FBI agents believe no loner could get food and drink for so long a period in this country without being detected in the massive day-and-night search that is underway.

WELL HEeled

This point, added to the now-known fact that Ray had plenty of money, has given credibility to the theory that Dr. King's assassin was a hired killer.

A growing fear in FBI circles is that the killer was given \$10,000 in advance to murder Dr. King with a promise of

much more upon completion of the job. When he returned to his U.S. racist employers for the final payoff, the theory goes, he was slain and his body dumped where agents may never find it.

International intelligence agents have entered the investigation, however, because of Ray's mysterious trips to New Orleans—and certain of the suspect's trips out of the country. The FBI reportedly has pinpointed Ray's movements even to knowing which prostitute he spent which night with in certain countries, but it has not yet produced meaningful evidence of an international plot.

But there is deep suspicion of a Cuba-Red China plot. The assumption is that, if the Cubans had made arrangements to spirit their hired killer out of the U.S., they very likely killed him and dumped him in the ocean.

LITTLE EVIDENCE

Totally-informed sources here say, however, that there is no evidence whatsoever of involvement by the Communist party of the United States or of any splinter group of U.S. Communists.

One source called the King killing "one of the most baffling cases in memory." He said suspect Ray "just vanished in the face of the damndest FBI manhunt in ages."

He also theorized that the slaying and escape were so smoothly organized that they tend to discredit suspicions of black nationalist involvement—but that "Every possibility must be checked."

The FBI is pouring vast amounts of manpower and money into the search because it knows its reputation is at stake. It also knows that if Dr. King's killer is not found all sorts of rumors will arise. Memphis police already have been accused of plotting the murder, and the accusations soon could be hurled at the FBI or other federal agencies.

Some of those directing the investigation are openly hoping that it will turn out to be the work of one man. They fear the explosive repercussions if it turns out that the murderer was a hired killer for white U.S. racists—or for a foreign power.

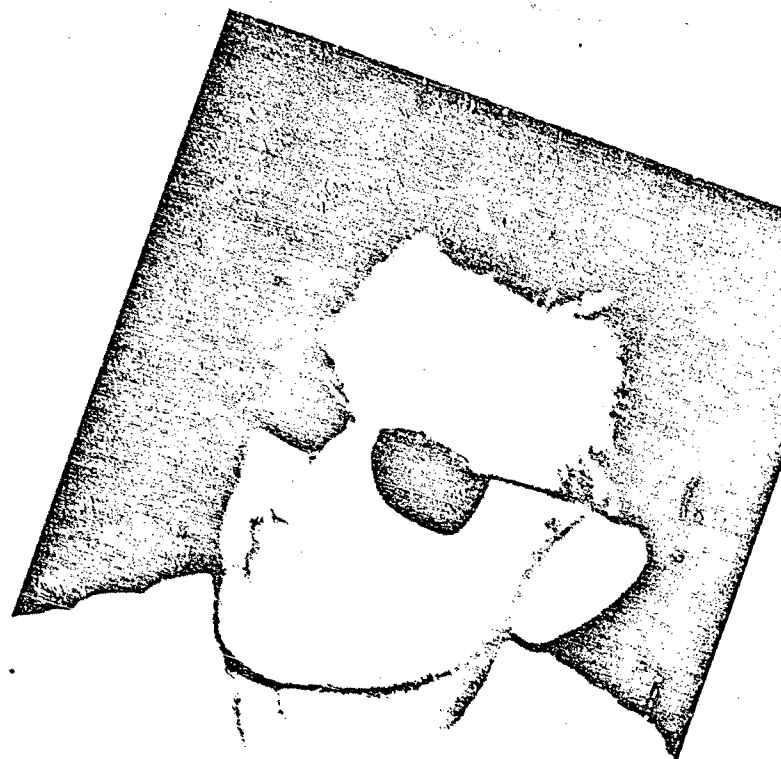
File Ray

201-0532792

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

841-0832732

for Mr. Chan
from Mr. Papich
(he will talk to
re these tonics)



'Whisper' campaign aimed at Trudeau in N. Ontario

NORTH BAY Staff) — The lacklustre election campaign in Northern Ontario is being punctuated by a vicious, anti-Trudeau whispering campaign.

While spokesmen for all parties agree public interest

in the campaign is not high, the underground whispering campaign began to surface this week.

An English translation of an article in Vers Demain (Toward Tomorrow), published by the Pilgrims of St. Michael in Rougemont, Que., has been distributed in a French-speaking area here.

'Fetid corpse'

Referri... Prime Minis-
ter Tru-
the first
Liberal
by elect
was beg
propaga
inspired
on."

The
al part
A
speaki
that a
Pilgri
no fo
churn
ratio
for t
"I
dist
chu
thir
cha
cial

election excitement apart from visits by party leaders.

In Sudbury, the Liberals are trying to regain the seat they lost for the first time in a by-election last year.

However, party ranks have been split over Sudbury Mayor Joe Fabbro, who wanted the nomination, and last year's loser, Jim Jerome, who got it.

Mr. Fabbro, who has a large Italian following,

"Sweet
and Sour"
by
Bill
Joe



Getting started is often the hardest part of a job...
Did you hear about the father who fainted when his son asked for the garage key and came out with the lawn mower?
This is the time of year when some colleges are lowering their requirements with an end in view — to say nothing of some guards and teachers.
When the mechanic told her she had a short circuit, she asked if she could wait while he lengthened it.
You won't have to wait for your wife to beg you. Take her out to dine tonight at

CATHAY RESTAURANT
223 ALBERT NEAR BANK

We Specialize
in
CLOCK
REPAIRS

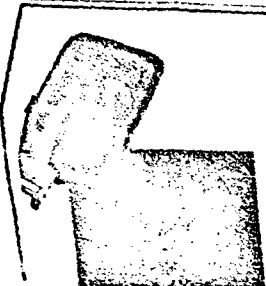
- All types...
• Grandfather • Car Clocks
• Cuckoo • Alarm
• Mantel • 400 Day

REGARDLESS OF
TROUBLE
Free Estimates

PICK-UP and DELIVERY
233-8672

Watch Clinic

European Watch and Clock
Specialists
421 BANK at Gladstone
CLOSED SATURDAY



Passport photo (left); FBI "wanted man" photo right



Ray had spent three weeks in London staying at two small West End hotels. A heavy police escort brought Ray secretly to the court three hours before the preliminary hearing was to begin. A crowd of about 500 lined up to the courtroom later, and everyone entering it was searched for weapons. His apprehension was the result of international teamwork by the RCMP, the FBI and Scotland Yard. U.S. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark praised the RCMP and Scotland Yard for their "tireless work." It was "improbable," he said, and

tion—who put him up to it?

Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb said the news of Ray's arrest "is great... certainly the administration wants to see justice done and will fully cooperate in extraditing him and bringing him to trial."

Police Director Frank Holoman said:

"We are hopeful that Ray will be brought to Memphis at the earliest possible date to stand trial."

Dr. King's widow, attending the funeral in New York, was informed of the arrest by newsmen but made no immediate comment.

Civil rights leaders expressed satisfaction.

National Urban League Director Whitney Young said the arrest was the kind of "visible evidence" Negroes need to keep their faith in the American system.

In a statement Young said: "The Negro must have such visible evidence that the law will work for him as well as for others if his faith in the American system is to be sustained."

Strom Williams, a leader of the Poor People's Campaign said: "We are happy he has been caught, if he is the man. I want to see justice prevail, not only with the man, but with the system."

FBI sources said the man arrested Saturday at a London airport had definitely been identified as Ray through fingerprints.

