



RIVERS & FAMILY
Calhounian counterpart.

the war and on integration—although, as the son of an impoverished turpentine distiller from Gumville, he has voted frequently for Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs. His constituents were not unsympathetic 18 months ago when he proposed that the U.S. "flatten Hanoi and let world opinion go fly a kite." In 1948 he cried that Harry Truman's anti-lynching bill would "lynch the Constitution," and as late as 1956 was defining N.A.A.C.P. as "the National Association for the Advancement of Communist Propaganda."

Hero's Style. Only once in the past have the First District's Negroes—43% of the population—challenged the chairman. Rivers trounced their 1950 candidate, a Negro attorney, in that year's Democratic primary. This year, in the aftermath of Martin Luther King's assassination, another Negro attorney, George Payton Jr., 39, decided to try. Scraping together the \$2,000 registration fee with loans from relatives, Payton attacked Rivers as a "warmonger and superhawk," stumped for a \$2 minimum wage, expanded social security, and liberal federal housing programs.

Almost inexplicably, Rivers, who wears his silver mane in the style of his South Carolinian hero John C. Calhoun, ran scared, plastering Charleston with billboards and TV spots. Ten days before the primary, Rivers arranged to have 15 members of his committee flock to Charleston along with Admiral Hyman Rickover to inspect a Polaris missile facility and laud Mendel.

The militant campaign was hardly necessary. Last week Rivers' Democrats, along with several thousand Republicans who crossed party lines, gave the chairman 65,842 votes against 18,883 for Payton. The G.O.P. will not even bother to oppose Rivers in November.

RAY'S ODL ODYSSEY

AS a thief, James Earl Ray's specialty was botching his getaway. After heisting \$190 from a St. Louis supermarket in 1959, Ray left tracks that the most flat-footed cop could follow: he even parked a car used in the stick-up outside his lodgings. That was characteristic of Ray, whose most profitable known caper, grossing only \$2,200, was bungled when the escape car crashed. The cruelest of his convictions was for the \$11 stick-up of a Chicago cab driver in 1952.

After he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary in 1967, Ray's style changed; he seemed to have become a *cum-laude* graduate in criminality. Flush with unaccustomed cash and astute at spying loopholes in the law's vigilance, he rambled across the country using a collection of aliases. Then, after a .30-'06 bullet killed Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis on April 4, spurious radio messages sent Memphis police chasing the wrong way after Ray's 1966 white Mustang.

From that day, until a British detective politely questioned a Brussels-bound passenger at London's Heathrow Airport on June 8, Ray eluded a worldwide professional manhunt fortified by a \$100,000 reward for his capture. Last week, with the accused assassin immured in a maximum-security cell in Southwest London's Wandsworth prison, policemen unraveled the nexus of plastic faces, borrowed identities and bogus papers that he had woven for two months across two continents.

Canadian Pattern. Four days after King's murder, Ray had high-tailed across the Canadian border, and was renting a \$10-a-week room from Mrs. Fela Szpakowsky on Toronto's polyglot Ossington Avenue. Just why Ray chose Canada is not entirely clear, but, almost surely, one reason was the knowledge—widely circulated among convicts in the U.S.—that it is ridiculously easy to get a Canadian passport. All that is needed is the gall to ask for one and a birth certificate—and the certificate is not strictly necessary.

In a consistent if bizarre pattern over several months Ray had appropriated four aliases from Torontonians, all from men who live around the suburb of Scarborough and bear varying degrees of likeness to Ray. In July 1967, Ray took the name of Warehouse Supervisor Eric St. Vincent Galt, 54, whose signature

Eric St. Vincent Galt

he had apparently misread as Eric Starvo Galt. As does Ray, Galt has scars on his forehead and right palm and could pass for 40, Ray's age. John Willard, 42, the name used by the man who rented the room in Memphis 13 paces away from the bathroom where

King's assassin hid, is an insurance adjuster who is shorter and slighter than Ray's 5-ft. 9-in., 175-lb. frame, but looks not unlike him. Paul Bridgman, an educator, and Ramon George Sneyd, a policeman, whose names Ray used after he arrived in Toronto, are both 35 and have Ray's build. Police are still puzzling over how they were chosen.

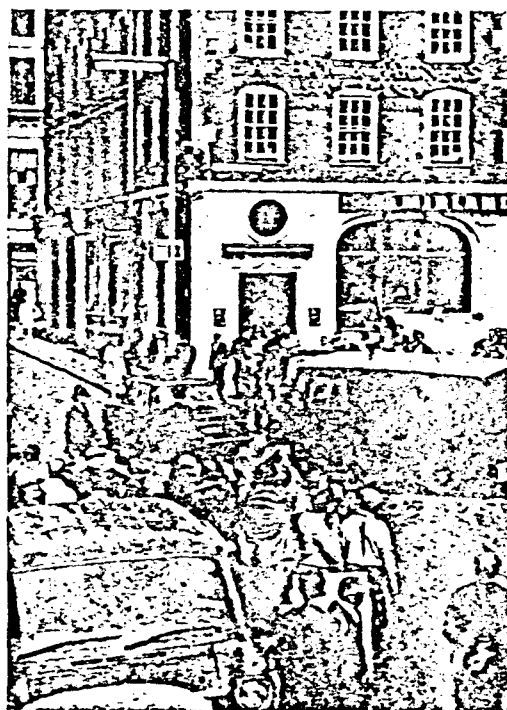
In the Library. On April 16, Ray paid \$8 for a Canadian passport in the name of Sneyd. "He blended into the wallpaper," recalls Lillian Spencer, manager of the Kennedy Travel Bureau, who handled the simple declaration that Ray signed, affirming that he was a Canadian citizen. Next day, on Miss Spencer's say-so, Travel Agent Henry Moos notarized the form and forwarded it to Ottawa.

Ray was also aware of Ontario's lackadaisical procedure for issuance of birth certificates and mailed off \$2 money orders for certificates for both Bridgman and Sneyd. For these, he needed the maiden names of their mothers. Announcements of their births in library copies of old newspapers supplied the information Ray required.

Ray never collected the birth certificate mailed back for Bridgman—who, as Ray apparently learned, already had a valid passport. On April 18, the fugitive got a phone call and next day moved three blocks away to a Chinese-run boardinghouse on Dundas Street West, where he had rented a room in advance for \$9 a week from Mrs. Yee Sun Loo. On May 2, Ray picked up his new passport and paid \$345 in cash for a return excursion flight to London. Four days later, he left Canada.

"Nice Guy." On May 8, Ray flew from London to Lisbon, perhaps in the hope of a payoff, perhaps in an attempt to contact recruiters for white mercenary fighters in Africa, or else to

POLICE VAN CARRYING



In an attempt to attract Kennedy followers, many of whom feel uncomfortable with either McCarthy or Hubert Humphrey, New York's Governor is emphasizing his distinguished record on the problems of the cities, and is questioning the war in a more outspoken manner. In an attempt to capitalize on what he feels is a national mood of unease and disquietude, he is calling for a "New Leadership"—his own—to end the "Old Politics."

"Life under the Old Politics," he said in his TV address, "has been a life of events that overwhelm us, of change that outruns us, of headlines that shock us. The men of the Old Politics do not understand change. They do not grasp the new realities of American life. They

House for a 40-minute conference with the President, in midweek flew to New York to take up the race again.

Unswerving Fealty. The Senator's campaign style remained as urbane and dispassionate as ever, even though the primaries were over and he now faces the arduous labor of trying to convert the convention delegates, mostly professional politicians, who are sympathetic or committed to Humphrey's camp. Ironically, McCarthy, as a scholar and a gentleman, could anticipate more sympathy from outright conservatives, even Republicans, who approve of his dignified image.

He could expect scant help from Kennedy forces. Some lower-echelon R.F.K. workers did join up with the McCarthy

at same day, before the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist group formed in 1915, McCarthy was back among more sympathetic constituents. In a thoughtful speech discussing the nation's evolution toward what he termed "lifeless consumer society," he pleaded for "personalism and reason and spiritual renewal."

But McCarthy will have a difficult time persuading the Democratic convention that he is the man to lead a national reconciliation. Were Humphrey the choice, McCarthy suggested last week, he could only support him if the Vice President altered his position on the war. No matter who the nominee is, however, McCarthy intends to exert all the pressure of the party's dissidents on the platform committee in hopes of writing in strong planks on peace and racial justice. If he fails, McCarthy hinted with characteristic delicacy, he might join—but not lead—a third-party movement in the general election.

For his part, Hubert Humphrey retired to his home in Waverly, Minn., to "put in fence posts and mow the lawn," and also to reassess the new political horizon. That reappraisal, if some of Robert Kennedy's top aides have their way, will force Humphrey closer to the late Senator's position on Viet Nam, and may even persuade the Vice President that he should ballast his ticket with Ted Kennedy. In fact, the surviving brother is known to be high on Humphrey's list of running mates, along with Senators Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Edmund Muskie of Maine. How Kennedy feels about the idea is still unknown—perhaps even to the Massachusetts Senator.



McCarthy & Johnson at the White House
Attempting to avoid American apartheid.

do not sense the significance of emerging forces." The next ten days to two weeks, Rockefeller believes, will determine whether his unorthodox strategy has any chance of success at all.

DEMOCRATS

Gene: Back to the Faithful

Minnesota's Man of La Mancha was undeterred by the odds against him when he began his lonely race seven months ago. And, last week, Eugene McCarthy seemed equally untroubled by the all but overwhelming force of Democratic convention delegates now marshaled behind Hubert Humphrey. "I do not think the delegates have really made up their minds yet," he said, as he resumed his campaign at a Washington press conference.

