APPROVED FOR RELEASE 2025 UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 14176

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO
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INFO: VR FILE, DDP C/FE3 ADDP CS/DO

DESENSITIZED per DOI 70-17

S E C R E T 291030Z APR 68 CITE BANGKOK 9432

PRIORITY DIRECTOR INFO MANILA

RYBAT WOMUSE SECUR

REF: DIRECTOR 93162

ACTION

29 APR 68 IN 00056

1. AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE ADVISES THAT MAJ. BERNARD F. REHKOPF, USAF ASSIGNED TO MACTHAI, HAS BEEN IN TOUCH ASKING ASSISTANCE IN CONTACTING AN LNERGO OFFICIAL. REHKOPF CLAIMS THAT HIS DAUGHTER RITA, WHO FORMERLY WORKED IN BANGKOK FOR LAW FIRM AND IS NOW BASED IN NEW ORLEANS WITH DELTA AIRLINES, HAS TELEPHONED HIM FROM NEW ORLEANS APPROX EIGHT TIMES IN LAST SEVERAL NIGHTS. SHE STATES SHE IS IN THE HANDS OF LNERGO. SHE CLAIMS THAT SHE KNEW JAMES EARL RAY AND SAYS SHE KNOWS HE WENT TO LONDON. SHE FURTHER CLAIMS THAT LNERGO IS PAYING FOR HER PHONE CALLS, AT THE SAME TIME IMPLYING, AT LEAST AS FAR AS REHKOPF IS CONCERNED, THAT SHE IS UNDER A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF DURESS.

12130 call SJP for JRB. out. Passed to SJP at 1435 Mon 29 April 68

IP/AN	TRAVEL
	ABSTRACT
	INDEX
IP/CR/T	PREPARE
	CODE
IP/MB	
	CARD
	NFD
IP/CRU	FOR

2. REHKOPF IS VERY DISTRAUGHT AND CONCERNED FOR DAUGHTER'S WELFARE. AIR FORCE ADVISED HIM THAT THEY WOULD TRY TO PUT LNERGO IN TOUCH WITH HIM. THEY HAVE ASKED HIM NOT TO DO ANYTHING DRASTIC, SUCH AS SURFACING MATTER TO THE PRESS,

File Ray

29 Apr. 68

201-0832732

~~SECRET~~

RECORD COPY

PAGE 2 BANGKOK 9432 S E C R E T

AND THEY ARE REASONABLY SURE THAT HE WILL COMPLY, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT. HOWEVER, HE WANTS ASSURANCES FROM LNERGO THAT DAUGHTER IS BEING WELL TREATED AND IS IN ~~ON~~ NO DANGER.

3. RECOMMEND HQS ADVISE LNERGO HQS FOR ACTION AS APPROPRIATE. SUGGEST MANILA ALSO PASS GIST OF ABOVE TO LEGAL ATTACHE. THERE IS OF COURSE, POSSIBILITY THAT RITA MERELY HAS AN ACTIVE IMAGINATION. HER REPUTATION WHILE HERE WAS THAT OF FLIGHTY AND IMMATURE PERSONALITY.

S E C R E T

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PURPOSE
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
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PRECEDENCE

INFO:

FILE, VR. CSDO, C/EUR5, DDP ADDP C/C

C/AF2

DESENSITIZED per DOI 70-17

28 APR 68 IN 99685

S E C R E T 281130Z APR 68 CITE ADDIS ABABA 2200

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR FRANKFURT LAGOS

RYBAT

1. ON 28 APRIL DOCTOR KLAUS STEER, GERMAN DIRECTOR SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT AFRICA, E. MERCK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, KARMSTADY GERMANY, REPORTED THAT HE SAW MAN IN LAGOS 23 APRIL WHOM HE SAID HAS STRONG PHYSICAL RESEMBLANCE TO NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHS OF ERIC STAVRO GALT, WANTED IN CONNECTION WITH MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING. HE WAS SENT TO AMERICAN EMBASSY BY GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO WHOM HE FIRST RELATED HIS STORY.

2. HE SAW THIS PERSON AT DESK OF BRISTOL HOTEL IN LAGOS AFTERNOON OF 23 APRIL WHEN THEY WERE BOTH CHECKING OUT OF HOTEL. STEER WAS ACCIDENTLY GIVEN ACCOUNTING SLIP OF THE SUSPECT ON WHICH STEER NOTED FOLLOWING: NAME, JOE MUSGAQUE REPEAT MUSGAQUE. ROOM NUMBER 403, RECEIPT NUMBER D 52138 ACCOUND NUMBER 08325. STEER NOT CERTAIN WHETHER MUSGAQUE REGISTERED AS AMERICAN CITIZEN.

3. IN SHORT CONVERSATION WITH SUSPECT, STEER LEARNED THAT MUSGAQUE WAS EMPLOYED BY WILDER OIL COMPANY AND ENROUTE TO WARRI OIL FIELD IN NIGERIA UNDER A $40,000 PER YEAR CONTRACT. HIS TOUR WILL BE EIGHTEEN MONTHS. MUSGAQUE REPORTEDLY HAD ARRIVED RECENTLY FROM LAS PALMAS VIA ACCRA ON NIGERIAN AIRLINES.

4. STEER WILL BE IN ADDIS ABABA UNTIL THURSDAY 2 MAY IF THER ANY NEED QUERY HIM FURTHER.

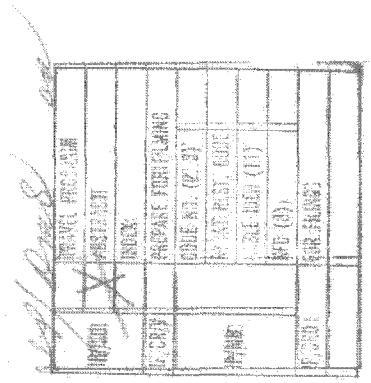
SECRET

S E C R E T

RECORD COPY

25 Apr. 68

201-0832732



CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED
CSDC

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BY: A AT: 1055 Z

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

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ACTION C/INFO

☒ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR. C/EUR 5, C/CI, CSDC, DDP, ADDP

LAGS-09888

S E C R E T 300935Z APR 68 CITE LAGOS 9888

30 Apr 68 IN 06793

PRIORITY DIRECTOR INFO PRIORITY ADDIS ABABA, FRANKFURT

~~REPEAT~~

REF: DIRECTOR 95181 (IN 79685)

1. SUBJECT ADDIS ABABA 2200 APPARENTLY IS NOT MAN WE SEEK. AS WILDER COMPANY NOT KNOWN TO EMBASSY, ON 29 APRIL 1968 WE ASKED KRHOLLY/4 TO CHECK BRISTOL HOTEL AND IMMIGRATION FILES. MORNING 30 APRIL HE PRODUCED FOLLOWING INFO OBTAINED FROM BRISTOL HOTEL: JOE MUSGROVE REPEAT MUSGROVE, AMERICAN EMPLOYEE OF MCDERMOTT OVERSEAS INCORPORATED, ARRIVED LAGOS 23 APRIL FROM LAS PALMAS, STAYING UNTIL 26 APRIL WHEN HE WAS TO LEAVE FOR MIDWEST (WHERE WARRI IS LOCATED).

2. VERANY CALLED ON MR. RAY LANDRY AMERICAN ACTING CHIEF MCDERMOTT AND WAS READ FOLLOWING FROM PERSONNEL FILE: JOE BAILEY MUSGROVE LEFT USA 9 OCTOBER 1967 FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH MCDERMOTT NIGERIA. HAS BEEN HERE EVER SINCE EXCEPT FROM 10 TO 23 APRIL WHEN HE WENT TO LAS PALMAS ON LEAVE. DOB (PLACE NOT INDICATED IN RECORD) 24 APRIL 1933. OCCUPATION WELDER. STATESIDE ADDRESS: PO BOX 1002 FARMINGTON NEW MEXICO. MARRIED, WIFE IN STATES. FATHER BANKS MUSGROVE, ADDRESS 1017 EAST GLADEN (CITY AND STATE

RECORD COPY

Ray Landry
30 Apr. 68

~~SECRET~~

201-0832132

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ACTION

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INFO:

FILE, VR,

PAGE 2 LAGOS 9888 S E C R E T

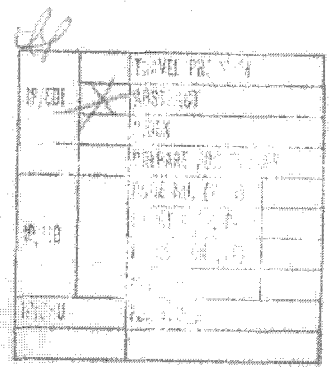
NOT RECORDED). OBTAINED PASSPORT PHOTO WHICH POUCHING TO HQS.

3. LATER IN DAY KRHOLLY/4 TELEPHONED TO GIVE FOLLOWING PASSPORT DATA: H-1052048 ISSUED IN USA VALID UNTIL 4 OCTOBER 1970.

4. STATION TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION.

S E C R E T

BT



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ORIG: Richard Ober
UNIT: C/OP/DO
EXT: 6537
DATE: 30 Apr 68

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY 32 PER SOP # 109

CONF:

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO _____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
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FILE VR DDP, CSDO, ADDP,

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number)

SECRET 30 20 45 Z CITE DIRECTOR 95647

TO BANGKOK INFO MANILA

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

REF: BANGKOK 9432 (IN 00056)

1. REF ~~XX~~ INFO PASSED INFORMALLY TO LNERGO HQS WHICH ADVISES THAT IT IS IN CONTACT WITH LNPACK.

2. PLEASE SUGGEST TO YOUR LNPACK CONTACT THAT HE SEND FUTURE TRAFFIC ON THIS MATTER IN OWN CHANNELS.

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

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IP/ECH	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
		PREPARE FOR FILMING
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IP/MB		~~RYBAT~~ REST. CODE
		CABLE DESK (13)
		INFO (0)
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DC/CI

FE/TBL

30 Apr 68
201-0432732

C/FE William E Nelson

CI/LSN J. Roman

CI/OP/DO Richard Ober

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INFO:

FILE VR CS/DO, C/EUR5, DDP

ADDP, C/OI, LAGOS, C/FI2

28 APR 68 IN 99696

S E C R E T OYIQEWPZ APR 68 CITE LAGOS 9878

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR INFO IMMEDIATE ADDIS ABABA PRIORITY FRANKFURT

RYBAT

REF ADDIS ABABA 2200 (IN 99685)

Ref

1. IF HQS APPROVES, WILL HAVE EMBASSY INQUIRE OF WILDER COMPANY DETAILS AS TO NATIONALITY AND WHEN AND WHERE SUBJECT WAS HIRED AND PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. IF STATUS NOT CLARIFIED BY COMPANY, CAN HAVE KRHOLLY VERIFY STATUS.

2. ADVISE.

S E C R E T

BT

DESENSITIZED per DOI 70-17

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
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28 Apr 68

201-0832732

RECORD COPY

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MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 1

ORIG: Sylvester Farrell
UNIT: AF/4/N
EXT: 6963
DATE: 28 April 1968

~~SECRET~~

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CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY 4 PER #

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INFO: FILE, VR, C/EUR5, C/CI

CS/DO

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number) (pica)

SECRET 28 1430 Z CITE DIRECTOR 95187

TO IMMEDIATE LAGOS INFO: PRIORITY ADDIS ABABA FRANKFURT

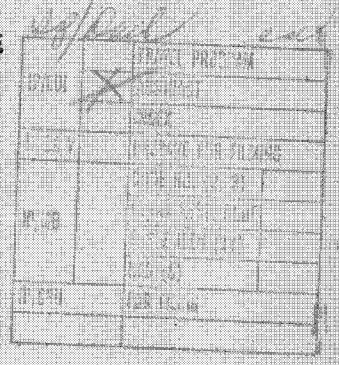
RYBAT

REF: LAGOS 9878 (IN 99696)

1. CONCUR REF PROPOSAL. PLEASE ADVISE RESULT AND INCLUDE FULL IDENTIFYING DATA FOR FURTHER TRACES SUBJECT WITH LNERGO.

2. LNERGO TRACES MUSGAQUE OR WILDER OIL COMPANY NEGATIVE.

END OF MESSAGE



CSDO NOTE: Prepared and released at the request of Sylvester Farrell, AF/4/N.

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

CI Staff Dick Ober (Telecord)

Norm Poulin
Normand Poulin
CLANDESTINE SERVICE DUTY OFFICER

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28 Apr 68
201-0832732

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DRAFT 26 April 1968

KING ASSASSINATION AND USIB

DCI:

A. General:

1. Request that the Federal Bureau of Investigation give a full report to USIB on _____ (date) on the status of the investigation of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

B. Specific:

1. Is there any indication that Ray has left the USA?

2. If so, when, to what country or area, and by what means and route?

3. Is there any indication that Ray had in the past travelled outside the United States other than the October - November 1967 trip to Mexico as Galt?

4. Is there any indication that Ray had been issued a U.S. passport under his true name or any of his aliases?

201-0832732

5. Is there any indication that Ray had any connection with any foreign intelligence service? If so, please provide all possible details.

6. Is there any indication that Ray had any connection with foreigners in the United States, especially Cubans and Soviets?

7. Did Ray have any Communist connections?

8. Did Ray ever express any interest in Communism?

9. Did Ray ever indicate any interest in Cuba, Castro, or the Cuban revolution?

10. Does it appear that Ray had any accomplices? If so, have any been identified?

11. Has the FBI identified any of Ray's close friends or associates?

12. Have any contacts made by Ray in Mexico during October/November 1967 been identified?

13. If any accomplices, associates, or contacts have been identified, are any of them Communists or associated with Communists, foreign officials, or foreign intelligence services?

14. Does the FBI think that Ray was hired to assassinate King?

15. If so, is there any indication that Communists or a foreign power were involved?

16. Has it been possible to recover and trace the origin of any of the $20 bills used by Ray to purchase the rifle and make other payments?

17. On 19 April 1968 CIA furnished to the FBI photographs taken in October 1967 at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City of an unknown individual resembling Ray. Has the FBI determined whether or not this person is possibly identical with Ray?

201-0832932

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INFO:

FILE, VR, DDP, AddP, C/CI-3

S E C R E T 261912Z APR 68 CITE GUATEMALA CITY 8934

26 APR 68 IN 99192

DIRECTOR

REF: DIRECTOR 93538

ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION JAMES EARL RAY PASSED LOCAL LIAISON. PLEASE ADVISE IF REWARD FOR CAPTURE AVAILABLE IN ORDER STIMULATE LOCAL RESPONSE.

S E C R E T

RBT

IP/ERI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
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		RYBAT REST. CODE
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26 Apr. 68
201-0832732
Assassin

cc RBX

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ACTION C/EUR-5 ☒ RID COPY

INFO:
FILE, VR. DDP, AddR, C/CI, CS/DO

BRLN

S E C R E T 261357Z APR 68 CITE BERLIN 2273 (HIBBERT ACTING)

DIRECTOR INFO BONN

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

26 APR 68 IN 98193

REFS A. DIRECTOR 92664 (NOT SENT BONN)

B. DIRECTOR 93162 (NOT SENT BONN)

1. NO INDICATION WEST BERLIN POLICE RECORDS THAT SUBJECT IS OR EVER WAS IN BERLIN UNDER ANY OF NAMES LISTED IN REFERENCES. POLICE AND LFV BERLIN HAVE BEEN GIVEN WRITTEN REQUEST TO INFORM BERLIN BASE IF HE APPEARS IN BERLIN.

2. BONN: REFERENCES ARE REQUESTS FOR LIAISON INFORMATION ON SUSPECT MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSIN, JAMES EARL RAY, BORN 10 MARCH 1928, ILLINOIS.

S E C R E T

BT

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
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26 apr 68

201-0832732

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SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
CI/Ober		B-97
		DATE 25 April 1968

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1.				~~SECRET~~ EYES ONLY Originated by: WH/1/Bounds 25 April/~~MB~~ 68
2.				
3.				Based on: HMMA-34503 Project: LIONION
4.				
5.				Disseminated to: FBI on 25 April 1968 1600
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				File: B-Memos (record copy)
11.				cc:
12.				
13.				
14.				201-0832732
15.				~~SECRET~~ EYES ONLY B-97

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM

25 APR 1968

SUBJECT: Investigation of Death of Martin Luther King, Jr.

1. Reference is made to our memorandum of 18 April 1968 which advised that our representative in Mexico City had passed copies of photographs of an unidentified American who visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

2. Forwarded herewith are copies of the photographs passed to your Bureau representative. As noted in our 18 April memo, these photos were passed to your Bureau representative with the notation that they did not appear to be identical with the Bureau's suspect. The Subject of the attached photos was described as 22-27 years of age, approximately 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 11 inches in height, weight, approximately 175 pounds, light brown hair, and slightly ruddy complexion.

3. As noted in our 18 April memorandum the photographs may be used in the course of an investigation so long as it is not connected in any way with this Office, and it is not revealed that the photographs were made in Mexico.

201-0882932

SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM

BASIC : HMMA-34503

PROJECT: LIONION

25 April 1968

WH/1/Charles M. Bounds;jb

Distribution:
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1 - WH/1/Chrono
2 - CI/OPS/DO
1 - C/WH/FI

201-0832732

~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

PRESS ITEM FOR THE DCI

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Date: 25 Apr
Item: #12
Ref: #

35

KING- SUSPECT (TOPS 7)

MEXICO CITY (AP)-MEXICAN AUTHORITIES QUESTIONED TODAY A U.S. CITIZEN THEY SAID RESEMBLES THE MAN WANTAD ON A CHARGE OF SLAYING OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., THEN RELEASED HIM WITHOUT PRESSING ANY CHARGES.

DANIEL DAVID KENNEDY OF BALTIMORE, WHO SAID HE WAS ON A WALKING TOUR OF THE STATE OF SONORA, DENIED ANY CONNECTION WITH KING'S DEATH. AN FBI AGENT, IDENTIFIED ONLY AS MR. SMITH, SAID THERE WAS NO RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN KENNEDY AND THE SUSPECT, JAMES EARLY RAY, ACCORDING TO POLICE IN THE CITY OF HERMOSILLO.

LT. ROBERTO FLETCHER OF THE JUDICIAL POLICE IN CABORCA, SONORA, HAD TAKEN KENNEDY INTO CUSTODY FROM A CABORCA HOTEL.

IN BALTIMORE, KENNEDY'S MOTHER, PEARK E. KENNEDY,USAID, "THERE IS JUST NO CONNECTION. HE DOESN'T EVEN LOOK LIKE HIM RAY.

CZ1106AES 4/25

Comment:

201-0832732

These comments represent the initial and tentative reaction of the Office of Current Intelligence to the attached item from the news services.

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 15

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS

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25 APRIL 1968

TABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION (PER ORIG)

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO BRANCH FILE RID

NO INDEX FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF:

C/WH 6 5 RID COPY

INFO:

FILE VR DDP, C/CI, CS/DO

25 1531Z

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number)

SECRET
PRIORITY

CITE DIRECTOR 94270

TO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1. 16 APRIL RODERICK CLAFLIN BROWN, PANAMANIAN NATIONAL, BORN 1 JULY 1917, BRITISH HONDURAS, VOLUNTARILY APPEARED AT DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS (DENI) OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA AND SIGNED DEPOSITION HIGHLIGHTS OF WHICH AS FOLLOWS:

(1) 26 OCTOBER 1962 SERVED AS COOK/SEAMAN ABOARD TEXACO S.S. SOUTHHAMPTON WHICH DOCKED AT MOBILE, ALABAMA.

(2) ON SHORE VISIT TO MOBILE AIRPORT MORNING OF 26 OCTOBER IN COMPANY TWO FELLOW PANAMANIANS/SEAMAN HE APPROACHED BY MARVIN P. LITTRELL, OWNER, LITRELL MOTOR CO., 921-25 SOUTH CLINTON STREET, ATHENS, ALABAMA, WHO AFTER ASCERTAINING BROWN PANAMANIAN SEAMAN, ASKED IF HE KNEW OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(3) LITRELL INQUIRED WHETHER BROWN INTERESTED IN EMPLOYMENT, DETAILS OF WHICH UNSPECIFIED. WENT ON TO DESCRIBE DR. KING AS "OUR GREATEST PROBLEM WHO IS CAUSING US MUCH TROUBLE." GAVE BROWN BUSINESS CARD TO USE IN EVENT HE INTERESTED IN PURSUING EMPLOYMENT OFFER.

RECORD COPY

-CONTINUED-

25 Apr 68

201-0832732

COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER ~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~ AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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INFO:

FILE , VR ,

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

S E C R E T

CITE DIRECTOR 94270

TO

(4) 28 JANAURY 1963 BROWN WROTE LITRELL FROM NEW YORK CITY, STATING HE INTERESTED IN JOB AND REQUESTED $75 FOR TRAVEL NEW YORK CITY TO MOBILE. 2 FEBRUARY 63 BROWN RECEIVED REPLY FROM LITRELL, RE-STATING THAT HE HAD A JOB WAITING FOR BROWN IN ALABAMA, BUT QUESTIONING WHY $75 NEEDED SINCE FARE LESS THAN $40 BY BUS.

(5) AFTER DISCUSSIONS WITH RELATIVE AND FRIENDS IN NEW YORK CITY, BROWN SUSPICIONED THAT LITRELL JOB OFFER RELATED WITH ASSASSINATION PLANS FOR DR. KING. THEREFORE HE DID NOT RESPOND TO LITRELL LETTER AND DISMISSED INCIDENT UNTIL DEATH OF DR. KING IN APRIL 1968. BROWN RETURNED PANAMA IN 1964.

2. A PHOTOCOPY OF LITRELL (DEPOSITION AND) LETTER OF 2 FEBRUARY 1963 WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ~~THIS AGENCY~~ YOUR BUREAU. THIS OFFICE HAS NO TRACES ON BROWN OR LITRELL.

END OF MESSAGE

WH/R Ritchens

C/WH/2/P [signature]

CI/~~LSA~~ OPS - R. Ober [signature]

WH/FI [signature]

CI/LSW [signature] J. Roman

JAMES HUNT
DC/CI

EDWIN M. TERRELL
C/WH/2

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (6)
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ORIG: Richard Ober
UNIT: CIOP/DO
EXT: 6537
DATE: 25 Apr 68

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
8 PER SOP # 109

CONF: C/CI

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INFO: FILE, VR, DDP, C/WH 6

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number) (pica)

SECRET

25 19 25 Z CITE DIRECTOR 94343

TO IMMEDIATE PANAMA CITY

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

REF: PANAMA CITY 6180 (IN 97566)

1. REF INFO PASSED TO LNERGO.

2. NO HQS TRACES BROWN OR LITTRELL.

3. PLEASE POUCH COPY OF LITTRELL DEPOSITION AND LETTER SOONEST.

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL REQ.	
		ABSTRACT	
		INDEX	
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING	
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)	
		RYBAT REST. CODE	
		CABLE IDEN (11)	
		NFO (9)	
IP/CRU		FOR FILING	

DCWH 2 [signature] 25 Apr 68
201-0832732

C/WH by [signature] C/WH/2/P ✓ CI/OP/DO [signature]

RECORD COPY

File Assassin
cc Ray

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER
cc Littrell

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ACTION C/WH6 ☒ RID COPY

INFO: FILE. VR. C/CI, DDP, CS/DO

S E C R E T 242216Z APR 68 CITE PANAMA CITY 6180

PACY

DIRECTOR

24 APR 68 IN 97566

RYBAT WOMUSE

1. 16 APRIL RODERICK CLAFLIN BROWN, PANAMANIAN NATIONAL, BORN 1 JULY 1917, BRITISH HONDURAS, VOLUNTARILY APPEARED AT HYFRACE AND SIGNED DEPOSITION HIGHLIGHTS OF WHICH AS FOLLOWS:

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(3) LITRELL INQUIRED WHETHER BROWN INTERESTED IN EMPLOYMENT, DETAILS OF WHICH UNSPECIFIED. WENT ON TO DESCRIBE DR. KING AS "OUR GREATEST PROBLEM WHO IS CAUSING US MUCH TROUBLE." GAVE BROWN BUSINESS CARD

IP/EDI		TRAVEL PROGRAM
	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFO (8)
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To FBI as DIR-94270 25 April 68

File: Ray a Littrell

RECORD COPY

24 Apr. 68

201-0832732

~~SECRET~~

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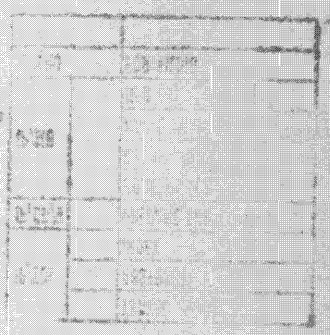
INFO:

FILE, VR.

PAGE 2 PANAMA CITY 6180 S E C R E T

TO USE IN EVENT HE INTERESTED IN PURSUING EMPLOYMENT OFFER.

(4) 28 JANUARY 1963 BROWN WROTE LITRELL FROM NEW YORK CITY, STATING HE INTERESTED IN JOB AND REQUESTED $75 FOR TRAVEL NEW YORK CITY TO MOBILE. 2 FEBRUARY 63 BROWN RECEIVED REPLY FROM LITRELL, RE-STATING THAT HE HAD A JOB WAITING FOR BROWN IN ALABAMA, BUT QUESTIONING WHY $75 NEEDED SINCE FARE LESS THAN $40 BY BUS.



(5) AFTER DISCUSSIONS WITH RELATIVE AND FRIENDS IN NEW YORK CITY, BROWN SUSPICIONED THAT LITRELL JOB OFFER RELATED WITH ASSASSINATION PLANS FOR DR. KING. THEREFORE HE DID NOT RESPOND TO LITRELL LETTER AND DISMISSED INCIDENT UNTIL DEATH OF DR. KING IN APRIL 1968. BROWN RETURNED PANAMA IN 1964.

2. COPY OF DEPOSITION GIVEN TO STATION BY HYFRACE/1 24 APRIL. PHOTOCOPY OF LITRELL LETTER OF 2 FEBRUARY 1963 ATTACHED THERETO.

3. NO STATION TRACES BROWN.

S E C R E T

BT

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
C/TSD/AB/PDS 212 Central Building	2835	AB Memo No. 9605 DATE 24 April 1968

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. C/TSD/AB	25 APR 1968	✓		
2.				
3. C/TSD/AGG	26 Apr 68			
4.				
5. TSD/COP	29 APR 1968	29		
6.				
7. TSD/REG	30 APR 68			
8. DD/P 3 C 34 Hqs.	30 APR 1968	1 MAY		Dear Tom; FYI since I understand you originated this Rpt. you might be interested in the result. — Sid
9. DDP/CI Attn: Mr. Richard Ober 2 C 43 Headquarters	2 MAY 1968			
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

201-0832732

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☒ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET

DD/P 8-749

AB Memo No. 9605
24 April 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: DDP/CI

ATTENTION : Mr. Richard Ober

SUBJECT : Identi-Kit Composite of James Earl Ray

1. In response to your request of 20 April 1968, an Identi-Kit composite of the subject was completed on that date, and the coded information was communicated to you for dissemination. The composite was assembled by the undersigned with the cooperation of Mr. Joseph Baglio, of this office.

2. We are forwarding, for your information, a copy of the composite, along with the photographs and list of stations received from your office.

Edward M. Sudol
EDWARD M. SUDOL
TSD/AB/PDS

Attachment: (1 env., h/w)
As stated

Distribution:
Original & 1 - Addressee (W/Att.)

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declassification

201-0532732

~~SECRET~~

23 APR 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: TSD
Attention: Mr. Whitman

SUBJECT : James Earl Ray

1. Attached are six copies each of two photographs of Subject. These photographs are for the use of your analysts for processing passport photographs.

2. We appreciate your suggestion for assisting in this matter.

Richard Ober
CIOP/DO

Attachments: As stated

File: Ray
Assassin

201-053252

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
(When Filled In)

SPEED LETTER	REPLY REQUESTED	DATE 23 April 68
	YES / NO	LETTER NO.

TO : ATTN:	FROM:

1) Ray photos — better than Bartender
2) Nolman — [illegible]
3) Robinson — did not discuss Hemo? but we may if wish.
4) SC Are we going to [illegible] AG — no —

SIGNATURE

REPLY	DATE

5) B — on Foreman passed
6) Asked if Brower info passed. So legatt (Bon IN-96190
7) Mrs Perry Ray Robinson (does he want us [illegible] [illegible] Venezuela)
8) RAY ok ACTION "after pres to FBI leave following to CIA to them. RD: ok but we have LN relationships to maintain + must be responsive.

SIGNATURE

RESPONDER'S FILE 201-0832732

FORM 5-61 1831

~~SECRET~~

file FBI Log [illegible] RAY [illegible] Bartender

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ACTION c/WH ☒ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, c/CI 3 ADDP

LAPA

S E C R E T 231445Z APR 68 CITE LA PAZ 4254

DIRECTOR

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

23 APR 68 IN 96327

REF: A. DIRECTOR 93162

B. DIRECTOR 93260

IN VIEW THREE PHOTOS JAMES EARL RAY APPEARED "EL DIARIO" 22 APRIL, STATION OPINION NOT NECESSARY CONSTRUCT IDENTIKIT PHOTO PER REF B.

S E C R E T

BT

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
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23 Apr. 68

201-0832732

SECRET

G. Hodges

ORIG: G. HODGES
UNIT: WH/2/P
EXT: 5421
DATE: 23 APRIL 1968

MESSAGE FORM
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SECRET 24 1643 Z CITE DIRECTOR 93943

PRIORITY PANAMA CITY INFO SAN JOSE

RYBAT WOMUS E 6150

REF: A. PANAMA CITY ~~0162~~ (IN 95853)*

B. SAN JOSE 0162 (IN 95902)**

DESENSITIZED per DOI 90-17

NO HQS TRACES DOUGLAS HARRY HULBARD OR TOM WOLMAN. HOWEVER TRACES REVEAL ONE MILTON WOLMAN LIVES ON LARRY'S LANE, PLEASANTVILLE, NEW YORK. ~~CHECKING NEGR~~ LNERGO CHECKING NAMES.

END OF MESSAGE

*Stated that local Panamanian authorities have detained two Americans, Tom Wolman and Douglas Harry Hulbard, on a tip from Costa Rican authorities that the two Americans were involved in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

**Queries of chiefs of all Costa Rican public forces failed to reveal any knowledge of the case.

C/WH/2/P	
C/WH/2/CR	
WH/COG	
CI/OPS/WH	F W. Hughes
CI/Liaison	J. Roman
CI Staff	

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
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		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
IP/CRD		FOR FILING

23 April 68

201-

WILLIAM V. BROE
C/WHD
RELEASING OFFICER

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COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

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EDWIN M. TERRELL
C/WH/2
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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NR

ORIG: Richard Ober
UNIT: CIOP/DO
EXT: 9477
DATE: 23 Apr 68

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(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number) (pica)

SECRET 23 1630Z CITE DIRECTOR 93603

TO PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

TOKYO

RYBAT WOMUSE

REF: A. DIR 93163

B. TOKYO 9533 (IN 92287)

1. LNERGO ADVISES THAT MATCHING OF FINGERPRINTS PROVES CONCLUSIVELY THAT GERALD LEE RICHARDS IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH JAMES EARL RAY.

2. PLEASE ADVISE LEGAL ATTCHE AND POGIANT.

END OF MESSAGE

=

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

MP/Wms

IP/EDP	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
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IP/MR		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (5)
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C/FE [signature] RECORD COPY

C FE/JKO [signature]

CIOP/DO Richard Ober

RAY
Richards

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~
EYES ONLY

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PRECEDENCE

SJOS-0163

~~S E C R E T 2300102 APR 68 CITE SAN JOSE 0162~~

23 APR 68 IN 95902

M

IMMEDIATE PANAMA CITY INFO PRIORITY DIRECTOR

REF PANAMA CITY 6150 (IN 95853)

1. QUERIES OF CHIEFS ALL PUBLIC FORCES COSTA RICA FAIL REVEAL ANY KNOWLEDGE WOLMAN OR HULBARD, NOR OF ANYONE ADVISING PANAMA THAT THERE 2 AMERICANS INVOLVED IN DR. KING'S ASSASSINATION, NOR ANY KNOWLEDGE THAT PANAMANIANS REQUESTING INFO 2 SUBJS.

2. SHOULD ANY INFO DEVELOP WE WILL ADVISE.

S E C R E T

BT

		TRAVEL PROGRAM
WP/EDI	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
WP/CR/Y		PREPARE FOR FILMING
WP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		[illegible] AT REST. CODE
		[illegible] SLE IDEN (11)
		[illegible] (8)
[illegible] CRU		FOR FILING

9135
This 23 Apr Subj should be Rec'd in POL with renewed request for file check only.

RECORD COPY

23 Apr. 68

~~SECRET~~

201-0832732

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1			
2			
3	IN-95853		
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

Passed by secure phone to FBI Duty Officer by CSDO at 1830 on 22 Apr 68 at request of R. Osborn

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions (40)

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED: C/SD & C/CI

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BY: [illegible] AT: 1305 Z

DISSEM BY [illegible] PER Mr. OBER

ACTION C/WH 6 ☒ RID COPY

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PRECEDENCE

PACY-06150

S E C R E T 222144Z APR 68 CITE PANAMA CITY 6150 22 APR 68 IN 95853

IMMEDIATE SAN JOSE INFO PRIORITY DIRECTOR

1. LOCAL PANAMANIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE DETAINED TWO AMERICANS WHO TRAVELLED FROM SAN JOSE TO PANAMA CITY VIA PANAMERICAN HIGHWAY. ACCORDING TO PANAMANIAN AUTHORITIES THEY WERE TIPPED OFF BY COSTA RICAN AUTHORITIES THAT THE TWO AMERICANS WERE INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. PANAMANIAN AUTHORITIES DO NOT KNOW BASIS FOR COSTA RICAN SUSPICIONS, AND LATTER HAVE NOT ANSWERED QUERIES. CAN YOU INQUIRE FROM YOUR LIAISON CONTACTS AS REASON WHY COSTA RICANS SUSPECT THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS? ANSWER BY IMMEDIATE PRECEDENCE CABLE.

2. AMERICANS ARE MR TOM WOLMAN: DPOB; 17 JULY 1944, NEW YORK. PASSPORT J085474 ISSUED 29 JANUARY 1968. HOME ADDRESS: 30 LARRY'S LANE, PLEASANTVILLE, NEW YORK. (PASSPORT PICTURE SHOWS NO RESEMBLANCE TO KING ASSASSIN.)

DOUGLAS HARRY HULBARD, PASSPORT NO. 330926. ACCORDING TO PANAMANIAN LIAISON WOLMAN IS JUST A KID AND HULBARD IS A FORMER SOLDIER STATIONED IN PANAMA WHO WAS RETURNING TO PANAMA TO MARRY A GIRL HE MET HERE. THE PAIR WERE TRAVELING IN A CHEVROLET LICENSE PLATE 23GH195 MOTOR NO. 13-387-13-113711. NEITHER THE YEAR OF THE AUTO NOR THE STATE OF ISSUANCE OF THE LICENSE PLATE WERE NOTED IN THE LIAISON REPORT.

RECORD COPY

San Jose — 22 Apr 68 IN-95902

SECRET

201-0832732

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FILE, VR,

PAGE TWO PANAMA CITY 6150 S E C R E T

ACCORDING TO WOLMAN'S PASSPORT HE ENTERED AND DEPARTED EL SALVADOR AND HONDURAS ON 17 APRIL, NICARAGUA 18 APRIL AND PASO DE CANOA PANAMA 10 APRIL. NO EVIDENCE FROM PASSPORT THAT WOLMAN TRANSITTED COSTA RICA.

S E C R E T

BT

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
~~IP/GR/V~~		~~PREPARE~~ FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
IP/CRD		FOR FILING

22 Apr 68

201-0832732

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~/RYBAT ~~SECRET~~

PROCESSING ACTION

MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING

MICROFILM

TO: Chief of Station, The Hague

INFO.:

FROM: Chief, European Division

SUBJECT: WOMUSE
Transmittal of Photographs of Alias Eric Starvo GALT

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Reference: DIRECTOR 92664, 18 April 1968
THE HAGUE 4137, 19 April 1968

Forwarded herewith are two photographs of alias Eric Starvo GALT. We recommend they be passed to SYNCLASTIC as soon as possible, either directly or via SYMPATHIZER.

ROSALIE H. VARNADO

Attachment:
As stated H/W

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - COS, The Hague w/att. h/w.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

201-0822732

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: ~~SECRET~~/RYBAT
ONHS-3982

DATE: 23 APR 1968
22 April 1968

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~/RYBAT ~~SECRET~~

HQS FILE NUMBER

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

PROCESSING ACTION: MARKED FOR INDEXING / NO INDEXING REQUIRED / ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING / MICROFILM

TO: Chief of Station, Mexico City

INFO.:

FROM: Chief, Western Hemisphere Division

SUBJECT: JAMES EARL RAY, aka ERIC STALVO GALT, HARVEY LOWMYER, JOHN WILLARD

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

1. In order to contribute to the effort being made to locate and apprehend subject, who reportedly shot and killed MARTIN LUTHER KING, Headquarters checked its records for information on the subject. This check was unproductive.

2. We also checked travel listings of US citizens who travelled to Cuba, as well as the LIONION production for the months of October and November 1967, on the off chance that subject may have visited the target, since he allegedly was in Mexico during this period. This effort likewise met with negative results.

3. The above is furnished merely for the Station's information.

Paul F. SIRETT

CROSS FILE COPY FOR
201-0832732
DO NOT DESTROY

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Distribution:
COS, Mexico City

File Ray 201
201-0832732

CROSS REFERENCE TO:

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: HMM W- 16358

DATE: 22 April 1968

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

HQS FILE NUMBER: 50-500

ORIGINATING

OFFICE	OFFICER	TYPIST	EXT.
WH/1/A	Avignone	jb	6954

COORDINATING

OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME

Rreleasing

OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S SIGNATURE
C/WH/1		W. J. Kaufman

FORM 1-63 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION. MFG. 1-66

(40)

DISPATCH

~~SECRET~~
(When Filled In)

SPEED LETTER	REPLY REQUESTED	DATE 22 April 68
	YES / NO	LETTER NO.

TO :

ATTN:

FROM:

For FBI

✓ (1) B-89 on SC Radios broadcasts

✓ (2) B- on Montevideo trip? IN 95571

✓ (3) Kingston reply: B-85, 18 April +87 on NY surveil (urgent reply). [illegible]

SIGNATURE

REPLY	DATE

✓ (4) RAY fingerprints: FBI agreed to my proposal. We send to field for liaison.

✓ (5) Richards in Tokyo - ruled out get? Pls ck + verify.

✓ (6) RAY - Photos - any better ones available? Will check.

✓ (7) SC Uruguay + reply

B passed + asked for phone reply on 23 April

SIGNATURE

ORIGINATOR'S SUSPENSE 201-0832732

FORM 5-61 1831 (8) 18:30 Panama on Assassin by phone via GSDC

~~SECRET~~

File: LOFF Richards RAY

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 237 Use previous editions (40)
1-67

Spock

Jumps

Dr Jones

HULBARD, Douglas Harry

PP# 330926

(ex soldier

Ro: Pls pass to

FBI Duty officer

by secure phone

201-0832732

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION | CLASSIFIED MESSAGE | TOTAL COPIES 14 | ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED: WH

~~SECRET~~ (When Filled In)

GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

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1	DO	6	
2		7	
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5		10	

ADVANCE COPY ☑ ISSUED ☐ SLOTTED

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

BY: [illegible] AT: 1550 Z

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.

X-REF TO FILE NO.

PRECEDENCE

DISSEM BY 12 PER #

FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

ACTION: WH 8 ☒ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, CS/DO VR, CI/OPS, CI

S E C R E T 221515Z APRIL 68 CITE BOGOTA 0707

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR

22 APR 68 IN 95553

REFS: A. BOGOTA 0703 (IN 95025)

B. DIRECTOR 93261

C. DIRECTOR 93264

~~NP~~ FURTHER SURVEILLANCE OF EDWIN MASON LEADS US TO CONCLUSION THAT HE IS NOT IDENTICAL TO JAMES EARL RAY AKA GALT BUT IS LEGITIMATE TOUR DIRECTOR. MASON APPEARED AT EL DORADO AIRPORT MORNING 22 APRIL SHPEHERDING 23 PWE TOURISTS TO TAKE AIR FRANCE FLIGHT 217 TO QUITO.

S E C R E T

BT

CROSS FILE COPY FOR 201-0832732 DO NOT DESTROY

~~SECRET~~

201-0832732

NR

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 16

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1		6	
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ORIG: Richard Ober
UNIT: CI/OP/DO
EXT: 6537
DATE: 22 April 1968

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY 32 PER ORIG #

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO _____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: C/CI 3 ☐ RID COPY

INFO: FILE VR DCI, D/DCI, DDI, ADDI, CS/RF, C/EUR, C/WH, C/FE, C/NE, CSDO

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

~~SECRET~~ 22 23 47 Z CITE DIRECTOR 93538

TO BOOK CABLE

PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

ASUNCION, BANGKOK, BARCELONA, BEIRUT, BERLIN, BERN,

BRASILIA, BRUSSELS, BUENOS AIRES, CARACAS, COPENHAGEN,

FRANKFURT, GENEVA, GEORGETOWN, GUATEMALA CITY,

GUAYAQUIL, THE HAGUE, HAMBURG, HELSINKI, HONG KONG,

KINGSTON, LA PAZ, LIMA, LONDON, MADRID, MANAGUA, MONTEVIDEO,

NEW DELHI, LISBON, MANILA, MUNICH, OSLO, PANAMA CITY, PARIS,

PORT OF SPAIN, PORTO ALEGRE, QUITO, RECIFE, RAWALPINDI,

RIO DE JANERIO, ROME, SAN JOSE, SANTO DOMINGO, SAN SALVADOR,

SANTIAGO, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SAO PAULO, STOCKHOLM,

TEGUCIGALPA, TOKYO, VIENNA, ZURICH

RYBAT WOMUSE

REF: DIRECTOR 93162 *

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

IP/EBI	X	PROGRAM
		INDEX
IP/C		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/RB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
IP/CRU		FOR FILING

RECORD COPY

22 Apr 68
201-833932

COORDINATING OFFICERS *

RELEASING OFFICER

~~SECRET~~

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MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES:

~~SECRET~~

ORIG:
UNIT:
EXT:
DATE:

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS • SEEN BY

1		6	
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5		10	

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

BY_____PER_____#_____

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO_____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID

☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: ☐ RID COPY

INFO:
FILE , VR ,

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number) (pic

SECRET

CITE DIRECTOR 93538

TO

1. LNERGO FINGERPRINT FORMULA FOR JAMES EARL RAY: 16, M OVER M, 9 OVER 4, U OVER W, O OVER I, O OVER O, O OVER I, 12 RPT 16, M OVER M, 9 OVER 4, U OVER W, O OVER I, O OVER O, O OVER I, 12.

2. PLEASE PASS TO LIAISON.

*LNERGO (1) has positively identified accused assassin as James Earl Ray.

DC/CI

C/WH

C/EUR

C/FE

DDP for C/NE

CI/OP/DO

5 4 3 2 1

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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COPY NO.

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION | [redacted]FIED MESSAGE B | TOTAL COPIES 17 | [redacted]NG AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED: OSDO

~~SECRET~~ (When Filled In)

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ADVANCE COPY ☐ ISSUED ☐ SLOTTED

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

BY: [illegible] AT: 2040 Z

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.

X-REF TO FILE NO.

PRECEDENCE

DISSEM BY 38 PER #

FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

ACTION WH8 ☒ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, OS/DO, CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC2, FI, FI/INT2

S E C R E T 202014Z APR 68 CITE BOGOTA 0703

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR

20 APR 68 IN 95025

1. GISOY AIRPORT CREW REPORTED TO STATION THAT AMERICAN NATIONAL WITH STRIKING RESEMBLANCE TO ERIC STARVO GALT ARRIVED BOGOTA 1120 HOURS ON BOARD VARIG 810 FROM LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA. GISOY SURVEILLANCE TEAM FOLLOWED HIM TO HOTEL TEQUENDAMA WHERE HE IS LODGED IN ROOM 528.

2. PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PERSON RESEMBLING GALT IS AS FOLLOWS:

NAME: EDWIN MASON

AGE : 35 YRS OLD

NATIONALITY: AMERICAN

PASSPORT: F-258751

VIAS: TOURIST

OCCUPATION: EXCURSION DIRECTOR

SCARS: DEEP WRINKLE POSSIBLE SCAR ON FOREHEAD

CROSS FILE COPY FOR 201-0832732 DO NOT DESTROY

MASON TOLD GISOY AUTHORITIES HE EXPECTS DEPART ~~OFR~~ FOR QUITO 22 APRIL 68. MASON REMAINS UNDER GIOSY SURVEILLANCE.

3. REQUEST VERIFICATION IN LOS ANGELES IF MASON ACTUALLY EXISTS. PLEASE VERIFY PASSPORT NUMBER. IF POSSIBLE CABLE IMMEDIATE

DIR-93261 20 Apr 68

substance reg passed FBI. Assess. in cc Copy.

201-0832732

~~SECRET~~

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

ADVANCE COPY ☐ ISSUED ☐ SLOTTED

BY: AT: Z

DISSEM BY PER # ACTION ☐ RID COPY

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~
(When Filled In)

TOTAL COPIES

GROUP 1
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REPRODUCTION OF THIS COPY PROHIBITED

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.

X-REF TO FILE NO.

FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

INFO:

FILE, VR.

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1		6	
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5		10	

PAGE 2 CITE BOGOTA 0703 APR 68 S E C R E T

MASON AND GALT FINGERPRINT FORMULA.

4. REPLY IMMEDIATE.

S E C R E T

BT

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES:

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1		6	
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4		9	
5		10	

ORIG: JOHN KENNEY
UNIT: CSDO
EXT: X 5555/1Ø29
DATE: 2Ø APRIL 1968

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY 46 PER # INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO BRANCH FILE RID
NO INDEX FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: CSDO RID COPY

INFO:
FILE , VR

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~ 21 032d Z CITE DIRECTOR 93264

TO IMMEDIATE BOGOTA

REF: DIRECTOR 93261

1. INITIAL LNERGO REPORT STATES ONE EDWIN MASON, TOUR CONDUCTOR, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, DEPARTED LOS ANGELES 2359 HOURS 19 APRIL VIA VARIG 811 (SIC), ETA BOGOTA 112Ø HOURS 2Ø APRIL. MASON ESCORTING PARTY OF 23.

2. WILL ADVISE FURTHER DETAILS.

END OF MESSAGE

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILM
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		CYBAT MCSF. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFB (8)
IP/CRU		FOR FILING

CSDO COMMENT: TYPED AND RELEASED PER REQUEST OF MR. OBER, CI STAFF

John Kenney
JOHN KENNEY
CSDO

C/WH/3/C WESLEY LAYBOURNE
(TELECOORD)

RECORD COPY

RAY
cc Wesson

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

GROUP 1
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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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COPY NO.

20 Apr. 68
201-0832732

NR

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 13

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY			
1		6	
2		7	
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5		10	

ORIG: JOHN KENNEY
UNIT: CSDO
EXT: X 5555/1Ø29
DATE: 2Ø APRIL 1968

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
28 PER ____ #____

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO ____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: CS/DO ☐ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR WH8, CI, CI/OPS

20 23 52 Z

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

S-E-C-R-E-T

CITE DIRECTOR 93261

IMMEDIATE BOGOTA

REF: BOGOTA Ø7Ø3 (IN 95Ø25)

1. SUBSTANCE REF PASSED LNERGO WHO VERIFYING IDEN EDWIN MASON AND PASSPORT NUMBER.

2. FINGERPRINT FORMULA JAMES EARL RAY AKA GALT:

16, M OVER M, 9 OVER 4, U OVER W, O OVER I, O OVER O, O OVER I, 12

RPT 16, M OVER M, 9 OVER 4, U OVER W, O OVER I, O OVER O, O OVER I, 12.

END OF MESSAGE

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM	
		ABSTRACT	
		INDEX	
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING	
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)	
		REPAT REST. CODE	
		CABLE IDEN (11)	
		RFD (8)	
IP/CRU		FOR FILING	

CSDO COMMENT: TYPED AND RELEASED PER REQUEST OF MR. OBER, CI STAFF.

20 Apr 68
201-0832732
DIR-93264
RAY
cc Assassin

JOHN KENNY
CSDO

CI STAFF RICHARD OBER
(TELECOORD)

RECORD COPY

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

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MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 15

~~SECRET~~

ORIG: Richard Ober
UNIT: CIOP/DO
EXT: 6537
DATE: 20 April 1968

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1	Ober	6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY 29 PER ORIGINATOR #

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO _____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: C/CI 3 ☐ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR DCI, DDCI, DDP, A/DDP, C/EUR, C/NE, C/WH, C/FE

SECRET (classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR 93260

PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

ASUNCION, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BERLIN, BOGOTA, BUENOS AIRES, COPENHAGEN, FRANKFURT, THE HAGUE, HONG KONG, LA PAZ, LONDON, MADRID, MONTEVIDEO, NEW DELHI, MANILA, MUNICH, PANAMA CITY, PARIS, RIO DE JANERIO, ROME, SANTO DOMINGO, SANTIAGO, SAO PAULO, STOCKHOLM, TEGUCIGALPA, TOKYO, VIENNA, ZURICH

RYBAT WOMUSE

REF: DIR 93162

1. REQUEST ADDRESSES CONSTRUCT IDENTIKIT COMPOSITE OF JAMES EARL RAY FOR USE PRIOR RECEIPT PHOTOS NOW EN ROUTE.

2. CODE: H 50 C 32 X 2 E 31 D 82 N 35 X 2 L 28 X 2.

3. NOTE: SCAR ON FOREHEAD MENTIONED REF OMITTED FROM COMPOSITE AS EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN. LEFT EAR PROTRUDES MORE THAN RIGHT.

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
IP/CRU		FOR FILING

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

END OF MESSAGE

20 apr 68
201-0832732

DDP Richard Ober
by direction.

CI/OP/DO Richard Ober

RECORD COPY

RAY
cc Assassin

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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COPY NO.

NR

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 13

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY			
1	Ober	6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

ORIG: TOM PECK:MEF
UNIT: FE/JKOJ
EXT: 6123
DATE: 20 APRIL 1968

ABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
9 PER # 109

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO ____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: C/FE&S ☐ RID COPY

INFO: FILE VR DDP, C/CI

(classification) SECRET

(date and time filed) 20 1804Z

(elite) (pico) (reference number) CITE DIRECTOR 93236

TOKYO [redacted]

~~PRIORITY~~ WOMUSE

REFS: A. DIRECTOR 93162*

B. TOKYO 9600 (IN 24797) **

AIRMAILING TWO PHOTOS OF RAY TO FABAND APO ADDRESS 20 APRIL.

WILL POUCH MORE COPIES 22 APRIL BY TM.

IP/CDI		TRAVEL PROGRAM
	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
IP/CRU		FBR FILING

*Assassin is Ray; pouching photos for liaison.

**Send three copies photo of Galt.

CI Staff Coord by phone with

Mr. R. Ober

William E. Nelson
CFE

Thomas D. Ledwith for Robert D. Brown, Jr.
CFE/JKO

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

20 Apr 68
201-832432
RAY
cc Richards

RECORD COPY

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS
~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

COPY NO.

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 6

~~SECRET~~

ORIG: James P. Burke
UNIT: NESA/COPS
EXT: 6411
DATE: 19 April 1968

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

BY 28 PER REF #

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO _____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID

☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: C/NE ☐ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, DDP, ADDP, C/CI

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number)

SECRET 22 17 59 Z CITE DIRECTOR 93306

TO BEIRUT

RYBAT WOMUSE

REF: DIRECTOR 92664 PARA 2

TWO COPIES REF PHOTO SENT APO 19 APRIL ADDRESSED TO ADDLESICK.

END OF MESSAGE

IP/EDI		TRAVEL PROGRAM
	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (3)
IP/CRD		FOR FILING

DESENSITIZED
PER DOI 10-72

RECORD COPY

19 Apr 68
201-0832732

NEAA/L James D. Burke

COORDINATING OFFICERS

DCNE/AA
RELEASING OFFICER

DCNE/SA
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
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REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

COPY NO.

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 10

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY			
1		6	
2		7	
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4		9	
5		10	

ORIG: James P. Burke
UNIT: NESA/COPS
EXT: 6411
DATE: 19 April 1968

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY 28 PER SOP # 109

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO _____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: C/NE 5 ☐ RID COPY

INFO: FILE VR C/CI, DDP, ADDP

(classification) SECRET

(date and time filed) 19 21 20 Z

(elite) (pica) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR 92895

TO RAWALPINDI

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

REF: DIRECTOR 92664 PARA 2

TWO COPIES REF PHOTO SENT APO 19 APRIL ADDRESSED TO COLEFAX.

END OF MESSAGE

DESENSITIZED
DOI 70-17

IP/TECH	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (3)
IP/CRU		FOR FILING

19 Apr 68

201-0832732

RECORD COPY

James P Burke
DCNE/SA

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

COPY NO.

NR

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 7

ORIG: Richard Ober
UNIT: CIOP/DO
EXT: 9477
DATE: 19 April 1968

~~SECRET~~
~~EYES ONLY~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY			
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3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY 3 PER ORIGINATOR # FE#16 PLUS C/CI2

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO _____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: C/CI2 ☐ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, C/FE2, DDP, EYES ONLY

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number) (pica

SECRET 20 01 A 3 Z CITE DIRECTOR 93163

TO PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

TOKYO

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

REF A. DIR 93162

B. TOKYO 9533 (IN 92287)

1. LNERGO HAS NOT YET RULED OUT POSSIBILITY RICHARDS MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH RAY.

2. WE NOTE SIMILARITIES PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS PARTICULARLY SCAR ON FOREHEAD.

END OF MESSAGE

IP/EDI		TRAVEL PROGRAM
	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
IP/CRU		FOR FILING

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

19 Apr 68
201-0832732

RECORD COPY

DDP Richard Ober by direction

CIOP/DO Richard Ober

Ray
cc Richards

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~
EYES ONLY

GROUP 1
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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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COPY NO.

cc Assessing

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION | CLASSIFIED MESSAGE | TOTAL COPIES 1 | ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

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INDEX: [ ] YES [ ] NO

BY: C AT: 1700 Z

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ACTION C/WH 6 [✓] RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, DDP C/CI

S E C R E T 191523Z APR 68 CITE CARACAS 9414

19 APR 68 IN 94487

PRIORITY DIRECTOR

NO NIGHT ACTION

RYBAT WOMOUSE

REF DIRECTOR 92664

RE PARAGRAPH TWO REF, PLEASE POUCH PHOTO SOONEST.

S E C R E T

BT

DESENSITIZED

per DOI 70-17

IP/DMS

IP/EDI		TRACEL PROGRAM	
	X	CONTRACT	
		INDEX	
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING	
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)	
		RYBAT REST. CODE	
		CABLE IDEN (11)	
		NFD (8)	
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SECRET

19 Apr 68

201-832732

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 14

ORIG: Richard Ober
UNIT: CIOP/DO
EXT: 6537
DATE: 19 April 1968

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1	DC/CI		TRAVEL PROGRAM
2		IP/EDI	ABSTRACT
3	Ober		INDEX
4		IP/CRU	PREPARE FOR FILMING
5			CODE NO. (2, 3)
		IP/MB	RYBAT REST. CODE
			CABLE IDEN (11)
			NFD (8)
		IP/CRU	FOR FILING

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY 3 PER ORIGINATOR #

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO ____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: C/CI 3 ☐ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR DCI, D/DCI, DDP, ADDP, CS/RF
20 01 41 Z C/EUR, C/WH, C/FE, C/NE,

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number) (pica)

SECRET

CITE DIRECTOR 93162

TO PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

ASUNCION, BANGKOK, BARCELONA, BEIRUT, BERLIN, BERN, BOGOTA, BRASILIA, BRUSSELS, BUENOS AIRES, CARACAS, COPENHAGEN, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, GEORGETOWN, GUATEMALA CITY, GUAYAQUIL, THE HAGUE, HAMBURG, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, KINGSTON, LA PAZ, LIMA, LONDON, MADRID, MANAGUA, MONTEVIDEO, NEW DELHI, LISBON, MANILA, MUNICH, OSLO, PANAMA CITY, PARIS, PORT AU PRINCE, PORT OF SPAIN, PORTO ALEGRE, QUITO, RECIFE, RAWALPINDI, RIO DE ~~XX~~ JANERIO, ROME, SAN JOSE, SANTO DOMINGO, SAN SALVADOR, SANTIAGO, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SAO PAULO, STOCKHOLM, TEGUCIGALPA, TOKYO, VIENNA, ZURICH

RYBAT WOMUSE

REF: DIR 92664

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

1. LNERGO HAS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED ACCUSED ASSASSIN AS JAMES EARL RAY, BORN 10 MARCH 1928 IN ILLINOIS; HEIGHT ~~XXXXXX~~ FIVE FEET TEN INCHES; WEIGHT 163-174 POUNDS; BLUE EYES;

RECORD COPY

19 Apr 68
201-0832732

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

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File: Reg Richards → Assassin

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MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES:

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ORIG:
UNIT:
EXT:
DATE:

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CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY_____ PER_____ #_____

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO_____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: ☐ RID COPY

INFO:
FILE , VR ,

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pico) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR 93162

TO

BROWN HAIR. SMALL SCAR ON CENTER OF FOREHEAD AND SCAR ON PALM OF RIGHT HAND. IN ADDITION TO ALIASES CITED REF HAS ALSO USED NAMES JAMES McBRIDE, JAMES WALTON, W. C. HERRON, AND JAMES O'CONNOR. SERVED IN U.S. ARMY FROM FEBRUARY 1946 TO DECEMBER 1948; DISCHARGED AS INEPT AND UNABLE TO ADJUST. ONCE CONFINED TO MENTAL HOSPITAL. HAS BEEN EMPLOYED AS BAKER, LABORER, AND "COLOR MATCHER". A DRIFTER WITH LONG CRIMINAL RECORD FOR BURGLARY, ARMED ROBBERY, AND FORGERY. HAS BEEN MISSING FROM MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY SINCE 23 APRIL 1967. CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. CURRENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

2. PHOTOS OF RAY (LABELED GALT PRIOR TO IDENTIFICATION) BEING POUCHED FOR LIAISON.

END OF MESSAGE

DDP Richard Ober by direction CI/OP/DO Richard Ober

COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE PROHIBITED.

COPY NO.

ON FOREHEAD

3 NOTES: SCAR n MENTION-

ED REF OMITTED

FROM COMPOSITE AS

~~LOCATION~~

~~EXACT~~ LOCATION

NOT KNOWN. LEFT

EAR PROTRUDES

MORE THAN RIGHT.

END OF MESAGE

DJP C1/08/00

IDENTIKIT

Composite

1.

Following Code:

No dev

Con

H 50 C 32 X2
E 31 D 82
N 35 X2 L
28 X 2

Note: Left ear sticks out ~~some~~ more than other

P

1. REQUEST ADDRESSEES CONSTRUCT IDENTIKIT COMPOSITE OF JAMES EARL RAY ~~AKA~~ FOR USE ~~GAYE~~ PRIOR RECEIPT PHOTOS ~~AGAIN~~ NOW EN ROUTE.

2. CODE : H 50 C 32 X2 E 31 D 82 N 35 X 2 L 28 X 2

NR

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE F TOTAL COPIES 11 ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

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BY: AT: Z

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

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DISSEM BY 30 PER SOP # 109

FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

ACTION C/WH6 ☑ RID COPY

INFO:

FILE. VR. DDP

SECRET 192040Z APR 68 CITE SAO PAULO 8372

19 APR 68 IN 94694

DIRECTOR INFO RIO DE JANEIRO

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

REF DIRECTOR 92664

A
LOCAL NEWSPAPERS HAVE GIVEN EXTENSIVE COVERAGE TO DETAILS PARA ONE REF, FREQUENTLY FRONT PAGE TREATMENT, WITH LARGE PHOTOS GALT AND DETAILS BACKGROUND NOT INCLUDED REF. WILL FOLLOW-UP WITH SECURITY SERVICE CONTACTS AND OTHER SOURCES PER REQUEST PARA FOUR REF.

SECRET

BT

IP/Rms

IP/EDI		TRAVEL PROGRAM
	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
IP/CRU		FOR FILING

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per DOI 70-17

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~~SECRET~~

Apr 68

201-833732

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PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

WH

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BY: O AT: 1705 Z

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ACTION

C/WH 6

☑ RID COPY

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INFO:

FILE. VR. DDP C/CI

TOTAL COPIES 11

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PRECEDENCE

BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

S E C R E T 191600Z APR 68 CITE SAN JOSE 0157

PRIORITY DIRECTOR

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

NO NIGHT ACTION

REF DIRECTOR 92664

PLS POUCH PHOTO SUBJECT REF.

S E C R E T

BT

19 APR 68 IN 94496

IP/EDP		TRAVEL PROGRAM	
	X	ABSTRACT	
		INDEX	
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING	
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)	
		RYBAT REST. CODE	
		CABLE IDEN (11)	
		NFD (8)	
IP/CRB		FOR FILING	

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19 Apr 68

201-832732

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
CI/Ober	6537	DATE 19 Apr 68

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Susan Gregg	26 APR 1968	26 APR 1968	SG	Read routed in error
2.				
3. Nick Chickering	26 APR 1968	26 APR 1968	NC	Read
4.				
5. FYI: Galt				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☒ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

19 APR 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Unknown Subject, Possibly Identifiable with ERIC STARVO GALT

1. On 19 April 1968 I passed to Mr. Papich of the FBI ten copies each of the two photographs (copies attached) of an unknown individual who bears some resemblance to Galt. These photographs were taken of the individual as he entered and/or departed the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. Since the photographs were taken by an automatic camera, the dates were arrived at by an analysis of the frame numbers within a given dated reel. The pictures were probably taken during the period 11-13 October 1967; since 12 October was a holiday (Columbus Day) and the Cuban Embassy was probably closed, the pictures were probably taken on either 11 or 13 October. The photographs of this individual were located by Mexican Desk personnel who scanned negatives of all photographs taken by the automatic camera during the months of October and November 1967. These films had been sent to Headquarters for processing and were therefore not available to the Mexican Station. The Mexican Station had previously scanned, at the request of the Legal Attache in Mexico City, photographs taken by other means of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City. The results of these searches by the station were essentially negative, although one photograph described as only slightly resembling Galt was turned over by the Mexican Station to the FBI in Mexico City on instructions from Headquarters. (See IN 93087 and DIR 92331 dated 17 April 1968.)

2. Mr. Papich was advised that the Bureau is free to use these photographs in checking the possible identification of Galt with any FBI sources. He was cautioned, however, that the geographic location and installation where the individual was photographed, the method of photography, and the agency taking the

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201-0832752

photographs must not be identified under any circumstances without prior permission from this Agency. Mr. Papich agreed to this condition and stated that he would specifically remind the FBI agents of the Oswald photograph incident.

3. According to Mr. Papich, current FBI information indicates that Galt entered Mexico via Lorado, Texas on 7 October 1967; that he was located at the Hotel Rio, Puerto Vallarta, Calisco from 19 October to 6 November 1967 and at the Tropicana Hotel in the same place from 7 November to 13 November 1967; and that he was back in the U.S. on 19 November 1967.

Richard Ober
CIOP/DO

Distribution:

Orig. and 1 - Galt, Eric Starvo (w/att)
(201-832732--RAY)
~~1 - B-Memos (w/o att)~~
1 - WH/Mexico (w/o att) gle.
1 - Assassin file (w/o att)

201-0832732

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INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

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FILE RID ☐ RET. TO _____ BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

ACTION C/WH6 ☒ RID COPY

INFO:

FILE, VR. DDP, C/CI

S E C R E T 191505Z APR 68 CITE LA PAZ 4228

DIRECTOR

19 APR 68 IN 04402

~~WAVE~~ WOMUSE

REF: DIRECTOR 92664

1. PLEASE POUCH PHOTO.

2. 19 APR BOTH LA PAZ MORNING PAPERS CARRIED PAGE 1 WIRE SERVICE PHOTOS OF FBI WANTED POSTER.

3. NO STATION TRACES.

S E C R E T

BT

IP/COM		TRAVEL PROGRAM
	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/Y		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
IP/CMS		FOR FILING

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19 Apr 68
201-832732

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

EUR

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ACTION C/EUR 5 ☒ RID COPY

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FILE. VR. DDP, C/CI

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DISPATCH CONFIDENCE

S E C R E T 191404Z APR 68 CITE THE HAGUE 4137 HOLLINGSWORTH ACTING

19 APR 68 IN 94424

PRIORITY DIRECTOR

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

REF: DIRECTOR 92664

STATION AND LIAISON TRACING HAS PRODUCED NO EVIDENCE THAT SUBJ REF IS OR HAS EVER BEEN IN NETHERLANDS.

S E C R E T

BT

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROGRAM
		ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		INFO (8)
IP/CRM		FOR FILING

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per DOI 70-17

19 Apr 68

201-0832732

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MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 12

DESENSITIZED per DOI 70-17

ORIG: Richard Ober
UNIT: CIOP/DO
EXT: 6537
DATE: 18 Apr 68

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1	IP/EDI	X	ABSTRACT	6
2			INDEX	7
3	IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING	8
4			CODE NO. (2, 3)	
5	IP/MB		RYBAT REG. CODE	10
			CABLE IDEN (11)	
			NFO (8)	
	IP/CRU		FOR FILING	

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
BY 28 PER ORIGINATOR

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: C/CI ☐ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR CS/RF, DCI, D/DCI, DDP
ADDP, C/EUR, C/WH, C/FE, C/NE

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

SECRET 19 01 32 Z CITE DIRECTOR 92664

TO PRIORITY NO NIGHT ACTION

BOOK

ASUNCION, BANGKOK, BARCELONA, BEIRUT, BERLIN, BERN, BOGOTA, BRASILIA, BRUSSELS, BUENOS AIRES, ~~CARACAS~~ CARACAS, COPENHAGEN, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, GEORGETOWN, GUATEMALA CITY, GUAYAQUIL, THE HAGUE, HAMBURG, ~~[illegible]~~, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, KINGSTON, LA PAZ, LIMA, LONDON, MADRID, MANAGUA, MONTEVIDEO, NEW DELHI, LISBON, MANILA, MUNICH, OSLO, PANAMA CITY, PARIS, PORT AU PRINCE, PORT OF SPAIN, PORTO ALEGRE, QUITO, RECIFE, RAWALPINDI, RIO DE JANERIO, ROME, SAN JOSE, SANTO DOMINGO, SAN SALVADOR, SANTIAGO, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SAO PAULO, STOCKHOLM, TEGUCIGALPA, TOKYO, VIENNA, ZURICH

RYBAT WOMUSE

1. FOLLOWING INFORMATION FURNISHED BY LNERGO CONCERNING SUSPECTED ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. NAME ERIC STARVO GALT, ALIAS HARVEY LOWMYER, ALIAS JOHN WILLARD, BORN 20 JULY 1931, HEIGHT FIVE FEET EIGHT INCHES TO

RECORD COPY

18 Apr 68
201-0832732 RAY
cc Assassin
cc CSDO

COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER ~~SECRET~~ GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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MESSAGE FORM
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UNIT:
EXT:
DATE:

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3		8
4		9
5		10

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

BY_____ PER_____ #_____

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO_____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID

☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: ☐ RID COPY

INFO:

FILE , VR ,

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR 92664

TO

FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, WEIGHT 160-175 POUNDS, MEDIUM BUILD, BROWN HAIR, PROBABLY CUT SHORT, BLUE OR HAZEL EYES, MEDIUM COMPLEXION, RACE WHITE. OCCUPATION: HAS CLAIMED EMPLOYMENT AS SEAMAN. REMARKS: NOTICEABLY PROTRUDING LEFT EAR; REPORTEDLY IS A LONE WOLF; ALLEGEDLY ATTENDED DANCE INSTRUCTION SCHOOL; HAS REPORTEDLY COMPLETED ~~XXX~~ COURSE IN BARTENDING; CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

2. WILL POUCH PHOTO OF GALT TO ANY ADDRESSEE DESIRING IT. ADVISE.

3. GALTS CURRENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN. WHILE HAVE NO REASON BELIEVE GALT HEADED FOR YOUR AREA, DESIRE COVER ALL POSSIBILITIES.

4. REQUEST ADDRESSEES MAKE EVERY EFFORT DETERMINE IF GALT IS OR HAS BEEN IN YOUR AREA. ~~XXXXX~~ INFORMATION PARA ONE SHOULD BE PASSED TO LIAISON AND ANY OTHER LIKELY SOURCES.

5
4
3
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1

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

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ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY			
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5		10	

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

BY _____ PER _____ # _____

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO _____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID

☐ NO INDEX ☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: ☐ RID COPY

INFO:
FILE , VR ,

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number) (pica)

CITE DIRECTOR 92664

TO

LNERGO REQUESTS THAT ANY INFORMATION REPORTED BE EVALUATED AS TO RELIABILITY AND THAT AS ~~MX~~ MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE BE PROVIDED. CABLE ANY POSITIVE REPLY PRIORITY TO HQS AND PASS TO LEGAL ATTACHE IF ANY ~~AT~~ IN YOUR COUNTRY.

DC/CI (in draft)
(Mr. Hunt)
E/COPS [signature]

WH/FI (by phone)
(Mr. Smyth)
DC/FE (by phone)
(Mr. Smith)

201-0832732

DDP Richard Ober by direction/S.H.

for C/NE [signature]

☒CI/OP/DO Richard Ober

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

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COPY NO.

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	C/WH Attn: Morelius		
2	1310		
3	19 APR 1968		
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

1. Reference DIR 92664 sent to certain of your stations (list enclosed) by direction of the DDP on 18 April.

2. C/CI requests that you send one of each of the two attached photographs of Subject of reference to each station which received a copy of our DIR 92664 by the most expeditious means possible.

BY HAND

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
CI/OP Richard Ober x 6537 R 9477	19 Apr

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 237 Use previous editions (40)
1-67

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | CONFIDENTIAL | ~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	C/EUR Attn: Hulse		
2	~~at~~ 1403		
3			
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

1. Reference DIR 92664 sent to certain of your stations (list enclosed) by direction of the DDP on 18 April.

2. C/CI requests that you send one of each of the two attached photographs of Subject of reference to each station which received a copy of our DIR 92664 by the most expeditious means possible.

BY HAND

201-0832732

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
CI/OP Richard Ober x 6537 R 9477	19 Apr

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions (40)

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~		~~CONFIDENTIAL~~		~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	C/NE Attn: Schedt		
2	at 1340		
3			
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

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2. C/CI requests that you send one of each of the two attached photographs of Subject of reference to each station which received a copy of our DIR 92664 by the most expeditious means possible.

BY HAND

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
CI/OP Richard Ober x 6537 R 9477	19 Apr

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~		~~CONFIDENTIAL~~		~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 237 Use previous editions (40)
1-67

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	C/FE Attn: Marilyn -		
2	at 1345		
3			
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

1. Reference DIR 92664 sent to certain of your stations (list enclosed) by direction of the DDP on 18 April.

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BY HAND

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
CI/OP Richard Ober x 6537 R 9477	19 Apr

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions (40)

NE Addressees of DIR 92664

X = no relationship

✓ Beirut

✓ New Delhi

X Rawalpindi

201-0832732

FE Addressees of DIR 92664

✓ = have identified

✓ Bangkok

✓ Hong Kong

✓ Manila

✓ Tokyo

X = no response

WH Addressees of DIR 92664

✓ Asuncion	X San Jose
✓ Bogota	X San Salvador
X Brasilia	✓ Santiago
✓ Buenos Aires	X Santiago De Los Caballeros
X Caracas	✓ Santo Domingo
X Georgetown	✓ Sao Paulo
X Guatemala City	✓ Tegucigalpa
X Guayaquil	
X Kingston	
✓ La Paz	
X Lima	
X Managua	
✓ Montevideo	
✓ Panama City	
X Port au Prince	
X Port of Spain	
X Porto Alegre	
X Quito	
X Recife	
✓ Rio de Janerio	

X = no identikit

EUR Addressees of DIR 92664

X Barcelona

✓ Berlin

X Bern

X Brussels

✓ Copenhagen

✓ Frankfurt

X Geneva

✓ The Hague

X Hamburg

X Helsinki

✓ London

✓ Madrid

X Lisbon

✓ Munich

X Oslo

~~Ottawa~~

✓ Paris

✓ Rome

✓ Stockholm

✓ Vienna

✓ Zurich

201-0832732

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
CI/Ober	6537	B-88
		DATE 18 ~~XX~~ April 1968

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1.				~~SECRET~~ EYES ONLY
2.				Originated by: WH/1/Bounds 18 April 1968
3.				Based on: Mexico City 5247 (IN 93087)
4.				Disseminated to: FBI on 18 April 68
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				File: B-Memos (record copy)
12.				cc: Berlin
13.				
14.				201-0832737
15.				~~SECRET~~ EYES ONLY B-88

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET

18 APR 1968

SUBJECT: Investigation of Death of Martin Luther King, Junior.

1. Your Bureau representative in Mexico City provided our representative with composite photographs of the suspected killer of Martin Luther King, Jr. and asked for a check against visitors to the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City during the recent months.

2. Checks for persons appearing to resemble the composite photographs were negative at both Embassies. On 30 January 1968 an unidentified white male visited the Soviet Embassy but the description did not fit either the composite photograph or the description provided by your Bureau representative. However, our representative passed copies of the photographs to your Bureau representative with the notation that he did not appear to be identical with the Bureau suspect. Our representative further stipulated that any use of the photographs in an investigation should not reveal that the photographs were made in Mexico or by this Office.

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

201-0832732

BASIC : Mexico City 5247 (IN 93087)

PROJECT: None

LIAISON: None

WH/1/Charles M.Bounds;jb

18 April 1968

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Federal Bureau of Investigation
2 - CI/OPS/DO
1 - WH/1/Chrono
1 - C/WH/FI

24-0832732

~~SECRET~~
(When Filled In)

SPEED LETTER	REPLY REQUESTED	DATE 18 April 68
	YES / NO	LETTER NO. 10:05 AM

TO : Richards
ATTN:

FROM:

(1) JAPAN [IN-93146] (from Tom Peck)
Tokyo passed to FBI locally and
Legatt (in coord w/ Station) is following up
+ keeping surveillance request on Tap
police.

SIGNATURE

REPLY	DATE

(2) FBI: RO passed to Papich by phone.
Papich: Still not worked out
Did I see photo in papers?

(3) RO to Helpern

File: Richards
→ Ray ~~FBI~~
Assassin

SIGNATURE

RESPONDER'S FILE 201-0832732

FORM 5-61 1831

~~SECRET~~

4/17

Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced today that Eric Starvo Galt is being sought by the FBI as a fugitive on a Federal charge arising from the fatal shooting of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968.

Director J. Edgar Hoover stated that a Federal complaint was filed by the FBI in Birmingham, Alabama, today charging Galt with conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. King in violation of Title 18, Section 241, of the United States Code.

The FBI complaint charges that "On or about March 29, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, ...Eric Starvo Galt and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother, entered into a conspiracy which continued until on or about April 5, 1968, to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate Martin Luther King, Jr., ...in the free exercise or enjoyment of a right secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States; namely, the right to freely travel from state to state. In furtherance of this conspiracy, Eric Starvo Galt did, on or about March 30, 1968, purchase a rifle at Birmingham, Alabama...."

Recd 18 April 68 from FBI

According to Mr. Hoover, a 30.06 rifle equipped with a telescopic sight was found near a rooming house on South Main Street in Memphis immediately after the fatal shooting of Dr. King occurred. The rooming house overlooks the Lorraine Hotel and Motel where Dr. King was staying.

Mr. Hoover said that FBI Agents determined that the 30.06 rifle had been purchased from a gun dealer in Birmingham, Alabama, on March 30, 1968. The telescopic sight also was purchased from this dealer.

The FBI Director said that Galt, who has used the names of John Willard and Harvey Lowmyer in the past, is the owner of a 1966 white Mustang bearing Alabama license plates which was located abandoned in Atlanta, Georgia, on April 11, 1968. Investigation disclosed that Galt purchased this car from a private citizen in Birmingham on August 30, 1967. The Mustang's odometer showed that it had been driven more than 19,000 miles between late August, 1967, and early April, 1968.

According to Mr. Hoover, Galt's travels in the Mustang included trips to Los Angeles, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; Birmingham, Alabama; and Mexico, as well as to Memphis, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia. Galt was reported to have been in Memphis on April 3 and 4, 1968, and to have departed from there for Atlanta.

Intensive investigation by the FBI has disclosed that Galt has claimed to have been employed as a cook on Mississippi River vessels and as a merchant seaman. He is said to be an avid dancer and took dancing lessons in New Orleans in 1964 and 1965; in Birmingham during September and October, 1967; and in Long Beach, California, from December, 1967, to February, 1968.

Galt left Los Angeles on December 15, 1967, and drove his white Mustang to New Orleans, where he claimed he contacted either an engineering or a contracting firm. He left New Orleans on December 19th and arrived back in Los Angeles on December 21, 1967.

While in the Los Angeles area early this year, Galt took a course at a school of bartending and was graduated on March 2, 1968.