The murder indictment on which Ray's extradition will be sought was issued May 7 by the Shelby County grand jury in Memphis. It is a first-degree indictment, which would involve a possible death penalty on conviction.



—UPI telephoto

Name used — Metro Toronto Police Constable Raymond George Snayde, 35, whose name was used by James Earl Ray to get a Canadian passport. Const. Snayde has been ordered not to talk about the incident or the investigation.

Inquiries made in U.K. about being mercenary

LONDON (Reuters) — The Daily Telegraph says the man accused of the assassination of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King was in London for 21 days and inquired how to become a mercenary soldier in Africa before his arrest Saturday at London Airport.

Reporter Ian Colvin says Raymond George Snayde, believed to be James Earl Ray, the chief suspect in the King murder, arrived in Portugal May 3 and left for London May 17.

He was in London until June 6 and was arrested at the airport as he arrived from Lisbon two days later.

Visited Lisbon

In Lisbon, security police also said that Snayde — or Ray — was in Lisbon between May 8-17, but a police spokesman said they had no evidence to show Ray returned to Portugal.

Colvin says the arrest followed several nervous phone calls to The Daily Telegraph by Snayde asking how he could become a mercenary.

Colvin reports "when we first spoke, a Canadian or perhaps American voice said to me: 'This is Raymond Snayde. I want to join my brother who has been missing in Angola.'"

Colvin says in a later call

Snayde said it was not so much he wanted to search for his brother, but that he wanted to become a mercenary.

Ray not racist

Brother says he'd only do it for money

ST. LOUIS (AP) — A brother of James Earl Ray, charged with murdering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., said Saturday he was "surprised" that Ray was captured in London and added he hopes Ray "lives to stand trial."

John Larry Ray, 24, a tavern operator, said:

"If my brother did kill King, he did it for a lot of money. He didn't do anything if it wasn't for money. And those who paid him won't want him sitting in a court room telling everything he knows."

"If he does live to stand trial, I would like to see him get the same sentence as the guy who killed Rockwell."

He referred to the 20-year sentence handed John Patler for the slaying of American Nazi party leader Lincoln Rockwell.

"A friend of mine in Canada called me around noon to tell me they had caught my brother in London," Ray told an interviewer.

"I wasn't surprised that he was in London, but I was surprised that he got caught," Ray said, and added "I knew he wasn't dead."

Ray insisted that his 40-year-old brother,

who escaped from a Missouri penitentiary last year while serving a 20-year term for armed robbery, is not a member of any racist group.

John Ray was the last family member to see James Earl Ray before the elder brother escaped from the Missouri prison in April, 1967. He said he and another brother, 32-year-old Jerry, formerly of Chicago, were closer to James than any of the 10 sisters and brothers.

"James would do anything for us and we for him, but he wasn't very sociable with strangers," the tavern operator said.

He described James Earl as "hot-tempered toward anyone that got on him."

Ray said before his fugitive brother entered the U.S. Army he did not drink or smoke and was a hard worker.

"After he came back, he drank and didn't believe in working; the army changed his whole outlook on life."

James Earl received a general discharge in 1948 for ineptness and lack of adaptability. He served a three-month term at hard labor while

port office spokesman said.

Proof supplied

Ray apparently got the second passport in Lisbon May 16 by supplying reasonable proof "that his previous passport had been lost or stolen," said Mr. Sharp.

"There have been very few cases of fraudulently obtained Canadian passports," said Mr. Sharp, "despite the very large number of applications" — 218,000 last year.

The Ray case, however, had prompted him to request "a full study and report on whether stricter requirements for identification of persons applying for Canadian passports are necessary or desirable."

The external affairs minister stressed that his department wished to avoid delaying "honest Canadians" who apply for passports.

A spokesman for the passport office said Ray apparently moved to London and Lisbon, Portugal, by buying

about 300,000 pas-... photographs in Ottawa.

The RCMP team of 11 to 12 men worked from early

the net," the RCMP spokesman said. Ray's stop in Lisbon tipped... police to his whereabouts.

Lonsdale recalls his easy passport

It's only a few notorious cases which give other countries the mistaken impression that Canada's passport system is lax, a spokesman for the passport office said Sunday.

"It's a question of one or two cases which stick in people's minds."

The case of Russian spy Gordon Arnold Lonsdale was cited as the most memorable.

Born Konon Trofimovitch Molody in Russia, he had taken the identity of the real Gordon Lonsdale, a native of Cobalt, Ont., whose mother took him to Finland and finally to oblation be

hind the Iron Curtain

In 1934, he took a ferry from Seattle to Vancouver, where he acquired an Ontario birth certificate for Lonsdale. After obtaining the required birth certificate, Lonsdale went to a Toronto travel agent — as did James Earl Ray, suspected killer of Dr. Martin Luther King.

He asked the travel agent how he could get to England and was told a boat was leaving from New York.

The travel agent was given a copy of the birth certificate, which Lonsdale had received.

"But he said he could not obtain a passport for me unless I had a sponsor," Lonsdale wrote later.

"This, I replied, would be difficult since all my friends were in Vancouver. I knew nobody in Toronto."

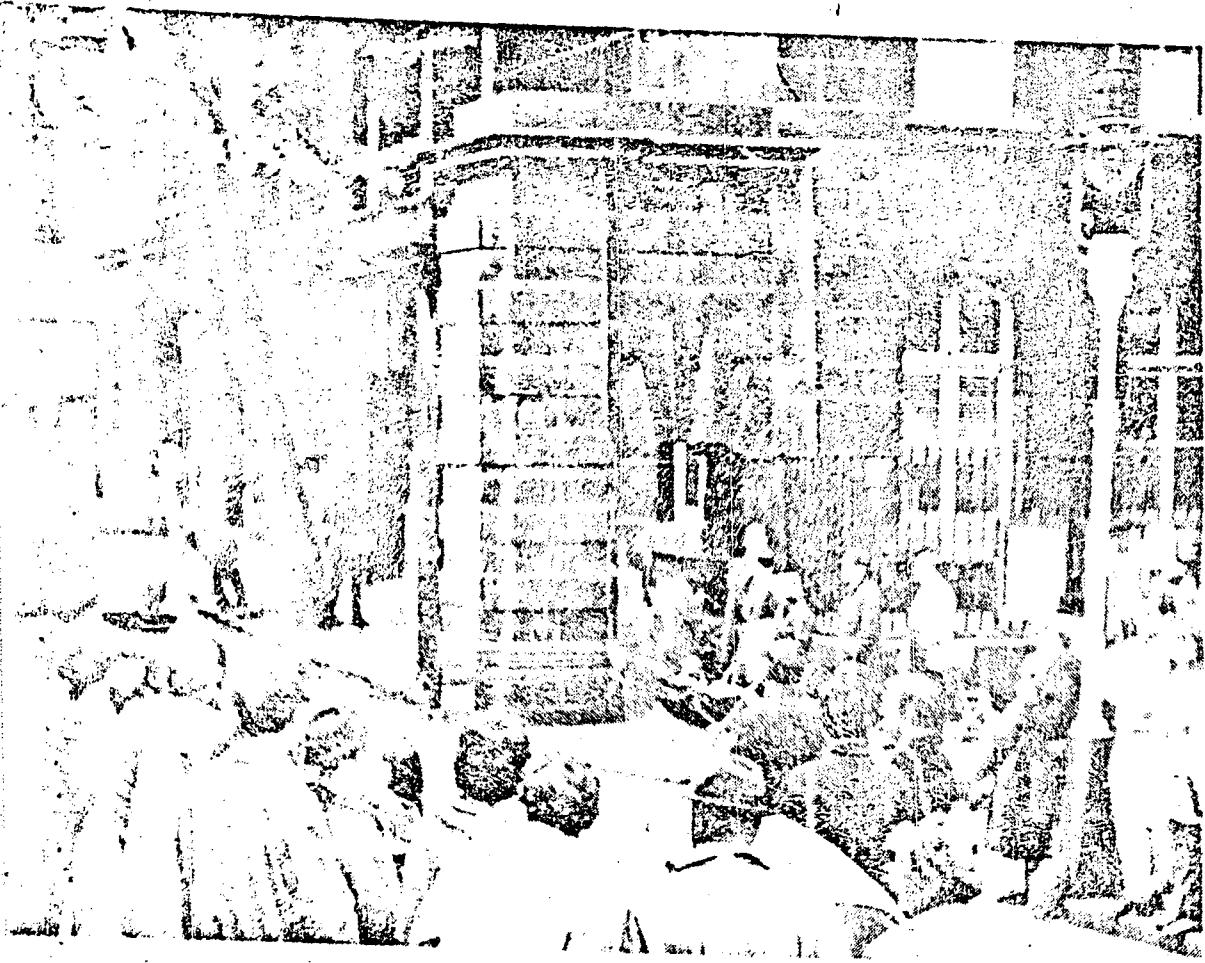
"The kindly agent then informed me that luckily he was a notary public as well as a travel agent. All I had to do, in that case, was fill in an affidavit, which he would then witness."