Although party professionals—not for the first time—were counting him out of the presidential race, McCarthy, as always, relied upon his almost mystic and so far well-justified faith in the explosive unpredictability of this year's politics. Emerging from six days of seclusion in his Washington house following Robert Kennedy's assassination, the Minnesotan slipped into the White

cause last week, and one Bobby Kennedy staff member, Speechwriter Richard Goodwin, who had worked earlier for McCarthy, may very well return to his old boss. But Kennedy Aide Ted Sorensen spoke for most of the dissolving clan when he urged New York delegates who favored R.F.K. to go to the convention uncommitted. Although Kennedy and McCarthy forces share much the same ideology, many R.F.K. supporters paid such unswerving fealty to their man that they continued to resent McCarthy.

Touch of Bitterness. In his effort to establish a base of strength among the minorities who supported Kennedy, McCarthy gave unwonted attention last week to the subjects of poverty and racial justice. "We have maintained a kind of American apartheid in this country," he told the racially mixed Community Council of Greater New York. "We must proceed to bring an end to this colonialism in our own country." The audience, thick with former Kennedy loyalists, was little impressed, and one Negro even shouted "Down with McCarthy!" Afterward the Senator exclaimed with a touch of bitterness: "Those people are the enemy!"

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mendelian Domain

In Mendel Rivers' South Carolinian fief, the voters do all but pay scutage. The First District's Democrats have loyally returned him to Congress for 28 years; Republicans have long since accepted his seigniorial reign and run only occasional token candidates against him.

With some reason. The Mendelian domain, nine counties clustered around the port of Charleston, is abristle with 17 Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force installations that provide 55% of Greater Charleston's economy—and testify to Rivers' nonpartisan efficiency in looking after his constituents as chairman of the puissant House Armed Services Committee. Though Rivers, 62, has by no means been responsible for all of the military largesse that the U.S. has bestowed upon the Charleston area, his constituents generally believe that he has, and return him to Washington with metronomic regularity. Route 52 through Charleston is called Rivers Avenue, and a housing project at the city's naval base is named Menriv Park.

Rivers also appeals to Democratic and Republican South Carolina conservatives with his hard-line views on

as that used in the killing. The Los Angeles County coroner testified that Senator Kennedy was struck with three bullets; rather than two as originally thought. The third landed in back of the right armpit, near the second. The shots had apparently been fired at point-blank range, at least one of them only two or three inches from the victim.

The week also produced a mixed bag of claims from people who said they had some special knowledge of the sullen defendant. A former Castro commandant, José Duarte of Miami, said he had scuffled with Sirhan a month ago in Los Angeles when he heard Sirhan tell a group of leftists: "What the U.S. needs is another Castro." In London, Journalist Jon Kimche, who is known mainly for his sensational anti-Arab diatribes, wrote in the Evening Standard that Sirhan had returned to the Middle East twice, in 1964 and 1966. The story was flatly denied by the FBI and State Department. In fact, the peripatetic Sirhan to whom Kimche was alluding may be an American citizen named Sirhan Selim Sirhan, ten years older than the accused and no kin, who frequently visits the Middle East.

Every Scintilla. While all this second-guessing was going on, Los Angeles officials were diligently scrutinizing every scintilla of evidence, mindful of the 1963 mess made by their counterparts in Dallas. Twenty-three of L.A.'s top cops have been assigned full time to the case, while a special three-man legal team, whose members have handled 200 homicide cases for the D.A.'s office, will make sure that neither Sirhan's rights nor potential evidence is perjured. Interviewing the defendant are two court-appointed psychiatrists. A trial date will be set at a June 28 hearing, and Sirhan will plead either guilty, no contest, not guilty, or not guilty by reason of insanity.

RACES

Black Separatist

Integration has been the aim of the Congress of Racial Equality since CORE was born in 1942. Its intramural squabbles have never been concerned with the principle of desegregation but with its pace. Two years ago, Floyd McKissick replaced Founder James Farmer because he was not moving fast enough. Last week McKissick, in turn, was supplanted by a more aggressive lieutenant. CORE's new chief, however, advocates rigid separation of the races.

Roy Innis, a Harlem-honed black nationalist, will formally replace McKissick next month at CORE's convention in Columbus. Innis, 34, is a bearded manifesto maker who holds that "separation of unlikes is the natural condition of society," and says that blacks generally favor nonviolence, but "not over the achievement of nationalistic objectives." He professes a fear of genocide, not "by the gas chamber but by



CORE'S INNIS
Kamikaze, yes; hara-kiri, no.

the slow taking away of our existence" through racial amalgamation. Appealing to Negroes to improve their own lot rather than die in all-out conflict with the white man, Innis adds nonetheless: "We believe that if we must die, it will not be by hara-kiri but by kamikaze—take as many with us as we can."

By accepting Innis' incendiary view, CORE alienates not only whites but black moderates as well. Thus it joins the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in a militant shift to the left.

TRIALS

Cost of Counseling

Pediatrician Benjamin Spock, who is more concerned these days with pacifists than pacifiers, seemed openly to seek arrest in hopes that he could eventually test his crusade against the Viet Nam war before the Supreme Court. Last week at Boston's Federal District Court, he moved closer to that goal. An all-male jury pronounced Spock, 65, guilty of conspiring to counsel and abet young men in evading the draft. Also found guilty: Yale Chaplain William Sloane Coffin Jr., 44, Harvard Graduate Student Michael Ferber, 23, and Writer Mitchell Goodman, 44. The fifth member of "the Boston Five," Marcus Raskin, 34, a former White House disarmament aide, was acquitted.

The trial, which gained notoriety from Spock's presence, had dragged on for 19 days, and would probably have lasted longer had not 85-year-old Judge Francis J. W. Ford pushed the pace by regularly growling, "That's irrelevant." The plethora of evidence gathered by the prosecution included literature and statements, as well as a film of a draft-card burning attended by some of the defendants. The de-

tense sought to counter the conspiracy charge by claiming that the five were acting as individuals (the jury agreed in Raskin's case), and that their approach was a form of free speech.

Coffin greeted the sentence with a droll "I think they have confused the lightning bugs with the lightning." Of the guilty four, draft-age Ferber stands to lose least from the verdict. While appealing the case, he is a free man; had he been let off, he would have faced immediate induction. Presumably, Ferber would have refused to serve, and thereby become liable for prosecution under the Selective Service Act.

MARYLAND

Death of a Company Town

Tiny Daniels, Md. (pop. 381), is one of the last examples of that almost vanished bit of Americana, the company town, which once ranged from Western mine and lumber settlements to Southern cotton camps. Somehow, Daniels, nestled in a wooded hollow along a back road eleven miles west of Baltimore, has managed to survive. Its company store, company houses, company-dominated churches and company mill—its *raison d'être*—all remained intact in the age of the megalopolis.

Intact, that is, until last month, when the C. R. Daniels textile company, which wholly owns the 128-year-old community, started demolishing it in line with a decision made last year that it was too expensive to maintain. The \$15-million-a-year mill operation will be unaffected by the policy, since most of those losing their homes are too set in their ways—or too old—to look for new jobs. A good number of the 94 displaced families, accustomed to living in their own homes at \$16-a-month rent, may be forced to move into Baltimore public-housing projects.

Although probably justifiable on economic grounds, the death of Daniels creates a sad and unusual social problem that has prompted several groups to try, unsuccessfully, to save it. Some large families and retired couples will undoubtedly wind up on food stamps and welfare. Oliver Overington, 74, retired from the mill in 1960 and lives with his wife on a company pension of \$6.25 a month and \$1,800 a year in social security. Though their Daniels house had minimal facilities (no hot running water), the Overingtons had taken pains with the painting and papering and were convinced that they would live there the rest of their lives. Last week they moved to a \$75-a-month apartment which they can ill-afford.

At the other end of town lives Richard Landacre, 62, with his wife and grandchild. He makes \$1.60 an hour at the mill, spends much of his leisure time working in his large vegetable garden. "We're both sickly," says Mrs. Landacre. "He takes nine kinds of medicine and me five." Where will they go? "I guess we'll just find a room," she says resignedly, "and sit there."

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try to reach the white-supremacist breakaway state of Rhodesia, which maintains a mission in the Portuguese capital. Indulgent officials, spotting a discrepancy between the spelling of his name "Sneya" on his passport and his adopted signature, nevertheless allowed him to pass "like any tourist."

Husbanded his funds, Ray checked into the third-rate Hotel Portugal, hung out at cheap bars, and even wheedled a \$7.02 discount on a prostitute's routine \$17.55 fee for half an hour's dalliance. "He was a nice guy," declared Maria, a comely adjunct to the Texas Bar. Ray-Sneyd also obtained a new passport from the Canadian embassy by pointing out that his surname was misspelled on his original document.

On May 17, Ray flew back to London, finding anonymity in one of the city's 5,500 hotels and back-street rooming houses. His tracks become visible again on May 28, when he checked into the \$5-a-night New Earl's Court Hotel. On June 5, after telephoning the London Daily Telegraph to inquire about mercenary forces in Africa, Ray was again on the move, holing up in the unlisted Pax Hotel, run by Swedish-born Mrs. Anna Thomas, 54. For the next three days, Ray never left his room for more than 20 minutes, and refused to emerge for four telephone calls, two of them from an airline. On June 6, Ray again telephoned the Telegraph's Ian Colvin, asking about mercenaries. Colvin offered to send him an address in Brussels.