The fugitive is described as a white male. He is approximately 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs between 160 and 175 pounds. He is said to be a neat dresser and has a medium build.

Galt has brown hair, which he wears in a "brush" cut. He reportedly has blue eyes; his nose is straight and narrow; his teeth are straight and clean; and he has given his date of birth as July 20, 1931.

The fugitive is said to have a nervous habit of occasionally pulling at an ear lobe with his hand. His left ear protrudes farther from his head than his right ear.

According to Mr. Hoover, persons who have met Galt describe him as a "loner" and state his language and diction have a "rural" quality and suggest that he probably does not have a high degree of education. He is said to drink alcoholic beverages and has a preference for vodka and beer. He is a fan of western and country music.

~~The Federal statute under Galt has been charged provides a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and/or $5,000 fine. Bond of $50,000 has been recommended.~~

Galt should be considered armed and dangerous. Any information concerning him should be furnished immediately to the nearest FBI office.

261-0932732

~~SECRET~~

17 APR 1968

SUBJECT: GERALD LEE RICHARDS

Born: 8 April 1937, Missouri

Social Security Number: 562-46-5078

U. S. Coast Guard Number: Z 2711-782

Occupation: Applied for Seaman's papers at San Pedro, California on 16 June 1964. Registered as member of National Maritime Union on 21 February 1968 at San Pedro, California. Has never shipped out.

Physical Description: 5' 10"; 155 lbs.; brown hair with receding hairline on both sides; 2 1/2" scar (not very prominent) traversing center of forehead; most outstanding characteristic: "idiotic grin which resembles constant grimace".

Arrived in Tokyo by air about 15 April 1968.

Requested position aboard any ship going anywhere. Became agitated when asked for a contact address in Japan. Refused to give his residence in Japan. Has not been seen since initially approached National Maritime Union official in Tokyo for berth on any ship.

ACTION: Above information passed by secure phone to Mr. S. J. Papich of the FBI on 17 April 1968 at approximately 0930.

Richard Ober
CI Staff

File: Richards
Assassin
Galt/Ray

~~SECRET~~

201-0832732

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET
(When Filled In)

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3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

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BY: _____ AT: _____ Z

DISSEM BY 12 PER _____ #

ACTION WH/C/OG8 ☒ RID COPY

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. _____

X-REF TO FILE NO. _____

FILE RID ☐ RET. TO _____ BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

INFO:

FILE, VR, WH 8, FI, CA 5, CA/PROP, C/OPS, FI/INT 2

S E C R E T 121438Z APR 68 CITE JMWAVE 2009

12 APR 68 IN 90377

DIRECTOR

TYPIC

STATION HAS HAD AMOTS PREPARE TWO SUMMARIES OF CUBAN REGIME COVERAGE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION AND RESULTANT DISTURBANCES THROUGH 9 APRIL SENT TELEPOUCH AS UFGA-29877 AND UFGA-29884. WE WILL NOW DISCONTINUE THIS REPORTING UNLESS THERE IS A CONTINUED HQS DESIRE TO RECEIVE IT. PLEASE ADVISE.

S E C R E T

BT

CROSS FILE COPY FOR
201-0832732
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SECRET

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INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.

BY: AT: Z

X-REF TO FILE NO.

DISSEM BY 24 PER Sop # 127(EO) FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

ACTION C/WH-2 ☒ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, Add P, C/CI-2

EYES ONLY

DESENSITIZED per DOI 70-17

S E C R E T 102348Z APR 68 CITE MEXICO 5188

DIRECTOR

11 APR 68 IN 89142

~~RYBAT~~ MHALPHA

1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWS 10 APRIL CARRIED FEATURE ARTICLE " MEXICAN TOURIST CARD BELIEVED ISSUED TO KILLER". MEXICAN CONSUL MEMPHIS CLAIMED HE ISSUED TOURIST CARD ON 3 APRIL 68 TO MAN WHO BORE " STRIKING RESEMBLANCE" TO DESCRIPTION BROADCAST OF ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING. MAN USED NAME JOHN SCOTT CANDRIAN OF 1339 WESTERN AVENUE, CHICAGO, AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY YOUNG NEGRO. ARTICLE QUOTED MEXICAN CONSUL AS SAYING POLICE REPORTED ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER CHICAGO WERE INCORRECT.

2. REQUEST HQS OBTAIN FROM LNERGO A PHOTOGRAPH OF PERSON IF HE KNOWN TO THEM OR DESCRIPTION IF NO PHOTO AVAILABLE. WILL BE USED FOR CHECKING POSSIBLE CONTACTS SUCH A PERSON WITH SUBVERSIVE INSTALLATIONS.

S E C R E T

BT

IP/EDI		TRAVEL PROGRAM	
	X	ABSTRACT	
		INDEX	
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING	
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)	
		RYBAT REST. CODE	
		CABLE IDEN (11)	
		NFO (6)	
IP/CRU		FOR FILING	

10 Apr 68
201-832732

Passed to FBI (SOP) Green line 11 April 68 at 9:15

RECORD COPY

WH/Mex
cc
X-ref MLKing (Sensitive)

~~SECRET~~

Sam

G-5303

3145

Bad idea / Tutor

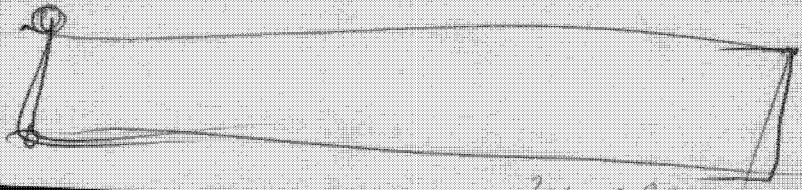
11 Apr 68
12:00

Sam:

Don't do anything.
Not completely
washed out

Mayflower Statue
in
Student
Holidays

due back next wk.



201-0832[illegible]

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1			
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4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions (40)

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 15

ORIG: CHARLES M. BOUNDS
UNIT: C/WH/1/R
EXT: 6924
DATE: 10 APRIL 1968

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1		6	
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CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

BY 7 PER # 120

CONF: C/WH 6 RID COPY

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO BRANCH FILE RID

NO INDEX FILE IN CS FILE NO.

INFO: FILE, VR DDP C/CI/OPS C/FI/D4

C/CI

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

SECRET 11 1603 Z CITE DIRECTOR 90530

TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: CLAUDE CHESTER MCLAREN, JR.

1. A SENSITIVE RELIABLE SOURCE IN MEXICO CITY REPORTED THAT SUBJECT, BORN 12 SEPT 1936 IN TEXAS, U.S. PASSPORT Z 155489, ARRIVED MEXICO CITY FROM HONDURAS ON PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT ON 8 APRIL. SOURCE NOTED SUBJECT HAD AMAZING RESEMBLANCE TO "PHOTOGRAPHS" OF ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

2. ANOTHER SENSITIVE RELIABLE SOURCE IN MEXICO CITY REPORTED THAT MCLAREN DEPARTED MEXICO CITY FOR HOUSTON ON PANAM FLIGHT EVENING 8 APRIL OCCUPYING SEAT NO. 41. SOURCE SAW PLANE TAXI OFF WITH SUBJECT ABOARD. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, CAPTAIN OF THE PANAM FLIGHT (WHO RETURNED TO MEXICO CITY AFTERNOON 9 APRIL) REPORTEDLY SAID THAT SUBJECT ARRIVED IN HOUSTON.

3. THIS OFFICE HAS NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECT.

4. THE INFORMATION IN PARA ONE HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO YOUR BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO CITY. [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

IP/EDI		TRAVEL PROGRAM	
	X	ABSTRACT	
		INDEX	
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING	
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)	
		RYBAT REST. CODE	
		CABLE IDEN (11)	
		NFD (8)	
IP/CRU		FOR FILING	

10 Apr 68
201-832732

COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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UNIT:
EXT:
DATE:

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY			
1		6	
2		7	
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4		9	
5		10	

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

BY PER #

CONF: RID COPY

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO BRANCH FILE RID

NO INDEX FILE IN CS FILE NO.

INFO:

FILE , VR .

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR 90530

TO

PAGE TWO

~~PRIOR APPROVAL OF TRANSFER OFFICE~~

~~END OF MESSAGE~~

C/WH/1 [signature]
C/WH/R [signature]
for CI/OPS/WH R TANSING
J. Roman CI/OP [signature]

CI/LIA
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

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[signature]
C/WHD
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED
CS/DO
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BY: M AT: 2315 Z
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INFO:
FILE, VR. CI, CI/OPS, CS/DO, FI, FI/INT-2

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

2		6	
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4		8	
5		9	
		10	

PRECEDENCE

S E C R E T 092158Z APR 68 CITE MEXICO CITY 5169

PRIORITY DIRECTOR

NO NIGHT ACTION

9 APR 68 IN 88240

M

REF: MEXICO CITY 5162 (IN 87492)

1. LEGAL ATTACHE REPORTED TO COS ON 9 APRIL THAT MCLAREN DID NOT REPEAT NOT ARRIVE HOUSTON ABOARD REFERENCED PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT.

2. LITEMPO/12 STATED HE SAW MC LAREN SEATED IN SEAT NO. 41 AND STAYED TO SEE PLANE TAXI OFF WITH MC LAREN ABOARD.

3. LITEMPOS HAVE NOW TALKED TO CAPTAIN OF PAA FLIGHT (WHO RETURNED TO MEXICO CITY AT 1430 HOURS ON 9 APRIL). CAPTAIN REPORTEDLY SAID MC LAREN ARRIVED IN HOUSTON BUT FBI MISSED HIM!

4. WILL REPORT FURTHER.

S E C R E T

BT

IP/EDL		MICRO PROGRAM
	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		R/DAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		RFD (8)
IP/CRU		FOR FILING

RECORD COPY

09 apr 68
201-0552732

~~SECRET~~

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION
PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

CSDO

ADVANCE COPY ☒ ISSUED ☐ SLOTTED

BY: A AT: 0540 Z

DISSEM BY 48 PER 1 #

ACTION WH 8 ☒ RID COPY

FLINT 2

SSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~
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FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

INFO:

FILE, VR. CSDO, C1, CIOPS, F1,

TING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

PRECEDENCE

S E C R E T 090415Z APR 68 CITE MEXICO CITY 5162

PRIORITY DIRECTOR

9 APR 68 IN 87492

NO NIGHT ACTION

1. A. CLAUDE CHESTER MCLAREN, JR. WITH U.S. PASSPORT Z 155489 BORN 12 SEPT 1936 IN TEXAS PLANS TAKE PANAM FLIGHT DEPARTING AT 2300 HOURS FOR HOUSTON.

B. LOCALS PHOTOGRAPHED HIM IN AIRPORT AFTER ARRIVING FROM HONDURAS AND STATE HE HAS AMAZING RESEMBLENCE TO PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

2. ABOVE PASSED TO LEGAL ATTACHE AT 2200 HOURS AS RECEIVED FROM THE DFS.

S E C R E T

BT

		TRAVEL PROGRAM
IP/ERD	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
IP/CR/V		PREPARE FOR FILING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
IP/CRD		FOR FILING

09 Apr 68

201-0832732

RECORD COPY

~~SECRET~~

I. O. 4182
4-20-68

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY
INTERSTATE FLIGHT - ROBBERY

WANTED BY FBI

JAMES EARL RAY

FBI No. 405,942 G
16 M 9 U 000 12
M 4 W 101

ALIASES: Eric Starvo Galt, W. C. Herron, Harvey Lowmyer, James McBride, James O'Conner, James Walton, James Walyon, John Willard, "Jim"

Photographs taken 1960

Photograph taken 1968
(eyes drawn by artist)

Jame Ray

DESCRIPTION

AGE: 40, born March 10, 1928, Alton, Illinois
HEIGHT: 5'10"
WEIGHT: 163 to 174 pounds
BUILD: medium
HAIR: brown, possibly cut short
EYES: blue
COMPLEXION: medium
RACE: white
NATIONALITY: American
OCCUPATIONS: baker, color matcher, laborer
SCARS AND MARKS: small scar on center of forehead and small scar on palm of right hand
REMARKS: noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending

CRIMINAL RECORD

Ray has been convicted of burglary, robbery, forging U. S. Postal Money Orders, armed robbery, and operating motor vehicle without owner's consent.

CAUTION

RAY IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Ray as Eric Starvo Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241). A Federal warrant was also issued on July 20, 1967, at Jefferson City, Missouri, charging Ray with Interstate Flight to Avoid Confinement for the crime of Robbery (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073).

IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Identification Order 4182
April 20, 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

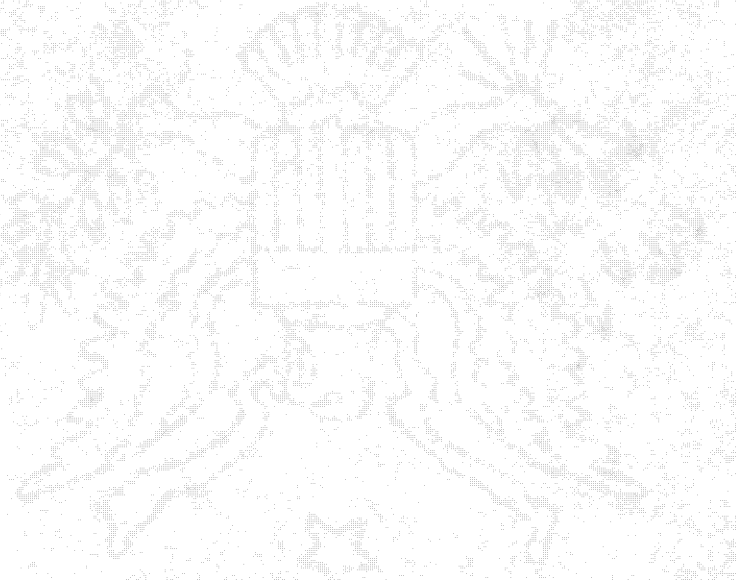
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (1/12/68)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Located at:	Building	Telephone
ALBANY, New York 12207	502 U. S. Post Office & Ct. House	465-7551
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico 87101	4303 Federal Office Bldg.	CHapel 7-1555
ANCHORAGE, Alaska 99501	Room 204, Federal Building	272-6414
ATLANTA, Georgia 30303	275 Peachtree St., N. E.	JAckson 1-3900
BALTIMORE, Maryland 21202	408 U. S. Post Office Bldg.	Lexington 9-6700
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama 35203	Room 1400 - 2121 Bldg.	322-7711
BOSTON, Massachusetts 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building	RIchmond 2-5533
BUFFALO, New York 14202	400 U. S. Court House Bldg.	856-7800
BUTTE, Montana 59701	400 Thornton Building	792-2304
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina 28202	1120 Jefferson Standard Life Bldg.	333-4126
CHICAGO, Illinois 60604	Room 905, U. S. Court House & Federal Office Building	431-1333
CINCINNATI, Ohio 45202	415 U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	421-4310
CLEVELAND, Ohio 44199	3005 Federal Office Building	522-1400
COLUMBIA, South Carolina 29201	1529 Hampton Street	252-1911
DALLAS, Texas 75201	Room 200 - 1810 Commerce Street	Riverside 1-1851
DENVER, Colorado 80202	Room 18218, Federal Office Bldg.	222-5981
DETROIT, Michigan 48226	913 Federal Building & U. S. Court House	Woodward 5-2323
EL PASO, Texas 79901	202 U. S. Court House Bldg.	533-7451
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96813	206 Dillingham Building	59546
HOUSTON, Texas 77002	6015 Federal Building & U. S. Court House	Capitol 8-1414
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana 46207	1221 North Pennsylvania Street	632-6415
JACKSON, Mississippi 39201	Room 800 - First Federal Savings Building	948-5000
JACKSONVILLE, Florida 32202	414 U. S. Court House & Post Office Building	355-1401
KANSAS CITY, Missouri 64106	707 U. S. Court House Building	Baltimore 1-6100
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee 37902	617 Walnut Street, Southwest	524-2721
LAS VEGAS, Nevada 89101	Room 2-011 Federal Office Bldg.	385-1281
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas 72201	215 U. S. Post Office Bldg.	FR 2-3157
LOS ANGELES, California 90017	1340 West 6th Street	Hubbard 3-3551
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky 40202	Room 701, Bank of Louisville Bldg.	583-3941
MEMPHIS, Tennessee 38103	841 Federal Office Bldg.	525-7373
MIAMI, Florida 33137	3801 Biscayne Boulevard	379-2421
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin 53202	735 U. S. Post Office, Customs & Court House Building	276-4684
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota 55401	392 Federal Building	Federal 9-7861
MOBILE, Alabama 36602	520 Federal Building	438-3674
NEWARK, New Jersey 07101	U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	622-5613
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut 06510	510 The Trust Company Bldg.	787-1217
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana 70113	701 Loyola Avenue	522-4671
NEW YORK, New York 10021	201 East 69th Street	Lehigh 5-7700
NORFOLK, Virginia 23510	420 U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	625-1631
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma 73118	5104 N. Francis Street	VIctor 2-7471
OMAHA, Nebraska 68102	1010 Federal Office Bldg.	348-1210
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania 19107	500 Widener Building	LOcust 3-5300
PHOENIX, Arizona 85013	244 West Osborn Road	Crestwood 9-5511
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania 15222	1300 Federal Office Bldg.	471-2000
PORTLAND, Oregon 97205	423 U. S. Court House Bldg.	224-4181
RICHMOND, Virginia 23220	200 West Grace Street	644-2631
SACRAMENTO, California 95814	2020 J Street	441-1275
ST. LOUIS, Missouri 63103	2704 Federal Building	Chestnut 1-5357
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah 84111	3203 Federal Building	Elgin 5-7521
SAN ANTONIO, Texas 78206	433 Federal Building	CA 5-6741
SAN DIEGO, California 92103	3211 Fifth Avenue	297-3361
SAN FRANCISCO, California 94102	450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36015	552-2155
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico 00917	Pan Am Building 255 Ponce de Leon Avenue	765-6000
SAVANNAH, Georgia 31405	5401 Paulsen Street	354-9911
SEATTLE, Washington 98104	1015 Second Avenue	Main 2-0460
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois 62701	421 South Sixth Street	522-9675
TAMPA, Florida 33602	Room 610, Federal Office Bldg.	228-7661
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535	506 Old Post Office Building	393-7100

201-0532132



~~SECRET~~

201 PERSONALITY FILE ACTION REQUEST

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE TYPE OR PRINT

TO: RID/201 Section Room GA-20 Tube Address DW-6

DATE: 10 June 68

FROM: *Name*	OFFICE	ROOM	PHONE	TUBE ADDRESS
Richard Ober	CIOP/DO	2C43	6537	CT-5

1. TYPE ACTION		2. FILE RESTRICTED		3. PERMANENT CHARGE	
	OPEN		YES	XX	YES
X	AMEND				
	CLOSE	XX	NO		NO

4. TRUE NAME (*Last*) (*First*) (*Middle*)

RAY, James Earl D1

5. 201 NO. 832732 E2

6. NAME VARIANTS AND TELECODES (*see Instructions, item 6*)

TYPE	(*Last*)	(*First*)	(*Middle*)
A H2	SNEYD,	Ramon	George
A H2	SNEYA,	Ramon	George
H2			
H2			
H2			
H2			

7. SEX F1	8. DATE OF BIRTH F1	9. COUNTRY OF BIRTH G1	10. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH G1
M F			

11. CITIZENSHIP H1	12. OCCUPATION (*clear text*) J1	OCC. CODE J2	13. SWL K1	14. OI CODE M1

15. DOCUMENT SYMBOL & NUMBER K1	DATE K1	16 RESIDENCE

17. COMMENTS (*text for Index cards*) N1

P1

R1

S1

T1

U1

V1

W1

18. COUNTRY OF LOCATION	CODE B1	19. ACTION DESK	CODE B1	20. SECONDARY DESK	CODE B1
		CIOP/DO	741		

21. INFORMATION ADDRESSEES B1 & C1

22. CRYPTONYM

HAND CARRY OR FORWARD BY TUBE IF TRUE NAME APPEARS ABOVE.

23. SIGNATURE OF REQUESTER

201 NO. 832732

FORM 9-65 831 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(38-51)

INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL

a. Guide to the 201 System is contained in CSHB 70-1-1, Chapter III, Annex B.

b. Prepare 3 copies of this form for openings; 1 for closings and 1 for amendments.

SPECIFIC

(Items are keyed to numbered spaces on form)

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   V - variant
   M - maiden
   R - spouse
   D - delete

12. Short title for primary occupation.

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16. Last known country of residence.

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~~SECRET~~

201 PERSONALITY FILE ACTION REQUEST

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE TYPE OR PRINT

PAGE 1.

TO: RID/201 Section Room GA-20 Tube Address DW-6

DATE: 22 Jan 68

FROM: Name: RICHARD OBER | OFFICE: C/OP/DO | ROOM: 2043 | PHONE: 6537 | TUBE ADDRESS: CT-5

1. TYPE ACTION		2. FILE RESTRICTED		3. PERMANENT CHARGE	
OPEN		YES		YES	X
AMEND		NO	X	NO	
CLOSE	X				

4. TRUE NAME (Last) (First) (Middle): RAY, JAMES EARL — D1

5. 201 NO.: 832732 — E2

6. NAME VARIANTS AND TELECODES (see Instructions, item 6)

TYPE	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)
A H2	GALT,	ERIC	STARVO
A H2	GALT,	ERIC	STAVO
A H2	WILLARD,	JOHN	
A H2	WILLIARD,	JOHN	
A H2	LOWMYER,	HARVEY	
A H2	O'CONNOR,	JAMES	

7. SEX F1	8. DATE OF BIRTH F1	9. COUNTRY OF BIRTH	10. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH
M X F	10 MAR 28	USA G1	ILLINOIS G1

11. CITIZENSHIP	12. OCCUPATION (clear text)	OCC. CODE	13. SWL	14. OI CODE
USA H1	? J1	J2	K1	M1

15. DOCUMENT SYMBOL & NUMBER K1	DATE K1	16 RESIDENCE
		USA

17. COMMENTS (text for Index cards) N1

P1

R1

S1

T1

U1

V1

W1

18. COUNTRY OF LOCATION	CODE	19. ACTION DESK	CODE	20. SECONDARY DESK	CODE
USA	100 B1	C/OP/DO	746 B1		B1

21. INFORMATION ADDRESSEES B1 & C1

22. CRYPTONYM

HAND CARRY OR FORWARD BY TUBE IF TRUE NAME APPEARS ABOVE.

23. SIGNATURE OF REQUESTER

201 NO.: 832732

FORM 9-65 831 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(38-51)

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~~SECRET~~

201 PERSONALITY FILE ACTION REQUEST

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE TYPE OR PRINT

PAGE 2

TO: RID/201 Section Room GA-20 Tube Address DW-6

DATE: 22 Apr 68

FROM: Name	OFFICE	ROOM	PHONE	TUBE ADDRESS
RICHARD OBER	C1/PSD	2C43	6537	CT-5

1. TYPE ACTION		2. FILE RESTRICTED		3. PERMANENT CHARGE	
OPEN		YES		YES	
AMEND		NO	✓	NO	✓
CLOSE					

4. TRUE NAME (Last) (First) (Middle) D1: RAY, JAMES EARL

5. 201 NO. E2: 832732

6. NAME VARIANTS AND TELECODES (see Instructions, item 6)

TYPE	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)
A H2	HERRON,	W. C.	
A H2	WALTON,	JAMES	
A H2	McBRIDE,	JAMES	
H2			
H2			
H2			

7. SEX F1	8. DATE OF BIRTH F1	9. COUNTRY OF BIRTH	10. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH
M ✓ F	10 MAR 28	USA G1	ILLINOIS G1

11. CITIZENSHIP	12. OCCUPATION (clear text)	OCC. CODE	13. SWL	14. OI CODE
USA H1	? J1	J2	K1	M1

15. DOCUMENT SYMBOL & NUMBER K1	DATE K1	16 RESIDENCE
		USA

17. COMMENTS (text for Index cards) N1

P1

R1

S1

T1

U1

V1

W1

18. COUNTRY OF LOCATION	CODE	19. ACTION DESK	CODE	20. SECONDARY DESK	CODE
	100 B1		74 B1		B1

21. INFORMATION ADDRESSEES B1 & C1

22. CRYPTONYM

HAND CARRY OR FORWARD BY TUBE IF TRUE NAME APPEARS ABOVE.

23. SIGNATURE OF REQUESTER

201 NO. 832732

FORM 9-65 831 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(38-51)

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201 PERSONALITY FILE ACTION REQUEST

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE TYPE OR PRINT

TO: RID/201 Section Room GA-20 Tube Address DW-6

DATE: 22 April 1968

FROM: Name	OFFICE	ROOM	PHONE	TUBE ADDRESS
Richard Ober	CIOP/DO	2C43	6537	CT-5

1. TYPE ACTION		2. FILE RESTRICTED		3. PERMANENT CHARGE	
	OPEN		YES		YES
XX	AMEND		NO		NO
	CLOSE				

4. TRUE NAME (Last)	(First)	(Middle)	5. 201 NO.
RAY,	James	Earl D1	201-832732 E2

6. NAME VARIANTS AND TELECODES (*see Instructions, item 6*)

TYPE	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)
A H2	GALT,	Eric	Starvo
A H2	McBRIDE,	James	
A H2	WALTON,	James	
A H2	Herron,	W. C.	
A H2	O'Connor,	James	
A H2	GALT,	Eric Stavo	

7. SEX F1	8. DATE OF BIRTH F2	9. COUNTRY OF BIRTH	10. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH
M X F	10 Mar 28	USA G1	Illinois/ G1

11. CITIZENSHIP	12. OCCUPATION (*clear text*)	OCC. CODE	13. SWL	14. OI CODE
USA H1	J1	J2	K1	M1

15. DOCUMENT SYMBOL & NUMBER K1	DATE K1	16 RESIDENCE

17. COMMENTS (*text for Index cards*)

N1

P1

R1

S1

T1

U1

V1

W1

18. COUNTRY OF LOCATION	CODE	19. ACTION DESK	CODE	20. SECONDARY DESK	CODE
USA	100 B1	CIOP/DO	741 B1		B1

21. INFORMATION ADDRESSEES

B1 & C1

22. CRYPTONYM

HAND CARRY OR FORWARD BY TUBE IF TRUE NAME APPEARS ABOVE.

23. SIGNATURE OF REQUESTER

Richard Ober

201 NO. 201-832732

FORM 9-65 831 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(38-51)

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~~SECRET~~

201 PERSONALITY FILE ACTION REQUEST

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE TYPE OR PRINT

TO: RID/201 Section Room GA-20 Tube Address DW-6

DATE: 18 April 1968

FROM: Name	OFFICE	ROOM	PHONE	TUBE ADDRESS
Richard Ober	CIOP/DO	2C43	6537	CT-5

1. TYPE ACTION		2. FILE RESTRICTED		3. PERMANENT CHARGE	
XX OPEN			YES	XX	YES
AMEND		XX	NO		NO
CLOSE					

4. TRUE NAME (Last) (First) (Middle) — D1

GALT, Eric Starvo

5. 201 NO. 832732 — E2

6. NAME VARIANTS AND TELECODES (see Instructions, item 6)

TYPE	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)
V H2	GALT,	Eric	Stavo
A H2	WILLARD,	John	
A H2	WILLIARD,	John	
A H2	LOWMYER,	Harvey	
H2			
H2			

7. SEX F1	8. DATE OF BIRTH F1	9. COUNTRY OF BIRTH G1	10. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH G1
M X F	32		

11. CITIZENSHIP H1	12. OCCUPATION (clear text) J1	OCC. CODE J2	13. SWL K1	14. OI CODE M1

15. DOCUMENT SYMBOL & NUMBER K1	DATE K1	16 RESIDENCE
		USA

17. COMMENTS (text for Index cards)

N1

P1

R1

S1

T1

U1

V1

W1

18. COUNTRY OF LOCATION	CODE B1	19. ACTION DESK	CODE B1	20. SECONDARY DESK	CODE B1
USA	100	CIOP/DO	741		

21. INFORMATION ADDRESSEES — B1 & C1

22. CRYPTONYM

HAND CARRY OR FORWARD BY TUBE IF TRUE NAME APPEARS ABOVE.

23. SIGNATURE OF REQUESTER

Richard Ober

201 NO. 832732

FORM 9-65 831 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(38-51)

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V - variant	D - delete
M - maiden	

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16. Last known country of residence.

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James Earl Ray, handcuffed and closely guarded, enters federal court

Ray Complains

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—James Earl Ray complained that isolation was wrecking his mental health and asked U.S. District Judge William E. Miller to move him out of his cell in the Tennessee State Prison's maximum security division.

A prison psychiatrist warned that permitting Ray to mingle with other prisoners would jeopardize his life. He said some of the inmates "are willing to take their chances of going down in history books as the person who killed Dr. Martin Luther King's assassin."

Ray said he didn't care. "I would rather face that than 99 years in isolation," he said.

Ray contends that his confinement in a 6-foot-by-9-foot cell violated the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.

file: Ray new

201-832732

30 Dec '69
Wash Post
201-0832732

Court Tells Ray's Jailers Not to Enforce Idleness

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A federal judge has ordered state prison officials to find something to occupy James Earl Ray's time while serving a 99-year sentence for slaying Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

After a hearing yesterday on Ray's petition for release from maximum security confinement, U.S. Dist. Court Judge William E. Miller told prison officials to come up with a plan incorporating "recreation, work and exercise" for the prisoner by Jan. 12.

Ray, who pleaded guilty last March 10 to the sniper slaying of King, testified he would rather face the possibility of being killed by another convict than to spend "99 years in solitary."

Viewed as Inhuman

He contended that the conditions of maximum security confinement amounted to cruel and inhuman treatment in violation of his constitutional rights.

The state opposed Ray's bid for permission to mingle with other prisoners, contending his life might be endangered and his chances for escaping would be greater.

Ray spent almost two hours on the witness stand, describing life in his 6x9-foot cell at the penitentiary here.

Judge Miller asked Ray what kind of work he would like to perform.

"I wouldn't mind doing dishes, digging ditches, anything," Ray replied, adding that he preferred "to be outside as much as I can."

Silent on Specific Job

Ray did not specify any particular job, however, saying "It is bad to ask for anything in a penitentiary, that way you'll never get it."

W. S. Neil, the penitentiary warden, suggested that Ray might help guards serve food to other convicts in maximum security and lend a hand with janitorial duties within the maximum security building.

Judging by Ray's expression, he was less than satisfied with the proposal.

"Enforced idleness can be cruel punishment," Miller said, "particularly when it is only to protect him from bodily harm." He said he would reserve final judgment until he reviewed the prison officials' plan.

30 Dec '69
Wash Star
201-0832832

Ray Is Refused Review of Denial Of a New Trial

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 15 (AP)—The Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals refused today to review denial by a Memphis judge of a new murder trial for James Earl Ray on the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Presiding Judge Mark A. Walker of Covington announced the court's decision after it had deliberated the matter less than four hours. Defense Attorney J. B. Stoner of Savannah, Ga., said the ruling will be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Ray pleaded guilty in Memphis March 10 to the slaying last year of Dr. King, and was sentenced by Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle to 99 years in state prison. In seeking a new trial, Ray claimed he was pressured by his former lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston, Tex., into entering the guilty plea. Foreman denied the charge.

KA

Wash Post
16 JUL 1969

King Assassination Motel Sued Over Memorial Debt

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—A writ of attachment was issued yesterday against the motel where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was shot to death.

Chancellor Charles Rond issued the writ on the Lorraine Motel to satisfy a $1,421 debt in connection with a memorial to the slain civil rights leader.

PPG Industries, Ind., formerly known as Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Co., filed the suit against motel owner Walter Bailey. The company said it contracted with Bailey to enclose with glass the balcony on which King was standing when shot.

The company asked for a decree to settle the debt and that if payment is not made, the motel be sold to satisfy the claim.

WP 27 Jun 69

Court Grants Ray Review Of His Trial

COVINGTON, Tenn., June 26 (UPI) —Chief Judge Mark A. Walker of the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals has granted a petition submitted to him Wednesday by attorneys for James Earl Ray to have the court review the trial record in Ray's conviction for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Appeals Court will rule July 15 in Knoxville on whether it should consider an appeal by Ray for a new trial.

The petition claims that Judgt Arthur C. Faquin erred in granting a state request to quash a defense motion for a new trial at a hearing in Memphis May 26. The petition says Faquin should have allowed Ray a new trial on the grounds that presiding Judge W. Preston Battle died before ruling on a new trial motion.

27 JUN 1969

Wash Post

Ray Is Granted Review Of Record at His Trial

COVINGTON, Tenn., June 26 (UPI) —Chief Judge Mark A. Walker of the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals has granted a petition submitted to him Wednesday by attorneys for James Earl Ray to have the court review the trial record in Ray's conviction for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Appeals Court will rule July 15 in Knoxville on whether it should consider an appeal by Ray for a new trial.

The petition claims that Judgt Arthur C. Faquin erred in granting a state request to quash a defense motion for a new trial at a hearing in Memphis May 26. The petition says Faquin should have allowed Ray a new trial on the grounds that presiding Judge W. Preston Battle died before ruling on a new trial motion.

44-KA

27 JUN 1969

WP 20 JUN 69 KA

Order Lets Ray Lawyer Communicate in Person

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19 (UPI) — An attorney for James Earl Ray obtained a Federal court order Wednesday directing state prison officials to permit him to communicate with Ray in person rather than by telephone.

Attorney Robert W. Hill Jr. of Chattanooga charged Ray is convinced the prison phones are bugged and that all statements he makes to Hill are recorded for use by the state.

Under the telephone system, which had been used only once, Ray is placed in a soundproof room and Hill must talk with him by telephone with a heavy glass partition separating them.

U.S. District Judge William E. Miller ordered a U.S. marshal to serve an order on the state prison warden and corrections commissioner directing them to permit Hill access to his client within the same room or office.

20 June 69

A026
byylyyx
RAY
MEMPHIS AP - A hearing may be held Monday to review the recent eenial of a new trial for James Earl Ray in the assassination of gdr. Martin Luther King Jr.
Richard J. Ryan of Memphis, a member of Ray's new team of attorneys said even if no hearing were held, he believes Criminal Court Judge Arthur Faquin Jr. will at least issue a ruling on Ryan's request for a review.
Ray, who entered a guilty plea March 10 to the slaying of King, was refused a new trial May 26 by Faquin. The judge ruled the admitted slayer is not entitled to a new trial since he voluntarily entered the guilty plea to King's death.
The attorney's move Friday to bring the Faquin decision up for review could take the case to the western division of the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals.
If Faquin denies the request, Ryan said he plans to ask the appellate court to accept a direct appeal. If the appellate court knocks down the appeal, Ryan said, other legal routes are open.
Ray currently is serving his 99-year sentence in the state prison in Nashville.
zr448aed June 14

KA

Dismissed Tennessee Aide Confirms an Offer to Ray

NASHVILLE, May 30 (AP)—Harry Avery, dismissed Thursday as State Corrections Commissioner, confirmed Friday that he had offered to place in a trust fund any money hidden away by James Earl Ray.

Mr. Avery's comment came in an interview with Jim Miller, WMAK radio newsman, after The Nashville Banner said the information was contained in a confidential report to Gov. Buford Ellington.

Ray is in maximum security at the Tennessee State Penitentiary, serving 99 years after pleading guilty to first-degree murder in the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis, April 4, 1968.

The Banner said that the report quoted Mr. Avery as saying he had conducted three interviews with Ray at the prison, aimed primarily at solving the King slaying as well as to gather material for articles and probably a book.

Governor Ellington dismissed Mr. Avery after a report by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which was highly critical of the entire state penal system. Mr. Avery quoted the Governor as saying his dealings with Ray were the basis for the dismissal.

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DOS 31 MAY 69

Avery Tells Of Offer Made to Ray

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Fired state corrections commissioner Harry S. Avery says he told James Earl Ray he would "go and get" any money Ray had "stashed away" and deposit it in a trust fund for him.

The offer, Avery said last night, was part of his attempt to "get at the full truth" in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., for which Ray is serving 99 years in state prison.

Avery, contacted by telephone while on a fishing trip at Cookeville, Tenn., says Ray "commented at some length about it (the offer), but I don't intend to say anything about his comments . . . since he has attorneys trying to get him a new trial."

Avery, fired Thursday by Gov. Buford Ellington, said he "talked to Ray at great length" after Ray, who pleaded guilty March 10 to killing King, was brought to the prison.

Avery said Ray told him "a conspiracy existed" in the King death, but refused to elaborate on what, if any, details Ray might have given him.

"I told him that if he wanted to tell me the full truth about this in his own handwriting and if anyone was interested in purchasing it, I would see that every nickel that anyone paid was placed in his trust fund," Avery said.

Avery had said previously he believed a plot existed at the prison to kill Ray should he be released from maximum security.

Wash Star
31 MAY 1969

THE WASHINGTON POST Friday, May 30, 1969 A3

KA #

Corrections Chief Fired in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 29 (UPI) — Tennessee Corrections Commissioner Harry S. Avery, accused of using his position to gather facts about James Earl Ray for a book, was fired today by Gov. Buford Ellington.

Ellington said only that Avery was dismissed after an investigation "regarding recent events in the Corrections Department." He refused to answer questions concerning the details of the dismissal.

Avery said he had no plans to write a book about Ray, "at this time." He added "Some situation might arise that I would think it would be propritious for me to write an article about penology or investigative work."

Robert W. Hill of Chattanooga, one of Ray's attorneys, charged two weeks ago that Avery offered to "look after" Ray if the admitted killer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "would write in his own handwriting his story of the crime."

Ray is serving a 99-year term in the Tennessee state prison at Nashville.

The controversy over Ray was not Avery's first. He also had been criticized for using a prison inmate as his chauffeur, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police had issued a highly critical report on the Commissioner's office and state prison operations.

Wash Post

30 MAY 1969

Ray Loses Bid for New Trial

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26—James Earl Ray, whose fate has been clouded by the death of the judge in his case, lost a bid today for a new trial in the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Criminal Court Judge Arthur C. Faquin Jr. said Ray had "knowingly, voluntarily and intelligently" pleaded guilty.

His attorneys said they will appeal the denial by Judge Faquin, sucessor to the late Judge W. Preston Battle.

Ray, 41, wearing a drab jacket and pale yellow tie, was pale and unsmiling throughout the three-hour hearing. He did not testify. He was whisked from the courtroom and readied for his return to the State Penitentiary in Nashville.

Faquin, 44, granted the prosecution's motion to deny Ray a hearing on the new trial issue. He said Ray waived his rights to appeal or new trial last March 10 when Judge Battle sentenced him to 99 years imprisonment in exchange for the guilty plea to the 1968 killing.

Died of Heart Attack

Battle died March 31 of a heart attack, five days after Ray had petitioned him for a new trial. Tennessee law provides that new trial motions pending before deceased judges must be granted automatically.

Prosecutor Jesse Clyde Mason argued today, however, that the March 10 proceeding was not, technically speaking, a trial but a guilty-plea hearing in which there was no dispute over the facts. Since there was no original trial, there can be no motion for a "new" trial, he said.

Judge Faquin agreed, noting that a guilty plea amounts to a "judgment by confession," from which there is no appeal or review under common law.

Throughout the hearing, Ray, under heavy guard, rarely talked with his attorneys, J. B. Stoner of Savannah, Ga., Robert J. Hill Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Richard J. Ryan, of Memphis, Tenn.

United Press International

James Earl Ray is led back into the Tennessee State Prison in Nashville after he was denied an appeal for a new trial for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King.

KA

Wash Post
27 MAY 1969

Outspoken Segregationist

Stoner, 44, an outspoken segregationist, has represented Klu Klux Klansmen in the past and ran for U.S. Vice President in 1964 on the ultra-right National States Rights Party ticket.

Behind Ray's unsuccessful move today is his contention that his legal interests were subverted by the financial interests of free-lance writer William Bradford Huie and the two defense attorneys earlier assigned to Ray's case.

Ray has charged that attorney Percy Foreman persuaded him to plead guilty in order to avoid a full trial because a trial would have revealed the details of the case to the public and denied Huie his exclusive access to the Ray story.

Ray submitted copies of contracts and letters between Foreman, himself and Arthur Hanes Sr., Birmingham, Ala., attorney who also represented Ray earlier. The documents showed that Hanes had been paid at least $30,000 and that Foreman demanded a $150,000 fee, much of it from book and magazine firms for which Huie was writing.

Today, Ray's new lawyers unexpectedly withdrew the Foreman-Hanes allegations from the new trial motion but said they may reinsert them later.

Legal Technicalities

Today's hearing turned instead on legal technicalities. The defense maintained that Ray's March 10 guilty plea was defective because state prosecutors failed to sign his waiver of rights and because Ray did not respond to one of Judge Battle's questions about whether he was "pressured" into pleading guilty.

Faquin dismissed the arguments, noting that prosecutors are not required to sign the waiver and that even if Ray failed to answer one question, he had denied being "pressured" in other questions.

A transcript of the disputed portion shows that Judge Battle asked two questions in a row before Ray answered:

Battle: "Has anything besides this sentence of 99 years been promised to get you to plead guilty? Has anything else been promised you?"

Ray: "No."

201-0832732

WP 27 MAY 69

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By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

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Ray: "No."

27 May 69

201-0832732

WS 27 MAY 69 KG

Ray Loses Bid For New Trial In King Death

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — James Earl Ray was returned to his maximum-security prison cell after losing a bid for a new trial in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"This hearing was only the beginning," said Richard J. Ryan of Memphis, one of Ray's three new lawyers. Ryan said he will take the case to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals.

Judge Arthur C. Faquin Jr. of Criminal Court in Memphis held yesterday that Ray waived any right of appeal when he entered a guilty plea March 10 in the shooting of King.

"It is the opinion of this court that the guilty plea entered was properly . . . knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily entered," Faquin said in a written order. "Judge Battle had ample evidence in finding that the defendant was fully advised and has waived, intelligently and understandingly, his rights to a motion for a new trial."

Judge W. Preston Battle died three weeks after accepting Ray's plea of guilty in exchange for a 99-year prison sentence.

Ray sought a new trial on grounds he was coerced by his former lawyers into pleading guilty. He charged that his original lawyers were more interested in writing and selling stories about the death of King than in seeing that he received a fair trial.

Ray, 41, was whisked out of Memphis last evening and escorted to Tennessee State Prison here by police cars.

Wash Star

27 MAY 1969

RAY FAILS IN BID FOR SECOND TRIAL

Judge in Memphis Rules He Gave Up Right of Appeal When Pleading Guilty

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20—Criminal Court Judge Arthur C. Faquin Jr. ruled today that James Earl Ray gave up his right of appeal on March 10 when he pleaded guilty to the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The judge threw out Ray's request for a new trial and ordered the pudgey, 41-year-old convict returned to the Tennessee State Penitentiary at Nashville to continue serving his 99-year sentence.

During the session Ray, whose weight has risen from 170 to almost 190 pounds in two months of solitary confinement at the penitentiary, sat quietly behind his lawyers.

State prosecutors introduced into evidence a signed statement by Ray requesting that he be allowed to plead guilty in return for the 99-year sentence and agreeing that he would neither appeal the sentence nor ask for a new trial.

Legal Technicalities

Judge Faquin said that such agreements were legal and blinding in Tennessee. He cited humerous Tennessee court decisions in behalf of this position.

Today's hearing, which had held the promise of being a forum for Ray's story that he was nothing more than a dupe who pleaded guilty because of pressure, never got beyond legal technicalities.

At the start of the hearing, Ray's three attorneys withdrew allegations that Ray's former lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston, had browbeaten Ray into pleading guilty.

Judge Faquin offered to throw open the hearing to allow Ray to state his position, but the attorneys representing him declined the offer. They would not explain why the allegations about the pressure had been withdrawn.

Robert K. Dwyer, the prosecutor, who just this morning

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

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NY Times

27 MAY 196

Ray Fails in Plea for New Trial; Judge Orders Him Back to Jail

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

was appointed to the Tennessee Court of Appeals, was prepared to call Mr. Foreman and William Bradford Huie, the Alabama author who bought publication rights to Ray's story, to rebut any charges by Ray.

Ray had said that he was forced to plead guilty to promote magazine, book and movie rights sales for Mr. Huie and Mr. Foreman.

May Go to Higher Courts

Judge Faquin told Ray's lawyer's, who included J. B. Stoner, of Savannah, Ga., an outspoken racist, that they could ask higher courts to direct him to grant Ray a new trial.

Failing that, he said, they could file a writ of habeas corpus seeking a new trial by alleging fraud or they could seek a full hearing under a post-conviction act that allows Tennessee convicts to seek leniency while they are serving prison terms. Mr. Stoner indicated that the lawyers planned to follow all three courses if necessary.

They contended at today's hearing that Tennessee law required that Ray be given a new trial because he had asked for it before the death of W. Preston Battle, the judge who sentenced him to 99 years. The judge died three weeks after the sentencing and before the time of applying for a new trial had expired.

But Judge Faquin ruled that Ray's case was not governed by this law because he had waived his right to appeal or to ask for a new trial.

Ray is expected to be returned to the penitentiary tomorrow morning.

NY Times

King Death Probed

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — A brother of the man convicted of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. says FBI agents questioned him about whether a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of the civil rights leader.

Jerry Ray, younger brother of admitted assassin James Earl Ray, said men identifying themselves as FBI agents approached him at the jail where he was visiting his brother.

The elder Ray, who pleaded guilty March 10 to King's death and was sentenced to 99 years, will appear at a hearing Monday on his motion for a new trial.

"I didn't tell them anything," Jerry Ray said he told the agents on advice of an attorney. "They asked a question on the conspiracy statement. I wouldn't answer it and they threatened to bring me before a Federal grand jury. They said if I didn't talk to them, I would be held in contempt."

Investigators have maintained that a conspiracy was not involved in King's death.

Asked about the younger Ray's report, Special Agent Robert G. Jensen, Memphis FBI district chief, confirmed that his men questioned Jerry Ray but would not comment on his charge of threats. "We're making inquiries all the time into all sorts of things," he said.

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Wash Post
25 MAY 1969

Ray's Contention of Being Dupe Is Likely to Be Aired Tomorrow

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, May 24—James Earl Ray's contention that he was a dupe in the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is likely to be thoroughly aired for the first time in a public hearing Monday in Memphis.

Ray is seeking a new trial on the ground that he was coerced into pleading guilty to the slaying of the civil rights leader.

The State of Tennessee, which is opposing a new trial, expects to call as witnesses Percy Foreman, the Houston lawyer who Ray says browbeat him into pleading guilty, and William Bradford Huie, the Alabama author to whom Ray sold a version of Dr. King's murder.

Two-Day Hearing

Prosecutors expect the hearing before Criminal Court Judge Arthur C. Faquin Jr. to last two days.

Meanwhile, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are continuing an inquiry into the slaying of Dr. King, who was shot to death April 4, 1968, at a Memphis motel. The F.B.I. is trying to construct a day-by-day account of Ray's activities from the day he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary, April 23, 1967, until he was arrested in London June 8, 1968.

Last month, F.B.I. agents finally located the motel in Birmingham, Ala., where Ray had stayed for two days while he was buying the rifle that Memphis police found at the murder scene. He had registered as Eric Starvo Galt, one of several aliases he was uring.

Ray's brother, Gerald Ray of Chicago, said an F.B.I. agent tried to interview him in Memphis this week about staements he had made about a conspiracy to assassinate Dr. King. Gerald Ray said the agent, Joe C. Hester, told him that he might be called before a Federal grand jury for questioning.

Warrant Still Outstanding

The F.B.I. declined to comment. But officials of the agency said after James Earl Ray pleaded guilty in March that the investigation would reamin open. A Federal warrant charging Ray with conspiring with a man "alleged to be his brother" to deprive Dr. King of his civil right is still outstanding.

When he pleaded guilty March 10, Ray said he was guilty of murdering Dr. King, but he refused to stipulate that there was no conspiracy.

Ray fired Mr. Foreman as his lawyer a few days after the guilty plea and asked for a new trial. He said that the Texas attorney had told him that he was sure to be sentenced to death unless he pleaded guilty.

Ray had told his first lawyer, Arthur J. Hanes, a former mayor of Birmingham, that he did not shoot Dr. King. Ray said he went to Memphis April 3,1968, with a "contact" who had said that a group of Cuban refugees wanted to buy black market rifles, presumably to use in an invasion of Cuba. Ray said that the rifle he had bought in Birmingham was to have been a model to show the Cubans.

Ray's request for a new trial was complicated by the death of Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle. He died March 31.

Two Major Points

Ray had written the judge a letter in which he said he planned to file a motion for a new trial even though he had waived the right March 10 when he pleaded guilty.

Tennessee law provides that proper motions pending before a judge at the time of his death must be granted.

Thus, Judge Faquin will have two major points to decide at the hearing:

¶Was the letter in itself a motion for a new trial?

¶Was Ray actually coerced into pleading guilty?

Ray's newest attorneys, who are handling the hearing, include J. B. Stoner of Savannah, Ga. He has been an attorney for various KuKlux Klansmen and for the National States' Rights party, a racist political group.

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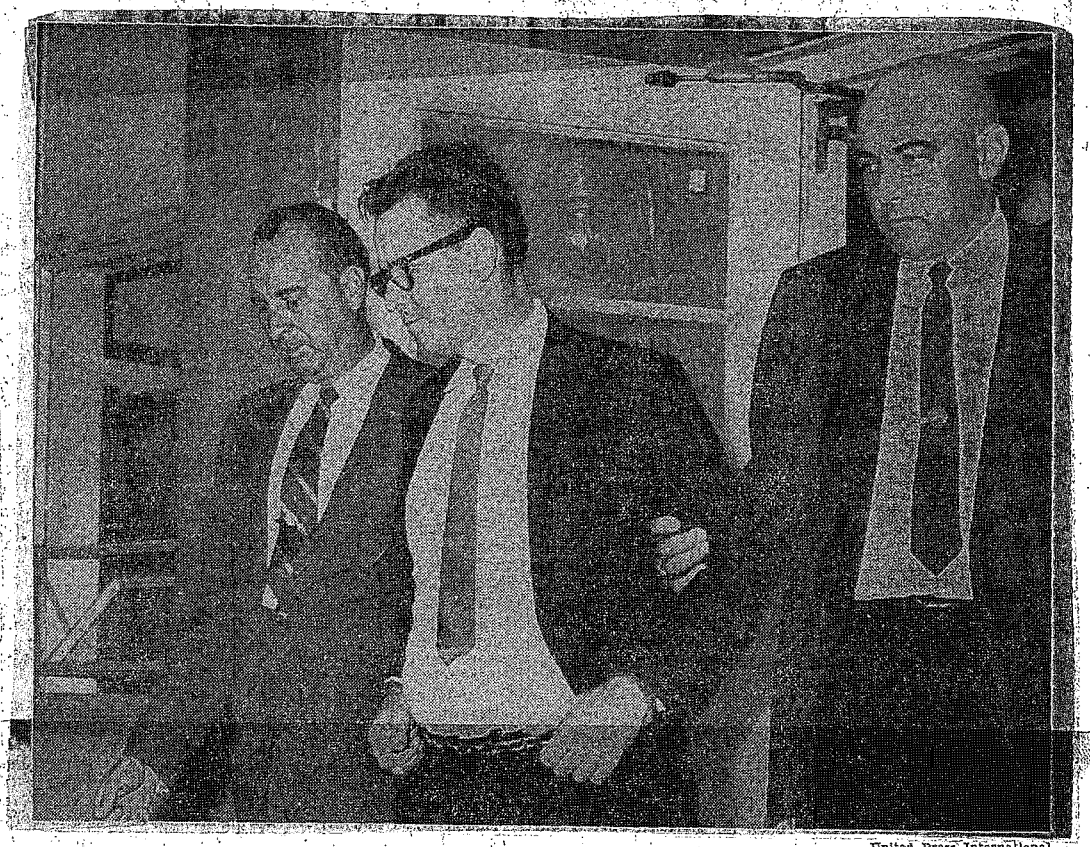
NY Times
25 MAY 1969



United Press International

James Earl Ray, escorted by two Tennessee patrolmen, is led from the state prison in Nashville for a trip to Memphis and a hearing into his conviction for murdering Dr. Martin Luther King. Ray is seeking a new trial.

7 Ray Trial Contempt Cases Dropped

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23 (AP)—The judge who will hear James Earl Ray's bid for a new trial in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. dismissed contempt of court charges against seven persons today in connection with the Ray case.

Ray entered a guilty plea March 10 in the murder of King and was sentenced to 99 years in prison by Judge W. Preston Battle.

Judge Arthur Faquin, who took over after Battle's death, acted at the recommendation of a special bar association committee.

The committee had recommended that, because of Battle's death, four persons whom Battle had held in contempt should either be granted new trials or the charges should be dismissed.

The four were Arthur J. Hanes, Ray's first attorney; Renfro T. Hays, a private investigator, and two Memphis newspaper reporters, Charles Edmundson of The Commercial Appeal, and Roy Hamilton of the Memphis Press-Scimitar.

The committee had recommended contempt proceedings against the three others. They were George Bonebrake, an FBI firearms expert; author William Bradford Huie and the Rev. James Bevel, a top official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Ray, bound in chains and escorted by 25 armed guards in an 11-car police caravan, was returned Thursday to the Shelby County Jail cell where he lived from last July until he entered the state prison March 11.

Judge Faquin will hear Ray's appeal for a new trial Monday.

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Wash Post
24 MAY 1969

201-0832732

7 Freed of Contempt in Trial of Ray

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, May 23 — A test of the extent of a judge's right to prohibit pretrial publicity was avoided today when Judge Arthur C. Faquin Jr. of the Criminal Court dismissed eight contempt citations arising from the murder trial of James Earl Ray.

The late Judge W. Preston Battle, who accepted Ray's plea of guilty to the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., had held seven persons in contempt, one of them twice, for discussing or for publicizing details of the state's case against Ray. Judge Battle died in March shortly after sentencing Ray to 99 years in prison for slaying the civil rights leader.

"The clear and present danger to a fair trial, which made necessary the promulgation of orders regarding pretrial publicity, now no longer exists," said Judge Faquin, who took over Judge Battle's docket. "It would be unfair and unwise to test the validity of an order of such import or to try the violators with a record created after the necessity for such orders has been eliminated."

Two of those cited by Judge Battle were Memphis newspaper reporters who had written articles about interviews with Ray's former attorney, Arthur J. Hanes, and a private detective.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Inc., which owns both Memphis daily newspapers, had said it would appeal the contempt citations to the Supreme Court if possible to try to determine the extent of a judge's power to regulate what newspapers may print.

In citing the seven for contempt, Judge Battle had said that he was following a mandate from the Supreme Court in the 1966 case of Dr. Samuel Sheppard of Cleveland, who was granted a new trial because of publicity surrounding his first trial.

The Court said in that case that judges "must take such steps by rule and regulation that will protect their processes from prejudicial outside interference."

Judge Faquim wiped the record clean today. He granted, on his own initiative, motions for new trials for the seven men and then dismissed the entire proceedings.

This left no record that could be appealed.

Those who had been found in contempt by Judge Battle were Mr. Hames: Ronfro T. Hays, a private detective; the two reporters, Charles Edmundson of The Memphis Commercial Appeal and Roy Hamilton of The Memphis Press-Scimitar; William Bradford Huie, the author, who was cited twice for articles he wrote for *Look* magazine; the Rev. James T. Bevel, a civil rights leader and George Bonebreak, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ray was in the Shelby County Jail in Memphis today awaiting a hearing Monday on his request for a new trial. He has contended that he was coerced into pleading guilty at the March hearing. Judge Faquin will hear Ray's motion for a new trial.

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NY Times
24 MAY 1969
201-0883232

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WP 24 MAY 69

United Press International

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24 May 69

Wash Post

guide to school poli...

High Fee Denied

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Attorney Percy Foreman has called "a bunch of bull" a report that he demanded everything James Earl Ray would ever earn if he had to defend Ray on an innocent plea in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray's brother, Jerry Ray, was quoted in a copyrighted story in the Nashville Tennessean as saying Foreman had made the demand. Ray is reported seeking a new trial—with a new attorney.

"Foreman said he would take $150,000 if my brother pleaded guilty," Jerry Ray said. "But he wanted everything he (Ray) would ever [illegible] if he didn't (plead guilty)."

Foreman, contacted in Houston by the Tennessean, said: "That's a bunch of bull. How is some man doing 99 years gonna make anything?"

The Tennessean said Foreman stated he took over the same financial arrangements that existed between Ray and his first attorney, Arthur Hanes.

24 May 69

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UPI 23 MAY 69 201-0832932

Ray Amends Suit

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Attorneys for James Earl Ray, serving a 99-year sentence for the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., filed an amended suit that charges Ray's civil rights were violated by two lawyers and a writer.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court by Ray's latest lawyers, Robert W. Hill Jr. and J. B. Stoner.

Named as defendants were Arthur Hanes, the first lawyer to take the case; Percy Foreman, who replaced Hanes and represented Ray when the guilty plea was entered, and William Bradford Huie, Ray's biographer.

— From staff reports and news dispatches

23 May 69

Wash Post

201-0832932

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Wash Post
23 MAY 1969
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WP 21 MAY 69

sign a petition.

Ray Threatened

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (—Harry S. Avery, State Commissioner of Corrections, says prisoners in the State penitentiary have threatened to kill James Earl Ray, the admitted murderer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Avery said word of the threat came in a telephone call and "had a lot to do" with his decision to keep Ray in a maximum security cell after his normal six-week stay, which was finished at the end of April. Avery said he was told Ray would be killed if he was ever taken from maximum security.

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21 May 69
201-0832732
Wash Post

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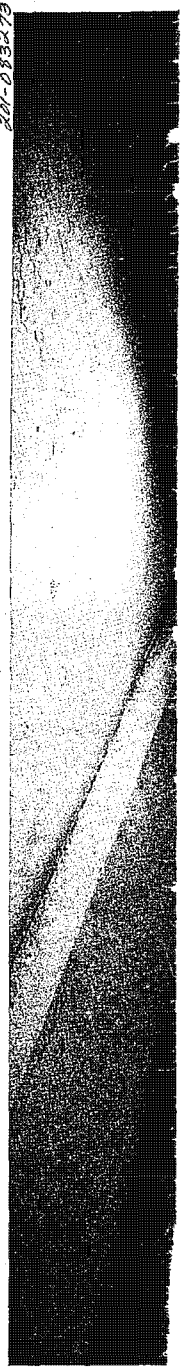
Wash Post

21 MAY 1969

WHY JAMES EARL RAY MURDERED DR. KING

BY WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE



This is the third in a series of articles on James Earl Ray and the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by William Bradford Huie, the eighth-generation Southerner who solved the murder of Emmet Till and was a friend of Dr. King. At the time of his first two reports, Mr. Huie believed that the evidence then available to him pointed to a conspiracy. There remained, however, unanswered questions that led him to months of further investigation and the current conclusions he presents here.

IN THE TENNESSEE STATE PRISON at Nashville, James Earl Ray now regards himself as a political prisoner. When, early in the presidential campaign of 1968, he shot and killed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Ray took what he regards as a political action approved by millions of Americans. Ray thinks he fired the first shot in a social or racial conflict, a second Civil War, which will eventually result in his being freed. He therefore feels fulfilled: he believes he is liked, respected, even admired. And he is confident that political developments in the United States will cause him to be freed in two to four years.

James Ray, who is 41, along with his brothers Jerry, 34, and John, 37, believed that George C. Wallace would be elected President on November 5, 1968, and that President Wallace would promptly pardon the murderer of Dr. King. James Ray thought that by murdering Dr. King, he would aid Wallace's cause. When Wallace was not elected, all three Ray brothers took comfort in the Republican victory. They figured they had gained something. The trial was set to begin on November 12, 1968. One of the reasons why James Ray changed attorneys on the eve of his trial, thereby forcing a postponement of several months, was that he thought he'd have a better chance if his trial were held after January 20, 1969.

Jerry Ray, who told me that his own police record began when he was a juvenile, said of the delay: "Jimmy's friends are just bound to have more power after Nixon becomes President."

James Ray wrote to me that he didn't have much to fear from any jury in Shelby County, Tenn., because, in his words, "70 percent of the voters of this county [the Memphis area] voted for either Wallace or Nixon." He added that certainly he didn't have to fear a death sentence because "no white man has ever been given a death sentence in a racial killing."

The Ray brothers believe that Jimmy is supported not only by millions of individual Americans but also by certain newspapers and newspapermen. On November 1, 1968, when he thought the trial might start on November 12, Jerry Ray came to Alabama and talked with me. One of his worries, he said, was that "nobody but liberal reporters" could get a seat assigned in the courtroom for the trial. Jerry wanted me to use my influence to get "some conservative reporters like Paul Harvey and Fulton Lewis assigned seats, so we can have some friends who'll tell Jimmy's side of it."

One reason why it was hard to convince James Ray that he was likely to get the electric chair if he went to trial was that in his environment, in his heavily guarded cell, he received some of the approbation he had killed Dr. King to get. A deputy sheriff told him: "That jury ain't gonna turn you loose till they've fined ya two dollars for shootin' a coon outa season."

To counter such advice, Ray had to be told: "Boy, you pay attention to these half-assed jailers and you'll wind up in the chair. These guards and deputies are nigger-haters like you, and they'll - - - - in your ear about how you saved the white race by killing Martin Luther Coon. But jailers don't sit on juries. If you go to trial, three or four of your jurors will be Negroes, and the eight or nine white men or women damn sure won't be jailers or bailiffs. That jury will burn yore ass, and you better believe it, and let me make a deal if you want to go on living."

In August, 1968, when I began work on this case —when I began sending in questions to Ray via his lawyers and receiving his answers—Ray gave this account of the actual murder: he said that he carried the rifle to Memphis, and that at 3:15 p.m. on April 4, he rented the room at the rooming house. He said that he bought the binoculars about 4:30 p.m. But he said that when the shot was fired at 6:01 p.m., he was in the Mustang, on Main Street; that the "other man" came running down the stairs, threw the rifle on the sidewalk, jumped into the back seat of the Mustang and covered himself with a sheet, while he (Ray) drove away. Eight blocks from the murder scene, Ray said that the "other man" jumped out at a traffic light, and he (Ray) drove on to Birmingham and Atlanta.

Month after month, I sought evidence to support this account, while I urged Ray to reveal more about the "other man." I found no supporting evidence I could believe. I had to conclude that, in all likelihood, the "other man" wasn't there, that Ray

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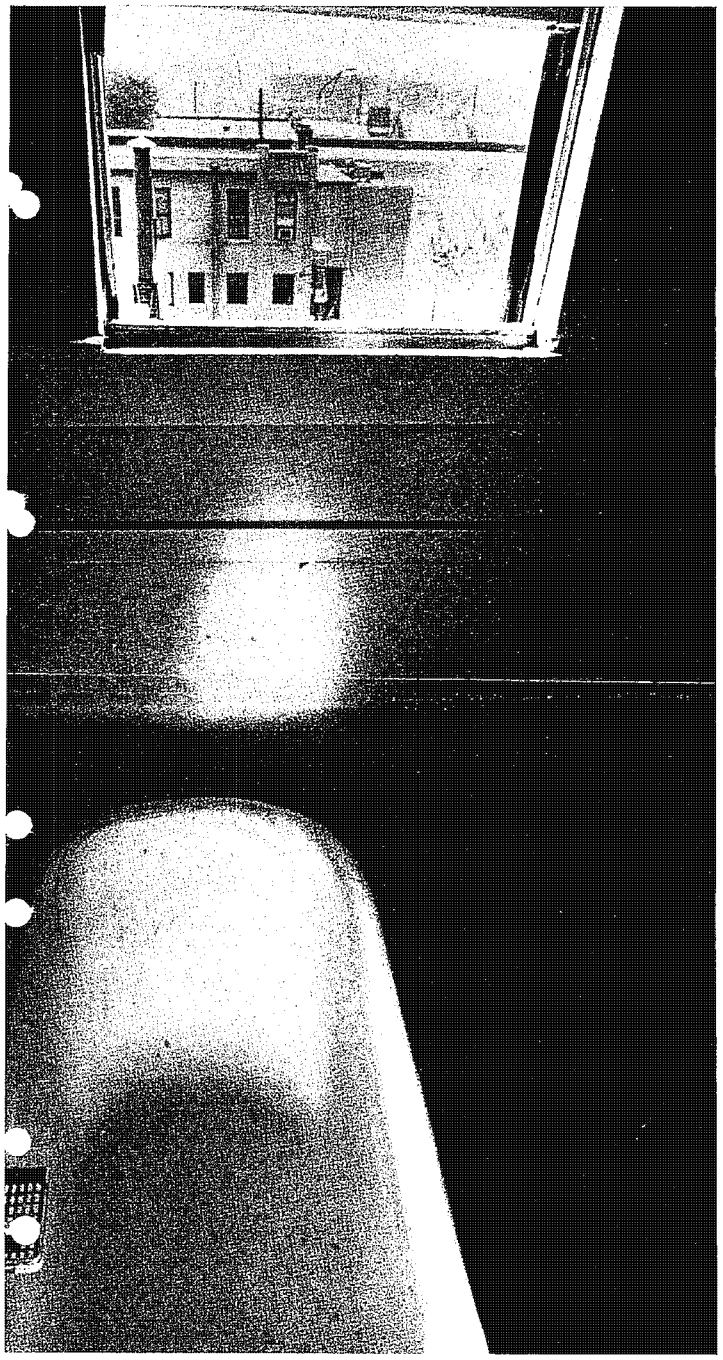
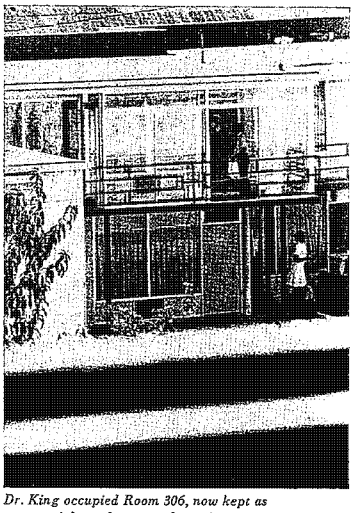


Through this window of a drab Memphis rooming house, the assassin fired a single .30-06 bullet.



Dr. King occupied Room 306, now kept as a memorial, on the upper floor of the Lorraine Motel. The bullet traveled 205 feet to its target on the balcony.

alone went to the rooming house and shot Dr. King. I told both James and Jerry Ray last fall that, in my opinion, James Ray had no defense to the charge of murder. I told them further that if James Ray went to trial pleading not guilty, he would be in grave danger of the electric chair. Since he was a habitual criminal, widely suspected of being a hired killer, he couldn't count on the solid support of white supremacists, not even of Ku Klux Klan members or sympathizers (who do not kill for cash).

Ray's decision to plead guilty and accept the 99-year sentence was not easily reached. He feared that a guilty plea might cause him to lose status "among the prison population." As a criminal who has spent 13 years in prison and who knows he will spend more years there, Ray first wants status among criminals and their guards. I now believe he killed Dr. King to achieve such status. Only secondly is he concerned about status among people who don't inhabit prisons. And he hungered for the drama of a trial. He sustained himself with a fantasy in which he took the witness stand "before the world" and performed masterfully. He surrendered this fantasy and agreed to plead guilty, I feel sure, only after he decided that, despite his guilty plea, he will now be an important person in prison, and that he will yet win freedom in some dramatic manner.

Ray's pleading guilty to murdering Dr. King does not answer all the questions that continue to trouble me and many Americans. These questions are:

1. Who, if anyone, assisted Ray, financially or otherwise?

2. Did Ray make the decision to kill, or did someone else make it?

3. When was this decision made?

4. Exactly why was it made? What were the motives of Ray and his possible assistants?

5. Is there any connection, however remote, between the murders of John F. Kennedy and Dr. King?

I believe I know partial answers to these questions, and I believe I may yet find complete answers. But in August, September and October of 1968, as I sought these answers in Chicago, California, Canada

continued

and Mexico, I was handicapped by what I now regard as several misconceptions. Other people, I realize, will disagree with me emphatically, and in detail. I believe, however, that if this tragedy is to be understood, if ever all the questions are to be answered and the answers widely accepted, these misconceptions must be dispelled.

The first misconception is that Ray's flight through Canada after the murder and his obtaining a Canadian passport by using the names of living citizens of Toronto were complex feats that he could have accomplished only with assistance. After retracing this trip, and studying Ray's account of it, I believe the feat was within his capabilities. No assistance was necessary. Here's how he did it:

Leaving Memphis I had to drive slow and careful so as not to attract attention or get arrested for speeding. I drove south into Mississippi for a while, then turned east across Mississippi and Alabama, through Birmingham to Atlanta. I got to my room in Atlanta about 6 a.m. on April 5th. I parked the Mustang and left it and sure hated I didn't have time to sell it for at least $1,000. Upon leaving my room, on the table I left a letter to me from the John Birch Society telling me how to get information about the English-speaking countries of Africa. I wanted the FBI to investigate this letter while I got away.

I took a bus from Atlanta to Cincinnati. It was due to leave Atlanta about 11:30 a.m., but it left about 1 p.m. I arrived in Cincinnati about 1:30 a.m. of the 6th of April. I had about an hour and a half layover, so I went to a tavern as I didn't want to stay in the bus station. I think the taverns close there at 2:30 a.m. I arrived at Detroit about 8:00 a.m., still the 6th of April. I then caught a cab to a train station, where I was told I'd have to take a cab to Windsor, Canada. I got a shave in a barbershop across from the train station. I remember I had trouble as the barber said he didn't shave customers any more.

I took a cab to Windsor and got there about 10 or 11 a.m. The train left for Toronto about 20 minutes after I got there. I arrived in Toronto about 5 p.m. on the 6th of April [Saturday], and I rented the room at 102 Ossington about 6 p.m. for $10. The people who ran the rooming house were immigrants [Polish]. The woman couldn't speak hardly any English and the man not much better. I never gave them a name as they never asked me for one.

On Monday I went to the newspaper office and went through the old files looking for two names to use to apply for a passport. I got about ten names from the paper, including Paul Edward Bridgman and Ramon George Sneyd. [Ray got these names from births reported in 1932. He wanted men about his own age. Ray was born in 1928, but he thought he looked younger than that, so he claimed 1931 as his birth year. Using the Toronto telephone directory, he confirmed that the men he had selected from the birth reports were still living, and in Toronto.]

Posing as an employee of the Bureau of Internal Affairs, Passport Division, I then telephoned some of these men to see if they had ever had a passport. I couldn't use the name of anyone who had ever had a passport as his picture would be on file. Bridgman told me that he had had a passport about eight years ago, but Sneyd said he had never had a passport. [The real Sneyd and the real Bridgman remember the telephone calls about their passports. Bridgman thought the call was "strange" because it came during the early evening, after normal working hours for government employees.] At that time I thought that the man applying for a passport had to have another man who'd swear that he had known him [the applicant] for two years. So I decided to let Sneyd apply for the

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"ON BALANCE, I FEEL RAY WAS HELPED."

FOR CONSPIRACY

BY ARTHUR J. HANES FORMER ATTORNEY FOR JAMES EARL RAY

WHY DID James Earl Ray murder Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.? I still believe that Ray killed Dr. King because he was directed to do it. Despite his plea of guilty in court, I also feel that Ray did not carry out the murder entirely alone. On balance, both my son and partner, Arthur, Jr., and I feel that, at the very least, Ray was helped. This means that we believe there was what the law calls a conspiracy.

Between July 5, 1968, when, at Ray's request, I first saw him in London and became his attorney, and November 10, 1968, when he discharged me, my son and I, separately and together, talked with Ray for more than one hundred hours. It was a baffling experience because Ray never gave us his confidence on critical issues. Preparing his defense was like preparing for moot court in law school. We worked, but we had no defendant to work with us.

At all times, Ray was courteous and respectful. Of moderate size, with a sensitive, nonassertive personality, he is a man who would go unnoticed anywhere. Probing for motivations, I often attempted to discuss race or politics with him. He is well informed, but his views are neither extreme nor bitterly held. I never heard him express or saw him display resentment, hatred or malice toward anyone.

At each conference with Ray, we had to consider first a written list of topics he had prepared, some relevant to the case, some not. His questions were serious to him, and he seemed interested in my responses. He showed most interest in such personal matters as my bringing him shirts and ties for his courtroom appearances. On a human-to-human basis, we seemed to be close. But when I began asking the questions, he changed in attitude and demeanor. He insisted that his accomplice, Raoul, actually fired the fatal shot, but when I questioned him about Raoul, he became tense and devious. Each time I saw him, I felt I had to make a new start at trying to gain his confidence. I never met a man quite so alone, quite so certain that he was his only keeper.

I believe his Raoul story to this extent: I think he met somebody like Raoul in Montreal in August, 1967; and I think Raoul may be Ray's name for one, two or three persons who directed or assisted him between August, 1967, and his escape through Canada.

Here are some of the reasons why my son and I feel that there *was* direction or help:

1. My son spent a week studying the rooming houses, the businesses and the people in the area of the murder. Unless Ray actually walked through and had at least some time to study the rooming-house complex from which the fatal shot is alleged to have been fired, we can't believe that Ray could have known that he would have an unobstructed line of fire at Dr. King from the room he rented, or from the bathroom the state claims the shot was fired from. Since there is no evidence that Ray ever entered this house until 3:15 p.m. on the day of the murder; and since when he did enter it, he didn't go through the house looking out of various windows, but merely dicated what room he wanted, we believe that so one must have told him which house to enter which room to rent.

2. Twenty feet below the bathroom window from which the shot is alleged to have been fired, there is a vacant lot, which at that time was covered with bushes 12 to 15 feet high. Dr. King's chauffeur, Solomon Jones, told reporters a few minutes after the shooting that "just after the shot was fired, a man with a sheet over his head ran out of the bushes heading south." Another witness, "Cornbread" Carter, said that he saw "the man" fire the shot from the bushes and then "take off."

From a concealed position in a firehouse just south of Bessie Brewer's rooming house, police were watching the area of Dr. King's room, trying to protect him from what they thought was the most serious threat to him: possible attack by Negro militants. Negro policeman who could recognize the most dangerous of these militants was at a peephole and actually saw Dr. King fall. Both firemen and policemen who were in the back of the fire station heard the shot, and they all thought that it came from the bushes, not from any window 20 feet above the bushes. So I find the "bushman theory" of this shooting hard to dismiss.

3. The star state witness is Charlie Stephens, 46 years old, who lived in the room next to the bathroom. He said he heard the shot and saw a man who looked like Ray run out of the bathroom. But Stephens' common-law wife, Grace Hays Stephens, said that Charlie was drunk and saw nothing; that she saw the man run out of the bathroom, and he wore an Army jacket and was much shorter and lighter than Ray, weighing no more than 125 pounds. (Ray is 5'11" and weighs about 160 pounds.)

4. When Ray's abandoned Mustang was found and searched in Atlanta, in its trunk was a man's clothing, much too small for Ray. It would fit a man who weighs 125 pounds. Moreover, the car's ashtrays brimmed with cigarette butts, and Ray does not smoke. And in the back seat was a sheet, like the one Solomon Jones' bushman was wearing.

5. The state has no conclusive ballistics evidence. A .30-06 bullet was recovered from Dr. King's cervical vertebra, but no ballistics expert could say positively that that bullet was fired from the Remington rifle purchased by Ray at the Aeromarine Supply Company in Birmingham and found on the sidewalk near

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the Main Street entrance to the rooming house.

6. When the man who fired the shot emerged from the rooming house onto Main Street, Ray's Mustang was parked to his *right*. Yet, according to witnesses in the ground-floor Canipe Amusement Co. who saw the rifle dropped, the man with the gun turned left, or south, *away* from the Mustang, dropped the rifle, and *continued walking south*.

7. Two white Mustangs were parked on Main Street near the entrance to the rooming house. The one that did not belong to Ray was said to have a "whiplash" antenna, indicating radio-broadcast equipment. Within a few minutes after Dr. King fell, there were mysterious radio reports about shots being fired from a Pontiac at a fleeing Mustang. I listened to police recordings of these reports, and they remain a mystery to me. All I know is that they could not have emanated from the Mustang owned by Ray, which had only an ordinary car radio.

8. I know the father and son who own and operate the Aeromarine Supply Company in Birmingham. They sold two hunting rifles to Ray, and talked with him on successive days. They told me that the man who bought these rifles "seemed to know very little about guns."

9. Finally, in all my conversations with Ray, I kept asking myself: Why would this man have killed Dr. King? He was doing all right as a fugitive. He was staying out of jail, finding girls, drinking a little beer and vodka, driving his Mustang to places like Acapulco, New Orleans and Los Angeles, apparently enjoying himself, and paying his way with various illegal activities. Why then would he gravely jeopardize himself by the senseless murder of a world-famous figure? As far as I have been able to learn, he got no big final payment for it, and may not have expected any, though he has made contradictory statements on this point. So I simply can't think of any motive that clearly satisfies me in this case.

This is not to imply that I think I can disprove that Ray killed Dr. King. I'm as puzzled as anyone else. The state had a formidable circumstantial case against Ray. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, for which I once worked as an agent, has done its usual masterful job. I admire Mr. Foreman, who is a great criminal lawyer. I know and respect Mr. Huie, with whom I have spent many hours puzzling over this case; and certainly he writes persuasively about Ray's motivations.