"I would simply have to certify that I was indeed Gordon Arnold Lonsdale and that the other particulars concerning me were true. He produced a form there and then, and within five minutes the declaration had been completed."

He continued "Three days later I went back to the travel agency and, with a smile, he handed me a large envelope containing all the documents I needed for the trip — including a blue-covered passport."

Lonsdale was sentenced in London in 1961 to 25 years in jail for espionage, the theft of atomic and armaments secrets while in the U.S. and Britain for 12 years.

9 Jan 68



Outside London's Cannon Row police station where suspect Ray is being held under maximum security.

The Hunt for a Man of Many Names

Curiously enough, the name submitted with Ray's passport application was that of Ramon George Sneyd, who (except for a minor difference in the first name) turned out to be an officer on Toronto's police force.

Ray even went to the extent of learning Sneyd's date of birth and the names

of an inmate of the Missouri State Penitentiary from which Ray is listed as a fugitive.

It is also the name of a man who lives near the real Sneyd. The RCMP would not discuss how the name Bridgeman became involved. Scarborough, where the real Sneyd lives, is about

200-0832732

They found the photograph of Ray (alias Sneyd) and also that the travel agency had handled his request for a flight to London from Toronto aboard a British Overseas Airways Corp. jet. It was a return ticket but as it turned out, Ray was to cash the return por-

from Lisbon en route to Brussels. He went through a routine immigration check, but authorities were on the lookout for him, and he was seized.

Suspect's Extradition Might Take Months

By Karl E. Meyer
Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 2—James Earl Ray, sought in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will be formally arraigned at 10:30 a.m. Monday at Bow Street Magistrates Court.

Ray arrived at London Airport at 6:20 a.m. He went with other passengers by airport bus through a heavy drizzle to the in-transit lounge in building No. 2, where he was due to take another BEA flight leaving at 7:50 a.m. for Brussels.

After his arrest at London airport today, Ray, under the name of William George Sneyd, was charged with unlawful possession of a pistol and traveling with a fraudulent Canadian passport.

Normally transit passengers wait in the lounge without showing their passports, but Ray was apparently singled out and questioned by police at 11:15 a.m. He was then formally arrested.

Extradition proceedings are expected to begin soon, but officials would not say precisely when. A Scotland Yard spokesman said the process could take anywhere from a week to six months, depending on the kind of legal objections that the accused man might choose to raise.

Ray gave his age as 35 and said he was born in Toronto. Police would not say whether he was traveling alone.

After his arrest, Ray was promptly whisked to the Cannon Row station, a grim fortress-like building that adjoins New Scotland Yard, the former headquarters of the metropolitan police.

Two years ago the Yard moved to a new building on Broadway, though it is keeping the old name.

By early afternoon, a crowd of photographers and onlookers surrounded Cannon Row police station, where Ray is being held until his formal arraignment.

Police here usually remanded to Brixton Prison, but it is felt that special provisions may be made for Ray. Scotland Yard would not disclose who was giving legal counsel to him.

Extradition proceedings can be long, awkward and complex if a defendant contests them. It may be necessary to try Ray first on the lesser offenses that he has been charged with in Britain, though this could be done quickly. Following that, Ray could use the appeals pro-

cesses lasted until 1967, when Soblen was deported back to the United States.

In formal terms, extradition is first proposed by the U.S. Justice Department in the case at the request of Moscow, where Dr. King was slain. The request is conveyed by State Department to the Embassy in London, which sends it to the Foreign Office.

After appearing in Bow Street Court, prisoners are usually remanded to Brixton Prison, but it is felt that special provisions may be made for Ray. Scotland Yard would not disclose who was giving legal counsel to him.

This is how the arrest came about, as pieced together from sources at London Airport and Scotland Yard:

Ray was a passenger on British European Airways Flight 075 from Lisbon, which

No New

Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Douglas had been at least a little pack of statistics and of fact to support their positions.

than a host of the show dealt with the economy — prices, interest rates, tax reform, housing, and the "have and have not" sections of both the

and segments of its. The minister contended that his position with the Council.

all governments catch their spending program priorities, that Ottawa was in a way with department cut-backs and

a freeze on the building of staff.

His three opponents used the same Economic Council report to counter him with statistics they claimed all pointed to an economic slow-down.

NO PROMISE

On taxes, not one of the four leaders when asked directly, would give any firm price-cutting promise not to raise them.

But both Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Stanfield seemed to agree that taxes had gone about as far as they could go.

On economic questions, Mr. Douglas was hardest with his answers.

Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Stanfield, obviously aware that either of them could have prime ministerial responsibility, were more careful.

With them, the economy didn't come in black and white. They saw shades of in-between grey, and so they qualified.

Example of the two techniques was the handling of the producing little revenue and issue of inflation and rising prices.

Mr. Douglas blamed it all on "protection" and promised under an "NDP" government there would be a "tribunal" compelling business and industry to "justify" price increases.

URGES RESTRAINT

Mr. Trudeau said "restraint" was the corrective to high prices, restraint by all concerned—including the government.

Moral suasion could be used in trying to control prices, but an outright curb-by-law, such as Mr. Douglas suggested could be imposed by government "tribunal," was constitutionally impossible.

On defence, all four leaders took previously established positions.

Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Trudeau would "re-assess" Canada's role in NATO — Mr. Douglas and Mr. Caouette would pull out.

Previous positions remained unchanged on Quebec.

With Mr. Trudeau, it was "no special status."

With Stanfield, it was equal powers for all provinces, with any Quebec problems to be dealt with by the federal-provincial constitutional committee.

With Mr. Douglas, it was a matter of equality for all provinces, if need be, in one way to Quebec and perhaps in another to the rest.

CHINA RECOGNITION

Mr. Caouette was alone in opposing UN membership for Red China. The prime minister, Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Douglas all favored, under varying conditions, Canadian recognition of Peking and Communist Chinese entry into the UN.

They were as one on control of firearms.

But they were as far apart as ever on amendments to the Criminal Code covering abortion and homosexuality.

Since they were his amendments, the prime minister was in favor.

Mr. Douglas went along. Mr. Stanfield would split the bill to permit a free vote on abortion.

Mr. Caouette would junk the bill.

They were apart on taxes. Mr. Douglas wanted a capital gains tax and application of the Carter report ending what he charged were special concessions for insurance, oil, gas and mining firms.

Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Trudeau

LITTLE ON CS

The closest they came to civil service was a brief discussion on the Glassco Commission.

Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Douglas thought the government had been dragging its feet on the recommendations.

Mr. Trudeau contended there had been much done to eliminate waste and duplication.

To a suggestion of empire building in the bureaucracy, he claimed the federal establishment was increasing no more rapidly now than it had been five years ago.

And there had been the "freeze" on staff size with only the most urgently-required being hired.

Mr. Stanfield called for "re-assessments" of government programs to prevent the continuation of redundancies.

Hopes Ray Lives To Stand Trial

ST. LOUIS (AP) — A brother of James Earl Ray, charged with murdering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., said Saturday he was "surprised" that Ray was captured in London and added he hopes Ray "lives to stand trial."

John Larry Ray, 34, a tavern operator, said:

"If my brother did kill King, he did it for a lot of money. He didn't do anything if it wasn't for money. And those who paid him won't want him sitting in a court room telling everything he knows."

"If he does live to stand trial, I would like to see him get the same sentence as the guy who killed Rockwell."

He referred to the 20-year sentence handed John Patler for the slaying of American Nazi party leader Lincoln Rockwell.

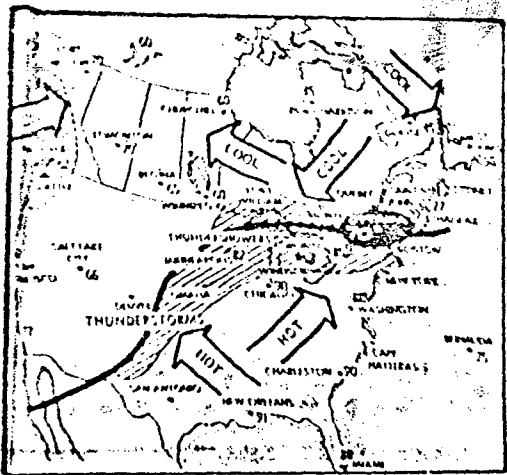
"A friend of mine in Canada called me around noon to tell me they had caught my brother in London," Ray told an interviewer.

WINS MOUNTAIN RACE

BERCHTESGADEN (AP) —

West Germany's Gerhard Mitter, mourning his team-mate Lodovico Scarfiotti, won the second stage of this year's European auto mountain club championship Sunday. The victory, in a two-litre Porsche, was Mitter's second in as many races of the eight-event championship. It came a day after Scarfiotti was killed in a practice run on the Rossfeld Hill course.

WEATHER



Dominion Public Weather Office forecast:

Ottawa and Montreal—Cloudy with sunny periods today and Tuesday. Chance of showers Tuesday evening. Winds east 15 except light overnight. Little change in temperature. High today 70. Low tonight 50. High tomorrow 70.

Toronto—Variable cloudiness and cooler today and Tuesday. Scattered thunderstorms both days. Winds light except for gusty in thunderstorms.



TEMPERATURES:

Low last night and high Sunday at Dawson, 30, 71;

Vancouver, 56, 64; Edmonton, 42, 72; Regina, 48, 58; Winnipeg, 54, 61; White River, 54, 59; Toronto, 58, 85; Ottawa, 52, 65; Halifax, 39, 67; New York, 63, 67; Miami, 74, 84; St. Louis, 74, 92; Tucson, 55, 83; San Francisco, 53, 69.



DICK B

USED CAR SALES MANAGER FOR TORONTO DEALERSHIP

For clients, a large automotive dealership, requires an experienced used car sales manager. The position is above average for advancement. All fringe benefits and excellent salary. All applicants will be held in strictest confidence and in your experience.

WRITE TO:

BOX E470, THE OTTAWA JOURNAL

Free to Miami

Your Golden Glades resort will fly you and your family and friends to Miami and return completely free, by jet.

? FEB. 15th to MARCH 1st

staying at the Golden Glades resort in a fully furnished, air conditioned, one or two bedroom, with your own kitchen, living room and service, at the low, weekly rate, entitles your family or friends to a modern jet flight and return completely free of cost.

The Canadian owners of the Golden Glades resort and a new concept and believe that by flying this magnificent resort, you will come after time.

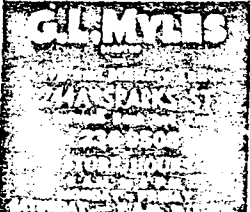
Only 60 couples will enjoy this fabulous free fare — compliments of the Golden Glades.

ON LINE — Call now and reserve 1 or (364-4329 If busy) or mail for details

—Phone—

Golden Glades Villas

Ontario-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario No. 11



Would you share Bancard?



Wouldn't you like to be able to cash a cheque immediately without question anytime you are short of cash? Almost anywhere? Bancardchek will do it. Bancardchek is an exclusive Bank of Montreal service. The cheques we issue are much like Travellers' Cheques with these important advantages:

- You do not pay for them in advance.
- You write them for the exact amount you need.
- Your cheque is immediately accepted in just about any business or service establishment you can name.

Shoes. Flowers. Luncheon. Merchants. Their money and they get on the do.

Ray, alias Galt, here two months 'visiting Expo



Lillian Spencer, agency employee, says she mailed Lillian forms after who called himself Sneyd asked the to him apply for a passport. Two in the name of George Sneyd were James Earl Ray, a Martin Luther King, when he was in London.

SEIZED: RCMP, who helped in the hunt that led to the arrest of James Earl Ray, wanted in Martin Luther King's killing, seized negatives of this photo in Toronto. The photo studio said the man who had it taken gave his name as Paul Bridgman. That was the name given as a passport reference by a man who called himself George Sneyd when he asked a travel agency to help him get a Canadian passport.



James Earl Ray, charged with the April 4 assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, may have been planning the shooting during a stay in Montreal last summer.

A man answering Ray's description and using the name Eric Starvo Galt checked into a St. Germaine St. rooming house early in July, 1967.

The east-end rooming house's janitor, now a resident of Windsor, Ont., identified FBI photographs of Ray when visited by RCMP investigators in April. Police would release neither the actual address where Ray is believed to have stayed, nor the name of the janitor.

Just Another Tourist

A lease bearing the name Galt — Ray's most used alias — was turned over to the RCMP and forwarded to the FBI for handwriting comparison.

The janitor and his wife told police that as far as they knew, the man calling himself Eric Galt was just another U.S. tourist, visiting Expo. He left the rooming house early

But "he was such a gentleman" that she thought nothing of it.

While living at the house, Ray dropped into the Kennedy Travel Bureau Ltd., where he asked employee Lillian Spencer to make arrangements for a 21-day excursion trip by air to London.

This time, he used the name Sneyd, and in completing a section of his application form for a passport, gave the name Bridgman at the Ossington Ave. address as the person to be reached in case of accident.

The address he gave for himself was another rooming house, this one on Dundas Street.

The passport photos show a neatly-dressed man in a dark business suit, white shirt and tie, and wearing horn rimmed glasses.

Lillian Spencer said Ray did not supply the statement

by a professional person stating that he had known the passport applicant for two years — a procedure usually required on passport applications.