The search that caught up with Ray started when the FBI—taking into account the easy passport procedure in Canada—asked the Canadian police to go through their passport applications. They combed 300,000 of them and tipped off Scotland Yard to Sneyd's true identity. Held on charges of possessing false passports and a loaded .38 revolver, Ray's first appearance in London's famed Bow Street Magistrate's Court lasted 82 seconds before he was



SNEYD



BRIDGMAN



GALT

A way to blend into the wallpaper.

hustled back to a cell. Meanwhile, U.S. Assistant Attorney General Fred Vinson Jr. began the slow, tortuous procedure of extraditing Ray to face a possible death sentence for murder or finish the last 13 years of his 20-year Missouri sentence for robbery. Fighting all the way, Ray's lawyers could delay his return to the U.S. for months.

Help & Conspiracy. Ray's elusive odyssey could not fail to suggest that he had had help. Where did the money come from (at times he flashed a roll of \$20 bills)? This, of course, galvanized the artisans of conspiracy theories.

To Crime Buff Truman Capote (*In Cold Blood*), it seemed conceivable that Ray, as well as Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas and Sirhan Sirhan in Los Angeles, might all be cogs in a single, stupendous murder machine. The killers, Capote suggested on NBC's *Tonight* show, might all have been intensively trained, brainwashed triggermen of a type envisaged by Novelist Richard Condon in *The Manchurian Candidate*; their purpose could be to drive the U.S. to its knees by assassinating public persons—a theory, Capote claimed, that was once expounded by 19th century Theosophist Helena Blavatsky. (Sirhan, Capote noted, asked for a copy of Madame Blavatsky's *The Secret Doctrine* soon after his arrest.)

More plausibly, Capote argued that a cheap crook with Ray's dismal record of bargain-basement villainy could not have traveled so far without extensive help from experts. In Capote's view, Ray was the low man in an elaborate and many-tiered plot—the pigeon paid to leave his fingerprints on a rifle and then decoy pursuers away from King's real assassin. The plotters allowed Ray to live, Capote hypothesized, because he had no knowledge of the conspiracy's inner core.

Botched Again. Law-enforcement men working on the case tend to discount such theories. A senior Justice Department lawyer is conducting an undercover search for leads to a plot among Memphis underworldlings, but local police and FBI agents—who first hunted the suspect as a member of a conspiracy—are working on the assumption that Ray, a known racist and

always a loner in prison, killed alone.

Ironically, after skillfully eluding capture for so many weeks, Ray can be said to have botched his last getaway. He apparently left Lisbon in a hurry because he sensed that the police were on his trail. But under a 60-year-old treaty with the U.S., Portugal—which abolished the death penalty in 1867—will not extradite any criminal sought on a capital charge. Senhor Ray could have stayed there indefinitely.

Building a Biography

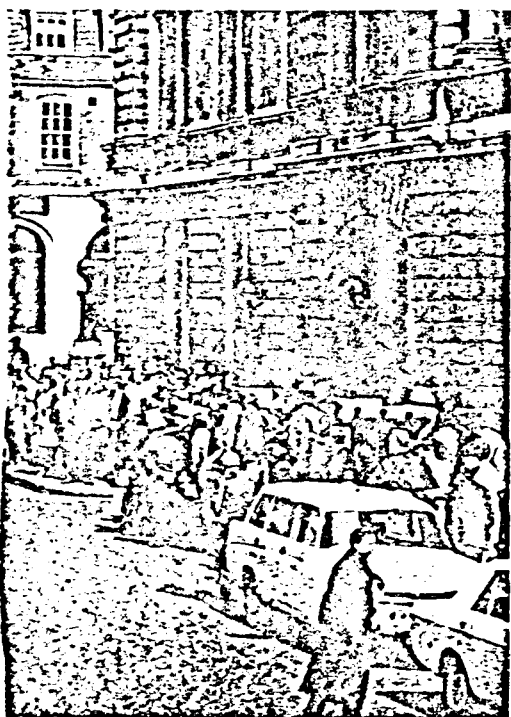
The accused assassin of Robert Kennedy sat passively in his 12-ft. by 12-ft. maximum-security cell at Los Angeles County's Central Jail for Men, reading works on theosophy. Meanwhile, bits and pieces of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan's personality and past began falling into place. Most of the insights came with last week's release of testimony taken by the grand jury, which had convened the day after Kennedy died.

Vincent T. Di Piero, college student and part-time waiter at the Ambassador Hotel, recalled seeing Sirhan at the moment of the murder. "The minute the first two shots were fired," testified Di Piero, "he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face. That's one thing—I can never forget that."

Three others in the serving kitchen where Kennedy was shot also testified to seeing Sirhan, who crouched on a tray rack and asked repeatedly if the Senator would come that way. But it was not the innocuous-looking Jordanian that attracted attention; it was a svelte, mysterious girl in a polka-dot dress, who was seen joking with the accused and who reportedly later rushed past stunned campaign workers shouting, "We shot him!" Though a number of publicity-hungry females turned themselves in to police, a worldwide woman hunt had failed to uncover the real Miss Polka Dot.

Mixed Bog. Another witness claimed that he had seen Sirhan at a suburban gun club twelve hours before the assassination. Contrary to range policy, which calls for a pause between shots, Sirhan snapped off up to 300 rounds in rapid-fire succession with an Iver Johnson .22-cal. revolver, the same type

RAY FROM BOW STREET



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WS JUN 27 1968

Ray Sole Killer, U.S. Says at Hearing

LONDON (UPI)—The United States said today James Earl Ray was the "single hand" killer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. It said it had a witness to prove it.

A British lawyer for the United States called in a formal extradition hearing for Ray's return to Memphis, Tenn., to face charges of the "calculated, brutal and senseless murder" of the Nobel Peace Prize-winning civil rights leader April 4.

British barrister David Calcutt said in historic Bow Street Magistrate's Court that finger prints connected Ray to the rifle used to assassinate King.

The attorney said U.S. authorities had a witness who saw Ray enter a rooming house bathroom overlooking the motel where King died, heard a shot fired from the bathroom and watched Ray come out of the room a minute later.

Calcutt identified the witness as a "Mr. Stevens" but did not give his first name.

Heard Shot Fired

The barrister said the witness said Ray stayed an "unconscionable length of time" the third and last time he was observed going in the bathroom.

The third time Mr. Stevens heard a shot fired from the bathroom window," Calcutt said. "A minute later Mr. Stevens saw a

wide. It was wrapped in newspapers."

"I think it was the same man I had seen earlier with Mrs. Brewer (the landlady) in Room 5B. I went back to the window and looked toward the Lorraine Motel. I saw a lot of men and policemen."

The barrister charged the bundle the man carried contained the murder rifle, with telescopic sight, and binoculars. Calcutt said there was strong evidence the bullet that killed King came from the rifle. He said the United States also had evidence Ray purchased the rifle. The rifle was found in a doorway on the street.

Calcutt quoted a deposition from George Bonebrake, U.S. Department of Justice fingerprint expert, that three fingerprints found on the murder rifle, its telescopic sight and a pair of binoculars found outside the rooming house matched prints of Ray on file with the FBI.

Admitted Being American

A Scotland Yard detective testified that Ray admitted he was an American although he carried two Canadian passports in the name of Sneyd when he was picked up.

Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler said he saw Ray at London Airport the day he was ar-

rested. He said he told Ray that although he claimed Canadian citizenship he had reason to believe Ray was an American.

"He replied, 'Oh well, yes I am' and nodded agreement," Butler told the court.

Butler said when he told the defendant he believed he was Ray the accused suddenly slumped in his cell.

"The accused had been standing up but at this he suddenly slumped down on the seat behind him; put his head in his hands and said, 'Oh, God.' After a moment or so he added, 'I feel so trapped,'"

Made No Admissions

Butler said, however, the man in the dock had made no admission he was Ray. Neither, Butler said, did he admit guilt to murder charges concerning King.

The defendant made "no admissions of any kind," Butler said.

The hearing recessed at 1:05

p.m. for a 75-minute lunch period. The magistrate said another hearing would be held next week.

Sources closely acquainted with the case said they expected the hearing to be completed today. Further legal proceedings will follow a decision by the magistrate. British law requires that the Home Secretary concur in extraditions and that he give the person held 15 days to appeal the magistrate's decision to a higher court decision or the House of Lords.

Legal sources said Ray and his attorneys could delay extradition through the end of the summer even if all appeals fail.

Ray has been held under 24-hours-a-day observation in the maximum security wing of London's Wandsworth Prison.

In his first court appearance June 10, Ray was formally charged with carrying a loaded

unlicensed pistol and using a forged Canadian passport. Eight days later the magistrate ordered the British charges held in abeyance pending the extradition hearing.

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King was hit as he stood on a motel balcony. Investigators said the shot was fired from the bathroom window in the rooming house across the street.

As Ray stood — showing no apparent emotion — in the prisoner's dock, Calcutt looked at him and said: "This tragic death was the work of this criminal."

Work of "Single Hand"

Calcutt described the crime as "the working of a single hand."

Today's was the third British court appearance for the 40-year-old escaped convict from Missouri since Scotland Yard detectives arrested him at a London airport June 8 and charged him with possessing false passports and a loaded pistol. He was traveling under the name of a Toronto policeman, Ramon George Sneyd.

One hundred policemen guarded Ray at the hearing. He rode to the court in a black police paddy wagon.

Calcutt quoted Stevens as saying he was certain a shot had been fired from the bathroom window, "because a partition between my kitchen and the bathroom was very thin."

Saw Man Running

"I looked through a broken pane of glass and heard voices coming from across the street in the direction of the Lorraine Motel," the lawyer quoted Stevens. "I opened my door and I looked toward the bathroom. The door was open. I saw a man running. He was carrying a bundle which looked to be about three to four feet long and eight inches

wide. It was wrapped in newspapers."

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Q. Have you ever met Dr. Martin Luther King personally in your life?

A. No, sir, I haven't.

Q. Have you ever had any kind of grudge against him?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you kill Dr. Martin Luther King?