But as of this moment, I simply cannot agree that James Earl Ray was not *helped* in murdering Dr. King. There are too many unanswered questions in my mind. In months to come, I hope that Mr. Huie, with Ray's help, can answer these questions.

RAY TOLD HUIE: "I WAS GOING TO FRANCE TO TRY TO GET IN THE MERCENARIES."

passport and let Bridgman be his witness, and I'd be both Sneyd and Bridgman. So I applied for birth certificates in both these names.

I then told the Polish lady on Ossington Street that my name was Paul Bridgman. I wrote it out for her on a piece of paper, because I expected mail as I had applied for the birth certificate under that name. Then I went to the Dundas Street address and rented a room as Ramon George Sneyd. I told the Chinese lady I worked nights. I was going to spend days at Dundas Street as Sneyd, and nights at Ossington Street as Bridgman.

I then went to Brown's Theatrical Supplies on Yonge Street and bought a makeup kit. This was so I could apply for the passport as Sneyd, then I could change my appearance and go back to the passport office as Bridgman and sign as a witness for Sneyd. In this way I could be Bridgman vouching for Sneyd.

In the meantime I had been stopped by a policeman and given a jaywalking ticket so I had to destroy all my Galt I.D. [This included his Alabama driver's license and all other papers identifying him as Eric S. Galt.] I then went to the travel agency and applied for a passport for Ramon George Sneyd. It was there and then that I found out that I had gone to a lot of extra trouble. If you don't have anyone to swear they have known you for two years, you can still get a Canadian passport simply by swearing that you are a Canadian citizen. I did this and was told I'd get my passport in about two weeks.

I didn't need Bridgman any more, so I checked out of the Ossington Street room and kept the Dundas Street address for Sneyd's passport to be mailed to. Then I went to Montreal to check on some ships in case the passport deal fell through. In Montreal I got a room on Notre Dame West, *all the way across town from Notre Dame* East *where I had lived in August, 1967. If I didn't get the passport, I was going to rent passage on a ship that sailed around the coast of South Africa and try to slip in at one of the stops. I found a Scandinavian line that had ships going to Mozambique. The price for a ticket was $600. But they wanted a passport number, so I gave up on that.*

While I was in Montreal the police must have had a tip that I might be there because several people were arrested. I remember reading in a paper where two males were arrested in a white car with a dog. For this reason I never left the room except for meals and when I went to the shipping office. I returned to Toronto after being gone nine days, and next day I called the travel agency and was told that my passport had just arrived. When I picked up the passport I found the name was spelled wrong. [It was SNEYA *instead of* SNEYD. *Ray prints when he writes, and his triangular D can easily be mistaken for an A. On his application for the passport, the D in Sneyd looks like an A.] There wasn't time to get it changed, so I had to leave Toronto with a faulty passport.*

When I got back to Toronto from Montreal I had about $800. I wanted to go to an English-speaking country in Africa, so I could get employment, but the price of a round trip ticket was $820. You can't get in one of those countries without a round-trip ticket. So I bought a round-trip ticket to London, but I didn't expect to stay in England because it has too close police and other ties with the U.S.

Upon my arrival in England I called the Portuguese Embassy and asked them how long it would take to get a visa. They told me one day. I then used my return ticket to Canada to go to Portugal that day. In Portugal I spent all my time looking for a ship to go to Angola. I finally found one. The price was 3,777 escudos one way, about $130. The ship was leaving in two days. I then went to get the visa and was told it would take seven days. I then returned to England as I was getting short of money. [In London, he held up a food store and got about $300.]

I was going from England to France to try to get in the mercenaries. But they were having riots in France, and planes were not landing there. I finally contacted a newspaper reporter who told me the mercenaries had an office in Brussels. He gave me the address. I then bought a ticket to Brussels, and I was going there when I was caught at the London airport. They shook me down and found the .38. I also had a blueprint on how to make a silencer for a pistol.

That is a remarkable account and, as far as I can determine, a true one. The man who wrote it requires no assistance to travel anywhere. Ray had spent seven years in the Missouri State Penitentiary studying how to escape from prison and from the United States. He had read books and listened to other prisoners. In July and August, 1967, three months after his escape from the Missouri prison, he had practiced that trip from Detroit to Windsor to Toronto to Montreal.

Ray has an amazingly retentive criminal mind. He can draw an accurate diagram of any place he has ever visited. He knows his way around. He *may* have had assistance in his escape after the murder, but he probably didn't need it, and I now don't believe he had it. He's too proud of having done it alone.

The second misconception is that Ray's finding the rooming house in Memphis from which he shot Dr. King, the precise timing, his "knowing where King would be at a certain time," and his escape from a murder scene crawling with police and police cars—that all this required assistance, that "one man just wasn't capable of doing all this by hisself, he just had to have somebody to help him."

But did he have to have help? Here is the progression of events, along with an explanation partially based on Ray's statements to me:

THE FINAL DECISION to kill Dr. King, made by Ray or someone else, appears to have been reached on March 16 or 17. Dr. King was in Los Angeles on those days, his movements and statements reported by newspapers, radio and television. On Saturday the 16th, he addressed the California Democratic Council in convention at Anaheim and "called for the defeat of President Johnson." On Sunday the 17th, he spoke at the Second Baptist Church in Los Angeles. The subject: *The Meaning of Hope*. He said that hate had become the national malady, that he had seen hate on too many faces, "on the faces of sheriffs in the South and on the faces of John Birch Society members in California." He closed by saying: "Hate is too great a burden to bear. I can't hate."

Literally while Dr. King was delivering that sermon, at a post office three miles away, Ray was filing a card changing his mailing address from the St. Francis Hotel, Los Angeles, to General Delivery, Atlanta, Ga. Next morning, Dr. King left Los Angeles for Mississippi, and Ray left too. Ray, driving the Mustang, stopped in New Orleans; then on March 22, he was at the Flamingo Motel in Selma, Ala., when Dr. King was 40 miles away recruiting for the Poor People's March. Dr. King returned to Atlanta. Ray spent the night of March 23 in Birmingham; then on March 24, he paid a week's rent on a room in Atlanta at 113 14th Street.

On March 24-27, Dr. King was in the New York area. Ray used these days to locate and observe Dr. King's home, his office at SCLC headquarters, and his

continued

church, Ebenezer Baptist. On a map found in Ray's Atlanta room by the FBI after the murder, all three of these locations were circled. Ray's fingerprints were on the map. On Thursday, March 28, Dr. King led striking garbage workers in Memphis on the march that a few young black militants turned into a riot. On the same day, Ray or someone else decided he should buy a rifle.

Ray told me that he decided to buy the rifle in Birmingham, rather than in Atlanta, because "I had I.D. in Alabama." On March 29, Ray drove to Birmingham, registered as Eric S. Galt at the Travelodge, Five Points; then went to the Aeromarine Supply Company at the Birmingham Airport and, as Harvey Lowmyer, bought a .243-caliber rifle with a Redfield scope. (He said he had come to Birmingham to buy the rifle because "I had I.D. in Alabama." Yet he bought the rifle under an alias for which he had no identification.) Dr. King, on the 29th, returned to Atlanta deeply depressed because, for the first time, a few marchers led by him had resorted to violence. Newspapers, radio and television publicized his pledge to return to Memphis "next week."

On Saturday, March 30, Ray went back to the Aeromarine Company and exchanged the rifle he had bought on Friday for a heavier rifle: a Remington .30-06 slide-action rifle, with a 2-to-7-power variable Redfield scope. This rifle package, with 20 Peters High Velocity, 150-grain, Soft Point cartridges, cost Ray $265.85. Dr. King held a staff meeting at the Ebenezer Baptist Church during which he considered calling off the Poor People's March in the face of the "rising tide of hate in America."

On Sunday, March 31, Dr. King preached at the Washington Cathedral, and Ray drove back from Birmingham to Atlanta.

On Monday, April 1, after an SCLC staff meeting in Atlanta, it was announced that Dr. King would return to Memphis on April 3. Ray left Atlanta late that afternoon, drove northwest and spent the night in a motel near Florence, Ala.

On Tuesday, April 2, Dr. King rested at his home, while Ray moved to a motel near Corinth, Miss. On a side road leading off of U.S. Highway 78 in Mississippi, Ray practiced with his new rifle. He fired several of the Peters Soft Point cartridges he had bought in Birmingham, and several Army .30-06 cartridges he had acquired somewhere else.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 3, Dr. King flew to Memphis on a plane that was delayed while it was searched after a bomb threat. He went to the Lorraine Hotel and Motel and was given Room 306. He had stayed at this place before, always in one of the new, more comfortable motel rooms fronting on Mulberry Street. Photographers took pictures of him, and on television that evening, the number 306 could be seen above Dr. King's head.

Ray came into Memphis on the morning of April 3. I assume he scouted the murder scene and could note that the doorways of all the Lorraine Motel rooms are visible from the back windows of the rooming house, which has its entrance at 422½ South Main Street. Ray got a haircut, purchased a shaving kit at a Rexall Drug Store, then registered as Eric S. Galt at the Rebel Motel inside the Memphis city limits.

At 3:15 p.m. on April 4, as John Willard, Ray rented Room 5B at the rooming house. About 4:00 p.m., he purchased Bushnell binoculars and case from the York Arms Company a few blocks away on South Main Street. He took the rifle and the binoculars to his room. At 6:01 p.m., when Dr. King came leisurely out of his room and leaned on a railing, Ray killed him with one Soft Point bullet, which mushroomed on contact.

Did Ray have help in arranging this? He may have. But again, he could have done it without help.

The third misconception is that the fatal rifle shot could have been fired only by a practiced, experienced, expert marksman.

The Aeromarine Supply Company sold me the same rifle, same ammunition, same scope mounted in the same manner, that they sold Ray. Then I reconstructed the shot that killed Dr. King.

The distance was 205 feet. Dr. King was standing to Ray's right at an angle of about 20 degrees. He was standing, because of the terrain, about 15 feet below Ray. So Ray was firing down and to his right. Dr. King, unlike John Kennedy, was not a moving target. He was standing still. Ray was firing from a bathroom, with the rifle at rest on the windowsill. Through the scope, Dr. King appeared to be standing no more than 30 feet from the end of the rifle barrel.

I hadn't fired a heavy rifle in 25 years. On my first shot, I hit a circle the size of a silver dollar. Any 12-year-old boy familiar with a .22 could have killed Dr. King from that position with that weapon.

Ray had Army training. He was in the Military Police. He had practiced with guns. So the shot was easy for him.

The fourth misconception is that Ray is stupid

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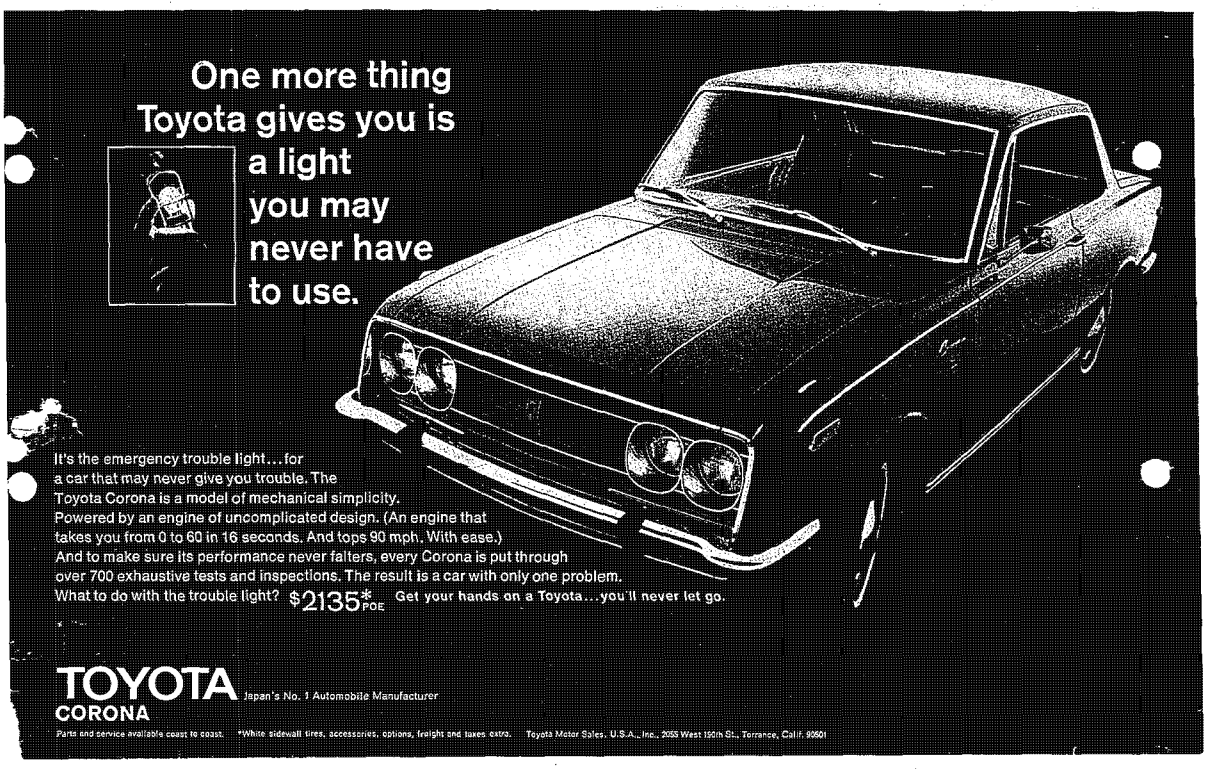

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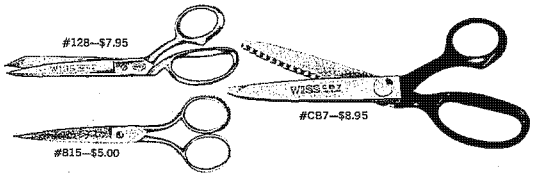

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and inept. It's true that some of his earlier crimes were ludicrously inept. He couldn't pull a simple holdup without running down a blind alley or losing his shoes or dropping his wallet as he ran. But during his seven years in the Missouri State Penitentiary, he evidently matured as a criminal. His escape from there on April 23, 1967 was well planned and well executed. He somehow persuaded at least two men who are still there to take the risks of aiding his escape. Instead of being inept, Ray has become crafty.

The fifth misconception is that Ray could not have supported himself and his travels between April 23, 1967, and June 8, 1968, and therefore must have had financial assistance.

In Montreal, about August 1, 1967, Ray held up a food store and got $1,450. In reply to my written queries, he first told me that he got this money by holding up a whorehouse, and I published his account of it. Then he told me that it had really been a food store, and that he told me it was a whorehouse because he didn't want a "hold" waiting for him in Canada when he got out of prison in Tennessee.

HE TOLD ME many stories about a 30-odd-year-old French-Canadian or "Latin" named "Raoul" whom he met in Montreal. Ray said he twice carried narcotics for him across the border at Windsor-Detroit and was paid $750. Then Raoul came to Birmingham and gave him $3,000 to buy the Mustang and some camera equipment. Later, according to Ray, he met Raoul in New Orleans and in Laredo. There were probably several Raouls, accomplices of Ray in holdups and other money crimes. Ray bought a large quantity of marijuana in Mexico and disposed of it in some fashion.

But there is nothing in Ray's behavior to indicate, nor has he ever claimed, that either he or Raoul or anybody else got any money for the last big job he was supposed to pull. I believe that Ray wanted to murder Dr. King for reasons other than money.

Since Ray apparently got no money after the murder, in seven months of dealing with him, I waited for him to show some sign of feeling that he was cheated, that he didn't get what he had been promised. Instead of bitterness or resentment, Ray has evidenced only an expanding self-satisfaction.

Ray seems to have spent about $12,000 between April 23, 1967, and June 8, 1968. There were a number of unsolved robberies of banks, loan companies and supermarkets in the areas through which Ray moved. Getting that much money would have been as easy for him as killing Dr. King from 205 feet.

I can't prove that no one gave him money to kill Dr. King. But I can prove that he could have gotten it in other ways.

The sixth misconception is that Ray, having been in prison so much of his life, is not a "racist" or "nigger-hater" and therefore could have been motivated only by money.

The record indicates to me that he is a "nigger-hater," even though he never evidenced this to Mr. Hanes. On April 5, 1958, Ray was released from the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., with this item in his report: "On September 12, 1957, he was approved for our Honor Farm but was never actually transferred to the farm due to the fact that he did not feel that he could live in an Honor Farm Dormitory because they are integrated. He was therefore never given Honor status. He was assigned to our bakery where he has remained until his Conditional Release."

Bitter anti-Negro actions or remarks by Ray were reported to me by persons who knew him in Canada, Mexico and California.

A seventh possible misconception is that Ray is not a "killer" and is therefore probably incapable of

continued

"RAY WANTED TO WIN RECOGNITION."

AGAINST CONSPIRACY

BY PERCY FOREMAN ATTORNEY FOR JAMES EARL RAY

IF, IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT, I ever summon a physician, and he arrives at my bedside and asks, "Are you sick?" I shall use my remaining energy to leave my bed and throw the fool out of my house. So when a man accused of murder sends for Percy Foreman, I show him the courtesy of assuming he is guilty and that he hopes I can save him from excessive punishment. Else why would he be preparing to divide his worldly goods, or hope of same, with me?

When, last November, the brothers of James Earl Ray sought me out and handed me a letter from him, beseeching me to represent him, I didn't fly to the Shelby County Jail in Memphis and run a gamut of guards to ask: "Jim, did you do it?" Because on Thursday, April 4, 1968, James Ray was prowling the vicinity of 422½ South Main with a deer rifle, and that is not one of the Volunteer State of Tennessee's several game preserves.

I assumed that Ray had sent for me not to spring him, but to try to save his life. I then, over several weeks, spent 40 hours in conversation with him, endeavoring to bring him to believe that I knew more about the law than he did, after which I saved his life in the only way I thought it could be saved. I consider this no mean achievement.

Why did Ray kill Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?

In public discussion, I normally leave the question of why to doctors of philosophy. If they won't defend criminals, I won't write essays. Here, I break my rule and offer a few pointed remarks.

The mouth-filling word "assassination" has been popularized by people who have forgotten its meaning. Others have defined it: An assassin is a secret killer for hire. Under the popular but incorrect definition, the deaths of President John F. Kennedy, Dr. King and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy are called assassinations. But they were not assassinations, they were killings; and Lee Harvey Oswald, James Earl Ray and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan were and are not assassins, but killers.

Why did they kill? They each wanted the world to hear of them. They wanted credit. Top billing. Headlines. Front-page pictures. A by-line. Self-realization. A shortcut to fame. To exercise the ego. To them, notoriety and fame are synonymous. What other men study, plan and struggle a lifetime to achieve, these killers thought they could win with lead.

What did they have to lose? They were social rejects: dropouts from the school of achievement, all of them afflicted by burning pride. They had energy, nerve, ambition, but they had more motor than brakes. And a defective steering apparatus. They belonged to the race of men that don't fit in.

They killed neither secretly nor for hire. True, after killing President Kennedy, Oswald fled. The instinct of self-preservation momentarily overcame that of self-realization. But Oswald was a pamphlet peddler. He had boasted to his wife of trying to murder Gen. Edwin A. Walker. Had he lived, he would have boasted of killing a President.

For a few hours, I represented Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby. He was a frustrated showman, successful only at showing off the backsides of itinerant girls. To perform before 50 million television viewers was a chance he couldn't resist.

Sirhan tells us in his diary that "we believe that the glorious United States of America will eventually be felled by a blow of an assassin's bullet. . . ."

Before he fled the murder scene, James Earl Ray, carefully watched by three witnesses, deposited on the sidewalk the murder rifle that he had wrapped in his own laundry-marked bedcover to protect his fingerprints on the rifle from obliteration. He also left a canvas bag containing his laundry-marked shirt and underwear, along with a transistor radio clearly bearing his identification number as a prisoner at the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Both rifle and bag he could have carried a few feet further and placed in his white Mustang. But that might have prevented his identification. He wanted to escape, but he didn't want to lose credit. As further precaution against such dreaded loss, he left his fingerprints in the side room that he had rented, and his palm print in the bathroom from which he fired the shot. All this by a man to whom fingerprinting had become a way of life.

A jury must consider the mental state of a defendant in determining his degree of guilt. So a defense lawyer must present his client's thinking as to the act charged. Had I not obtained a waiver of the death penalty for Ray, it would have been my duty to offer testimony as to Ray's beliefs about his victim, even though none of these was my own.

I think Ray believed Dr. King was a Communist; that his crusades had opened the Pandora's box of riot; and that, though he preached nonviolence, by indirection he created Black Muslims, Black Panthers and Invaders. Ray thinks that the war between the races is imminent, and he wanted to fire the first shot. The shooting of Dr. King, to him, was the Pearl Harbor of that war. He didn't tell me any of this: it is what I believe he thinks.

I don't believe there was any conspiracy. James Earl Ray wanted to win recognition. He hoped that by killing Martin Luther King, he could make the rest of his futile, boring life exciting.

having killed Dr. King. It's true that there is no previous murder in his record. But in 1966, Ray was given a thorough, six-weeks' psychiatric examination at the Fulton (Missouri) State Hospital. He was diagnosed as a "sociopathic personality, antisocial type with anxiety and depressive features."

The superintendent of the hospital at Fulton is Dr. D. B. Peterson. I asked him if James Earl Ray is capable of planned killing for money.

"Certainly he is," replied the Doctor. "Any man who commits armed robbery indicates that he may be willing to kill for gain if necessary. There is very little difference between armed robbery and planned killing for money."

I then asked: "Is Ray capable of killing in the hope of winning distinction? Approval? Is he capable of killing in the hope of relieving his anxiety, enhancing his self-respect?"

"Perhaps. He is so consumed with self-consideration that he is incapable of respecting the rights of any other individual."

When the misconceptions have been dispelled, at least partially, these questions still remain:

Was there a conspiracy?

Well, there are large conspiracies and little conspiracies. In large conspiracies, rich and/or powerful men are involved. Small conspiracies involve only little men. Last October, after working with Ray for two months, I thought that powerful men probably had made the decision to kill Dr. King. To date, I have found no confirmation of Ray's insinuations about this. Nor have I found believable evidence of any link between the murders of Dr. King and President Kennedy.

I believe that one or two men other than James Earl Ray may have had foreknowledge of this murder, and that makes a little conspiracy. But if there was a conspiracy, I now believe that James Earl Ray was probably its leader, not its tool or its dupe.

Is there a chance that other questions may yet be answered?

Yes, I think so. Remember that there are still many fundamental unanswered questions.

And finally: *What was Ray's real motivation? Why did he want to kill Dr. King?*

A clue to the ultimate answer, I think, lies in this circumstance. On April 21, 1967, two days before his escape from the Missouri State Prison, Ray bought a six-transistor Channel Master radio in the prison commissary. He carried this radio with him when he broke out, and listened over it for the announcement of his escape. He then carried it with him on all his travels and adventures for over a year.

After he shot Dr. King, Ray rushed down the stairs, and threw the rifle on the sidewalk. Then, deliberately, he threw down beside the rifle a blue zipper bag in which there were several items, including his old companion in loneliness, the transistor radio. Ray knew that it clearly bore his prison I.D. No. 00416. He also left his fingerprints on the rifle, on the binoculars and in the room upstairs. In short, he purposefully left his calling card, telling the FBI that JAMES EARL RAY WAS HERE. That was his glory. He wanted the FBI and all of us to know that James Earl Ray, that poor, contemptible little man with a price of $50 on his head, had killed one of the great Americans of this century.

This is the state of our knowledge up to this point. But, more than a year after the murder of Dr. King, there still remain certain basic, nagging, unanswered questions, the result in good part of the deliberately elusive silence of James Earl Ray, who in this respect if no other is a remarkable man. Mr. Huie plans to continue his investigation, communicating with Ray, face to face if possible, and, as he uncovers further answers, will report on them in LOOK.

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An AP News Special
Ray's Getaway Bjt, 400, 2 takes, 850 total
With Wirephoto
By BERNARD GAVZER
Associated Press Writer

KA

MEMPHIS, Tenn. AP — There was no all-points bulletin issued to stop James Earl Ray the night he shot and killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and fled Memphis in a white 1966 Mustang.

Police Chief Henry Lux, who for months had the impression that an automatic alarm had been broadcast, confirmed in an exclusive interview that no such bulletin was issued.

The widespread belief among law enforcement officers-and consequently the public-that a bulletin had been issued and that Ray had apparently escaped with ease in spite of it contributed to the suspicion that he might have been part of a conspiracy rather than a lone killer.

The judge in Ray's trial said in an interview afterward he was mystified over how Ray eluded the roadblocks that would have been established following an all-points alert. A hearing on Ray's motion for a new trial is scheduled for May 26.

Since there was no bulletin, there were no roadblocks or checkpoints established at the nearest escape routes to neighboring Arkansas and Mississippi-or in Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia or Kentucky. Or anywhere.

"The first Memphis police radio transmission mentioning a white Mustang was logged at 6:11 p.m., April 4, 1968," said a Shelby County authority with intimate knowledge of the state's evidence.

King was shot at 6:01 p.m. Ray apparently was on the street and on his way within minutes. Had he begun his flight in the Mustang as late as 6:05 p.m., by 6:11 he would have been on the Memphis-Arkansas Bridge leading to Arkansas or no more than 10 minutes away from the Mississippi state line.

Chief Lux, in explaining the failure to issue an all-points bulletin, said: "At this time, we did not know for sure or have ny proof that a white Mustang was involved. We had broadcast that the suspect was believed to be in a white Mustang. This wasn't enough to put out an all-points. To do that, you usually have to indicate that a warrant has been issued and that you will extradite. Otherwise, the receiving states are not going to act on it."

Another explanation, given by Memphis police as well as police officials in other areas, was that the local situation was hectic and tense and that authorities were concerned about rioting and disorder.

In his trial before the late Judge W. Preston Battle, Ray drew a 99-year sentence March 10 under an agreement to plead guilty. Ray later repudiated the agreement and, following Judge Battle's death, was granted a hearing on his motion for a new trial.

During a series of exclusive interviews just before he died of a heart attack, Judge Battle said there were questions about the Ray case which troubled him, the chief one being Ray's flight.

MORE

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Memphis, Take 2, Ray's Getaway, A203: flight. 450
He said: ""To me, the escape seems miraculous. I don't see how he got from here to Atlanta in that white Mustang with an all-points bulletin out."" Ray's abandoned Mustang was confiscated by the FBI in Atlanta April 11, 1968.
Investigation into this question showed that even a year after the slaying there were authorities in some neighboring states who still had the impression that there had been such a bulletin.
A spokesman for the Virginia State Police said:
""We passed on an all-points bulletin."" Georgia informants said they couldn't remember a specific message but ""somehow we knew there was a Mustang."" South Carolina sources said the details were now blurred but ""we definitely remember an all-points bulletin.""
But in none of these states, or any others, were there any unusual or nonroutine patrol actions, such as the setting up of roadblocks.
Chief Lux at first seemed certain an alarm had been broadcast to neighboring states. He explained:
""We have a direct telephone line to the Shelby County sheriff's office. It's automatic procedure to call the sheriff's office.""
The sheriff's office has two-way radio communication with the Tennessee Highway Patrol and state police in Arkansas and Mississippi. That's how, according to Chief Lux, the adjoining states were alerted.
But Sheriff William N. Norris, questioned about his role the night of April 4, said:
""I never received any communication that night regarding a white Mustang or any request to transmit an alert to any other police agency.""
The Tennessee Highway Patrol reported that it logged a statewide broadcast at 6:37 P.M., TO BE ""on the alert for a late model Mustang, driven by a white male, with dark hair, neatly dressed, in connection with the slaying of Martin Luther King."" But no roadblocks were established nor did the patrol issue an all-points to other areas.
""The reason we did not put out an automatic all-points is that the Memphis Police Department did not request it,"" said a highway patrol spokesman.
How was the Tennessee Highway Patrol informed?
So far as can be reconstructed, the information was supplied by Claude Armour, who was then Gov. Buford Ellington's special assistant for law enforcement. Armour once served as commissioner of police in Memphis.
Armour recalled he was informed by Fire and Police Director Frank C. Holloman, although he is not certain, and that he in turn notified Ellington. The Memphis police log indicates that at 6:26 p.m., there was a message, ""Car 100, contact Gov. Ellington by phone."" Car 100 is Holloman's.
Armour did contact the governor. ""I recommended that he immediately alert the National Guard for dispatch to Memphis in case of disorders. I also recommended that the State Highway Patrol be alerted for the same assignment.""
Armour assumed a blockade would be established.
""There is a blockade system that has all been planned out and goes into effect on a single signal,"" he said.
When Police Chief Lux was apprised of some of this information, he checked records, then said:
""You are correct. There was not an all-points bulletin put out on the white Mustang.""
MD154ped May 13

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Ray Bjt
An AP News Special, 500, 2 takes, total 1,000
By BERNARD GAVZER
AP Newsfeatures Writer

KA

MEMPHIS, Tenn. AP - The prime suspect in a hoax radio broadcast that misled police the night Martin Luther King Jr. was murdered denies he made the broadcast.

"I never did it," he said in an exclusive interview. "I can prove it."

If he can, authorities will have another riddle to untangle before they can say beyond a reasonable doubt that the broadcast was a hoax and that killer James Earl Ray was in no way connected with it.

Ray is serving 99 years. His motion for a new trial will be heard May 26. So far as is known, he has never made any comment about the broadcast.

The spurious call-giving a frantic description of a white Mustang making a high-speed getaway-began about 35 minutes after Dr. King was shot April 4, 1968. It occupied the attention of at least three police squads, turning them toward an area five to six miles east of the shortest, quickest route out of Memphis-the route Ray actually took in a 1966 white Mustang.

The suspect now is a college freshman at a school far from his Memphis home. He has been questioned by Memphis police and the FBI. But the Federal Communications Commission-to the surprise of at least one FCC commissioner-never has made any inquiry.

No charges have been placed against the student.

Confronted in the dormitory of his school, he at first refused to discuss police interest in him. He agreed only after an exchange of several long distance telephone calls to his family and a lawyer. He agreed to talk with the understanding he would not be identified.

"I'm very upset about this," he said, nervously shifting about as he spoke. "I don't like the FBI or anybody else thinking I had anything to do with this. I don't like your coming after me."

"Why have police concentrated on you?" he was asked.

"I don't know why. There are other ham radio operators in my area. I don't know why they came to me. I haven't been able to put this out of my mind for a year," he said.

Authorities were able to gt a clue as to the probable location of the transmitter because of details provided by two main sources: a 25-year-old steamfitter who was receiving the broadcast in his red Malibu convertible and a TV-repairman who is a ham operator.

There is some conflict in their reports. The steamfitter, in his version, said:

"I had my two-way citizen's band radio on. This is a short distance, low power radio communication. I was monitoring Channel 15. I'm sure I was receiving from a mobile unit because of the way the strength of the signal changed."

The TV man, whose sobriquet on the air is "Lily White," said the messages came from a fixed base station, and added:

"I monitored that from the beginning to the sign off. There is more to it but I won't tell the full story until the U.S. Supreme Court has James Earl Ray firmly under lock and key. There is something unknown, and I'm worried about the unknown." He refused to say anymore.

Although the student is frightened and worried, he apparently knows radio communication and the problem of anyone now trying to prove when the fake broadcast began. Location of a transmitter can be determined when there is a signal on which two receivers can make a fix. But the false broadcast lasted only 12 minutes and no opportunity existed at the time to make such a fix, nor was there any need to since no one had any reason to doubt it was valid.

"I was at home that night," the student said. "I was never at my rig, which is down in the basement.

MORE
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MEMPHIS-Take 2, Ray Bjt, A012: basement.
"I was working on a term paper about 6:30 p.m., give or take 10 minutes, a friend called and said King was shot and all hell would break loose. I agreed. I went back to my term paper. I never got on the air at all."
The student's home is located in the general area described as the scene of the high-speed chase.
He said he knows two respected, substantial citizens of Memphis who could testify it wasn't his voice.
"These two men heard it all, from beginning to end, and they know my rig and my voice. They could testify it wasn't me. I have never given their names to anyone, not the Memphis police or the FBI."
The Associated Press has a slight clue as to their identity but has been unable to locate the men.
The misleading broadcast began at 6:35 p.m.--about the time the student said he took a break from his studies. This was a crucial time during which King's killer made good his escape. The easiest way out of the state was to head for Interstate 55 and either go across the Memphis-Arkansas Bridge to Arkansas or go south into Mississippi, trips requiring from 10 to 19 minutes. Ray, it is now known, went to Mississippi.
The false broadcast was picked up by the steamfitter, who asked that his name not be published. He has been questioned by police and the FBI.
"I was eastbound on Jackson Ave. in my convertible. The top was down. I was alone. It had been about 15 minutes since the radio report that gking was shot, and about three or four minutes later there was the report on commercial radio that the suspect might be in a white Mustang.
"TQHEN, ON MY CITIZEN'S BAND UNIT, I heard someone saying, 'Can someone give me a land line to the police department?' That's our jargon for a telephone call.
"A base station answered and said he'd be glad to put in a call for the police, what was the message.
"The answer was, 'I am chasing the white Mustang with the man in it that shot King.' Then there was some interference and the base station asked for a repeat and got one three or four times but couldn't read it. I could. I have fine copy all the way."
The steamfitter then saw a police car stopped at a traffic light.
"I pulled up alongside and hollered, 'I have a man on the radio who says he's chasing the white Mustang with the man who shot King.' The cop looked at me funny and the patrolman who was riding shotgun got out and got in with me. We pulled into a parking lot and I turned up the volume so that the other officer could hear it."
The officer, Lt. R. W. Bradshaw, in police car 160, relayed the information coming over the citizen's band radio to the police dispatcher. The dispatcher, in turn, broadcast it over the police network. A recording of this exists. But there is no known recording of the voice of the person making the original broadcast.
At least two police cars, 36 and 42, were put into action in a hunt for the phantom Mustang. At one point, the mysterious broadcast also described gunfire coming from a blue Pontiac whtse occupants reportedly were firing at the Mustang. But no one, that night or since, has come forth with any evidence of any real vehicles being at those places. It was a sham, all the way.
The FCC, asked to explain its failure to investigate the alleged hoax, agreed that such a hoax would be a violation but said that in this instance it was decided that the incident already was being investigated by the FBI and local police and there was no necessity for it to become involved. However, one commissioner said while he would not initiate an inquiry he certainly would support a call for one.
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201-0832732

WUS 24 APR 69 KA

FBI Asked About Plot, Ray's Brother Reports

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — A brother of the man convicted of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. says FBI agents questioned him yesterday about whether a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of the civil rights leader.

Jerry Ray, younger brother of admitted assassin James Earl Ray, said men identifying themselves as FBI agents approached him at the jail where he was visiting his brother.

The elder Ray, who pleaded guilty March 10 to King's death and was sentenced to 99 years, will appear at a hearing Monday on his motion for a new trial.

Asked to Explain

Jerry Ray said he was asked to explain why he said last year there was a conspiracy in King's death.

"I didn't tell them anything," Jerry Ray said he told them, on advice of an attorney.

"They asked a question on the conspiracy statement. I wouldn't answer it and they threatened to bring me before a federal grand jury. They said if I didn't talk then, I would be held in contempt."

Investigators have maintained that a conspiracy was not involved in King's death.

Asked about the younger Ray's report, Special Agent Robert G. Jensen, Memphis FBI district chief, said, "We're making inquiries all the time into all sorts of things."

Jensen declined to confirm that his men questioned Jerry Ray, but said one of the agents named by Ray was under his jurisdiction.

In another development yesterday, Judge Arthur Faquin Jr. of Criminal Court, who will preside at Monday's hearing, dismissed contempt of court citations against seven men in hte Ray case.

Cited Under Ban

The late Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle, who accepted Ray's guilty plea, had imposed a strict publicity ban on the case. He issued the citations for alleged violations of the ban by Arthur J. Hanes, Ray's first attorney; Renfro T. Hays, a private investigator, and two Memphis newspaper reporters, Charles Edmundson of the Commercial Appeal, and Roy Hamilton of the Memphis Press-Scimitar.

Faquin, who took over the case after Battle's death in March, acted at the recommendation of a special bar association committee on publicity which Battle had created.

24 Apr 69
201-0832732
Wash Star

Judge Will Hear Ray Plea May 26

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16 (AP)—Judge Arthur Faquin Jr. today set May 26 to hear a motion by James Earl Ray for a new trial in the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The question of Ray's eligibility for a new trial is unclear under Tennessee law. Ray entered a guilty plea to King's murder on March 10 and was sentenced to 99 years in prison.

Normally, anyone who enters such a plea forfeits rights to appeals or new hearings, and Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle pointed that out to Ray on March 10.

But, Tennessee law also provides that any new trial motions that are pending before a judge who dies must automatically be granted. Battle died of a heart attack on March 31.

Ray began saying almost immediately after he pleaded guilty that he was pressured into doing so and wanted a new trial.

17 Apr 69
WP

281-89324

Judge Sets May 26 To Hear Ray Plea For Murder Retrial

MEMPHIS, April 16 (AP)—Judge Arthur C. Faquin Jr. today set May 26 to hear a motion by James Earl Ray for a new trial in the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Robert K. Dwyer, executive assistant district attorney, said there was a strong possibility that Ray himself would appear at the hearing.

The question of Ray's eligibility for a new trial is unclear under Tennessee law. He entered a guilty plea on March 10 to Dr. King's murder and was sentenced to 99 years in prison.

Normally, anyone who enters such a plea forfeits rights to appeals or new hearings, and Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle pointed that out to Ray when the plea was made.

However, Tennessee law also provides that any new trial motions that are pending before a judge who dies must automatically be granted. Judge Battle died of a heart attack on March 31.

Almost immediately after he pleaded guilty Ray said he was pressured into doing so and wanted a new trial. He wrote two letters to that effect to Judge Battle and Ray's attorneys contend that a letter sent five days before the judge's death constitutes a motion for a new trial.

Judge Faquin, who was named back-up judge in the early stages of the case last summer, assumed full responsibility upon Judge Battle's death.

In a development yesterday, a civil suit filed in United States District Court in Nashville by Ray's present attorneys was amended to charge that Ray's former counsel, Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., had been in "collusion" with William Bradford Huie, the author, in a plan to "exploit" Ray for monetary reasons.

KA

NY Times

17 APR 1969

201-0532732

Court Asked To Void Ray Contracts

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 11 (AP)—A lawyer for James Earl Ray asked U.S. District Court Judge William E. Miller today to void Ray's contract with the lawyer who represented him when he pleaded guilty to the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

At the same time the attorney asked for nullification of Ray's contract with William Bradford Huie, Alabama author, for the story of Ray's life. Several stories relating to this contract have appeared in Look magazine.

Robert W. Hill Jr. of Chattanooga, Tenn., asked a preliminary injunction against Percy Foreman of Houston, Tex., the lawyer, and Huie. He asked for an early hearing on an injunction against "any and all contracts and powers of attorney" negotiated with Ray.

Ray, serving a 99-year sentence in King's death, now is seeking a new trial on a charge of first-degree murder.

Ray Attorney Says He Has New Evidence

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (UPI) — James Earl Ray's new attorney says he believes his client is innocent in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and that he is prepared to present "new evidence" at a hearing Wednesday.

Attorney Robert Hill noted that Criminal Court Judge Arthur Faquin has said he will decide in Memphis then when he will hear arguments on Ray's motions for a new trial.

Hill said he wasn't sure whether Faquin would take new evidence at that time, but if so, "I do have new evidence in the case." The nature of the evidence was not disclosed.

The attorney said Ray's brother, Jerry, would be available to testify, and that Jerry "had a good portion of proof and will cooperate."

Hill filed a petition in U.S. District Court in Nashville on Friday charging that Ray was "pressured" into pleading guilty to the King slaying to protect the story and movie rights to his life—rights that Hill said might be worth "millions of dollars."

The lawyer asked the District Court to void the contracts that Ray previously made with trial lawyer Percy Foreman, author William Bradford Huie, and another lawyer, former Birmingham Mayor Arthur Hanes Sr.

13 Apr 69
WS

201-2832732

Foreman, Hill Sued by Ray

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — James Earl Ray has charged in a federal suit that his former lawyer and his biographer were more interested in money than in his right to a fair trial.

Ray asked yesterday that an estimated $1 million worth of contracts with his biographer, William Bradford Huie of Hartselle, Ala., and his former attorney, Percy Foreman of Houston, Tex., be nullified.

Ray is serving a 99-year sentence in Tennessee State Prison here after pleading guilty to a murder charge in the April 4, 1968, slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis.

The suit was filed by Robert Hill Jr. of Chattanooga, one of Ray's attorneys in civil matters. Later yesterday, Hill obtained a federal court order to see Ray after Harry S. Avery, state corrections commissioner, refused to let the attorney enter the prison.

U.S. Dist. Court Judge William E. Miller issued the order after Avery said Richard J. Ryan of Memphis, who is seeking a new trial for Ray, is the only attorney of record in the case.

Ray's suit contends he was pressured by Foreman into pleading guilty—the same grounds he cited in asking a new trial.

WP 12 Apr 69

201-0832732

Ray Files For Trial in King Slaying

By Jim Squires
Special to The Washington Post

MEMPHIS, April 7 — James Earl Ray formally requested a new trial today on grounds he was deprived of effective legal counsel because his attorneys had conflicting interests in making publication contracts with author William Bradford Huie.

In a motion filed by three new attorneys, Ray claimed he was pressured into pleading guilty March 10 to murdering the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and that he now wishes to stand trial. He said the hearing was a farce, a sham and a mockery of justice.

The three-page motion alleged that Ray's former attorneys, Percy Foreman of Houston and Arthur Hanes Sr. of Birmingham, had acted for Huie and their own "financial interests" and had not represented Ray.

Criminal Court Judge Arthur Faequin must now decide whether the motion is a proper one for the court to consider. Faequin, appointed to handle the case after the death of Judge Preston Battle, took no action and declined to comment on the motion.

Hamilton S. Burnett, of the Tennessee Supreme Court, has said the only way Ray can seek relief is through a habeas corpus petition claiming that his constitutional rights were violated. Burnett maintains Ray waived all rights to a normal appeal, such as a new trial motion, by entering a guilty plea.

If Faequin agrees with Burnett, he can dismiss Ray's motion without scheduling a hearing. Ray could then submit it again as a habeas corpus petition and could be granted a hearing.

The motion filed today was entitled an "amended motion for a new trial" and was merely a legal follow-up to two letters containing similar charges Ray wrote Judge Battle before his death.

The motions were signed by attorneys Richard J. Ryan of Memphis, J. B. Stoner, a Ku Klux Klan lawyer, from Savannah, and Robert W. Hill of Chattanooga.

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Wash Post

8 APR 1969

201-4832732

[illegible] (AP) [illegible] Ray [illegible] contending that [illegible] he [illegible] went [illegible] ed [illegible] fate, [illegible] new [illegible] Martin [illegible] Jr.

In a petition filed [illegible] Ray said he was "pres[illegible] into a March 10 guilty pl[illegible] cause a trial would have made the facts a "matter of public [illegible] of [illegible] book and [illegible] represented first by [illegible] of Birmingham, [illegible] fired in Novem[illegible] by Percy Foreman [illegible], who arranged a [illegible] sence in exchange for the guilty plea.

Claims Duress

The motion said Foreman "pressured him, and he, the [illegible] under duress due to this pressure entered a plea of guilty" [illegible] "the sole financial [illegible] said attorney."

[illegible] to the petition were letters [illegible] Ray [illegible] author [illegible] of Hartsville, Ala., [illegible] book about [illegible] movie ri[illegible]

[illegible] defined financial [illegible] under which Hule, who [illegible] written a series of magazine articles on the case, will pay part of his royalties to the two attorneys.

Ray said in the motion that if he had [illegible] the stand in a full scale trial, "then he would have no book."

He contended that his guilty plea was "a farce, a sham and a mockery of justice."

No date has been set for a hearing on the motion. The attorney general's office has said that Ray would be returned from his maximum security cell in the penitentiary in Nashville to Memphis for any such hearings.

3 Listed as Attorneys

The motion was filed by three men listed as attorneys for Ray—Richard J. Ryan of Memphis, J. B. Stoner of Savannah, Ga., and Robert W. Hill Jr. of Chattanooga.

Ray formally dismissed Foreman as his attorney in a letter to Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle on March 13. Battle, who had received the guilty plea March 10, died of a heart attack March 31 and a previously undisclosed second letter from Ray was found among his effects.

It said the letter should be taken [illegible] of an intention to seek [illegible] and the petition fi[illegible] was listed as an an[illegible] plemental motion [illegible] which was dated [illegible]

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08 APR 1969

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WS 04 APR 69

JUDGE ARTHUR FAQUIN

Ray Acquires 3rd Lawyer, New Judge

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — James Earl Ray has hired hi— third defense attorney, and a ex-Marine judge has bee named to preside over wha promise to be complicated pro ceedings in the case.

Ray, who pleaded guilt March 10 to killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. a year ago to day and was sentenced to 99 years, gained certification yesterday for his new lawyer, Richard C. Ryan of Memphis.

Ryan's job will be to try to get Ray the new hearing of the case Ray says he wants.

The job of Criminal Court Judge Arthur C. Faquin Jr., is to rule on any motions or arguments Ryan might present. The judge, easy-going and with a good sense of humor, was named yesterday to replace Judge W. Preston Battle Jr., who died Monday of a heart attack.

Second Letter to Judge By Ray Is Discovered

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Judges studying the late Judge W. Preston Battle's personal files yesterday discovered a second letter from James Earl Ray. Ray said the letter was notice of an intent to seek reversal of his 99-year sentence for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The letters turned up as the four surviving judges of the Shelby County Criminal Court sought to determine whether Battle's files contained anything that could be considered a motion by Ray for a new trial.

Battle, 69, died Monday of a heart attack.

Letter Cites Intent

He had handed down the sentence after Ray pleaded guilty March 10 to the sniper slaying last April 4 of King, who was in Memphis to aid the city's striking garbage workers.

The second letter, dated March 23, stated:

"I would respectfully request this court to treat this letter as a legal notice, of an intent to ask for a reversal of the 99-year sentence petitioner received in aforementioned court."

Whether this statement constitutes a request for a new trial would have to be determined judicially.

The four judges huddled with prosecution officials after discovery of the second letter yesterday, but none would say what, if any, conclusion was reached.

Judge Charles Galbreath of the State Court of Criminal Appeals said after Battle's death that a new trial would be automatic if Ray had asked for it since Battle died before giving a ruling.

The contents of Ray's letters were revealed by Criminal Court Clerk, James A. Blackwell, who took custody of Battle's official papers to be filed as part of the court's records.

Earlier Letter Known

Battle had acknowledged receipt of a March 16 letter from Ray and had divulged some of its contents, including Ray's wish for a new trial. The judge never had revealed that he had received a second letter.

Chief Justice Hamilton Burnett of the Tennessee Supreme Court said however, that Ray's letters even if construed as motions, do not automatically guarantee a new trial.

"The new trial plea is one of the rights Ray waived in pleading guilty, along with his right of appeal to other state courts," said Burnett.

In open court, Ray was asked repeatedly by Battle whether he understood that such a plea precluded appeals. He said he did.

Ray has claimed since, however that he was pressured into his guilty plea.

02 Apr 69

Wash Star

201-0332232

Judge in Ray Case Is Dead, New Trial Now More Likely

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Judge W. Preston Battle has died of a heart attack, raising the possibility that Tennessee may have to give James Earl Ray the trial by jury he now says he wants.

The 60-year-old jurist, who accepted Ray's plea of guilty March 10 to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and sentenced him to 99 years in prison, was found dead in his chambers last night.

After the trial Battle disclosed that Ray had written from the state penitentiary advising he wanted to withdraw his plea and stand trial.

State Law Explained

Charles Galbreath, a Tennessee Appeals Court judge, said today that if the letter is construed as a motion for a new trial, the state would have to give Ray one. He said such a motion must be granted under state law if the trial judge dies or is judged insane while the case is pending.

In the case of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus—where a prisoner claims his rights were denied — Tennessee Supreme Court Chief Justice Hamilton Burnett said Battle's death would have no effect on the case.

JUDGE W. PRESTON BATTLE

"It makes no difference at all," Burnett said, adding that a petition of this kind could be filed with another judge.

Criminal Court Clerk James A. Blackwell said that no motion for a new trial nor a writ of habeas corpus was on file in his office. He said Ray would almost certainly have been entitled to a new trial if Battle had not signed the minutes of the March 10 hearing where the guilty plea was made.

But Blackwell said that was a detail the judge had completed.

Prosecutor Finds Body

Battle's body was found by James Beasley, an assistant district attorney general who was one of the prosecutors in Ray's case.

Beasley said he had tried unsuccessfully to reach Battle during the afternoon and noticed lights still on in the chambers in the Criminal Court-county jail building when leaving for home. He said he opened the door to the chambers and found Battle slumped over his desk.

A heart attack was given as the cause of death after an autopsy by Dr. Jerry T. Francisco, the county medical examiner who did the postmortem on Dr. King.

The county's four other criminal judges, along with city and county homicide officers, spent several hours in Battle's chambers late last night. They emerged with boxes filled with papers which a court official said would be locked in a safe.

"We don't want Ray to tell us later he wrote something to Judge Battle and it disappeared," said Beasley.

AUTHOR SAYS RA SAW SLAYING AS AIDING WALLAC

NEW YORK (AP) James Earl Ray thought a sassinating Dr. Martin L ther King Jr. would he elect George Wallace pre. dent, author William Bra ford Huie syas. Ray expe ed Wallace would then pa don him, according to Hui

Huie, an Alabaman wl bought publication rights the story of Ray's life, sa Ray considers himself a p ltical prisoner and expec to be freed within fo years. He pleaded guilty a was sentenced to 99 yea

Huie said last Octob "Powerful men probab made the decision to kill D King." But he has chang his mind. "One or two m other than James Earl R may have had foreknov edge of this murder, a that makes a little conspir cy," Huie said this wee "But if there was a consp acy, I now believe th James Earl Ray was prol bly its leader, not its tool its dupe."

01 Apr 69
Wash Star

201-083273

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Wednesday, March 26, 1969

WS 26 MAR 69

Ray Attorney Expects To Sue National Figures

SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI)—Attorney J. B. Stoner says he will raise a "commotion" next week when he files civil suits on behalf of James Earl Ray against "national figures."

The suits which he will file for Ray, now appealing for a new trial in the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., "will involve national figures but won't mention any national organizations at this time," Stoner said yesterday.

The lawyer, who has past connectionss with the Ku Klux Klan and is an avowed white supremacist, stressed, however, that he would not defend Ray in any criminal case.

"I've been talking to him (Ray) only about the civil action," Stoner said. "There's an overlapping in the criminal and civil cases, but my interest is in the civil case."

Stoner had said Saturday before his visit to Ray in Tennessee State Prison in Nashville that he possibly would represent Ray in libel suits against national magazines. Yesterday, however, rather for it to be a matter of ever, Stoner indicated there would be no libel suits in the immediate future.

Stoner said he would file the suits against the national figures "as soon as I can get them prepared, no later than next week."

He said his action will be backed "by undisputed facts of such a strong nature that I'd public record," rather than reveal the names of the defendants at the preset time.

Stoner said that he had been representing Ray in civil action "since last fall, sometime in September or October,"

Meanwhile, in Memphis, Tenn., the $55,000 in reward money offered in the slaying of King which cannot go to the FBI—may go unclaimed.

The newspaper Commercial Appeal, offered a reward of $25,000, the Scripps-Howard organization (incluing the Memphis Press-Scimitar) offered another $25,000 and the Memphis City Council announced a pledge to underwrite a total reward of $100,000. Later, the city attorney advised the council that it is in violation of the law to pay a reward exceeding $5,000.

Defender's Cut

MEMPHIS—District Attorney Phil Canale says that if lawyer Percy Foreman gets $150,000 for his work in the James Earl Ray case, he should consider repaying the State of Tennessee for work done by the public defenders office.

Foreman has said he expects to get about $150,000 as his share of proceeds from books and a movie about Ray and the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"I assume he will now want to carry out a proper reimbursement for services from the public defender," Canale said. The public defender's office gathered material for Ray's defense and turned it over to Foreman.

26 Mar 69
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WS 29 MAR 69

New Trial Plea by Ray Called Near

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — A motion seeking a new trial for James Earl Ray will be filed in Memphis "possibly this week," according to Ray's brother, who said Ray would plead not guilty to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"A decision will be made within the next three days on exactly what the petition will say and who will file it," said Jerry Ray in a copyrighted story in the Nashville Tennessean yesterday. "We are considering two attorneys."

The lawyers were identified as J. B. Stoner of Savannah, Ga., the 1964 vice presidential candidate for the National States Rights Party, and A. J. Ryman of Memphis.

Ray Visited in Prison

Stoner visited Ray in his cell at the Tennessee State Prison Saturday where he is serving a 99-year sentence after pleading guilty to King's murder. The Georgia lawyer said Ray was innocent and had been "pressured into pleading guilty."

Jerry Ray, who also visited his brother Saturday, said he delivered "evidence" to support a claim that Ray's former attorney, Percy Foreman, had "pressured him" into pleading guilty, according to the Tennessean.

Ray said the evidence, described as personal contracts between his brother and Foreman, will be used in the petition for a new trial.

Foreman said he advised Ray to plead guilty "because I believed he would be electrocuted if he didn't." He said Ray "thought he'd be electrocuted, too" and sent Foreman a letter officially requesting the plea.

Letter Shown to Judge

"I have the letter and I showed it to the judge (W. Preston Battle) and the prosecuting attorney," Foreman said.

Jerry Ray said Foreman told his brother he would take $150,000 if he pleaded guilty, "but he wanted everything he (Ray) would ever earn if he didn't (plead guilty)."

Foreman, contacted in Houston, said: "That's a bunch of bull. How is some man doing 99 years gonna make anything?"

The Tennessean said Foreman stated he took over the same financial arrangements that existed between Ray and his first attorney, Arthur Hanes. He said the original contract called for author William Bradford Huie to receive 40 percent of all pictures, book and magazine rights to Ray's story with Ray and Hanes splitting the rest. He said Ray was to sign over his share to Hanes as attorney's fees.

Second Agreement

Foreman said that when Ray decided to plead guilty he suggested to Ray that the fee be adjusted and Ray signed a second agreement to pay him $150,000, a figure suggested by Ray. The picture rights to Ray already have been sold for $175,000, plus 13 percent of the receipts, Foreman said.

Memphis police said Saturday King's murder was so ineptly carried out it was hard to believe there was a conspiracy.

29 Mar 69
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201-0832732

WP 23 MAR 69

Ray Pressured for Plea Of Guilty, Lawyer Says

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 22 (UPI)—Attorney J. B. Stoner visited James Earl Ray in his prison cell today and later said Ray was innocent of the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. but had been "pressured into pleading guilty."

Stoner, once as organizer for the Ku Klux Klan and the 1964 vice predidentioal candidate for the National States Rights Party, also claimed to have new information in the Ray case. He declined, however, to elaborate on his charge that pressure was applied.

He said he couldn't divulge the nature of the evidence because "I might need it later on for his trial."

Asked whether it wolud stand u0 in court, he said: "According to the information given me, it will stand up very substantially."

Stoner saw Ray for more than two hours in the maximum security section of the Tennessee State Prison and said he "seemed to be in good spirits for a man in this particular hotel."

Stoner aid he wa not repreenting Ray in criminal matter but was handling several libel suits that Ray intends to file against magazines which made "false and defamatory" charges against him.

Memphis police , meantime, said King's murder was so inoptly carried out that it was hard to believe there was a conspiracy.

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23 Mar 69

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WS 23 MAR 69.

Ray Pressured Into Plea Of Guilty, Says Attorney

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI)—Attorney J. B. Stoner visited James Earl Ray in his prison cell yesterday and later said Ray did not kill Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., but had been "pressured into pleading guilty."

Stoner, once the vice presidential candidate of the National States Rights Party and a former organizer for the Ku Klux Klan, met with Ray for more than two hours in the maximum security section of the Tennessee State Prison.

He said he was not representing Ray in criminal matters but was handling several libel suits that Ray intends to file against several national magazines which made "false and defamatory" charges against him.

"He (Ray) is not guilty," Stoner said. "He told me he was pressured into pleading guilty." Stoner would no elaborate on the charge.

Ray escaped any possibility of dying in the electric chair when he swapped "a guilty" plea two weeks ago for a 99-year sentence in the April 4, 1968, sniper slaying of King at Memphis.

Wrote to Judge

Ray has written the trial judge, Preston Battle, asking for a post-conviction hearing—to which he is entitled under Tennessee law—and intends to ask for an opportunity to change his plea and a new trial.

In trading his guilty plea for the life sentence, Ray waived the right to appeal but legal authorities said there were other ways he could keep his case alive. He apparently intends to pursue them.

Ray has not said who his attorney would be in such proceedings, but Arthur Hanes Sr., former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., said he had received a letter from Ray asking for assistance.

Hanes represented Ray in the initial phases of the case, but Ray dropped him just before he first was to be tried and hired famed criminal lawyer Percy Foreman.

Foreman advised Ray to enter a guilty plea, a move which Ray apparently regretted almost as soon as he made it. Stoner said Ray had written to him the first day after he was transferred here from Memphis, where the trial was held.

Hint of Conspiracy

During the brief trial Ray hinted strongly that a conspiracy was involved in the slaying of King, who was shot while he stood on a motel balcony.

Memphis police said yesterday the murder was so ineptly carried out that it was hard to believe there was a conspiracy.

Police Chief Henry Lux, supporting earlier statements made by Police Capt. H. A. Cochran, said: "We are not saying flatly there was no conspiracy. Nobody can say that with certainty. I certainly agree with Cochran that Ray made so many blunders it is hard to believe that there was a mastermind behind the plot or that he had any help in Memphis."

Cochran said he was "amazed that so many people still insist on the conspiracy theory. . ."

He said Ray blundered in purchasing the death rifle himself, taking the first rifle back and exchanging it, personally having a telescopic site mounted on the gun, and personally buying his getaway car.

Cochran said Ray could have selected the rooming house from where the fatal shot was fired simply by driving through the area.

"When you drive past (the motel), those windows of the rooming houses stare right at you," Cochran said. "All you had to do was drive around on Main Street to find the 'for rent' signs."

He also pointed out that the name of King's motel and his room number had been printed in the morning newspapers of April 4. He said Ray apparently had no idea when King would appear on the balcony, but was prepared for a long wait.

"He took his toilet articles, his underwear and a half a dozen cans of beer (into the rooming house). He never even got a chance to open the beer.

"Dr. King appeared on the balcony long before Ray expected him to and when he did Ray made his decision to shoot in a hurry," Cochran said.

After the shooting Ray hastily bundled up all his belongings into a bedspread — then panicked and dropped the bundle when he got outside and saw a policeman talking on his car radio.

"You could go to any beer joint and pick up a man with intelligence enough to do what Ray did," Cochran said.

23 Mar 69

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WP 22 MAR 69

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Ex-Official of Klan Offers Aid to Ray

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21 (AP) — The office of J. B. Stoner said today that Stoner, an attorney with past connections with the Ku Klux Klan and the National States Rights Party, will represent James Earl Ray in his fight for a new trial in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

A spokesman, Edward S. Fields, said Stoner is en route by automobile to Nashville where he plans to confer with Ray Saturday morning.

Ray was imprisoned in Nashville after pleading guilty in Memphis to King's slaying and receiving a 99-year sentence. Fields said Stoner was hired to help Ray change his plea to innocent and to defend him if he wins a new trial. Fields said that Ray originally had contacted Stoner shortly after Ray's arrest in London and that there had been correspondence between the two since. Fields said that Stoner had visited Ray in Memphis.

Stoner, who was a vice presidential candidate for the National States Rights Party, has in the past styled himself as "imperial wizard of the Christian Knights of the Klan."

He once published a Klan paper in Louisville, Ky., and Atlanta and authored a book entitled "the Gospel of Jesus Christ Versus the Jews."

22 Mar 69

Ray Seeks Review of Guilty Plea

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19 (AP)—James Earl Ray has notified the judge who sentenced him to 99 years in prison that he plans to seek a hearing soon to review his guilty plea in the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Published reports say he now wants to withdraw the plea and stand trial for first-degree murder.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle Jr. disclosed today that he had received the letter from Ray in the Tennessee State Penitentiary. The judge would say only that Ray wants the new hearing and that he wrote that he has fired his lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston, Tex.

Foreman, in New York City, could not be reached for comment immediately.

Ray, who had been scheduled to go on trial in the case April 7, abruptly switched plans and pleaded guilty March 10. The 99-year sentence was prearranged by the state and Foreman, and Ray began serving his time in the state prison the next day.

Ray was quoted as telling officers who accompanied him from the Shelby County Jail here to Nashville that he now had second thoughts, wishing he had gone to trial.

Today, the Memphis Press-Scimitar reported he now will seek to withdraw the guilty plea and go to trial as previously planned. The discharge of Foreman, the second attorney Ray had fired since his arrest in London June 8, would be in line with such plans.

In any case, legal authorities said Ray probably will have to file a writ of habeas corpus claiming his rights somehow were denied.

When Ray pleaded guilty, the judge questioned him at length on whether he realized such a plea precluded any post-conviction remedy, including hearings or appeals to higher courts. Ray answered that he did.

Battle also asked Ray at that time: "Is this plea of guilty on your part a free act of your own free will, made with your full knowledge and understanding of its meaning and consequences?"

"Yes, sir," Ray answered.

Wash Post

20 MAR 1969

201-0832732

New Hearing Bid by Ray Acknowledged by Judge

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — James Earl Ray has notified the judge who sentenced him to 99 years in prison that he plans to seek a hearing soon to review his guilty plea in the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Published reports say he now wants to withdraw the plea and stand trial for first-degree murder.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle Jr. disclosed yesterday that he had received the letter from Ray in the Tennessee State Penitentiary. The judge would say only that Ray wants the new hearing and that he wrote that he has fired his lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston, Tex.

Foreman, in New York City, could not be reached for comment immediately.

Ray pleaded guilty March 10. The 99-year sentence was prearranged by the state and Foreman, and Ray began serving his time in the state prison the next day.

Foreman told the court when Ray pleaded guilty he had agreed to the plea "to save this man's life." First-degree murder in Tennessee is punishable by sentences ranging from 20 years to electrocution.

As things now stand, Ray will be eligible to seek parole in 30 years. Should he draw a life sentence he would be eligible for parole in 12 years and seven months — earlier if he gets maximum good behavior time.

Legal authorities said Ray probably will have to file a writ of habeas corpus claiming his rights somehow were denied. No such writ is on file in the office of the Criminal Court clerk.

Wash Star
20 MAR 1969

44-0932732

Ray Radio Bore Prison Number

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—In his flight from the scene of the Martin Luther King assassination, James Earl Ray abandoned a pocket radio in a plastic case bearing his number as an inmate of the Missouri state penitentiary.

The meaning of the number eluded the authorities until weeks after Ray's capture June 8 in London, it was disclosed yesterday.

James Beasley of the Shelby County attorney general's staff said Ray dropped his rifle, a pair of binoculars and the case with the radio in it and the ½-inch-high numerals 00416 etched on in a doorway near the roominghouse from which he shot the civil rights leader.

That was Ray's number at the Missouri prison, where he was serving 20 years for robbery when he escaped April 23, 1967. Beasley said the radio was turned over to the FBI the day of the slaying.

Fred Wilkinson, director of the Missouri Department of Corrections, said that if the number had been made public perhaps "someone would have made an association between the two."

Warden Harold Swenson said Ray had bought the radio in the penitentiary canteen on April 21, 1967—two days before he escaped. It cost $9.75. In accordance with prison practice, Ray etched his number on the case with an electric stylus to establish ownership.

Wash Post 18 MAR 1969

201-0832732

WP 18 MAR 69

Ray Clue Took Weeks to Unravel

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 17 (AP)—Within minutes after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated last April 4, authorities had in their hands a clue to the identity of James Earl Ray——but they failed to decipher it until after Ray was caught in London.

The clue was on a transistor pocket radio which was hand-etched with the half-inch high numerals 00416.

00416 was the identification number of James Earl Ray in the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City. He was serving a 20-year sentence when he escaped April 23, 1967.

The radio was among effects abandoned by Ray after he shot Dr. King. He dropped his rifle, a set of binoculars and a case which included the radio at a doorway near the rooming house from which he fired the shot.

James Beasley of the Shelby County attorney general's staff said the radio had been turned over to the FBI with other physical evidence that same evening. The numerals, he said, were discovered through tests at the FBI laboratory in Washington.

"You can see that someone had tried to file or sand them off the case," Beasley said.

"I couldn't see the numerals until they were pointed out to me, but the FBI found them within 24 hours by treating the case so the numerals showed up."

Ray bought the radio in the Missouri penitentiary canteen on April 21, two days before he escaped. Prison practice is for inmates to etch their numbers on personal property to prevent theft or arguments over ownership.

Ray's number, 00416, as etched into the back of his radio. Ray paid $9.75 for it.

There was some speculation that he bought the radio to carry wiith him on his escape.

Since secrecy surrounded the search for evidence in the King case there was no way for anyone at Missouri State Penitentiary to know that the radio contained Ray's inmate number. There were published reports of a radio, but none mentioned the etched numerals.

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Wash Post

18 MAR 1969

201-0832732

Ray Lawyer To Give Data On Conspiracy

NEW YORK (AP)—Memphis attorney Russell X. Thompson confers today with representatives of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund to present what he calls evidence of a conspiracy in the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Thompson, along with two private investigators, had been hired by James Earl Ray, King's convicted killer, and Ray's first lawyer, Arthur Hanes, to investigate the murder.

Ray pleaded guilty in the slaying and was sentenced to 99 years in prison. His attorney, Percy Foreman of Houston, denied that Ray was part of a conspiracy to murder the civil rights leader. But Ray, in open court, took issue with Foreman and hinted of a conspiracy.

Jack Greenberg, director of the Legal Defense Fund, said Thompson asked for the meeting on his own initiative and at his own expense.

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Wash Star 17 MAR 1969

201-0832732

Questions Remain, He Says

Ray Case Puzzles Trial Judge

By Bernard Gavzer

MEMPHIS, Tenn. March 16 (AP) —Judge W. Preston Battle said today that he believes the full truth still is not known about James Earl Ray and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

But he said he is convinced that a trial would not have provided the answers, and defended his decision to accept a guilty plea from Ray in return for a 99-year sentence.

"Like others, I would truly like to know how Ray actually found the spot from which to fire," the judge said in an interview." How did Ray know where Rev. Kind would be? How did he determine the type of weapon to be used? What are the details of the actual purchase and selection of he weapon? Was he alone n surveillance of the Lorraine Motel?

"Most puzzling of all, is his escape from Memphis. To me, it seems miraculous that he was able to flee to Atlanta despite the all-points bulletins without his white Mustang being spotted on a highway."

The judge said there is much speculation about possible answers, but nothing based on fact and evidence.

"There has been much talk of a conspiracy, but no one's saying so has yet produced a single shred of evidence or named an associate or conspirator," he said.

With these questions puzzling him, why did Battle concur in the defense-prosecution agreement to allow Ray to change his plea and take a 99-year sentence? Ray could have been sentenced to death if he had been found guilty.

"I was convinced then and am convinced now that the trial would have muddied our understanding of the substantial evidence which established Ray as the killer," the judge said.

"It is an error to assume that the prosecution would have had a chance to cross-examine Ray about his finances, or how he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary, or about persons who gave him any aid before or after the slaying of Dr. King.

"That assumes Ray would have taken the stand. I doubt very seriously that defense counsel would have risked placing Ray in such a position. In fact, as I understand it, this all along has been one of the main problems between Ray and various men who have acted for the defense. They counseled against it, and he kept wanting to take the risk.

See RAY, A3, Col 2

Aspects of Ray Case Puzzle Judge

RAY, From A1

"Suppose he had taken the stand. The public should understand that this would not guarantee that this would have cast light upon these puzzling questions. In an adversary proceeding, each side tries to make the best case, and so some things might be exaggerated, some minimized, or obscured."

The judge could have refused to accept the defense-prosecution agreement.

"It was entirely in my power to do so," Battle said. "But my conscience told me that it better served the ends of justice to accept the agreement.

"Had there been a trial, there could always have been the possibility, in such an emotionally charged case, of a hung jury. Or, though it may appear far-fetched now, he could have perhaps been acquitted by a jury."

[Prosecutor Phil Canale said in a television interview today that Ray accepted the deal because he thinks he will "be free in two years," United Press International reported. Canale said Ray made the remark to his attorney, Percy Foreman, but did not indicate whether he expected to gain his freedom through the courts or through a prison break.]

Battle said he thinks that some of the unanswered questions ultimately will be answered by Ray. He said he thinks that Ray has enjoyed the notoriety and will periodically explain various details of the crime.

The judge was taken aback by some of the public response to the March 10 proceeding at which the plea-and-punishment agreement was made official.

"I must admit I was irritated at it being called a minitrial," he said. "It was not a trial."

The record indicates a rather careful proceeding in which Battle attempted to avoid any happenstance that could be interpreted as judicial error or seized upon as grounds for abrogating the agreement.

He repeatedly examined Ray as to Ray's understanding of the agreement and whether he was doing this of his free choice.

"The law requires only two things in such a proceeding," the judge said. "One is that we present the body of the corpus delicti, and the second is that evidence be presented establishing that the defendant was involved with the crime.

"This was accomplished through the witnesses who appeared and testified to the last living moments of Dr. King and to the nature and cause of death. The evidence relating Ray to the slaying was stipulated and read in open court by the State, and this described the chain of evidence which would have been introduced in a trial."

Wash Post

17 MAR 1969

201-1893282

Mr. OBer
CI STAFF
2B23

Recd 03 DEC

File:
Ray

3 MONTHS OF MANEUVERING

WS 16 MAR 69

How Agreement Was Reached on Ray's Plea

By JERRY LIPSON
Special to The Star

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Defense and prosecution lawyers agreed to the guilty plea that sent James Earl Ray to prison for 99 years for exactly opposite reasons.

The plea, which cut short what was expected to be an intensely dramatic trial, climaxed three months of intricate legal maneuvering and investigation.

Defense attorneys sought the compromise saying privately that they believed the case against Ray was so overwhelming he would be convicted and executed, despite the general national trend against capital punishment.

The prosecution felt that even with their air-tight case, Ray would escape the chair precisely because of this trend. Tennessee hasn't held an execution in 10 years.

First Probe

The first probe toward a guilty plea began Dec. 12 when Shelby County Public Defender Hugh Stanton Sr. was appointed to assist Texas lawyer Percy Foreman in Ray's defense.

"We came back to my office and talked about the case for two or three hours. I said it looked like this guy did it, and maybe we ought to try for a plea," Stanton recalled in an interview yesterday.

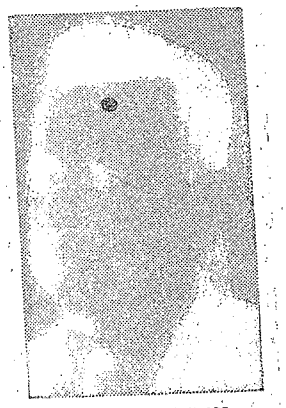
The idea of such a move had never occurred to Foreman, Stanton said, adding that Foreman muttered, "you'll never be able to plead this case (guilty). There's too damn much publicity."

Evidence Gathered

Foreman was convinced no public prosecutor would forego the national attention sure to be riveted on a full-scale trial.

But, Stanton said, "he told me to see what I could do."

Meanwhile, the Houston attorney told Stanton to interview as many witnesses as possible, to see what the evidence was.



JAMES EARL RAY

Stanton contacted county Atty. Gen. Phil M. Canale, who promised to discuss a guilty plea with his chief lieutenant. But Canale was noncommittal.

A few weeks later, Stanton learned that Canale would accept a plea, but with two provisos: Ray must take the 99-year sentence, and the request for a guilty plea must come from the defense.

Canale "couldn't afford to be in a position of offering a deal because of all this publicity," Stanton said.

The day after Christmas, the white-haired Memphis lawyer telephoned Foreman in Houston with the news, but Foreman was skeptical that Ray would go along.

When he first mentioned the subject to his hard-bitten client, Ray replied, "Mr. Foreman, you don't know the facts. I'd rather take my chances with a trial."

'Rather Take My Chances'

However, two full-time investigators assigned to the defense by Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle, who was scheduled to hear the Ray case, were interviewing nearly 40 witnesses in the Memphis area.

"We quickly established that all of this so-called favorable testimony (about a conspiracy and another killer) just didn't exist," Stanton said.

Referring to early reports of a white man in some bushes below the rooming house where Ray lay in ambush for the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Stanton said:

"A man would have to jump a 10-foot wall to get to the street from those bushes. That would be rather awkward."

An early theory that the death rifle with Ray's prints on it may have been conveniently placed for finding also evaporated when it came out that with the rifle were numerous items Ray obviously had not intended to leave behind, such as clothing and beer cans.

Foreman began to agree with prosecution conclusions that the incriminating items, loosely wrapped in a green bedspread, had been dumped in a doorway in a moment of panic, when Ray spotted police on the street as he dashed from the flop house across from King's motel.

Deadly Case Building

Supporters of a conspiracy theory had asked why Ray first had purchased a Winchester 243 rifle in a Birmingham sporting goods store March 29, then a day later telephoned asking to exchange it for the more powerful 30.06 rifle used to kill King.

But investigators were able to establish that the Winchester that Ray had bought was defective and would not fire because of metallic deposits on the bolt.

Through January and early February, Foreman told Ray additional details of the deadly case Canale's team was building against him.

Stanton said he had concluded that "Ray was lucky to get away by the skin of his teeth."

With the trial due to begin March 3, time was running short, and on Feb. 14, Foreman won a request to delay the hearing until April 7.

A week later, about Feb. 21, Foreman shambled into Canale's third-floor office and formally offered a plea of guilty to murder.

Foreman carried with him a letter, signed by Ray, authorizing him to seek the plea.

Summary of Slaying

Deputy Atty. Gen. James Beasley began writing a 5,950 word summary of the state's evidence linking Ray to the slaying, to which the defense would have to agree.

Four days later, Beasley—who had interviewed witnesses from Los Angeles to Lisbon—handed the summary to Foreman.

"Two or three days later," Canale recalled, Foreman returned with Ray's approval and for insurance, that of Ray's brothers, John and Jerry.

Then other interested parties, such as the Justice Department and people close to King, were told of the impending move, and on March 7, Foreman went before Judge Battle to request last Monday's special hearing.

Better Source Alive

However, the scenario wasn't quite ready for the finale. As the hearing neared, Ray developed second thoughts and fears rippled through the courthouse that he would scuttle the deal.

Foreman spent 2½ hours with Ray last Sunday going over the stipulations which detailed the extent of the state's case against him.

A 90-minute session with Canale that evening tied up any la dangling thread—and Ray was ready for the 280 mile drive to the red brick Tennessee state prison at Nashville.

Canale later summed up why he had accepted the plea: "In the first place, the state has never insisted on trying a capital case when the defendant has offered to plead guilty and accept maximum confinement."

Ray will not be eligible for parole hearing until 1998, when he'll be 71. Had a jury imposed a life term, he could be eligible for a parole in only 12½ years—in 1981.

Canale said the state has not concluded categorically that Ray was a lone killer, only that it has no evidence "at this time" that he was part of a conspiracy.

Obviously if Ray was part of a plot, Ray alive is a better source for later information than if he were dead.

THE SUNDAY STAR
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1969

201-0832732

Ray Said Another In on King Killing, Brother Asserts

From News Dispatches

A brother of James Earl Ray said yesterday that the killer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told him "I am not the only one in on this."

The statement by John Larry Ray was carried in a story by Marcus Chait of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It added new fuel to the speculation that James Earl Ray was part of a conspiracy to assassinate the Negro civil rights leader.

The judge at Ray's trial, Ray's attorney and the prosecuting attorney all have stated that there is no evidence of a conspiracy. But Ray blurted out during his sentencing that he didn't agree with the official theories on a conspiracy.

Charge Pending

The Justice Department still has a conspiracy charge pending against Ray—a charge that was filed primarily to allow the FBI to enter the case and capture Ray. After Ray pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 99 years in prison, the Department announced the "conspiracy allegation is still open."

John Larry Ray said he had talked with his brother in his jail cell in Memphis last Saturday night, two days before he entered the guilty plea. He said Ray "was still trying to figure out what to do—whether to take a plea or insist on going to trial. He wanted to testify."

But John Larry Ray continued, "My brother said there was someone else in on this 'deal' but it had been hushed up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I didn't press him on what he meant."

In Washington, the FBI had no comment on the article.

A source in the Justice Department was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that the feeling there over Ray's abrupt plea "is one of frustration." The source said that if there had been a trial it might have shed some light on the widespread suspicion around the country that Ray was part of a conspiracy.

One who shares this suspicion is Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He said his Internal Security subcommittee is investigating the murder and the possibility of a conspiracy.

Another who believes there was a conspiracy is the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, a close friend of Dr. King and the director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's "Operation Breadbasket" in Chicago.

Jackson's Comment

"We were told justice was done by giving a puny, sick white man a 99-year sentence in exchange for the assassination of our black prophet," Mr. Jackson said. "But far from justice, the American judicial system would not allow even an insensitive and unconcerned inquiry into the murder of a world leader.