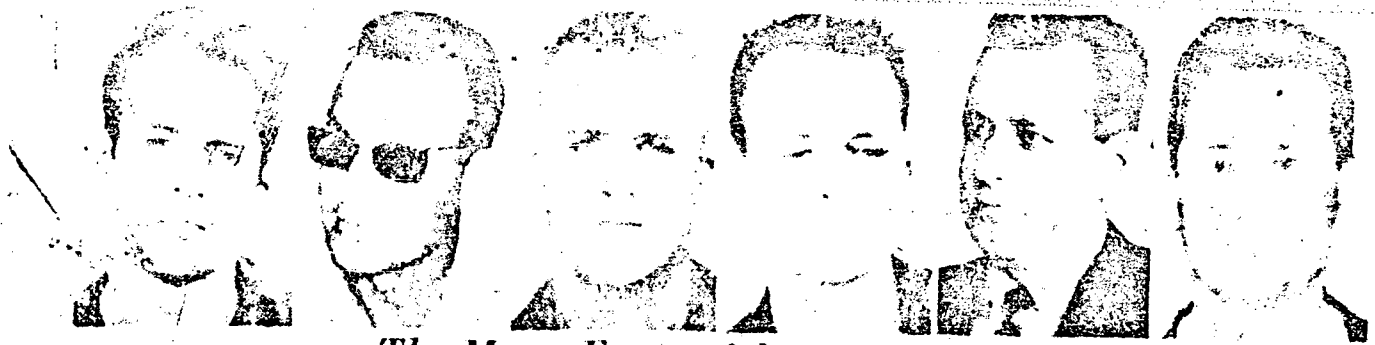
Instead, he used a second procedure permitting him to sign a declaration that he was born in Canada and could find no one in Toronto to certify that they had known him for two years.

He paid \$345 for the ticket and making all the arrangements. Payment was in small Canadian bills.

The landlady at the Dundas St. address Ray gave on the

passport application, Mrs. Sun Loo, said Ray took a back-room for \$9 a week on April 19 and gave his name as Sneyd.

He described himself as a hospital worker, stayed in the room all day, and was out all night, Mrs. Loo said.



The Many Faces of James Earl Ray

Pictures of James Earl Ray, accused of killing the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4 in Memphis. The photos, released previously by the FBI, range from the 1959 St. Louis police picture at left to the latest one at right with the eyes sketched in by a police artist.

Suspect in Dr. King's Killing Arrested

RAY, From A1

...ing houses. On April 16, he went to a travel agency and ordered a 21-day excursion ticket to London.

When Ray told Lillian Spencer, office manager of the Kennedy Travel Agency, that he was a Canadian but did not have a passport, she offered to help him get one, as is customary in such cases, the police said.

Affidavit Notarized

She found him a notary public, who routinely notarized his affidavit of citizenship, required for a passport. Neither Miss Spencer nor the notary suspected Ray's identity.

She mailed Ray's application to the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, and the Department mailed the passport to Ray, who was using the name Ramon George Sneyd, serving a 20-year term for armed robbery, could successfully obtain two fake passports or afford to travel to Europe.

There is a Raymond George Sneyd in Toronto (he is a Metropolitan Toronto police man) but he knew nothing of the passport application or about Ray, Canadian police said.

The FBI, after a search through American passport files, asked the Canadian Royal Mounted Police to check the Canadian files. The examination was begun in May, about the time Ray was leaving Canada. Early this month, the photograph was uncovered.

The Canadians informed the FBI of the fake passport, and an alert was sent to Scotland Yard and other foreign police agencies.

The alert paid off yesterday at Scotland Yard's Detective Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler and Detective Chief Inspector Noel Thompson—known as the "Terrible Pair"—for their tenacity in tracking suspects—took Ray into custody. He offered no resistance.

FBI sources said later that the man arrested had definitely been identified as Ray through fingerprints. The arrest was requested by the legal section of the American Embassy in London.

Duplicate Issued

Ray is reported to have left Canada May 6 on a flight to London. He then immediately flew to Lisbon, where he told the Canadian Consulate that he was a Canadian whose passport had been lost or stolen. He was issued a duplicate passport.



SUPT. THOMAS BUTLER
... Scotland Yard's man

The FBI had no information on how Ray, a 10th-grade dropout who escaped in April 1967, from the Missouri State Penitentiary, where he was looking for a rooming house over the motel. But the slayer had fled.

Canadians applying for passports must have a guarantor, usually a professional man or a banker, to swear that they have known the applicant for two years, or must present a notarized affidavit to support the application.

Canadian officials said that Ray did not have a guarantor, but had presented an affidavit.

Ray was in Montreal in the summer of 1967, the FBI disclosed yesterday, where he enrolled as Eric Galt for a correspondence course in book-smithing offered by a school in New Jersey.

Immediately after the arrest, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp called for a "full study" on tightening Canada's passport regulations.

In the Justice Department announcement, Hoover singled out the Mounted Police and Scotland Yard for praise for their cooperation in one of the most wide-ranging searches for a suspect in recent times.

Shot From Rooming House

The 63-day-old search that ended yesterday began immediately after Dr. King's death. Police quickly determined that the fatal shot had come from a rooming house overlooking the motel. But the slayer had fled.

The FBI linked a man named Eric Starvo Galt to the slaying through an abandoned 1966 white Mustang found in Atlanta a week after Dr. King's death. The car was purchased in Birmingham and had Alabama license plates.

Galt was charged in a Federal warrant issued April 17 with conspiring to violate Dr. King's civil rights. But two days later the FBI revealed that Galt was a fictitious identity carefully built up by Ray.

Ray was identified after the FBI searched through 53,000 fingerprint files. Hoover said then that Ray was identified through latent fingerprints found at the scene of Dr. King's slaying.

It is known that several prints were found by the FBI.

Police also found a .30-06 hunting rifle with a telescopic sight in the rooming house on South Main Street. The gun was purchased March 30 in Birmingham, Hoover said.

The search extended through the United States, Canada and Mexico, with the FBI circulating numerous photos and sketches of Ray.

At several points, police thought they had traced Ray to definite locales—once Florida, once California, and once Mexico—but each time the trail, if it existed at all, vanished. There was conjecture that Ray was dead.

On May 7, the Shelby County grand jury in Memphis returned a first-degree murder indictment against Ray, who is also wanted on a Federal warrant for escaping prison.

The suspect, who has worked as a baker and laborer, according to Missouri Penitentiary officials, began a lengthy prison record in 1944.

He served prison terms for burglary in California, armed robbery in Illinois and forgery in Missouri in the 1950s. In 1959, he was convicted of robbing a grocery store in St. Louis, and began his 20-year term March 17, 1960.

He is thought to have concealed himself in a wooden crate that was driven out of the penitentiary in a bread truck.

Ray has been described by persons who say they have known him as a drifter and a loner who often voiced racist sentiments.

The arrest came on the day of the funeral of another assassinated American leader, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and helped to ease tensions that had arisen over the lack of results in the search for Dr. King's killer.

Complaints About Police

Many Negroes had complained that the Memphis police had not taken immediate action to apprehend the killer. On Tuesday, a delegation of the Poor People's Campaign angrily asked Attorney General Clark why no arrest had been made.

Dr. King's widow in New York for Sen. Kennedy's funeral, was told about the arrest by newsmen but made no comment.

Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb said he was "delighted" by the news. "Anything that the city can do to see that the culprit is brought to justice will be done." If extradition is successful, Ray will probably be tried in Memphis.

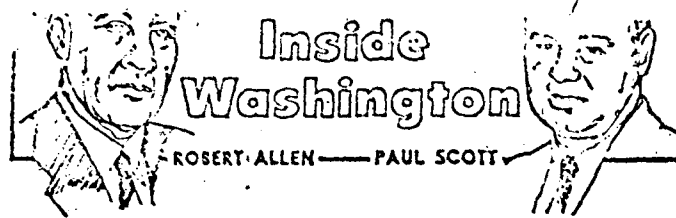
Civil rights leaders also expressed satisfaction at the arrest. "We are happy he has been caught if he is the man," said Hosea Williams, a leader of the Poor People's Campaign. "I want to see justice prevail, but not only with the man but with the system."

And the news brightened an otherwise sad day for many Americans. One representative response came from a Negro cab-driver here, who said, when he heard the announcement on the radio: "That's the only good news I've had this week."