A. No sir.

WP JUN 28 1968

Suspect Ray Denies Killing Dr. King

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 27—The man accused of murdering the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said in magistrate's court today that he didn't do it.

The denial, the first public statement uttered by James Earl Ray alias Ramon George Sneyd, was made at an extradition hearing that revealed some key elements in the U.S. Government's case against him.

Ray sat calmly in 300-year-old Bow Street Court as a lawyer for the United States offered evidence to show that Ray bought and fired the weapon that killed Dr. King in Memphis last April 4.

And he listened attentively as his own attorney argued that the murder of Dr. King was a political offense, thereby exempt from the extradition treaty between the United States and Britain.

Only twice did Ray speak. The first time he contradicted a police account of his behavior upon his arrest here. The second time he denied committing the murder.

Ray was asked by his British lawyer, Robert Frisbee: "Have you ever met Dr. Martin Luther King personally in your life?" "No, sir, I haven't," replied Ray.

"Have you ever had any kind of grudge against him?"

"No, sir."

"Did you kill Dr. Martin Luther King?"

"No, sir," answered Ray.

He spoke in a low, almost inaudible drawl. Because Ray was not testifying under oath, he was not subject to questioning about his name. As he spoke, detectives formed a protective line around him.

The key points in the U.S. case were these, as out-

See RAY, A4, Col. 1

#2

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Suspect, at Extradition Hearing, Denies Killing Dr. King

RAY, From A1

ed by David Calcutt, the British lawyer representing the United States:

• FBI fingerprint analysis showed that Ray's prints, the print on the murder weapon and the prints of Ramon George Sneyd were all from the same man.

• Ray was observed by a fellow boarder in a Memphis rooming house emerging from the bathroom from which authorities maintain Dr. King was shot.

• Ray was identified by witnesses as the buyer of the gun used to kill the civil rights leader.

Before the tersely dramatic denial, Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler of Scotland Yard testified that when Sneyd was first informed that the police believed he was really Ray, he slumped into a chair, put his head in his hands and said, "Oh, God." After a moment, the court was told, he added, "I feel so trapped."

Sneyd promptly spoke up,

"I would like to disagree with what Superintendent Butler has said. I have to say his testimony is false."

The bulk of the case against Ray was offered in the form of depositions read by Calcutt, who recalled that the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had said after Dr. King's death that the Negro leader had given himself "to justice and love." Dr. King's murder, he said, "was the working of the single hand of this man."

Chief magistrate Frank

Milton, who is expected to rule on the extradition request, Tuesday, was given this sequence of evidence to lay the grounds for Ray's extradition:

On March 29, Ray allegedly entered the Aeromarine Supply Co. in Birmingham, Ala., and purchased a Winchester rifle, telescopic sights and ammunition. He used the name "Harvey Lowmeyer," and was seen by a customer in the store.

On March 30, he allegedly returned to the store and exchanged the gun for a Remington rifle, serial number 481476, with a Redfield telescopic sight, serial number 17350. He was served by Donald Wood, whose father owns the store and who identified Ray by picking out his photograph.

On April 3, Ray, checked into the New Rebel Hotel in Memphis, registering as "Eric S. Galt." He was seen by Henrietta Hagemaster, 37, the receptionist, who also was able to identify Ray.

Ray checked out April 4 and the same day bought a pair of Bushnell binoculars costing \$41.50 at the York Arms Co. He was served by Cordra York Sr., who picked out Ray's photograph from a group.

The same day the accused man also moved to a rooming house, known by its address, 424½ Main Street, and took room 5B adjoining the room of Charles Stevens, 46, a disabled veteran. Stevens in his written statement recalled that his neighbor made repeated trips to the bathroom—a third visit was especially remembered

"because I wanted to use the toilet."

The bathroom window faces the balcony of the suite in the Lorraine Motel in which Dr. King was staying. A bullet would travel 207 feet from the bathroom to where Dr. King was standing on the balcony. It was asserted that the entry angle of Dr. King's wound was consistent with the path such a bullet would follow.

After Dr. King was killed, Stevens says he saw a man running in the hallway carrying a bundle in his right hand wrapped in newspapers. "I think it was the same man I saw with Mrs. Brewer (the landlady) in room 5B" Stevens asserted.

N. E. Zachary, the first policeman on the scene, recovered the bundle, which contained the gun, binoculars, two maps, a newspaper, toilet articles, and socks. According to U.S. ballistics expert, a bullet fired through the Remington rifle would have the same characteristics as the bullet recovered from Dr. King's body.

The only American who appeared in court today as a witness for the United States was George J. Bonebrake, who since 1941 has been a fingerprint examiner for the FBI. He lives at 12314 Georgia ave. in Silver Spring, and said he has made "millions of fingerprint comparisons."

On April 5, he received for examination the Remington rifle, the Redfield telescopic sight, and the Bushnell binoculars. He testified that he found one clear print on each of these, and that

the prints were those of James Earl Ray.

Because he was the only witness from America, Bonebrake was asked a series of questions about Dr. King's reputation by Sneyd's attorney. Bonebrake agreed that the Negro minister was a controversial figure who aroused strong feelings pro and con.

Frisbee, a British barrister with a casual and soft-spoken courtroom manner, used this testimony to help

develop his argument that the murder of Dr. King was therefore not an extraditable offense.

Frisbee cited three leading cases in which Britain had denied extradition of foreigners on the grounds that the offense was political. An 1891 case involved a Swiss revolutionary who took control of a municipal building and shot and killed a guard before escaping to England. In 1894, France

unsuccessfully sought the extradition of several anarchists, who had blown up racks, killing a number of people. The third case involved a Polish trawler who in 1955 seized a ship and sought asylum in Britain.

This line of defense led the judge to reject the argument that if your argument is that a political offense is killed, this could draw the conclusion that it is a political offense.

3 Witnesses Against Ray Vanish From Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn. June 27 (UPI)—Three key witnesses against James Earl Ray, accused of killing the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., have dropped from sight and may be in protective custody, investigation showed today.

A fourth witness has been confined to a mental institution, authoritative sources said. The witness was not identified.

British barrister David Calcutt, representing the United States today at an extradition hearing for Ray in London, told the court that American authorities had a witness a "Mr. Stevens," who had seen Ray enter the boarding house bathroom that Dr. King's killer used as a sniper's post.

Calcutt's disclosure sent local reporters scurrying to

the boarding house 1000 ft. after interview Charles Q. Stevens, who was known to have given authorities information concerning the April 4 killing.

But when newsmen reached the house they found Stevens missing and a padlock on his old room, No. 6. Also missing were Bessie Brewer, former house manager, and another occupant, Willie Anchutz, who gave officials information.

Mrs. Brewer and her husband, Frank, had been replaced in the manager's office by Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald. The MacDonalds said they had been managing the rooming house "only a few days" and did not know the Brewers.

Frank Holloman, Director of Fire and Police, said he could make no comment, and FBI agent Robert Jen-



United Press International

CHARLES STEVENS

... witness against Ray

sen, questioned about Stevens, said he talked to him a few weeks ago, but "I have no knowledge of his whereabouts at the present time."

Jensen refused to comment regarding Mrs. Brewer and Anchutz, explaining: "I'm sorry. I'm restricted and can say nothing about the case."

#2

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

Some Surprising Parallels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

by William W. Turner

RAMPARTS 33

Ramparts - 29 June 1964
#2

File Ray

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

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

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

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

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

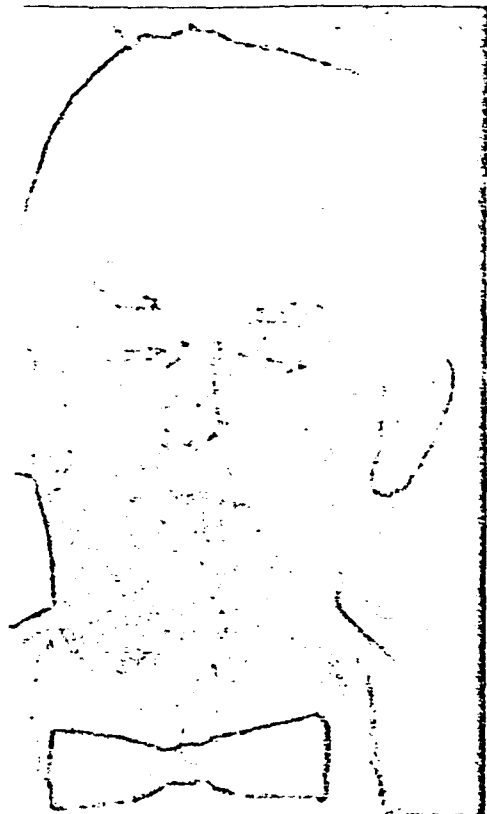


Figure 1



Figure 2

in the King case. Within 24 hours of the Memphis slaying, he was announcing that it appeared to be the work of one man and that an arrest was imminent. On May 12, on the ABC network, Clark claimed there was no evidence to support theories that Galt had been hired by conspirators to kill King, and that there was "no evidence to believe that he [Galt] is not still alive."

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

on the occasion of Galt's graduation from a Los Angeles bartending school on March 2 of this year. But chance acquaintances in Los Angeles do not believe it is the Galt they knew, and witnesses at the Memphis hotel tend to agree. "Unless he was wearing a wig or had had a face-lift or something, it's not the man I saw," commented hotel resident Charles Q. Stevens, who saw the fleeing sniper. "The hair is too full and the face is too young."

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



Figure 3A

Figure 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#2

U.S. Denies Killing King Was Political

LONDON (AP)—The U.S. government today denied James Earl Ray's contention that the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was a political crime for which he could not be extradited from Britain.