Rep. Odgen Reid (R-N.Y.) said in a statement placed in yesterday's Congressional record that the court alone should have decided whether Ray was part of a conspiracy to kill Dr. King, "not on the basis of a few public statements by the defense, but in court and by precedures including examination and cross-examination, with a jury committed not to a pre-arranged deal with the judge, but rather to hearing the full story and making an unbiased judgement."

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Wash Post

14 MAR 19

BROTHER SEES RAY WAS PART OF PLOT

Quoted by St. Louis Paper as Certain of Conspiracy

By The Associated Press

James Earl Ray's brother said yesterday he was convinced that there was a conspiracy in the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., to which Ray pleaded guilty in Memphis Monday.

The brother, John Larry Ray, was interviewed by The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which quoted him as having said he was sure that Ray first was approached by conspirators in Canada.

That would have been after Ray's escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary on April 23, 1967.

"I am not the only one in on this," Ray was quoted as having told my brother. "My brother said there was someone else in on this 'deal,' but it had been hushed up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation," the newspaper quoted the brother as having said. "I didn't press him on what he meant."

Reason for Guilty Plea

James Earl Ray was sentenced to 99 years in the Tennessee State Penitentiary.

The guilty plea has been represented as the only way Ray's lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston, felt Ray could escape the electric chair. But Ray was quoted by The Nashville Tennessean, second-read, as having said he now has second thoughts, and wishes he had taken his chances on a trial and a life term.

Under the 99-year term, he will be eligible to seek parole in 1988. Had he been sentenced to life, he could have sought parole in 1982—earlier if he were given maximum good behavior time.

Marches in Memphis

Meanwhile, two groups announced plans to hold memorial marches in Memphis on April 4, the first anniversary of Dr. King's death. The Rev. Ral David Abernathy, who succeeded Dr. King as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said a new Poor People's March will begin in Memphis on that date. He gave no details.

And Jesse Epps, head of the union that represents some 7,0 Memphis workers, said these workers would take the day off for an anniversary demonstration. Dr. King had gone to Memphis in behalf of about 1,200 striking garbage workers when he was killed. The Post-Dispatch quoted John Larry Ray as having said:

"Several members of the Ray family met with Foreman in a St. Louis suburb two weeks ago.

"Foreman told us there was just too much evidence in the hands of the prosecution. Foreman said he couldn't agree to pursue any conspiracy angle, because it would make Jimmy sound like a hired killer rather than someone who may have killed King because he thought he was a Communist or differed with his beliefs.

"Foreman warned us that if the trial were to take place, Jimmy would possibly go to the electric chair to be made an example of, even though Tennessee hadn't electrocuted anyone in 10 years."

NY Times

14 MAR 1969

WP. 13 MAR 69

Eastland, Diggs Seek Probe Of Plot Aspect in King Death

By William Greider
Washington Post Staff Writer

Two disparate Congressional figures—Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Negro Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Michigan—each called yesterday for a deeper look into who killed the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Eastland, who chairs the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said he is convinced that James Earl Ray must have had some assistance in the murder. "I'm assembling the available evidence," the Senator said. "There are some questions in my mind."

Diggs, an eighth-term Congressman from Detroit, said he is sending a telegram to President Nixon asking him to reactivate the Warren Commission or appoint a similar blue-ribbon group to explore the death of Dr. King.

The civil rights leader was slain last April by a sniper while he stood on a motel balcony in Memphis, Tenn. On Monday, Ray pleaded guilty and received by prior agreement a 99-year sentence, but the defendant told the court he could "not accept" theories that he had no co-conspirators in the crime.

Eastland said he will have a staff assistant gather information on the case, but does not plan any subcommittee hearings or field investigations.

"There are some questions in my mind," he said. "How did they know King was in the Lorraine Motel? How did they know where his room was? How did they know when he was leaving? I'm not acusing anyone, but it appears to me that somebody inside the hotel must have given information."

The Senator said he has "no direct information" on the case and no access to FBI or Justice Department evidence.

"If Ray did it, he was given information by someone inside that motel, that's all I'm saying," Eastland said. "How could he come into that city—a white man looking for King? It couldn't be done. Someone had to tell him."

Ray's earliest known appearance in Memphis was on April 3, the day before the killing, when he checked into the motel. The next day he switched to the hotel from which he fired the fatal shot.)

Diggs said he also believes that a conspiracy lies behind Dr. Kings death. A full-scale investigation by a presidential commission "might relieve tensions" surrounding the murder, he said.

I'm asking the President either to reactivate the Warren Commission or form one similar to it," Diggs said. "The kinds of doubts that have been generated as a result of Ray's own testimony on co-conspirators leaves a very important responsibility to be taken care of."

Diggs said that because the Justice Department reportedly was a party to the arrangement by which Ray's trial was settled Monday, "I don't think it has a strong motivation to carry on an investigation."

"It's very difficult for me," he continued, "to believe that this man (Ray) could have all these experiences without some assistance—the passport, the cars, the money, all the rest of it. There's never been a satisfactory explanation."

From Hártselle, Ala., author William Bradford Huie—who has interviewed Ray for a forthcoming book — said the convicted assassin "is just smart enough, in his criminal mind, to put everybody on."

Huie, who retraced Ray's story of travels before and after the shooting, said Ray "does not want the case to die out—he wants the dramatic action to continue. The last thing he wants is to drop from the public eye."

Ray Tested on Mingling With His Fellow Inmate

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 12 (UPI)—James Earl Ray is undergoing six weeks of tests to determine whether he will be permitted to mingle with other inmates of the Tennessee state prison.

Ray, 41, entered the prison Tuesday morning to begin a 99-year sentence for the assassination of Civil Rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. last April 4. He pleaded guilty to escape a possible death penalty.

The prison has 1938 inmates, 824 of whom are Negroes.

13 March 69

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Ray Quoted as Now Wishing He Had Undergone Full Trial

By the Associated Press

James Earl Ray, quoted as wishing now he had elected to undergo a full trial for the Martin Luther King assassination, was joined in his regrets today by the U.S. Justice Department.

A source in the department said the feeling there over Ray's abrupt guilty plea "is one of frustration." The reason: a full-fledged trial, had one been held, might have shed light on questions which have led to widespread suspicion around the country that Ray was only one figure in a conspiracy.

In Nashville, the Nashville Tennessean said in a copyright story that Ray disclosed second thoughts about the guilty plea within hours of his sentencing in Memphis to an agreed 99 years in prison. Ray also has inquired about how he could hire a new attorney, the paper said.

"Wish I Hadn't Now"

The story said unidentified official sources quoted Ray as saying:

"When I went to court Monday I was convinced if I didn't plead guilty I was going to the electric chair. I wish the hell I hadn't now because with what they had on me I believe the worst I'd gotten would have been life."

Under Tennessee law a life prisoner could be eligible for parole after 13 years 7 months, or even earlier if he earned maximum good behavior time. Under a 99-year sentence a prisoner must serve at least 30 years.

The Tennessean said a prison source further quoted Ray:

"My attorney and my brother told me about six weeks ago that the best thing for me to do was to plead guilty if we could work out a deal to keep me out of the chair. They told me they thought this could be done.

Government Informed

"I was thinking about it and every day they thought I would plead guilty. Last week I just told them if they thought this was best and what I ought to do, then I would plead guilty."

Ray was reported to have asked escorting officers during his trip from the Memphis jail to the Nashville penitentiary how he could hire another lawyer.

In Washington, Justice Department sources acknowledged the government was informed in advance that Ray would plead guilty and take 99 years.

But they denied the government was involved in any way with decisions leading up to the sudden move by Ray and his lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston, Tex.

The only federal action pending against Ray is an FBI charge issued in Birmingham, Ala., April 17, 1968, accusing him of conspiring "with a man alleged to be his brother" to violate King's civil rights in that state.

The charge was brought under an 1870 Reconstruction era statute and conviction would have carried a maximum 10-year sentence.

After Ray was apprehended last June in England, he was returned to Tennessee to face the more serious murder charge.

The government's only intrusion in the case since came Monday—after the trial ended—when the Justice Department announced the "conspiracy allegation is still open."

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, some senators joined newspapers across the country in insisting the conspiracy question be held open.

Probe by Senate Unit

Chairman James O. Eastland, D-Miss., said his Senate Internal Security subcommittee is investigating direct information of conspiracy in the King slaying.

"There are some things about this affair," Eastland declared, "that indicate to me there may have been a conspiracy."

After entering his plea of guilty Monday, Ray stood up and said he disagreed with the theory that no conspiracy was linked with the assassination. He did not elaborate.

Ray's original attorney, former Birmingham, Ala., mayor Arthur Hanes Jr., disagreed meanwhile with Foreman's belief as expressed in court Monday that no conspiracy existed.

Hanes was interviewed on the CBS evening news with Walter Cronkite.

Hanes said there was no question in his mind that "there was a plot involved" in the killing. "Ray," said Hanes, "was a dupe."

The Alabama lawyer said the assassination "had to do not only with national politics, but international politics."

In Atlanta, the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which King headed, said his organization was not consulted concerning Ray's guilty plea.

"We do want the investigation continued because we believe Ray was at most merely a tool or pawn," Young said. "We would hope that for the good of the country, the Justice Department would continue to investigate the case."

13 March 69

201-0832732

Ray Is Transferred in Chains To State Prison at Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11 (UPI) — James Earl Ray was led in chains into the Tennessee State Prison today to begin serving a 99-year term for murdering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray, who switched his plea to guilty Monday and accepted a prearranged sentence, was removed from his Shelby County jail cell at 5:30 a.m. CST and transferred to State authorities near the county line.

He traveled the 200 miles to Nashville in an eight-car motorcade that pulled up to the State Prison shortly after 8 a.m.

Secured by a waist chain connected to heavy handcuffs and ankle manacles, Ray stepped briskly into the cluster of white, red-roofed buildings that form the State Prison on the outskirts of Nashville. State Safety Commissioner Greg O'Rear and Highway Patrol Inspector Mickey McGuire walked at either side of Ray, and all three were surrounded by heavily armed guards.

Ray, wearing a dark checked sport coat, dark pants and a white shirt open at the neck, bent over from the waist and shielded his head with his hands to avoid photographers. He ignored shouted questions by newsmen as he walked quickly from the unmarked car that had carried him from Memphis.

Ray, 41, strode past a guard's post through the main gate of the prison, where he will spend at least 30 years. He walked across a small courtyard and into the maximum security section.

"Everything went fine," O'Rear said of the transfer. "There was not a minute of trouble."

O'Rear said Ray was quiet during most of the trip, although he "talked a little about his past. There was not too much conversation."

Warden Lake Russell said Ray was assigned Cell No. 4 in the maximum security building.

The cell measures 6 by 9 feet, like the 33 other cells on the section. It has two bunks but only one is ever used on this corridor, because only one man is housed in each cell.

The backs and sides of the cell are 8-inch-thick, steel-enforced concrete, painted green. Besides the bunks the only furniture is a metal combination sink and commode. There are 18 heavy bars across the front of the cell.

Once a day Ray will be taken outside to an exercise area enclosed by high walls. Twice a week he will step out his cell door and take a dozen steps to his left and take a shower.

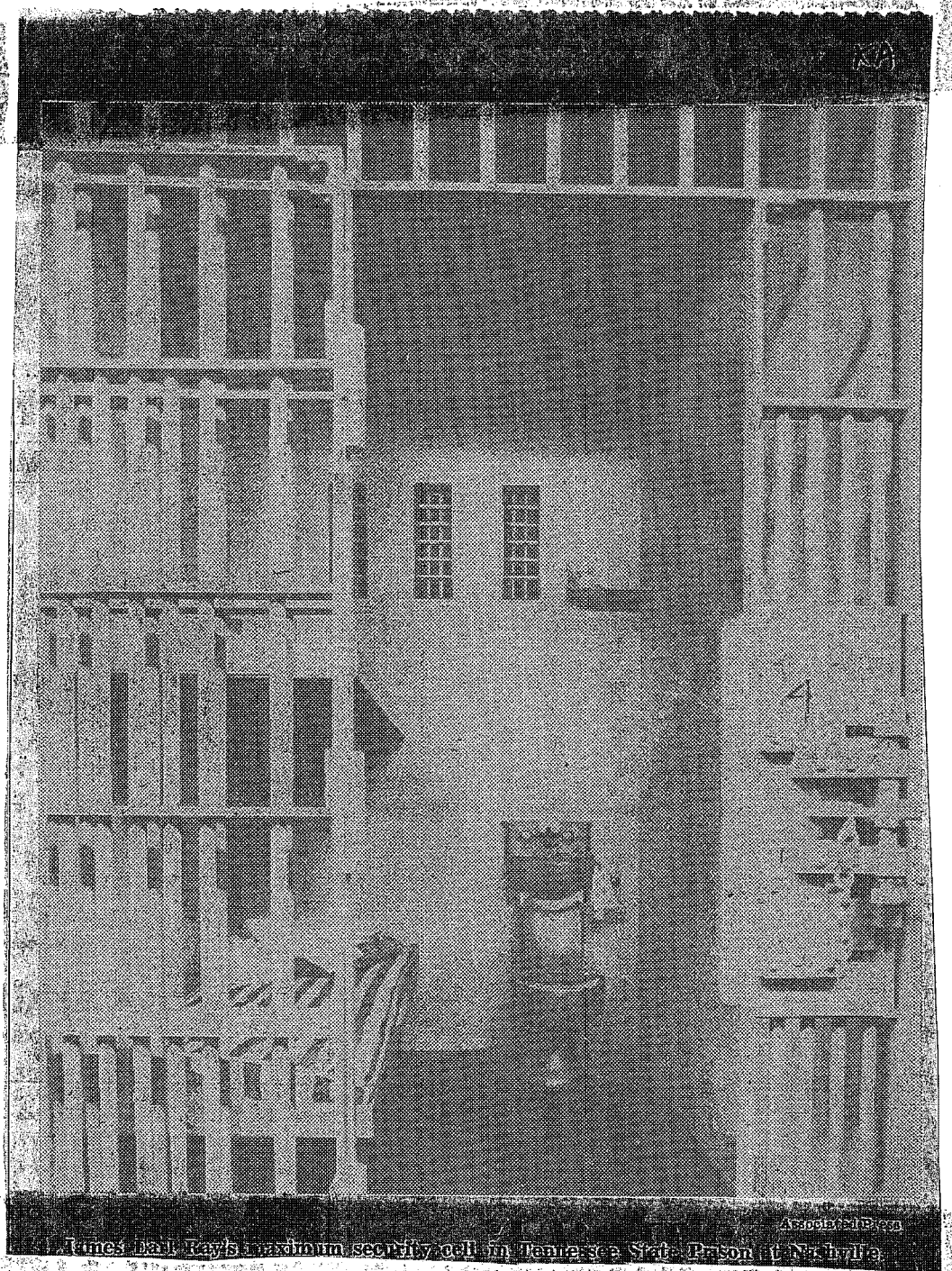
Warden Russell and State Corrections Commissioner Harry Avery said Ray would be isolated. There will be no prisoners in adjoining cells. Avery said he and Russell had been planning for some time the "exceptional" safeguards required for Ray's incarceration.

Although most convicts are taken to the classification building immediately on arrival at the prison, Ray will remain in maximum security throughout the classification process, which normally takes about six weeks.

"At the end of that duration, we will determine whether there will be any special arrangements to be made other than the maximum security building," Avery said.

Wash Post

12 MAR 1969



Associated Press

James Earl Ray's maximum security cell in Tennessee State Prison in Nashville

Wash Post

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Schorr said.

WLS 12 MAR 69

RAY'S BIOGRAPHER NOW HAS DOUBTS OF CONSPIRACY

NEW YORK (AP)— William Bradford Huie, biographer of James Earl Ray, said yesterday that he now doubts that the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was the result of a conspiracy.

Huie, who interviewed Ray after his capture and wrote a series of magazine articles hinting at a conspiracy, said in an NBC television interview that he concluded early this year that Ray made the decision to kill King himself.

Ray pleaded guilty to the murder of King in a Memphis, Tenn., courtroom Monday.

Although he has now concluded that Ray himself made the decision to kill King, Huie added, "But I do not know this and Ray insists otherwise. Ray has a strange mind and a sharp one.

"He takes great satisfaction out of the fact that we still have doubts. That we still have unanswered questions. He wants continuing drama in his life," Huie said.

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201-0883732

Murder cover-up outrages nation

DAILY WORLD 12 MAR 69

By TED BASSETT and ERIK BERT

NEW YORK, March 11 — Public outrage mounted throughout the country today over the extraordinarily brief trial, conviction and sentence yesterday of James Earl Ray on charges of the killing last April 4, 1968 of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Sentiment, expressed especially by Afro-American spokesmen, reflected the belief Ray was only the triggerman of a large-scale conspiracy, and that the trial proceedings Monday in Memphis were an attempt to cover up other participants in the conspiracy.

The Daily World, impressed by these views, wired Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, urging a full investigation of the trial and all persons involved.

Among black spokesmen voicing doubt that Ray's trial and conviction had dealt properly with the killing of Dr. King were the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Roy Wilkins, Floyd D. McKissick, William L. Patterson and Mrs. Coretta King.

Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the assassinated leader, said:

"We realize this is but a respite," said Mrs. King. "This plea of guilty must not be allowed to close the case, to end the search for the many fingers that helped pull the trigger.

"All concerned must press the state of Tennessee and the U.S. government to continue until all who are responsible for this crime have been apprehended. Not until then can the conscience of the nation rest."

Continued on page 11

United Press International

REV. RALPH ABERNATHY tells newsmen at an Atlanta news conference that authorities should continue to investigate the possibility of a conspiracy in the murder of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Rev. Abernathy said "The admission of guilt" by James Earl Ray cannot be allowed to obscure the real assassin.

12 march

201-0832132

Black leaders demand probe

Continued from page 3

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said: "James Earl Ray's confession and the court's action in sentencing him to 99 years' imprisonment for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. means only that the trigger man in this monstrous crime has been convicted. In a more rhetorical sense, the nation which permitted virulent opposition to the aspirations of Dr. King and his people is the real culprit."

Floyd B. McKissick, builder of "Soul City" and former head of CORE, said "I think that most of the American public knows that James Earl Ray was nothing but a patsy. Sure he was involved in a conspiracy, a specific conspiracy and a grandiose racist conspiracy in which the greater part of this racist-capitalistic society has participated."

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, who succeeded Dr. King as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) said: "The Southern Christian Leadership conference is opposed to capital punishment and therefore has no wish to impose it upon Mr. Ray. The admission of guilt by James Earl Ray cannot be allowed to obscure the real assassin. Martin Luther King, Jr., one of the greatest Americans who ever lived, who served black and white alike, was a victim of conspiracy by the admission of James Earl Ray. The SCLC is committed therefore to remain alert and vigilant until justice is meted out to all of the perpetrators."

William L. Patterson, Communist leader and chairman of the former Civil Rights Congress, said that the "unseeming haste with which James Earl Ray, the self-confessed murderer of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was tried and convicted is in itself almost irrefutable evidence of the conspiratorial character of monstrous crime. At present there exists on a national scale a conspiracy to behead leadership of militant, black-led organizations fighting to secure the enforcement of the constitutional rights and human dignity of black Americans.

Appeals for exposure

"The conspiracy involves the heads of city, state and national governments and those who are determined that black Americans will not attain equality of opportunity under the existing order," continued Patterson. "It is undoubtedly fortunate that Ray has been convicted, but that does not close the case of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King. Black Americans and their allies must extend every effort to expose this conspiracy and its menace to the unity of this nation and the peace of the world."

Proceeding according to script

In the proceedings Monday in Tennessee's Shelby County Criminal Court, Memphis Attorney General P.M. Canale, Ray's attorney, Percy Foreman, and Judge W. Preston Battle participated in the deal whereby Ray pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 99 years imprisonment, escaping a possible death penalty if he went to trial.

The proceedings went according to script, as one reporter put it.

In an action startling even in Monday's extraordinary proceedings, the jury was coerced into accepting the verdict before the proceedings were begun. The jury was thus made a party to the deal, its right to hear the evidence violated.

'Wonderland justice'

The first 12 names called from a regular jury venire already on duty in the courthouse were picked and the men brought into the courtroom and seated in the box.

Canale, the prosecutor, told them of the deal with the defense attorney and asked if they would accept it. Each juror nodded approval.

Foreman, the defense attorney, asked each juror individually if he would go along with the deal. Each juror agreed.

And so, what Lewis Carroll had presented as Wonderland justice, became the script for Shelby County Courthouse:

"Sentence first,
Verdict afterwards".

Ray's own words

The court transcript shows Ray saying:

"I don't want to change anything that I have said.

"I don't want to add anything under it, either.

"The only thing I have to say is, I don't exactly accept the theories of Mr. Clark. In other words, I am not bound to accept these theories of Mr. Clark's."

The judge asked him: "You don't agree with whose theories?"

Ray replied: "Mr. Canale's, Mr. Clark's, and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's about the conspiracy."

Former attorney general Ramsey Clark and J. Edgar Hoover had decided less than one day after the murder of Rev. King, according to defense attorney Percy Foreman, that no conspiracy was involved.

This was the theory that Ray said he would not accept as part of his plea that he was guilty.

He was not required to accept, as part of the deal for his life, that he alone was responsible for the murder.

Ray made it clear, according to the transcript, that he was buying only a guilty plea, not a no-guilty plea for everyone else.

Judge Battle said: "I think the main question that I want to ask you is this: Are you pleading guilty to murder in the first degree in this case because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under such circumstances that it would make you legally guilty of murder in the first degree under the law as explained to you by our lawyer? Your answer is still yes?"

Ray replied: "Yes, sir."

Then, a New York Times correspondent reported:

"The moment when the courtroom sat expecting Ray to repudiate the agreement that had been in the works since Feb. 21, passed without Ray's pressing forward."

But the question which Judge Battle asked, and which Ray answered was not the "main question."

The main question was this:

"Were you part of a conspiracy in killing Dr. Martin Luther King? Did other persons help you in planning and carrying out the murder of Dr. King?"

But Judge Battle did not ask it.

Ray did not answer it, and it remains unanswered today.

201-0832732

WP 12 MAR 69

Associated Press

James Earl Ray is led in chains to State Prison in Nashville.

Wash Post

12 MAR 1969

Mrs. King, SCLC Cleared Decision

TRIAL, From A1

There was also criticism of the arrangement from such papers as The New York Times, which said the decision not to air the full case in public was "a shocking breach of faith with the American people."

Officials involved in the case here, however, said the decision to dispense with the trial in exchange for Ray's guilty plea was based on a variety of considerations, including the consent of Mrs. King and SCLC leaders. They said—as Justice Department officials in Washington have said—that there was no evidence of a conspiracy that could have been presented.

The agreement, in the judgment of the court officials, met "the Nation's requirement for justice."

The approach to Mrs. King was made by the Tennessee prosecutor, Phil Canale, through her lawyer. Canale also consulted, it was reported here, directly with officials of SCLC, the civil rights organization Dr. King led at the time of his murder.

"He (Canale) wanted to get their general feeling about the agreement," a highly placed official said. "Mind you, what they said was not controlling. We often consult with the family and relatives about the sentence arrangement, even in routine cases."

He said Mrs. King and SCLC "generally agreed" with the decision to avoid a trial although "some of the SCLC officials said they wanted to reserve their right to claim there was a conspiracy behind Ray."

After Ray's sentencing on Monday, Mrs. King made no specific criticism of the arrangement. She said, "For the moment we have been spared a trial which would compel us to relive the fearfully tragic events of his death. But we realize this is but a respite."

She went on to urge that both Tennessee and Federal authorities continue their investigation "until all who are responsible for this crime are apprehended."

Dr. King's successor as head of SCLC, the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, issued a similar statement.

Ray's formal plea of guilty to murder in the first degree got him a 99-year sentence, which bars him from parole eligibility until the year 2018, when he would be 90 years old.

If he had been given a straight life sentence, he would have been eligible for parole in 12½ years.

It is known that during delicate negotiations with court and prosecution officials, Ray's attorney, Percy Foreman, asked Judge W. Preston Battle whether he would impose the lighter sentence.

Judge Battle reportedly refused that proposal and said he would impose no less a sentence than 99 years because "the crime was too great."

Prosecutor Canale, according to court sources, also felt that the 99-year requirement was non-negotiable.

Foreman was in a weak bargaining position, it was said, because he knew the case against Ray was "airtight" and Ray "might have gotten the chair" if he had gone to trial before a jury.

Dr. King was shot with a rifle on the evening of April 4 as he stood on a balcony of the motel at which he was staying in downtown Memphis.

A rifle found outside a rooming house across the street from the motel balcony led to Ray's eventual arrest in London on June 8, 1968.

At the time of his arrest—and subsequently—there were widespread rumors that Ray had been the instrument of a conspiracy to assassinate Dr. King. These rumors were encouraged by Ray himself in interviews with the writer, William Bradford Huie, who paid Ray more than $30,000 for exclusive rights to his story. And at the time of his sentencing on Monday, Ray said in court he could "not accept" the official theory that there was no conspiracy.

However, Justice Department officials and the FBI, as well as the Tennessee prosecutors, insist that there is no evidence that Ray had any accomplices.

Prosecutor Canale said that if any evidence of a conspiracy comes to light "the conspirators will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted."

Mrs. King, SCLC Clear Disposition of Ray Case

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 11—Court officials in Memphis said today the controversial disposition of the James Earl Ray case was cleared in advance with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Washington were notified and with Coretta King, widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Under the agreement that Mrs. King and SCLC officials reportedly approved, Ray was given a 99-year prison sentence—without a trial—after pleading guilty to the assassination of Dr. King last April 4.

Justice Department officials Monday, without a prolonged presentation of evidence in the case, stirred widespread controversy.

Some Negro leaders charged that the arrangement was a "cover up" to prevent disclosure of a conspiracy behind the assassination. Mrs. King herself and some SCLC officials also contended that Ray was part of a conspiracy.

Ray's speedy sentencing

See TRIAL, A8, Col. 1

Wash Post

12 MAR 1969

201-0833932

C1/50

TASS REPORTS JAMES EARL RAY SENTENCING

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Mar 69 L

[Text] New York March 11 TASS--James Ray who assassinated Martin Luther King has been sentenced to a 99-year prison term. The trial was held in Memphis, Tennessee, where Martin Luther King, leader of the Negro movement of the United States, was killed almost a year ago. Ray pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering Martin Luther King.

According to the press, all the trial was a kind of a "deal" between the prosecution and the defense. Their aim was to save Ray from the death penalty. It has been officially announced at the trial that only one man was involved in the assassination of Martin Luther King. The authorities, thus, disregarded the opinion of many representatives of the public that the Negro leader had fallen victim to a racialist conspiracy.

KA

USSR, CANADA SIGN JOINT RADIO-TV AGREEMENT

Moscow in English to Eastern North America 2200 GMT 11 Mar 69 L

[Text] The Soviet Union and Canada have signed an agreement in Montreal containing recommendations to expand cooperation in the sphere of radio broadcasting and television. The recommendations foresee a greater exchange of radio and television programs, as well as exchanges of creative workers for joint program production.

TEXT OF JOINT SOVIET-URUGUAYAN COMMUNIQUE

Moscow IZVESTIYA 7 Mar 69 pp 1, 2 L

[Text] From 27 February through 4 March 1969 a Uruguayan Government delegation led by Chairman of the General Assembly of the Republic of Uruguay Alberto Abdala paid an official visit to the USSR. Among the delegation were: delegation deputy leader and Deputy Director General of the Uruguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Joaquin Costanzo; Ambassador Denis Barreiro; and acting Uruguay charge d' affaires in the USSR R. Piris [transliterated].

Vice President A. Abdala was received by Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium N.V. Podgornyy and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A. N. Kosygin, and he paid a visit to Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium M.A. Iskendrov and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union I.V. Spiridonov. The vice president laid wreathes at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Talks took place between the Soviet and the Uruguayan sides in which the Soviet side was represented by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman M.A. Iskendrov; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers V.N. Novikov; USSR Minister of Fish Industry A.A. Ishkov; USSR Minister of Power and Electrification P.S. Neporozhniy; USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade M.R. Kuzmin; USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs V. M. Vinogradov; USSR Ambassador to the Republic of Uruguay I.K. Kolosovskiy; and USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs collegium member D.A. Zhukov.

The talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding , discussed questions of Soviet-Uruguayan relations.

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A trade agreement and an agreement on the supply of Soviet machines and equipment to Uruguay were signed. The sides agreed that measures be taken for rapid implementation of the signed agreements. In accordance with the wishes of the Uruguayan side, the Soviet side expressed readiness to start concrete talks immediately on Uruguay's purchase in the Soviet Union of machinery and equipment in accordance with the agreement. In accordance with the signed agreements, the sides will facilitate mutual trips by businessmen to study possibilities of developing trade, the holding of negotiations, and the establishing of appropriate contacts, and will also render necessary assistance in holding exhibitions of export goods.

In accordance with the wishes expressed by Uruguayan Vice President A. Abdala, the Soviet side expressed its readiness to study in the future the question of signing an additional agreement on the supply of Soviet machines and equipment to Uruguay; the aims of this agreement will be dealt with later.

The sides exchanged views on cooperation in fishing and expressed readiness to study the question of increasing scientific fishing research, the exchange of experience in the field of fishery and fish products production equipment, and also technical aid for the development of fisheries in the Uruguayan Republic by supplying fishing vessels and designing and building fish-processing plants. The sides also exchanged views on cooperation in building power plants. It was decided that investigation of these and other questions should continue through diplomatic channels and exchange of appropriate delegations.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that friendly relations are continuing to develop in the spirit of mutual cooperation and they expressed their concern that these relations should continue to develop and strengthen in the future. During Vice President A. Abdala's visit there was also an exchange of views on several international problems, and the sides were pleased to confirm identity or proximity of views.

It was noted that the safeguarding of peace is a cardinal task which corresponds to the interests of all peoples, and both sides stated that they will lend their efforts to safeguarding and strengthening it. Both sides stressed the vital importance of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and its implementation for strengthening peace and international security and for creating favorable conditions for ending the arms race, and of implementation of effective measures for banning and destroying nuclear weapons. Both sides expressed the view that it is necessary to exert efforts now for the earliest, exact, and consistent implementation of the nonproliferation treaty.

Both sides consider that Vice President A. Abdala's visit and the exchange of views on questions of developing and strengthening Soviet-Uruguayan relations represent an important stage in the development of relations between the USSR and Uruguay.

Uruguayan Republic Vice President A. Abdala expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and the sincere hospitality accorded to him and accompanying officials and extended an invitation for a Soviet delegation led by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman M.A. Iskendrov to pay a return visit to Uruguay.

Vice President A. Abdala, who is also chairman of the Uruguayan General Assembly, also invited a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to visit Uruguay. These invitations were gratefully accepted. It was agreed that the dates of these visits would be settled through diplomatic channels.

Mrs. King Urges Conspiracy Probe

From News Dispatches

ATLANTA, March 10—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s widow and his successor said today they now believed more strongly than ever that a conspiracy brought about his assassination last April.

Coretta King and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, who who succeeded Dr. King as head of the Southern Christian leadership conference, said the search must continue for persons they say acted with James Earl Ray in a plan to kill Dr. King.

"For the moment, we have been spared a trial which would compel us to relive the fearfully tragic events of his death. But we realize that this is but a respite," Mrs. King said in a statement.

Mrs. King added that "all concerned people must press the State of Tennessee and the U.S. Government to continue until all who are responsible for this crime have been apprehended."

See REACT, A11, Col. 8

THE WASHINGTON POST
Tuesday, March 11, 1969 A 11

Mrs. King, Abernathy See Plot

REACT, From A1

Earlier, Mr. Abernathy said that Ray's admission of guilt strengthens his belief that there was a conspiracy.

Both Abernathy and Mrs. King reiterated their stand that the death penalty for Ray would be contrary to the moral and religious convictions of Dr. King.

"Retribution and vengeance have no place in our beliefs," Mrs. King said.

"My husband believed that we must separate the man from the deed. In that spirit, I look beyond James Earl Ray to the racism which pervaded —and still poisons—the climate of America.

"It was the real killer. It incited violence against a man who was the very essence of nonviolence."

The Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., father of the slain civil rights leader, said he had no comment on Ray's plea.

The Rev. James Orange of SCLC, who was with Dr. King when he was slain, said, "I am trying to stay out of this. I think they should set that man free." He declined to elaborate when asked why he felt Ray should be set free, saying he had no further comment.

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201-0827-ha 2

Ray Guilty Plea In King Slaying Brings 99 Years

No Evidence Of Any Plot, Jury Is Told

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

MEMPHIS, March 10—Shy and quivering slightly, James Earl Ray pleaded guilty today to assassinating the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and received a sentence of 99 years in prison.

In an unexpectedly quick settlement of the case, Tennessee State Prosecutor Phil Canale told the jury of 10 white men and two Negro men that Ray acted alone and that there was no evidence of a conspiracy in the slaying of the 39-year-old civil rights leader.

Ray rose suddenly from his seat a little later in the only deviation from the well-planned script for the guilty plea procedure and said he could "not accept" the official theory that there was no conspiracy behind the assassination.

His attorney, noted defense lawyer Percy Foreman of Houston, turned to him and said soothingly, "You can disagree with that and still enter your plea."

Ray nodded in assent and sat down.

There was no explanation for Ray's statement. However, one theory is that he was trying to be consistent with the story he told author William Bradford Huie, whose forthcoming book on Ray is expected to outline an elaborate conspiracy.

(In Washington, the Justice Department said its investigation into the "original allegations of a conspiracy" is still open but that there is no evidence of conspiracy at this point.

(The original Federal warrant dated April 17, 1968, charged that a man named Eric Starvo Galt, later identified as Ray, had conspired with "an individual whom he alleged to be his brother," against King.)

After the 2½-hour special hearing in Shelby County Courthouse, Ray, who turned 41 today, was led back to his tightly secured jail cell.

Officials said he will probably be transferred to the State Penitentiary in Nashville in a few days.

Today's hearing marked the quiet, unemotional end of Ray's exotic yet at times squalid odyssey—from his 1967 prison escape in Missouri to Dr. King's assassination here last April 4 and his flight through Canada and across the Atlantic to England where he was arrested last summer.

Most of today's testimony was a retelling of that odyssey, but a few new facts came to light. Prosecutors said that during his year of freedom he smuggled jewelry from Mexico, had plastic surgery performed on his nose in California, and spent several of these weeks stalking Dr. King.

Ray, an exceptionally inept robber and thief who was always getting caught, seemed listless today.

His admission of guilt climaxed weeks of elaborate negotiations between Foreman and Canale's office.

Ray, in effect, exchanged his plea for a 99-year prison term and thus avoided a possible death sentence by going to trial. His trial had been set for April 7.

Under Tennessee law, sentences must be imposed by a jury in capital cases, even when the defendant pleads guilty.

The special jury was empaneled yesterday after each member said he would agree to the prosecutor's recommendation of a 99-year sentence for Ray. The panel then heard brief testimony from five witnesses who established a prima facie case that Dr. King was shot to death from a rooming house window as he was standing on a balcony at the Negro-owned Lorraine Motel in downtown Memphis.

Despite the negotiations, it was not clear why Ray did not seek a straight life sentence, rather than the tougher 99-year term. Under a life sentence, he would have become eligible for parole in 12½ years. Under the 99-year term, he becomes eligible in 49½ years—at age 90. (Although other sources said he would be eligible after 30 or 33 years, Canale stuck to 49½.)

Canale, 51, told newsmen there was no bargaining for the life sentence. Foreman, 66, relaxing in his undershirt at his hotel room later, agreed.

"There is an answer to why I didn't try to get Ray a life sentence," he said, "but I'm not going to give it."

He said Ray told him during the negotiations, "I don't care how many years I get."

Asked why he thinks Ray killed Dr. King, Canale told newsmen, "There is evidence Ray was a racist." He declined to elaborate.

He acknowledged that Ray had considerable money at his disposal before and after the assassination but insisted there was no evidence it came from wealthy conspirators. He cited three sources:

- Savings he had accumulated outside of prison before he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary on April 23, 1967.
- One, and perhaps two robberies he pulled in Montreal during the summer of 1967.
- Payments for smuggling contraband drugs from Canada into the United States and jewelry from Mexico.

[Canale also said he consulted local Negro leaders and representatives of Mrs. King and of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. King was president, before agreeing to the guilty plea and sentence, the Los Angeles Times reported.]

At the end of today's hearing, presiding Judge W. Preston Battle, 60, warned that if evidence should ever emerge that Dr. King's death resulted from a conspiracy, "no member of such a conspiracy can live in peace or lie down to pleasant dreams" because the State has no statute of limitations on prosecuting such cases.

His 35 years in the criminal courts, said the Judge, have taught him that Hamlet was right when he said, "For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ."

The Judge also cautioned that the prosecution statement that it has no evidence of a conspiracy "is not conclusive . . . it merely means that as of this time, there is not sufficient evidence available."

In solving the murder of Dr. King and bringing Ray to justice, Battle said in his soft Southern accent, "We have not done too badly for a 'decadent river town' "—a sarcastic reference to a description of Memphis in a Time magazine article a week after Dr. King's death last year.

Today's hearing started at 9:45 a.m. after 50 newsmen and about 30 spectators were searched, including their shoes, before entering the small, low-ceiling courtroom.

Ray, wearing a loose dark suit, blue necktie and light blue shirt, was brought in under close guard.

He walked with a heavy swaying stride and had a slight smile on his face.

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Throughout the hearing, ne sat behind Foreman, his attorney. He looked straightforward, rarely turning to look at the jury or the witnesses to his left.

Foreman started the hearing by announcing Ray's willingness to waive his trial and plead guilty to first-degree murder in exchange for a 99-year sentence.

Judge Battle then asked Ray to stand. He asked Ray a series of questions to determine if he understood what he was doing and what rights, including those of appeal, he was forfeiting. With each question, Ray mumbled, "Yes, sir."

Asked if he had come under "pressure" to make the guilty plea, Ray said, "No undue pressure."

"Are you pleading guilty because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.?" Battle asked him.

Ray hesitated an instant, then said, "I am pleading guilty."

A bailiff then called in 12 prospective jurors. All quickly agreed to abide by the 99-year sentence and recommendation.

Prosecutor Canale told the panel, "I want to say to you . . . that we have no proof other than that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was killed by James Earl Ray and James Earl Ray alone."

After examining more than 300 pieces of evidence and 5000 pages of statements by witnesses, plus traveling "thousands of miles" in the United States and abroad, he said, investigators have found no evidence of a conspiracy.

Foreman then rose to his full 6 foot 5 stature and told the jury, "It took me a month after accepting this case to convince myself . . . that it was not a conspiracy."

In explaining the guilty plea, he said, "I never expected that I would be able to accomplish anything except save this man's life."

The opening addresses by Foreman and Canale were followed by brief testimony from five witnesses.

The Rev. S. B. Kyles, a Memphis Negro minister, and Chauncey Eskridge, a Negro lawyer from Chicago, said they were present at 6 p.m. on April 4 when Dr. King was shot at the Lorraine Motel but did not see anyone at the open window of the rooming house across the street where the shot had come from.

Memphis Medical Examiner Dr. Jerry Francisco testified that Dr. King was killed by a single bullet, which struck him in the right side of the face and neck and lodged near his backbone.

Memphis Police Inspector M. E. Zachary then testified that he mounted an immediate investigation and recovered a 30.06 Winchester pump rifle that had been discarded on a sidewalk near the rooming house.

The last witness, Memphis FBI agent Robert G. Jensen testified that laboratory tests of clothing and other items found in the rooming house led to Ray's arrest.

Assistant Prosecutor James C. Beasley completed the case by reading into the record an elaborate 55-minute-long "stipulation", or agreement with the defense on how investigators traced Ray's flight to England, where he was arrested.

Several Aliases Used

He said Ray, using the aliases Eric Starvo Galt, Harvey Lowmyer, and John Willard, left a wide path of fingerprints and other crucial evidence when he fled Memphis the night of April 4.

Fingerprints in Room 5-B of the rooming house matched those found on the rifle discarded outside and those of Ray himself, he said. The bullet taken from Dr. King's body also matched the borings of the rifle. Beasley said Ray had purchased the rifle five days earlier in Birmingham, Ala.

After firing one shot from the rooming house, Ray fled in a white Mustang to Atlanta, abandoned the car there, and then fled to Toronto, where he obtained a phony Candian passport by using the name of a Toronto citizen, policeman Ramon George Sneyd, Beasley said.

Ray did not know Sneyd.

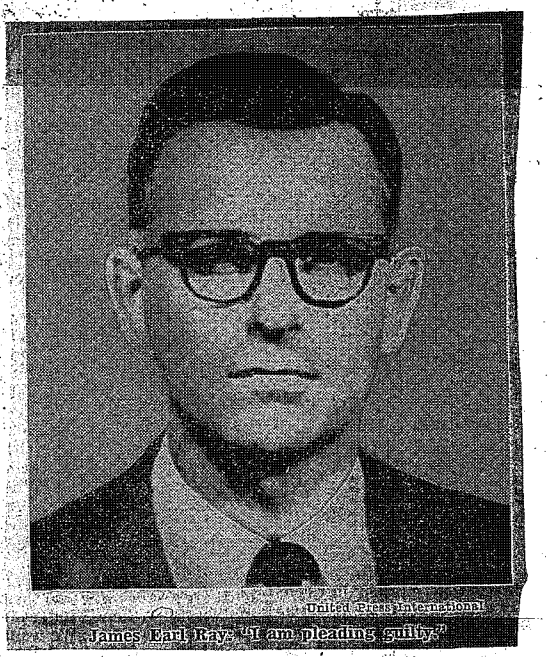
Ray then flew to England, took a side trip to Lisbon, and returned to London, Beasley said.

On June 8, 1968, as he was about to board another plane to Brussels, police arrested him, Beasley said.

There was evidence, he said, that Ray had been following Dr. King around the country for some time before he shot him.

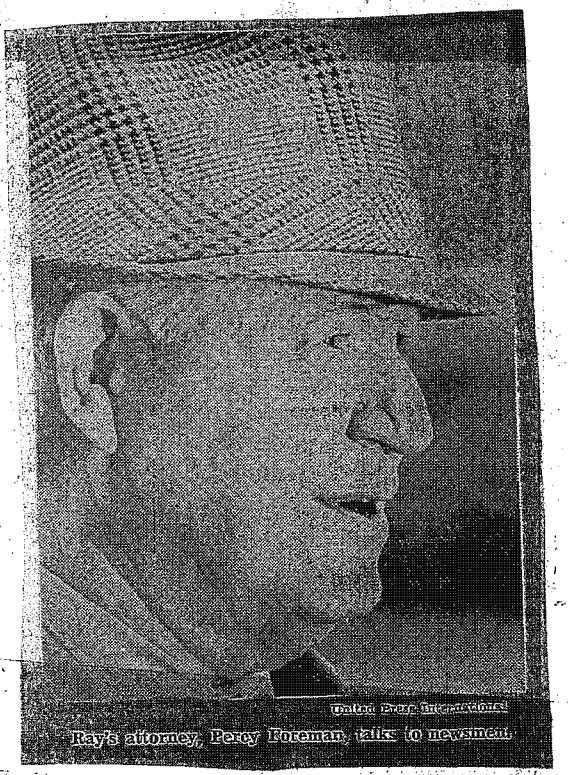
Ray escaped from prison in Missouri in April of 1967, but traveled extensively in Canada, Mexico, and the western United States before zeroing in on Dr. King, he said.

On March 5, 1968, a month before the assassination, Ray paid for plastic surgery on his nose in Los Angeles, Beasley said. Ray then left the West Coast for the last time and came to Memphis, stopping off first in Birmingham to purchase the rifle, Beasley said.



United Press International

James Earl Ray: "I am pleading guilty."



United Press International

Ray's attorney, Percy Foreman, talks to newsmen.

201-0832732

RAY ADMITS GUILT IN DR. KING DEATH; SUGGESTS A PLOT

Judge Sets 99-Year Term After a Jury of 12 Men Agrees to Arrangement

A CONSPIRACY DISPUTED

Both Prosecutor and Defense Doubt That There Was One Despite Slayer's Protest

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, March 10—James Earl Ray, pleaded guilty today to murdering the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and was sentenced to serve 99 years in the Tennessee State Prison in Nashville.

The sentence was imposed by Judge W. Preston Battle in Criminal Court after a brief presentation of evidence against the defendant to a jury of 12 men.

The jury had agreed in advance to the arrangement by the state and the defense for a plea of guilty.

Both the prosecutor, Memphis Attorney General P. M. Canale, and Ray's counsel, Percy Foreman, told the court that there was no evidence Ray had been involved in a conspiracy.

Ray himself refused to a[illegible] these statements.

In a tense moment in the [illegible] Ray leaped to his [illegible] declared that he did [illegible] that his plea of [illegible] should include a finding that there was no conspiracy.

Had Faced Death

Had Ray pleaded not guilty and been convicted of first-degree murder in the full-scale trial that had been scheduled for April 7, he could have been sentenced to death.

If he had received a life sentence he would have been eligible for parole in 13 years. Under the 99-year sentence, he will not be eligible for parole until he serves half his term.

The disagreement between Ray and the lawyers appeared to many observers to leave unresolved the question of whether a conspiracy was involved in the killing of Dr. King last April 4 at a motel here.

Mr. Foreman said it had taken him a month to become convinced that there was no conspiracy. The Texas lawyer said it had taken former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and J. Edgar Hoover, the di-

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Ray Pleads Guilty to the Murder of Dr. K

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

rector of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, less than one day after the laying to conclude there was no conspiracy.

Ray 'Can't Agree'

A transcript of Ray's remarks today showed that he said, "Your honor, I would like to say something. I don't want to change anything that I have said, but I just want to enter one other thing. The only thing I have to say is that I can't agree with Mr. Clark."

Mr. Foreman interrupted to say, "Ramsey Clark."

"Mr. who?" asked the judge.

"Mr. J. Edgar Hoover," said Ray. "I agree with all these stipulations, but I am not trying to change anything."

"You don't agree with whose theories?" asked the judge.

"Mr. Canale's, Mr. Clark's, and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's about the conspiracy. I don't want to add something on that I haven't agreed to in the past," said Ray.

Attorney Interprets

"I think that what he said is that he doesn't agree that Ramsey Clark is right or that J. Edgar Hoover is right," said Mr. Foreman to the judge. "I didn' argue that as evidence in this case. I simply stated that—underwriting the statement of General Canale—that they had made the same statement. Your are not required to agree with it all, Jim."

"You still—your answers to those questions that I asked you would still be the same?" the judge asked Ray. "Is that correct? There is nothing in these questions that I have asked you and your answers to them—you changed none of them at all? In other words, you are pleading guilty to and taking 99 years?"

"Yes, sir," said Ray.

"I think the main question that I want to ask you is this: are you pleading guilty to murder in the first degree in this case because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under such circumstances that it would make you legally guilty of murder in the first degree under the law as explained to you by your lawyer? Your answer is still yes?"

"Yes, sir," said Ray.

So the moment, when the courtroom sat expecting Ray to repudiate the agreement that had been in the works since Feb. 21, passed without Ray's pressing forward.

Ray was confined in a Memphis County jail this afternoon after the guilty plea was entered and the state had presented much of its evidence in a trial of sorts before a jury. Sheriff William N. Morris Jr. said that Ray would be transferred to the state prison at any time.

Judge Battle, who was chosen last summer to try the Ray case, said he believed that the settlement of 99 years was a "just one to both defendant and the state."

The judge said to those who had cried out for Dr. King's slayer to be sentenced to the electric chair that "all the trends in this country are in the direction of doing away with capital punishment altogether."

"How about conspiracy and the punishment of any co-conspirators?" the judge asked. "It has been established that the prosecution at this time is not in possession of enough evidence to indict anyone as a co-conspirator in this case. Of course, this is not conclusive evidence that there was no conspiracy.

"If this defendant was a member of a conspiracy to kill the decedent, no member of such conspiracy can ever live in peace or security or lie down to pleasant dreams, because in this state there is no statute of limitations in capital cases such as this.

"And while it is not always the case, my 35 years in these criminal courts have convinced me that in the great majority of cases, Hamlet was right when he said: 'For murder though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ.'"

In a long interview after the conclusion of the case, Mr. Canale gave this answer to a question as to why the state would accept a guilty plea from Ray:

"We decided at the start of this case to treat it just as we would any other."

And, he said, it has been his policy since he became the Memphis prosecutor, to accept guilty pleas and recommend punishment.

Except for Ray's outburst over whether there was a conspiracy, the proceedings today went according to the script.

There was some disagreement over what Ray had meant when he refused to accept the declarations that there was no conspiracy.

One interpretation was that Ray had agreed with Mr. Foreman to plead guilty without explaining his actions or mentioning any possible conspiracy.

The other interpretation was that Ray was trying to say that there had been a conspiracy but that he was so deeply involved that he was guilty of first degree murder even though he may have been acting at an other's direction.

None of the court officials would try to explain Ray's remarks although Mr. Foreman, his attorney, soft-pedled them.

Unexplained Incidents

The prosecution acknowledged that here were a number of unexplained incidents that might make it appear Ray may have had some help in planning Dr. King's murder. But these incidents may have been related to other illegal activities, such as the smuggling activities that Ray had engaged in in both Canada and Mexico before Dr. King's death, Mr. Canale said.

He said that the state had evidence that Ray had smuggled narcotics into the United States from Canada, and jewelry either into or from Mexico.

Ray also committed at least two robberies in Canada and one in England during his flight, Mr. Canale said. The prosecutor dismissed a report that Ray had robbed a bank of $27,000 in July, 1967, in Alton, Ill.

The prosecutor said that the state had no evidence to indicate when Ray had decided to kill Dr. King. He said it may have been as early as two weeks before the April 4 slaying or even before that.

Associated Press

Judge W. Preston Battle, center, who presided at the brief trial of James Earl Ray, reading a statement to newsmen after Ray was sentenced yesterday. Flanking him are Sheriff William Morris, left, and Phil M. Canale, the Shelby County (Memphis) Attorney General.

ing and Is Sentenced to 99 Years in Prison

But he said that he doubted if Ray had escaped from the Missouri State Prison with the idea of killing the civil rights leader, although the prosecution did have some evidence that Ray had made racist remarks while in the prison.

Origin of Money

Mr. Canale said there was no reason to assume that the money that Ray spent so freely during the year he was free had come from co-conspirators.

Ray, he said, had sent a large amount of money out of the Missouri State Prison while he was an inmate there. There was a report that Ray had sold drugs while he was an inmate in the prison.

When the court hearing began today, five Negroes had managed to get into the courtroom as spectators. They sat quietly throughout the proceedings, which began at 9:45 A.M., 15 minutes late.

Reporters and spectators had been brought to the courtroom before 8:30 A. M. after being searched from head to foot by hand and by machine.

Mr. Forman arrived before 9 o'clock. He smiled and bowed to a few women in the courtroom, then sat down in one of a row of chairs at the side of the 24-by-32-foot courtroom.

'The Last Supper'

He looked at two large tables containing smale models of the Lorraine Hotel and Motel, where Dr. King was staying when he was murdered, and of the rooming house where Ray was living when he fired the fatal shot.

"It looks like the last supper," Mr. Foreman said.

Mr. Foreman was wearing a dark gray suit, a dark shirt and a gray and blue tie. The effect was one of solidity, making him appear even larger than his 250 pounds.

As he waited for Ray to be brought to the courtroom, Mr. Foreman reread the petition that he planned to file before the judge asking that Ray's not guilty plea be set aside and that Ray be allowed to plead guilty.

Ray's brother John, whom Ray calls Jack and who visited Ray the day before Ray escaped from the Missouri State Prison in 1967, came into the courtroom and sat in the section reserved for spectators.

Armloads of Exhibits

At 9:30 A.M., as spectators were trying to find easier resting places on the hard theater seats that were put in the courtroom especially for the Ray trial, deputies began bringing in armloads of exhibits — a long shotgun box, a large red and black checkered suitcase, and a small blue valise.

About 15 minutes later, Ray, escorted by five deputies, was brought into the court through a rear door. He was wearing a rumpled blue suit, a tattletale-gray white shirt, a blue tie and black shoes. He walked as if his feet hurt him. He was not wearing theb lack horn-rimmed glasses that he used as a disguise when he fled to Canada last April after Dr. King was murdered.

Ray sat down by Mr. Foreman, who moved to join him at the defense counsel table. The two men, who had continued to argue through last night over whether Ray should accept the inevitable and plead guilty, did not talk to each other while waiting for the judge.

After Judge Battle had opened court, Mr. Foreman rose and asked that Ray be allowed to change his plea and plead guilty. He said that both he and Ray had already signed a petition asking for this and that the Memphis public defender, Hugh W. Stanton, and his son, Hugh Jr., appointed as co-counsel by the judge for Ray, were prepared to sign the petition.

After Mr. Canale said he agreed to accept the guilty plea and was recommending a sentence of 99 years, Judge Battle motioned Ray to his feet.

Explanation on Rights

After explaining to Ray that he had various legal rights, such as appeals, that he might lose if he pleaded guilty, Judge Battle said to Ray: "Is this what you want to do?"

"Yes," said Ray. "I believe so."

"Has anything besides this sentence of 99 years been promised to you?"

"Not that I know of."

The judge asked Ray if anyone had pressured him to plead guilty to Dr. King's murder.

"No, no one."

"Did you kill Dr. King under such circumstances that it would make you legally guilty of murder in the first degree under the law as explained to you by your lawyer?"

"Yes," said Ray. "I am pleading guilty."

Procedure Outlined

Ray seemed to be having a little trouble with his voice. It came through clearly but without much force behind it. It almost squeaked.

Ray's hair, which had been groomed close to his head, began to stick up in the rear as his hair dressing dried.

The jury, which was impaneled after the judge finished questioning Ray, included two Negroes. The first 12 names called from a regular jury venire already on duty in the courthouse were picked and the men brought into the courtroom and seated in the jury box.

The prosecutor, Mr. Canale, explained briefly to the jury what was happening. In Tennessee, he said, a jury must find a defendant guilty in a murder case even if the defendant pleads guilty.

The state had agreed to accept the guilty plea and would recommend a sentence of 99 years, the judge said.

"Can each of you accept that?" Mr. Canale said in asking the jurors if they would be guided by his recommendation. Each of the jurors nodded.

Before beginning the testimony to prove Dr. King's murder, Mr. Canale attempted to dispose of the persistent reports that Ray was hired to assassinate Dr. King.

"There have been rumors going around that Mr. James Earl Ray was a dupe, a fall guy, or a member of a conspiracy," Mr. Canale said.

"We have no proof other than that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was killed by James Earl Ray and James Earl Ray alone."

Mr. Canale said that he and his staff had read 5,000 pages of reports from police officers —local, state and national. He said they had examined 300 pieces of evidence. And three members of his staff had traveled thousands of miles in the United States, Mexico, Canada and Portugal, he said.

"We have no evidence that there was any conspiracy involved," he said. "If we are ever presented competent evidence that there was a conspiracy, we will take prompt action."

Mr. Foreman followed Mr. Canale before the jury. Mr. Foreman wanted to question each juror indivipually to make sure that none would refuse to go along with the deal of 99 years in return for a guilty plea.

Prosecutor and Judge Praised

He also took the opportunity to try to prevent Ray's guilty plea from tarnishing his own remarkable record of winning favorable verdicts in murder trials, and to declare that he, also, did not believe there was a conspiracy.

"I neve rexpected, hoped or had any idea that I could accomplish anything but saving this man's life," Mr. Foreman said.

He said that he had reached the conclusion that there was no conspiracy after more than 50 hours of conversation with Ray and a check of every minute of Ray's time and every expenditure of more than 50 cents made by Ray.

Mr. Foreman praised Mr. Canale and Judge Battle for agreeing to allow Ray to plead guilty and take 99 years.

The prosecutor, Mr. Foreman said, "is as big as his office. He is a man not concerned with scalps on his belt and is not trying to make a record to run for some other office on."

Judge Battle, Mr. Foreman said, "is a compassionate and human judge."

Ray's comments about conspiracy came when Mr. Foreman had finished talking to the jury.

After the judge had disposed of Ray's remarks, the state began putting on its abbreviated case.

In proving that Dr. King had been murdered, the state called five witnesses—the Rev. Samuel B. Kyles, a Negro minister from Memphis; Chauncey Eskridge, a Negro lawyer from Chicago; Dr. Jerry T. Francisco, the Memphis medical examiner; Inspector N. E. Zachary of the Memphis Police Department homicide squad, and Robert G. Jensen, the special agent in charge of the Memphis office of the F.B.I.

Mr. Kyles, who had invited Dr. King to come to his home on the evening of April 4, 1968, for a "soul food" dinner, said he was about five or six steps from Dr. King on the balcony of the Lorraine Hotel and Motel when the rifle bullet hit Dr. King in the right side of his neck, knocking him off his feet.

Heard Fatal Shot

Mr. Eskridge, the attorney for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Dr. King headed, said that he heard the fatal shot "zing" overhead. Mr. Eskridge was walking down to the parking lot below Dr. King.

Dr. Francisco said that an autopsy showed that the rifle bullet killed the civil rights leader almost immediately.

Inspector Zachary said that he had found a rifle, which was later determined to be the murder weapon, and several other articles on the sidewalk about a block from the Lorraine Motel almost in front of the rooming house where Ray had registered earlier that afternoon.

The inspector identified the objects found with the rifle as being a plastic zipper bag, two cans of Schlitz beer, a pair of binoculars and a binocular case, a T-shirt, a pair of men's underdrawers, a pasteboard box, a hairbrush, a transistor radio, a pair of pliers, a hammer, a paper bag, and a copy of the April 4, 1968, edition of the newspaper, The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

3/13/69

Ray's Remarks in Court On Possible Conspiracy

The official trial transcript shows this exchange between Judge W. Preston Battle and James Earl Ray concerning a possible conspiracy in the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.:

Ray: Your honor, I would like to say something, too, if I may.

Battle: All right.

Ray: I don't want to change anything that I have said. I don't want to add anything onto it either. The only thing I have to say is I don't exactly accept the theories of Mr. Clark (former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who had discounted the conspiracy theory). In other words, I am not bound to accept these theories of Mr. Clark.

(A whispered conversation followed between Ray and his attorney, Percy Foreman.)

Ray: And Mr. Hoover (FBI director J. Edgar Hoover). I agree to all these stipulations. I am not trying to change anything. I don't want to add something onto it.

Battle: You don't agree with the theories?

Ray: I meant Mr. Canale (Phil Canale, the prosecutor), Mr. Thornton (unknown to reporters), Mr. Ramsey Clark. I mean on the conspiracy thing. I don't want to add something onto it which I haven't agreed to in the past.

KA

Wash Post
11 MAR 1969

Ray Must Face Trial by Jury Even if Guilty Plea Is Entered

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, March 8—If James Earl Ray pleads guilty on Monday to the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., he still will have to face a trial by a jury. However, the trial would be a very short one, lasting no more than two or three days, and would follow almost a script.

The jury would have to accept any conditions that the state and defense lawyers had agreed on and that had been approved by the trial judge. If a 99-year sentence were agreed upon, it would mean Ray might have to remain in prison at least 50 years.

A Tennessee court official explained how a guilty plea for murder is handled routinely:

The plea of guilty is entered. A 12-member jury is chosen, usually the first 12 to qualify.

Evidence of Prosecution

The prosecution would present evidence that the murder had been committed and that the defendant was responsible.

If no punishment had been agreed on by the state and the defense lawyers, the jury then would retire and reach a verdict and fix the punishment, which could include a death sentence.

If a punishment has been agreed to, such as the 99-year figure, it is reported to the jury by the judge and under normal circumstances, the jury accepts the recommendation.

All of this procedure must be approved by the trial judge, much as if it were a play and the judge were the director.

Judge W. Preston Battle, who will preside at Ray's trial, has not indicated his position publicly, but he was reported today to have some reservations about accepting a guilty plea if Ray planned to ask to testify and admit being involved in a plot to kill Dr. King but to deny having fired the fatal shot.

For several months last year, Ray appeared to be trying to establish such a defense. William Bradford Huie, the Alabama author who bought publication rights to Ray's life story, wrote in Look magazine that Ray contended he had been hired to perform some criminal act but that he did not know until a few days before Dr. King was shot on April 4, 1968, that he was to murder anyone.

There was a report today that Ray had reluctantly accepted an agreement for a 99-year sentence to avoid the possibility of being convicted and sentenced to death.

Tennessee executes condemned men in an electric chair, but no death penalty has been carried out in the state in more than seven years.

Despite the lack of official confirmation that Ray would plead guilty, there was much activity today at the Memphis courthouse where Ray is confined in a jail cell.

The telephone company put dozens of telephones into service. And security at the jail was increased. All doors leading into the courthouse were locked, armed guards were stationed inside it, and the streets in front and back of the courthouse were blocked to traffic

NY Times

9 MAR 1969

JR

Ray Is Reported Planning To Plead Guilty Monday

Court Schedules Hearing at Request of Lawyer for Dr. King Murder Suspect —Deal for 99-Year Term Hinted

Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, March 7—Circuit Judge W. Preston Battle today scheduled a court hearing for 9:30 A.M. Monday for James Earl Ray.

Unconfirmed reports in Memphis were that Ray would plead guilty to the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and would receive a sentence of 99 years in prison.

Judge Battle said that the hearing had been requested by Percy Foreman, the Houston lawyer who has represented Ray, an escaped Missouri convict, since last Nov. 12.

Judge Battle said that Mr. Foreman had asked that Ray be present, but the judge refused to state the purpose of the hearing.

Mr. Foreman met in Memphis this morning with Gerald and John Ray, brothers of the murder suspect, before making his request.

In reply to questions, Mr. Foreman would not comment on the report that Ray would plead guilty. He said that he was still Ray's attorney but beyond that he could not comment because of the judge's orders that the case was not to be discussed publicly.

Charles Holmes, a Memphis State University official who has been acting as press adviser to Judge Battle, said that the judge had authorized a statement that the unusual court appearance had been scheduled but that no further official information would be released. The judge was reported to be very upset that speculation had arisen about

Continued on Page 15, Column 2

the possibility of Ray pleading guilty.

If Ray is allowed to plead guilty, his case must still be heard by a jury. Under Tennessee law, in murder cases in which a death penalty could be imposed, the prosecution must present proof that the murder was committed and that the defendant probably committed it.

[The Associated Press quoted The Huntsville (Ala.) Times as saying that the court would accept a guilty plea and recommend a sentence of 99 years after hearing a prima facie case involving only a few witnesses. The Times article said that under this procedure the jury would be allowed to leave the courtroom to confirm the sentence.]

The report of Ray's decision to plead guilty came after speculation that Ray had been hired to kill Dr. King, the civil rights leader and Nobel Prize winner. If the reported plan is followed, the prosecution will presumably have no opportunity to present evidence of a conspiracy.

Longer Than Life Term

A 99-year sentence might be longer punishment than life imprisonment in Tennessee. The Tennessee Attorney General's office said that persons sentenced to life imprisonment were eligible for parole after 13 years, but a defendant with a 99-year sentence would not be eligible for parole until half his sentence had been served.

Dr. King was slain by a rifle shot fired from a $1-a-day hotel on Memphis's south side at 6:01 P.M. last April 4.

Ray, who was using various aliases, including Eric Starvo Galt, was arrested last June in London and was extradited to the United States in July. Until Nov. 12, when his trial was first scheduled to start, Ray was represented by Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., a former Mayor of Birmingham and a sometime attorney for the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Foreman, a successful criminal lawyer who has a long series of successful courtroom appearances in behalf of persons charged with murder, took over the case after Ray dismissed Mr. Hanes in court.

After Mr. Foreman took over, Ray's trial was scheduled for last Monday. It was rescheduled for April 7 after Mr. Foreman became sick.

In two articles that appeared in Look magazine last fall, an Alabama author, William Bradford Huie, reported that Ray had told him that he had been hired by a blond Cuban named Raoul to assassinate Dr. King.

Mr. Huie reported that Ray had said he had traveled to Birmingham, Ala., Los Angeles, New Orleans and to several cities in Mexico while awaiting final instructions on the murder.

According to the author Ray said that he had first been approached by Raoul, the blond Cuban, in Montreal in the summer of 1967 but he had not been told by Raoul that Dr. King was to be murdered until early in 1968.

Mr. Huie appeared before a Memphis grand jury last month. He has been cited by Judge Battle for contempt of court for writing about details of the case while it was pending trial.

Ray, who was serving a 20-year sentence for robbery and for being a confirmed criminal, escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City in the spring of 1967.

KA

NY Tin

8 MAR 19

201-0832732

Ray Hearing Set; Guilty Plea Hinted

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7 (AP)—James Earl Ray, charged with the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has been granted a hearing in Criminal Court Monday. The Huntsville (Ala.) Times said today that Ray will plead guilty in exchange for a 99-year sentence instead of a possible death penalty.

Asked about this, Ray's lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston, Tex., replied, "It's none of your business."

Shelby County Attorney Phil Canale refused to comment and State Attorney General George McCanless could not be reached.

Newsmen accredited to cover Ray's April 7 trial were notified at midmorning that Foreman had been granted the Monday hearing by Judge Preston Battle. There was no elaboration.

Judge Battle has issued strict orders against pre-trial publicity by any of the principals in the case. The Huntsville Times said, however, that a source close to the case said the guilty plea would be "the only way Ray can escape the death sentence."

See RAY, A8, Col. 3

Ray Hearing Set; Guilty Plea Hinted

RAY, From A1

The newspaper at Huntsville said the state was prepared to accept the guilty plea. But the Times said such a sentence would have to be imposed by a trial jury.

The story, said, however, that plans call for the jury to be empaneled and each juror will be asked if he can abide by the court's recommendation.

After a prima facie case involving only a few witnesses, the source said, the court then would accept a plea of guilty and recommend the sentence of 99 years. Under this procedure, the Times said, the jury would be allowed to leave the courtroom to confirm the sentence.

Previously, it has been estimated that the trial might last several months.

Dr. King was assassinated in Memphis last April 4, after he had come here to lead a demonstration in behalf of city garbage workers who at that time were on strike. Ray is accused of shooting Dr. King from a rooming house opposite the Lorraine Motel, where Dr. King was standing on a balcony.

The civil rights leader was staying at the motel pending a scheduled downtown march in behalf of the 1200 striking workers, most of them Negroes. The walkout, seeking a union contract and a pay increase, was settled soon after Dr. King's death.

Ray was arrested in London last June 8, after a worldwide manhunt, jailed by Scotland Yard detectives and returned to Memphis in secrecy, after lengthy British legal proceedings, to face a murder charge in Dr. King's death.

Since his return, Ray has been held in a specially armored, air-conditioned cell at the Shelby County Jail under tight security.

First scheduled to go on trial in November, Ray won a postponement after he fired Arthur Hanes, former Birmingham, Ala., mayor, as his defense lawyer on the eve of that proceeding.

Subsequently, he hired Foreman to take his case, and Foreman won delays until March 3 and then April 7, on grounds that he still had not had time to study the case completely.

KA

Wash Post 08 MAR 1969

201-0832732

THE WASHINGTON POST Saturday, Feb. 8, 1969 A 3

Ray Interviewer Cited for Contempt

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 7 (UPI)—Author William Bradford Huie was arrested today and charged with contempt of court for allegedly violating a ban on pretrial publicity in the James Earl Ray case.

Huie wrote a series for Look magazine on Ray, who is charged with the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The money Huie paid the suspect for his personal account of the case has been used by Ray to finance his defense.

Ray went into court today asking for permission to be photographed in his cell, where he has been held under the tightest security. The photographs would be published by Look and would bring Ray as much as $5000, which he used by Ray to finance his defense.

Huie was taken into custody when he stepped from the grand jury hearing room, where he had testified for 2½ hours on the Ray case.

He had been subpoenaed by the jury earlier this week and had been told to bring with him a 20,000-word handwritten manuscript which he received from Ray. He used the manuscript as the basis for the articles in Look.

A spokesman for the magazine in New York said Look had the "fullest confidence in Huie and stands ready to help him in any way posible."

Huie ran afoul of a set of rules and regulations laid down by Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle, the man who will sit in judgment in the Ray case.

A special lawyers committee appointed by Battle to help him onforce the rules on publicity said Huie's magazine articles were in probable violation of the regulations.

KA

Wash Post 8 FEB 1969
201-0832132

W/P JAN 31 1969

Author Pays Last $5000 For Manuscript by Ray

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 30 (UPI)—Author William Bradford Huie on Wednesday gave Houston attorney Percy Foreman $5000 as the final payment for a handwritten manuscript from Foreman's client, James Earl Ray.

Huie said it was the last in a series of payments—"more than $30,000"—which were made earlier to Ray's former counsel, Arthur Hanes Sr., of Birmingham.

The 20,000-word manuscript was used by Huie as the basis for a three-article series which ran in Look magazine describing Ray's travels and activities prior to his arrest on charges of murdering the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray dismissed Hanes Nov. 10 and hired Foreman, who subsequently gained a postponement of the trial from Nov. 12 until March 3. Hanes is understood to have obtained a lien to use the checks as payment of his legal fees.

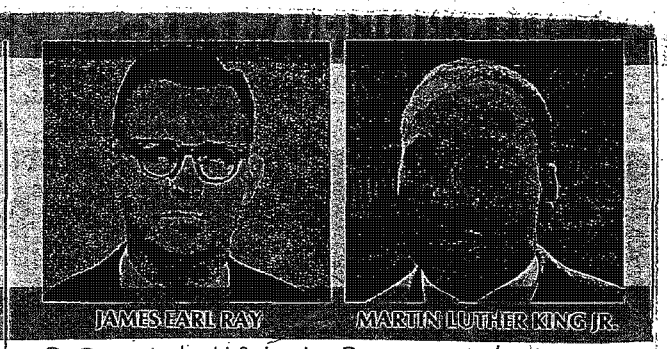
KA

Wash Post

31 JAN 1969

201-0832722

WF - JAN 26 1969



Q. *Doesn't the U.S. Justice Department plan to arrest shortly the men who financed the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.?—R. Y., Rye, N.Y.*

A. Two prominent New Orleans businessmen reportedly contributed $25,000 to intermediaries who arranged for James Earl Ray to murder Martin Luther King. These men expected the assassination would cause a war between blacks and whites in this country with the eventual subjugation of the black population.

How much the Justice Department knows of the plot and the personalities involved is difficult to tell at this point. On March 3rd, when James Earl Ray stands trial in Memphis, the plot may begin to unfold. Ray, of course, was a pawn of limited intelligence, unaware of his true financial backers or their diabolical motivation.

Wash Post 26 JAN 1969

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to report again on Feb. 14 on whether the defense would be able to make the deadline.

Ray Deadline

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With the illness of attorney Percy Foreman slowing preparation for the defense of James Earl Ray, Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle made it plain that he wants Ray's trial for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King I to begin as scheduled March 3 "if humanly possible."

Battle, in a hearing to determine the defense's readiness for trial, directed Public Defender Hugh Stanton to prepare to defend Ray if Foreman is unable.

He then ordered Stanton

PERCY FOREMAN
gets trial deadline

WP JAN 18 1969

KING'S ASSASSINATION

Wash Post 18 JAN 1969

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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FROM: Jim Kesler CI/SO

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TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. CI/R+A Miss Smith			JSD	Can you give me, and Mr. Rutt, the publication date on a book COOK wrote (in India?) on the CIA?
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3. DC/CI/R+A			DP	
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Fensterwald said "the United States is fast becoming a banana republic" and "assassinations are becoming a regular part of our political process."

He said the new committee "ultimately hopes to force the Federal Government into the thorough and honest inquiry which it has avoided since Nov. 22, 1963."

Among the directors of the committee are Jim Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney who has been conducting an investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, and author Fred Cook of Englewood, N.J.

Assassination Unit

Formation of a new national Committee to Investigate Assassinations was announced. It will have its headquarters in Washington.

The executive director of the Committee is Bernard Fensterwald, former counsel to a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that investigated wiretapping and electronic surveillance.

Wash Post

03 JAN 1969

201-0832732

KING
ASSASSINA

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UPI-108

(SFM)

WASHINGTON--NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON IS ONE OF SEVEN BOARD MEMBERS OF A NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS WHICH IS BEING FORMED HERE.

BERNARD FEINSTEINALD, AT, OF ARLINGTON, VA., ANOTHER BOARD MEMBER, SAID THE COMMITTEE'S PURPOSE IS "TO EMBARRASS OR FORCE THE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS THEY HAVE BEEN PUTTING OFF SINCE NOV. 22, 1963."

THAT WAS THE DATE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS.

FEINSTEINALD, WHO SAID HE WAS SETTING UP AN OFFICE WHICH WOULD OPEN IN A WEEK, LEFT THE SENATE EARLIER THIS WEEK AFTER 12 YEARS AS COUNSEL FOR SEVERAL COMMITTEES.

"THE COMMITTEE WILL CONCENTRATE ON THE THREE BEST KNOWN ASSASSINATIONS -- PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY AND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING -- BUT WILL LEAVE ITS OPTIONS OPEN ON SOME OTHER RATHER MYSTERIOUS DEATHS," HE SAID.

"OUR POSITION IS THERE WAS A CONSPIRACY IN DALLAS, THERE WERE STRONG FOOTPRINTS OF A CONSPIRACY IN MEMPHIS WHERE DR. KING WAS SHOT AND NOBODY REALLY KNOWS MUCH ABOUT WHAT WENT ON IN LOS ANGELES (WHERE SENATOR KENNEDY WAS SLAIN) BUT WE INTEND TO LOOK."

HE SAID THE COMMITTEE HOPED TO FIND PRIVATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO HIRE A PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR ITS INVESTIGATIONS.

OTHER BOARD MEMBERS, SAID FEINSTEINALD, INCLUDE BILL TURNER OF SAN FRANCISCO, A FORMER FBI AGENT; RICHARD SPRAGUE OF HARTSDALE, N.Y., A COMPUTER EXPERT; FRED J. COOK, ENGLEWOOD, N.J., AUTHOR; LLOYD TUPLING, ASSOCIATED WITH THE SIERRA CLUB HERE, AND PARIS FLAMMONDE, A NEW YORK WRITER WHO WILL HAVE A BOOK OUT NEXT WEEK ON ASSASSINATIONS.

[redacted] FEINSTEINALD SAID.

201-0832435

KING ASSASSINATION file

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Addenda

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Wash Post

03 JAN 1969

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APPROVED BY: L/SCA-MARK B. FELDMAN

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SUBJECT: EXTRADITION OF JAMES EARL RAY

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PASS LEWIN DEFENSE

SUBJECT: EXTRADITION JAMES EARL RAY

BOW STREET MAGISTRATE COURT CONVENED AT 10:30 AM AND ADJOURNED AT 5:00 PM. EVIDENCE WAS PRESENTED BY BOTH COUNSELS WITH DEFENSE DUE TO FINISH SUMMING UP HIS ARGUMENTS ON TUESDAY, JULY 2. COUNSEL FOR U.S. WILL ALSO SUM UP ON THAT DAY. THE MAGISTRATE STATED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE CASE COMPLETED ON JULY 2 IN ORDER FOR HIM TO GIVE HIS DECISION THAT EVENING.

MR. VINSON US ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL REMAIN FOR THE TUESDAY SESSION. BRUCE

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ONLY ADD L290929 MOSCOW RUD 22 NOV 68 P 5 L (GEVORGYAN REPORT) XXX

NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS.

(TEXT) SEVERAL YEARS AGO ON THIS BRIDGE SHERIFF JIM CLARK'S SOLDIERS AND MOUNTED POLICE USED GAS ON THE COLUMNS OF THE FAMOUS MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY IN DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES THEY BEAT THEM UP, TRAMPLED ON THEM, AND DISPERSED THEM. THIS MARCH WAS HADED BY MARTIN LUTHER KING.

ON THE EVENING BEFORE RAY ARRIVED IN SELMA, THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER, THE"TIMES JOURNAL," WROTE: "MARTIN LUTHER KING HAS AGAIN BEGUN A CAMPAIGN IN ALABAMA TO MOBILIZE PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE POOR PEOPLE'S MARCH ON WASHINGTON.... KING AND HIS SUPPORTERS,"THE PAPER POINTED OUT, "ARRIVED YESTERDAY IN ALABAMA AFTER A TWO-DAY

201-0832732

TOUR OF THE STATE OF MISS[redacted]IPPI. TODAY HE PLANS TO V[redacted]T LISMAN,

LINDEN, AND CAMDEN, AND AFTER THAT HE WILL FLY ON TO ATLANTA...."

ON 23 TWENTYTHREE MARCH JAMES EARL RAY LEFT SELMA FOR ATLANTA.

WITHTHIS, HUGH FINISHES HIS ACCOUNT OF RAY'S CONFESSION. "THE

CONTENTS OF THE PLAN TO MURDER KING," HUGH WRITES, "ARE BECOMING

CLEAR TO ME. PERHAPS MY READERS HAVE NOTT BEEN ABLE TO FULLY

UNDERSTAND IT, BECAUSE I AM UNABLE TO TELL EVERYTHING THA HAS

BECOME CLEAR TO ME IN IT AND THAT I HAVE FOUND OUT BY CHECKING THE

FACTS, UNTIL RAY HAS BEEN RIED." "ON THE BASIS OF MY OWN RESEARCH,"

HUGH CONTINUES,"I HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE PLAN WAS AS

FOLLOWS: KING HAD TO BE MURDERED IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEAR;

THIS MURDER WAS THOUGHT UP NOTT BY KING'S PERSONAL ENEMIES, BUY BY

PEOPLE OF COLD REASON WHO WANTED TO USE THE MURDER TO IGNITE A

SAVAGE WAR BETWEEN THE WHITE AND THE BLACKS."