A GOURMET SPECIALTY

8 JUN 1968

File: Ray



Clues To Assassination

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation's massive probe of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King is taking a possibly sensational turn.

With James Earl Ray, the suspected assassin, apparently either outside the U. S. or now dead, FBI agents have increased their surveillance of several American Communists known to have been closely associated with King, including one who wrote speeches for him in the past.

This new development was triggered by evidence gathered by the more than 1,000 agents who have worked on the mysterious King shooting and by several "tips" and letters sent to the FBI.

One of the most interesting of these "tips" came from an alert TV viewer and concerns the now famous "Mountain Top" speech King made on April 3, the night before his slaying, showing a premonition of his impending death.

"If the speech was truly made in Memphis on April 3 as reported," the letter pointed out, "then how can one account for King stating his age as 36 (instead of 39) and why does he speak of demonstrating in Alabama twice during the speech?"

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

After checking out the time and location of King's final speech, several of the crack FBI agents assigned to the case decided to begin seeking answers to a number of their own questions, including:

"If King had personally written that speech, why would he make mistakes like those contained in it—especially the one involving his age?"

"If the speech was written by someone other than King, who was the author and when was it written?"

The answers to these questions are considered highly important to the investigation, since, if another person was concerned in the preparation of that speech, the writer might be able to shed new light on it—especially those mistakes.

Also, if King had received help with the speech, the passages dealing with the civil rights leader's premonition of death would probably have been fully discussed. King's request to the Detroit police department for protection when he visited that city a few weeks before his death indicated he feared for his life then.

Information gathered by the FBI on King, prior to his assassination, showed that a secret member of the Communist Party's executive committee was one of King's closest advisers and speech writers.

This ghost writer for King prepared many of his most famous speeches, according to testimony given by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover during a closed door meeting of a House Appropriations subcommittee.

Since Ray during his trips prior to King's assassination visited the same city in which this ghost writer lives, the FBI is now investigating to determine if the two met covertly.

201-0832732

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

WIDENING THE INVESTIGATION

Recent evidence gathered by FBI agents in one of the most massive probes in the nation's history has forced serious investigation of these possibilities:

- That somebody close to King or within his own organization tipped off his assassin as to the civil rights leader's routine on the day of his slaying.

- That Ray was hired directly by certain black nationalists who paid him with money made available by foreign sources.

- That an international Communist "assassin squad" was involved in the slaying.

Because of Ray's mysterious trips to Mexico and Canada shortly before the assassination, the entire U.S. intelligence operation, ranging from the Central Intelligence Agency to the Defense Intelligence Agency, has been pressed into the hunt for King's killer.

One CIA report indicates that Ray, who is linked to the murder weapon by fingerprints and ballistic data, may have visited Cuba during his Mexican trip, according to information furnished by a Mexican airline official.

The FBI assumption is that, if there was a conspiracy to kill King, those involved made arrangements to spirit their hired killer out of the U.S. to Cuba via either Mexico or Canada.

THE CHANGING TIMES

Probably the greatest irony of the probe of King's assassination is that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, one of the civil rights leader's severest critics when he was alive, is doing everything in his power to solve the case.

On the other hand, King's closest aides in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are showing little or no interest in whether the killer is found.

When Rev. Ralph Abernathy, King's successor as president of the SCLC, presented a series of demands to Attorney General Ramsey Clark for the "Poor People's" campaign none of these called for more intensive effort to solve King's assassination.

According to persons who attended the meeting, nothing was said about King's death or the FBI investigation, although a number of the poor in "Resurrection City" had urged Abernathy to press for a more vigorous probe.

Congressional supporters of Hoover say there are a number of compelling reasons for Abernathy's silence. Most important of these is King's instruction to key aides of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference not long before his death that no verbal attacks were to be made against Hoover or the FBI for fear of counter action by the FBI director.

The last time King blasted Hoover and the FBI publicly, these lawmakers pointed out, the FBI director called the Negro leader the "most notorious liar" that he had ever known — a statement Hoover has never retracted.

At the time, the King-Hoover exchange resulted in a White House arranged meeting at which the veteran FBI director did most of the talking.

According to an unpublished account given to House Appropriations subcommittee members, Hoover frankly told King that if King ever repeated his unfounded charges against the FBI, everything he knew about King would be made public.

After that blunt warning, King refrained from ever repeating his attack against either Hoover or the FBI. Rev. Abernathy, who accompanied King to Washington for that meeting with Hoover, adopted the same policy.

The boxed portion of this article did not appear in the Northern Virginia Sun for 4 June 1968.

LAS VEGAS SUN

8 JUN 1968

201-6512732

The Gazette

191st YEAR

48 PAGES

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1968

WATCH THE BEACON AT
CANADA LIFE
Cloudy, showers
High 70; Low 55
FOR OFFICIAL WEATHER CHANGES
PRICE TEN CENTS

Luther King's accused slayer under tight guard in London

Passport controls reviewed

By ARTHUR BLAKELY

OTTAWA — (Gazette) — Laws and practices covering the issuance of Canadian passports are being reviewed because of the recent ease with which James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, obtained two fraudulent Canadian passports.

External Affairs Minister Sharp indicated during the review that one result of the study may be the formulation of "stricter requirements" for identification of passport applicants.

Sharp said he had asked his department for a study and report on passport issuance procedures. He understood the department had already launched a study some time ago and an interim report may be ready before the end of the week.

Changes in Canadian passport law are already indicated.

Under the Criminal Code as it stands, there is no provision for a penalty of up to five years' imprisonment for a Canadian passport applicant who uses fraudulent means or for helping in such a way.

A Criminal Code amendment which died in the House of Commons before the last Parliament was dissolved, contained provisions for an offence to make use of a Canadian



(AP Wirephoto)

Works for extradition: U.S. Assistant Attorney General Fred Vinson talks with newsmen on the steps of the U.S. embassy in London Sunday after arriving from Washington earlier in the day to speed the extradition of Martin Luther King's suspected slayer.

Suspect wanted to be mercenary

LONDON — (Reuters) — The Daily Telegraph says the man accused of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King was in London until June 6 and was arrested at the airport as he arrived from London two days later.

He was in London until June 6 and was arrested at the airport as he arrived from London two days later.

Coleman says in a later call Sneyd said it was not so much he wanted to search for

Ray's extradition before courts immediately

LONDON — (CP) — James Earl Ray, the man wanted in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King captured here Saturday with the help of RCMP and the FBI, was under tight security yesterday while the United States made preliminary steps to extradite him.

Ray was arrested by Scotland Yard officials at London's Heathrow Airport, through which he was passing on a continuing journey that included a period in Toronto, where he arrived four days after King's assassination April 4.

He was carrying two Canadian passports and a loaded pistol.

Meanwhile, the story of what he had been doing, where he had been and how he got his passports, was being

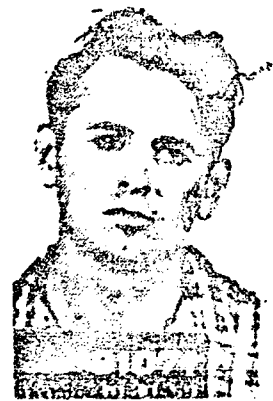
Ray lived in city
two months: p. 24

pieced together by authorities and the press in several areas.

Ray, an escaped convict, is charged with first-degree murder and conspiracy in the gunning down of King, famous Nobel Peace Prize winning civil rights leader, as he stood on a Memphis, Tenn., motel balcony.

As patched together from official statements and interviews in London, Washington, Toronto and Ottawa, Ray's story is vague but intriguing.