"There is not a shred of evidence to show that the murder took place to further the ends of a larger enterprise," David Calcutt, a British lawyer representing the U.S. government, told London's Chief Magistrate Frank Milton.

Today's was the second session in the Bow Street Magistrate's Court on the U.S. government's application for Ray's extradition. At the first hearing last week Ray denied he killed King or even knew him.

"No other man or body was involved," Calcutt said today. "There have been undertones that this might be so, but the evidence before this court points to a lone assassination for private purposes."

Calcutt addressed the court after Ray's British attorney, Roger Frisby, told the magistrate that whoever killed King did not do it on personal grounds but because he disapproved of the type of activity King was conducting.

Ray Makes Statement

Shortly after the court adjourned for lunch, Ray returned to make an unexpected statement.

Sandwiched between two policemen, he told the magistrate: "I don't want to repeat myself. I would like to take the opportunity to object to Mr. Butler's testimony."

Detective Chief Supt. Thomas Butler of Scotland Yard had testified last week that, when accused, Ray collapsed on a seat in his cell crying: "Oh God. I feel so trapped."

Ray quickly denied he ever said it and he made a further denial today "especially in view of the fact that this case will probably be given wide publicity in the United States, especially

to say and I would like to thank the court."

Ray was then taken back to the cells adjoining the court.

Persons accused of political crimes are not subject to extradition under the treaty between Britain and the United States. The United States has also asked for Ray's extradition as an escaped convict from the Missouri State Penitentiary, but if he is returned on that charge only, the extradition treaty would prevent his trial on the murder charge.

Frisby argued that an offense could be a political offense without any attempt to overthrow the lawful government of a country. Nor was it necessary for there to be any kind of open insurrection or civil war, he contended.

Fourth Court Appearance

"Wherever there is a substantial body of persons in the state seeking by constitutional or other means to compel the government or the state to change its policy, you have a situation where even the crime of murder may be motivated politically," Frisby asserted.

"I have to say that the deceased man was a political figure engaging in political activities."

It was Ray's fourth appearance in Bow Street court since his arrest on June 8 at London airport, where he was waiting to board a plane for Brussels with a Canadian passport issued to Ramon George Sneyd.

The hearing may end today, but if the magistrate rules in favor of extradition, Ray is certain to appeal to the High Court.

EXTRADITION OF RAY ORDERED IN LONDON

LONDON (UPI)—A London court today ordered James Earl Ray extradited to the United States to stand trial in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ray, 40, identified as an escaped convict from a Missouri jail, is accused of shooting the civil rights leader in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4. He was arrested at London Airport on June 8.

Ray's defense attorney, Roger Frisby, argued in Bow Street Magistrate Court that the slaying was a political crime. But Frank Milton, chief metropolitan magistrate for London, agreed with the U.S. position that it was outright murder.

There is still much legal red tape to go through before Ray is returned to the United States. His defense attorney indicated he would appeal in a matter that could take weeks.

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(Earlier Story on Page A-10)

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Ray quickly denied he ever said it and he made a further denial today "especially in view of the fact that this case will probably be given wide publicity in the United States, especially in the so-called liberal press."

Never Signed Anything

"I would urge this court to take in the totality of the circumstances," Ray said. "ne, that I did not sign any kind of statement whatsoever, and also the fact that I said I did not want to have conversation with anybody connected with the United States Justice Department."

"One other thing I object to, I'm sure it is not connected with the case. I believe there is a connection between this hearing and the trial in the States. Shortly after I was arrested by the British authorities, I engaged an attorney in the United States — Mr. Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala."

"He subsequently made a trip to consult with me. This was opposed by the Home Secretary James Callaghan, and I made an application to the home secretary and I received no answer."

"I then wrote to Mr. Edward Heath Conservative opposition leader and I was informed by the governor of Wandsworth Prison that this was not permissible and that he would forward the letter to Mr. Callaghan. Evidently the House Secretary would decide whether Mr. Heath would be permitted to read the letter."

Seeks More Freedom

"I think that, in view of the seriousness of this case, I should have had a little more freedom to write and visit people in the circumstances. That is all I have

insurrection or civil war, he contended.

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"I have to say that the deceased man was a political figure engaging in political activities."

It was Ray's fourth appearance in Bow Street court since his arrest on June 8 at London airport, where he was waiting to board a plane for Brussels with a Canadian passport issued to Ramon George Sneyd.

The hearing may end today, but if the magistrate rules in favor of extradition, Ray is certain to appeal to the High Court. This would extend his stay in Britain for weeks at least.

Extradition Expected

The first extradition hearing Thursday was devoted mainly to testimony on behalf of the U.S. government seeking to prove that Ray had purchased a rifle with telescopic sights in Birmingham, Ala., had been seen in a Memphis, Tenn., rooming house overlooking the motel where King was shot, and that prints found on the abandoned gun were his.

British legal experts generally, are convinced that Milton will order Ray's extradition. But they say that conflicting precedents give Frisby ample scope to argue the case on appeal.

Over the years, British courts have held that to be entitled to exemption for a political offense, a fugitive must be allied with one of two separate and identifiable political groups contending for power in a country.

British Judge Orders Ray Extradited to U.S.

By Karl E. Meyer
Washington Post Foreign Service

WBJUL 2 1968

LONDON, July 2—A British magistrate today ordered the return of James Earl Ray to the United States to face charges of murdering the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray, 40, showed no visible emotion in Bow Street Court, as he heard Chief Magistrate Frank Milton reject a defense argument that the murder of Dr. King was a political crime and therefore not subject to extradition.

The judgment, which is almost certain to be appealed, was pronounced in a crowded and dingy courtroom. It meant that the American had lost the first major round in what could be legal battle lasting well into August.

In an unexpected development, Ray complained that he had not received all the rights due him since he was arrested at London airport on June 8 under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.

Ray volunteered the statement after formal argument had concluded in the morning. He began by repeating his objection to testimony by Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler of Scotland



Sketch by Illingworth

JAMES EARL RAY
... at hearing yesterday

Yard, who quoted Ray at the time of his arrest as saying "Oh God . . . I feel so trapped."

Ray declared:

"I would like to take the opportunity to object to Mr. Butler's testimony, especially in view of the fact that this case will be given wide publicity in the United States, especially in the so-called liberal press.

"I would urge this court to take in the totality of the

circumstances. One, that I did not sign any kind of statement whatsoever, and also the fact I said I did not want to have a conversation with anybody connected with the U.S. Justice Department."

Ray also objected to being denied a visit with U.S. Attorney Arthur Hanes, stating that "I believe there is a connection between this hearing and the trial in the states.

"Shortly after I was arrested by British authorities, I engaged an attorney in the United States, Mr. Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala. He subsequently made the trip to consult with me. This was opposed by the Home Secretary, and I made an application to the Home Secretary and received no answer.

"I then wrote to Edward Heath (leader of the conservative opposition)" Ray said, "and was informed by the governor of Wandsworth Prison that this was not permissible and that he would forward the letter to Mr. Callaghan - (James Callaghan, the Home Secretary).

"Evidently, the Home Secretary would decide whether

See RAY. A6. Col. 6

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Sketch by Illingworth

This Bow Street Court scene shows the main characters in the James Earl Ray extradition hearing. From left, Chief Magistrate Frank Milton; the court clerk; de-

fense attorney Roger Frisby, addressing the court; David Calcutt, representing the United States; a detective guarding Ray; the defendant and another detective seated

behind a barrier that separates newsmen and spectators from the court proceedings. Each person was searched before being permitted to enter the courtroom.



DAVID CALCUTT
... represents U.S.

Extradition of Ray Ordered

RAY, From A1

Mr. Heath would be permitted to read the letter. I think in view of the seriousness of this case I should have had a little more freedom to write and visit people in the circumstances. That is all I would like to say. I would like to thank the court."

Ray spoke in a low voice, his words coming in rapid bursts. The court reported had difficulty understanding his accent, especially the phrase "so-called liberal press," which was initially transcribed as "little press."

Ray's statement was made after the court had formally adjourned for lunch. When the magistrate heard through Ray's attorney that

But Hanes had flown back to the United States on the 24th.

In court, Chief Magistrate Milton said that Ray's complaint could have no bearing on the ruling he was about to make. He pointedly said that Ray's case "could not have been more conscientiously, persuasively and ably put" than it was by Roger Frisby, the defense counsel.

Frisby summed up his main argument by asserting that something akin to an insurrection existed in the South of the United States as a result of the civil rights movement of which Dr. King was a prominent and controversial leader.

Frisby did not dispute that the U.S. had submitted evidence showing that there

retorted that in a political offense the motive is critical and that the crime had to be in furtherance of a larger enterprise. In the case of Ray, he said, all the evidence pointed the other way.

There was "no evidence" of a conspiracy in Dr. King's murder, no evidence that Ray was working with another man, he said.

The judge rejected a defense contention that a technical difference in terminology meant that Ray could not be extradited for armed robbery, for which he was convicted in 1960 and was serving a 20-year sentence in Missouri State Penitentiary until his escape last year. "Robbery with violence" and "armed robbery" are analogous offenses, the judge



DAVID CALCUTT
... represents U.S.

RAY, From A1

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Ray's statement was made after the court had formally adjourned for lunch. When the magistrate heard through Ray's attorney that the defendant wished to offer a statement, he reconvened the court so that he might hear it before making his ruling. The statement was then read aloud by a court reporter when the afternoon session resumed, with Ray making occasional corrections as it was recited.

Later in the day, the Home Office denied that it had prevented Ray from seeing his American attorney. A spokesman said that on June 25 Ray had petitioned the Home Office for a visit with Hanes and this was granted the same day.

But Hanes had flown back to the United States on the 24th.