"TOWARD 15 FIFTEEN MARCH," HUGH FURTHER WRITES, "THE CONSPIRATORS

BEGAN THEIR PRACTICAL PREPARATIONS TO MURDER KING IN ONE OF THE

TOWNS WHERE HE HAD PREPARED THE POOR PEOPLE'S MARCH ON WASHINGTON.
THEY PREFERRED TO DO IT IN BIRMINGHAM, MONTMOMERY, OR SELMA.
INASMUCH AS THESE CITIES WERE CENTERS WHERE KING WAS WAGING
TEMSTRUGGLE FOR THE RIGHTS OF HIS PEOPLE."

THE PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN PUBLIC LINKS THE PLOT AGAINST KING WITH
THE INTENTION OF THE RACISTS TO INCITE HATRED IN THE COUNTRY BETWEEN
THE BLACKS AND THE WHITES AND IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF HYSTERIA ON THE
EVE OF THE ELECTIONS, TO INFLICT A BLOW UPON THE COUNTRY'S
PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THETRIAL OF JAMES RAY, WHICH IS NOW
POSTPONED UNTIL 3 THREE MARCH 1969 NINETSEOAIGTYNINE, MAY REVEAL
NEW FACTS ABOUTHT E OMINOUS CONSPIRACY AND SHOW WHO REALLY GUIDED THE
HAND OF KING'S ASSASSIN. MANY DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT RAY WILL LIVE

TO BE JUDGED. THE AMERICAN "TIME" MAGAZINE CITES THE FOLLOWING

STATEMENT OF A RESPRESENTATIVE OF THE CRIMINAP WORLD IN MEMPHIS:

"RAY WILL NOTT LIVE TO GET TOCOURT. MARK MY WORDS--HE WILL NOTT

GET TO THE STAND."

THE FUTURE WILL SHOW WHETHER THE WORLD WILL HEAR FROM THE LIPS OF

KNG'S MURDERER ABOUT THE PEOPLE WHO PLOTTED AND CARRIE OUT THE

CONSPIRACY OF HATRED AGAINST THEIR OWN PEOPLE. THE FUTURE WILL SHOW

PAGE 3 RUDLDUD 14 UNCLAS

WHETHER THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES WILL MANAGE TO HIDE THE TRUTH

ABOUT THIS OMINOUS CONSPIRACY. ENDALL AK/GILBERTSON 29/0957Z NOV

BT

UNCLAS WA

LOGGED COPY TO WD. LIAISON

MOSCOW TRUD 22 NOV 68 P 5 L

(FIRST OF TWO TAKES--GEVORGYAN REPORT)

(G. GEVORGYAN REPORT: "THE SECRET OF KING'S MURDER")

(TEXT) NEWYORK, 21 TWENTY ONE NOVEMBER--UP TO NOW THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HAVE PERSISTENTLY MAINTAINED THAT THE BLOODY REPRISAL AGAINST THE NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE LEADER, MARTIN LUTHER KING, WAS CARRIED OUT ON 4 FOUR APRIL IN MEMPHIS BY A LONE ASSASSIN.

THIS JULY JAMES EARL RAY, THE MAN SUSPECTED OF KING'S MURDER, WAS HANDCUFFED AND TAKEN IN A BULLETPROOF SUIT FROM ENGLAND TO THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS LODGED IN THE COMFORTABLE PRISON CELL THAT HAD BEEN RESERVED FOR HIM IN THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, WHERE HE RESIDES TO THIS DAY. APART FROM LAWYERS, THE PRISON AUTHORITIES DO NOTT

ALLOW ANYONE NEAR RAY. WHEN RAY APPEARS AT PRELIMINARY COURT HEARINGS,
ALL THOSE PRESENT IN THE HALL ARE THOROUGHLY SEARCHED. IT IS WELL
KNOWN THAT SEVERAL YEARS AGO RAY WAS CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL
OFFENCE. ON 23 TWENTY THIRD APRIL 1967 NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN HE
PAGE 2 RUDLOND 13 UNCLAS
ESCAPED FROM THE MISSOURI STATE PRISON. AFTER HIS ESCAPE FROM
PRISON RAY HARDLY WORKED, BUT HE LIVED IN GRAND STYLE. IF RAY ACTED
ALONE, IF HE HAD NO MONEY, HOW COULD THE FUGITIVE PRISONER HAVE
GOT FROM MEMPHIS TO CANADA AFTER KING'S MURDER, GET A FOREIGN PASSPORT
THERE, CROSS SAFELY TO EUROPE, AND TRAVEL THROUGH VARIOUS COUNTRIES?
ALL THESE QUESTIONS PLACE IN SERIOUS DOUBT U.S. ATTORNEY
GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK'S STATEMENT THAT KING'S MURDER WAS UNCONNECTED
WITH ANY CONSPIRACY. MATERIAL HAS NOW APPEARED IN THE AMERICAN PRESS
THAT EXPOSES THE ATTEMPTS OF THE AUTHORITIES TO DISTRACT THE
ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC FROM THE REAL PERPETRATORS OF KING'S DEATH.

IN TWO RECENT ISSUES THE LARGE-CIRCULATION U.S. MAGAZINE "LOOK" HAS PUBLISHED IMPORTANT ARTICLES BY THE NOTED AMERICAN JOURNALIST AND WRITER WILLIAM HIGH, WHO CONVINCINGLY SHOWS THAT KING'S ASSASSINATION APPEARED TO BE THE RESULT OF A CAREFULLY PREPARED PLAN. IN THESE ARTICLES HUGH CITES NOTES THAT RAY HAD HAD GIVEN TO HUGH WHILE IN PRISON IN MEMPHIS. THEY RELATE HOW RAY WAS DRAGGED INTO THE CONSPIRACY AND HOW THE PREPARATIONS FOR A REPRISAL AGAINST KING CAME ABOUT.

HUGH MADE MANY TRIPS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND MEXICO TO CHECK THOROUGHLY THE DETAILS GIVEN IN RAY'S NOTES. HIGH

WRITES THAT ALL THE FACTS AS REPORTED BY RAY HAVE BEEN CORROBORATED. ON THE BASIS OF THE INFORMATION GIVEN BY RAY, HUGH DRAWS THE CONCLUSION THAT ALREADY ON 15 FIFTEEN AUGUST 1967 NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN

THERE EXISTED A CONSPIRACY TO MURDER KING.

AFTER ESCAPING FROM THE MISSOURI STATE PRISON, RAY WANTED TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES AND GO TO A COUNTRY UNBOUND BY ANY TREATY TO RETURN CRIMINALS TO THE UNITED STATES. FOR THAT RAY HAD TO HAVE MONEY, DOCUMENTS, AND A FOREIGN PASSPORT. IN AUGUST 1967 NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN RAY MANAGED TO MAKE HIS WAY TO CANADA, FROM WHENCE HE INTENDED GOING ON TO ANOTHER COUNTRY.

RAY HUNG ABOUT THE PORT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE IN MONTREAL, BUT CONTINUALY GOT THE REPLY: "THERE IS NO WORK." HE TRAILED SAILORS WHO WERE A BIT TIGHT IN THE HOPE OF STEALING DOCUMENTS FROM THEM. IN THE DOCKSIDE "NEPTUNE" TAVERN HE TOLD HIS BOOZING COMPANIONS THAT "IT IS SLIGHTY UNPLEASANT FOR ME IN THE UNITED STATES; I HAVE TO EARN MONEY AND GET DOCUMENTS, AND FOR THAT I COULD DO ANY WORK WHERE NO GREAT RISK IS INVOLVED."

SEVERAL DAYS LATER A MAN OF ABOUT 35 THIRTY FIVE, WHO CALLED HIMSELF RAOUL, STARTED TAKING AN INTEREST IN RAY. RAOUL PROPOSED THAT, IN RETURN FOR MONEY AND DOCUMENTS, RAY SHOULD "HELP IN

CARRYING OUT CERTAIN PLANS."

RAOUL MADE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: SEVERAL DAYS LATER RAY WOULD GO TO WINDSOR IN CANADA) TO MEET RAOUL AND TAKE SEVERAL PACKAGES OVER TO DETROIT (IN THE UNITED STATES); FROM DETROIT RAY WOULD SET OFF FOR BIRMINGHAM (ALABAMA) AND THERE AWAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM RAOUL.

RAOUL PROMISED RAY THAT AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS OR MONTHS OF "JOINT ACTIVITY" HE WOULD PAY HIM 10,000 TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, GET RAY A PASSPORT AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, AND HELP HIM TO "GET

TO ANY POINT ON EARTH." RAOUL DEMANDED THAT RAY ASK HIM NO QUESTIONS.

"I HAD SWORN NEVER TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES," RAY WRITES.

"BUT I HAD NO MONEY. I COULD NOT RISK COMMITTING A NEW CRIME. I COULD NOT GET ON ANY SHIP, I COULD NOT GET HOLD OF ANY DOCUMENTS, AND SO THAT IS WHY I SAID TO RAOUL: 'O.K., I'LL MEET YOU IN WINDSOR.'"

FOR TAKING THE CONTRABAND PACKAGES OVER TO DETROIT, RAY GOT 7SP SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FROM RAOUL AND THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF A SECRET ADDRESS IN NEW ORLEANS. SUBSEQUENTLY, RAY SET OUT FOR BIRMINGHAM.

AFTER MEETING RAY IN BIRMINGHAM SEVERAL DAYS LATER, RAOUL HANDED OVER TO HIM 3,000 THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, PART OF WHICH HAD

BEEN SET ASIDE FOR BUYING A "MUSTANG," IN WHICH RAY LATER CARRIED OUT HIS TRIP AROUND THE UNITED STATES AND IN WHICH HE FLED FROM MEMPHIS ON 4 FOUR APRIL AFTER KING'S ASSASSINATION.

"I SUPPOSE," RAY WRITES, "THAT I WAS DRAGGED INTO THE PLOT TO KILL KING WHEN I TOOK THE PACKAGES FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES (21 TWENTY FIRST AUGUST 1967 NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN). IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE QUESTION HAD ALREADY BEEN DECIDED BEFORE THE CAR WAS BOUGHT IN BIRMINGHAM, BECAUSE NOBODY WOULD HAVE GIVEN ME $3,000 THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS JUST TO TAKE DRUGS ACROSS A BORDER."

ON 5 FIVE OCTOBER RAY GOT A LETTER IN BIRMINGHAM FROM RAOUL WITH A DEMAND FOR HIM TO BE AT THE BORDER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, FOR BRINING ANOTHER BATCH OF CONTRABAND INTO MEXICO, AS RAOUL HAD INSTRUCTED, RAY GOT $2,000 TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM HIS PATRON. RAOUL PROMISED TO HAND OVER DOCUMENTS AND $2,000 TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO RAY AT THEIR NEXT MEETING.

RAY STAYED IN MEXICAN RESORTS UNTIL THE END OF NOVEMBER.

AFTER RELAXING ON THE OCEAN BEACHES. HE APPEARED IN NEW ORLEANS

ON 15 FIFTEEN DECEMBER FOR THE NEXT MEETING WITH RAOUL.

AS RAOUL HANDED OVER 2,500 TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO RAY,

HE TOLD HIM THAT IN TWO OR THREE MONTHS' TIME THEY "WILL HAVE TO DO

PAGE 6 RUDLOUD 13 UNCLAS

ONE THING MORE." "WHEN I ASKED HIM WHAT IT WAS," RAY WRITES, "HE

TOLD ME THAT I HAD PROMISED NOTT TO ASK ANY QUESTIONS."

AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH THIS YEAR A PLASTIC FACIAL SURGERY

OPERATION WAS CONDUCTED ON RAY IN LOS ANGELES. ON 15 FIFTEEN MARCH

RAOUL GAVE RAY INSTRUCTIONS TO GO BY CAR TO SELMA. ON 20 TWENTY

TWO MARCH RAY SIGNED INTO THE "FLAMINGO" HOTEL THERE. THIS HOTEL

IS ON EDMUND PETTUS (AS TRANSLITERATED) BRIDGE, WHICH HAS PASSED INTO

THE HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS. MORE.

RW/GILBERTSON 09/1008Z NOV

NT

201-0832732

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ORIGIN L 03

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P 04, USIE 00, RSC 01, /070 R

DRAFTED BY: L/SCA:MBFELDMAN
APPROVED BY: L/SCA-MARK B. FELDMAN
P/ON - ROBERT MCCLOSKEY

P 241438Z JUL 68
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY LONDON PRIORITY

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 207764

SUBJECT: RAY EXTRADITION

FOR HERFURT

1. YOU MAY INFORM FOREIGN OFFICE TENNESSEE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ROUTINELY FILED INDICTMENT WHICH HAD BEEN RETURNED ON WEAPONS CHARGE. WE HAVE ADVISED HIM OF TREATY OBLIGATION AND HE INTENDS MOVE TO WITHDRAW THE CHARGE PROMPTLY.

2. TENNESSEE AUTHORITIES WILL ANSWER PRESS QUERIES WITH SIMPLE STATEMENT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN INFORMED WEAPONS CHARGE IS NOT EXTRADITABLE OFFENSE UNDER EXTRADITION TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THAT RAY CAN BE PROSECUTED ONLY FOR OFFENSES FOR WHICH HE WAS EXTRADITED. RUSK

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ACTION L 03

INFO EUR 15, SCS 04, SCA 02, JUS 02, PPT 02, SS 20, NSC 10, SSO 00, NSCE 00,

USIE 00, CIAE 00, NSAE 00, INR 07, SY 03, FBI 01, H 02, P 04, RSR 01,

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PASS VINSON JUSTICE

SUBJECT: EXTRADITION JAMES EARL RAY

THE MAGISTRATE OF BOW STREET COURT MR. FRANK MILTON CONVENED COURT TUESDAY JUNE 18 AT 10:30 AM. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION ADVISED THE COURT AT THE OPENING OF THE HEARING THAT HE HAD COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT AS EXTRADITION CHARGES AGAINST SNEYD WERE PENDING THEY TOOK PRECEDENCE OVER THE ENGLISH CHARGES AND THEREFORE REQUESTED THAT SNEYD BE REMANDED IN CUSTODY FOR THE MAXIMUM PERIOD UNTIL THE EXTRADITION HEARING WAS CONCLUDED. THE COURT AGREED. THE MAGISTRATE FORMALLY REMANDED SNEYD ALIAS RAY IN CUSTODY FOR THE MAXIMUM PERIOD. THE MAGISTRATE STATED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE EXTRADITON HEARING CONCLUDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND PREFERABLY WITHIN THE PERIOD THAT RAY IS REMANDED IN CUSTODY ON THE ENGLISH CHARGES. THE MAGISTRATE SUGGESTED THE DATE OF THURSDAY, JUNE 27, FOR THE HEARING. BOTH NIGEL GRAHAM MAW, COUNSEL FOR THE U.S., AND DEFENSE COUNSEL, ROGER FRISBY, AGREED TO THIS DATE AND THE MAGISTRATE SO ORDERED THE HEARING TO BE HELD ON THE 27TH OF JUNE.
NIGEL GRAHAM MAW, COUNSEL FOR THE U.S., THEN FORMALLY READ THE CHARGES QUOTE JAMES EARL RAY, HEREINAFTER CALLED THE DEFENDANT, SUSPECTED AND ACCUSED OF THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME OF MURDER, TO WIT ON 4 APRIL 1968 IN SHELBY COUNTY, STATE OF TENNESSEE, DID UNLAWFULLY, FELONIOUSLY, WILLFULLY, DELIBERATELY, PREMEDITATELY AND OF HIS MALICE AFORETHOUGHT KILL AND MURDER

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MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE USA. RAY, HEREINAFTER CALLED THE DEFENDANT, CONVICTED OF COMMISSION OF THE CRIME OF ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE TO WIT ON FEBRUARY 19, 1960 WAS SENTENCED FOR THE CRIME OF ROBBERY FIRST DEGREE BY MEANS OF A DANGEROUS AND DEADLY WEAPON WITHIN THE JURSIDICTION OF THE USA UNQUOTE

ROGER FRISBY, DEFENSE COUNSEL, WISHED TO MAKE A STATEMENT WHICH MR. SNEYD ASKED HIM TO MAKE. FRISBY REFERRED TO THE JUNE 10 LONDON TIMES HEADLINES WHICH STATED QUOTE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CHIEF INTERVIEWS KING CASE MAN UNQUOTE FRISBY CONTINUED THAT MR. SNEYD STATED THAT HE WAS NOT INTERVIEWED BY MR. VINSON NOR ANY OTHER U.S. OFFICIAL. FRISBY ADVISED THAT COUNSEL WAS AUTHORIZED TO STATE BY CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS BUTLER METROPOLITAN POLICE THAT AT NO TIME WAS MR. SNEYD INTERVIEWED BY MR. VINSON OR ANY OTHER AMERICAN OFFICIAL. MR. NAW, COUNSEL FOR U.S., CONFIRMED THIS STATEMENT. HEARING ADJOURNED UNTIL JUNE 27.

IN DISCUSSION WITH MAW PRIOR TO THE HEARING, HE ADVISED EMBASSY OFFICIAL WHO ALSO PRESENT AT HEARING THAT DEFENSE COUNSEL STATED OFF THE RECORD REPEAT OFF THE RECORD THAT HIS ONLY ARGUMENT IN THIS CASE IS ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT IS A POLITICAL EXTRADITION. MAW ALSO ADVISED THAT IN DISCUSSIONS WITH DEFENSE COUNSEL CASE WOULD BE COMPLETED ON 27TH.

IN ADDITION, TWO WARRANTS FOR ARREST WERE ISSUED BY THE COURT ON JUNE 13. COPIES WILL BE FURNISHED DEPT. SOONEST. BRUCE

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ACTION EUR 20

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2174
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C O N F I D E N T I A L LISBON 1567

SUBJ: PRESENCE OF JAMES EARL RAY IN PORTUGAL

PASS USIA

PARIS FOR LEGAL ATTACHE

1. DESPITE EXTENSIVE PUBLICITY IN INTERNATIONAL PRESS OF PRESENCE IN PORTUGAL FOR SOME DAYS IN MAY OF ALLEGED KILLER OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, THERE HAS STILL BEEN NO MENTION IN LOCAL PRESS OF THIS FACT.

2. NONETHELESS BY LAST WEEKEND INTERNATIONAL PRESS REPORTERS HERE HAD WIND OF PORTUGUESE ANGLE OF STORY AND HAD BEEN JOINED BY FAIRLY LARGE GROUP OF REPS FROM ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRESS, MAGAZINES AND TV SEEKING DETAILS. INITIALLY THESE REPORTERS WERE FRUSTRATED BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTY TRACING RAY/SNEYD'S ACTIVITIES DURING HIS STAY AND INABILITY TO FIND ANY SOURCES OF HARD INFO. EVENTUALLY REPORTERS DUG OUT NAME OF LOCAL HOTEL WHERE RAY, UNDER NAME OF SNEYD, HAD BEEN STAYING AND INTERVIEWED HOTEL EMPLOYEES, GIRLS IN NEARBY BARS AND OTHER LOW LEVEL SOURCES WHO, WE GATHER, WERE UNABLE TO PROVIDE ANYTHING OTHER THAN LOCAL COLOR.

3. FOR DEPT'S INFO, WE BELIEVE REPORTERS, ESPECIALLY FROM LIFE, HAVE PURSUED TWO ANGLES HERE WHICH THEY MAY SEEK TO USE. FIRST OF THESE IS EXCHANGE OF

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NOTES CONNECTED WITH 1908 PORTUGAL/US EXTRADITION TREATY WHICH APPEARS TO FORECLOSE EXTRADITION TO US OF PERSON CHARGED WITH CAPITAL CRIME. WE UNDERSTAND REPORTERS MAY BE BUILDING ON THIS LIMITATION A SCENARIO BY WHICH AMERICAN AUTHORITIES, POSSIBLY INCLUDING EMBASSY, WERE AWARE OF RAY/SNEYD'S PRESENCE HERE BUT DID NOTHING ABOUT IT BECAUSE OF EXTRADITION TREATY PROVISO, INSTEAD WAITING UNTIL HE WAS SOMEPLACE WHERE SUCH RESTRICTION DID NOT EXIST. ALTHOUGH EMBOFFS IN GOOD CONSCIENCE DENIED THEY HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE DURING DATES RAY/SNEYD WAS REPORTEDLY IN PORTUGAL OF HIS PRESENCE IN PORTUGAL, AND MADE NO COMMENT AFTER LEARNING OF FACTS FROM FBI REP, WE ARE NOT SURE THESE DENIALS HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED IN LIGHT OF "ANGLE" REPORTERS HAVE DISCOVERED.

4. OTHER ANGLE WAS THAT RAY/SNEYD CAME HERE TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBILITY OF ENLISTING AS MERCENARY GIVEN ALLEGED REPUTATION OF LISBON AS CENTER FOR MERCENARY RECRUITMENT. WE DO NOT RPT NOT KNOW WHAT RAY/SNEYD MAY HAVE DONE ALONG THESE LINES NOR DO WE KNOW WHAT REPORTERS MAY HAVE FILED IN THIS CONNECTION. FONMINISTRY OFFICIAL TOLD EMBOFF THAT CIRCULATION OF THIS PARTICULAR RUMOR IN INTERNATIONAL PRESS WAS ONE REASON WHY GOP HAD WITHHELD ANY STATEMENT OF FACTS TO PRESS UNTIL JUNE 12. HE ADDED GOP HAD ALSO WISHED TO GIVE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ADEQUATE TIME TO CHECK AVAILABLE FACTS.

5. FONMINISTRY INFO DIRECTOR CALLED IN LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL PRESS REPS JUNE 12. REPORTERS WERE GIVEN BRIEF FACTUAL ACCOUNT, INCLUDING DATES WHEN RAY/SNEYD HAD BEEN HERE, ISSUANCE SECOND CANADIAN PASSPORT BY CANADIAN EMBASSY LISBON, THAT PIDE HAD BEEN COOPERATING WITH FBI WHICH HAD SENT REP TO LISBON TO CHECK INTO RAY/SNEYD'S STAY HERE, THAT GOP HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS STAY HERE AT THAT TIME, AND THAT THERE WAS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT HIS ACTIVITIES HERE AS FAR AS AUTHORITIES COULD DETERMINE. PORTUGUESE REPORTERS APPARENTLY STILL PREVENTED BY CENSORSHIP FROM PUBLISHING ANY MENTION OF RAY/SNEYD'S PRESENCE IN PORTUGAL. GP-4. WELLMAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

MOSS, Richard (n.m.i.) (201-158902)

DOB- 9 September 1922, Tokyo, Japan. In 1957 he was manager of Maquinas de Commercio S.A. in Ecuador. Guayaquil Base wanted operational clearance for him in March 1957. He was used as a cut-out. **There was no derogatory information about Richard MOSS.**

~~SECRET~~

MOOS, Felix (n.m.i.) (201-232513)

Born: 29 September 1928 in Konstanz, Germany. Was to be used by Tokyo Station in student activity, 25 August 1958.

Naturalized U.S. citizen. US Army veteran.

Derogatory information was developed about subject's close associate, Dr. Jack M. MAKI, January 1959. A past supervisor of MOOS was Dr. Frederick S. HULSE, formerly OSS, possibly CP or RIS.

Residence, 1964: 333 Kansas St., Lawrence, Kansas.

FE still wanted to use him in November 1964 to work with ROK veterans, but decided against using him in March 1965. Residence, 1965: Seoul, Korea.

Comment:
A thorough security investigation of this person does not seem to have been made.

MOOS, Artur (201-9924)
aka RITTER

Born ca. 1890.
Former German military officer who was employed by CIA (ZIPPER) after World War II.
He resigned 1 December 1949; he had a serious heart disease.

MOOS, Ernesto Ricardo German (201-55364)

Of Porto Alegre, Brazil (1956) Managing director two firms, EXPRAN, S.A. AND ERMOS, S. A. The two firms are actually the same.

Subject is of Jewish origin, born in Hamburg, Germany, 22 Dec. 1925 and is a naturalized Argentinian. His wife is Edith nee WOLF, born in Hamburg, Germany on 25 July 1930. They have a daughter, Dorothy Viviane, born N.Y. City, who carries a U.S. passport. Subject's and wife's passport show that in the U.S. they visit Elias MOOS, Inc., of 150 Nassau Street, New York City. Legal address of Subject's father, Samuel MOOS, is Avenida 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

He told CIA case officer that he was born in Buenos Aires and had left Argentina after getting into trouble with PERON. --HABA-4520, 11 June 57.

CIA apparently decided subject complete opportunist.
----HAB-W-4043, 24 July 1957

MOOS, Heinrich

A laborer who lived at Lampertheim, Romerstrasse 99, Germany in about March 1952. His name is on a list of persons in 201-108186, the subject of which is Franz GUTHIER.

~~SECRET~~

MOOS, Elizabeth (201-2623)
also known as: Mrs. Robert IMANDT, Mrs. Raymond REDHEFFER, Elizabeth HOYT, Elizabeth Hoyt MOORE

PDOB: 12 February 1890, Chicago.
Graduate of Smith College. Has M.A. degree in Slavic literature.
Writer, educator, translator
CP member (joined 1937, according to her daughter, Ann)
Affiliated with World Peace Council, National Council of American-Soviet Friendhsip (member of council's board of directors) and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom).
Residence (1967): 552 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Foreign travel: 1965 was tour guide for a National Guardian tour.)
1963 (France, England, USSR, Poland.)
1967 (USSR, Czechoslovakia, etc.)
(Other foreign travel in the 201 file; latest is May 68).

Her parents were both born in the U.S.

Former husbands: Robert IMANDT (French) and
Raymond L. REDHEFFER (American)

Her address while in Moscow:
c/o Institute of Soviet American Relations, Moscow, USSR
(14 Kalinin Street)

~~SECRET~~

201-0832732

~~SECRET~~

REMINGTON, Ann (nee MOOS)
(Mrs. William W. REMINGTON)

Daughter of Elizabeth MOOS. Ann and her mother, Elizabeth MOOS, figured prominently in the case of William W. REMINGTON, former U.S. employee in the Department of Commerce, who died in prison after his conviction of perjury in a security case.

----ID 3745, 25 February 1957 (filed in 201-55364)

~~SECRET~~

MOOS, Henry

The Washington Metropolitian area lists a Henry MOOS at 2211 University Boulevard, East Hyattsville. Telephone: HE4-2349.

201-0832732

~~SECRET~~

MOOS, Carl (201-782763)

- Member, Progressive Labor Movement. Assistant professor at State University of New York, Buffalo, August 1965. --DBB-19845, 31 August 1965

Resides at 30 Lorfield Drive, Snyder, New York. Instructor in Department of biophysics, School of Medicine, State University of New York, Buffalo. Received a U.S. Public Health Service grant of $10,559 for "role of bound nucleotides in muscle contraction, from DGMS" (no explanation of abbreviation).

Erie County CP was trying to find someone without direct CP connections to participate in a committee to defend the CP against the McCarran Act. Subject is son of the head of the Soviet American Friendship Committee. (In 1946 subject's Mother, Elizabeth MOOS was Executive Secretary of the Committee on Education, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.) Paul SPORN was designated by Erie County CP to contact Carl MOOS to see if latter's house could be used as meeting place for persons who were being considered as members of committee to defend the CP against the McCarran Act.

(Paul SPORN was in contact with Mortimer SCHEER on 1 February 1962 re peace demonstration to be held in Cheektowaga, New York.)

Carl MOOS was in contact with Helen and Tobias SCHWARTZ and J. and Paul SPORN several times to discuss "peace" matters. November 61 - June 62. --DBB-19845, 27 April 1965.

Carl MOOS is also known as Robert Moos IMANDT. He left Buffalo to attend medical conference in Japan, late August 1965. Returned 17 September 1965. MOOS made his travel arrangements through Chevy Chase Travel, Inc. He wanted to attend the 23rd Congress of the International Physiological Congress in early September 1965 in Tokyo. Itinerary shown. --DBB-26171, 13 October 65.

Association by Carl MOOS and his wife, Joan, with Tobias and Helen SCHWARTZ, Paul and J. SPORN, October 1962, November 1962, February 1962, May 1963, June 1963, August 1963, September 1963. (Paul SPORN was former Educational director of Erie County CP. In fall 1961, he and other Erie County CP leaders were in factional dispute with National and N.Y. District CP leadership which resulted in a split from the CP in late 1961. Subsequently, he was active in formation of a new Marxist-Leninist Party, referred to in Buffalo as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM). Carl and Joan MOOS paid dues and contributed to PLM, 1962, 1963. Carl MOOS was treasurer of Buffalo Chapter of SANE, November 1962.

Meeting held at Carl MOOS' home on evening of 23 October 1962 to discuss speech of President Kennedy regarding the Cuban crisis.

Carl MOOS was involved in several "peace" demonstrations October 1962- May 1963. WWP and PLM to collaborate in planning leaflet distribution protecting U.S. policy re Cuba. In May 1963 Carl and Joan MOOS bore brunt of work in leaflet preparations. ---DBB-19950, 20 November 1963.

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SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:		EXTENSION	NO.
RID/FILES	1 B 4003 MH	6740	DATE 10 June 68

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. C10P/DO				Our records indicate that the attached document is classified into a file currently charged to you/ your office.
2. 2C43				Permanent ☒ Temporary ☐
3.				Please file this document in the 201 ☐ Subject ☐ Project ☐ file since it may be of immediate value.
4.				If the file is no longer held by your office, please indicate its present whereabouts so we may relieve you of the charge.
5. Ottawa +				
6. Montreal Gazette clipping				[redacted]
7. 10 June 68				James Ray Press clippings
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
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13.				
14.				
15. TUBE-DT-6 RID/FILES				201-0882732

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Department of State TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01 OTTAWA 01813 081705Z

CF-file

45
ACTION EUR 20

INFO PPT 02,SCA 02,FBI 01,SY 03,CIAE 00,INR 07,NSAE 00,RSC 01,JUS 02,
L 03,H 02,SS 20,NSC 10,SSO 00,P 04,USIA 12,RSR 01,/090 W

P 081700Z JUN 68
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 3271 PRIORITY

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE OTTAWA 1813

REPORTS OF APPREHENSION IN LONDON OF JAMES EARL RAY, SUSPECTED MURDERER OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, HAVE BEEN FEATURED ON LOCAL RADIO AND TV NEWSCASTS IN OTTAWA TODAY, NOTABLY BECAUSE RAY WAS REPORTELY BEARER OF CANADIAN PASSPORT. EMBASSY LEGAL ATTACHES STATES THAT RAY HAS IN FACT BEEN IDENTIFIED AS BEARER OF CANADIAN PASSPORT IN NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD PURSUANT EXHAUSTIVE CHECK OF CANADIAN PASSPORT FILES BY EXTAFF AND RCMP. FULL DETAILS AVAILABLE FBI HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON.

BUTTERWORTH

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		TRAVEL PROGRAM
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		RFD (8)
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DST-29063

Ray, James Earl

RECORD COPY

201-822732

15

JUN 11 '68

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S EC RET 082100Z JUN 68 CITE OTTAWA 5446

8 JUN 68 IN 27366

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR

REF DIRECTOR 06669 * Requested any details from liaison re reports that James Earle Galt, arrested in London, had Canadian passport.

KEYWAY

AN Lar	FI	C10P/00
PS	DEST	
ACTION		INDEX

1. ABLE REACH SMABOVE/9[1] WHO SAYS REF CASE IS CIB MATTER NOT INVOLVING SMABOVE[2], THAT CIB HAS ALREADY PASSED ALL DETAILS TO LOCAL LNERGO REP[3], AND THAT MOST EXPEDITIOUS WAY OBTAIN DETAILS WOULD BE TO CONSULT LNERGO HQS[3]. LNERGO REP[3] CONFIRMED AND CONCURRED WITH ABOVE. HE ALSO SAID HIS HQS PROBABLY HAS DETAILS RE SECOND CANADIAN PASSPORT ISSUED LISBON WHICH NOT AVAILABLE HERE.

2. SMABOVE/9[1] SAYS GALT, USING ALIAS RAYMOND GEORGESNEED, OBTAINED CANADIAN PASSPORT ABOUT 25 APRIL 68 IN OTTAWA, APPLYING FROM TORONTO, THROUGH "FLAW IN PASSPORT SYSTEM." LATER, HE GOT SECOND PASSPORT FROM CANADIAN EMBASSY IN LISBON CLAIMING FIRST HAD BEEN MUTILATED. APPARENTLY SMABLE[4] UNCOVERED ALIAS BY SEARCH OF 400,000 PASSPORT APPLICATION PHOTOS AND HANDWRITING COMPARISON.

3. WILL CHECK WITH SMABOVE[2] AGAIN 10 JUNE, WHEN THEY ALL AVAILABLE FOR BUSINESS, AND WILL SEND ANY SIGNIFICANT INFO OBTAINED.

S E C R E T

BT

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8 June 68
201-832732

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S E C R E T 082118Z JUN 68 CITE LONDON 5062

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR

8 JUN 68 IN 27367

REF: LONDON 5061 (IN 27362) * Initial details of Ray's arrest.

1. FURTHER ON REF, UNDERSTAND FROM LOCAL FBI REPS RAY REPORT REFUSES ADMIT ANYTHING, AS OF 2000 HOURS 8 JUNE LOCAL FBI HAD NOT INTERVIEWED RAY, HAD NO IMMEDIATE PLANS DO SO. HOWEVER, EVENING 8 JUNE FBI REPS PLAN GO SCOTLAND YARD TO EXAMINE RAY'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.

2. BELIEVE BRITISH SPECIAL BRANCH OFFICER AT AIRPORT 8 JUNE RECOGNIZED RAY FROM PHOTOS FBI HAD FURNISHED.

3. FBI HERE APPARENTLY BELIEVES RAY HAS BEEN "FLOATING AROUND EUROPE" SINCE ARRIVAL FROM TORONTO 7 MAY. FBI HAD BEEN TRYING FOLLOW UP EARLIER LEAD RAY HAD BEEN TRYING ARRANGE GET TO RHODESIA IN HOPES SMITH REGIME WOULD NOT LOOK ANGRILY AT MAN WHO SHOT NEGRO.

S E C R E T

BT

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08 Jun 68

201-0832732

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MESSAGE FORM
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ORIG: J. Howley
UNIT: E/BC/C
EXT: 6333
DATE: 8 June 68

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(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (pica) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR 06669

TO IMMEDIATE OTTAWA

KEYWAY

REQUEST [redacted] ANY DETAILS AVAILABLE FROM LIAISON RE CURRENT NEWS REPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO EFFECT JAMES EARLE GALT, WHO SOUGHT IN CONNECTION ASSESSINATION DR MARTIN LUTHER KING AND WHO ARRESTED LONDON TODAY, WAS IN POSSESSION OF CANADIAN PASSPORT. REQUEST IMMEDIATE REPLY.

END OF MESSAGE

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DIR-06669
08 Jun 68
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DC/EUR
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

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ACTION C/EUR 4 ☒ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, DDP, ADDP, CSDO, C/CI

S E C R E T 241550Z MAY 68 CITE FRANKFURT 5732 24 MAY 68 IN 18095

DIRECTOR INFO BONN

~~RYBAT~~

REF DIRECTOR 92664 — over orig.

RECORDS FEDERAL CRIMINAL POLICE (BKA) WIESBADEN, REFLECT THAT OFFICE RECEIVED REQUEST FROM LEGAL ATTACHE, BONN, ON 24 APR 68 FOR RECORDS CHECK RE SUBJECT REF. BKA PROVIDED NEGATIVE REPLY AND HAD SUBJECT CIRCULARIZED TO ALL WEST GERMAN STATE CRIMINAL POLICE OFFICES. NO FURTHER PERTINENT INFO.

S E C R E T

BT

DESENSITIZED per DOI 70-17

18 April

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24 May 68
201-0832732

File RAP no action

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Read for signature by DCI/C1 on 16 May 68

File: Ray
cc: MLR
cc: Assassin
X-Ref: Richards

2v-0892-732

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET

16 MAY 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S.J. Papich

SUBJECT : Investigation in Japan of Report on Suspicious Actions of Gerald Lee Richards, Originally Described as Resembling Suspected Assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

1. Reference is made to the report concerning the above subject made by telephone to Mr. S.J. Papich at 0930 on 17 April 1968. Following is a full account of the investigation made in this case:

A. On 16 April 1968 a United States National Maritime Union official in Yokohama reported that one Gerald Lee Richards, who bore a general physical resemblance to the description given of the suspected assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. had arrived in Japan about 15 April 1968 and requested a position aboard any ship going anywhere. Richards became agitated when asked for a contact address in Japan and refused to divulge his Japanese residence. The National Maritime Union official described Richards as 5' 10" tall, 155 pounds, with brown hair, a receding hairline on both sides, and a not very prominent scar two and one-half inches long traversing the center forehead, his most outstanding characteristic being a disconcerting, idiotic grin resembling a constant grimace. According to Richards' documents and statements, he was born 8 April 1937, applied for seaman's papers in San Pedro, California, 16 June 1964 and registered there as a United States National Maritime Union member on 21 February 1968 but never shipped out. His Social Security Number is 562-46-5078; his United States Coast Guard Number Z 2711-782.

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B. A subsequent check with the Japanese National Police Agency confirmed the biographic data supplied by the National Maritime Union official. A ward check indicated that Richards originally resided in Japan from 1963 to 1964 and married TAKAYAMA Michiko in 1963. Both Richards and his wife left Japan for the United States in 1964. Richards returned alone to Japan about 15 April 1968. His wife's address in the United States is listed as 160 Hosoi (phonetic) Street, Carpenteria, California, 93013.

C. A photograph of Richards obtained from the Japanese police was shown to the National Maritime Union official and identified by him as the individual in subparagraph 1A above who had applied for a seaman's berth. The photograph of Richards bears no apparent resemblance to photographs of suspected assassin James Earl Ray provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

2. The above information has been given to the Legal Attache of the United States Embassy in Tokyo.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

Signed: James R. Hunt

JAMES ANGLETON

CSCI-316/01774-68

DDP/FE/JKOJO/R:M.A.O'Malley:dsh (8 May 1968)

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035 C1 added at 0930 May 15 per 7-13

40200 **Department of State** **TELEGRAM**

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OME CE/W DCS

WH2 CA3 DDP CSDO ADDED: C1 RF

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PAGE 01 TEGUCI 02308 141640Z

53
ACTION ARA 16

INFO SS 20,L 03,NSC 10,CIAE 00,INR 07,NSAE 00,RSC 01,SCS 04,SCA 02,

SY 03,FBI 01,RSR 01,/068 W

R 141621Z MAY 68
FM AMEMBASSY TEGUCIGALPA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2571
INFO AMEMBASSY MEXICO
AMEMBASSY GUATEMALA

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MEXICO FOR LEGAL ATTACHE

1. IN VIEW OF REPORTS THAT ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING IN GUATEMALA, WE REPORT FOLLOWING INFORMATION PICKED UP PRIOR TO KING MURDER. LEWIS WEIR (UNSURE OF SPELLING) WHO OWNS FARM AT PENA BLANCA NEAR LAKE YOJOA, DEPARTMENT OF CORTES, HONDURAS, BRAGGED THAT MURDERERS OF CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN MISSISSIPPI HAD STAYED WITH HIM AND THAT ANYONE ELSE IN SIMILAR DIFFICULTIES WOULD ALSO FIND REFUGE AT HIS FARM. WEIR REPRESENTS HIMSELF TO BE AMERICAN CITIZEN BUT NO RPT NO RECORD AT EITHER EMBASSY OR CONSULATE.
JOVA

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DST-29064

201-0832732

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

14 MAY 1968

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: S. J. Papich

FROM : Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT: Assassination of Martin Luther King

1. On 3 May 1968, an official Italian Intelligence Service provided this Agency's representative in Rome with the following information on one James RAY:

> A James RAY, born in Los Angeles on 8 March 1928 (father's name Oliver), arrived at San Gimignano, Siena, in March 1955 and registered as a student at Perugia. In 1956, RAY was confined at San Gimignano Hospital and in 1957, he was in Sant'Antonio da Fiesole Hospital. These confinements were for "osteomyelitical condition causing bone depression in the cranium, on right parietal temple region." RAY returned permanently to the United States in December 1967.

2. The Italian National Police and the Italian Intelligence Service have turned up no other information thus far. All Italian entry posts have RAY and his aliases on their watchlist.

3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation representative in Rome was advised of the information in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

CSCI 316/01763-68

R.L. Spinelli, Jr./asc 7 May 1968
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COORDINATION: CI/Staff/R. Ober
DC/CI/James Hunt

BASED ON: Rome 5861 (IN 03635)

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201-0832732

LAS VEGAS SUN
20 MAY 1968

Carl Rowan

Plot Theory Probed

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

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

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

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

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

MANY AGENTS

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

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

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

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

WELL HEELED

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

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

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

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

LITTLE EVIDENCE

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

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

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

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

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

Fib. Ray
201-0832732

~~SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

6 MAY 1968

		TRAVEL PROGRAM
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		CODE NO. (2, 3)
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TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM : Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT: MUSGROVE, Joe Bailey

1. The following paragraphs summarize information relayed telephonically to the Bureau, and are forwarded to you for confirmation and for your files.

2. On 28 April 1968, our representative in Addis Ababa reported that Doctor Klaus Steer, a West German citizen and Director of the African Scientific Department, E. Merck Aktiengesellschaft, Karmstady, Germany, visited the American Embassy, at the request of the local German Ambassador, and reported that he had seen a man in Lagos, Nigeria on 23 April 1968 who strongly resembled newspaper photographs of Eric Stavro Galt, who is currently wanted in connection with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. Dr. Steer said that he saw the Subject at the desk of the Bristol Hotel on the afternoon of 23 April when both were checking out of the hotel. Dr. Steer was accidentally given the hotel accounting receipt for the Subject, on which he noted "Name: Joe Musgaque, Room No: 403, Receipt No: D 52138, Account No: 08325." In a short conversation with Subject, Dr. Steer learned that Subject was employed by the "Wilder Oil Company" and was enroute to Warri, Nigeria on an 18 month contract. Subject told Dr. Steer that he had recently arrived in Lagos from Las Palmas via Accra on Nigerian Airlines.

3. The above information was relayed to the Bureau upon receipt by our duty officer on 29 April 1968. We were advised that the Bureau records did

see 316/01792-68
316/1655-68
311-0832732
File Assassin
cc: Ray

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not contain information on Subject or the Wilder Oil Company. We then requested our representative in Lagos to investigate this matter through unilateral means and through liaison.

4. On 29 April, liaison in Lagos checked the Bristol Hotel and determined that a Joe Musgrove, an American employee of McDermott Overseas Incorporated, arrived in Lagos on 23 April from Las Palmas and stayed in Lagos until 26 April, when he was to leave for the Midwestern State (Warri). Our representative received this information on 30 April 1968, and then visited Mr. Ray Landry, a U. S. citizen, Acting Chief of the McDermott Company, and obtained the following information from a personnel file: Joe Bailey MUSGROVE departed the U. S. on 9 October 1967 for employment with McDermott Nigeria. He has been resident in Nigeria since that date, except for the period 10-23 April, when he went to Las Palmas on leave. Date of Birth: 24 April 1933. Occupation: Welder. Home Address: P.O. Box 1002, Farmington, New Mexico. Married, wife in U. S. Father: Banks Musgrove, 1017 East Garden (city and state not recorded).

5. Our representative also obtained a passport photograph of the Subject from the McDermott Company and is forwarding the photo to our Headquarters. Later on 30 April, liaison informed our Lagos representative that the Subject holds a U. S. Passport Number H-1052048, issued in the U. S. and valid until 4 October 1970.

CSCI 316/01685-68

201-0832732

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FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

INFO:

FILE, VR, DDP, C/CI

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ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

1		6	
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5		10	

S E C R E T 031735Z CITE ROME 5861

3 MAY 68 IN 03635

PRIORITY DIRECTOR

~~RYBAT~~ WOMUSE

REF DIRECTOR 93162

DESENSITIZED per DOI 70-17

1. DEPARK/DEGOTIST ADVISED BY SIENA POLICE THAT ONE JAMES RAY, BORN LOS ANGELES REPEAT LOS ANGELES 8 REPEAT 8 MARCH 28, FATHER NAMED OLIVER, ARRIVED SAN GIMIGNANO, SIENA, MARCH 1955, REGISTERED AS STUDENT AT PERUGIA. 1956 CONFINED SAN GIMINGNANO HOSPITAL, 1957 IN HOSPITAL SANT' ANTONIO DE FIESOLE. ABOVE CONFINEMENTS FOR "OSTEOMYELITICAL CONDITION CAUSING BONE DEPRESSION IN THE CRANIUM, ON RIGHT PARIETAL TEMPLE REGION." (PROCESSO OSTEOMIELITICO CON LACUNA OSSEA A CARICO DELLA TECA CRANICA, REGIONE PARIETO-TEMPORALE DESTRA). (NOTE REF REPORTS RAY HAS FOREHEAD SCAR). SUBJECT RETURNED PERMANENTLY TO USA DECEMBER 1957.

2. DEPARK AND DEVIGIL HAVE TURNED UP NO OTHER INFO THUS FAR. ALL ITALIAN ENTRY POSTS HAVE RAY AND ALIASES ON WATCHLIST.

3. LOCAL LNERGO ADVISED OF ABOVE.

S E C R E T

BT

IP/EDI		TRAVEL PROGRAM
	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
C/R/V		PREPARE FOR FILMING
IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3)
		RYBAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		NFD (8)
		FOR FILING

RECORD COPY

~~SECRET~~

3 May 68
201-0832732

~~SECRET~~

2 MAY 1968

IP/EDI	X	TRAVEL PROBLEM ABSTRACT INDEX
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IP/MB		CODE NO. (2, 3) AYDAT REST. CODE CABLE GRAM (11) NFD (8)
IP/CRU		FOR FILING

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT : Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr.

1. Reference is made to this Agency's out message number 94270 dated 25 April 1968 concerning the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr.

2. On 16 April Roderick Claflin BROWN, a Panamanian national born 1 July 1917 in British Honduras, voluntarily appeared at the Department of National Investigations (DENI) of the Republic of Panama and signed a deposition, the highlights of which are as follows:

(1) On 26 October 1962 he served as cook/seaman aboard the Texaco S.S. Southhampton which docked at Mobile, Alabama.

(2) While on a shore visit to the Mobile airport on the morning of 26 October 1962 in the company of two fellow Panamanian seamen, he was approached by Marvin P. LITTRELL, owner of LITTRELL Motor Co., 921-25 South Clinton Street, Athens, Alabama, who after ascertaining BROWN was a Panamanian seaman, asked if he knew of Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr.

(3) LITTRELL inquired whether BROWN was interested in employment, the details of which were unspecified. He went on to describe Dr. KING as "Our greatest problem who is causing us much trouble." He gave BROWN a business card to use in the event he was interested in pursuing the employment offer.

(4) On 28 January 1963 BROWN wrote LITTRELL from New York City, stating he was interested in a job and

316/01702-68
201-0832732

~~SECRET~~

File Ray
cc King
assassin
1-RO

RECORD COPY

requested $75 for travel from New York City to Mobile. On 2 February 1963 BROWN received a reply from LITTRELL, restating that he had a job waiting for BROWN in Alabama, but questioning why $75 was needed since the fare was less than $40 by bus.

(5) After discussions with a relative and friends in New York City, BROWN suspected that the LITTRELL job offer was related with assassination plans for Dr. KING. Therefore he did not respond to the LITTRELL letter and dismissed the incident until the death of Dr. KING in April 1968. BROWN returned to Panama in 1964.

3. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the LITTRELL letter and the Spanish language deposition made by BROWN, as well as an English translation of the deposition as described in paragraph 2 of the referenced out message.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

Signed: James R. Hunt

JAMES ANGLETON

CSCI-316/01702-68

3 Enclosures

WH/2/Panama/G. Hodges:cib 2 May 1968

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee, w/atts
1 - CI/R&A (Dummy)
1 - CI/LIA (Dummy)
2 - CI/OPS/DO, w/atts
1 - WH/2/Panama

Based on: PANAMA CITY 6180 (IN 97566)

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Deposition re King Assassination

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
CI/OP/DO ROber	6537	
		DATE 1 May 1968

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. C/WH/2/P 3 B 4402				Ref: HQPT 10075 dated 26 Apr 68 (attached)
2.				Please prepare a transmittal CSCI to the FBI explaining the deals of the acquisition of this deposition.
3.				
4.				Please route finished report through me for coordination and release to the Bureau.
5.				
6.				ROber
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
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15.				

2nl-083293

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~/RYBAT

PROCESSING ACTION: MARKED FOR INDEXING

TO: Chief, Western Hemisphere Division

PROCESSING ACTION: NO INDEXING REQUIRED

INFO.

PROCESSING ACTION: ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING

FROM: Chief of Station, Panama City

PROCESSING ACTION: MICROFILM

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Letter

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION REQUIRED: P R I O R I T Y

REFERENCE : DIRECTOR 94343

Transmitted herewith is a copy of material as requested in Reference.

for Everett K. Welborne
FREDERICK C. NIND

Attachments:
As stated above h/w

Distribution:
3 - C/WHD w/atts
2 - Station Files

26 APR 1968

CROSS REFERENCE TO

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

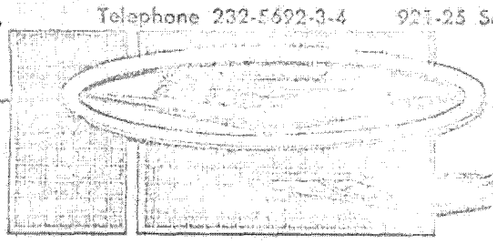
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: HZPT-10075

DATE: 26 April 1968

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~/RYBAT

HQS FILE NUMBER: 201-0832732

LITTRELL MOTOR CO.
Telephone 232-5692-3-4 921-25 So. Clinton St. - U. S. 72 By-Pass
ATHENS, ALABAMA
CHEVROLET
DODGE
OLDSMOBILE



February 2, 1963

Roderick C Brown
c/o B.L.Brown
318 165 St Apt 2 B
Bronx 53, N.Y.

Dear Rod:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 28th concerning our conversation at the Mobile Ala Airport last October.

Please be advised that I have a job waiting for you in Alabama as soon as you are able to make your arrangements to come here, however, I do not understand why you need $ 75.00 when a bus ticket from New York to Alabama costs less than $ 40.00.

I am willing to help you in any way that I can but I am not clear on this part of your letter and will expect to hear from you again.

Very truly yours,

M.P. Littrell

Marvin P. Littrell

201-0832732

Informativo rendido por: RODERICK CLAFLIN BROWN.

En la ciudad de Panamá, siendo las dos y cuarenta y cinco minutos de la tarde del día dieciseis de abril de mil novecientos sesenta y ocho, compareció ante el suscrito Jefe de la Sección de Homicidios del Departamento Nacional de Investigaciones, el señor RODERICK CLAFLIN BROWN, a efecto de rendir un Informativo en la presente investigación. Sin juramento mi apremio y en completa libertad para contestar o no a las preguntas que se le formulen. Interrogado para que identificara su persona, dijo llamarse como queda expresado, varón, hondureño, negro, de cincuenta años de edad, nacido el día 1 de Julio de 1917, en Honduras Británicas, casado, barbero, hijo de CHARLES T. BROWN (difunto) y de DRUCILLA ELIZABETH CASTRO de BROWN, portador de la Cédula de Identidad Personal No E - 3 - 2435, residente en Pueblo Nuevo, calle 5a, casa No 4505, cuarto No 3 bajos. INTERROGADO: Explique el declarante el motivo por el cual usted se ha acercado a la Sección de Homicidios en esta fecha ?. CONTESTO: A raíz del asesinato del Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING y que he tenido conocimiento a travez de la Prensa, Radio y Televisión de este país y después de meditar sobre el problema que estaba viviendo los Estados Unidos por el crimen del Doctor King y habiendo vivido Yo una experiencia allá en los Estados Unidos y que puede dar luz en el esclarecimiento de ese crimen, se lo comuniqué a un amigo mío aquí en la ciudad de Panamá y éste me recomendó que hablára con el Inspector Córdoba del Departamento Nacional de Investigaciones, para ver qué me sugería y después de hablar con el Inspector Córdoba, éste me sugirió que suscribiera una declaración en ese sentido y le suministré una carta que guardo para que sacara una foto-copia para que fuera agregada a mi declaración. El día 18 de abril de 1962, salí del aeropuerto de Tocumen aquí en la ciudad de Panamá, con destino a Puerto España, donde cogería el barco de la Texaco "S.S. SOUTHAMPTON", donde serviría de cocinero-marinero. En éste barco estuve empleado durante seis meses; recorrí Africa, Venezuela, Trinidad, Canadá, Mobile-Alabama en Estados Unidos. Llegamos a Alabama el día 26 de Octubre de 1962, como a las diez y media de la mañana. Saliendo del Muelle hacia el aeropuerto de Mobile-Alabama, como a las doce y media del día; juntamente con los compañeros vaporinos que veníamos hacia Panamá, PEDRO ROUSE hijo del Licenciado Pedro Rouse

panameño; VICTOR RODMAN, de la casa No 5268, calle la. Juan Díaz, aquí en la ciudad de Panamá. Estando en el aeropuerto en espera del avión, me llamó el señor MARVIN . LITTELL hacia su mesa en la cafetería del aeropuerto, hasta el momento Yo no le sabía su nombre ni lo conocía, luego me brindó un café y me hizo estas preguntas: "Que si nosotros éramos turistas o estudiantes"; Yo le contesté que no éramos ni estudiantes ni turistas, sino que éramos marinos en camino a Panamá o hacia la casa. Continuó sus preguntas y me dijo que si Yo había visitado los Estados Unidos anteriormente y que si me gustaba los Estados Unidos y Yo le contesté que no me gustaba los Estados Unidos, sino que me encantaba, dándole oportunidad para que me hiciera más preguntas; él entonces me preguntó que si no me gustaría quedarme y Yo le contesté que cómo se podría hacer ésto, él me contestó: "Mi Partido está trabajando ahora mismo en el Gobierno", además que él era dueño de una o dos fábricas de automóvil y que además tenía bienes y raices y que por esa razón él podía obtener cualquier favor de parte del gobierno en cualquier momento. Ahí fué cuando me dijo: "Yo le doy trabajo a usted, también lo acomodo en su apartamento", pero entonces me hizo una pregunta: "Usted conoce al Doctor Martin Luther King ?", Yo le contesté que no lo conocía, pero que sí había leido algo sobre él y sus actividades; entonces me dijo el señor Littrell: "Este hombre es el único problema que tenemos por el medio, el cual nos está causando muchas molestias"; entonces Yo le dije que nuestro tiempo en el aeropuerto estaba muy corto y que dentro de diez a quince minutos partiríamos y que por esa razón no nos quedaba suficiente tiempo para analizar nuestra conversacion mejor; en ese momento tomó una tarjeta de cita de él y me dice, en cuanto llegue a Panamá escribame una carta a esta dirección, si en caso está decidido a trabajar para mí. Al retirarme de su mesa Yo le relaté a Pedro y a Víctor de lo que se trataba la conversación y los tres quedamos de acuerdo, que el trabajo que éste hombre quería darme era para matar al Doctor Luther King y esto lo sacamos en conclusión por la conversación del señor Littrell. En esa ocasión regresamos a Panamá, pero al llegar a Miami-Florida, co-

mo a las diez y media de la noche, en el aeropuerto se me hizo saber de que Yo no podía salir para Panamá porque me hacía falta una Visa para poder regresar; inmediatamente me reporté en Migración del aeropuerto y informé de lo que me pasaba y por la ayuda de Migración localicé al Agente del barco donde Yo andaba y éste me consiguió un hospedaje en el hotel en el aeropuerto; como era fin de semana, tuve que permanecer ahí en el aeropuerto hasta el Lunes, cuando localicé a la Embajada Panameña para conseguir la Visa; llegando a Panamá el día 31 de Octubre de 1962. Pasé las fiestas patrias aquí en Panamá hasta el día 5 de noviembre, cuando obtuve mi Visa para viajar a Nueva York. Permanecí en Panamá hasta el día 23 de diciembre y salí de Panamá para Nueva York a las doce y cinco minutos del día veinticuatro de diciembre; llegando al aeropuerto de Nueva York a las doce y media del día veinticuatro de diciembre de 1962. Estando en Nueva York hasta el día 28 de Enero de 1963; de ahí decidí escribirle una carta al señor Marvin P. Littrell, para así informarme más del trabajo que me había hablado, fue entonces cuando recibí la carta fechada el día 2 de Febrero de 1963 y cuyo texto está en la foto-copia que entrego a este Despacho y firmada por el señor Littrell; el original lo guardo Yo. En la carta que Yo le envié le pedía la suma de SETENTA Y CINCO DOLARES para el pasaje que Yo utilizaría en mi viaje a Mobile-Alabama, Yo no sabía cuánto costaba el pasaje de Nueva York a Alabama, pero pensé que esa suma era suficiente para hacer el viaje, porque Yo anteriormente había viajado en tren de Nueva York a Nueva Orleans y solamente me había costado cuarenta y seis dólares y pensando que Mobile-Alabama queda más abajo de Nueva Orleans, costaría más de los cuarenta y seis dólares. Pero este señor me mandó a decir en su carta respuesta a la mía que él no comprendía por qué razón Yo necesitaba setenta y cinco dólares, cuando un tiquete de bus de Nueva York a Mobile costaba menos que cuarenta dólares. Tomé Yo esta carta entonces y conferencié con mi familia en Nueva York y en lo cual ellos me aconsejaron que ni contestara la carta, mucho menos pensara hacer el viaje a Mobile-Alabama para enterarme de qué clase de trabajo se trataba. Por motivos de que la conversación que Yo y el señor habíamos tenido en el aero-

puerto y esta carta, por lo que mis familiares tenían entendido, que el único trabajo que este señor me daría sería el de ser el asesino del Doctor Martin Luther King, que Ná Yo me decidiera á ir a Mobile y no aceptara el trabajo, era seguro que Yo no iba a salir vivo de Mobile-Alabama; fué entonces cuando Yo decidí seguir los consejos de mi familia; sin embargo, hablé con algunas otras personas en la ciudad de Nueva York para obtener la opinión de ellos y esas personas tenían la misma idea que mi familia. Desde ese momento olvidé el asunto, pero guardé la carta; quedándome en Nueva York hasta el día 30 de Mayo del año de 1964, cuando regresé para Panamá. Yo no estoy seguro que sea esa la persona que haya organizado el asesinato del Doctor Luther King, pero ésta puede ser una pista para dar con el responsable o los responsables de este hecho. INTERROGADO: Díga el declarante si tiene algo más que decir en la presente diligencia que no se le haya preguntado ?. CONTESTO: Es todo lo que tengo que decir en el presente caso. En este estado se dá por terminada la presente diligencia, la que leída y hallada conforme, se firma para constancia por todos los que en ella han intervenido.

El Informante,

Roderick Claflin Brown

El Investigador,

Insp., Domitilo A. Córdoba

Insp., Tomás Royal P.

Jefe de la Sección de Homicidios.

201-0832732

WP APR 27 1968

FBI Discounts Conflicting

By Gaylord Shaw
Associated Press

FBI officials are quietly trying to play down contradictory descriptions of the appearance and habits of James Earl Ray, alias Eric Starvo Galt, the elusive escaped convict charged with the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The discrepancies have fueled speculation that perhaps Ray and Galt actually are two persons, or that two or more persons used the name Galt.

No official statement has been issued to rebut this theory. But FBI sources insisted that Ray and Galt are the same person.

"We know there's only one person involved here," said one official.

"We've got his fingerprints and we know who he is."

Although the FBI now insists the man it seeks is Ray, it has not amended a conspiracy complaint against Galt — charging that Galt had conspired with "an individual he alleged to be his brother" to violate Dr. King's civil rights—to change the name to Ray.

In enlisting the public's help in the manhunt, the FBI has distributed thousands of flyers. The first set bears Galt's name, the second Ray's.

Puzzling aspects of the case continue to pop up.

Atlanta residents said cigarette or cigar ashes were scattered on the carpeted floor of a white 1966 Mustang that FBI agents impounded there a week after Dr. King was slain. They also said a cigar butt fell out of the car when agents opened the door. The FBI has said the car was owned by Galt. But a number of people who knew Galt say he does not smoke.

Reporters showed copies of the FBI-released picture of Galt to the Birmingham witnesses, and to residents of the Memphis rooming house from which the fatal shot was fired. Almost all said the photo didn't resemble the man they saw.

Varying ages have been given for the hunted man, from 25 on up. The FBI said Galt gave his age as 36. It said Ray is 40.

Estimates of the fugitive's height have ranged from 5-feet-8 to 6-feet, his weight from 160 to 175 pounds. His eyes have been described as either blue or hazel, his hair as either brown or sandy.

An FBI official brushed off the

Reports on King Suspect

varying descriptions, saying "you run into this every time — it's human nature."

"Anyway, this guy is a professional con. He can change his hair line in three minutes with a razor, and he can gain or lose 20 pounds when he wants to."

There are conflicts, too, in descriptions of Galt's habits, including:

Appearance: The FBI reported Galt "is said to be a neat dresser," while others who knew Ray said he was careless in his dress.

Speech: The Memphis rooming house manager said the man to whom she rented a room three hours before Dr. King was slain had a Southern drawl. An inmate who knew Ray in the Missouri penitentiary said Ray, a native of Illinois, had no Southern accent.

Money: Galt appeared to spend money freely, and paid $2000 cash for the white Mustang. Ray, said the inmate, "was tight as a tick . . . if you owed him money, even a few cents, he would bug you to death."

Music-dancing: The FBI said Galt "is a fan of western and country music" and "is said to be an avid dancer." The inmate said Ray "never expressed any liking" for music or dancing.

The FBI said Galt took dancing lessons in New Orleans in 1964 and 1965. But after reporters pointed out Ray was in prison these two years, FBI officials said the statement should have read "reportedly" took dancing lessons.

Galt graduated from a Los Angeles bartending school last March, the FBI said. Reporters determined that at this same time a duplicate driver's license was mailed to Galt at the Birmingham rooming house.

Dr. Donald B. Peterson, superintendent of a Missouri state hospital where Ray was examined for six weeks in 1966, said "We didn't find anything to indicate he was a killer or had tendencies to kill."

The penitentiary warden, Harold Swenson, said he remembered Ray. "It's odd, but I won't believe he did it (killed Dr. King) until it is proven."

But in Dalton, Ga., a former cellmate quoted Ray as once saying he would be willing to kill Dr. King for a $1 million bounty.

201-0832732

Galt Trip From Coast to New Orleans Recalled by Companion

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, April 25—James Earl Ray, accused by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of conspiracy in the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was reported to have driven last December from Los Angeles to New Orleans to talk business with "a man with an Italian name."

Charles Stein a bearded song writer, said that he had made the trip with Eric Starvo Galt, said by the F.B.I. to be an alias of Ray's. Mr. Stein said in an interview that Galt had told him the man's name, "but I don't remember right now what it was."

"But it was a man with an Italian name and he either lived on the industrial canal in New Orleans or he had a business there," Mr. Stein said.

There are scores of businesses but no residences on the New Orleans industrial canal, which is part of the Mississippi River port facilities.

Compalint Filed

Dr. King was fatally wounded by a rifle bullet in Memphis April 4. A complaint filed by Joseph H. Gamble, F.B.I. agent in Birmingham, said that Galt, with an "alleged brother," had conspired to violate Dr. King's civil rights.

A week ago, in discussing the trip he had taken with Galt Mr. Stein said that Galt had driven to New Orleans as a favor to Mrs. Rosas to pick up two of the widow's daughters, who were staying in New Orleans with relatives.

Mr. Stein said that Galt had agreed to make the trip if mr. Stein and his sister would sign a petition seeking to get the name of former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama on the California ballot as a Presitil candidate.

Mrs. Rosas said that she and her brother had signed the Wallace petitions because they were both from the Deep South, not because they had wanted a favor from Galt.

Mrs. Rosas said that Galt had been discussing his proposed trip to New Orleans in a Hollywood bar where she worked. She said she had told him about her two daughters in New Orleans and that he had invited her to go with him and bring them back.

On Dec. 15, when the trip was to begin, Galt came by her house to pick her up, she said, but she said that she had not intended to go and asked Galt if her brother could go instead. Galt readily agreed, she said.

Mr. Stein said that he and Galt drove straight through to New Orleans without stopping for the night. Galt, he said, drank many cans of beer on the way.

"We would stop and get a six-pack and he would drink it while he was driving," Mr. Stein said.

Mr. Stein said that Galt reported having talked to the ma he had driven almost 2,000 miles to see. Mr. Stein added that Galt seemed to be "pleased."

"He wanted to leave and drive right back to Los Angeles Mr. Stein said.

Mr. Stein, who once lived in New Orleans, said that he had prevailed on Galt to stay over for a couple of days while he visited relatives.

Records at the Provincial Motel in New Orleans showed that Galt stayed three days, Dec. 17 through Dec. 19, in a $12-a-day room.

Mr. Stein said that he and his widowed sister, Mrs. Rita Rosas, 30 years old, with whom he lives in Hollywood, have been questioned numerous time by F.B.I. agents about the trip.

"They are now saying I am the key to this thing, who may have paid for it," Mr. Stein said.

He would not elaborate.

Mrs. Rosas said last night that she was interviewed several hours yesterday by agents.

"They asked me all kind of things, like did I think Eric Galt was capable of murder," she said. "Everybody is capable of murder, but I don't believe the Eric Galt I knew shot Dr. King."

Mr. Stein said that he had spent $35 for gasoline and food but that Galt had not seemed worried about money.

In New Orleans, Mr. Stein took Galt to meet Mr. Stein's sister, Mrs. Marie Lee. Mrs. Lee said today that the pictures released by the F.B.I. of Ray, an escaped convict from Missouri, did not appear to be those of Galt.

The bureau has said that it found that Galt and Ray were the same person through finger-prints.

Mr. Stein, 38, said that he could not disclose all the details of his conversation with Galt during the trip to New Orleans. He said that he had an offer from a magazine for exclusive rights to his story.

Mr. Stein said that Galt had stopped several times in Texas on the way to New Orleans to make long-distance telephone calls.

International Hunt Opens

HONG KONG, April 25 (UPI)—The F.B.I. has begun an international search for information on the whereabouts of James Earl Ray. The United States Consulate General issued a statement today saying that the bureau has asked assistance in "giving the fullest possible publicity" to information about the suspect.

A consulate spokesman said similar requests had been made through United States diplomatic missions in a number of countries.

New York Times
26 Apr 68

201-0832732

WS APR 28 1968

FBI Checks Canadian Lead In Search for King's Killer

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

The search for the suspected killer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. now has branched into Canada.

This development came after the Federal Bureau of Investigation received information that James Earl Ray, sought as King's assassin visited Montreal last July and August during the Expo 67 fair. The FBI declined comment and provided no details as to whom the 40-year-old suspect might have seen in Canada or the purpose of his visit.

Ray escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., in April 1967 and bought a 1966 white Mustang in Birmingham, Ala., in August. No information is available on his means of transportation between those dates.

Mexico and West Germany also are considered possible hiding places. Ray is known to have visited Mexico after purchasing the Mustang picked up by the FBI in Atlanta the day after the April 4 slaying in Memphis. Ray had a long tour of duty in West Germany when he was in the U. S. Army from 1946 to 1948.

More than three weeks after the assassination officials are indicating that the trail is cold. Investigators have been banking heavily on the fact that more than $150,000 in rewards has been offered for information leading to arrest of the fugitive. They also are working long hours to check out the hundreds of tips that have poured in from people who think they have seen the suspect.

The FBI has done a vacuum-sweeper job of collecting information about Ray, his habits, usual haunts and acquaintances. They are now in the position of knowing nearly everything about Ray except his whereabouts and whether he was working alone or as trigger-man for a conspiracy.

Some officials are leaning more and more to the theory that Ray was paid to shoot King—not on the basis of solid information, but because it has been impossible to account for the amount of money he spent from the time of his escape from the Missouri prison on April 23, 1967, until last April 4.

201-0832732

Tourist Quizzed In King Slaying Receives Apology

HERMOSILLO, Mexico (UPI) —A bearded American tourist from Baltimore, arrested and questioned by Mexican police in their hunt for a suspect in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has been released with apologies by state authorities.

Daniel D. Kennedy, 42, had been arrested Wednesday in a small cafe in Caborca, 80 miles southwest of Nogales, Ariz., and questioned for 12 hours before being brought in handcuffs to this Sonora State capital.

Police turned him loose less than two hours after his arrival yesterday in Hermosillo. Kennedy left police headquarters saying he wanted to continue his trip to Guaymas, a small fishing and resort town on the Pacific coast about 80 miles south of Hermosillo.

American Vice Consul Arnold Denys in Hermosillo said Kennedy has been "completely eliminated" as a suspect through a thorough check by Hermosillo "judicial police" of his background, circumstances, facial features and fingerprints."

201-0532732

Vietnam orphans grateful

see page 3

Weekend edition / 10¢

WASHINGTON D.C.
EXAMINER

l. 1, No. 34 April 25-27, 1968

201-0832132

Galt killed?

Examiner staff photo by Tony Evans

The FBI is checking out the possibility that Eric Starvo Galt is dead, sources in Birmingham told the Examiner today.

Galt, charged with a conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Dr. Martin Luther King, may have been killed by those who hired him for the King assassination, the sources said.

The Examiner learned that the FBI in Birmingham was told the assassination conspiracy involved at least four persons from New Orleans and Memphis.

The sources told the FBI that Galt was *killed before he was paid the* $5,000 promised for the shooting of Dr. King.

FBI officials in Washington refused to comment, other than to say it still has no information as to Galt's whereabouts. The Examiner has learned that more manpower is being turned loose on the Galt manhunt since a national release of photographs has failed to locate him.

The Birmingham sources have named names for the FBI, but the bureau is having a difficult time tying those named directly to the King murder. However, the sources did not tell FBI agents who informed them of Galt's death.

It is expected the FBI will be able to decide by this weekend whether to charge one source with conspiracy in connection with the King crime, or to write him off as a reward-seeker.

In its latest bulletins, the FBI has made no mention of James Earl Ray, a 40-year-old escapee from a Missouri prison. The bureau has identified Ray as Galt's real identity, and still maintains it has no doubts that the two persons are the same.

* * *

Fake police radio reports immediately after the King shooting have apparently convinced the FBI that a conspiracy was behind the murder. The radio reported a chase through one portion of Memphis, while the killer was escaping in the other direction.

Other steps pointing to a conspiracy include Galt's total disappearance after the crime, the confusion as to his description, and the fact that the killer knew where King was staying and was able to plot the crime so quickly. King usually stayed at another Memphis motel.

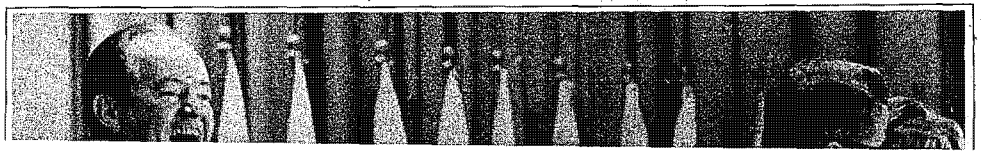
Galt-Ray has also been known to use the aliases of Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard. Persons who he know in Los Angeles this winter say he was a racist, and have connected him with a Wallace campaign headquarters in Hollywood.

The FBI is also still attempting to tie up the loose ends of the Galt-Ray discrepancies. Slight descriptive differences, the *classification of Ray as a non-drinker and* Galt as fancying beer and vodka, and the statement that Galt was taking dancing lessons while Ray was supposedly in prison *have been described as* minor differences overlooked in the haste of getting a press release ready on Galt's description.

Ray is 40, stands 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighs about 175 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair. There is a small scar in the middle of his forehead and another on the palm of his right hand.

An FBI press release says Ray has a nervous habit of pulling at his left ear, which sticks out further from his head than does the right ear.

They warn that he must be considered armed and dangerous; as should any persons connected with the crime.



In the swim

see page 19

Saving money

NORTHERN
VIRGINIA SUN

25 APR 1968

Mr. Allen

Allen-Scott Report

Militants May Fire Capitol

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT

Congressional authorities are on the alert for a possible attempt to set fire to the nation's Capitol and its surrounding complex of office buildings.

Dozens of militant Negroes and anti-war protesters with known Communist ties have been systematically infiltrating Washington in small groups for several weeks.

U. S. security officials believe they are gathering here for the "second round" of attacks to destroy and disrupt the nation's capital and its key government functions.

Several of these militants, including a 27-year-old light skinned Negro from Detroit, are known to be experts in making fire-bombs or to have served as "paymasters" for fires set during last summer's big city riots.

Their convergence on Washing.

Their convergence on Washington, along with several persons "dangerous persons," is causing growing concern among those assigned to guard the safety of government officials and members of Congress.

The ominous threat that the Capitol might be fired first came while smoke billowed over Washington during the April 4-8 burning and looting following the assasination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

At one crucial point during this planned violence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation alerted Speaker John McCormack, D Mass., that a group of black militants had loaded a panel truck with gasoline and was headed for the Capitol.

As outlined to federal authorities by an FBI informant, the militants' bold plan called for the driver to run the truck into the underground parking area of one of the congressional office buildings and then ignite it.

This motorized fire-bomb, the informant stated, was to be a diversionary maneuver to draw away police and federal troops guarding the Capitol building. Then other teams of hard-core militants were prepared to rush the Capitol from several directions after arriving on the scene by high-speed automobiles.

However, the blitz attack was never carried out.

At the last minute the militants called it off, after learning that the Capitol grounds had been reinforced with extra police and federal troops. For the first time since the Civil War, troops were actually stationed inside the Capitol. This show of force was too much for the militants.

According to congressional sources, Capitol police could make no move to arrest the militants in the gasoline-loaded panel truck since it did not come within the area where they had jurisdiction.

Although the Justice Department has full details of the proposed attack on the Capitol, these lawmakers say they expect no action from Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Past statements by the government's chief prosecutor, they argue, clearly indicate that he has little stomach for prosecuting law violators among the black militants.

Only a rising tide of protest to the White House by the average man on the street, they claim, can force Clark to act.

Now warnings that attempts will be made to put the torch to the Capitol are now being carefully studied by Congressional leaders and their security officials. The critical period, they say, will be from late April, through August, when Congress will recess for the national political conventions.

Despite the burning and looting in Washington early this month, when more than 800 fires were set in the city, not a single window was broken or other damage inflicted on the Capitol or its billion dollar complex of buildings.

James M. Powell, chief of the Capitol police, credits this impressive security record to the firmness which Speaker McCormack permitted him and his men to use.

Under plans approved by McCormack no person was allowed to enter the Capitol grounds without an official pass and all looters traveling on nearby streets were stopped and held for District of Columbia police.

For instance, during a one-hour period on April 4 more than 26 cases of liquor were taken from looters by Capitol police and turned over to city police, who at the time were under instructions not to arrest looters. These orders were changed when people around the country, watching the looting on TV, began to bombard the White House with thousands of telephone calls and wires.

From The Underground — One disturbing information uncovered by the Secret Service last week was a schedule of events published in one of the underground papers now being used to alert revolutionaries in the U. S.

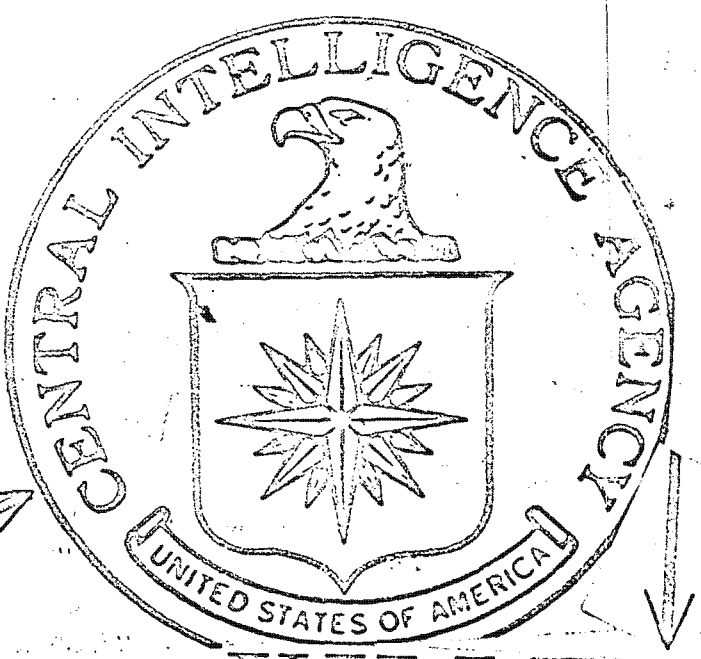
Sandwiched between a report of a nature walk in Rock Creek Park and the notice of a black student rally in the city, the announcement read:

"Tuesday, April 24: Riots break out in 50 major American cities; vice president, entire cabinet, 23 governors assassinated; all students go on strike; anti-war demonstrators take control of Pentagon, President Johnson moves to Hanoi."

LOS ANGELES FREE PRESS
19 April 1968

MARK LANE ASKS:

IS BOBBY SILENT BECAUSE



KILLED HIS BROTHER?