He apparently arrived in Toronto April 3 — four days after King's death — and left May 6 after obtaining a passport under the name of Melvin



(AP Wirephoto)

CAPTURED: James Earl Ray, chief suspect in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, who was arrested in London.

his hand," and "never spoke to anybody" while he lived there.

He obtained a passport using Bragman as a name, he was contacted in case of an arrest, he was never arrested.



CAPTURED: James Earl Ray, chief suspect in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, who was arrested in London.

his hand, and 'never spoke to anybody' while he was there.

He obtained a passport using Bridgman as a sponsor, he contacted in case of an emergency, through a travel agent. He had no sponsor, filing an affidavit instead. He used the name Sneyd on the passport.

In Toronto, William Spencer, a travel employee, said she mailed a passport application form to Ottawa for a George Snedy and booked a plane ticket to London for him in April.

He was in Portugal May 8 and police in Portugal say he left there May 17. This raises a question as reports say that May was on his way to Brussels, Belgium, from Lisbon, Portugal, when arrested in London.

He obtained a second passport, after claiming his name was spelled wrong on the first from the Canadian embassy in Lisbon. The embassy, in effect, told the lie.

There still is one other question unanswered, such as where he got the money for his travels.

The fact that Ray fraudulently obtained a passport issued in Ottawa, April 23 came to light after RCMP had searched between 200,000 and 400,000 passport photos.

The FBI was informed and law enforcement agencies in Europe alerted. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover praised the work of Scotland Yard and the RCMP, but he also made it clear that the arrest was the result of the work of the

Works for extradition: U.S. Assistant Attorney General Fred Vinson talks with newsmen on the steps of the U.S. embassy in London Sunday after arriving from Washington, earlier in the day to speed the extradition of Martin Luther King's suspected slayer.

Suspect wanted to be mercenary

Colvin says the arrest followed several nervous phone calls to The Daily Telegraph by Sneyd asking how he could become a mercenary.

Reporter Ian Colvin says Ramon George Sneyd, believed to be James Earl Ray, the chief suspect in the King murder, arrived in Portugal May 8 and left for London May 17.

[illegible]

From page 1

Whole nation ob

GET NEWS

AY, JUNE 10, 1968

Mr. Sharp said he had asked his department for a full study and report on passport issuance procedures. It is understood the department had already launched such a study some time ago and an interim report may be in his hands before the end of this week.

Under the Criminal Code as it now stands, there is provision for a penalty of up to two years' imprisonment for obtaining a Canadian passport by fraudulent means or for anyone helping in such a scheme.

The two Canadian passports held by Ray at the time of his arrest were in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, a Metro Toronto policeman. According to informants here, the two men had never met.

late mentore from New York wanted to express "real love" toward his fellow man. He quoted his brother as saying that "real love is something sacrificial and involves sacrific-

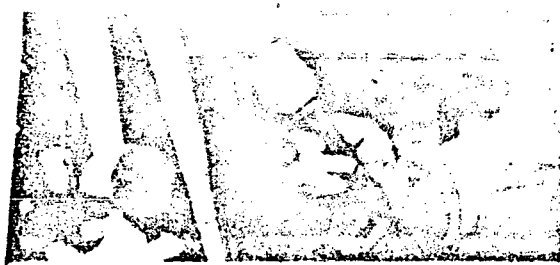
The leaders stood or sat behind podiums that looked on television like ornate pieces of oak furniture but were really wood and plastic mockups designed in Toronto to fit in with the decor of the chandeliered room.

Small platform behind two of the pylons made the shorter Gennelle and Douglas appear taller.

After the introduction, Mr. Chomsky, who leads a contingent of eight MPs in the house, left his podium and moved off to a booth where he waited for 30 minutes before returning to the show.

by the grace of God and the strength that will keep within the soul of a man we must find the way to take up again the work to which Kennedy devoted all his life.

[illegible]



Ray lived in city
two months: p. 24



tradition: U.S. Assistant Attorney General Fred Vinson talks with newsmen on the tarmac in London Sunday after arriving from Washington to speed the extradition of Martin Luther King's suspected

wanted to be mercenary

He was in London until June 6 and was arrested at the airport as he arrived from Lisbon two days later.

Colvin says the arrest followed several nervous phone calls to The Daily Telegraph by Sneyd asking how he could become a mercenary.

Colvin reports "when we first spoke, a Canadian or perhaps American voice said to me 'This is Ramon Sneyd. I want to join my brother who has been missing in Angola.'"

Colvin says in a later call Sneyd said it was not so much he wanted to search for his brother, but that he wanted to become a mercenary.

The reporter says he offered to give Sneyd an address in Brussels where he could pursue the search for his brother.

"Mr. Sneyd seemed most persistent to have any address that offered him a further stage on his journey," Colvin writes.

pieced together by authorities and the press in several areas.

Ray, an escaped convict, is charged with first-degree murder and conspiracy in the gunning down of King, famous Nobel Peace Prize winning civil rights leader, as he stood on a Memphis, Tenn., motel balcony.

As patched together from official statements and interviews in London, Washington, Toronto and Ottawa, Ray's story is vague but intriguing.

He apparently arrived in Toronto April 8 — four days after King's death — and left May 6 after obtaining a passport under the name of Metro Toronto policeman Ramon George Sneyd. He lived in two Toronto rooming houses and used two names — Sneyd and Paul Bridgman, names he apparently lifted from a city directory or phone book.

The RCMP said Ray lived in Toronto for about a month. Mrs. Yee Loo, landlady of a three-storey rooming house in midtown Toronto, said he arrived "with only a suit on his back and a newspaper in

CAPTURED: James Earl Ray, chief suspect in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, who was arrested in London.

his hand, and "never spoke to anybody" while he lived there.

He obtained a passport, using Bridgman as a name to be contacted in case of an illness, through a travel agency. He had no sponsor, filing an affidavit instead. He used the name Sneyd on the passport.

In Toronto, Lillian Spencer, a travel employee, said she mailed a passport application form to Ottawa for a George Sneyd and booked a plane ticket to London for him in April.

He was in Portugal May 8 and police in Portugal say he left there May 17. This raises a question, as reports say that Ray was on his way to Brussels, Belgium, from Lisbon, Portugal, when arrested in London.

He obtained a second passport, after claiming his name was spelled wrong on the first, from the Canadian embassy in Lisbon. The embassy cancelled the first.

There still remain other questions unanswered, such as where he got the money for his travels.

Toronto Deputy Police Chief Bernard Simmons said that to obtain some of the information drawn from Sneyd's background and used for the passport, Ray must have had some unusual sources of information.

The fact that Ray fraudulently obtained a passport, issued in Ottawa, April 23, came to light after RCMP had searched between 200,000 and 400,000 passport photos.

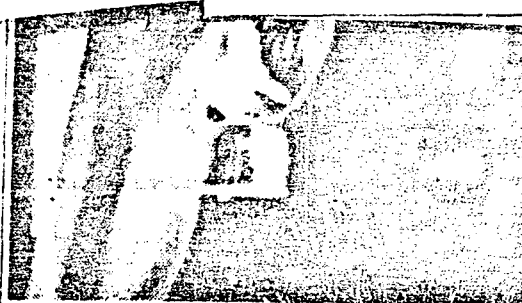
The FBI was informed and law enforcement agencies in Europe alerted. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover praised the work of Scotland Yard and the RCMP, but he also made it clear that the arrest was the result of the work of the FBI.

Meanwhile, Fred M. Vinson, an assistant United States attorney, arrived in London to "expedite the extradition" of Ray to the U.S.