In court, Chief Magistrate Milton said that Ray's complaint could have no bearing on the ruling he was about to make. He pointedly said that Ray's case "could not have been more conscientiously, persuasively and ably put" than it was by Roger Frisby, the defense counsel.

Frisby summed up his main argument by asserting that something akin to an insurrection existed in the South of the United States as a result of the civil rights movement of which Dr. King was a prominent and controversial leader.

Frisby did not dispute that the U.S. had submitted evidence showing that there was a prima facie case for trying Ray for murder, even though his client denies killing Dr. King.

Whoever's finger was on the trigger in Memphis, on April 4, the attorney contended, "was acting consciously or otherwise as a representative of a large group of people who oppose Dr. King..." This, he maintained, meant that the murder was a political crime and as such was specifically excluded from offenses subject to extradition.

David Calcutt, the attorney representing the U.S.,

retorted that in a political offense the motive is critical and that the crime had to be in furtherance of a larger enterprise. In the case of Ray, he said, all the evidence pointed the other way.

There was "no evidence" of a conspiracy in Dr. King's murder, no evidence that Ray was working with another man, he said.

The judge rejected a defense contention that a technical difference in terminology meant that Ray could not be extradited for armed robbery, for which he was convicted in 1960 and was serving a 20-year sentence in Missouri State Penitentiary until his escape last year. "Robbery with violence" and "armed robbery" are analogous offenses, the Magistrate said.

The next legal move now rests with Ray's court-appointed solicitor, Michael Eugene, who works with Frisby.

An appeal would take the form of a application within 15 days for a writ of habeas corpus to the divisional court of the high court. If the application were granted, the case would be reargued before the high court, whose decision is subject to a final appeal to the Law Lords of the House of Lords.

WP 181 4 1968

Alabama Attorney Sets 2d Ray Visit

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, July 3—Arthur J. Hanes, the American attorney for James Earl Ray, is due to arrive in London Friday for an unexpected second visit to see his client, who is facing extradition to the United States on charges of murdering the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Hanes spoke by telephone today with Michael Eugene, Ray's British solicitor.

Ray had volunteered a statement at his extradition hearing on Tuesday complaining that the Home Office had prevented him from seeing Hanes, whom he had employed by letter, when the American arrived for his first visit on June 20.

Apparently there was a mixup. The Home Office asserted that it received a re-

quest from Ray on June 25 for an interview with his attorney at Wandsworth Prison. The request was granted the same day, but Hanes had already flown back to Alabama.

Meanwhile, a British newspaper reported today that Scotland Yard has apparently linked Ray's fingerprints to a London bank robbery.

The Evening Standard said that a bank in the Fulham area was robbed sometime before June 8 by a lone armed raider, who made off with about \$240. The robber left a paper bag behind and it was subsequently "baked" in the Yard's fingerprint department, disclosing prints that reportedly matched the American suspect's.

Yard officials declined to confirm or deny the story.

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London View of Ray:

Friendless Bungler

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, July 4.—An ex-haustive Scotland Yard investigation into the London life of James Earl Ray has led senior police officials to three judgments about him: while here, he was friendless, almost penniless and highly accident-prone.

A squad of ten detectives has been working full-time on the case of the man accused of killing the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. since his arrest on June 8 at London Airport under the name of Ramon George Sneyd. Several thousand people have been questioned about Ray's movements in London from May 17 until his arrest.

One major blank spot remains. British police still do not know where Ray was staying for the first ten days after his arrival. But the belief is that he was staying in a cheap and obscure rooming house in London, and not in a private residence. They himself has reportedly

where he stayed.

The major find made by detectives is that a set of fingerprints matching Ray's have turned up on a paper bag thrown to a cashier during the robbery of a London bank.

The robbery occurred on the afternoon of June 4 when a man wearing sun glasses walked into the Trustees' Saving Bank on bustling North End Road in Fulham. The man pulled out a gun and said to the counter clerk, "Put some money in this." He escaped with about £100 (\$240) in 5-pound notes.

Immediately after the robbery, the clerk described the gunman as being about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, sun-tanned with wavy black hair and possibly of mid-European origin. He wore a blue suit and his face was not masked.

The bank, one of 45 See RAY, A8, Col. 3

A8

Friday, July 5, 1968

THE WASHINGTON POST

Ray a Friendless Bungler in



Drawing by Illingworth

Ray in Bow Street Court for extradition ruling.

RAY, From A1

branches of London Trustees, is a small office with five cash windows. It is on a busy shopping street in a working-class district and adjoins a narrow street called Clem Attlee Parade.

The white bag left behind by the robber was turned over to Scotland Yard's fingerprint bureau and was first dusted with a recently developed chemical used to disclose fingerprints on paper. It was then put under heat, yielding a clear impression of prints that matched those of Ray.

British police first became aware that the 40-year-old American might be in London a week before his arrest. Scotland Yard was informed that the Canadian Royal Mounted Police had found that Ray was travelling under the name of Ramon George Sneyd and was London-bound.

If Ray had been travelling under an American passport, it would have been easy for police to determine immediately if he had entered Britain. But Canadians, as members of the Commonwealth, are subject to less rigorous immigration controls.

The Scotland Yard officer in charge of the case has been Chief Inspector Kenneth Thompson, who for 29 years has specialized in offenses involving illegal immigrants and false passports. When word reached Thompson that Ray might be in England, the Inspector issued an "all-port warning."

There are usually few names on the "warning" list, which is to special branch desks at every point of entry into Britain. One of the men who had this list was Sgt. Philip Birch (UN) at 11:30 a.m. on June 4, standing next to the gratiation desk at building 2 in London Airport.

When Ray came to the desk and showed his Canadian passport, the immigration officer noticed that he had a second Canadian passport in his wallet and why. This was the warning-signal that brought Ray to the attention of Sgt. Birch, who, when he saw the name "Sneyd" immediately called Chief Inspector Thompson.

Ray's apparent carelessness in letting an officer see the second passport felt to be typical of his proneness to accidents. Police believe that Ray's past record of almost comically bungled crimes in America and his behavior during stops in Toronto and Lisbon are consistent with the maladroitness London pattern.

British police have found no evidence that Ray had or made any friends while he was in Britain. The only time any witness saw Ray with anyone else during his London stay was on June 4, the day he left a hotel in Earls Court to find a new place to stay.

Ray turned up at a YWCA hostel on Warwick Way in Victoria. The hostel, despite its name, also provides rooms for men, and the

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His Attorney Says Ray Has Given Him Leads

LONDON (AP) — James Earl Ray's American lawyer talked with him in prison today and said he got "names and other leads" to build a case for the defense of Ray, accused of assassinating Martin Luther King Jr.



ARTHUR J. HANES

Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., met with Ray for an hour in an interview room at Wandsworth Prison. Hanes said afterward he found the conditions somewhat restrictive. He said he was not permitted an interview in confidence. He and Ray were separated by a glass screen.

The Alabama lawyer said he was beginning to build his case and organize a defense for the day that Ray might be extradited to stand trial for the murder of the American civil rights leader.

"Our meeting was most helpful, most fruitful and beneficial," Hanes said. "We got to know each other better. He is relaxed and feels good. He is perfectly rational, sane and lucid."

Hanes said he plans to leave London tomorrow and did not foresee another trip to Britain.

He said Ray had been receiving "many messages of support from the United States and he is grateful for it. He also has received many offers of help for his defense."

— WSJUL 6 1968

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London, Scotland Yard Finds

woman at the desk saw Ray with a young blond man who she thought was an American. Ray was told that there was no room at the hostel, and was referred to the Pax Hotel, three doors down the same street.

When Ray turned up at the Pax Hotel he was alone. He then spent most of his time in his room. The only mail he received was a postcard from Ian Colin, a Daily Telegraph reporter whom Ray had called to seek information about getting in touch with European mercenaries.

British police believe that the whole purpose of his trips to London and Lisbon,

and of the trip he was planning to make to Brussels, was to join up with white mercenaries, probably in Biafra, which is fighting for independence from Nigeria.

When he left the Pax Hotel on June 8, two paperback novels were found in his room. One was a yellow-covered thriller, "Tangier Assignment" by Cameroun Rougvie. It is described by its blurb: "In a time of Suez crises, the Mediterranean, from Tangier to Port Said, seethes with nationalist revolt, international intrigue, Mafia villainy and freebooting contrabandists. Helped by the lovely Sandra Grant, this is precisely the situa-

tion on which Robert Belacourt thrives . . . although many interests would rather see him dead."

Written in the back flyleaf of the novel was the calculation "2.40 times 6 equals 14.40." At the time of his ar-

rest, Ray had about 60 pounds on him.

If he was a big-time operator, with powerful friends and a massive bankroll, he concealed it completely during a London visit remarkable chiefly for its banality.

#146
File: Ray

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

FBI Doubts Dr. King a Victim of Plot

By Drew Pearson and
Jack Anderson

It now looks as if the FBI has exploded the generally prevalent theory that the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King involved a conspiracy.

The conspiracy theory has long been held, as a result of the large amounts of money spent by James Earl Ray, the suspected killer, and the manner in which he was able to travel around the United States, Canada, and Europe. It was believed his operations would have been impossible without help from other conspirators who were out to murder Dr. King.

For instance, Ray rented a safe deposit box in the Birmingham Trust National Bank, Aug. 20 of last year, and suddenly began passing out crisp \$20 bills. He paid \$499 for dancing lessons. He also paid \$395 for mail-order photographic equipment that he didn't know how to operate.

He shelled out money for a bartending course, though he showed no interest in working behind any bar. He also took a course in lock-picking from a correspondence school in Michigan, which cost about \$400.

His white Mustang cost \$1995, which he paid in cash. He drove it from Mexico to Montreal and from Los Angeles to New Orleans, and al-

ways seemed to have enough cash.