MARK LANE

For more than four years since the death of President Kennedy I have declined to make public an analysis of the strange conduct of Robert Kennedy vis-a-vis the assassination and its aftermath. Although I have met with Robert Kennedy in the past, and worked with him for the election of his brother in 1960, my reluctance to discuss his odd behavior has had little to do with any personal feeling toward him or previous contact with him. The death of a brother may be a deeply moving experience — one which leaves scars that strangers or near stranger best not disturb. So long as Robert Kennedy was but one of a hundred senators, and but one of a thousand other officials who remained silent about the fraudulent governmental explanation of the event, it might appear that the reason for singling him out for special disdain or condemnation might be his familial relationship with the deceased.

During much of this period Robert Kennedy has permitted his name to be used in support of some rather unreal conclusions. This was accomplished first by his silence, and when that proved to be insufficient, by his self-proclaimed ignorance coupled with his public acceptance of the Warren Report.

For some years I have lectured about the assassination at universities in the United States and Europe. Following each of those more than two hundred lectures was a question period, and I think it safe, therefore, to assert that I have some knowledge of the questions that occur. The trend established by the questions can, in fact, be closely mapped. During the first year following the murder, the leading question, always asked, sometimes asked more than once in variable forms was: "How about Earl Warren's integrity? Certainly a man of that integrity could not, would not, sign his name to a document...." I am sorry to have to report that questions designed to offer Mr. Warren's integrity as a positive factor have not been raised for the last two to three years.

Taking its place has been the refrain, "Certainly Robert Kennedy, with all his money...." as if, I imagine, survivors in a lower income group might be less concerned with the cause of death. The refrain goes on, "He WAS the Attorney General at the time. He is said to be, although I do not know this as a fact, somewhat ruthless." It is marvelous to observe the line being drawn rather than offend one in power or even one who might one day be: "—and even he accepts the Warren Report."

Yet, in the face of these temptations put before me with evil regularity I have refused to offer an analysis of Robert's role. I reasoned that while the questioners isolated Robert Kennedy from other corrupt persons in public office, my answer might well be published without the

Continued

question that prompted it and thus give the appearance that I, not the questioner, made the selection.

Robert Kennedy now wishes to be the Democratic candidate for the presidency. His position on all public matters is now relevant. It is beyond dispute that the foreign policy matter of greatest relevance is the war in Vietnam. In my judgment the domestic question of greatest relevance, and one closely related to the escalation of the conflict in Vietnam, is the assassination of John F. Kennedy and that which has happened to us since that event. Could there have been a coup d'etat? Was there a lone assassin? There is evidence that rejects the latter proposition and, unhappily, much to cause a consideration of the former. Now an analysis of Robert Kennedy's role regarding the evidence related to the death of John F. Kennedy is relevant; is, in my judgment, required.

As it may have been unfair in the past to focus upon Robert Kennedy and the assassination because he was the brother of the murdered president, and this has been done in defense of the Report by President Johnson and his associates, it would be unfair now to exempt him from criticism due to that relationship. I thoroughly respect the right of the members of the family to remain silent and to treat the matter as a family affair. Yet the man who died was our brother. And Robert Kennedy, who aspires to that office, must now answer relevant questions about that matter high on the American agenda of unfinished business, or forfeit the support of thinking and critical citizens.

RFK'S THREE PHASES

During the past four and one half years, Robert Kennedy has moved through three stages in regard to his public position on the assassination. The public pronouncements may not be said to be intrinsically developmental, merely different, although an examination of each reveals both a single theme — the desire for maintaining silence—and a tortured, almost irrational logic, that makes sense, if at all, only when viewed through a prism of political expediency. Indeed, Robert Kennedy has moved from absolute silence to total endorsement of the Warren Report, without ever passing through knowledge.

PHASE ONE

Phase one began as soon as he was informed of the death of the President. Although he was Attorney-General at the time, he took no official interest in the case. He examined none of the evidence presented to the Warren Commission. He neither appeared before the Commission nor gave testimony before any of the Commission's counsel. It appears that his one official contact with the Commission took place on Friday, June 5, 1964, when, for ten minutes he sat in silence alongside Jacqueline Kennedy at her home as she offered her very brief testimony to Earl Warren. It was said by William Manchester, concededly a rather poor source for factual data, that the Commission sought and failed to obtain Robert Kennedy's approval prior to publication. During that period, and for some time following the publication of the Warren Report in September, 1964, Kennedy refused to comment upon it, or even its central conclusion—that Lee Oswald was the lone assassin. Thus as the months passed Robert Kennedy remained silent, neither challenging nor confirming the official version. According to Drew Pearson, certainly one of America's most enterprising journalists, McGeorge Bundy, then a top White House aide, confided that he was "worried about Bobby" during that period and that he had "virtually to drag Bobby" into President Johnson's first cabinet meeting.

PHASE TWO

The second stage commenced just as the political pundits agreed that Robert was obviously wooing Lyndon Johnson so that he, Robert, might be the Vice Presidential nominee in 1964. For the first time Kennedy spoke about the Warren Report. He was asked about it while on a tour of Poland, and by—is it not often the case when it is a relevant but irrevelant inquire — a student. Kennedy replied that he had not read the Warren Report, that he was not familiar with any of the evidence but that he accepted the Commission's conclusions. The odd combination—a confession of ignorance of the facts and the assertion of a commitment to the conclusions—appears to contravene principles of thought. However, when Sen. Edward Kennedy made almost the identical statement later and Robert followed that with a domestic repetition of his Polish performance, one could detect an emerging pattern. Three such statements, constituting the entirety of the Kennedy family position on the question could hardly be taken as three successive slips. The suggestion that it was a well planned program to prove that the Kennedys were not intellectuals was quickly rejected by the analysts leaving, or so it seemed then, and still seems now, but one explanation. Robert Kennedy had entered politics as a candidate and his entrance fee into Lyndon Johnson's Democratic Party was public homage to the Warren Report, which after all had merely falsely stated the reasons for, and manner of, his brother's death.

Yet, reasoned Robert, according to the analysis—I will keep my options open, I will maintain flexibility and adequate ground within which to maneuver by coupling my weak and rare endorsements with the statement that I have not read the Report, I have not seen the evidence. Therefore, should it be appropriate, or imperative, to state on some future occasion that the Report is wrong, I may do so by explaining that I have overcome my grief, read the evidence, and astonished by what I have read, must now reject it.

With young people and others mobbing Bobby everywhere these days and with Lyndon Johnson unable to gather a few supporters anywhere except on an Army base or at a war plant it may be difficult to conjure up the very different scene four years ago. Johnson, draped in the ill-fitting, but for the populace, adequate, Kennedy mantle, was the hero who would see to it, as a liberal, that things in Vietnam did not get out of hand. Goldwater was then the menace, just as today Johnson is. Kennedy is now the hope, as was Johnson then.

Rejected as the Vice Presidential nominee by the new president who explained to a speech writer late one night, "I would be afraid to have that little son of a bitch on the ticket. Why I think that there are times when he believes I killed his brother," Kennedy sought the nomination of the party for the United States Senate from New York. Almost certainly, Johnson, then in control of the

Continued

Democratic Party, could have denied the nomination to Kennedy.

Kennedy had made it clear to his supporters that he would not fight for it, for without Johnson's blessing he would have had no chance at the New York State convention. Kennedy on the other hand was not weaponless. He and his family, which due to his father's illness and brother's death, took leadership from him, had almost total control of the most emotion-packed political issue of the century. The reasons behind John Kennedy's murder and proof of the cynical manipulation of the truth by the Commission appointed by Lyndon Johnson. For Robert Kennedy held the autopsy photographs and X-rays, which, even without reference to any other evidence provide proof that the shots originated from two or more sources. Even had he not possessed the evidence the possibility that he might express doubt about the Report's validity during an election year was a sufficiently explosive commodity. Johnson and Kennedy compromised. Johnson yielded and sent word to New York that he did not oppose the nomination of Kennedy and thus opened the door to the Senate for him. Robert promised repeatedly and publicly not to run for the presidency in 1968, paid lip service to the Report, suppressed the essential evidence and prepared to enter the Senate.

But the campaign was difficult. Charged with being a carpetbagger merely because he did not live in the state, and a supporter of Joe McCarthy, in that order, which gives one some insight into political priorities, he ran poorly. Yet Lyndon Johnson's popularity saved him; although he trailed a million votes behind Johnson he did manage to get more votes than his unexciting opponent.

The campaign was rendered no more easy by questions about the Warren Report put to him by students. At Columbia University, Kennedy wiped an imagined tear from his eye and said that he could not talk about the subject. It was, of course, just a little less than a year from the murder and a sympathetic public understood his reluctance, or thought they did. The more astute (or is cynical the word?) noted that while he was unable to talk about John during the campaign he was not reluctant to take John John for a well publicized walk or two in Manhattan.

THE MAKING OF A BOOK

Before entering phase three, Sen. Robert Kennedy flirted with, and then aborted, without ever even consummating, what might be characterized as public position two and one half. Concerned that Johnson's enmity might well prevent him from eventually ascending to his rightful position in the White House he commissioned a book that was to "tell the truth" about the assassination, as Jacqueline Kennedy put it, on behalf of both of them. Again we encounter confused phraseology, flowing perhaps from confusion of thought about previously expressed public and private opinions of the Warren Report. For if the Report had already been endorsed sans reading why the need for another work to tell the truth?

First a genuine author was sought and found. But he was appalled at the conditions of employment. The brother and widow would commission the book, secure a publisher, and make the "facts" known to the author. In return, the author must agree, in advance, that the work could not be published before 1968 at the earliest, and, in fact, not published at all if Jacqueline and Robert Kennedy subsequently decided to suppress it.

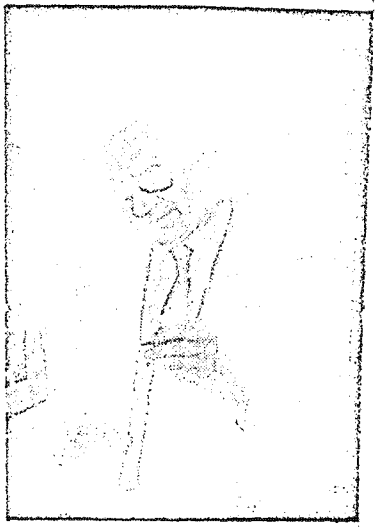
Since it was difficult to find a self-respecting author who would accept such terms it was decided to commission William Manchester who had previously written a fawning biography of John F. Kennedy referred to by a major newspaper as an "adoring" work.

Mrs. Kennedy confided in Manchester. In due course the book, a diatribe against Johnson which contained dark hints about his role in the tragedy, was completed. Johnson fumed. The Wall Street Journal reported that the Kennedy family was seriously concerned about his great anger over the book. The moment seemed quite right for another bargain.

It is said that Johnson, upon further consideration, agreed to withdraw any stated objection to Kennedy's political career, who in return agreed that the book would not be published. A contract had been entered into between the Kennedys and Manchester which stipulated that most of the proceeds from the hard cover edition would be given to a suitable Kennedy fund. Thus Manchester's financial potential appeared to be severely limited and should the book then be banned, the Kennedys could quite easily compensate Manchester for the loss of his limited profits. However, overlooked, by Kennedy, not by Manchester, were the American magazine serial rights for the well publicized book, foreign serial rights both newspaper and magazine, a Book of the Month Club contract and paperback rights as well. Kennedy had failed to make adequate provisions in the contract for the substantial peripheral rights. Before Robert decided to send his sister-in-law into court to ban the book, and to pretend that it was really her idea, Manchester had sold the magazine rights in America for well over half a million dollars. Manchester decided that as a matter of principle it would be necessary for him to violate the explicit terms of his contract and proceed with publication. The court action that ensued is a matter of record as are the polls that revealed Kennedy's substantial, and at the time it was feared, permanent loss of popularity. Such is the nature of the American beast that the suppression of the vital evidence and allegiance to a false report harmed him not at all while his desire to have an employee live up to his contract was almost fatal to his ambitions.

Harsh words were exchanged during the newspaper and legal battle and Manchester, it seems, maintained that portion of his equilibrium that he did maintain by rushing home each night to stick pins into Bobby's image. Except that it was his pen point. In the rewriting Johnson became less the villain, no longer the suspect and the Kennedys, save, of course, for the deceased President, fared far worse than they previously had.

Continued on page 24



MARK LANE

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Although he may have been on sound legal ground, Robert finally yielded. With one eye on the Gallup poll, the other straining over the Harris poll, there was little attention left for the law journal. Thus what had been contemplated as the third stage never did surface, for the book became a different document from the one which had been commissioned and different as well from the one that had originally been written. It was so different that Manchester's publishers were compelled to acknowledge that the Kennedys neither authorized nor stood behind the book. Mrs. Kennedy went further in stating that the Manchester book was "inaccurate."

PHASE THREE

Therefore, Kennedy's reluctance to further comment upon the subject was not inexplicable. Nevertheless he was dragged, kicking and screaming all the way, into stage three. This was of course accomplished by a student. Adults have a well developed awareness of the need to ask trivial questions. Robert Kennedy has appeared on numerous television programs yet the chances are you never heard of an interviewer ask him about the suppressed evidence in the National Archives. More questions have been directed to him about his hair style. Probably even Joe Pyne would not be unsophisticated enough to inquire of him regarding the details of the Warren Report. However, the Kennedy organization leaves very little to chance. When Sen. Kennedy is invited to appear on a television interview program, my source here being two different producers of different television programs, his office requires an advance agreement that no question directly or indirectly related to the Warren Commission Report, Jim Garrison's investigation, or my book will be asked. If the program operates on a two-way format with viewers calling in with questions, then it must be agreed that all calls will be screened, a task often undertaken by the producer or an assistant producer, and no one who is interested in the assassination be permitted to ask his question.

The success of Eugene McCarthy on the campus required Robert to make a college tour in an attempt to recapture his youthful admirers. But such a tour is not without disadvantage, for young men and women are often without the requisite maturity, that will no doubt come to them when, in the days ahead they enter the world of commerce and sensible compromise. Thus unarmed with experience and devoid of the practical approach of the media personnel, they may ask intelligent questions, and worse still, may be less than satisfied

When speaking at San Fernando Valley State College, Sen. Kennedy received, according to the Associated Press, "a barrage of questions" on "whether if elected President he would open the United States Archives to reveal details of the death of his brother." The A.P. noted Kennedy's reaction. "Several times the senator, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, tried to ignore the questions from students. He became distressed as they persisted. Finally he said, 'Your manners overwhelm me.'" But unconcerned with Robert's rules for etiquette, the students persisted. When the senator replied to one that the question "does not interest me," an obviously reply to an earnest inquiry, the student responded that it did interest him and that that was why he asked it and hoped for an answer. In the face of dedication for which his fixed television interviews provided little preparation he finally said, "Go ahead, go ahead, ask your questions." A student then asked, "Will you open the Archives?" Kennedy answered, "Nobody is more interested than I in knowing who is responsible for the death of President Kennedy." Then he said that he "would not reopen the Warren Report." Presumably the latter statement meant that, if elected president, he would not appoint a new Commission, a campaign commitment upon which we can very likely rely. Whether he would declassify the evidence, the questions that was put to him, remained without reply. The former portion of his comment is intriguing, again I suggest, indicating a crossing over of the private opinion into the public arena. Why should Robert Kennedy be "interested" in "knowing who is responsible" for the assassination if he has known the identity of the lone culprit for more than four years?

Kennedy did make reference to the Archives, however. It was that statement that brought him to a new plateau in relation to the evidence. "I have seen everything that's there. I stand by the Warren Commission." No doubt it was clear to him that he could not defend, in an open encounter, the position that he had not seen the evidence but was willing to vouch for the validity of the Report. There were but two possibilities then available. Retreat from the endorsement or claim to have read the evidence and repeat the endorsement. He chose the latter course although it is quite clear that his statement is entirely false. To read "everything" in the Archives would require perhaps a year of constant study there. Robert has just not been missing that long. Indeed I find it difficult to contemplate a trip by Robert Kennedy into the public archives building that would escape press notice. I think it is far more likely that he has not been there at all rather than that he has been encamped, laboring there for months as he poured over the files.

And so it came to pass that Robert Kennedy who wishes to remain silent about the Report came full circle and offered that discredited document his full endorsement at a time when almost no one else was willing to do so. The question that remains is why so political an animal has taken so unpopular a position. Principle apparently does not enter into the decision for his original assertion was devoid of any logic and his final position is based upon an untrue assertion. Principle requires more honorable companions.

THE ASSASSINATION AND THE C.I.A.

More than a year ago, just after news of Garrison's investigation was made available, and just before it became firm media policy to attempt to discredit the investigation, Drew Pearson wrote what may be the most important story of his long career. It is not surprising, therefore, that the column has largely been ignored. Pearson asked, "Was JFK killed in a CIA backfire?" His article began with this sentence—"President Johnson is sitting on a political H-bomb—an unconfirmed report that he had questioned 'top officials" who agreed that a plot to assassinate" Fidel Castro was "'considered' at the highest levels of the Central Intelligence Agency at the time that Bobby was riding herd on the agency." Pearson added that some officials agreed that the plan was "approved and implemented." According to Pearson, it is alleged that "three hired assassins were caught in Havana where a lone survivor is still supposed to be languishing in prison." It is, of course, well established that Pearson enjoys access to information inside the government at the highest level. Possible confirmation of that story comes from the FBI which stat-

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es that an investigation by the "Bureau" has indicated that the allegations should be discounted.

Among the facts which Pearson said can be "verified" are these:

"President Kennedy was so disillusioned with the CIA after the Bay of Pigs fiasco that he swore to friends he would like to 'splinter the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds.' He ordered a thorough investigation by a group headed by Gen. Maxwell Taylor. But the President's real watchdog was his brother Bobby, who ended up calling the shots at the CIA."

Pearson also stated that it can be "verified" that, "During this period, the CIA hatched a plot to knock off Castro. It would have been impossible for this to reach the high levels it did, say insiders, without being taken up with the younger Kennedy. Indeed, one source insists that Bobby, eager to avenge the Bay of Pigs fiasco, played a key role in the planning."

Pearson added that, "Some sources consider Robert Kennedy's behavior after the assassination to be significant. He seemed tormented, they say, by more than the natural grief over the murder of his brother." Pearson concluded that "some insiders think" that Robert Kennedy was "plagued by the terrible thought that he had helped put into motion forces that indirectly may have brought about his brother's martyrdom."

At the time of the Pearson column, Garrison's investigation was relatively new. While he had identified some of the men involved in planning the assassination, insufficient evidence was then available to constrain him to think the unthinkable—that an agency of the Federal government actually planned and carried out the assassination. Much more evidence is now available and Garrison is now convinced that the CIA organized the murder.

Last September, Garrison charged that Robert Kennedy had made, "very positive efforts to obstruct" his investigation. "It is quite apparent to me," Garrison said, "that for one reason or another he does not want the truth brought out. Perhaps he can explain better than I can why his political career is so important." He added, "I have to conclude that he feels the development of the truth about the assassination, catching the real assassins of Jack Kennedy, would interfere with his political career."

Quite recently a former CIA official told me that the "footprints of an intelligence operation are all over Dealey Plaza." The evidence, he said, conforms to the classic pattern of a CIA "executive action"—a euphemism that includes assassination. It has been suggested that an intelligence agency planning the murder would be compelled to deal, during an early planning stage, with the necessity of "neutralizing" the actions of Robert Kennedy, who otherwise might be expected, quite naturally, to attempt to expose and prosecute the conspirators. It has been suggested that the CIA, intimately familiar with the details of Robert Kennedy's Castro assassination plan, utilized that aborted program to kill John Kennedy. My source states that not only logic dictates that approach, but that the known facts, known to a severely limited number of participants, confirms that it happened exactly that way.

According to that information one of the men chosen by Robert Kennedy to participate in the Castro assassination was later employed by the CIA for the assassination that actually did take place in Dallas. Confronted with the obligation of pretending to accept a false account of the circumstances of his brother's death or publicly reveal that his own hand picked assassin, fired some of the shots, Kennedy chose the former course, according to the analysis.

Once having adopted that position he supported it with action. The former head of the anti-Hoffa squad, organized by Robert Kennedy for the personal persecution of a union leader, after succesfully and shamefully having sent James Hoffa to jail, was dispatched to try to do the same thing to Jim Garrison. Walter Sheridan, Robert Kennedy's "investigator" while he was Attorney General became a "news investigator" for NBC-TV and in that capacity visited witnesses in New Orleans. He has since been indicted for attempted public bribery in connection with those visits. Sheridan's trial will provide information revealing how far he was willing to go in an effort to destroy Garrison's investigation and Garrison.

Garrison's reaction to all this is little short of phenomenal. "What else can Bobby do?" he asks when I express displeasure with his actions. "If they could kill his brother while he was President he knows that they can do the same thing to him should he tell what he knows when just a candidate." Garrison is more charitable in judgment than am I. Garrison too, had to make a choice about his political future and his personal safety before deciding whether to investigate the murder. His decision virtually ended any possibility of advancement should he fail to convict Clay Shaw. "It might be even more dangerous for me when he is convicted" Garrison recently said to me when we discussed this subject. To those who suggest that he expects to be the Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket he replies, "Do you really think that my actions have endeared me to the Democratic National Committee?" He knows that his life is in danger, as is, the recent murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., again reminds us, the life of any man who speaks out effectively in this country where assassination has become a potent political weapon. Garrison never even thought that he had a choice except to meet the obligations imposed by his office. Robert Kennedy made a different estimate. It is a measure of the time within which we live that the press has not raised a single question about the motives behind Kennedy's decision while it heaps abuse upon Garrison for imagined ulterior motives.

More than the future of two men is here at stake. Murder breeds murder. Organized criminal activity, officially excused, is an invitation to more. America developed three eloquent spokesmen in the last five years. Each, John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, has been assinated during that time. Kennedy for turning toward peace. Those who feel that he turned too slowly in that direction should remember that it was not for the slowness but for the movement that he was killed. Malcolm X for having developed the understanding which turned him, for the first time, into an effective and important leader. And Martin Luther King for reasons that it may still be too early to fully discern. Newsweek, it might be noted here, wrote just BEFORE Dr. King's assassination that "King's demise as a black icon would be a damaging and perhaps irreparable blow to hopes for peaceful social change in America."

One man who possessed enough knowledge to expose much of what had taken place in Dallas was murdered while being protected by 70 police officers in the basement of the Dallas Police and Courts Building. The man who just before his death, that a man did that deed, and who was therefore perhaps able to expose a part of what had gone before, died in police custody, as he had predicted that he would, after his request to testify in Washington about that which he knew was denied by Earl Warren.

And through it all Robert F. Kennedy, remains silent about the facts, continues to suppress vital evidence, and pursues his politicial career. Dr. King observed just before his death, that a man unwilling to speak out, unwilling to die for what he believes, is in any event, no longer alive. If unearned suffering is redemptive as Dr. King said, then John F. Kennedy survives his brother Robert.

for
M. Goodwin

Files Assassins

Beverly

Press Clips concerning
assassination of Mr. King

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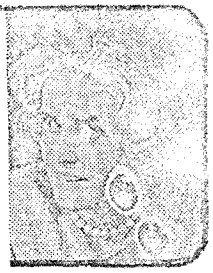
CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

E-466,424

APR 8 1968

Virginia Kay



I CAN'T EVER remember a more frightening time: Chicago is occupied by 5,000 federal troops; 7,000 national guardsmen have our ghettos locked in a ring of steel; Michigan Avenue is being patrolled by three-man units of police wearing riot helmets. And yet, Sunday—on the national day of mourning—white North Siders were riding their bicycles lazily through Lincoln Park, and in the building in which I live neighbors gave a gay, noisy party Saturday night.

When Martin Luther King said history was on the side of the Negro, he was speaking of the Russian peasants oppressed by the czars for centuries, the French bled dry by the Bourbons, the Irish ground into such subhuman conditions by the British that it was a criminal offense for an Irish child to attend school.

It took centuries, but each of these groups finally overthrew its tormentors—and with horrible bloodshed. If those in power had understood the terribleness of the needs of their people, they would have effected changes—because the final alternative was Armageddon.

Johnson

When will we realize that we are approaching the end? The Negro ability to be patient is gone. We who are whites are going to have to say black IS beautiful—and mean it. Mean that black is beautiful in the house next door, in the school room with our children, in the desk beside us at work, at the dance with our daughters.

The alternative is life in armed cities, under continual wartime conditions, and finally—defeat. Martin Luther King was not wrong.

• SOME SAD AND FUNNY observations, culled at random over the weekend: A woman who lives in a North Side high-rise, standing at her window all Friday night, watching the fires burn over the city. . . . A rumor sweeping far-left circles that Dr. King was assassinated by the CIA. . . . A white woman who lives in interracial Kenwood—lives there as a matter of principle, and also because she enjoys her interracial neighbors—saying nervously over the phone: "We're fine. I just wish we had a fire extinguisher." . . . A bitter Negro snapping: "President Johnson is going half way around the world to make peace—and he can't get out of the White House front door without federal troops." . . . A foreign correspondent, home on leave in Chicago, taking her typewriter and heading into the bathroom, saying: "When I'm in a war zone, I've always found it's the safest place to work." . . . The toughest-minded white liberal lady I know, murmuring: "Frankly, I'm scared to death."

• MOST UNBELIEVABLE part of the weekend was hearing white people—many white people—say: "Ah, he was a troublemaker and a rabble rouser. He asked for it!"

• *IN THE MOVIE, "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner," a portrayal of interracial courtship, a Negro maid is asked by a white girl to "guess who's coming to dinner." The maid replies sarcastically: "Dr. Martin Luther King." The lines were cut from the award-winning film just prior to Thursday's last show at the Chicago Theater.*

• FRIDAY NIGHT, in a furiously burning building at Pulaski and Madison, a dog was suddenly heard barking. At the sound, a Negro youth ran toward the building, yelling incoherently. He was grabbed and pulled to the ground by a fireman just as the building wall collapsed. . . . Bonwit's has converted one of its two Michigan Avenue windows in a memorial to Dr. King: Against a black background are displayed a huge portrait of the assassinated civil rights leader, a bouquet of white flowers, and a drape of purple velvet. The effect is Victorian and Lincolnesque—and curiously moving. . . . A white man was driving through the South Side Saturday afternoon with his car lights on, as a tribute to Dr. King. He was stopped by a group of Negro youths and ordered to turn the lights off, because "that's only for soul brothers." . . . A University of Chicago professor, hearing that the Blackstone Rangers had kept Woodlawn free from looting and burning, remarked: "Then Alinsky was right!" (Saul Alinsky is the sociologist who founded such groups as the Back of the Yards Council and TWO—in which residents of a neighborhood form a civic self-help group, make decisions on their own, and improve their neighborhood without the aid of outsiders.)

Alinsky

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
POST-DISPATCH

E-356,722
S-572,583

APR 5 1968

McCarthy Terms Death Of Dr. King a Sacrifice

By RICHARD DUDMAN
A Staff Correspondent
Of the Post-Dispatch

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 — Senator Eugene J. McCarthy (Dem.), Minnesota, expressed shock and grief last night over the killing of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

"What has happened today seems to give us some kind of human symbol and sacrifice to which we must respond," he told 3000 persons who attended a $25-a-couple dinner.

Shortly after learning of the shooting of the Rev. Dr. King in Memphis, McCarthy issued this statement:

"The death of Martin Luther King is a tragedy for all Americans. Not only have his people lost a noble and great leader, but all people, especially Americans, have lost a man of peace. We can only grieve."

Wife Joins Mrs. King

Mrs. McCarthy flew today to Atlanta to be with Mrs. King, McCarthy said. The two women knew each other through an organization called Church Women United.

McCarthy said he would not go to Atlanta for the King funeral. He said he would attend a memorial service wherever he happened to be at the time.

McCarthy referred only briefly to the killing in a speech largely on domestic affairs. He drew a standing ovation with an attack against the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Selective Service System.

McCarthy's Attack Cheered

He listed the three agencies as "institutions that I think have gotten out of hand," and the audience jumped to its feet Hershey.

"Since this is a government of men as well as a governmnt of laws, I plan to make some used the word "alter" in asking what changes he would make in the government.

"The first is the Central Intelligence Agency, ~~the second is~~ the FBI, and the third is the draft under Gen. (Lewis B.) and cheered. There was additional applause when he said, "And also the Department of Defense and the Executive Branch of the Government."

He was slightly more specific earlier in an address to an overflow crowd of 12,000 students in the University of California's Greek Theater in Berkeley.

"There are three agencies of government that need to be somewhat altered," he said, noting that a questioner had changes."

McCarthy's attack was an unusual political act. Most politicians avoid criticism of the CIA and FBI. John F. Kennedy, before his inauguration as president in 1961, saw fit to announce that he would keep the then CIA director John McCone and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover in office.

On Draft Objectors

McCarthy drew more applause by indorsing campus assistance to draft resisters — although he said he did not favor encouraging draft resistance in the first place — and readmission of students to colleges and universities after serving sentences for draft evasion.

At a press conference, he advocated a "sort of amnesty" for young American men who have fled to Canada to avoid the draft. He said he would make them eligible for "selective objection" to war under an amended draft system that would permit alternate service for those who honestly objected to a particular war.

win, a speech writer in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, was still on his campaign staff, McCarthy said that Goodwin would remain with him as

THE WASHINGTON POST

8 APR 1968

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Mystery Call Spurs Carmichael to Take Leadership in Mourning for Dr. King

WHEN THE NUMBING news came on Thursday night of the brutal assassination of Martin Luther King, the usually decisive Stokely Carmichael was in a momentary state of confusion and inaction—until he received a mysterious telephone call from an unknown source.

After that conversation, Carmichael was his old self. He announced that he would immediately go into the Negro ghetto on Washington's Northwest Side to demand that stores close out of respect for Dr. King. Not surprisingly, Carmichael's efforts degenerated into looting by Negro youths later in the evening (though Stokely, for a time, tried to discourage it). Moreover, he was back in Washington's streets Friday morning leading a march which preceded waves of new violence.

The mobilization of Carmichael by a single phone call reinforces suspicions of Negro leaders who believe he is guided through his otherwise inexplicable shifts of strategy by unseen—and undetermined—forces. After returning several months ago from a long sojourn in Communist countries, he dropped his advocacy of violence for a calmer popular-front line couched in Leninist vocabulary. A few weeks ago, however, Carmichael abruptly switched back to advocating violence.

WHAT MAKES the source of Carmichael's tactical aberrations so frighteningly pertinent is that he may be the Negro filling the void left by Dr. King as the charismatic leader of the Negro masses.

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, King's successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), will maintain his martyred chief's principle of nonviolence, but neither he nor any of the other SCLC lieutenants can command national attention among the militant youths of the Nation.

Novak Evans

Nor do any of the middle-aged, middle-class Negro leaders summoned to the White House on Friday by President Johnson. It is significant that when Negro youths took to Washington's streets Thursday night none of the established civil rights leaders were on hand. Only two prominent negroes were in the ghetto: Carmichael and Chuck Stone, former aide to Adam Clayton Powell and a preacher of political—not physical—Black Power.

Indeed, there are only two black leaders today nationally with the charisma to replace Dr. King. One is Powell—ailing, aging, embittered, self-exiled much of the time in the Caribbean. The other is Carmichael.

Moreover, Carmichael fits perfectly with the fierce new ghetto mood. Wherever militant Negro youths have gathered in recent weeks, there has been one subject: Guerrilla warfare. The militants claim that the department store fires in Chicago and New York began this war and grimly warn of more sophisticated anti-white assaults such as dynamiting power plants and poisoning water reservoirs.

EVEN WITH his unmatched prestige and spell-binding oratory, Dr. King had been losing ground of late among the ghetto militants. Carmichael obviously was waiting for Dr. King's Poor People's March on Washington later this month to fail, either by falling short of its dimly stated goals or by acquiescing in some unenforceable agreement with the Government. According to this plan, Carmichael then would nudge aside Dr. King for paramount Negro leadership and perhaps take over the March itself.

The tragic death of Dr. King not only moves up Carmichael's takeover timetable but enormously strengthens his hand as a foe of nonviolence. Indeed, there is now an excellent chance that Carmichael and the militants will elbow the SCLC leaders out of running the March. The March might well then become something radically different from the nonviolent demonstration originally planned by Dr. King.

With this backdrop, Chuck Stone on Friday wrote his old boss, Adam Clayton Powell to come home and try to seize leadership of the angry black militants. Although Powell bitterly declared an end to nonviolence in his last U.S. lecture tour, the fact remains that he never has been the cause, purposely or otherwise, of racial violence.

It would be ironic should Powell, defrocked for personal pecadillces by his congressional colleagues, turn black militants away from suicidal revolution. It would also be unlikely. More probably, white leaders who so often condemned Martin Luther King as an extremist now will have the pleasure of dealing with Stokely Carmichael.

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WASHINGTON STAR

24 APR 1968

DAVID LAWRENCE

Who Hired Dr. King's Assassin?

Who hired the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.? This is the challenging question being discussed behind the scenes as the law enforcement agencies of the federal, state and local governments are combining their efforts to capture the fugitive.

Suspicion points in the direction of Castro's Cuba, where the Red Chinese brand of communism is popular. It relies heavily on terrorism, political bombings and guerrilla tactics. A small clique of criminals has been engaging in conspiracies to carry on these activities in other countries in this hemisphere.

Within the past three years there have been attempted assassinations in Brazil and Bolivia and actual assassinations in Venezuela and Guatemala. In each case, a high official or former official active in public affairs was the target.

The FBI on Monday night sent out an order to police in Florida to be on the lookout for and pick up Eric Starvo Galt, the prime suspect in the killing of Dr. King.

An exhaustive check of fingerprints shows that Galt is the same person as James Earl Ray, who escaped from the Missouri state penitentiary in April 1967. An examination of Ray's crime record—covering a number of years and imprisonment several times—gives the impression that he is not an overly intelligent individual. His fellow prisoners say he was fanatically eager to accumulate money by any means possible. He was the type of man who might readily have been enticed by the prospect of being paid a large sum if he disposed of King.

It seems unlikely that any of the racial groups inside the United States would have taken the risk of hiring someone to kill the Negro minister, particularly when there are so many other leaders to carry on with even more intensity the campaign he started. The search for a motive, therefore, turns toward the international side.

What advantage would it be to the Communists, for example to trigger Negro resentment by the killing of King and thus provoke disorders throughout the United States? Obviously, the assassination of one of the principal Negro leaders would cause deep emotion to be manifested and increase bitterness between the races. The Communists would look upon this as the fulfillment of one of their objectives.

The Red Chinese especially would like to see America in such great disorder that the government here would turn its attention from military operations in Vietnam and be compelled to concentrate on the home front.

Cuba as a base of operations is rather handy for the Communists. Their agents can come and go almost at will throughout the hemisphere. Several times in recent weeks planes have been hijacked over Florida and flown to Havana. Definite proof has been obtained that some of the troublemakers, detected in different Latin American countries, had come from Cuba and had been trained in provoking disorders. It is natural, therefore, for law enforcement agencies here to assume that the killer of King either has escaped to Cuba or is hiding in Florida in the hope of being smuggled to Havana.

A large amount of reward money, totaling more than $100,000, has been offered for the capture of the assassin. Many people do not realize that a portion of the fund would go to anyone who furnished a clue which could lead to the capture of either Eric Starvo Galt or his fellow conspirators.

A small bit of information might prove very significant and result directly or indirectly in the arrest of the murderer. The wide publicity given the pictures of the suspected assassin is part of the effort to remind people who may have had some contact with the killer that the knowledge they possess could be of value in piecing together the story of what happened prior to the assassination.

A belief prevails here that Galt or Ray — whatever the name he uses — was not himself capable of planning the crime and that he must have had the guidance, if not the assistance, of other persons in a conspiracy. The general feeling now among those officials studying the case is that the killer was hired and was promised a large sum of money to perpetrate the crime.

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NORTHERN
VIRGINIA SUN
16 APR 1968

Mr. Allen

Allen-Scott Report

Racism Aiding ... Communists

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
and PAUL SCOTT

If you want to get a faint idea of what is going on in America today, read two publications.

The first is the February 1968 edition of Political Affairs, the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, USA, which was published one month before the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders made their report.

The second is Bishop Fulton J. Sheen's book, "Communism and Conscience of the West," written in 1948, or 20 years ago. Bishop Sheen is now in Rochester, N.Y. and one of the great spiritual leaders of our times.

Both must be read carefully to grasp the magnitude of the events lighting up America's landscape today and to see where the current whirlwinds of history are carrying our great country.

Titled "The Battle for Black Liberation," the special issue of Political Affairs lays down the Communist party's line for 1968, calling for the creation of a new "People"s Party."

Significantly, the new party is to be built on the same type of political coalition which Senator Robert Kennedy, D-N.Y., was trying to build with Dr. Martin Luther King before the latter's assassination in Memphis last week.

This powerful political coalition is to consist of anti-war, Negro, student, and civil rights groups, the newly organized poor, and radical liberals from the present Democrat and Republican parties.

As outlined for party leaders in a series of articles published in their official journal in February, the new party is to be built upon the radical crisis now consuming parts of America.

"The coming to power of such a new party is a prerequisite to basically change our foreign policy, eliminate the ultra-right danger and begin the reconstruction of our economic and social life," the party's publication states. "It is the condition for making some radical changes in the Negro's position in our society. A government based on the rule of necessity be anti-monopoly in its policy and must be prepared to take all the necessary measures to curb the power of big business over the life of the country."

The important role of Negroes in the new party is spelled out by the Communist party's journal, as follows:

"The objective should be to unite the black communities politically, and to make the full use of their strategic position in our cities. From such positions of strength they can, in alliance with other minorities and progressive sections of the white population, struggle effectively for unprecedented new levels of Negro representation and, thereby, drastically alter political relationships in the country.

"Through united action, an effective fight can be waged for black control of black communities, for federal, state and city responsibility to provide billions for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the black communities, placing them on a par with the rest of the nation.

"To inspire the struggles of today, black communities should be united in commemorating our black heroes, among them Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (an admitted Communist) and former New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis . . .

"But even with all these changes, the Negro will not be truly free and equal. This will require a new system which not only restricts monopoly but does away with capitalism as such."

As if the party's brain-trust had an advance copy of the report prepared by the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, their own journal (appearing a month before the commission's report was released) charged that white racism was the main cause of the present big city crisis. It states:

"This central problem, and the main challenge for us, is the task of winning greater number of white Americans to the struggle for Negro freedom, the task of burning out the influence of racism amongst white Americans.

"The winning of this struggle is key to Negro-white unity. We can achieve such unity only to the extent that we accomplish this task."

Red party leaders are being instructed to caution black militants not to touch off "armed uprisings" in cities on their own unless their actions are coupled to follow-up programs of social action.

The Communist party journal warns:

Armed uprisings for such objectives cannot be undertaken successfully by the black communities alone. . . They require power allies, in the ranks of the working class — white and black.

"We believe that conspiratorial, terroristic actions which are not based upon a program aimed at improving the conditions of life for the masses, and which do not receive the support of the people, are adventurous, provocative and politically irresponsible, inviting reprisals against the black community. . ."

"Whether the right to violence should be exercised is determined by time, place and circumstances and by a sober estimate of the concrete situation which prevails at the moment."

The two main targets singled out for attack by the Communist party are Congress and the White House.

In a chapter titled, "The Real Instigators of Violence," the party's hate-filled publication charges:

"They (not explained) point to the real instigators of the violence that has erupted in our cities — the men who sit in the White House and in the halls of Congress.

"The task ahead is: how to make the most effective use of every position gained, how to exert the utmost skill in rallying to our struggle and in isolating our enemies (Congress, the White House, and all anti-Communists). It is in this spirit that the question of armed struggle should be soberly considered."

All Communist party authorities and their hidden agents are being urged to advocate, help organize, and take important positions in a massive united front.

The objective of this unity drive according to the red journal, is to drastically change the nation's priorities from the Vietnam war to social action programs in the U.S. It contends:

"More and more Americans, white as well as Negro, have come to recognize the interrelation of three crises: The ghetto our cities, and the war in Vietnam.

"An irresistible force can be brought into being by uniting the mass of Americans to fight for the resolution of all three crises . . It is toward the development of this irresistible force that black and white progressives, especially revolutionaries, should bend their efforts. That requires the speedy ending of the war in Vietnam.

"To achieve such unity in struggle, it is incumbent upon white progressives and revolutionaries to conduct a consistent and courageous battle against racism in their own communities, shops, offices and schools.

"The struggle . . faces not only great trials but great opportunities. Both aspects of the present situation have to be grasped. More, they have to be acted upon, and acted upon unitedly, in time to make the 1968 elections the arena for great and victorious struggles."

NORTHERN
VIRGINIA SUN

18 APR 1968

Mr. Allen

Allen-Scott Report

Next Two Weeks Are Critical

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT

The coming ten days to two weeks could be the most critical in American history.

Unless there is a last minute switch in the Communists' timetable, this is the target period which the Kremlin has set for massive new violence and disruption in American cities.

Only the presence of federal troops and national guardsmen may head off the brewing trouble.

Most likely objective of the firebombs this time could be the vast U.S. postal system and the millions in federal income tax returns, checks, and money orders that flood the mails during this period.

In the final rush to beat the deadline, American taxpayers clogged the mails with more than $30 billion that the Internal Revenue Service picked up and recorded from April 15-30.

Although the famous motto inscribed on the U. S. Post Office here boasts that "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds," it is anybody's guess whether the mails would go through if the nation's main postoffices were assaulted and firebombed, as many business areas were following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

While numberous delays in delivering the mail occurred in the big cities during the riots, the mail eventually got through. As if "soul brother" were written on the buildings, none of the post offices was hit during the "first round" of the organized firebombings that shocked more than 115 of the nation's cities.

Arrest records forwarded to the Justice Department show that more than 100 of the thousands arrested during the riots throughout the country were Post Office employes.

Since more than 50 per cent of the nations mail is handled in only 33 post offices in the large cities, the destruction of the U.S. postal system and the millions of income tax returns could bring on a temporary financial catastrophe and service problem for the federal government.

As reported in an earlier column, the Communist-infiltrated Students For a Democratic Society, in a series of meetings throughout the U. S., have laid plans for 10 days of violence and disruption in major American cities from April 21 to 30.

The ambitious plans of these campus bolsheviks might seem a little fanciful except for present events. Also, "Firebomb" — their organ — calls for the beginning of a coordinated national program to "destroy and recreate" this country.

These critical days could also see the start of the Washington invasion by the followers of the late Dr. King. April 22 was the original date, since postponed "a week or two."

Before his assassination, King himself had threatened "massive dislocation of Washington and organized demonstrations to "disrupt the functioning" of other major cities' including Chicago, New York, and Miami.

"We are going to the seat of government," King said, "not begging but demanding. We are willing if necessary to fill up the jails of Washington and surrounding communities."

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, successor to King, has announced that he plans to carry on the Washington invasion as originally planned by King and other members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

As this crisis period begins, there is growing evidence the Kremlin is flooding this country with millions of dollars so local units can buy the servies of of black militants, teenagers, and others.

Testifying behind closed doors before the House Appropriations subcommittee which handles funds for the FBI, Director J. Edgar Hoover told the startled legislators that in recent years the Kremlin had pumped more than $5 million into the U. S.

Another high-placed government security official stated that Hoover's estimate "is a very conservative one." "The Kremlin has sent that much money into the U. S. in the past 12 months to ignite the present revolution," he charged.

Significantly, Chicago police reported to the FBI last week that arrested rioters in that city had amazingly well-lined pockets. A total of $85,000 was found on 2,000 prisoners, according to the Chicago police report. On an average, adults carried between $400 and $500 and juveniles somewhat more than $100. Much of the money was in brand new U.S $20 bills.

Government security officials report that Communist funds, agents, and instructions for making "dozens of types of firebombs" have in recent months come into the U. S. via Canada.

To complicate the present crisis still further, telephone workers are poised to strike April 19 in many parts of the county unless Bell System companies meet their wage demands. This strike, originally set for April 12, was postponed because of King's assasination.

Post Office Probe — Rep. Robert N. C. Nix, D-Pa., believes that Congress may be paving the way for government-wide strikes, if it decides to turn the Post Office Department into a government-owned corporation.

His postal operations subcommittee expects to hold hearings on proposals to turn the 740,000-man operation into something like the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Outgoing Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien suggested the idea, but wasn't able to muster any strong support in Congress. A presidential panel has studied the proposal for nearly a year and will tell President Johnson what it thinks very soon.

Nix recently warned members of his subcommittee to be very careful in considering the corporation proposal. The government forbids strikes by employes. And most government employe unions have renounced the right to strike. But, Nix says, things could change under a corporation.

NORTHERN
VIRGINIA SUN
17 APR 1968

Mr. Allen

Allen-Scott Report

Stokely Grabbing For King's Men

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT

Stokely Carmichael, fiery advocate of racial revolution, bloodshed and destruction "to bring this country to its knees," is making a vigorous grab for control of the late Dr. Martin Luther King's "poor people's march" on Washington.

Actively aiding and abetting this attempted undercover power grab are leading Black Power and allied leftist elements, foremost among them:

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), with close Communist ties and formerly headed by Carmichael; the Communist-front W.E.B. DuBois Clubs; the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), headed by Floyd McKissick, and Black Panthers, militant nationalist organization. Also, reputedly, the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), a highly secret extremist group with Chinese Communist orientation, that preaches urban guerrilla warfare to achieve its goal — overthrow of the U. S. government, and rule by Negroes along Chinese Communist lines.

Carmichael and Max Stanford, field chairman of RAM, have long worked closely together. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told a House Appropriations Subcommittee "In espousing his philosophy of Black Power, Carmichael has been in frequent contact with Stanford, and has afforded the latter assistance and guidance in forming a Black Panther Party in New York City."

Primary aims of the convert scheme to gain Black Power control of the "poor people's march" are:

(1) Stage a series of turbulent propaganda demonstrations and disturbances in the capital ostensibly to "force" Congress to enact far-reaching multi-billion dollar job-creating and urban renewal legislation; (2) establish Carmichael as a powerful Negro spokesman to enable him to wield influential political pressure in this year's momentous national elections.

In the backstage maneuvering and jockeying, Carmichael and his Black Power cohorts are making much of the fact that he conferred several times with Dr. King, on "march" plans.

Apparently the idea is to create the impression that Carmichael was one of King's lieutenants in organizing this project.

As a consequence of the undercover grab for control by the Black Power militants and the greatly intensified doubts of moderate Negro leaders about the advisability of the "march," its future is very dubious.

Even before King's death, prominent moderates voiced strong misgivings, among them Whitney Young, head of the National Urban League; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP; Clarence Mitchell Jr., director of the NAACP headquarters in Washington, and Bayard Rustin, organizer of the 1963 civil rights march on Washington.

Early this week, after the outbreak of rioting, looting and firebombing in Washington and other cities, Rustin declared, "These violent disturbances make it extremely questionable whether any good can come from a large-scale nonviolent undertaking as envisioned by Dr. King. Highly disturbing complications have developed that directly threaten its success."

C. Sumner ("Chuck") Stone, former administrative assistant of Adam Clayton Powell, reportedly favors staging a "poor people's march" and advising Carmichael and other Black Power leaders on tactics and plans.

Also in close touch with Carmichael is James Forman, international director of SNCC with pronounced leftist ties. Forman is credited as being the most powerful figure in SNCC and the mentor of both Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, present head of SNCC, who is in federal confinement on a series of charges.

Forman's viewpoint and ideological ties are graphically revealed in a speech at the Western Regional Black Youth Conference in Los Angeles last November. The talk was reported in full in the January 7, 1968, issue of the communist The Worker. Speaking as a top SNCC official, Forman stressed the following points:

"The linking of all militants in a confederation for protection against the FBI, CIA and congressional investigating committees; and the establishment of black nationalist 'inner city' newspapers to carry the black nationalist message in view of the hostile attitude of the daily press."

Carmichael followed this talk with an extended interview along the same line to Mario Rodriguez, editor of SUCESOS (EVENTS), while attending the conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization in Cuba as the guest of Fidel Castro. Highlights of his remarks were:

"We (Black Power) want power not only to control the wealth within our community but to divide up this wealth according to the needs of each community. We don't want to establish a black capitalist system; on the contrary, we want to destroy capitalism economically because this system always goes hand in hand with racism and exploitation.

"At present, in order not to divide those participating in the struggle for the demands of the black race, we support a united front. But the time will come very soon when there will be no reason to discuss and nothing to discuss and then we will simply eliminate all those who put obstacles in the way of the real liberation of the black people

"We are moving towards guerrilla warfare in the United States. We are going to develop urban guerrilla warfare and we are going to beat them (the whites) in this field because there is one thing they do not have; their men don't want to fight what they call guerrilla warfare, which is really hand-to-hand combat. You see, their men are cowards. White America is the most cowardly nation in the world.

"The question is simply when to employ urban guerrilla warfare. It is the only means by which we can win in the United States because they cannot use bombs against us, since we are inside their country. They will have to fight us hand-to-hand and we will defeat them."

Continued

Despite his bombastic talk about hand-to-hand combat, Carmichael is constantly surrounded by heavily-armed guards. To avoid arrest for possessing unauthorized weapons, he personally does not carry a gun. But he is always careful to have plenty of them handily around him.

Sleeping Beauty — Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson's pet highway beautification program is gone with the wind as far as this Congress is concerned — and probably for good.

Shelved in the House Rules Committee since last September and without the slightest prospect of being resurrected is a Senate-passed bill authorizing another $85 million to continue this once much-glorified project. Graphically illustrative of the doleful plight of the long-stalled measure is that even the First Lady has stopped talking about it.

There is potent reason for her unhappy silence and the Rules Committee's inaction.

A recent head count by House Democratic leaders revealed that if the bill could somehow be brought before the full chamber it would be defeated by a bipartisan majority of at least 150. Facing that kind of stinging rebuff, the leaders hastily dropped the matter.

Two factors are the cause of this sad fate of Mrs. Johnson's pet beautification program.

One is the strong demand for economy in government spending and elimination of "luxury" and other "non-essential" outlays. The second is the powerful opposition of the billboard industry which strenuously opposed original legislation enacted in 1966.

The industry argues that more large-scale federal spending to eliminate outdoor advertising will wipe out thousands of jobs throughout the country.

The previous Congress voted $150,750,000 to be allocated among the states for highway beautification. Most of this activity has been in landscaping, establishing roadside rest areas and coping with unsightly junkyards. So far, only 13 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have formulated billboard control.

Initially, the states were given until January 1, 1968, to adopt outdoor advertising curbs or lose 10 per cent of their highway construction aid. But uncertainty and controversy over the implementation of the law compelled the Transportation Department to extend the compliance deadline to January 1, 1969.

Of the original beautification funds, the Bureau of Roads has only around $1 million left. But despite the virtually non-existent prospects of getting more money, bureau officials remain optimistic.

"As long as the law remains on the books," says one, "we will continue to encourage the states to enact beautification programs that can be implemened when federal funds are avilable. We are fully aware that many serious fiscal problems face the nation and Congress, so while we deeply regret the apparent loss of this authorizing legislation, we are not giving up. Basically, Mrs. Johnson's idea is too sound and desirable to be abandoned. Sooner or later it will again come into its own."

Flashes — COPE, political arm of the AFL-CIO, will throw its weight and substantial financial resources behind Vice President Hubert Humphrey in his soon-to-be-announced campaign for the Democratic nomination. Indicative of this significant labor backing, the Indiana AFL-CIO executive committee, at a meeting next week, will endorse the favorite son candidacy of Governor Branigin, who agreed to run at the request of President Johnson. Polls indicate Branigin is leading both Senators Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy — in their first direct confrontation. . . . McCarthyites are claiming he is privately favored by Senator J. William Fulbright, vociferous "peacenik" chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. According to them, the Arkansan is saying that if McCarthy is nominated he would carry that state . . .

WASHINGTON STAR

24 APR 1968

DAVID LAWRENCE

Who Hired Dr. King's Assassin?

Who hired the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.? This is the challenging question being discussed behind the scenes as the law enforcement agencies of the federal, state and local governments are combining their efforts to capture the fugitive.

Suspicion points in the direction of Castro's Cuba, where the Red Chinese brand of communism is popular. It relies heavily on terrorism, political bombings and guerrilla tactics. A small clique of criminals has been engaging in conspiracies to carry on these activities in other countries in this hemisphere.

Within the past three years there have been attempted assassinations in Brazil and Bolivia and actual assassinations in Venezuela and Guatemala. In each case, a high official or former official active in public affairs was the target.

The FBI on Monday night sent out an order to police in Florida to be on the lookout for and pick up Eric Starvo Galt, the prime suspect in the killing of Dr. King.

An exhaustive check of fingerprints shows that Galt is the same person as James Earl Ray, who escaped from the Missouri state penitentiary in April 1967. An examination of Ray's crime record—covering a number of years and imprisonment several times — gives the impression that he is not an overly intelligent individual. His fellow prisoners say he was fanatically eager to accumulate money by any means possible. He was the type of man who might readily have been enticed by the prospect of being paid a large sum if he disposed of King.

It seems unlikely that any of the racial groups inside the United States would have taken the risk of hiring someone to kill the Negro minister, particularly when there are so many other leaders to carry on with even more intensity the campaign he started. The search for a motive, therefore, turns toward the international side.

What advantage would it be to the Communists, for example to trigger Negro resentment by the killing of King and thus provoke disorders throughout the United States? Obviously, the assassination of one of the principal Negro leaders would cause deep emotion to be manifested and increase bitterness between the races. The Communists would look upon this as the fulfillment of one of their objectives.

The Red Chinese especially would like to see America in such great disorder that the government here would turn its attention from military operations in Vietnam and be compelled to concentrate on the home front.

Cuba as a base of operations is rather handy for the Communists. Their agents can come and go almost at will throughout the hemisphere. Several times in recent weeks planes have been hijacked over Florida and flown to Havana. Definite proof has been obtained that some of the troublemakers, detected in different Latin American countries, had come from Cuba and had been trained in provoking disorders. It is natural, therefore, for law enforcement agencies here to assume that the killer of King either has escaped to Cuba or is hiding in Florida in the hope of being smuggled to Havana.

A large amount of reward money, totaling more than $100,000, has been offered for the capture of the assassin. Many people do not realize that a portion of the fund would go to anyone who furnished a clue which could lead to the capture of either Eric Starvo Galt or his fellow conspirators.

A small bit of information might prove very significant and result directly or indirectly in the arrest of the murderer. The wide publicity given the pictures of the suspected assassin is part of the effort to remind people who may have had some contact with the killer that the knowledge they possess could be of value in piecing together the story of what happened prior to the assassination.

A belief prevails here that Galt or Ray — whatever the name he uses — was not himself capable of planning the crime and that he must have had the guidance, if not the assistance, of other persons in a conspiracy. The general feeling now among those officials studying the case is that the killer was hired and was promised a large sum of money to perpetrate the crime.

© 1968

201-0832732

~~SECRET~~

TO: DDP/CI
ATTN: Mr. Richard Ober
FROM: TSD/AB/PDS
Attachment h/w to AB Memo No. 9605
DATED: 24 April 1968

~~SECRET~~

Asuncion

Bogota

Brasilia

Buenos Aires

Caracas

Georgetown

Guatemala City

Guayaquil

Kingston

La Paz

Lima

Managua

Montevideo

Panama City

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Porto Alegre

Quito

Recife

Rio de Janerio

San Jose

San Salvador

Santiago

Santiago De Los Caballeros

Santo Domingo

Sao Paulo

Tegucigalpa

Barcelona

Berlin

Bern

Brussels

Copenhagen

Frankfurt

Geneva

The Hague

Hamburg

Helsinki

London

Madrid

Lisbon

Munich

Oslo

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Paris

Rome

Stockholm

Vienna

Zurich

Beirut

New Delhi

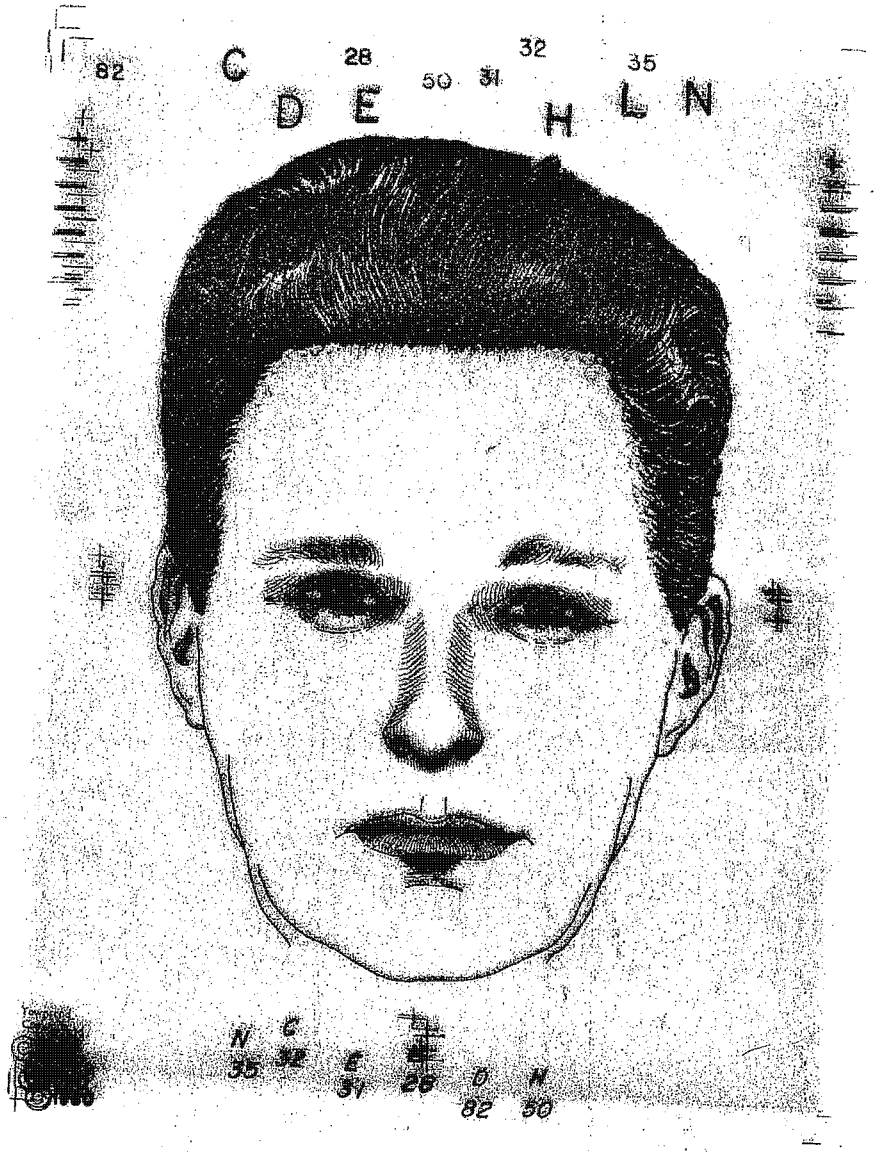
Rawalpindi

Bangkok

Hong Kong

Manila

Tokyo



H50 C32x2 E31 D82 N35x2 L28x2

Photograph shows left ear stands away from head in pronounced manner, and it should be noted eyes were drawn in since they were closed when photograph was taken. According to description subject is 5'10" tall, weighing from 163 to 174 pounds. Subject is said to have a small scar on forehead, exact location not stated, and another scar on palm of right hand.

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
Lowmyer and John Willard
(Eyes drawn in by FBI artist)

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
Lowmyer and John Willard

F.B.I. Hunt for Ray in Dr. King's Killing Stuns Prison

Officials and Others Who Knew Him

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 22 — Prison officials and inmates at the state penitentiary here are still stunned that James Harl Ray, a convict who escaped a year ago, has been accused of conspiring in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Last Wednesday the Federal Bureau of Investigation named Eric Starvo Galt, described as a 36-year-old "loner," a neat dresser and avid dancer, as a conspirator in the assassination April 4 of Dr. King in Memphis, Tenn.

Newspapers with pictures and sketches of Galt circulated behind the gray walls of the old penitentiary on the Missouri River, but no word of recognition was heard along the prison grapevine.

On Friday, the F.B.I. said Galt was Ray, a 40-year-old habitual criminal who escaped from the penitentiary here April 23, 1967, after having served seven years of a 20-year sentence for armed robbery.

Warden Harold R. Swenson said in an interview last night that the F.B.I. had not notified officials here before the announcement. Nor, he added, has any representative of the agency come to Jefferson City to look at Ray's record or interview prisoners who knew him.

'Doesn't Shape Up'

"I was floored," the white-haired warden said. "This guy's penny-ante. It doesn't shape up, does it?"

Thumbing through Rays' records, noting that his work reports in food service here were "pretty good," Mr. Swenson, who has been in prison work nearly 30 years, mostly in the Federal system, shook his head. "He's innocuous," he said. "Pennyante."

Noting that the pictures of Galt had meant nothing to the staff and that there had been no reaction from the inmates, the warden added: "If there's anyone who'd talk, it's the prisoners. Once a guy's gone they'll talk."

An aide appeared in the warden's office and interrupted. "We've got 2,000 prisoners in here," he said, "and none of them recognized him."

Continuing with Ray's file, Mr. Swenson said that the prisoner had received permission for four persons to visit him: two borthers, Jerry and John, his mother, Mrs. Lucille Ryan, and his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Maher. All were listed at the same address, 1913 Hickory Street, St. Louis. But the warden said the file did not show whether any of them had visited Ray.

Aside from escape attempts in 1961 and 1966, the warden said, Ray was not a trouble-maker in prison. His file showed only two minir disciplinary reports—one for trying to smuggle cigarettes and other contraband to a hospitalized prisoner and another for refusing to work. That is a fairly unusual record, Mr. Swenson explained.

"He wasn't a big dealer," the warden went on. "We know these people. I've got 125 pictures here—he wasn't in that group. I was shocked. It didn't make any sense to me."

Prisoner Nervous

Another prison official, who asked not to be identified, came into the warden's second-floor office.

"This would seem foreign to the nature of the man up to this point," the official said.

Although it is against his policy, Warden Swenson agreed because of national interest in the case, to allow an interview with the prisoner who had been closest to Ray, who was known as a close-mouthed loner without real friends or enemies. A condition of the interview was that the inmate would not be identified.

The prisoner, the work shirt of his faded green uniform open over a stained white T-shirt, entered the warden's office hesitantly. The other prisoners were wondering, he explained nervously, why he was being questioned.

Seated at a table in front of the warden's desk, dragging deeply on a cigarette, he slowly relaxed.

Shown a picture of Galt and asked if that was his friend Ray, he shook his head vigorously.

"No, sir, not this," he insisted. "I guess I knew him about as well as anybody. He was here when I came here, in 1960. I [illegible] him from about 1962 [illegible] with him right up to [illegible] when he tried to escape."

'Just Couldn't Believe It'

Struggling for words as he tried to capture Ray's personality, the prisoner started to talk:

"I just don't know how to explain it," he said. "He was just the type of guy who took a long time, well, if you didn't know anybody he knew, well.

"The picture with the bow tie on [the F.B.I. photo of Galt], nobody thinks it's him. They think it's a different guy altogether. We think it's two different people altogether.

"Now they [the prisoners] say they're just trying to pin it on him because he escaped from here. They think they've got to lay it on somebody, so they're trying to lay it on him.

"I just couldn't believe it myself. If the man did kill that man, it had to be for money. That would be the only thing. He didn't seem like the kind of guy who would kill anybody. He was the type of guy you didn't fool with him, but he didn't fool with anybody.

"He wasn't the type of guy to tell you anything about himself. He never actually did come out and tell you what he did when he was outside. Anytime you'd get in a conversation with him it would be about money. A dollar here and a dollar there.

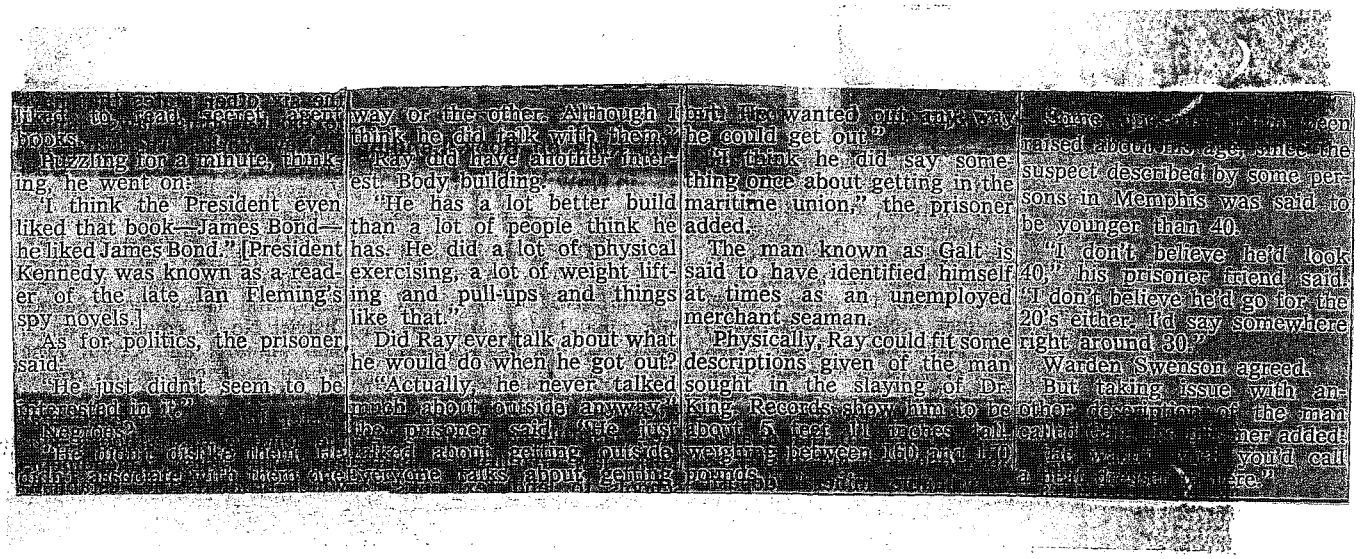
"He talked about money all the time. Trying to figure a way to make a dollar. Just little things. Maybe he'd buy something for a dollar bit and sell it for a dollar fifty more. If a guy owed him anything, he'd bug him all the time. He didn't get into fights with them, but he'd hound them."

Ray did not smoke, the prisoner said, and "didn't say anything about girls," although he liked to read "sex magazines." Neither, he added, did Ray show any interest in dancing or Western and country music, which the F.B.I. said were favorites of Galt.

In addition to "sex magazines," the prisoner added, Ray

New York Times
23 April 1968

201-0832732



[illegible] liked to read secret agent books.

Puzzling for a minute, thinking, he went on:

"I think the President even liked that book—James Bond—he liked James Bond." [President Kennedy was known as a reader of the late Ian Fleming's spy novels.]

As for politics, the prisoner said:

"He just didn't seem to be interested in it."

Negroes?

"He didn't dislike them. He didn't associate with them one way or the other. Although I think he did talk with them."

Ray did have another interest. Body building.

"He has a lot better build than a lot of people think he has. He did a lot of physical exercising, a lot of weight lifting and pull-ups and things like that."

Did Ray ever talk about what he would do when he got out?

"Actually, he never talked much about outside anyway," the prisoner said. "He just talked about getting outside everyone talks about getting out. He wanted out any way he could get out."

"I think he did say something once about getting in the maritime union," the prisoner added.

The man known as Galt is said to have identified himself at times as an unemployed merchant seaman.

Physically, Ray could fit some descriptions given of the man sought in the slaying of Dr. King. Records show him to be about 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighing between 160 and 170 pounds.

Some [illegible] been raised about his age, since the suspect described by some persons in Memphis was said to be younger than 40.

"I don't believe he'd look 40," his prisoner friend said. "I don't believe he'd go for the 20's either. I'd say somewhere right around 30."

Warden Swenson agreed.

But taking issue with another description of the man called [illegible] prisoner added:

"He wasn't what you'd call a neat dresser [illegible] here."

NY Times
23 Apr 68

201-0832732

Dr. King Sr. Tells Of Threats Since Slaying of Son

DETROIT (AP) — The Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. says he received a threatening telephone call the day after his son was buried, and, "I'll have to listen now since they did make good."

"But," he said, "I'm still unafraid. I'm going to preach continually as I always have." He said he has been getting "dangerous calls" for a long time.

The elder King, pastor of the Ebernezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, spoke at a news conference in Detroit yesterday.

His visit to Detroit had been scheduled before Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was shot in Memphis, Tenn., by an assassin April 4.

His late son "was 30 years ahead of his age," said the elder King, who pledged "To do all I can to carry out the program and commitment of my son," and asserted that unless the United States faces up to its racial problems, all will be lost.

WS Apr 23 1968

201-0832732

King Slaying Suspect Held Racist, Drug User

WS APR 23 1968

Convicts who served time with James Earl Ray, the man wanted in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., have told authorities Ray was a racist and a habitual user of amphetamines while in prison, it was learned today.

Ray, object of a manhunt that extends as far away as Mexico and West Germany, served sentences in Illinois, California, Missouri and the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. Some of his fellow prisoners have described him as an anti-Negro loner, who spent much of his time in jail reading sex books and girlie magazines.

The FBI declined comment on the accounts of Ray as a racist and user of pep pills.

The FBI also had nothing to say bout reports that his sister, Melba Ryan of Quincy, Ill., thought he might have gone back to Germany where he served part of his three-year Army hitch from early 1946 until he was given a general discharge in late 1948 for lack of adaptability to GI life.

Mrs. Ryan said her brother, now 40, thoroughly enjoyed his tour of duty in Germany. She thought it likely he might have returned there if he was trying to hide.

The FBI has printed thousands of wanted posters in Spanish for distribution in Mexico where Ray is known to have gone at some point after his escape on April 23, 1967, from the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City.

Ray's far-ranging travels after his escape is one of the major question marks facing investigators.

During the year from the date of his escape until April 4 when King was shot to death in Memphis, Tenn., Ray is said to have journeyed 19,000 miles.

He paid more than $2,000 for a white Mustang, took expensive lessons in dancing studios and bartending schools and traveled from Birmingham to New Orleans, to California, to Mexico, to New Orleans again, then to Atlanta, and finally to Memphis, investigators say.

He has been connected with the car and rifle believed to have been used by King's slayer by his fingerprints and is wanted by the FBI on a warrant charging conspiracy in the death of King as well as for being a fugitive from the Missouri prison system.

Investigators do not know how Ray financed his purchases, his day-by-day expenses or his travels without any known job during the period after his escape.

Investigators are hopeful that widespread circulation of his photos and fingerprints, plus the $150,000 in reward money offered for his apprehension, will lead them to Ray. Thousands of leads have been received and all are being checked out.

201-083273

WANTED BY THE FBI

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY

ERIC STARVO GALT

FBI No. 405,942 G

Photograph taken 1968
(eyes drawn by artist)

Photograph taken 1968

Aliases: Harvey Lowmyer, John Willard

DESCRIPTION

Age:	36, born July 20, 1931 (not supported by birth records)		
Height:	5'8" to 5'11"	**Eyes:**	Blue or hazel
Weight:	160 to 175 pounds	**Complexion:**	Medium
Build:	Medium	**Race:**	White
Hair:	Brown, possibly cut short		
Occupation:	Has claimed employment as seaman		
Remarks:	Noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending.		

CAUTION

GALT IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241).

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

J. Edgar Hoover

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-7117

Wanted Flyer 442
April 17, 1968

CITY	BUILDING	TELEPHONE
ALBANY, New York 12207	502 U. S. Post Office and Court House	465-7551
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico 87101	4303 Federal Office Building	CHapel 7-1555
ANCHORAGE, Alaska 99501	Room 204, Federal Building	272-6414
ATLANTA, Georgia 30303	275 Peachtree Street, N. E.	JAckson 1-3900
BALTIMORE, Maryland 21202	408 U. S. Post Office Building	Lexington 9-6700
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama 35203	Room 1400 - 2121 Building	322-7711
BOSTON, Massachusetts 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building	RIchmond 2-5533
BUFFALO, New York 14202	400 U. S. Court House Building	856-7800
BUTTE, Montana 59701	400 Thornton Building	792-2304
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina 28202	1120 Jefferson Standard Life Building	333-4126
CHICAGO, Illinois 60604	Room 905, U. S. Court House & Federal Office Bldg.	431-1333
CINCINNATI, Ohio 45202	415 U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	421-4310
CLEVELAND, Ohio 44199	3005 Federal Office Building	522-1400
COLUMBIA, South Carolina 29201	1529 Hampton Street	252-1911
DALLAS, Texas 75201	Room 200, 1810 Commerce Street	Riverside 1-1851
DENVER, Colorado 80202	Room 18218, Federal Office Building	222-5981
DETROIT, Michigan 48226	913 Federal Building & U. S. Court House	Woodward 5-2323
EL PASO, Texas 79901	202 U. S. Court House Building	533-7451
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96813	206 Dillingham Building	59546
HOUSTON, Texas 77002	6015 Federal Building & U. S. Court House	Capitol 8-1414
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana 46207	1221 North Pennsylvania Street	632-6415
JACKSON, Mississippi 39201	Room 800 - First Federal Savings Building	948-5000
JACKSONVILLE, Florida 32202	414 U. S. Court House & Post Office Building	355-1401
KANSAS CITY, Missouri 64106	707 U. S. Court House Building	Baltimore 1-6100
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee 37902	617 Walnut Street, Southwest	524-2721
LAS VEGAS, Nevada 89101	Room 2-011 Federal Office Building	385-1281
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas 72201	215 U. S. Post Office Building	FR 2-3157
LOS ANGELES, California 90017	1340 West 6th Street	Hubbard 3-3551
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky 40202	Room 701, Bank of Louisville Building	583-3941
MEMPHIS, Tennessee 38103	841 Federal Office Building	525-7373
MIAMI, Florida 33137	3801 Biscayne Boulevard	379-2421
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin 53202	735 U. S. Post Office, Cust. & Ct. House Bldg.	276-4684
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota 55401	392 Federal Building	Federal 9-7861
MOBILE, Alabama 36602	520 Federal Building	438-3674
NEWARK, New Jersey 07101	U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	622-5613
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut 06510	510 The Trust Company Building	787-1217
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana 70113	701 Loyola Avenue	522-4671
NEW YORK, New York 10021	201 East 69th Street	Lehigh 5-7700
NORFOLK, Virginia 23510	420 U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	625-1631
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma 73118	5104 N. Francis Street	VIctor 2-7471
OMAHA, Nebraska 68102	1010 Federal Office Building	348-1210
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania 19107	500 Widener Building	LOcust 3-5300
PHOENIX, Arizona 85013	244 West Osborn Road	Crestwood 9-5511
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania 15222	1300 Federal Office Building	471-2000
PORTLAND, Oregon 97205	423 U. S. Court House Building	224-4181
RICHMOND, Virginia 23220	200 West Grace Street	644-2631
SACRAMENTO, California 95814	2020 J Street	441-1275
ST. LOUIS, Missouri 63103	2704 Federal Building	Chestnut 1-5357
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah 84111	3203 Federal Building	Elgin 5-7521
SAN ANTONIO, Texas 78206	433 Federal Building	CA 5-6741
SAN DIEGO, California 92103	3211 Fifth Avenue	297-3361
SAN FRANCISCO, California 94102	450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36015	552-2155
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico 00917	Pan Am Bldg., 255 Ponce deLeon Ave.	765-6000
SAVANNAH, Georgia 31405	5401 Paulsen Street	354-9911
SEATTLE, Washington 98104	1015 Second Avenue	Main 2-0460
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois 62701	421 South Sixth Street	522-9675
TAMPA, Florida 33602	Room 610, Federal Office Building	228-7661
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535	506 Old Post Office Building	393-7100

Telephone or telegraph the Special Agent in Charge at the above address. (1/12/68)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FBI

Unknown subject.
Not identical with
wanted notice re
JAMES EARL RAY
slayer of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

22 APRIL '68

Unknown subject.
Not identical with
wanted notice on
JAMES EARL RAY,
charged MARTIN LUTHER KING.

22 APRIL '68

King Suspect Is Escapee From Prison

WP APR 20 1968

201-0832732

By Paul Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

A Missouri State Penitentiary escapee named James Earl Ray was identified by the FBI yesterday as the man masquerading as Eric Starvo Galt, sought throughout the Nation in connection with the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The announcement, made here by Attorney General Ramsey Clark, marked the first time in the two weeks since Dr. King's death in Memphis that the FBI disclosed a positive identification of a suspect.

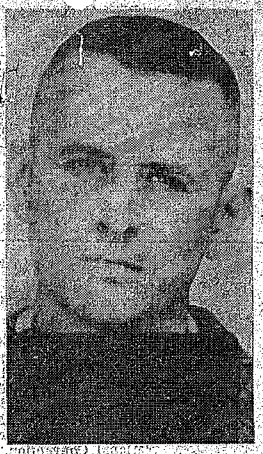
Ray, 40, escaped last April 23 from the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City, Mo., where he was in his seventh year of a 20-year armed-robbery sentence.

FBI director J. Edgar Hoover said agents linked the case to Ray through latent fingerprints. Hoover's formal announcement did not say where the prints were found, but several prints were known to have been taken by the FBI in the rooming house from which the assassin shot Dr. King as the civil rights leader stood on a motel balcony.