Ray, 40, was kept under tight security at Cannon Row police station in preparation for his appearance this morning at Bow Street magistrate's

(Continued on Page 21)

From page 1
Whole
to Washington—arriving
several hours late.
Kennedy was shot down
Los Angeles by an assassin
4 1/2 years after his brother
President John F. Kennedy
was killed in Dallas.
The widow, Mrs. Jack



GEAL

LE GAZETTE, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1968

From page 1

Whole nation observes day of mourning

In Washington—arriving here several hours late.

Kennedy was shot down in Los Angeles by an assassin 4 1/2 years after his brother President John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas.

His widow, Ethel, and his oldest son, Joseph, 15, were among those paying their respects at the graveside next to the flame-marked tomb of his brother. Visits were made also by Mrs. John F. Kennedy, her two children and her sister.

President Johnson joined a private religious service at the White House.

Ethel Kennedy, veiled and carrying a single flower, knelt in prayer for several minutes at the foot of her husband's grave, which is marked by a simple white cross about two feet high.

She added the bloom to the single bouquet of spring flowers that decorated the grave. The massive floral displays

sent by mourners to the funeral Saturday were strewn in a vast area around the base of the hill above the grave. So simple and unobtrusive is the grave of Robert Kennedy that many, if not most, of those coming to view it had no idea where to look as they arrived at the site after a long, winding walk through the cemetery.

Evangelist Billy Graham and an associate, Dr. T. W. Wilson, conducted the private White House service for the Johnsons and some members of their staff, about 20 in all.

Johnson proclaimed Sunday as a national day of mourning last Wednesday, saying:

"In our churches, in our homes, and in our hearts let us resolve before God and before each other that the purpose of progress and justice for which Robert F. Kennedy lived shall endure."

Delays along the route of the funeral train put the graveside rites five hours behind schedule and it was nearly 10:30 p.m. before they began. However, an estimated 20,000 still were in place along the route from Union Station to the cemetery despite the long wait.

Ethel and Joseph Kennedy were driven to the cemetery by singer Andy Williams in a white convertible.

There was peace in the nation's cities—unlike the violence which exploded after the death of Dr. Martin Luther King in April. Predominantly Negro Washington, where last month the slain senator won an overwhelming primary election victory, was subdued.

On Saturday, in St. Patrick's, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the last son of a family that gave three sons to its nation, eulogized his slain brother Robert as a man who "gave us strength in time of trouble" and "will always be by our side."

His voice sometimes near breaking from emotion, Kennedy told mourners his brother "loved life completely and lived it intensely."

President Johnson, four men seeking to succeed him and world and national leaders

gathered from New York wanted to express "real love" toward his fellow man. He quoted his brother as saying that "real love is something unselfish and involves sacrifice in giving."

Archbishop Terence J. Cooke, chief celebrant of the funeral Mass, told the 2,100 mourners: "We are all together in our bewilderment and grief in these days. Words are such inadequate messengers of consolation at this time."

Loudspeakers mounted in the leafy maple trees on either side of the cathedral carried the church service to the many thousands standing in the sultry heat across Fifth Ave.

"Our sense of shame and discouragement tears alone will not wash away," Archbishop Cooke said. "Somehow

by the grace of God, and with the strength that still lies deep within the soul of America, we must find the courage to take up again the laborious work to which Senator Kennedy devoted all his energies: the building of a great and honorable nation."

"Especially in this hour, we must keep faith with America and her destiny and we must not forsake our trust in one another."

The angry black clouds cleared late Saturday night when Robert F. Kennedy was laid to rest by the light of flickering candles and a spring moon and within sight of the eternal flame over the grave of his brother.

The final, brief burial liturgy was said by Archbishop Philip M. Hannan of New Orleans, a family friend who substituted for Richard

Cardinal Lushing of Boston, stricken ill during the funeral train ride to Washington.

Former astronaut John Glenn, a pallbearer, carried the folded American flag that adorned Kennedy's casket and presented it to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who gave it to Joseph P. Kennedy III, who then handed it to his mother.

One by one, the Kennedy family, adults and children, knelt to kiss the matiegans casket at the end of the journey, under a moonlight from 60 feet southeast of the late president's grave.

So ended the latest tragic chapter in the Kennedy story. It was 2 weeks to the day that Robert F. Kennedy had embarked on his quest for peace, a quest he said "I am convinced that the country can win."



Robert F. Kennedy Jr., 14, for his father in St. Patrick's Cathedral Saturday, during the funeral service.

weather dy, with showers

Forecast for the next few days: Fair to cloudy with a few showers and cool. Bala Cynwyd, Gaspe and Sept-Isles regions: Clear with a few clouds, periods today. Winds northeasterly 10 to 15 km/h and high at Bala Cynwyd, Gaspe and Sept-Isles 40 and 55. Outlook for Tuesday: Mainly sunny and cool. Maine — Fair and cool today with highs in the 60s in the north and lower 70s in the south. Fair and cool tonight and Tuesday.

CANADA			
City	Temp	Wind	Humidity
Calgary	35	10 km/h	45
Edmonton	35	10 km/h	45
Regina	35	10 km/h	45
Saskatoon	35	10 km/h	45
Winnipeg	35	10 km/h	45
Manitoba	35	10 km/h	45
Ontario	35	10 km/h	45
Quebec	35	10 km/h	45
Atlantic	35	10 km/h	45
USA	35	10 km/h	45

From page 1 New rules studied

Ray used two other aliases, it is believed Canadian origin.

It is known that Ray lived in Toronto from April 8 to May 6 and that it was during this period that he applied for, and received, one of his two Canadian passports.

The other was issued to him on later application at the Canadian Embassy in Lisbon when, it is believed, he claimed that his original passport had been lost.

Canadian police forces are trying to track reports that Ray may have begun the pre-planning of his flight to Canada to secure the false travel documents last year.

According to sources here, it was early last month that the RCMP was tipped from

Washington that Ray might, conceivably, have headed for Canada.

It was then that the force he built into his structure of going through all Canadian passport applications received during the previous 12 months. It is estimated that there were more than 375,000 of them.

Two weeks of laborious work by 2 dozen RCMP personnel assigned to the formidable task was required before one of them caught a glimpse of a passport application photo which bore, he believed, a strong resemblance to photos of Ray.

Canadian passport have been prized by spies and criminals because they are fairly easy to obtain and because they provide ready access to the U.S. and other Western countries.

Canada's postwar espionage trials produced many references to the importance which Soviet espionage rings

Province faces risk save clients

From page 1

Ray awaits hearing

court. He will answer there to two charges growing out of his arrest — travelling under a forged passport and illegal possession of a firearm. He had a loaded pistol in his hip pocket when arrested at the airport.

The hunt for Ray was the biggest in the history of the FBI. More than 6,000 police throughout the 50 states were involved.

It started 31 days ago after a Memphis grand jury returned a first-degree murder indictment against him.

Ray was seized by immigration officials after he stopped over at 6:10 a.m. on a British European Airways jet from Lisbon. He was heading for Brussels.

In London at the immigration barrier for transit passengers, officials asked Ray to enter their office "for

further inquiries" on suspicion that his Canadian passport was false.

Searching him they found the loaded revolver.

Police made their formal arrest at 11:15 a.m. five hours after Ray's arrival.

It was learned that Ray had flown from Canada to London May 6 with a round-trip ticket but cashed in the return in exchange for passage to Lisbon and went right off to Portugal after getting off in London.

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES

697-4422

Jet to East Africa. Get Europe free. clip this ad!

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES

51 E. 42nd St., New York

Please send me information about the excitement of travel to exciting East Africa, with free European stop-overs, on Ethiopian Airlines Service Boeing 747 jets.

Image Temporarily Not Available

Image Temporarily Not Available

Image Temporarily Not Available

Image Temporarily Not Available

Image Temporarily Not Available

Image Temporarily Not Available