Occasionally Ray slipped \$20 tips to bar girls and prostitutes.

All told, Ray spent an estimated \$10,000 in seven months. Yet during this time he never held a job. After the King murder, the suspect went to Canada and eventually to England where he also seemed to be in the dough. He had plenty of money to spend on clothes and airplane fare.

So the big question was: Where did he get the money?

For a long time the FBI toyed with the possibility that Ray was financed by a white supremacy ring. He had boasted to fellow prisoners that he intended to make a big "score" on the outside and that he might try to collect a rumored \$1 - million bounty that a business group supposedly had offered for the death of Dr. King.

Source of Money

Now, however, the FBI has found a robbery where Ray probably got his money. On July 13 the Bank of Alton, in Upper Alton, Ill., was robbed of \$22,000. Alton is across the Mississippi River from Missouri, and it was from the Missouri State Penitentiary that Ray escaped on April 23, 1967, three months before the July 13 robbery in Alton.

The holdup was pulled off by two robbers who wore stocking masks. Their faces

could not be identified. However, the FBI has been checking very carefully, and one of the robbers' answers the description of James Earl Ray. He had the same long hair, the same height and the same physical makeup.

At first the FBI was inclined to be skeptical. However, rechecking the Alton bank robbery has convinced them that Ray was involved and that this was where he got the money on which he lived so extravagantly prior to the King murder.

The idea that a group conspired to murder Dr. King and paid Ray to do it has now been dropped.

Note 1: The FBI has also traced a British bank robbery to Ray.

Note 2: Arthur J. Hanes, the American lawyer who turned up in London to defend Ray, has been connected with various other cases, involving racial violence. He was the attorney defending the Ku Klux Klansmen in the Viola Liuzzo murder case, has a flair for publicity and it's believed he went to London on his own. There is no evidence that he is being paid by conspirators.

Che Guevara Diary

Some authorities have questioned the authenticity of the Che Guevara diary, which the revolutionary kept before his death in the Bolivian mountains. We can report that the diary is authentic.

Cuban dictator Fidel Castro got hold of it by purchasing bootleg excerpts from Bolivian officials, then piecing the excerpts together. A few pages were missing from the version, which he released to friendly publications around the world, including Ramparts magazine in this country.

Parade magazine's enterprising editor, Jess Gorkin, organized a consortium of publications that sought to purchase the rights to the diary from the Bolivian Government. Gorkin sent Andrew St. George, a bring-em-back-alive correspondent, to Bolivia to translate the diary and research the story behind it.

Actually, some of the other documents captured with Guevara are much more revealing than his diary. He lugged them around the jungle in a waterproof jungle pack and a portable field safe made of special, high-impact plastic.

The papers included the outline of a book Guevara planned to write on the evolution of man's political thinking, going back to the ancient Greek philosophers; also an original short story entitled "Passing the Test," which he wrote in the jungle.

The bloodthirsty guerrilla leader also packed poetry with him to occupy his leisure moments. His favorite poet apparently was Ruben Dario, although some verses appear to have been written by Guevara himself.

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dependent-minded jurist. Ray seemed almost in a hurry to return to the U.S. Abandoning his effort to appeal a British extradition order that seemed doomed to failure anyway, he was spirited by night from grimy Wandsworth prison to Lakenheath Air Base 76 miles from London for his nonstop flight to Memphis.

The secret move left his attorney, Arthur V. Hanes, fuming. He had wanted to go along, said Hanes, because F.B.I. agents aboard the U.S. Air Force jet might question Ray (the F.B.I. said that the four agents escorting Ray had not spoken to him). "The case against this boy is full of holes," sneered Hanes, "and I've got a few bombshells that we're going to drop into those holes." Just what they were, Hanes would not—or could not—say.

TM JUL 26 1968

TRIALS

A Very Important Prisoner

With the wrapped-in-cotton care normally accorded to precious art works, James Earl Ray was flown to Memphis last week to stand trial for the murder of Martin Luther King.

A bulletproof vest hung over his plaid shirt and his legs were encased in armored trousering when he was led, handcuffed, from a 6½-ton armored van into Shelby County jail at dawn. A score of deputies with riot guns formed a defensive perimeter. Ray was hustled to an air-conditioned cell on the jail's third floor. Heavy steel plates block cell windows. Closed-circuit television cameras monitor all movements. Prison trustees who ran elevators have been replaced by sheriff's officers.

The Straight Word. Such massive protection is more than justified. There is widespread speculation that King's death was plotted by conspirators who are still free. "He won't finish that trial," a Memphis underworldling warned last week. "He's not going to get on that witness chair—and that's the straight word."

Although it will probably be months until he faces trial before Memphis Judge W. Preston Battle, a tough, in-



RAY ARRIVING AT MEMPHIS JAIL
In a hurry to get home.

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PAUL COATES

AUG 7 1968

Eric Galt's Trail--and Some Puzzling Angles

Come with me along a winding trail that, unfortunately, ends in the curve of a question mark.

When Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated, I was in Puerto Vallarta, Mex., where I have many compadres. Among them are Mexican artist Manuel Lepe, his wife, Laura, and her sister, Susana Quiroz, who manages the Hotel Tropicana.

On the day I was leaving, we had a farewell luncheon and, naturally, our conversation dealt with the tragedy in Memphis and with the rumor, then current, that the killer had fled to the nearby town of Mazatlan—a rumor fed by the sudden appearance of a Mexican Coast Guard cutter that anchored in the bay and whose sailors, armed with rifles, were patrolling the beaches.

I recall somebody's saying, "Puerto Vallarta is the least likely place for a wanted man to hide out in Mexico. The American colony here is very clannish. They'd notice a stranger immediately and find out all about him."

That theory seems ironical now. You see, Eric Galt was in Puerto Vallarta.

I learned recently that some three weeks after I left, a couple of FBI agents visited the town. At the Rio Hotel, they showed a sketch of the wanted man and asked if he had stayed there. The manager remembered the man and volunteered the information that he had been a guest in the hotel.

He gave the agents a registration card, signed "Eric S. Galt."

Then, the FBI men went to the Tropicana Hotel and asked Susana if she would look through her records and find Galt's registration. They said they knew he had stayed there. She checked and confirmed that he had. Only, this time, he had registered as "Eric Galt" with no middle initial.

I obtained duplicates of the registration slips from both hotels. They show that the man representing himself as Galt had checked into the Rio on Oct. 19, 1967, and later moved to the Tropicana, where he stayed until Nov. 13.

He claimed U.S. nationality and had listed his residence as: 2608

Hotel "Tropicana"

Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico.

REGISTER COMPLETE	Eric S. Galt
FULL NAME	
PROFESSION	Artist
PROFESSION	
DOMICILE	2608 Hillside Ave
ADDRESS	
CITY	Birmingham
STATE	Alabama
COUNTRY	U.S.
PECHA ENTRADA	Nov. 7
PECHA SALIDA	Nov. 13
SIGNATURE	Eric S. Galt
INITIAL	

Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. This, as we now know, is the address of the boarding-house where James Earl Ray, alias Galt, had rented a room until early October last year.

Employees of both hotels have vague recollections of the man, whom they describe as "quiet," but they distinctly remember his car—a 1966 white Mustang.

Now, I find myself asking a lot of puzzling questions.

• Why did Ray-Galt, the man accused of plotting Martin Luther King's murder, leave Birmingham and go to Mexico six months before Memphis?

• And why did an escaped convict on the lam drive a white Mustang, a car that might have attracted attention in Puerto Vallarta? Was it just bungling, or part of a carefully planned conspiracy?

• Was this really Ray-Galt, or some other man acting as a decoy?

The answers, of necessity, would just be conjecture. But, in Friday's column, I'll explore them.

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16 AUG 1968

#1
File: James Earl Ray

Ray Book

MEMPHIS — The man charged with murder in the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has contracted with an author to write his biography.

James Earl Ray, awaiting trial, on Nov. 12 has hired William Bradford Huie of Hartselle, Ala., who arrived here Wednesday with Arthur J. Hanes, the Birmingham attorney who will defend Ray.

Huie said he also has a contract with Hanes for material to be used in the Ray story. He said Ray has given him 10,000 hand-written words with which to start the book.

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REPORTING

The Price of James Earl Ray

William Bradford Huie boasts of "one distinction. I guess I've paid more money to more murderers than any reporter in history." Freelancer Huie has other distinctions as well, but it is true that he uses money, lavishly if necessary, to get his story. Nobody was ever convicted for the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Till in Mississippi in 1955, but Huie paid enough to get a complete account of the crime for *Look* magazine. Three years ago, Huie disclosed the facts in the case of the murder of the three civil rights workers in Neshoba County, Miss. After a few midnight meetings with greedy Ku Klux Klan informers, he reconstructed the event for the New York Herald Tribune.

Once again, Huie has shown that money in the right hands pays off. Under the cautious eye of Attorney Arthur Hanes, James Earl Ray, the accused killer of Martin Luther King Jr., is telling his life story to Huie. In exchange, Huie is financing Ray's defense. So far, Huie has not been permitted to see Ray, but he has received some 20,000 handwritten words, which he is exhaustively checking out. Ray may or may not be involved, but Huie has become convinced that a conspiracy led to the murder. Huie plans to publish one article before Ray's trial next November, then follow up with a book. "People don't like this way of operating," says Huie. "I don't like it much either. But I don't know any other way to get the truth."

Capricious Execution. Besides money, Huie makes use of a fierce persistence and an equally intense passion for the underdog. He is an aggressive, blunt-spoken reporter who makes it clear that no one is going to put anything over on him. When he does business with the sordid characters who sell him stories, he tells them: "One damn lie and the whole deal is off." And few facts in Huie's exposés have ever been disproved.