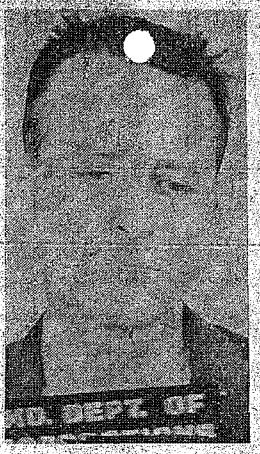
FBI spokesmen said the prints were traced to Ray after a painstaking, page-by-page search of fingerprints filed against more than 53,000 persons for whom "wanted notices" have been published.

Ray, who has an extensive criminal record, has used not only the Eric Galt alias but also the names Harvey Lowmeyer, John Willard, James McBride, James Walton, W. C. Herron and James O'Conner, the FBI said.

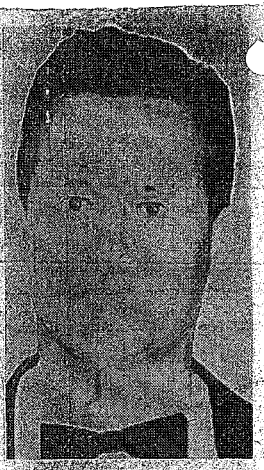
1959—When suspect James Earl Ray was arrested in St. Louis, for the robbery of grocery store.



1960—FBI released this photo of Ray yesterday. It was taken while he was in Missouri prison.



1966—Another photo of Ray taken at Missouri State Penitentiary, where he escaped last April.



1968—Ray photo used by FBI seeking "Eric Starvo Galt." (Eyes were drawn by artist).

FBI Says Galt Is Ray, Who Fled Prison in 1967

SEARCH, From A1

cery store holdup in St. Louis, and began a 20-year term on March 17, 1960.

Penitentiary records clerk Harry Lauf said Ray made two abortive jailbreaks, in 1961 and 1966, before he was successful last April when he was believed to have hidden in a wooden crate used for transporting loaves of bread from the Penitentiary to the Renz penitentiary farm five miles away.

"There is evidence—we never did find conspirators—that he was hidden with the bread on top of his body," Reuters news agency quotes Warden Harold Swenson as saying. "The bread arrived in bad condition at the farm."

"He was caught going over the wall in 1961," said Lauf, "and they found him hiding in a ventilator in 1966."

Aside from his escape habits, said Lauf, Ray was a "fairly good" prisoner.

After the 1966 jailbreak attempt, Ray was sent to the state mental hospital in Fulton, Mo., for observation, but was returned to the penitentiary without any finding of mental disorder, hospital officials said.

FBI director Hoover said Ray was an enlisted man in the U.S. Army from February, 1946, to December, 1948, and was given a general discharge because of "lack of adaptability" to military service. While in service, he also served a three-month sentence at hard labor for being drunk and breaking arrest, Hoover said.

He described Ray as 5 feet, 10 inches tall, weighing 163 to 174 pounds, with blue eyes, brown hair and a small scar on his forehead and another on the palm of his right hand.

Penitentiary officials said Ray was a "loner," which matches descriptions by persons who knew the man who called himself Galt in the Birmingham rooming house.

In a "wanted" poster for Ray when he escaped last year, the pamphlet reportedly listed two brothers, John Ray, of St. Louis, and Jerry W. Ray, of Wheeling, Ill., United Press International reported.

The FBI has denied reports that it has a brother of Eric Starvo Galt in custody and that the brother is aiding the search for the assassin.

When the FBI obtained a conspiracy warrant against Galt earlier this week, it charged that Galt "and an individual who he alleged to be his brother" entered into a conspiracy to deprive Dr. King of his civil rights. The FBI refused to give details on the "brother" yesterday.

UPI also reported that an FBI alert was issued Thursday to all law enforcement agencies in Imperial County, Calif., for a man fitting Galt's description seen near the Mexican border. The alert said the man was seen Monday on a back road four and a half miles west of El Centro, Calif.

His whereabouts from April, 1967, when he escaped, until August, 1967, when he reportedly surfaced as Eric Staro Galt, a tenant of a rooming house in Birmingham, Ala., are apparently unclear.

The seeming discrepancies —earlier accounts that "Galt" was in New Orleans in 1965 when Ray was in prison— were evidently based on stories that he himself fabricated.

Missouri Penitentiary records show Ray was born in Alton, Ill., an industrial town of 43,000 persons located north of and across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Mo.

He achieved a 10th grade education, penitentiary officials said, and began developing an arrest record in 1949. He worked as a baker and laborer.

He served prison terms for burglary in California, armed robbery in Illinois and forgery of money orders in Missouri during the 1950s.

In 1960, he was convicted of armed robbery in a $150 gro-

See SEARCH, A6, Col. 1

Search Widens In King Slaying

The FBI pressed one of the most massive manhunts in its history today for the shadowy figure known as Eric Starvo Galt, charged in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The FBI and police across the country received numerous tips, inquiries and rumors.

But little more was know publicly about the alleged assassin than when his name — probably an alias — first arose a week ago.

Dr. King was killed by a single bullet the night of April 4 as he leaned over the second-floor railing of a Memphis motel. Police have said the shot was fired from the common bathroom of a low-cost hotel across the street.

The FBI said Galt had used the names of Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard.

A man registered as "John Willard" checked into the flophouse just three hours before King was killed.

And Ivan B. Webb, night desk clerk at the Rebel Motel in Memphis told the Associated Press yesterday that a man registered there under the name of Eric S. Galt on April 3, the day beofre the killing.

Webb said a white Mustang bearing Alabama license plates and Mexican tourist stickers was parked near the room occupied by Galt. A similar car has been impounded in Atlanta, Ga., and the FBI said that car belonged to Galt. A white Mustang iss believed to have been the getaway car after the slaying.

The FBI declined comment on the possibility that a man who had checked into another motel April 3 might have been Galt's supposed brother.

201-0832732

Wanted Posters Distributed in Nation

The complaint filed by Mr. Gamble read:

"On or about March 29, 1968, at Birmingham, Ala., in the northern district of Alabama, Eric Starvo Galt and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother, entered into a conspiracy which continued until on or about April 5, 1968, to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate Martin Luther King Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing in Atlanta, Ga., in the free exercise and enjoyment of his rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, namely the rights to freely travel from state to state.

"In furtherance of this conspiracy, Eric Starvo Galt did on or about March 30, 1968, purchase a rifle at Birmingham, Ala., all in violation of Section 241, Title 18, United States Code.

"And the complainant states that this complaint is based on the purchase of the weapon used to carry out the conspiracy in Birmingham, Ala., on or about March 29, 1968; identification of the gun used by defendant found at the scene of the crime, and investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The complaint was sworn to before United States Commissioner Mildred E. Sprague. Last night, Mrs. Sprague denied that such a complaint had been filed before her. Today she declined to explain why she had denied it.

Galt Recalled on Coast

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, April 18—Acquaintances of Eric Starvo Galt recalled him today as pleasant and intelligent but shy and somewhat mysterious.

The suspect apparently spent most of last December, January and February in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area.

He took lessons at the National Dance Studios in Long Beach from mid-December to Feb. 12, the manager, Rod Arvidson said, paying $465 in cash for a 50-hour course of instruction.

Galt left before completing the course, the manager said, with the explanation that he was concentrating on a bartending course so he could open a bar in Los Angeles.

Early in February, according to Tomás Reyes Lau, operator of the International School of Bartending in Hollywood, Galt paid $225 for a course that extended over the next four weekends.

He completed the course March 2, Mr. Lau said, but declined a proffered job, saying: "I have to leave to see my brother. What would it do for me to work only two or three weeks? I'd better wait until I get back to town and get a permanent job."

Galt telephoned a week later, Mr. Lau said, and again declined a job.

While taking the bartending course, Galt lived in a small hotel in Hollywood. Some individuals he gave as references at that time could not immediately be located.

The people who have known him recalled him clearly but had no notable recollections about him except that he had a Southern accent.

Personnel at the dancing school said he had spoken of operating a bar in the Mexican coast, yet did not appear to speak Spanish.

A Suspect Released

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, April 18—The police arrested a man this morning said to resemble Galt, but after questioning by F.B.I. agents he was apparently cleared and released.

The man, who said that he worked for a carnival, had just arrived in Atlanta from Valdosta, officials said. They said he had volunteered to accompany them to the Atlanta police headquarters for questioning this morning after someone reported him as resembling Galt's photograph.

No charges were lodged.

201-0832732

Galt Eludes F.B.I. Agents in California; Thousands of

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 18—Eric Starvo Galt, the suspected assassin of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., apparently eluded the Federal Bureau of Investigation in California last night, a source said today.

The source said that agents believed that they were close to the 36-year-old Galt after Attorney General Ramsay Clark announced that a warrant had been issued for Galt's arrest.

When the arrest did not materialize last night, thousands of wanted posters asking for the public's help in locating Galt were distributed around the nation.

Galt was charged in Birmingham yesterday by the F.B.I. with a conspiracy to violate Dr. King's civil rights, and was charged in Memphis by the state of Tennessee with murdering the 39-year-old civil rights leader with a single rifle shot on April 4.

An unidentified brother of Galt's was said in the F.B.I. complaint to be a co-conspirator. No warrant has been issued for the arrest of the brother. And the bureau has refused to discuss him.

A source in the bureau indicated that the brother might have supplied information. Speculation that the bureau had the brother in custody brought a denial from headquarters in Washington.

"The F.B.I. has no one in custody in connection with Dr. King's slaying," the bureau said.

Galt is known to have twice mentioned a brother in the last two months. The first mention came when he is reported to have told a clerk in a Birmingham gun store that he and his brother planned to go hunting.

Agent Joseph H. Gable, in charge of the Birmingham bureau, said in the complaint that the rifle found discarded on a Memphis street near the scene of Dr. King's slaying had been bought by Galt on March 30, 1968.

The clerk at the gun store refused today to answer questions about the rifle sale.

The Remington Arms Company of Bridgeport, Conn., and the Memphis police have said that it was a 30-06 caliber Remington rifle with a telescopic sight.

A second mention by Galt of a brother was reported when he was about to be graduated from a bartenders' school in Hollywood in March. He turned down a job because, he is reported to have said, because he had to go see his brother.

There was an indication that the F.B.I. still had not learned whether Eric Starvo Galt was a fictitious name, although the agency was reported yesterday to have decided that it was.

Agents were searching through the files of Birmingham bail bondsmen, looking for old bail bonds under the name Galt.

In his nationwide bulletin for the pick-up of Galt, the bureau did not mention where Galt had been born, where he had lived, whether he was married and what his occupation was.

The only schooling mentioned was dancing lessons and a course in bartending. This information was developed in California this week.

2 Alaises Mentioned

The wanted poster mentioned two aliases, Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard.

Until yesterday, agents were still trying to find out at rooming houses in Birmingham if Galt had checked into one of them in the last few weeks. The proprietors of 10 of 21 rooming houses checked in Birmingham said that agents had questioned them this week.

There was no mention of a possible motive in the F.B.I. complaint.

The details of the murder charge filed in Memphis have ben kept secret by the state. A police spokesman said there that the details of the charge would not be released until Galt was in custody.

The bureau's photographs of Galt have drawn conflicting reactions from persons in Birmingham, Memphis and Atlanta who have told the F.B.I. that they had seen Galt recently.

Most of the witnesses have said that the photographs did not appear to be that of the man they had seen.

Mr. Gamble, the Birmingham agent, said last night that a photograph of Galt was taken in Birmingham last month. Today, it was reported that the photograph came from Galt's application at the bartenders' school.

Menawhile, the drivers' license division of the Alabama Highway Patrol said again that it mailed a duplicate of Galt's driver's license to him at a Birmingham address on March 1, 1968, a date that the F.B.I. said Galt was in California.

Duplicate License Sought

The Highway Patrol spokesman said that a telephone caller, identifying himself as Eric Galt, had asked for a duplicate of the original license that was issued to him last September.

The envelope with the duplicate license contained a bill for 25 cents to cover the cost, and the 25 cents was paid promptly. The Highway Patrol said it received the money on March 6.

New York Times
19 April 68

201-0832732

F.B.I.'s Statement on the Hunt for Galt

Following is the text of a statement released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday concerning a warrant issued for Eric Starvo Galt in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.:

Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced today that Eric Starvo Galt is being sought by the F.B.I. as a fugitive on a Federal charge arising from the fatal shooting of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4, 1968.

Director J. Edgar Hoover stated that a Federal complaint was filed by the F.B.I. in Birmingham, Ala., today charging Galt with conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. King in violation of Ttitle 18, Section 241 of the United States Code.

The F.B.I. complaint charges that "on or about March 29, 1968, in Birmingham, Ala., Eric Starvo Galt and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother, entered into a conspiracy which continued until on or about April 5, 1968, to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate Martin Luther King Jr. in the free exercise or enjoyment of a right secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States; namely, the right to freely travel from state to state. In furtherance of this conspiracy Eric Starvo Galt did, on or about March 30, 1968, purchase a rifle at Birmingham, Ala.

Rifle Found

According to Mr. Hoover, a .30'06 rifle equipped with a telescopic sight was found near a rooming house on South Main Street in Memphis immediately after the fatal shooting of Dr. King occurred. The rooming house overlooks the Lorraine Hotel and Motel where Dr. King was staying.

Mr. Hoover said that F.B.I. agents determined that the .30-'06 rifle had been purchased from a gun dealer in Birmingham, Ala., on March 30, 1968. The telescopic sight was also purchased from this dealer.

The F.B.I. director said that Galt, who has used the names of John Willard and Harvey Lowmyer in the past, is the owner of a 1966 white Mustang bearing Alabama license plates which was located abandoned in Atlanta, Ga., on April 11, 1968.

Investigation disclosed that Galt purchased this car from a private citizen in Birmingham on Aug. 30, 1967. The Mustang odometer showed that it had been driven more than 19,000 miles between late August 1967, and early April 1968.

According to Mr. Hoover, Galt's travels in the Mustang included trips to Los Angeles, Calif., New Orleans, La., Birmingham, Ala., and Mexico, as well as to Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. Galt was reported to have been in Memphis on April 3 and 4, 1968, and to have departed from there for Atlanta.

Avid Dancer

Intensive investigation by the F.B.I. has disclosed that Galt has claimed to have been in Florida as a cook on Mississippi River vessels and as a merchant seaman. He is said to be an avid dancer and took dancing lessons in New Orleans in 1964 and 1965; in Birmingham between September and October, 1967, and in Long Beach, Calif., from December, 1967, to February, 1968.

Galt left Los Angeles on Dec. 15, 1967, and drove his white Mustang to New Orleans, where he claimed he contacted either an engineering or contracting firm. He left New Orleans on Dec. 19 and arrived back in Los Angeles on Dec. 21, 1967.

While in the Los Angeles area earlier this year, Galt took a course at a school of bartending and was graduated on March 2, 1968.

The fugitive is described as a white male. He is approximately 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs between 160 and 175 pounds. He is said to be a neat dresser and has a medium build.

Galt has brown hair which he wears in a "brush" cut. He reportedly has blue eyes; his nose is straight and narrow; his teeth are straight and clean; and he has given his date of birth as July 29, 1931.

Nervous Habit

The fugitive is said to have a nervous habit of occasionally pulling at an ear lobe with his hand. His left ear protrudes farther from his head than his right ear.

According to Mr. Hoover, persons who have met Galt describe him as a "loner", and state his language and diction have a "rural" quality and suggest that he probably does not have a high degree of education. He is said to drink alcoholic beverages and has a preference for vodka and beer. He is a fan of Western and country music.

The Federal statute under which Galt has been charged provides a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and/or $5,000 fine. Bond of $50,000 has been recommended.

Galt should be considered armed and dangerous. Any information concerning him should be furnished immediately to the nearest F.B.I. office.

New York Times
18 Apr 68

201-0832732

GALT IS ACCUSED OF A CONSPIRACY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

who fled from a rooming house near the Lorraine Motel just after Dr. King was shot. The man had taken a room in the house, and the fatal shot is believed to have been fired from a bathrom window there.

There was no explanation of the Lowmyer alias.

The Mustang found in Atlanta resembled one seen speeding away from the assassination area.

Sources close to investigators in Memphis said that the Memphis police had almost run Galt down as they went to the murder scene.

The Federal warrant was issued in Birmingham, Ala., where Mr. Hoover said that a .30-'06-caliber rifle, equipped with a telescopic sight had been found near a rooming house on South Main Street in Memphis immediately after the shooting. He said an F. B. I. agent had determined that that rifle and a telescopic sight was bought from a gun dealer in Birmingham on March 30.

Suspect Described

The announcement did not directly link Galt to the rifle found in Memphis or say that the .30'06 was the weapon that killed Dr. King.

Galt was described as 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighing between 160 and 175 pounds and having "brush-cut" brown hair and blue eyes.

"He is said to be a neat dresser and has a medium build," the F.B.I. said.

Those who have met him describe him as a loner and say his "language and diction have a 'rural' quality, and suggest that he probably does not have a high degree of education," the agency said.

Galt was said to like vodka, beer and Western and country music and to have a nervous habit of occasionally pulling at an ear lobe, the F.B.I. added.

"His left ear protrudes farther from his head than his right ear," it said.

The F.B.I. released two photographs of Galt, one with his eyes closed and another containing a notation on the back, eyes drawn in by F.B.I. artist.

The man whom the agency said Galt had alleged was his brother was not further identified in the announcement here.

Galt traveled extensively in this country and went to Mexico after he bought the white Mustang from a private citizen in Birmingham last Aug. 30, Mr. Hoover said. The car's odometer showed the Mustang had been driven more than 19,000 miles since the purchase, the F.B.I. director said.

"Galt's travels in the Mustang included trips to Los Angeles, New Orleans, Birmingham and Mexico as well to Memphis and Atlanta," the F.B.I. announcement said.

The suspect left Los Angeles last Dec. 15, drove to New Orleans and "claimed he contacted either an engineering firm or a contracting firm," according to theagency.

He left New Orleans four days later and arrived in Los Angeles on Dec. 21. The agency said.

There was no indication why he had been in touch with the company.

Took Bartending Course

While he was in Los Angeles, Galt "took a course at a school of bartending and was graduated on March 2, 1968," the agency said.

The announcement did not attempt to trace Galt's whereabouts day by day or even week by week. But it placed him in New Orleans in 1964 and 1965, in Birmingham last September and October and in Long Beach, Calif., from last December until last February by saying he took dancing lessons in those places at those times.

"He is said to be an avid dancer," the announcement said.

It also said intensive investigation by the F.B.I. had disclosed that Galt "has claimed to have been employed as a cook on Mississippi River vessels and as a merchant seaman."

Galt should be considered "armed and dangerous" and any information about him should be furnished immediately to the nearest F.B.I. office, the announcement added.

The F.B.I. refused to say where it got Galt's photograph. The pictures show him in a dark suit and a neat dark bow tie; he might have been wearing a tuxedo at the time. One picture appeared to have been cut out and placed on a different background, as though it might have been taken from a group picture, such as one taken at a nightclub.

Sketch Shown Previously

The photographs were the first to be connected with the case, although F.B.I. agents have been showing a full-face sketch of a suspect to hundreds of persons all through the South.

There was nothing in today's statements to indicate what role the F.B.I. thought the alleged other conspirator played or whether there might be still other suspected conspirators.

Galt's name was first publicly linked with the King murder on April 11, when an F.B.I. bulletin was released in Florida, apparently by mistake, and later withdrawn. The bulletin asked that Galt be located for questioning.

On April 12 the Mustang was found in Atlanta. It apparently had been parked there since about 12 hours after the murder. It was impounded after residents of the housing development where it was found noted that it matched the description of the car wanted in the murder.

The section of the United States Code under which Galt is accused states:

"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

"If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

"They shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both."

Memphis Hopes to Try Galt

MEMPHIS, April 17 (UPI)—Tennessee authorities indicated tonight that they would file murder charges in the assassination of Dr. King.

"That will be our immediate consideration," Memphis Fire and Police Director Frank Holloman said in answer to a question of whether there were plans to issue a warrant for the arrest of Galt.

"We look forward to the apprehension of this individual and his ultimate return to Memphis for trial for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.," Mr. Holloman said. He would not elaborate on the statement.

201-0832732

F.B.I. ACCUSES GALT OF A CONSPIRACY IN DR. KING SLAYING

Alleges a Plot With Man He Said Was a Brother to Violate Victim's Rights

FUGITIVE WARRANT OUT

Hoover Places Suspect in Memphis at Time of Killing —Two Photos Released

Text of the F.B.I. statement is printed on Page 46.

By EVERT CLARK
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 17 — The Federal Bureau of Investigation issued a fugitive warrant today charging Eric Starvo Galt, described as a 36-year-old "loner," with conspiracy in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King's assassin has been sought since the civil rights leader was killed by a rifle bullet on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis on April 4.

The F.B.I. said Galt conspired beginning about March 29 with a man "whom he alleged to be his brother" to "injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate" Dr. King. The conspiracy continued until about April 5, the agency said.

Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced that Galt was being sought as a fugitive on the charge of having conspired to violate Dr. King's civil rights, in violation of Title 18, Section 241, of the United States Code.

The maximum penalty on conviction under this law is a $5,000 fine and a 10-year prison sentence.

Announcement by Hoover

An announcement by J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. director, placed Galt in Memphis at the time of the killing and said he then left for Atlanta.

It said that Galt, "who has used the names of John Willard and Harvey Lowmyer in the past," owned the white 1966 Mustang automobile bearing Alabama license plates that was found abandoned in Atlanta one week after the assassination.

John Willard was the name given in Memphis by a man

Sought by the F.B.I.

United Press International
Man said to be Eric Starvo Galt. The eyes were painted in by an F.B.I. artist. Original picture is below.

New York Times
18 April 1968

201-083273

FBI Warrant in King Killing Accuses Pair of Conspiracy

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

The nation today was being flooded with photographs of the man accused by the FBI of conspiracy in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The FBI broke its long silence on the search for King's slayer by filing a federal civil rights complaint against the man called Eric Starvo Galt late yesterday in Birmingham, Ala.

The warrant issued on authority of Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark says that Galt "and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother" entered into the conspiracy on or about March 30.

Police in Memphis, Tenn., filed a murder charge against Galt. The FBI only charged conspiracy because murder is not a federal offense.

King was shot to death on the balcony of a motel in Memphis on April 4, by a single shot fired by a sniper from the win-

See GALT, Page A-6

These are the FBI pictures of the man called Eric Starvo Galt. His eyes were closed in the original photo and an FBI artist sketched in the open eyes.

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201-0832 732

GALT

King Case Warrant Charges Conspiracy

Continued From Page A-1

dow of a flophouse 205 feet away.

The FBI warrant was the first mention of a conspiracy by any agency involved in the nationwide man hunt. Galt is accused of conspiracy to violate King's civil rights.

Rewards totaling $100,000 have been offered by non-federal sources for information leading to the arrest and conviction of King's murderer.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover ordered thousands of "Wanted" flyers sent out on the man known as Galt in hopes that the public will now be able to help locate a man about whom much is known, but whose true identity and present whereabouts are a mystery.

Officials say "Eric Starvo Galt" is an alias used in purchase of a white 1966 Mustang which investigators believe was the gunman's getaway car. There also is no certainty that Gault has a brother, although the fugitive is said to have mentioned a brother at the time he bought a rifle in Birmingham six days before King was slain.

In releasing the photographs and filing for the warrant against Galt, the FBI also said that the suspect used the names Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard. Sources in Alabama say Lowmyer was the name the suspect used when he purchased the rifle found a few blocks from the scene of King's murder.

The suspect used the Willard alias when he registered at the flophouse on April 4 and took a room which gave a clear view of the door of King's room at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis.

Names Believed False

Officials believe all three names — Galt, Lowmyer and Willard—are false.

The photograph of Galt was located at a school for bartending in Los Angeles, Calif., where a man using the name Eric S. Galt was graduated on March 2, 1968.

While the true identity of the suspected killer is not known, the FBI has amassed a large body of evidence against the man known as Galt. Hoover disclosed that the 30.06 rifle found near the Memphis flophouse was

citizen in Birmingham on August 30, 1967. The car's odometer showed that it had been driven more then 19,000 miles between the date of purchase and the day it was found in Atlanta.

According to the FBI, Galt traveled in the Mustang to Los Angeles; New Orleans; Birmingham, Mexico, Memphis and Atlanta. He was seen in Memphis on April 3 and 4 and is known to have departed from there for Atlanta, the FBI said.

The FBI investigation turned up information that Galt claimed to have been a cook on Mississippi river boats and a merchant seaman, although records of maritime unions contain no such name. Galt was also said to be an avid dancer and had taken dancing lessons in New Orleans in 1964 and 1965; in Birmingham during September and October 1967; and in Long Beach, Calif. from December 1967 to February 1968.

Agents have verified that Galt left Los Angeles on Dec. 15, 1967 and drove the Mustang to New Orleans where he claimed to have contacted either an engineering or a contracting firm. He drove back in bartending in Los Angeles that led FBI agents to the photograph.

Galt Described

Galt is described as white and by his own account, 36 years of age, although his supposed birthplace of July 20, 1931 is not born out by records. He is 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs between 160 and 175 pounds. His acquaintances and witnesses describe him as a neat dresser of medium build.

He has brown hair which he wears in a brush cut. His eyes are blue or hazel, his nose is straight and narrow, and his teeth are regular and clean. Galt reportedly has the nervous habit of occasionally pulling at the lobe of his left ear with the result that the ear sticks out noticeably.

The FBI said persons who have met Galt described him as a "loner" whose manner of speech has a "rural" quality and suggests that he probably has no high level of education. He is said to drink alcoholic beverages, preferring vodka and beer, and is a fan of country and Western music.

The FBI warned that Galt probably is armed and dangerous and asked that any informa-

against Galt, the FBI also said that the suspect used the names Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard. Sources in Alabama say Lowmyer was the name the suspect used when he purchased the rifle found a few blocks from the scene of King's murder.

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While the true identity of the suspected killer is not known, the FBI has amassed a large body of evidence against the man known as Galt. Hoover disclosed that the 30.06 rifle found near the Memphis flophouse was traced to a gun dealer in Birmingham. The telescopic sight on the rifle also was purchased from the gun dealer on March 30.

Informed sources said Galt went to the gun shop on March 29 and said he wanted a gun to shoot deer in Wisconsin. He bought a 30 caliber weapon, using the name Lowmyer. The next day, these sources said, he returned and said his brother had told him to get a 30.06 Remington Gamemaster.

Owner of Mustang

The FBI also said Galt is the owner of the Mustang seen in front of the flophouse the day King was shot and later found abandoned in an Atlanta, Ga. housing development.

Agents learned that Galt bought the car from a private

to the photograph.

Galt Described

Galt is described as white and by his own account, 36 years of age, although his supposed birthplace of July 20, 1931 is not born out by records. He is 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs between 160 and 175 pounds. His acquaintances and witnesses describe him as a neat dresser of medium build.

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The FBI said persons who have met Galt described him as a "loner" whose manner of speech has a "rural" quality and suggests that he probably has no high level of education. He is said to drink alcoholic beverages, preferring vodka and beer, and is a fan of country and Western music.

The FBI warned that Galt probably is armed and dangerous and asked that any information concerning him be furnished immediately to the nearest FBI office.

"He's our man no matter what his name really is," said one official.

There are witnesses who can identify the suspect from his purchase of the car and the rifle, and two witnesses saw him in the flophouse. However, one of them reportedly says the pictures of Galt are not the same man he saw in the flophouse. There is a witness who saw a man of Galt's description park the Mustang in Atlanta after the crime. The FBI laboratory has latent fingerprints frmo the murder weapon and other unnamed objects believed used by the suspect.

Ballistics tests have been made of the rifle and the bullet taken from King's body.

WANTED BY THE FBI

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY

ERIC STARVO GALT

FBI No. 405,942 G

Photograph taken 1968
(eyes drawn by artist)

Photograph taken 1968

Aliases: Harvey Lowmyer, John Willard

DESCRIPTION

Age:	36, born July 20, 1931 (not supported by birth records)		
Height:	5'8" to 5'11"	**Eyes:**	Blue or hazel
Weight:	160 to 175 pounds	**Complexion:**	Medium
Build:	Medium	**Race:**	White
Hair:	Brown, possibly cut short		
Occupation:	Has claimed employment as seaman		
Remarks:	Noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending.		

CAUTION

GALT IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241).

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

J. Edgar Hoover

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-7117

Wanted Flyer 442
April 17, 1968

CITY	BUILDING	TELEPHONE
ALBANY, New York 12207	502 U. S. Post Office and Court House	465-7551
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico 87101	4303 Federal Office Building	CHapel 7-1555
ANCHORAGE, Alaska 99501	Room 204, Federal Building	272-6414
ATLANTA, Georgia 30303	275 Peachtree Street, N. E.	JAckson 1-3900
BALTIMORE, Maryland 21202	408 U. S. Post Office Building	Lexington 9-6700
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama 35203	Room 1400 - 2121 Building	322-7711
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CHICAGO, Illinois 60604	Room 905, U. S. Court House & Federal Office Bldg.	431-1333
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EL PASO, Texas 79901	202 U. S. Court House Building	533-7451
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SAVANNAH, Georgia 31405	5401 Paulsen Street	354-9911
SEATTLE, Washington 98104	1015 Second Avenue	Main 2-0460
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois 62701	421 South Sixth Street	522-9675
TAMPA, Florida 33602	Room 610, Federal Office Building	228-7661
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535	506 Old Post Office Building	393-7100

Telephone or telegraph the Special Agent in Charge at the above address. (1/12/68)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Official Business

BOOKING KING'S KILLER WS APR 17 1968

. . . Or Maybe Ayn Fleming?

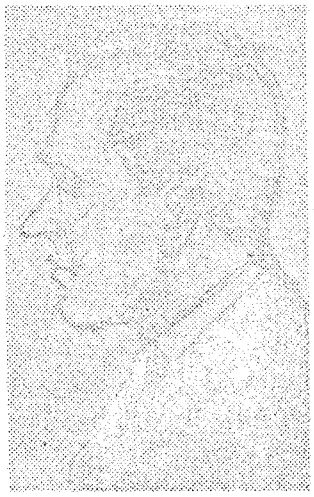
Was the murderer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. a man influenced by two characters in contemporary fiction—one a glorified individualist who hates society and the other an Ian Fleming arch villain?

The name of the man listed on the registration card of the white Mustang car linked to the slaying is "Eric Starvo Galt." The FBI has been unable to find anything to indicate that any such a person exists.

In Ayn Rand's 1957 novel, "Atlas Shrugged," the leader of a tiny minority of people described as able, creative and ultra-conservative is "John Galt." And in some of Ian Fleming's James Bond stories, the leading enemy of the status quo is called "Ernst Stavro Blofeld."

Ayn Rand's novel begins with the quote: "Who is John Galt?" but the character remains hidden from the reader for over half the book, at which time he appears and delivers a scorching denunciation of society that runs some 80 pages of monologue.

The literary "Galt" lives in the United States of the future in which the economy is mysteriously declining. Miss Rand's version is that the competent men of the world are vanishing while the greedy incompetents are taking over. The disappearance of the competent "objectivists" is part of their plot against the looters and parasites because the able men are convinced society must collapse before there can be a healthy social order.



An artist's unofficial conception of Galt.

To the fictional Galt, the looters are politicians, bureaucrats, self-styled intellectuals who are evil and must be destroyed. Galt denounces mysticism and glorifies reason. His gospel is abolition of the income tax, an end to foreign aid and of social welfare legislation. At the end, as Galt and his cohorts fly to their Atlantis they see New York writhing in its last convulsions.

Ernst Stavro Blofeld is the much-less philosophical villain of "Thunderball" and two other Fleming novels.

If the man who murdered King was influenced by the views of the fictional characters, or even just concocted an alias from a combination of the names, an investigator might draw the conclusion that the fugitive is a man of some education or affinity for reading. Persons who claim to have seen the suspect, before and after the April 4 assassination, describe him as neatly dressed and well-spoken.

There is some speculation that he is a professional killer, rather than an "amateur." But federal investigators studying the minute details of the case say there is no reason to put more credence in one idea of the other

281-0832132

The Smell Of Conspiracy

GREENVILLE, MISS.
DELTA DEMOCRAT-
TIMES
E-13,019
S-12,952
APR 16 1968

More and more the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. begins to resemble a well-planned, coldly-executed plot which had its inception months ago. What is more, the way in which it was carried out lends credibility to the theory that it was a conspiracy.

This is written with some reservations. The conspiracy theory does not usually attract us about an event of this nature. We are notably unmoved by the critics of the Warren Report on the Kennedy assassination, who seem to believe that not only was more than one man involved, but that the conspiracy they envision included everyone from Communists to the CIA.

* * *

BUT AS the pieces of the puzzle of Dr. King's murder fall into place—and as others refuse to do so—evidence begins to weigh heavily in favor of a conspiracy theory. At the very least, it now seems evident that this was not an impetuous act by a badly deranged man, but the result of a long-range plan.

There is, for instance, the identity of "Eric Starvo Galt." He doesn't exist, apparently, and yet he began to exist as a person around the middle of last year. He established an identity, then carefully used it in building a trail which has led investigators nowhere.

There was also the matter of the rifle so openly dropped near the flop house from which the death blow was struck. To our knowledge, no official has yet said it was the weapon which fired the fatal shot.

Then there was the fictitious chase of a white Mustang by Memphis police car "160." There is a car 160, but it did not chase a Mustang the night of Dr. King's death. The radio reports which seemed to be coming from that car were, again apparently, another plant to draw police off the real scent.

* * *

THE LINE must be drawn in this kind of speculation, but it is obvious to us that only extremists of the far right or left could anticipate immediate benefit [illegible] ing Dr. King. The left, by which we mean agents of China, Cuba or, possibly, Moscow, were bound to know that Dr. King's death would be the signal for rioting and pocket insurrections in every major American city. They could reason, with good basis, that the disturbances would badly weaken our society's fabric, making us even less capable of dealing with our obligations abroad and further polarizing the races at home.

The far right could also benefit, again assuming angry reaction in the Negro community. What the far right would hope to gain would be a kind of semi-military takeover of this nation in the name of law and order — which again is not so far-fetched a possibility that it can be automatically discounted even now.

Having said this, it is necessary to restate the qualification that the first assumption — of a lone killer acting out his own psychosis — remains the most probable. With every day which passes without an arrest, however, this assumption is drastically weakened. We are left with "Eric Stravo Galt," a man who plotted long and hard and who is still at large. It smells of organization and conspiracy, and the smell grows stronger.

BROAD TRAIL WIT'' ELUSIVE END WS APR 14 1968

Movements of King's Killer Traced Step by Step, But . . .

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

"The man who killed King is either the world's luckiest amateur or part of a fantastically clever conspiracy," said one weary investigator yesterday as the massive hunt for the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. continued.

Eleven days after the civil rights leader was slain by a sniper in Memphis, Tenn., the Federal Bureau of Investigation finds itself in the dilemma of possessing a lot of physical evidence but nothing that points to the true identity or whereabouts of the assassin.

From information publicly disclosed and from non-FBI sources, this much can be reported about the evidence in hand, the man being sought and how he prepared for and committed the crime:

- The FBI has three names for the fugitive and all of them are considered to be pseudonyms.
- They have latent fingerprints taken from the Remington Gamemaster 30.06 pump rifle believed to have been the assassination weapon, and from the telescopic sight attached to the gun.
- They have a 1966 white Mustang believed used as the getaway car.
- They have half a dozen or more people who saw the suspected slayer both before and after the fatal shooting at 6:01 p.m. April 4.
- But they do not now know who the gunman really is, where he is, whether he was working alone or as part of a conspiracy.

About the Car . . .

Authorities have pieced together this much information about the car they have connected with the case:

On August 30, 1967 William D. Paisley of Birmingham, Ala., sold a 1966 white Mustang to a man who gave his name as Eric Starvo Galt. On Sept. 6, 1967, "Galt" applied for a Birmingham driver's license under that name and No. 2898947 was mailed to him. On March 1, 1968, Galt requested a duplicate and one was mailed to him at a Birmingham rooming house.

Galt had listed his occupation as unemployed merchant seaman and gave a rooming house address, 2608 Highland Ave., Birmingham. It is a place for transients and Galt did not live there more than six months. He apparently was last a resident in November.

The car and the name Galt became significant when Mrs. Ernest Payne, of Atlanta, Ga., looked out her window between 7 and 9 a.m. Friday, April 5, and saw a man drive the Mustang into a parking lot at Capitol Homes, a low-rent housing project near the State Capitol. The car fit the description of one of two white Mustangs which had been parked in the 400 block of South Main Street, Memphis, around the corner from the motel where King was killed.

Mexico Tourist Stickers

The car evidently was abandoned at the Atlanta spot. It was not until April 11 that it was brought to the attention of the FBI. It bore the red-and-white Alabama license No. 1-38903 traceable to the man who gave his name as Galt.

There was mud and cigaret stubs on the floor and two Mexican tourist stickers on the windows. The FBI can link the car with the events in Memphis but refuses to say how.

The name Galt is now believed to be an alias. An exhaustive check of almost every conceivable form of record in the United States has led to a dead end. No Eric Starvo Galt is listed by police departments, unions, credit or banking institutions or on other records.

But, according to Mrs. Payne's description, "Galt" resembles the man being sought for the slaying of King: dark-haired, dark, neat clothes, pointed nose. The Alabama license records for Galt are considered not inconsistent. The application described him as 5 feet 11, 175 pounds, with blue eyes and brown hair.

Both descriptions are considered close to those given by persons who saw the suspect fleeing from the Memphis flophouse from which the fatal shot was fired. The general description given by Memphis witnesses is 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 11, 26 to 32 years of age, neat dark clothing.

About The Gun . . .

The Remington rifle believed to have been the murder weapon was traced by its serial number to a Birmingham, Ala. sporting goods store. The weapon was acquired from the shop on March 30 by a man who could have been either the suspect or an accomplice.

The man got the Remington by trading another gun for it. The FBI has not disclosed his identity, but it can find no trace of anyone with a name like that given to the Birmingham shop. The acquisition has, however, given the FBI another consistent description and another handwriting specimen.

The next event linking King's death to the mystery man occurred April 4, a few hours after King's well-publicized arrival at the Lorraine Motel for a planning session in connection with a march of striking sanitation workers. King checked into a second-floor balcony room, No. 306, at the Lorraine in the morning.

At 3:15 p.m. that same day, a man who gave his name as John Willard checked into a nameless flophouse in Memphis' 400 block of South Main. Bessie Brewer, the proprietor, took him upstairs, showed him a $10-a-week room on one side of the building. She said he turned down No. 8, which has a kitchenette, remarking: "I only want a sleeping room."

Room No. 5 Chosen

Then she showed him Rooms 4, 5 and 6 on the other side facing the Lorraine Motel. The man known as Willard took Room 5 and paid the weekly $8.50 rent in advance with a $20 bill, Mrs. Brewer recalls that he had a sharp nose, dark hair, a "silly" smile and a neat appearance—unusual for her rundown establishment.

So far as investigarors have been able to determine, "John Willard" is another false name.

"Willard" had no luggage and was carrying nothing when he rented the room. The presumption is that during the next hours he went outside and got some things from the Mustang parked on Main Street. Six blocks away, sources report, he bought a pair of binoculars from a place called York's Arms.

In the half hour before King was shot, "Willard" got up from his bed and locked himself in a communal bathroom which has a window facing the balcony of the Lorraine. Willie Anchutz, who lived in the flophouse, tried to get in but his knock was not answered.

According to Memphis Police Director Frank C. Hollomon, a former FBI agent, the distance from the bathroom window to King's balcony is 205 feet 3 inches. The angle of fire toward King was 30 degrees to the right and slightly down, an easy shot with a telescopic rifle.

King emerged three times just before 6 p.m. The third time, he mentioned to the Rev. Samuel Kyles that he was tired of restaurants and wanted some "soul food." Kyles invited him home to dinner and King said he would like that. King leaned on the balcony rail, talking to his driver, Solomon Jones, on the ground below. Jones told King it was cold and suggested he wear a top coat.

King replied, "Okay, I will."

Those were his last words. Standing in the bathtub of Bessie Brewer's flophouse, the killer took aim across a junk-pile on a vacant lot, over a row of scrubby trees on an embankment, squinted through the telescopic sight and fired.

Soft-Nosed Bullet Used

King was struck in the lower right jaw by a soft-nosed bullet which coursed through his neck, hit his spine and came to rest in his shoulder. He fell to the balcony deck, unconscious and bleeding profusely, and was dead on arrival at the hospital.

Willie Anchutz heard the shot and looked out his door. He saw a man rush past him in the hall carrying a blue handbag and a long object wrapped in a sheet. Anchutz did not get a good look at the man presumed to be the gunman but remarked, "That sounded like a shot." The man replied, "Yes, it was."

The fugitive ran out the opposite entrance of the flophouse, ducked into the doorway of the Canipe Amusement Co. at 424 South Main, and dropped the rifle and the bag there. The proprietor, Guy Canipe, saw him abandon the gun and bag, but did not go outside. Other witnesses said the suspect climbed calmly into the white Mustang a few feet beyond and drove away.

It is an easy 8- to 10-hour drive from Memphis to Atlanta, a time element which fits with Mrs. Payne's observation of the man parking the Mustang owned by Galt in the Atlanta housing project.

Within a few hours, the fatal bullet was extracted from King's body and sent to the FBI crime laboratory here, along with the rifle and the bag with all its contents. The FBI has refused to say what was found in the bag or what its laboratory examinations showed.

201-0533732

King's Slayer Remains a Mystery

WP APR 16 1968

Phony Name Stalls Search

ATLANTA, April 15 (UPI) —Indications mounted today that the most wanted man in the Nation, Eric Starvo Galt, never actually existed but was carefully contrived months before the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated.

Authorities pressed their search—without a warrant —for the man. But they indicated they feared Galt may be a blind set up to hamper the search for the killer, or killers, of Dr. King.

It was learned that investigators have been unable to trace his existence beyond last summer.

The man who called himself Galt purchased a car in Birmingham, Ala., on Aug. 30. He applied for an Alabama driver's license a week later, at which time he gave his occupation as an unemployed merchant marine seaman. But none of the merchant seamen's unions have any record of him, and it is impossible to work on a ship, officials say, without a union card.

Galt's trail grows cold in Atlanta, where his car — a white Mustang similar to one believed to have been used by the sniper in fleeing Memphis—was found abandoned April 5, the morning after Dr. King was slain.

In Birmingham, meanwhile, rooming house manager Peter Nicholas Cherpes said he had identified for FBI agents a sketch of a man known to him as Galt. Cherpes, 72, told the Birmingham News in a copyrighted interview that the sketch "looked exactly like" Galt.

"He was above the average roomer in dress, talk and appearance," Cherpes said. "He always wore sporty clothes and a tie. He was always pleasant and I never knew of him drinking."

Cherpes said Galt "didn't say much about his family affairs, only that he was divorced. He only talked about the weather, never about politics or racial troubles.

He said Galt stayed at his rooming house at 2608 Highland ave. from Aug. 26 to Oct. 7 last year.

He said that during September, Galt received a prepaid package in the mail from Chicago. He said it weighed 20 to 25 pounds, was about two feet long and one foot wide. The next day, Cherpes said, Galt told him it was the wrong merchandise and he planned to send it back.

(The .30-06 Remington hunting rifle, found near the murder scene and believed to be the death

See SEARCH, A6, Col. 7

201-0832732

Slaying Suspect Veiled Identity

SEARCH, From A1

weapon was sold in Birmingham, according to the manufacturer's serial number records.)

In October, Cherpes said, Galt told him he was leaving for Mobile, Ala., to seek a job. Galt said he expected a letter from Chicago and asked Cherpes to hold it for him.

In February or March, Cherpes said, the letter came from Chicago. He said the envelope was thin and green, with a Chicago post mark.

"I was puzzled for a while where to mail ti," Cherpes said. "I didn't have an address (for Galt). So I held the letter for a week, and returned it."

Cherpes said it appeared to him the letter contained a check.

When he received the letter, Cherpes said, he went to his file to look for Galt's registration card and found it. But when FBI agents came to him last week, Cherpes said it was missing.

Cherpes earlier denied knowing Galt. He said this was because the FBI has asked him not to say anything about the man. But he said the FBI had no authority to stop him. His rooming house was bolted and he refused to admit anyone this afternoon.

He said Galt was a natty dresser who always paid his $27 a week room and board in cash, on time.

"When he was here, on the third or fourth day, he asked me if I would drive his car downtown for him to take a driver's test," Cherpes said.

"He was a new man to Alabama and to Birmingham and also a customer," Cherpes continued, "and I wanted to help him on that basis. If he had asked for my recommendation, I would have investigated more closely."

Cherpes said that when Galt arrived at the rooming house, he told him his last job was in the shipyards at Pascagoula, Miss. However, Ingalls Shipbuilding Co. at Pascagoula said it had never hired a man by that name.

Galt told Cherpes he was taking a "long vacation" and expected to stay at the rooming house three or four months. But he only stayed six weeks, Cherpes said.

The only official mention of Galt in connection with the King investigation was in an FBI "locate and notify" bulletin issued, and then withdrawn, in Florida. It said he was 37, 5-foot-11, 175 pounds, blue eyes and brown hair. It said his name was Eric Starvo Galt. It has been speculated, however, that this is a misspelling, and that the name is probably Stavro.

King Probe Is Quiet, Intense

WP APR 14 1968

By Gaylord Shaw

MEMPHIS, April 13 (AP)—In the 10 days since the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the lights have burned all night, night after night, in a corner suite on the eighth floor of Memphis' new Federal building.

There, in offices overlooking the wide, muddy Mississippi River, dozens of FBI agents have methodically sifted through what is described as "very substantial" physical evidence.

Exactly what constitutes this evidence is officially unknown, but sources report some of the major items are palm and finger prints, an overnight bag believed to contain clothing and a high-powered rifle with a telescopic sight.

In addition, a white Mustang similar to one that reportedly sped from the assssination scene has been impounded in Atlanta. It has been linked to an Eric Starvo Galt, described as an unemployed merchant seaman who lived in Birmingham until three months ago. The FBI refuses to say why it is looking for Galt.

Robert Jensen, 52, special agent in charge of the Memphis office, wore a strained smile as he faced reporters. "All I can say is no comment," he repeated to all questions.

Jensen wouldn't even say how many agents have been sent into Memphis. But in a five-minute period late one night, reporters watched 15 agents hurry in or out of the

See SEARCH, A5, Col. 1

FBI Takes Over King Killing Case

SEARCH, From A1

suite through an unmarked side door.

FBI agents have interviewed hundreds of persons in Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta and

sewhere. They have taken over the records of two rooming houses and at least on gun shop in Birmingham. They have poured through documents in state and local government offices throughout the South.

(Washington Post Staff Writer Paul Valentine reported from Atlanta that more than 100 FBI agents are working on the case in that city alone.)

It seems that everywhere reporters go, the FBI already has instructed them to say nothing.

Across the street from the FBI office, spokesmen for the Memphis police insist their department still is working closely with Federal agents. But from all indication, the FBI has taken over the investigation completely.

The FBI has maintained silence on all aspects of the investigation. but Attorney General Ramsey Clark issued a new statement in Washington last night that dropped his earlier reference to "one man on the run."

Sixteen hours after Dr. King was slain April 4, Clark said evidence "indicates a single individual" was involved. "There is no evidence of a widespread plot," he said.

In the seven-line statement last night, Clark said the FBI was devoting all its resources to the investigation, "working around the clock pursuing every lead."

This could mean that investigators are re-examining the possibility that more than one person was involved in the assassination.

They seemed puzzled about conflicting reports on the number of getaway cars involved and about police radio transmissions detailing a high-speed chase—which apparently never took place—through northeast Memphis 30 minutes after a sniper killed Dr. King with a single rifle shot.

One member of Congress has cirticized the FBI's probe.

Noting what he called discrepancies throughout the investigation, Rep. Charles W. Whelan Jr., (R-Ohio), said the FBI should "set the record straight."

"The handling of the investigation and the efforts to apprehend the guilty person or persons hardly had been reasusring to a tense and troubled Nation," Whelan said in Washington.

But a Justice Department 12 days to make an arrest in the 1963 slaying of civil rights leader Medgar Evers in Mississippi and more than five months to make arrests in the 1964 murders of three civil rights workers in the same state.

62-109060-32732

FBI Finds More Clues In Search for Assassin

MEMPHIS (AP) — FBI agents have uncovered "very substantial" physical evidence as they work "around the clock pursuing every lead" in the search for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassin, says Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark.

"The FBI is devoting every possible resource to this investigation," Clark said last night. "... While it remains impossible to predict when the killer will be arrested, I remain hopeful that it will be soon."

One View Identified

A Justice Department spokesman said the statement issued in Washington was in response to newsmen's queries.

King was shot and killed by a sniper April 4 as he stood outside his motel room here.

At the Memphis rooming house from which the fatal shot was fired, Charles Q. Stevens said FBI agents had shown him two composite drawings of the suspected slayer — one a partial profile and the other a full face view.

Stevens said he could identify the partial view, but not the full face view. He said he saw the gunman flee after hearing a shot fired from a communal bathroom next door to his room. The bathroom window affords a clear view of the motel balcony where King was standing when shot.

And at a rooming house in Birmingham, residents said FBI agents had questioned them about an Eric Starvo Galt, a white man named in an FBI bulletin issued, then withdrawn, in Florida Thursday night.

White Auto Seen

The message sent over the state police teletypewriter network in Florida asked help in locating Galt. It said Galt was driving a white Mustang.

Witnesses in Memphis told investigators earlier they saw a man in a white Mustang drive away from the rooming house.

Records in Alabama show that a man named Galt bought a 1966 Mustang in August, 1967. Other documents disclosed Galt listed his occupation as "merchant seaman, unemployed," when he applied for a driver's license in Birmingham last September, giving the Birmingham rooming house as his address.

APR 15 1968

201-0832732

1968

FBI Tracking Jobless Sailor In King Killing

From News Dispatches

ATLANTA, April 12 — FBI agents investigating the sniper-slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. have been on the trail of Eric Starvo Galt, listed as an unemployed merchant mariner, for nearly a week, United Press International reported today.

Galt's name first reached the public last night when a white Mustang auto, registered to him and resembling one that reportedly sped from the King assassination scene, was found parked in an Atlanta apartment complex.

No warrant has been issued for Galt's arrest, but it was learned that the FBI in Miami had issued—and then for unexplained reasons had withdrawn—a "locate and notify" bulletin on Galt yesterday.

Alabama Registry

The Mustang registered to Galt carried Alabama license number 1-38993. A check with Alabama authorities established Galt's address as a rooming house at 2608 Highland ave. in Birmingham, but residents, while recalling Galt, said they had not seen him since November.

In obtaining his driver's license in 1967, Galt listed his occupation as an unemployed merchant mariner.

The FBI replied with a blanket "no comment" to all questions concerning the King investigation, but persons at the Birmingham rooming house said agents were asking "plenty" of questions about Galt last week.

This was four or five days before the Mustang was located in Atlanta.

The only official announcements in the King case have come from Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Clark said in Washington today that "physical evidence is very substantial" in the investigation.

"While it remains impossible to predict when the killer will be arrested. I remain hopeful that it will be soon," Clark said in a seven-line statement. "The FBI is devoting every possible resource to this investigation. Agents are working around the clock pursuing every lead."

UPI reporters checking with maritime officials in Mobile learned today that agents, in addition to questioning persons at the Birmingham boarding house, had also made a check of the docks long before the Mustang was found.

Union Officials Checked

A spokesman at the Seafarers International Union in Mobile said agents had visited the union offices two days ago and had gone through automated files, without success, in trying to get a lead on Galt.

Officials at the National Maritime Union of America in Mobile said agents had made a similar check there, and the Star Fishing Company, one of the largest firms of its kind in the area, said it also had been visited by agents.

Agents also checked out Coast Guard files in Washington during the day without finding any trace of Galt.

This raised speculation, which again officials refused to confirm or deny, that someone, as early as last September, set about to establish credentials for a fictitious Eric Starvo Galt.

Alabama officials said that at the time he applied for his Alabama license, at the age of 36, he claimed to have had a Louisiana license since 1962, but there is no record that he ever turned it in.

Obtains Tags

The name of Galt was further validated when license tags for the Mustang were obtained under that name on Oct. 2, 1967, in Jefferson County, Ala.

Residents of the Atlanta apartment complex where the car was found remember the driver as a neatly-dressed man who calmly got out of the car, locked it and walked away.

This description roughly tallied with one given by occupants of a rooming house in Memphis, where the assassin stood in a communal bath and fired the shot that killed Dr. King. The assassin is believed to have checked into the rooming house under the name of "John Willard."

201-0832732

WP APR 1 1

Associated Press

Artist's sketch of suspected slayer. At left is the Birmingham rooming house that is the last known address of Eric S. Galt whom police linked to a white Mustang in Atlanta. At right is where the car was found.

Pickup Order In King Killing Voided by FBI

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — The FBI issued, then withdrew, a pickup order for Eric Starvo Galt, a Birmingham, Ala., white man, as the widescale investigation of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., entered its second week.

The bulletin distributed on the statewide police teletype network in Florida last night said Galt was driving a white Mustang. Witnesses in Memphis told investigators earlier they saw a man in a white Mustang drive away from the rooming house from which King was shot April 4.

At about the same time the pickup order was sent in Florida, federal agents in Atlanta impounded a white Mustang that had been parked since last Friday at a public housing project near the Georgia state capitol.

Labeled a Mistake

The message, withdrawn with the explanation that it was released by mistake, described Galt as a white male, 36 years old, about 5-foot-11 and 175 pounds with blue eyes and brown hair.

This roughly matched the description circulated by federal authorities the night of King's slaying.

The Florida teletype message said Galt was last seen driving a white 1966 Mustang hardtop, Alabama license 1-36903. Birmingham police said this tag had been issued to Eric S. Galt, 2608 Highland Ave., Birmingham.

Stickers in Spanish

In Atlanta, the residents who first told police about the abandoned white Mustang said the car bore the same Alabama license as given out by the FBI and bore two stickers which said "Tourista." Earlier reports indicated the investigation had spread to Mexico.

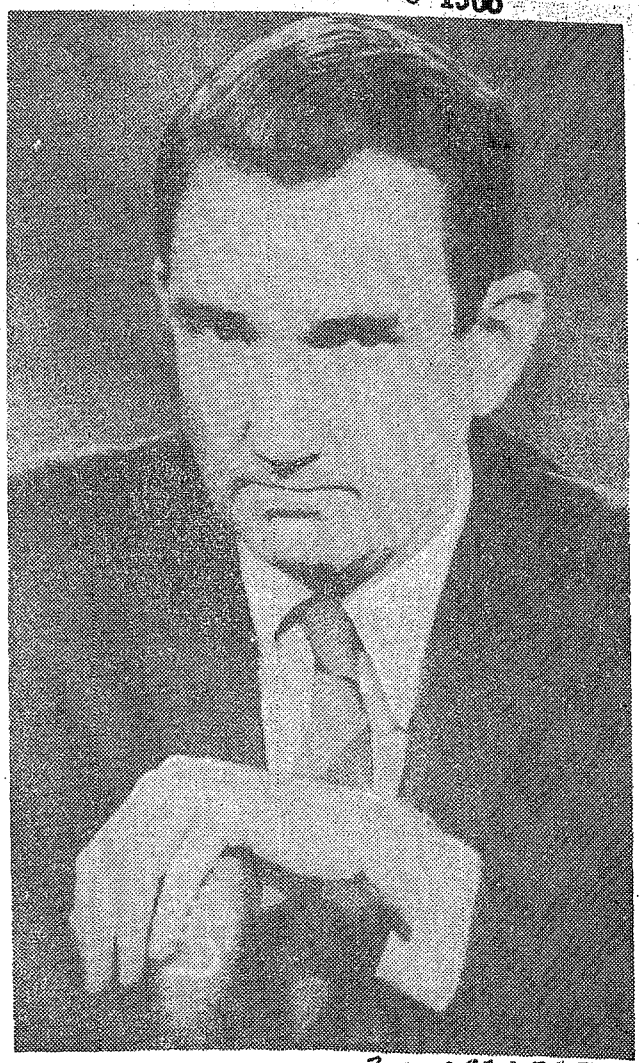
A Birmingham newspaper, the Post-Herald, said residents of the rooming house confirmed they had been questioned by the FBI. It added the residents reported they had not seen Galt for about three months and could not recall what type car he owned.

12 APR 68

W S.

201-0832737

WP APR 8 1968



201-0332732

Associated Press

Attorney General reports on hunt for King assassin.

FBI Is on Heels Of King Slayer, Clark Declares

Attorney General Ramsey Clark said yesterday that Federal agents are chasing "one man on the run" in the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

"We have a name we're working on," he said. "Whether it will prove to be the correct name remains to be seen."

Clark said there was still no evidence that the suspect had any accomplices. He said he remained optimistic of an early arrest.

The Attorney General said the trail left by the suspect has lengthened since Friday. Clark said then it had already spread several hundred miles beyond Memphis, where Dr. King was slain.

evidence" in investigating the assassination.

Among other items, police recovered a .30-06 Remington pump rifle from the sidewalk near the flophouse where Dr. King's killer apparently posted himself.

The Attorney General said ballistics tests have been completed and "such evidence as they give will be used in court . . . soon we hope."

Clark indicated that prosecution of the case, once an arrest is made, would be handled by authorities in Tennessee.

"I think the State of Tennessee wants this case prosecuted perhaps more vigorously than anyone else," he said.

Clark said FBI agents had

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Clark declined to say just where the search for King's assassin has led law enforcement officials.

"We are tracking down every lead, every possible lead," he said on the NBC television and radio program, "Meet the Press." "We know quite a bit more than we knew two days ago."

Calling for national restraint, the Attorney General declared that "it would be suicidal" for Negroes to follow Black Power spokesman Stokely Carmichael's advice to arm and retaliate for Dr. King's death.

Riots Unplanned

"This has not happened . . . and the Negro people are committed to its not happening," Clark said. He said the rioting of the past few days has been "purely capricious," unplanned and completely disorganized.

Clark urged that all demonstrations—including today's march in Memphis and the Poor People's Campaign that Dr. King had planned to lead in Washington later this month—be kept "entirely within the framework of law."

"Civil disobedience could be very risky at this time," he warned. "These are turbulent times. We are a disturbed nation and the risks are great."

The Poor People's Campaign is scheduled to begin here April 22. Its organizers have said it will still be held, a step endorsed yesterday by Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.), a member of the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

"It could be a magnificent memorial to Martin Luther King," Brooke declared on CBS's "Face the Nation."

Brooke said the riots following Dr. King's assassination involved only "an infinitesimal number of the Negro people."

Clark said law enforcement officials have obtained "a very substantial amount of physical evidence" in the case, including fingerprints found on the rifle and binoculars left behind by the assassin. He said the fingerprints have been identified but declined to say whose they are.

Clark said the suspect had posted himself.

The Attorney General said ballistics tests have been completed and "such evidence as they give will be used in court . . . soon we hope."

Clark indicated that prosecution of the case, once an arrest is made, would be handled by authorities in Tennessee.

"I think the State of Tennessee wants this case prosecuted perhaps more vigorously than anyone else," he said.

Clark said FBI agents had been keeping a security watch on Dr. King since his 1965 Selma-to-Montgomery march.

But he said the surveillance was limited and could not have prevented Dr. King from exposing himself as he did by taking a Memphis motel room with a balcony facing the street.

"Dr. King has lived his life knowing the risks," Clark said.

Escape Understandable

The Attorney General, who hurried to Memphis after Dr. King was killed, called the slaying "a carefully planned assault" and found it "quite understandable under the circumstances" that the killer escaped.

"We have evidence of one man on the run," he added. "There is no evidence that more were involved."

Clark said the turbulence of the past several days makes it imperative to bring hope to the ghettos by passage of open housing legislation and other measures.

The Attorney General said he hoped to see "dramatic, bold, new Federal legislation" directed at the problems in the weeks ahead.

Sen. Brooke predicted that President Johnson would ask Congress to begin implementing the recommendations of his Commission on Civil Disorders.

TRANSMITTAL SLIP	DATE
TO:	CI/OPS (Mr. Ober)
ROOM NO.	BUILDING

REMARKS:

Dick -
The DDCI sent this to us as of interest. Am sure you have copies already. TSD might like to have if you don't need it.
Sam

FROM:	EA/DDO	
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241 REPLACES FORM 36-8 (47)
1 FEB 55 WHICH MAY BE USED.

[redacted]

Yates

Extreme Dyslexia

Do not

Blue Hat

Beverly Hills

Cop

Eddie Murphy

Axel Foley

Detroit

Town in Michigan

Wayne

Mayor

Coleman A. Young

Detroit

Police Department

Lieutenant

Andrew Bogomir

Lieutenant

Inspector

Sergeant

Captain

Deputy Chief

Assistant Chief

Commissioner

Chief

Lieutenant

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
Lowmyer and John Willard

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
Lowmyer and John Willard
(Eyes drawn in by FBI artist)

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
Lowmyer and John Willard
(Eyes drawn in by FBI artist)

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
Lowmyer and John Willard

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
Lowmyer and John Willard

Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard

MEMORANDUM FOR: DC/ISS

Subject : James Earl RAY - 201/832732

IPG/SCB holds a 2 volume 201 on Subject. The 201 was opened 18 Apr. 68 under the name Eric Starvo GALT by Richard OBER, CI/OP/DO. On 22 Apr. 68 the name GALT for this 201 was changed to James E. RAY; the file remained in the custody of R. OBER.

The 1st vol. of this 201 contains newspaper clippings re the assassination of Dr. Martin L. King Jr, FBI announcements re the case, cable traffic from R. OBER slugged RYBAT WOMUSE to various Stations asking them to be on the lookout for GALT (identified in HQS cable traffic o/a 19 Apr. 68 as James E. RAY). Stations responded by asking for pictures of GALT/RAY and stating Liaison had been alerted. Evidently at OBER's request, TSD prepared an identikit composite photo of RAY.

The 2nd vol. of this 201 consists almost entirely of overt newspaper articles concerning the Dr. King assassination, plus some CIA cable traffic similar to that in the 1st volume.

The essence of what we have in this 2 vol. 201 is summarized in the attached two notes of 22/23 Oct. 75 from J. Reagan of OPS/ITG.

Date 16 Nov. 76.

P. Haefner

FORM 5-75 101 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

201-832732

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	DDO/Pechous		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks: Our files on Martin Luther King reveal that after King's killing that an attempt was made to locate the killer, initially suspected to be one GALT but later found to be James Earl Ray, in various countries where it was suspected he might have fled. There is no written request from the FBI to do this but Mr Ober had a number of conversations with Mr. Papich of the FBI which are referred to in our files. It would be reasonable to ~~xxxxxx~~ conclude that our effort to locate Ray was done in close coordination with the FBI and probably at the FBI's specific request. A check of our files after the killing revealed nothing on Ray prior to the Killing of King.

JR

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
Reagan/Ops/ITG	22/OCT/75

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions GPO : 1974 O - 525-857 (40)

Per: Request fm ED PECHOUS SA/DDO - 22/10/75

201-0832732

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	DDO/Pechous		
2			
3			
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6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

There is no indication in the files on James Earl RAY or Martin Luther King that the Agency contributed any information which directly contributed to the arrest of RAY ~~XXXXXXX~~ in London Airport on 8 June 1968 by British authorities.

The Agency did forward to London Station (and numerous other areas) such information as RAY's fingerprint formula, identikit composite and description which may have helped confirm RAY's identification, however, there is no indication of this in the files.

For background on the above, pls see the attached.

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
Jon Wolfe for John Reagan (C/CPS/ITG)	23/OCT/75

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ | ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ | ~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions

40

201-0832732

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	DDO/Pechous		
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201-0832732

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201-0832132

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TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
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Reagan/Ops/ITG	

	UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions ☆ GPO : 1974 O - 535-857 (40)

(LOND 10376)
State Telegram dated ~~28~~ 27 June 68
from London re:
Extradition James Earl Ray

(STATE 181198)
State Telegram to London dated
12 June 68 re:
Extradition of
James Earl Ray

THIRD AGENCY
DOCUMENTS

~~SEP 20 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 Commerical 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.

201-9832732

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, whoo 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.

281-083273-2

19 Sep 68

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 warded 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.

201-0832732

WP SEP 19 1968

Associated Press

Ray on way to jail cell in Memphis July 18.

201-0832132

THE WASHINGTON POST

16 AUG 1968

C1/OPS/100

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.

201-0832732

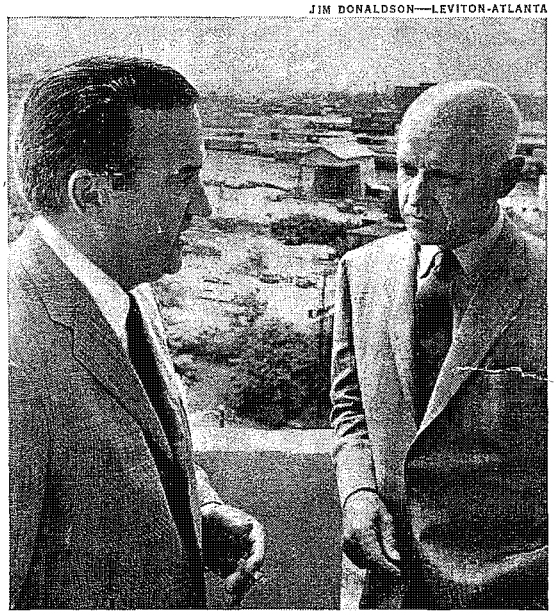
REPORTING

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."

JIM DONALDSON—LEVITON-ATLANTA



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

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 ban-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 became 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 procession 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."

201-0832732

LOS ANGELES TIMES

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 Quieroz, 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 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.

Employes 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.

Hotel "Tropicana"
Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México.

NOMBRE COMPLETO FULL NAME: Eric Galt
PROCEDENCIA PROFESSION: Guard is publicist
DOMICILIO ADDRESS: 2608 Highland ave
CIUDAD CITY: Birmingham ESTADO STATE: Alabama
PAIS COUNTRY: U.S.
FECHA ENTRADA: Nov. 7 FECHA SALIDA: Nov. 12 13
Eric Galt
FIRMA SIGNATURE

C/1 OPS DO File Bufile Ray

201-0832732

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 trusties 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, independent-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.

RAY ARRIVING AT MEMPHIS JAIL

TM JUL 26 1968

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THE WASHINGTON POST
22 July 1968

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 always 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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201-0832732

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."

WS JUL 6 1968

201-0832732

London View of Ray: Friendless Bungler

WPJUL 5 1968

By Karl E. Meyer
Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, July 4—An exhaustive 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. Ray himself has reportedly said he does not remember 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, suntanned 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

London, Scotland Yard Find

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 tough 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 situation 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 arrest, Ray had about pounds on him.

If he was a big-time oper tor, with powerful frien and a massive bankroll, concealed it completely d ing a London visit rema able chiefly for its banali

THE WASHINGTON POST

Friendless Bungler in

Drawing by Illingworth

rt 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 only a few names on the "all-port warning" list, which is given to special branch detectives at every point of entry into Britain. One of the officers who had this list was Detective Sgt. Philip Birch, who at 11:30 a.m. on June 8 was standing next to the immigration desk at building No. 2 in London Airport.

When Ray came to the desk and showed his Canadian possport, the immigration officer noticed that he had a second Canadian passport in his wallet and asked why. This was the initial warning-signal that first 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 official see the second passport is 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 maladroit 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

201-0832732

WP JUL 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 request 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.

201-0832132

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 maneuver that could take weeks.

WS JUL 2 1968

(Earlier Story on Page A-10)

British Judge Orders Ray Extradited to U.S.

By Karl E. Meyer
Washington Post Foreign Service

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

Sketch by Illingworth

JAMES EARL RAY
. . . at hearing yesterday

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

20-852232

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 wek 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 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.

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. 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

licemen, 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."

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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, "the fact 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 wiht 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 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."

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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 convincted 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.

Sketch by Illingworth

This Bow Street Court scene shows the main characters in the James Earl Ray extradiation hearing. From left, Chief Magistrate Frank Milton; the court clerk; defense 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 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 agrument 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 analagous 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.

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

Some Disturbing Parallels

by William W. Turner

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

The FBI version was adopted without noticeable discomfort by the Warren Commission, which never so much as publicly hinted that it was far from puncture-proof. But as the Commission's inquiry proceeded, the holes began to appear.

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

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

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

Ramparts - 29 June 196
201-0832732

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

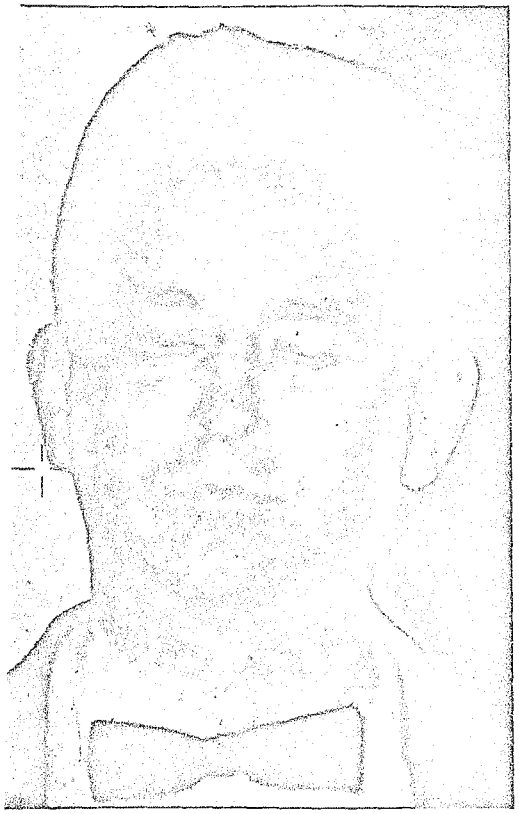


Figure 1

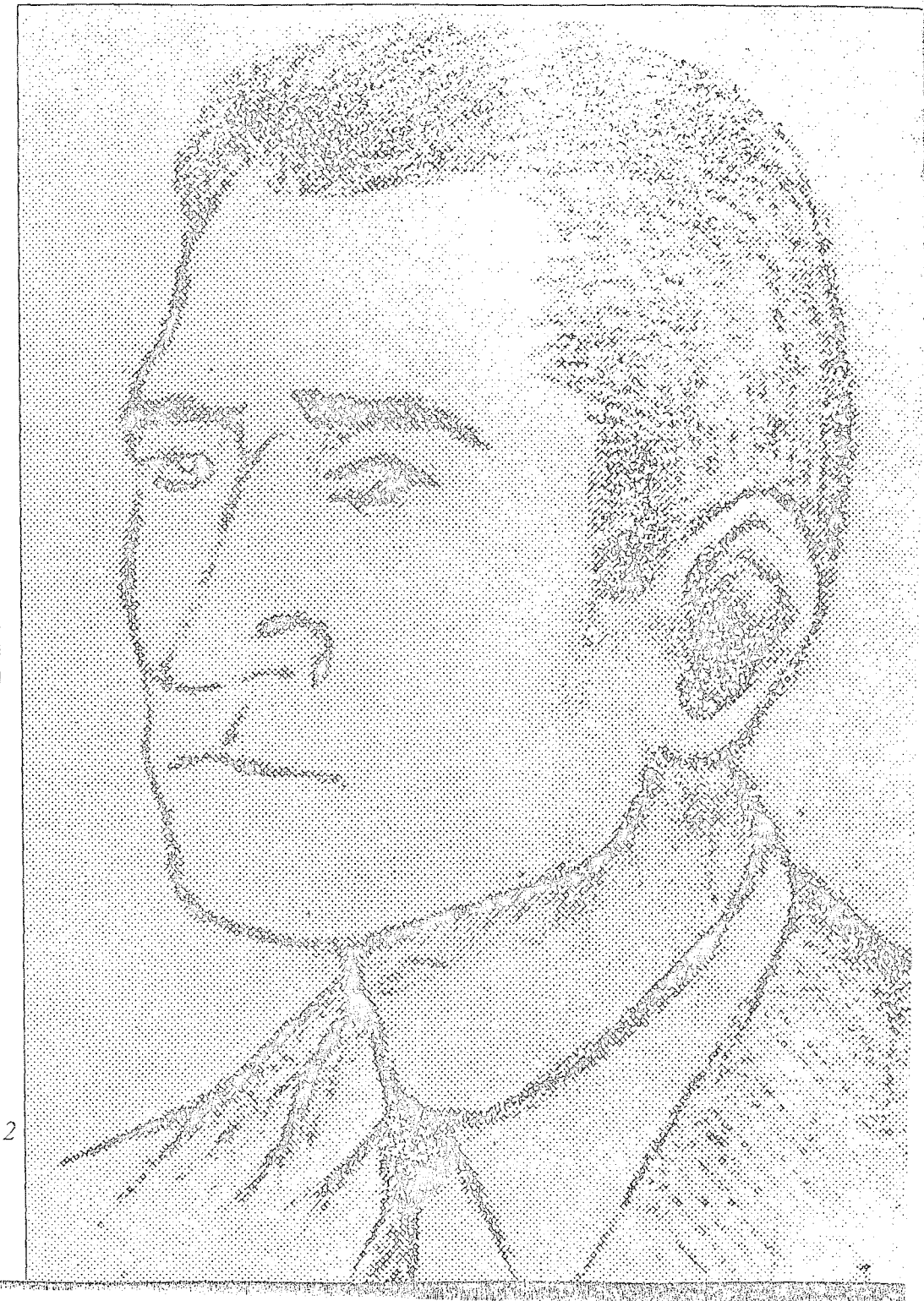
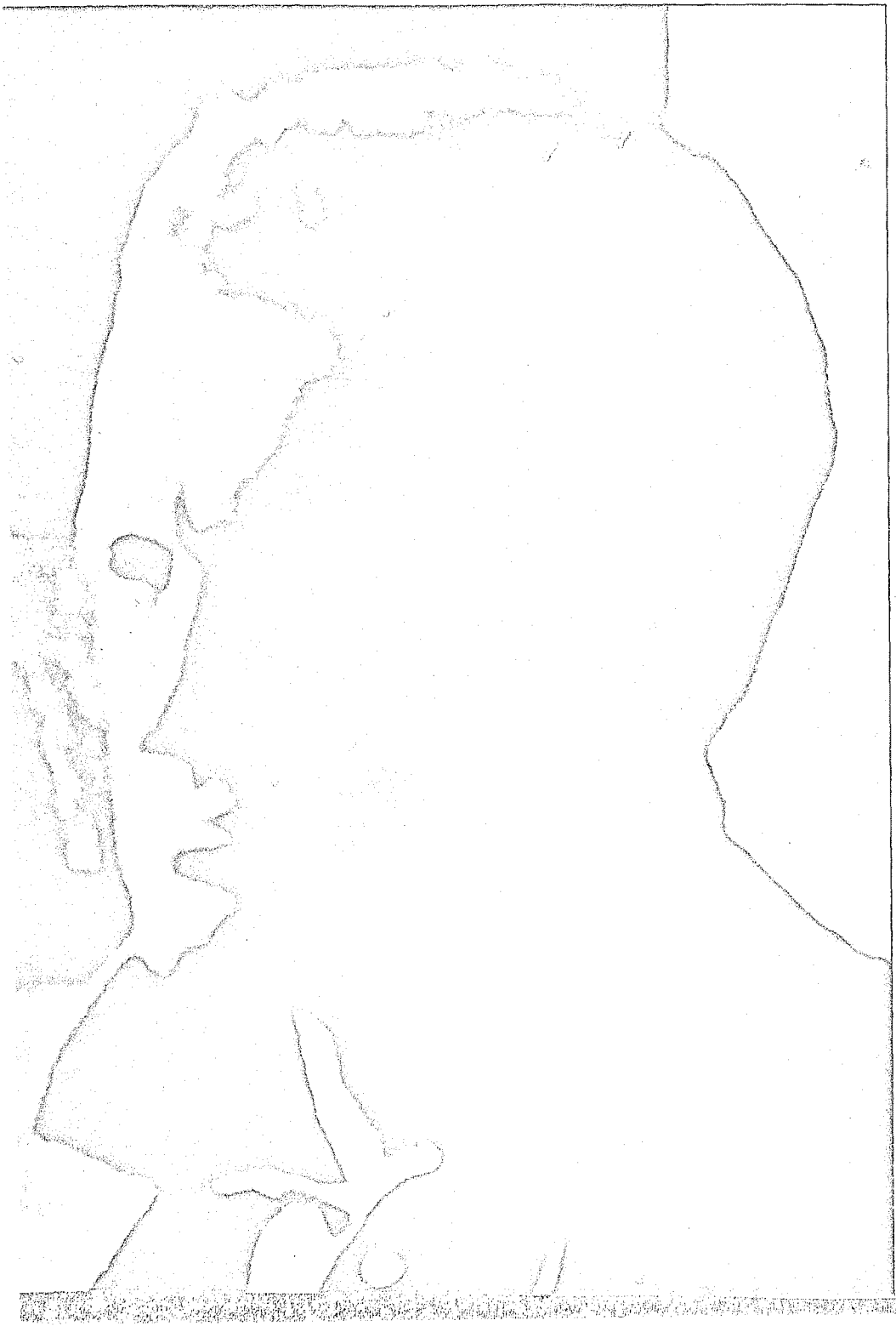


Figure 2

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



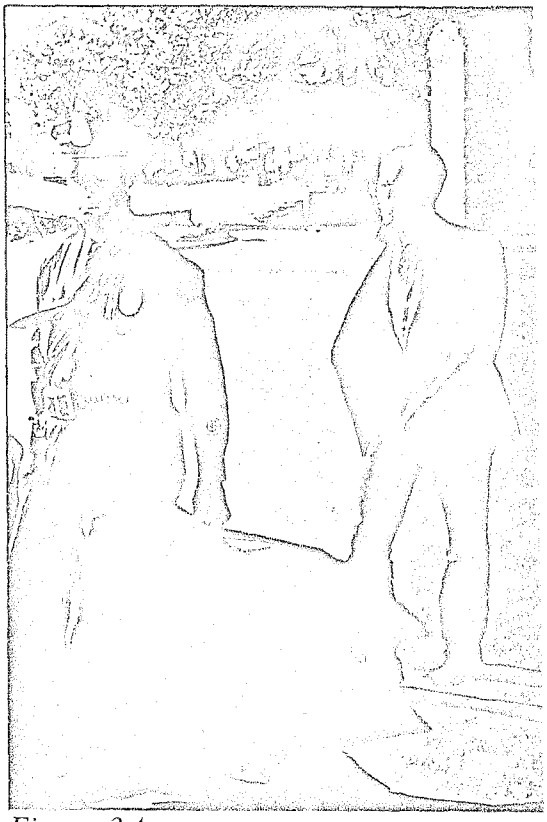


Figure 3A

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 cater-corner across the plaza. The sketch and the photograph both portray a man with a sharp, pronounced nose (Memphis hotel witnesses were uniformly impressed by this feature), a wide mouth with thin lips, and a firm set to the jaw.