It took five years of digging, but he finally unearthed the details in the case of the only U.S. serviceman executed for desertion in World War II. His book, *The Execution of Private Slovik*, was a fascinating account of how the military capriciously singled out this private, among thousands of deserters, to serve as an example. Then they thought better of it and hushed up the whole affair. Equally compelling was *The Hiroshima Pilot*, in which Huie demolished the myth that B-29 Commander Claude Eatherly remorsefully turned to

a life of crime after dropping the atom bomb on Hiroshima. Eatherly, Huie showed, had not even flown in the mission over Hiroshima, and his guilt feelings developed years later under the encouragement of han-the-bomb propagandists.

In recent years, Huie has been preoccupied with civil rights. As an eighth-generation Southerner, he feels an obligation toward Negroes, and he wants to be proud of his home region. After many years of traveling, he now lives where he was born, in Hartselle, a town of 8,000 in north central Alabama. "There is a decency about people here," he says. He was happy with the racial progress that was being made in Alabama until George Wallace be-



HUIE (RIGHT) & RAY'S ATTORNEY
Passion, persistence and self-defense.

came Governor. "I suppose the reason I keep involved is that I resent Wallace's effort to turn back the clock."

To flaunt that attitude in Alabama is asking for trouble, so Huie takes precautions. He and his wife Ruth live in a house that is designed for self-defense. Every room has an outside exit. Spotlights have been placed on the roof, on the patio, on the lawn. Many of them can be turned on at Huie's bedside. "There are no shadows around this house at night," he says. The house is also equipped with three Remington riot guns, one for the use of guests. Huie, a crack shot, also has a riot gun fastened to the front seat of his car. "I try to be prudent, remembering how Medgar Evers was murdered," he says, referring to the Mississippi civil rights leader who was shot in the back while returning home one night.

After Huie denounced Wallace on a lecture tour in 1964, the Governor went on television to tongue-lash the writer. Getting the message, racists made abusive phone calls. For four nights, a pro-

cession of cars drove slowly around his block while Huie stood by the window with his riot gun. In July, when a cross was burned on his lawn, he wired Governor Albert Brewer, pointing out that since Wallace is given state protection, his enemies should have it too. Brewer agreed to give him what he wanted, and now the local police provide frequent patrolling.

Huie knows that the Ray assignment is a possibly dangerous one. He hopes it will be his last. He would prefer to write novels now that at 57, he feels time is growing short. He has already written five, most recently, *The Klansman*, a powerful portrait of a Southern sheriff who is pulled one way by the Klan, the other way by his better instincts; the Klan wins. Huie also hopes that movies will be made of some of his civil rights books. "One of the great tragedies is that we've never had realistic films about race hatred in the U.S.," he says. At the moment, a small studio is making preparations to film Huie's book about the Neshoba murders, *Three Lives for Mississippi*. Before the film could be made, however, Huie once again had to go through the distasteful experience of shelling out money to scruffy Klansmen, who then signed releases for portrayal rights. He is confident that the result will be worth it. "If films like this are done with the imagination of *Bonnie and Clyde*, you can really move people."

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WED SEP 18 1968

News Violations Charged to Four On Ray Trial

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Two newspapermen, a lawyer and a private detective have been ordered to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for violating a ban on out-of-courtroom news statements in the case of James Earl Ray.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle, who is scheduled to hear Ray's trial on charges of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., issued the show cause orders yesterday.

Battle ordered the four men, including Ray's chief defense counsel, Arthur J. Hanes Sr., of Birmingham, Ala., to appear before him Sept. 27.

In addition to Hanes, those cited were Renfro T. Hays, a private detective working for Hanes, and Charles Edmundson of the Memphis Commercial Appeal and Roy Hamilton of the Memphis Press-Scimitar.

Battle took action after receiving a "petition for contempt" by a committee of seven attorneys he named to monitor what is being reported about the Ray case. Ray is scheduled to go on trial Nov. 12.

#2

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Ray Sought Help, Citing 'Difficulties'

By Jerry Lipson
Chicago Daily News Service

A 1966 psychiatric report on accused assassin James Earl Ray describes him as a man who sought help because he feared he might some day get into "serious difficulties."

Ray underwent extensive mental tests in 1966 after his second unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Missouri State Prison, where he was serving 20 years for armed robbery.

The psychiatrist who studied Ray, Dr. Henry V. Guhlman Jr., said Ray felt "his escape attempt was the result of undue anxiety and tension with the need to actually do something" about it.

"He is fearful that this might lead into more serious difficulties," Guhlman said of the man accused of shooting the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4 in Memphis.

In a report to the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, Guhlman described Ray as an "obsessive, compulsive personality," beset by overpowering fears of harm.

He said Ray felt that potential danger could be ward off only by going through certain "ritualistic" acts.

"These various fears confront him from time to time and in a typical obsessive compulsive way, he feels that he must do certain things" to save himself from harm, Guhlman said.

"For instance, he describes a feeling of fear that can be alleviated if he takes a glass of water he is drinking and sets it on the table and moves it back and forth several times.

The report implied that Ray was driven by these unnamed fears to try to break

out of the fortress-like prison at Jefferson City, Mo.

Ray finally escaped April 23, 1967, on his third try, by hiding in a box on the back of an outbound bakery truck.

In the report, prepared four months before Ray's successful escape, Guhlman said his "basic problem revolves around what appears to be an increasingly severe obsessive compulsive trend."

(The 1967 Layman's Dictionary of Psychiatry defines obsessive compulsive as behavior "marked by ritualism and by preoccupation with a single idea or desire.")

Guhlman noted that Ray had requested an examination by an independent psychiatrist, and Guhlman recommended approval of this, saying he was "in need of psychiatric help."

Guhlman reported "no evidence of delusions, hallucinations or paranoid ideas," but noted "a rather deep underlying obsessive compulsive personality trend which he has really never discussed at length with anyone.

"This is not psychotic in nature, but severely neurotic," the psychiatrist said. He expressed strong doubts that Ray was parole material at that time.

Guhlman called his subject an "interesting and rather complicated individual." He said Ray used such technical terms as "solar plexus, tachycardia and intracranial" in describing his aches and pains.

"When we commented that these were rather large words (Ray) reported that he had been reading up in the medical literature," Guhlman said.

19 Sep 68

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WP SEP 19 1968

G16 Thursday, Sept. 19, 1968 THE WASHINGTON POST



Associated Press

Ray on way to jail cell in Memphis July 18.

#2

SEP 26 1968

Ray's Lawyer Says He May Quit Case

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Arthur Hanes Sr. said in court yesterday that he may have to withdraw as James Earl Ray's lawyer.

"Serious difficulties have arisen between me and my client on the best way to handle this defense," Ray's chief counsel said without elaboration.

Hanes, former Birmingham, Ala., mayor, was retained by Ray before Ray was extradited from England and held in Memphis in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Hanes was in court yesterday for a hearing in which a committee of lawyers recommended that he and two newsmen and a private detective be held in contempt of court on grounds they violated an order prohibiting prejudicial news statements in connection with the Ray case.

The hearing was continued until Monday.

Ray charged with the assassination of King in Memphis on April 4, is scheduled to go on trial Nov. 12. He was arrested in England.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle appointed the committee recommended that Hanes; Renfro Hays, a private investigator retained by Hanes, and reporters Charles Edmundson of the Commercial Appeal and Roy Hamilton of the Press-Scimitar be cited.

Armistead Clay, attorney for the two reporters, told Battle the hearing pitted the constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press against the guarantees of a fair trial.

He argued the newsmen were not guilty under the 1st and 14th amendments to the Constitution.

#2

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Montreal Gazette 11/6/68

Path to extradition cleared for King murder fugitive

LONDON — (UPI) — A judge yesterday ordered James Earl Ray held without bail on charges of illegally entering Britain and gave the go ahead for American authorities to begin extradition proceedings for his trial as the accused killer of Martin Luther King.

The legal machinery for moving Ray to Memphis, Tenn., where King was killed by a sniper's bullet April 4 was set in motion when a phalanx of guards swept the neatly dressed ex-convict into packed Bow Street Magistrate's Court. He was sullen and scowling.

The hearing on the British charges that Ray entered the country with a loaded .38 calibre pistol and forged passport lasted one minute and 22 seconds.

The magistrate ordered Ray held for another hearing on June 18 and informed sources said he granted U.S. authorities a "provisional warrant" for extradition.

This document gave the U.S. Justice Department the green light to prepare a full, formal application for extradition. Authoritative sources said this would be done at a hearing in Bow Street Court Thursday.

Ray was being held in the maximum security wing of Wandsworth Prison.

In addition to the murder charges in Tennessee, Ray faces possible trial in Missouri as an escapee from the state penitentiary there.

Ray, 40, wore a blue checked sports coat, an open neck dark blue sports shirt and dark slacks as he was led into the famous old courtroom on Bow Street. He scowled and jerked his head to one side as a team of Scotland Yard men half dragged him at one point. He shuffled into the prisoner's box.

Ray spoke only twice, his voice barely audible. He had one word to say each time— "No." The judge asked if Ray objected to restrictions on news coverage of the hearing and if he had a statement of his own to make.

Fred M. Vinson Jr., the Justice Department officer sent from Washington to London to speed the extradition, sat silently to one side during

the hearing.

At no time during the hearing yesterday was the assassination of King mentioned, and the question of extradition did not come up. The hearing was part of the British legal system which requires that every person arrested must appear before a magistrate within 48 hours of his arrest.

U.S. legal sources said American lawyers were preparing requests for Ray's extradition. These sources said it was uncertain if either or both of these requests would ever be filed. Ray could waive opposition to extradition or the British Home Office could simply deport him to the United States, the sources said.

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