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

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

Obviously the FBI, despite the disclaimers of its boss Ramsey Clark that there was no conspiracy, is operating on the theory that there was. In California recently, G-men questioned a man who had occupied a room next to Galt in a hotel in the Mexican resort town of Puerto Vallarta last November; the man relates that the FBI considered him a possible courier or "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, "Much as I may hate to do it, I just might have to prosecute [for] Garrison . . . he took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and subject him just for personal aggrandizement." 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 unbeholden 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).*

201-0832732

3 Witnesses Against Ray Vanish From Memphis

WP JUN 28 1968

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.

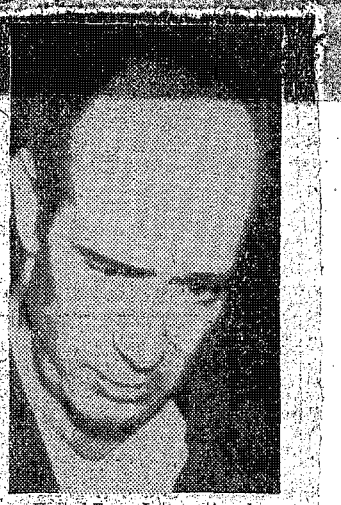
Calcutt's disclosure sent local reporters scurrying to the boarding house to further interview Charles Q. Stevens, who was known to have given authorities information concerning the April 4 killing.

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 Jensen, questioned about Stevens, said he talked to him a few weeks ago, but "I have no knowledge of is 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."



United Press International

CHARLES STEVENS
—FBI witness against Ray

201-0832732

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 behavoir upon his arrest here. The second time he denied committing the murder.

Ray was asked by his British lawyer, Ross C. 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

201-083232

THE WA[illegible]NG[illegible] POST

t, at Extradition Hear

• 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 t rule on the extradition re quest Tuesday, was give this sequence of evidence t lay the grounds for Ray's extradition:

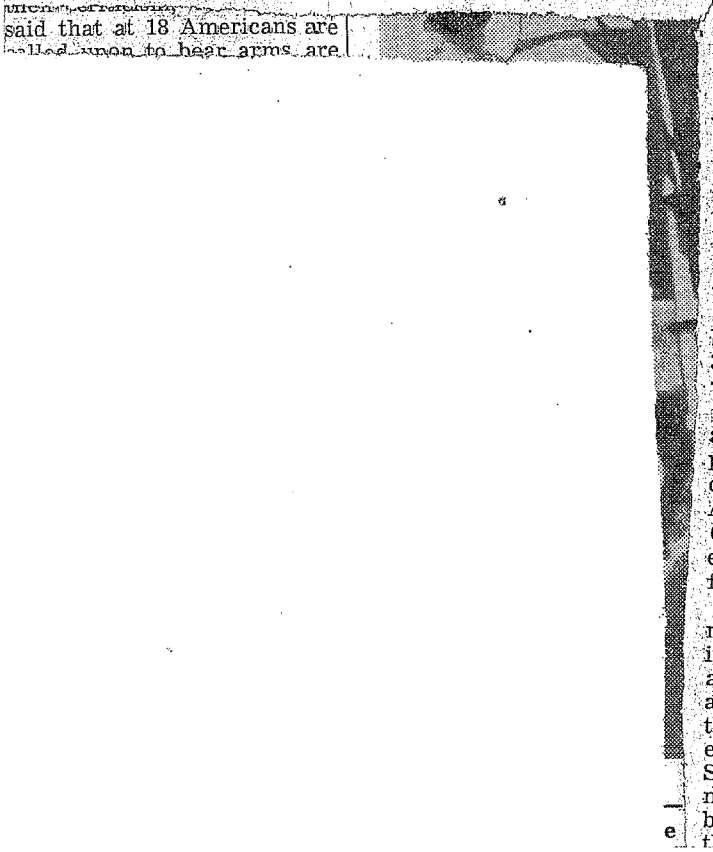
On March 29 Ray alleged ly entered the Aeromarine Supply Co. in Birmingham Ala., and purchased a Win chester rifle, telescopic sights and ammunition. He used the name "Harvey Lowmeyer," and was seen by a customer in the store.

On March 30, he allegedly returned to the store and exchanged the gun for a Remington rifle, serial number 461476, 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 oYrk 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



ing, Denies Killing Dr. King

"because I wanted to use the toilet."

The bathroom window faces the balcony of the suite in the Loraine 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 thing 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, binoculors, 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 Spirng, and said he has made "millions of fingerprint comparisons."

On April 5, he received for examination the Remington rifle, the Redfield telescope sight, and the Bushnell binoculars. He testified that he fund one clear print on each of these, and that the prints were those of James Earl Ray.

Becaue 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 of a political character and 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 e tradition of several anarc ists who had blown up a ba racks, killing a number people. The third case i volved a polish trawlerma who in 1955 seized his bo and sought asylum in Bri ain.

This line of defense promp the judge to remark "If your argument is right when any controversial fig ure is killed, this court mus draw the conclusion that this is a political offense."

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 man coming out of the bathroom." He was the same man who booked accommodations" (in the rooming house.)

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 hunred 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."

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 arrested. 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 U.S. extradition hearing.

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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 ssaw a man running. He was carrying a bundle which looked to be ab[illegible] three to four feet long and [illegible] eight inches

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 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.

AP

McCARTHY & JOHNSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE
Attempting to avoid American apartheid.

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 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 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!"

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.

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 seignorial 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

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 ODD 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 espying 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 hightailed 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

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.

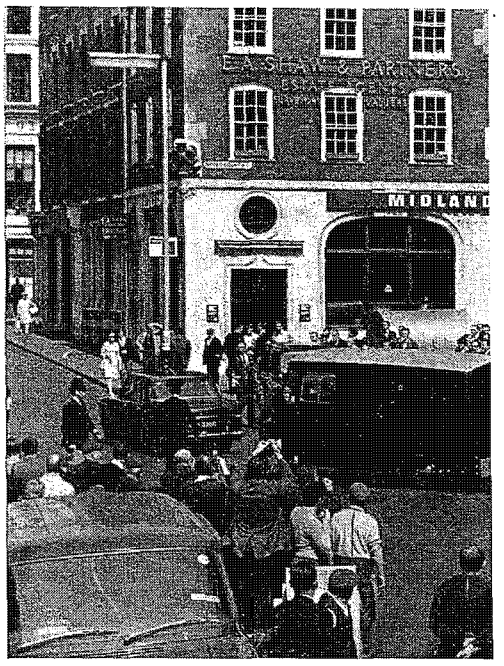
In the Library. On April 16, Ray paid $8 for a Canadian passport in the name of Sneyd. "He blended into the wallpaper," recalls Lillian Spencer, manager of the Kennedy Travel Bureau, who handled the simple declaration that Ray signed, affirming that he was a Canadian citizen. Next day, on Miss Spencer's 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



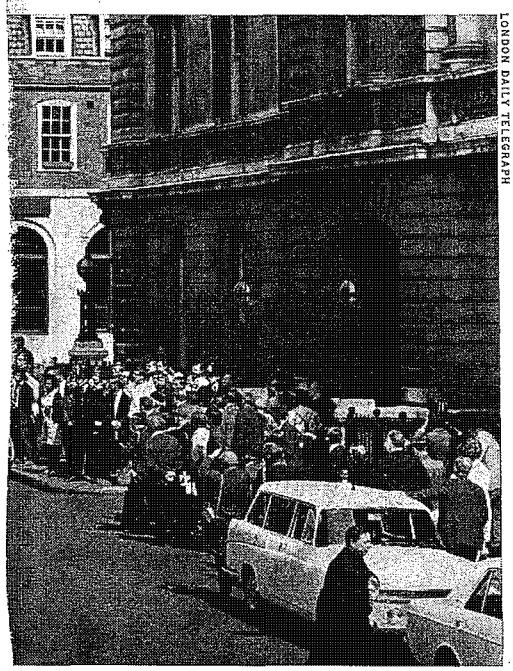
try to reach the white-supremacist breakaway state of Rhodesia, which maintains a mission in the Portuguese capital. Indulgent officials, spotting a discrepancy between the spelling of his name "Sneya" on his passport and his adopted signature, nevertheless allowed him to pass "like any tourist."

Husbanding 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.

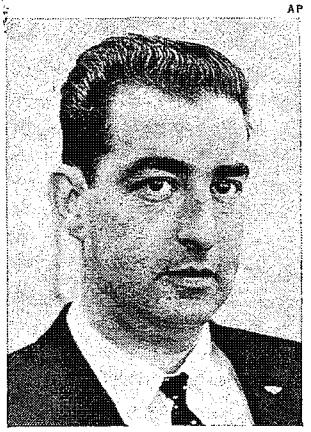
The search that caught up with Ray started when the FBI—taking into account the easy passport procedure in Canada—asked the Canadian police to go through their passport applications. They combed 300,000 of them and tipped off Scotland Yard to Sneyd's true identity. Held on charges of possessing false 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 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.

RAY FROM BOW STREET



LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

AP



SNEYD

BRIDGMAN

UPI

GALT

A way to blend into the wallpaper.

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 Pierro, 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 Pierro, "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 Bag. 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

as [illegible] used in the killing. The L[illegible]n-geles County coroner testified that [illegible]ator 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 desegration 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 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."

BOB ADELMAN

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

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 defense 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.

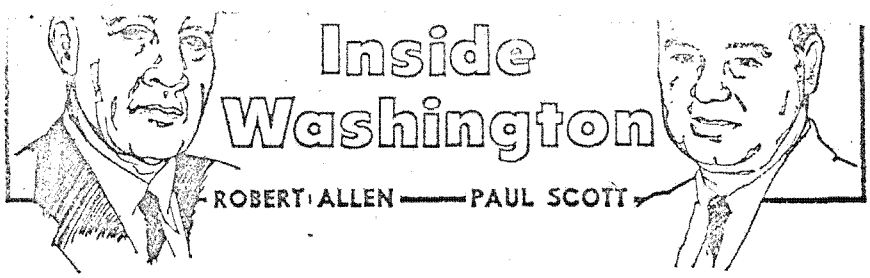
Intact, that is, until last month, when the C. R. Daniels textile company, which wholly owns the 128-year-old community, started demolishing it in line with a decision made last year that it was too expensive to maintain. The $15-million-a-year mill operation will be unaffected by the policy, since most 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."

LAS VEGAS SUN
3 JUN 1968

File: Ray



Clues To Assassination

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

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

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

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

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

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

201-0832732

WIDENING THE INVESTIGATION

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

- That somebody close to King or within his own organization tipped off his assassin as to the civil rights leader's routine on the day of his slaying.
- That Ray was hired directly by certain black nationalists who paid him with money made available by foreign sources.
- That an international Communist "assassin squad" was involved in the slaying.

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

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

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

THE CHANGING TIMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAS VEGAS SUN

8 JUN 1968

201-0832732

CARL T. ROWAN

WS MAY 29 1968

Trail of King's Killer Leading to Dead End

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

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

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

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

But it has revealed nothing.

"We've covered Mexico, Canada, and the United States like a blanket," one high-level source tells me. "If Ray were alive in any of these places, I can't conceive of our not locating him by now."

Thus, the men who were clinging doggedly to the theory that King's killer was a berserk loner have now swung over to the belief that a hired killer planned the murder and the escape meticulously. But was it Ray—or were the seemingly clumsy clues left behind just decoys? And who did the hiring?

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

But the massive investigation has turned up more information about Ray and his family. The most significant—and most galling in some Washington circles — is that Ray was peddling dope while in prison in Missouri State Penitentary from 1960 to April 1967.

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

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

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

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

So this confluence of demands on the time of the agents time has led even some FBI personnel to echo earlier pessimistic predictions that "they'll never catch Dr. King's killer."

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CLOUDY, WARM
Low, 50; High, 70

THE OTTA

83rd Year—153 Sunrise 5.15 EDT Sunset 8.51 EDT Ten Cents a copy, home delivery 50 cents weekly. ON

Ray Arrested in London

Suspect in King Slaying May Fight Extradition

RAY

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

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

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

American legal officials said they were going ahead with the extradition process and hoped to return Ray to the United States "very soon."

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

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

HELD IN CUSTODY

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

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

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

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

Turn to Page 13—SUSPECT

Checked Passports

Mounties' Work Broke Ray Case

By RICHARD JACKSON

The United States may have mail order guns, but Canada has mail order passports.

It is so ridiculously easy to get a Canadian passport, the situation long has been something of an international scan-

point — on the possibility that the suspect had come to Canada before the King assassination for the purpose of picking up a Canadian passport in carefully planned preparation for later flight.

They found the face they

De Gaul Scared Voters!

Red Dictatorshi Threat Could Increase Majori

From Reuters-AP

PARIS (CP) — The French election cam opened officially today pockets of workers still h out after a general strike led to the dissolution of th tional Assembly.

Both the Gaullists and th tist opposition claim the c issue at stake is clear-cut

For President de Gaull his party, the election sche for June 23 and 30, will whether France will be l "totalitarian communism."

Turn to Page 4—DE GA

926 In Race For

Canadien Name Ru As Coach

MONTREAL (CP)—Cl

dal.

Now with the James Earl Ray case — Ray is the prime suspect in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King — it has come to the point where External Affairs Minister Sharp conceding that Canadian passports are too easy to come by, has ordered a special study of procedures aimed at a quick tightening up.

It was this very slackness of the system that led to the capture of the suspect in London.

Painfully aware that in the past spies and criminals had little difficulty in securing Canadian passports, the Headquarters "A" Division of the RCMP at Ottawa scrutinized some 400,000 passport photos and came up with a face resembling that of James Earl Ray.

It was a truly tremendous investigation and has been applauded by, among others, J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI at Washington.

A team of "A" Division men set up shop in the Blackburn Building where external affairs processes passport applications and issues the documents.

They went back through the photo files for 18 months, looking for James Earl Ray.

It was necessary to go back to the beginning of last year— there had to be some starting age to aircraft were reported.

tion for a passport which had been issued to a "Ramon George Sneyd," who happens to be a constable of the Metro Toronto Police.

Turn to Page 13—MOUNTIE

Rocket Attack Resumes

SAIGON (AP) — The Viet Cong resumed their rocket attack on central Saigon today, killing another 10 civilians and wounding 35. Fifteen 100-pound Russian rockets landed on the capital.

In 22 days of shelling since the preliminary peace talks opened in Paris May 5, at least 109 civilians have been killed in Saigon and 413 wounded.

South Vietnamese military headquarters also reported three Viet Cong mortar attacks within a 20-mile radius of Saigon.

One 35-round barrage hit the big U.S. air base at Bien Hoa 15 miles north of the capital. No casualties and only minor damage to aircraft were reported.

Seats

By The Canadian Press

Today is nomination day for the June 25 federal election.

By 2 p.m. local standard time across the country candidates seeking seats in Canada's 28th Parliament must file their papers with returning officers, supported by $200 deposits and declarations of support by 20 citizens of good repute.

Most, of course, have already done so but there may be instances of late filing by candidates. It has occurred in the past and could happen again.

Nominations today cover 243 of the 264 constituencies; 21 others, in remote areas difficult of access, closed nominations two weeks ago.

A total of 926 candidates so far are in the field. Late entries may increase the number but there is little chance of the final figure approaching 1965's total of 1,013. That was the election when two candidates dropped out just before voting day, bringing the figure that year to 1,011. The record was set in the 1963 election when 1,023 candidates were entered.

Thirty-one women are in the field, six fewer than in 1965. The record was set in 1953 when 48 women ran for Parliament.

Turn to Page 13—926

Ruel, 29, a native of Sh
brooke, Que., today was
pointed head coach
Montreal Canadiens of
National Hockey League

Ruel becomes the you
est coach in the NHL.
replaces Toe Blake, who
tired last month after
years in which he brou
Montreal eight Stanley C

Blake remains with
organization and gen
manager Sam Pollock no
nated him as his helper
the position of assistant v
president.

Floyd Curry was appoin
assistant general mana
under Pollock. Curry
been in charge of public
lations.

Del Wilson, former sc
in Western Canada for
Canadiens, was named
rector of player personnel
new position.

As a junior player R
lost an eye in a hockey
cident. He later beca
coach of the Junior Ca
diens and then chief sc
for the NHL Canadiens.

Ruel was tagged as
potential great professio
player during his jun
hockey days. The inju
halted his career almost
decade ago.

Elections in All Ridings Assured

An election has been assured in every riding of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec with nominations closing today.

The major parties are contesting all but one of the 14 seats and in that one, Lucien Lamoureux is running as an independent in Stormont-Dundas. He is opposed only by Tim Wees, a social worker who was selected by the NDP before an agreement was reached between the Liberals and Conservatives to expedite Mr. Lamoureux's return to parliament to serve as a non-partisan speaker of the next Parliament.

Following are the nominations with the sitting member indicated by an asterisk:

OTTAWA WEST

***Richard Bell,** 54, PC, lawyer.
Lloyd Francis, 48, Lib., economist.
Ralph Sutherland, 42, NDP, professor.

OTTAWA EAST.

Rex LeLacheur, 58, PC, musician.
Ian MacDonald, 28, NDP, salesman.

TTAWA CENTRE

Murr[illegible]deit, 44, PC, dentist.
***George [illegible]ilraith,** 59, Lib., lawyer.
June Ralph, [illegible] NDP, secretary.

OTTAWA—CAR[illegible]ON

Ken Binks, 43, PC,
John Turner, 39, Lib., la[illegible]er.
Harold Wilson, 37, N[illegible] teacher.

GRENVILLE—CARLETON

David Bell, 38, NDP, engineer.
Gordon Blair, 48, Lib., lawyer.
***Jean Wadds,** 48, PC, housewife.

LANARK AND RENFREW

James Baskin, 48, PC, hotel owner.
Murray McBride, 33, Lib., clergyman.
James Ronson, 26, NDP, teacher.

LEEDS

Desmond Code, 56, PC, contractor.
Clayton C. Graves, 23, NDP, teacher.
***John Matheson,** 50, Lib.,

PONTIAC

L. P. Larocque, 62, Cred., contractor.
***Thomas Lefebvre,** 41, Lib., service station owner.
Paul Martineau, 47, PC, lawyer.
James A. Shannon, 42, NDP, woodworker.

GATINEAU

Antoine Bedard, 39, Cred., [illegible]ment operator.
bus[illegible]ton Clermont, 54, Lib., Le[illegible]an.
[illegible]tometris[illegible]ocque, 32, PC, op-
Emile salesman. [illegible]n, 60, NDP, H[illegible]
Raoul Gendron, contractor. [illegible]d.-Lib.,
***Gaston Isabelle,** physicians.
Jean Marie Seguin, 3[illegible], insurance agent.
Richard Thibault, 43, NDP, businessman.
Rene Villeneuve, 50, Cred., school principal.

FRONTENAC

***Douglas Alkenbrack,** 56, PC, lumber dealer.
Peter Connolly, 26, Lib., student.

GLENGARRY-PRESCOT

Lomer Carriere, 48, businessman.
Claude Demers, 34, N[illegible] CIP worker.
***Viateur Ethier,** 52, baker.

STORMONT-DUNDAS

***Lucien Lamoureux,** 47, Lawyer.
Timothy Wees, 24, N[illegible] social worker.

RENFREW NORTH

***Leonard Hopkins,** 38, teacher.
Del O'Brien, 33, PC, la[illegible]
Kenneth Widenmaier, NDP, teacher.

UK Transplant Mc Has Chest Infectic

NDON (AP) — Brit[illegible] heart transplant pat[illegible] ope[illegible] West, 45, ha[illegible] d tor wi[illegible] tion sa[illegible] infection but a cause for [illegible]rt in the o[illegible] ceived the ne[illegible] there i[illegible] tional Heart Hos[illegible] West

Suspect

Ray has been under heavy guard since his arrest Saturday.

Ray had been in Canada, Portugal and Britain before the two-month hunt ended with his arrest at London's Heathrow Airport. Informed sources gave credence to reports that he had been hiding out in London since mid-May.

'LOOKING FOR ESCAPE'

"He's been like a caged man sensing the trap was closing on him and looking desperately for an escape," ine informant said.

One report was that when picked up he was bound for Brussels, hoping to make contact with recruiters for mercenary forces in Africa.

Ray is wanted on a Tennessee charge of murder, a federal charge of conspiring to deny King his civil rights, and a Missouri charge that he escaped from prison there April 23, 1967.

Fred M. Vinson Jr., U.S. assistant attorney-general, flew to London and spoke with Ray in his cell Sunday, but in Washington Attorney-General Ramsey Clark said Ray had made no statement.

Clark said he could not estimate how soon Ray might be returned to the United States. It is possible, he said, that Ray might waive extradition or that he might be deported.

WOULD NEED EVIDENCE

If extradition is necessary, legal sources in London said, the Bow Street court would require material evidence showing a case against Ray. The procedure normally would take two or three weeks, but if Ray fought the case, it could take much longer.

Scotland Yard said Ray was apprehended as he was about to board a plane for Brussels and was found to be carrying a loaded revolver.

He was arrested under the name of Ramon George Sneyd, the name on his Canadian passport, but the justice department in Washington said the man definitely was Ray.

Gradually, the story began to come out of where Ray was during the manhunt that followed the slaying of the Negro civil rights leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner who had gone to Memphis in support of 1,300 striking city sanitation workers, 98 per cent of them Negro.

Four days after the slaying, Ray went to Toronto and rented a $10-a-week room under the name of Paul Bridgman, said the landlady, Mrs. Adam Szpakowski.

RECEIVES A LETTER

About two weeks after Ray took the room, a letter arrived addressed to Bridgman from the provincial registrar's office, which issues birth certificates, Mrs. Szpakowski said. The man left that day and never returned, she said.

Ray moved to a $9-a-week room under the name of Sneyd, said his landlady there, Mrs. Yee Loo.

Deputy Chief B. J. Simmonds of the Metropolitan Toronto Police said Ray somehow was able to obtain enough information on Paul Bridgman, a consultant teacher living in suburban Don Mills, and Ramon George Sneyd, a Toronto police constable, to apply for passports by mail in both their names.

"Our job now is to ascertain how Ray got that information," Simmonds said.

Ontario deputy registrar, H. F. C. Humphries, said enough information for a birth certificate can be obtained from birth notices and telephone directories.

Ray used the name Bridgman when he had passport photos made at Mabel Agnew's photographic studio April 11.

LEAVES AS SNEYD

It was under the name Sneyd that Ray flew to London May 6 and then to Lisbon.

His identity was uncovered after Canadian authorities spent a month searching through 200,000 to 400,000 passport photos. The word was passed to the FBI and authorities in Europe.

A government spokesman said the FBI had requested a check of Canadian passport applications after receiving word that Ray had been in Montreal last year for Expo 67. The Canadian police found a photograph registered under the name of Sneyd but resembling Ray.

The RCMP said Ray is believed to have spent two months—from early July to early September—in Montreal.

From Lisbon, Ray's trail becomes less clear. A member of the Canadian embassy staff in Lisbon said a man by the name of Ramon George Sneyd had approached the embassy for a passport. He refused to elaborate. He said the FBI had a full report on the matter. Reports from Ottawa said the embassy issued him another passport under the name Sneyd May 16.

The Daily Express said Scotland Yard detectives believe Ray flew back to London between May 16 and May 20 and that he was known to have been at a West End London hotel May 22. Scotland Yard refused to confirm or deny this report.

The newspaper said detectives traced four London addresses where Ray is believed to have lived since mid-May, including one where he stayed with another unidentified man.

MOVED AROUND

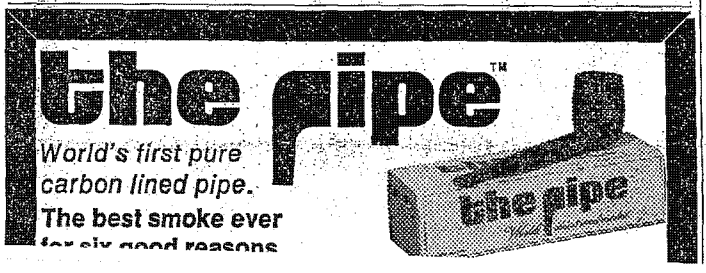
Ray was reported to have lived under the name of Sneyd in two small hotels in West London, the New Earl's Court and then the Pax Hotel in Pimlico.

Interviewed on the ABC radio-television program Issues and Answers Sunday, Attorney-General Clark was asked about the possibility of conspiracy in King's slaying, particularly in view of Ray's extensive travels without known financial means.

"We have to go on the evidence and facts," said Clark.

"At this time we have no evidence of a conspiracy. If there was one, it will be discovered."

JOSEPH ANTHONY FLYNN, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Flynn, Corkery, graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree at the convocation ceremonies of St. Patrick's Division of Carleton University on May 25th.***



From Page One

Mounties'

The passport, of course, was fraudulent.

It then was only a matter of checking all the Toronto passport photographers, which led to a travel agency which had prepared the application for Ray under the name of Sneyd and back to the two west end Toronto rooming houses where the suspect had lived for a month, and the picture was complete.

The FBI, Scotland Yard and Interpol were notified that the wanted man had flown out of Toronto May 6 with a return BOAC ticket to London.

In his flight between the Toronto departure and the London capture, Ray had been in Lisbon where he secured another equally fraudulent passport — using the same application as before—under the same Sneyd name.

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

He also carried a fraudulent Canadian birth certificate, issued at Queen's Park by an Ontario provincial government agency.

But if James Earl Ray found it no trick to secure a Canadian passport, he had discovered nothing new.

It was easy too, Igor Gouzenko, the Russian cipher clerk who defected from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa 22 years ago with information that smashed one of several Communist espionage networks operating in Canada and the United States.

Igor Gouzenko has told and

H

Stai

(CP Wirephoto)

MAILED: Lillian Spencer, a travel agency employee in Toronto, says she mailed the application forms after a man who called himself George Sneyd asked the agency help him apply for a Canadian passport. Two passports in the name of Ramon George Sneyd were carried by James Earl Ray, wanted in Martin Luther King's killing, when he was arrested in London

(CP Wirephoto)

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

NAME USED: This is Ramon George Sneyd, a constable on the Metropolitan Toronto police force, whose name was being used by Earl Ray when Ray was arrested in London Saturday in connection with the slaying of Martin Luther King.

Ray, alias Galt, her

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

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

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

Just Another Tourist

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

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

Ray is now thought to have arrived in Toronto four days after the April 4 shooting in Memphis, Tenn., of the U.S. civil rights leader.

When he was arrested in London Saturday he was carrying two Canadian passports in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, a Metropolitan Toronto police constable.

Police said Ray lived in two rooming houses here until May 6, when he boarded a BOAC flight to London.

Mrs. Adam Szpakowski said he arrived at the west-end rooming house she and her husband own with one suit of clothes, a raincoat and a small bag.

He gave the name of Paul Bridgman, who is listed in the Toronto street directory as a consulting teacher living in suburban Don Mills.

During the second week of Ray's stay, one incident that could have led to his capture slipped away.

Mrs. Szpakowski said she saw a sketch of the man wanted in connection with Dr. King's slaying in a Toronto newspaper. She thought it looked like Ray, and talked it over with her husband.

He told her she was crazy, so they forgot the matter.

When she walked into his rom April 19 — the day he left — to clean, she found a newspaper lying on the bed. It was folded to the sketch.

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

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

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

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

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

Lillian Spencer said Ray did not supply the statement

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said Ray
statement

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

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

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

The landlady at the Dundas St. address Ray gave on the passport application, Mrs. Sun Loo, said Ray took a backroom for $9 a week on April 19 and gave his name as Sneyd.

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

15,000,000 likely watched deba

Campaign courses could be moved by outcome

OTTAWA — (UPI) — An audience of 15,000,000 — including Eskimos north of the Arctic Circle and servicemen in military bases around the world — were expected to tune in Sunday night to hear and watch Canada's four political leaders in a televised encounter.

With Canada's June 25 election only 16 days away, the two-hour "national debate" was a crucial test reminiscent of the Kennedy-Nixon debates in the United States in 1960.

Liberal Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Conservative Leader Robert Stanfield, New Democratic Party Leader T. C. Douglas and Creditiste Leader Real Caouette were aware that the face-to-camera meeting could affect the course of their campaigns.

Mr. Trudeau, the bachelor prime minister who enjoys an exceptional television image, has carried the momentum of the campaign since he called the election April 23.

But Mr. Stanfield, after a rocky beginning, was starting to pick up steam as the country headed toward its sixth national vote in 11 years.

Observers said the discussion could tip the scale either way and a blunder could seriously set back the hopes of both parties for gaining a majority of the 264 house of Commons seats.

Debate in detail page 10

At dissolution of Parliament, the Liberals had 128 seats and the Conservatives 94.

The debate — actually the leaders replied to questions most of the time—was televised in the red and gold Confederation Room on the second floor of Parliament Hill's West Block.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, security-conscious since the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles, sealed off the entire building.

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

Small platforms built

Small platforms behind two of the podiums made the shorter Caouette and Douglas appear taller.

Four interpreters in a special booth translated English to French and French to English. But each leader had the opportunity to cut off translation by pressing a button on the podium, if he wished.

After the introduction, Mr. Caouette, who leads a contingent of eight MPs in the house, left his podium and moved off to a booth where he waited for 80 minutes before returning to the show.

Police bill approved by House

QUEBEC — (CP) — The Quebec Legislature adopted Justice Minister Jean-Jacques Bertrand's controversial Police Powers Bill Saturday, but the National Union Government had to defeat three Opposition amendments and endure 10 hours of heated debate to get the legislation through.

Following debate which began Friday afternoon and continued through the evening session and Saturday morning, the Legislative Assembly gave third and final reading to the bill by a vote of 47-27.

The Liberal Opposition amendments — presented by Jerome Choquete, Jean-Paul Lefebvre and Yves Michaud, members respectively for Outremont, Ahuntsic and Gouin — were all aimed at modifying clauses in the bill which would give the Cabinet power to mobilize all police forces in Quebec when it deems the health or security of the population to be in danger.

Not government alone

The motions, each of which was defeated 47-27, sought ultimately to invest that power in the Legislative Assembly as a whole rather than in the government alone.

Mr. Michaud argued Friday night the bill should be amended to include "the principle of the sovereign authority of Parliament in matters related to emergency powers."

His proposal sparked eight hours of heated debate.

Pierre Laporte (L—Chambly), speaking just prior to the vote on the police act, said the opposition could have prolonged the debate almost indefinitely since it was convinced that it had the support of "public opinion."

But while the Liberals would cease their opposition to the bill in the legislature, the battle against the controversial clauses was "only just beginning" since the police act still had to go before the Legislative Council, Quebec's upper house.

Mr. Laporte predicted that the bill would come back to the legislature in a revised form.

Mr. Bertrand replied that requests for introduction of a bill granting powers such as those contained in the act have been made ...

The Gazette

191st YEAR 48 PAGES MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1968

Luther King's accuse under tight guard in

Passport controls reviewed

By ARTHUR BLAKELY

OTTAWA — (Gazette) — The laws and practices covering the issuance of Canadian passports are being re-examined because of the apparent ease with which James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, obtained two fraudulent Canadian passports.

External Affairs Minister Sharp indicated during the weekend that one result of the case may be the formulation of "stiffer requirements" for the identification of passport applicants.

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

Changes in Canadian passport law are already indicated.

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

The Criminal Code amending legislation which died when it failed to secure passage before the last Parliament was dissolved, contained additional provisions making it an offence to make fraudulent use of Canadian passports and naturalization certificates. Penalties of up to 14 years were provided.

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

(Continued on Page 2)

(AP Wirephoto)

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

Suspect wanted to be mercenary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Mr. Laporte predicted that the bill would come back to the legislature in a revised form.

Mr. Bertrand replied that requests for introduction of a bill granting powers such as those contained in the act have been made over and over again for the last 20 years.

All police organizations in the province had been consulted on the matter and had given their approval to the emergency power provisions in the bill.

Mr. Lefebvre's amendment, proposed Saturday, sought to have the legislation returned to the private bills committee of the legislature so that interested individuals and organizations could express opinions on the clauses relating to emergency powers.

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(AP Wirephoto)

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le Gazette

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1968

WATCH THE BEACON AT
CANADA LIFE

Cloudy, showers
High 70; Low 55
Details on Page 2
FOR OFFICIAL WEATHER CHANGES

PRICE TEN CENTS

King's accused slayer tight guard in London

(AP Wirephoto)

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Ray's extradition before courts immediately

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

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

He was carrying two Canadian passports and a loaded pistol.

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

Ray lived in city two months: p. 24

pieced together by authorities and the press in several areas.

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

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

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(AP Wirephoto)

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

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Passport controls reviewed

By ARTHUR BLAKELY

OTTAWA — (Gazette) — The laws and practices covering the issuance of Canadian passports are being re-examined because of the apparent ease with which James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, obtained two fraudulent Canadian passports.

External Affairs Minister Sharp indicated during the weekend that one result of the case may be the formulation of "stiffer requirements" for the identification of passport applicants.

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

Changes in Canadian passport law are already indicated.

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

The Criminal Code amending legislation which died when it failed to secure passage before the last Parliament was dissolved, contained additional provisions making it an offence to make fraudulent use of Canadian passports and naturalization certificates. Penalties of up to 14 years were provided.

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

(Continued on Page 2)

(AP Wirephoto)

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

Suspect wanted to be mercenary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

before courts immediately

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

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

He was carrying two Canadian passports and a loaded pistol.

Meanwhile, the story of what he had been doing, where he had been and how he got his passports, was being pieced together by authorities and the press in several areas.

Ray lived in city two months: p. 24

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

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

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

The RCMP said Ray lived in Toronto for about a month. Mrs. Yee Loo, landlady of a three-storey rooming house in midtown Toronto, said he arrived "with only a suit on his back and a newspaper in his hand," and "never spoke to anybody" while he lived there.

(AP Wirephoto)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The fact that Ray fraudulently obtained a passport, issued in Ottawa, April 25, came to light after RCMP had searched between 200,000 and 400,000 passport photos.

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

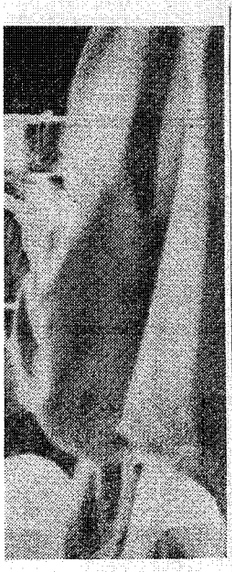
Meanwhile, Fred M. Vinson, an assistant United States attorney, arrived in London to "expedite the extradition" of Ray to the U.S.

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

(Continued on Page 2)

From page 1

Whole nation observes day of mourning



r in St. Patrick's Cathedral

(AP Wirephoto)

to Washington—arriving here several hours late.

Kennedy was shot down in Los Angeles by an assassin, 4½ years after his brother, President John F. Kennedy, was killed in Dallas.

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

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

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

She added the bloom to the single bouquet of spring flowers that decorated the grave. The massive floral displays sent by mourners to the funeral Saturday were strewn in a vast arc around the base of the hill above the grave.

So simple and unobtrusive is the grave of Robert Kennedy that many, if not most, of those coming to view it had no idea where to look as they arrived at the site after a long, winding walk through the cemetery.

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

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

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

Delays along the route of the funeral train put the graveside rites five hours behind schedule and it was nearly 10:30 p.m. before they began. However, an estimated 500,000 still were in place along the route from Union Station to the cemetery despite the long wait.

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

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

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

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

President Johnson, four men seeking to succeed him and world and national leaders gathered in the splendor of the Roman Catholic church for the Solemn Requiem High Mass.

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

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

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

"Our sense of shame and discouragement tears alone will not wash away," Archbishop Cooke said. "Somehow by the grace of God, and with the strength that still lies deep within the soul of America, we must find the courage to take up again the laborious work to which Senator Kennedy devoted all his energies: the building of a great and honorable nation.

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

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

The final, brief burial liturgy was said by Archbishop Philip M. Hannan of New Orleans, a family friend who substituted for Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston, stricken ill during the funeral train ride to Washington.

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

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

So ended the latest tragic chapter in the Kennedy story. It was 12 weeks to the day that Robert F. Kennedy had embarked on his quest for the presidency because, he said, "I am convinced that this country is on a perilous course."

From page 1

New rules studied

Ray used two other aliases having, it is believed Canadian origins.

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

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

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

According to sources here, it was early last month that the RCMP was tipped from Washington that Ray might, conceivably, have headed for Canada.

It was then that the force be built into his structure of going through all Canadian passport applications received during the previous 18 months. It is estimated that there were more than 375,000 of them.

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

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

Canada's postwar espionage trials produced many references to the importance which Soviet espionage rings attached to Canadian passport procurement techniques.

More recently, Soviet naval intelligence agent Gordon Lonsdale was found with a Canadian passport and had set up, it was discovered, an ingenious method of assuming the complete identity of a Canadian who had died.

Province faces risk says cleric

SHERBROOKE, Que. — (CP) — Rev. Richard Ares, editor of the French-language magazine Relations, said Friday that within a new Canadian constitution "Quebec could not accept to be treated like any other province without risking the loss of what makes it different from the other provinces."

Addressing the 22nd annual meeting of the nationalist St. Jean Baptiste Society, Father Ares said "only in Quebec, at least for the moment, can a French-language and French-culture society possibly exist.

"Since Quebec is different, Quebec must seek and obtain a different treatment," he said, pointing out that "after all, 80 per cent of the

Returned set was his own

HANFORD, Calif. — (UPI) — When a radio was stolen from Leo Watson's airplane last March he filed a claim with his insurance company for a set exactly like the original. The company complied.

Then someone told Watson

From page 1

Ray awaits hearing

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

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

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

Ray was seized by immigration officials after he stopped over at 6.10 a.m. on a British European Airways jet from Lisbon. He was heading for Brussels.

In London at the immigration barrier for transit passengers, officials asked Ray to enter their office "for further inquiries" on suspicion that his Canadian passport was false.

Searching him they found the loaded revolver.

Police made their formal arrest at 11.15 a.m., five hours after Ray's arrival.

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

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by Godfrey Anderson

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There is a gap not yet explained in Sneyd's movements between May 17, when he left the hotel in Portugal and May 28 when he turned up at the New Earls Court Hotel in London.

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Fugitive's steps retraced

Ray painted a picture

LONDON — (AP) — James Earl Ray seemed to be an easy-going fugitive until something alarmed him three days before his arrest last Saturday.

Then, overnight, he was jumpy and sought to hide himself. The bars and restaurants of Lisbon and London saw him no more. He switched to an obscure back-street hotel, locked himself in, changed his whole mode of life.

When he went out it was only to buy cold snacks from the shop around the corner. He ate them in his room. And his nervousness seemed to increase when he was twice informed that his planned flights out of England had been delayed.

The Pax Hotel in Pimlico, England, where Ray stayed and called himself Ramon George Sneyd, presents a blankly anonymous face to the outside world.

There's no name on the black-painted door and the electric sign above it only says "Hotel." The push-button by the knocker is labelled "Bell." The telephone number is unlisted. The Pax is discreet.

Most taxi drivers have never heard of the Pax Hotel. Nor has the nearby milk depot. Nor the newsstand.

Anna Thomas, the Swedish-born 54-year-old wife of an Englishman, bought the place recently, redecorated it from top to bottom, and opened in April. She has seven rooms and can accommodate a total of 12 guests.

She saw little of Sneyd during the three days he was with her from last Wednesday to Saturday. He was already lying low.

"He arrived in the middle of a violent rainstorm Wednesday evening," Mrs. Thomas said yesterday. "There was no one in the hotel because I'd only just returned from visiting my 86-year-old mother in Stockholm.

Mrs. Thomas said Sneyd didn't have much to say. But she noticed how nervous and ill he seemed.

"He hardly ever went out and then only to buy food, lots of newspapers and aspirins," Mrs. Thomas said.

Mrs. Thomas said she only once got into the room while he was there. That was when he'd slipped out for headache pills. She found he'd made the bed and tidied up. And he'd washed his own shirts.

When she brought him breakfast the first morning he refused to open the door and told her to leave the tray outside. She asked him for the hotel register which she'd given him to sign. He put it out later with the tray. But she found he hadn't signed it.

Mrs. Thomas said Sneyd had no visitors and only two phone calls — both from a girl at British European Airways about postponed flight bookings to West Germany.

"He said he would be leaving Saturday," she said, "and I said to myself: "Good

COURTROOM ATTRACTION: Crowds tried to enter Bow Street Court in London yesterday when James Earl Ray was to make his appearance. Ray was ordered held without bail until June 18 and indicated he would fight the United States government attempt connection with the charge tha King.

Gazette, 11/6/68

by Godfrey Anderson

# of nervous anonymity

riddance'."

Sneyd paid his hotel bill with a £5 note, the equivalent of about $13. Then he went out for the last time through an anonymous-looking street door. He was arrested at Heathrow Airport a few hours later.

He was booked on a flight for Brussels, Belgium.

Brussels Airport Police had Ray's name with a couple of aliases on their watch list.

He had earlier signed the register in a small Lisbon hotel as Ramon George Sneya, 36, Canadian, without profession. The same spelling error in the surname also appeared on his passport and the Canadian Embassy in Lisbon said he noted this when he asked for a new passport there.

He stayed in the Hotel Portugal until May 17, when he left at 10 a.m. and paid 60.50 escudos or just over $2 a day.

The hotel staff said he usually went out about 10 a.m., often returning 15 and 16 hours later.

He appeared to have plenty of Portuguese currency and possibly ate his meals in local restaurants or bars.

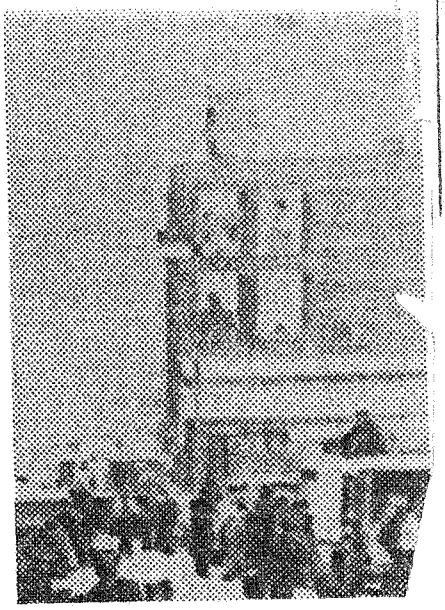
The general impression Sneyd gave the hotel staff was that of "a man of few words."

What he might have done in Portugal was not clear. But Ian Colvin, a reporter for the London Daily Telegraph who has close contacts with European groups recruiting foreign mercenaries in Africa, said he talked with a man calling himself Ramon Sneyd several times by telephone last Tuesday; the conversation gave a hint.

Colvin said: "When we first spoke, a Canadian or perhaps an American voice said to me: 'This is Raymond Sneyd. I want to join my brother who has been in Portugal Angola.' "

Colvin said Ray called him again last Thursday and: "This time he was more explicit. He said his brother was not missing but that he had not seen him for four months. It was not so much that he wanted to start a search for his brother, but he wished to become a mercenary in Africa himself."

There is a gap not yet explained in Sneyd's movements between May 17, when he left the hotel in Portugal and May 28 when he turned up at the New Earls Court Hotel in London.



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Four Days Before He Flew to London

Landlady Saw Fat Man' Pass Envelope to R

TORONTO (CP) — The landlady of a Dundas Street boarding house said Sunday she saw a "fat man" pass a small envelope to James Earl Ray, suspected killer of Dr. Martin Luther King, about four days before he flew to London May 6.

Ray, object of a massive search in the United States following the assassination of the civil rights leader in Memphis, Tenn., April 4, was arrested in London Saturday carrying two Canadian passports in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, a Metropolitan Toronto police constable.

Mrs. Sun Loo said she did not know what was in the envelope and added that she could not remember what the visitor looked like.

She said the man was the only visitor Ray had during his 16-day stay in the second-floor room he rented for $9 a week. He had moved there from an Ossington Ave. boarding house where he had stayed 11 days.

Earlier, Mrs. Loo told Homer Bigart, a reporter for the New York Times, that the man wore no jacket, but was dressed in a shirt and trousers. She said he exchanged a few words with Ray and handed him the envelope.

Ray got the envelope the day his rent was due and the day he paid a Toronto travel bureau $345 for an excursion flight ticket to London.

SUSPECTED OF ROBBERY

An FBI spokesman in Washington told the Globe and Mail in a telephone interview that Ray fits a description of one of two men suspected in the $27,000 robbery of an Illinois bank last summer.

He said the robbery remains unsolved.

RCMP in Toronto and Ottawa would not confirm that Mrs. Loo had reported seeing a man pass Ray an envelope at her rooming house.

Superintendent C. R. Dorey, officer in charge of criminal investigation, said Sunday night that he has not read all the reports collected by investigators, but added that he knew nothing of Mrs. Loo's statement.

Ray was described as quiet, polite and hard to remember by people he met during his four-week stay in the two Toronto rooming houses.

Mrs. Adam Szpalowski said Ray took a room at her 102 Ossington Ave. home April 8 under the name Paul Bridgman, listed in the Toronto street directory as a consultant teacher living in suburban Don Mills.

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

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

IDEAL TENANT

Mrs. Szpakowski described Ray as an ideal tenant. She said Ray left his sparsely-furnished second-floor room about 8:30 a.m. every day, returned at noon and left again until after supper. He spent most of his evenings in the room.

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

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

On April 18, Ray left his Ossington Ave. room and didn't return.

Mrs. Szpakowski said she saw a sketch of the man wanted in connection with Dr. King's death in a Toronto newspaper and thought it looked like her roomer. But when her husband later told her she was crazy, she forgot about it.

She said "he was such a gentleman" that she thought nothing of it when she found a newspaper folded to the sketch in his room the day he left.

USED TWO NAMES

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

The passport photographs were taken at a Yonge St. photography shop operated by Mabel Agnew. A man calling himself Bridgman ordered passport photos April 11, she said.

Mrs. Agnew said RCMP officers came to the studio June 11 looking for photos in the name of Sneyd, but they later seized pictures of the man she knew as Bridgman.

Lillian Spencer, an employee of Kennedy Travel, said Henry Moos, a notary public, came to the office April 17 and notorized the passport documents.

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

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

OUT ALL NIGHT

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

Ray left May 6, the day he flew to London.

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

J. R. Francis, information officer for the department of external affairs, said the FBI had requested a check of applications when they received word that Ray was in Montreal for Expo 67.

Ray is believed to have spent two months in Montreal last summer, the RCMP said there Sunday.

A man resembling Ray and using the name Eric Starvo Galt, one of Ray's aliases, checked into an east-end rooming house early in July and stayed until early September.

The rooming house janitor identiifed Ray as the tenant from FBI photographs shown him by RCMP investigators and a lease bearing the name Galt was forwarded by the force to U.S. authoritities.

POSED AS TOURIST

The janitor and his wife, whom police would not identify, said they thou a U.S. tourist v

H. F. C. Hu deputy registra Toronto Ray tained a Canac cate with no tr

All that was plications for was the name, birth and the ents.

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Slow Pilgrimage to Washi

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Mrs. Agnew said RCMP officers came to the studio June 11 looking for photos in the name of Sneyd, but they later seized pictures of the man she knew as Bridgman.

Lillian Spencer, an employee of Kennedy Travel, said Henry Moos, a notary public, came to the office April 17 and notorized the passport documents.

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

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

OUT ALL NIGHT

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

Ray left May 6, the day he flew to London.

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

J. R. Francis, information officer for the department of external affairs, said the FBI had requested a check of applications when they received word that Ray was in Montreal for Expo 67.

Ray is believed to have spent two months in Montreal last summer, the RCMP said there Sunday.

A man resembling Ray and using the name Eric Starvo Galt, one of Ray's aliases, checked into an east-end rooming house early in July and stayed until early September.

The rooming house janitor identiifed Ray as the tenant from FBI photographs shown him by RCMP investigators and a lease bearing the name Galt was forwarded by the force to U.S. authoritities.

POSED AS TOURIST

The janitor and his wife, whom police would not identify, said they thought the man was a U.S. tourist visiting Expo.

H. F. C. Humphries, Ontario deputy registrar-general, said in Toronto Ray could have obtained a Canadian birth certificate with no trouble.

All that was required on applications for birth certificates was the name, place and date of birth and the name of the parents.

This information could be obtained from birth notices and checked against a telephone directory to ensure that the person was still alive, Mr. Humphries said.

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, in answer to complaints that it is too easy to obtain passports illegally, said in a statement Saturday that stricter requirements are being considered.

He said a study of passport procedures began before Ray was arrested.

arimage to Washi

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.

U.S. wants Ray returned 'very soon'

By Bob Hill
Southam News Services

LONDON — James Earl Ray, alleged slayer of Martin Luther King, was remanded in custody to June 18 when he appeared briefly in Bow Street magistrate's court this morning.

The slim 40 - year - old suspect, wearing a blue suit and sports shirt, asked the court to appoint a lawyer for him. This appeared to indicate he may fight his extradition to the U.S.

Arrested at London airport on way to Brussels

The extradition process would normally take two or three weeks, but if Ray decides to fight, it could take much longer.

Ray, who was surrounded by a guard of about a dozen policemen, was addressed as Ramon George Sneyd, one of his many aliases and the name under which he was travelling when arrested by Scotland Yard at London's Heathrow Airport Saturday as he attempted to leave for Brussels, using a Canadian passport.

The remand was requested by Detective Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler, head of Scotland Yard's "flying squad," who brought great train robber Charles Wilson back from Canada a few months ago.

Using what sounded like massive understatement Butler pointed out "there is an objectio nto bail."

Ray was granted legal aid.

American legal officials said they were going ahead with the extradition process and hoped to return Ray to the United States "very soon."

When arrested at Heathrow Ray was carrying a loaded revolver. He was charged with possessing a forged passport and carrying firearms without a permit.

In London hotels

Ray had spent three

the U.S. was indebted to them.

Ray had been in Canada, Portugal and Britain before the two-month hunt ended with his airport arrest.

He is wanted on a Tennessee charge of murder, a federal charge of conspiring to deny King his civil rights, and a Missouri charge that he escaped from prison there April 23, 1967.

Went to Toronto

Four days after the slaying of King on April 4, Ray went to a Toronto rooming house and rented a $10-a-week room under the name of Paul Bridgman, said the landlady, Mrs. Adam Szpakowski.

Two weeks later a letter arrived addressed to Bridgman from the address of the provincial registrar's office, which issues birth certificates. The man left that day and moved to a $9-a-week room under the name of Sneyd.

He described himself as a real estate salesman. Toronto police said Ray somehow was able to obtain enough information on a Paul Bridgman living in suburban Don Mills and Ramon George Sneyd, a Toronto constable, to apply for passports by mail in both their names.

It was under the name Sneyd that Ray flew to London May 6 and then to Lisbon.

His identity was uncovered after Canadian authorities spent a month searching through 200,000 to 400,000 passport photos. The word was passed to the FBI and authorities in Europe.

Called on embassy

A member of the Canadian embassy staff in Lisbon said a man by the name of Ramon George Sneyd had approached the embassy for a passport. The FBI had a full report on the matter. Reports from Ottawa said the embassy issued him another passport under the

as he attempted to leave for Brussels, using a Canadian passport.

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In London hotels

Ray had spent three weeks in London staying at two small West End hotels.

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

His apprehension was the result of international teamwork by the RCMP, the FBI and Scotland Yard. U.S. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark praised the RCMP and Scotland Yard for their "tireless work." It was "magnificent," he said, and

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real estate salesman. Toronto police said Ray somehow was able to obtain enough information on a Paul Bridgman living in suburban Don Mills and Ramon George Sneyd, a Toronto constable, to apply for passports by mail in both their names.

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The Daily Express said Scotland Yard detectives believe Ray flew back to London May 16 and May 20.

(Full details, page 17)

The two James Rays

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

Her roomer resembled wanted man

TORONTO—Mrs. Adam Szpakowski thought the newspaper sketch of the man wanted for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King looked like her roomer.

Her husband told her she was crazy, and she forgot it.

Her roomer, using the name Paul Bridgman, "was such a nice gentleman," and she thought no more of it when she left a newspaper folded to the sketch in his room. Tenant Bridgman left the next day.

He was picked up in London, England, on the weekend and is awaiting deportation to the United States to face a murder charge in the April 4 assassination of King. He was James Earl Ray, Missouri jail escapee who hid out for a month in Toronto while the great manhunt for him took place around the world.

Another Toronto landlady said Sunday she saw a "fat man" pass a small envelope to Ray, about four days before Ray flew to London from Toronto May 6.

Passport in policeman's name

Ray, when arrested, was carrying two Canadian passports in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, a Metropolitan Toronto police constable.

Mrs. Sun Loo said she did not know what was in the envelope and added that she could not remember what the visitor looked like.

She said the man was the only visitor Ray had during his 16-day stay in the second-floor room he rented for $9 a week. He had moved there from another Toronto boarding house where he had stayed 11 days.

Earlier, Mrs. Loo told Homer Bigart, a reporter for the New York Times, that the man who passed the envelope wore no jacket, but was dressed in a shirt and trousers. She said he exchanged a few words with Ray and handed him the envelope.

Ray got the envelope on the day his rent was due and on the day he paid a Toronto travel bureau $345 for an excursion flight ticket to London.

Fits description of bank robber

An FBI spokesman in Washington said in a telephone interview that Ray fits a description of one of two men suspected in the $27,000 robbery of an Illinois bank last summer.

Special Agent Gordon Malmfeldt said the bank at Alton, Ill., was robbed on July 13, 1967, less than three months after Ray escaped from prison. He said the robbery remains unsolved.

RCMP in Toronto and Ottawa would not confirm that Mrs. Loo had reported seeing a man pass Ray an envelope at her rooming house.

Ray was described as quiet, polite and hard to remember by people he met during his four-week stay in the two Toronto rooming houses.

Mrs. Szpakowski said Ray took a room at her home at 102 Ossington Avenue April 8 under the name of Paul Bridgman, listed in the Toronto street directory as a consultant teacher living in suburban Don Mills.

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

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

He was an ideal tenant

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

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

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

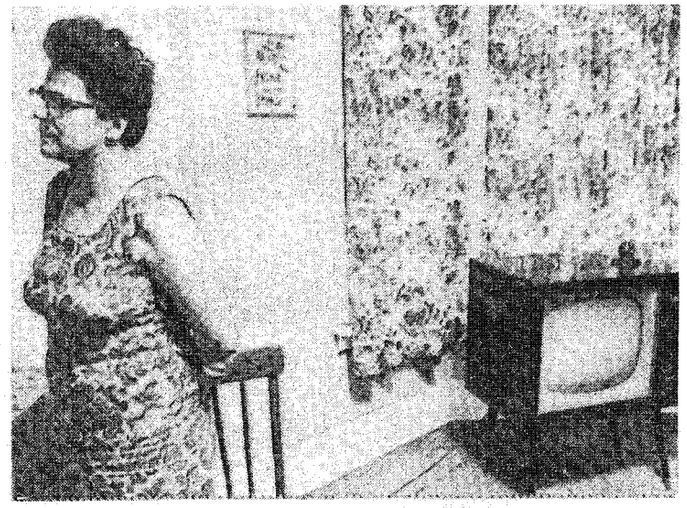
On April 18, Ray left the room on Ossington Avenue and did not return.

Another name and address

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

The passport photographs were taken at a Yonge Street photography shop operated by Mabel Agnew. A man calling himself Bridgman ordered passport photos April 11, she said.

Mrs. Agnew said RCMP officers came to the studio May 11 looking for photos in the name of Sneyd, but they later seized pictures of the man she knew as Bridgman. They showed a neatly dressed man in a dark business suit, white shirt and tie, wearing horn-rimmed glasses.



—CP wirephoto

Mrs. Szpkowski shows off Ray's unpretentious room

Woman assisted with pasport

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some belongings left behind

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

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

J. R. Francis, information officer for the department of external affairs, said the FBI had requested a check of applications when they received word that Ray was in Montreal.

"They (the RCMP) went through the whole year's run in Canadian passports," Mr. Francis said. About 218,000 passports were issued last year in Canada.

James Earl Ray had Canadian passport

By Burt Heward
Citizen staff writer

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

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

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

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

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

An alternative

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

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

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

Sneyd had moved to a new community, Toronto, four days after King, the top Negro civil rights leader, was slain by a sniper's bullet in Memphis, Tenn.

His application came by mail and his passport was sent from Ottawa April 25. It is common for travel agencies offering tourist package deals to obtain separate tickets. He was headed for Brussels, Belgium, when police arrested him at a London airport.

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

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

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

A spokesman for the British High Commission said Britain's system for issuing passport is much like that of Canada.

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

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

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

—CP wirephoto

She helped with passport

Mrs. Lillian Spencer in her Toronto travel office

RCMP cited for role played in Ray's arrest

Outstanding co-operation from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the New Scotland Yard were instrumental in making possible the arrest of James Earl Ray, says J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

External Affairs Minister Sharp recognized "the diligent and effective work of the RCMP" in pulling the picture of Ray out of Canadian passport files after an

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

They had to compare FBI photographs of Ray with each of the passport photographs. "It was just good footsloggin'," said a spokesman for the force.

An external affairs spokesman said "The key to the pickup (of Ray) was the RCMP identification. It was a colossal investigation.

Americans relieved, pleased

week stay in the two Toronto rooming houses.

Mrs. Szpakowski said Ray took a room at her home at 102 Ossington Avenue April 8 under the name of Paul Bridgman, listed in the Toronto dered passport photos April 11, she said.

Mrs. Agnew said RCMP officers came to the studio May 11 looking for photos in the name of Sneyd, but they later seized pictures of the man

"They (the RCMP) went through the whole year's run in Canadian passports," Mr. Francis said. About 218,000 passports were issued last year in Canada.

Americans relieved, pleased

Question—who put him up to it?

By George Brimmell
Southam News Services

WASHINGTON — Americans, relieved and pleased at news of the arrest of James Earl Ray, wondered today whether his trial would yield facts on a conspiracy behind the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King two months ago.

A housewife in Memphis, Tenn., where King was slain by a sniper, provided what seems like typical reaction:

"Maybe now we can find out who put him up to it. I think this just might be the key that unlocks the mystery surrounding all the assassinations this decade."

Word of Ray's arrest was flashed to a mourning nation during funeral services for Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The news brightened an otherwise sorrowful day for Americans. Said a Negro taxi-driver here: "That's the only good news I've had this week."

In the justice department announcement of Ray's arrest, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover singled out the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Scotland Yard for praise in their co-operation in one of the most wide-ranging searches for a suspect in modern times.

London flight

On the weekend, Assistant Attorney-General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., head of the criminal division of justice, flew to London to review with British authorities the custody, protection and "expeditious return to this country of James Earl Ray."

Action to start extradition proceedings was expected to be initiated by the attorney general of the state of Tennessee, where Dr. King was slain April 4 on the balcony of a Memphis motel.

The state department would follow through by requesting extradition under the U.S.-British Extradition Treaty which has been in force since 1935.

Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb said the news of Ray's arrest "is great . . . certainly the administration wants to see justice done and will fully co-operate in extraditing him and diligently doing our duty."

Police Director Frank Holloman said:

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

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

Civil rights leaders expressed satisfaction.

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

In a statement Young said:

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

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

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

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

—UPI telephoto

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

Proof supplied

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

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

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

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

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

His application came by mail and his passport was sent from Ottawa April 25. It is common for travel agencies offering tourist package deals to obtain passports in this way, a passport office spokesman said.

External Affairs Minister Sharp recognized "the diligent and effective work of the RCMP" in pulling the picture of Ray out of Canadian passport files after an "exhaustive search" through about 300,000 passport photographs in Ottawa.

The RCMP team of 10 to 12 men worked from early

reau of Investigation.

footslogging, said a spokesman for the force.

An external affairs spokesman said "The key to the pickup (of Ray) was the RCMP identification. It was a colossal investigation.

"Then we started to close the net," the RCMP spokesman said. Ray's stop in Lisbon tipped off police to his whereabouts.

Inquiries made in U.K. about being mercenary

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

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

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

Visited Lisbon

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

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

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

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

Lonsdale recalls his easy passport

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

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

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

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

In 1954, he took a ferry from Seattle to Vancouver, where he acquired an Ontario birth certificate for Lonsdale. After obtaining the required birth certificate, Lonsdale went to a Toronto travel agent — as did James Earl Ray, suspected killer of Dr. Martin Luther King.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ray not racist

Brother says he'd only do it for money

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ray insisted that his 40-year-old brother, who escaped from a Missouri penitentiary last year while serving a 20-year term for armed robbery, is not a member of any racist group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ray said he did not know whether James Earl shot King and he could have been a fugitive for a simple reason.

"He still has 13 years waiting for him to do at Jefferson City, Mo., on that 20-year sentence for robbery. That's enough reason."

Various authorities say Ray has a criminal record dating from 1949, when he was convicted of burglary in Los Angeles and sentenced to a jail term.

He has served terms in Illinois prisons for armed robbery, in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for a postal money order forgery conviction in Kansas City, and in the Missouri Penitentiary for a $120 armed robbery in St. Louis.

The FBI said Ray has used the names James McBride, James Walton, W. C. Herron and James O'Connor. When arrested by Scotland Yard detectives, he was travelling under the name Ramon George Sneyd.

Ray was sentenced to the Missouri Prison in 1960 for the robbery of a supermarket in St. Louis.

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

The Hunt for a Man of Many Names

By John Maffre
Washington Post Staff Writer

For a month, while the FBI and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States hunted for James Earl Ray, he was living in a shabby area of downtown Toronto.

The section Ray picked is also known for its large colony of American expatriates—mostly young men who have moved to Canada to escape the draft.

To this day, the 40-year-old Ray's month in Toronto remains largely a mystery to the city's division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. And when they moved in a week ago—after Ray's picture had been identified on a fraudulent passport application — Ray was gone, and few remembered him.

For weeks a team of 10 or 12 Mounties had sat in Ottawa's Bank street headquarters of the External Affairs Passport Office combing through more than 200,000 passport applications made in the last year.

They finally came across that give-away photograph, one that had been eluding the FBI in Washington in its own search through more than 100,000 applications in State Department files. Within minutes the RCMP was on the phone to Toronto, the FBI's liaison man in Ottawa was alerted, Washington was called and the pinpoint search was on.

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

Ray even went to the extent of learning Sneyd's date of birth and the names of his parents so he could get a birth certificate in his name, and use it to get the passport. Yet for some reason the application he made used the first name "Ramon" in the Spanish fashion, not "Raymond."

"He was a smart cookie" reflected Metropolitan Toronto Police Chief Bernard Simmonds. "He learned a lot about that name Sneyd and we would like very much to know how he did it."

(There's another irony in the name Sneyd. It's a common one in eastern Ontario, many being descendants of the United Empire Loyalists who trekked north to Canada like good Tories after the American Revolution, so they could continue living under the British flag. Pride of ancestry among the UEL matches that of the Daughters of The American Revolution.)

To get his passport picture taken Ray used the name Paul Bridgeman when he went to the Arcade Photo Shop on downtown Yonge street. That was the name of an inmate of the Missouri State Penitentiary from which Ray is listed as a fugitive.

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

Scarborough, where the real Sneyd lives, is about 15 miles outside Toronto, far from the shabby $9-a-week rooming house at Ossington and Queen streets where Ray arrived April 8, four days after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was shot.

Ray lived at the rooming house until April 19, and during that period went to the Kennedy Travel Agency on downtown Bloor street, one of the major ones in the city. The agency sent his passport application on to Ottawa for him. With it went a required affidavit witnessed by a notary public saying that Sneyd really was a Canadian.

Passports are not difficult to obtain in Canada, and in due time Ray's arrived from Ottawa. The issue date was April 25.

On April 19 Ray had moved a few blocks away to a similar rooming house run by Mrs. Yee Loo at 962 Dundas Street. He told her to keep the room clean but he rarely slept in it, and kept few effects there.

When the RCMP checked the travel agency about their efforts for an applicant named Sneyd, they drew a blank. Then they went back with the name Bridgeman, and this time they were in luck.

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

He left Toronto on May 6. By coincidence on that date —a Monday— the RCMP team in Ottawa began its exhaustive search of passport files.

A day after he arrived in London, Ray flew to Lisbon, buying his ticket with the refund from the return half of his ticket back to Toronto.

There he applied for and received on May 16 another Canadian passport, for reasons that are not yet clear. Thereafter his movements were as secretive as his sojourn in Toronto.

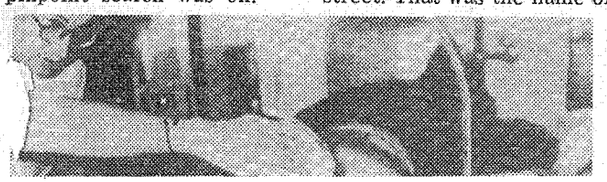
But in the meantime the RCMP search in Ottawa and Toronto had turned up enough information to send an alert to police forces and international airlines in Europe.

At 11 a.m. yesterday in London Ray—still posing as Sneyd—arrived on a flight from Lisbon en route to Brussels. He went through a routine immigration check, but authorities were on the lookout for him, and he was seized.

suspect, but the belief here is that no such questioning has yet taken place because it would not accord with the scrupulous letter of British law.

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

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



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

e Hunt for a Man of Many Names

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Strangely enough, the name submitted with Ray's passport application was that of Ramon George Sneyd, who (except for a minor difference in the first

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Suspect's Extradition Might Take Months

By Karl E. Meyer
Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 8—James Earl Ray, sought in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will be formally arraigned at 10:30 a.m. Monday at Bow Street Magistrates Court.

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

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

Crowd at Police Station

By early afternoon, a crowd of photographers and onlookers surrounded Cannon Row police station, where Ray is being held until his formal arraignment. Police here would not say whether U.S. officials had questioned the suspect, but the belief here is that no such questioning has yet taken place because it would not accord with the scrupulous letter of British law.

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

Ray was a passenger on British European Airways Flight 075 from Lisbon, which arrived at London Airport at 6:20 a.m. He went with other passengers by airport bus through a heavy drizzle to the in-transit lounge in building No. 2, where he was due to take another BEA flight leaving at 7:50 a.m. for Brussels.

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

Gives His Age as 35

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

After his arrest, Ray was promptly whisked to the Cannon Row station, a grim, fortress-like building that adjoins New Scotland Yard, the former headquarters of the metropolitan police. Two years ago the Yard moved to a new building on Broadway, though it is keeping the old name.

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

Extradition proceedings can be long, awkard and complex if a defendant contests them. It may be necessary to try Ray first on the lesser offenses that he has been charged with in Britain, though this could be done quickly. Following that, Ray could use the appeals process to stretch out a decision for up to six months.

Observers recalled the 1962 case of Dr. Robert Soblen, who was wanted in the United States to serve a life sentence for spying for Russia. On July 1, Soblen wounded himself on his wrists and abdomen while on an El Al airliner. He was taken off the plane to London, and then claimed that this amounted to "leave to land," entitling him to the protection of British law. The argument was ultimately rejected by British courts, but the appeals process lasted until September, when Soblen was deported back to the United States.

In formal terms, extradition is first proposed by the U.S. Justice Department (in this case at the request of Memphis, where Dr. King was slain). The request is conveyed by the State Department to the U.S. Embassy in London, which presents it to the Foreign Office, which in turn passes it on to the Home Office.

The Many Faces of James Earl Ray

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

Suspect in Dr. King's Killing Arrested

RAY, From A1

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

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

Affidavit Notarized

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

She mailed Ray's application to the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, and the Department mailed the passport to Ray, who was using the name Ramon George Sneyd.

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

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

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

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

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

Duplicate Issued

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

Scotland Yard said that Ray arrived back in London on a flight from Lisbon yesterday, and was going to travel on to Brussels.

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

The FBI had no information on how Ray, a 10th-grade dropout who escaped in April, 1967, from the Missouri State Penitentiary, where he was serving a 20-year term for armed robbery, could successfully obtain two fake passports or afford to travel to Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

Shot From Rooming House

The 65-day-old search that ended yesterday began immediately after Dr. King's death. Police quickly determined that the fatal shot had come from a rooming house overlooking the motel. But the slayer had fled.

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

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

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

It is known that several prints were found by the FBI in the rooming house across from the Lorraine Motel.

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

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

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

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

The suspect, who has worked as a baker and laborer, according to Missouri Penitentiary officials, began a lengthy prison record in 1949.

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

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

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

A GOURMET SPECIALTY

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

Complaints About Police

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

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

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

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

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

Rec'd

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for Mr. Owen

from Mr. Papich

(he will talk to you re these tonite)

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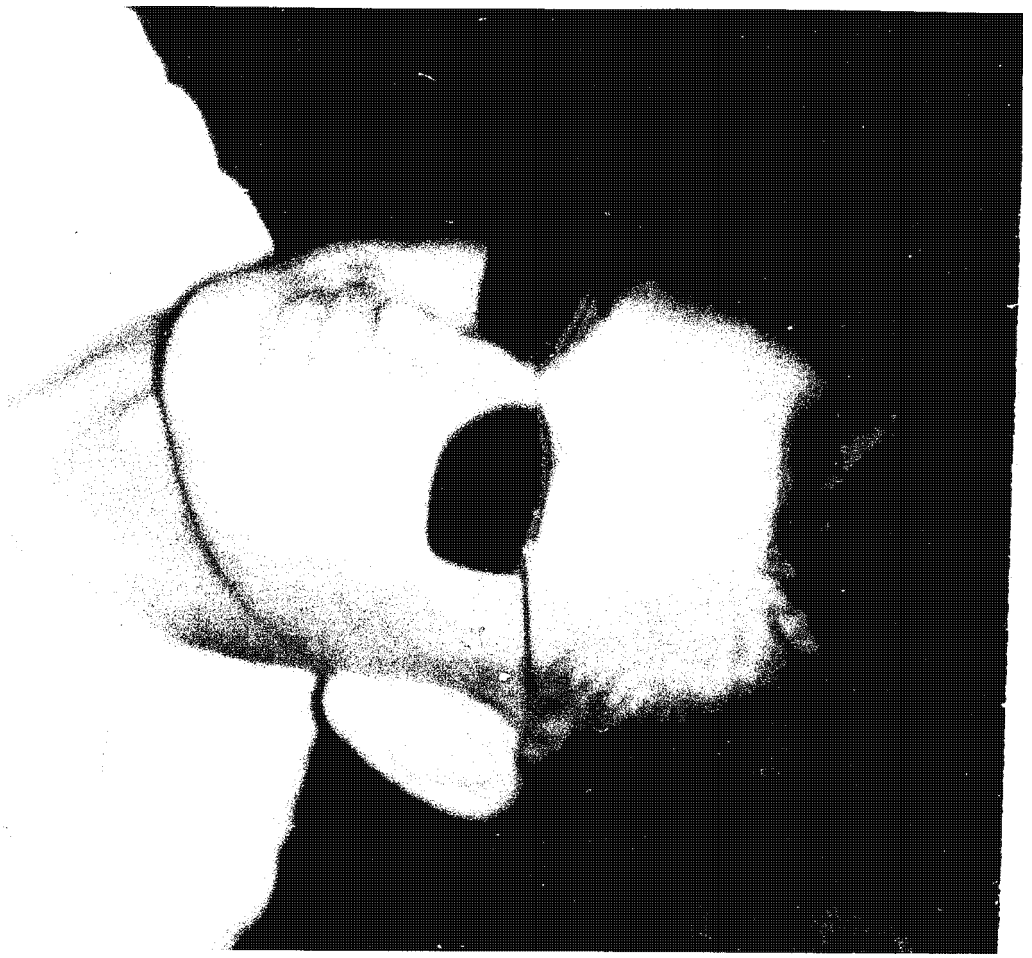

HOLED UP—OR BURIED

The Ray Mystery Deepens

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

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

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

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

Mrs. Ernest Payne, who lives in a low-rent housing project called Capitol Homes in Atlanta, Ga. peered out her window sometime between 7 and 9 a.m. that day and saw a man believed to be Ray park and lock a white 1966 Mustang. Two Atlanta cab drivers believe they may have given Ray a short ride that same morning.

JAMES EARL RAY

Beyond that point, Ray has vanished.

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

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

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

Where he obtained the money

See RAY, Page A-14

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RAY

Mystery Surrounding King's Killer Deepens

Continued From Page A-1

hat he spent on the car, his 9,000 miles of travel to Canada, Mexico and the West Coast, and n wine, women and bartending essons is one of the mysteries of he case.

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

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

Investigators trying to trace he source of his money have been unable to connect him with any robbery that occurred in his year of freedom since his Mis-souri prison excape.

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

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

- But investigators have not ruled out the possibility:
- That Dr. King's murder may have been ordered and paid for by extremists of the right or the eft.
- That these plotters may have been either white or black.
- That they could have been either domestic or foreign.

The FBI, on orders from Di-rector J. Edgar Hoover to break he King case at any costs, has raced Ray's life from his birth n March 10, 1928 in Alton, Me. n to the morning of April 5

A ninth-grade dropout, he eventually joined the Army and served the better part of three years in the West Ger-man cities of Bremen, Bremer-haven, Nuernburg and Frank-furt. He was tried in a refrigera-tion company, the military po-lice and the infantry, but the Army finally gave him a general discharge for ineptness.

Arrests Mount

Soon after his release, Ray turned to crime and was arrest-ed many times from 1949 until his last sentencing in 1960. His life pattern was fixed. He be-came a loner whose amuse-ments centered on bar girls and prostitutes. He rarely worked. When he needed money for vod-ka and beer, he stole or took it by force. He never married.

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

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

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

Trip to Canada

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

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

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

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

He next turned up in Los Angeles where he checked into the St. Francis Hotel and became a regular habitue of the Sultan Room bar of the hotel and other saloons. The barkeeps and girls around the Rabbit's Foot Club grew to know him as a man with a thirst and a bankroll.

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

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

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

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

Birmingham Story

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

On the first visit he gave his name as Harvey Lowmyer and bought a Remington .243 caliber rifle, telling the salesman he wanted to go deer shooting in Wisconsin. On March 30, "Lowmyer" returned to the shop and said his brother had told him he had gotten the wrong kind of gun. What he wanted, he said, was a Remington 30.06 Gamemaster with a telescopic sight.

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

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

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

Map Delineated

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

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

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

WASHINGTON STAR
8 MAY 1968

CARL T. ROWAN

King Murder Hatched Abroad?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(C) 1968

Ray
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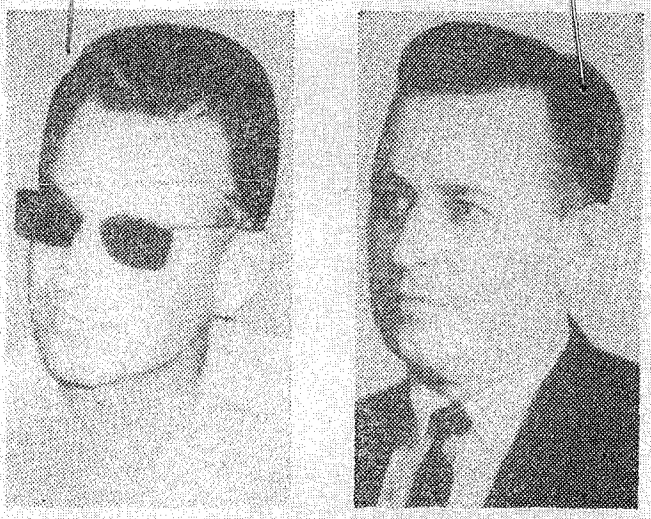
Wash Post 8 MAY 1968



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

2 New Ray Photos Are Issued by FBI

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

The FBI released yesterday two new photographs of James Earl Ray, the object of the nationwide manhunt in the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Agents appeared satisfied that the pictures, one taken in Mexico last November and the other taken in California in late January or early February, were the best likenesses yet made available of the 40-year-old fugitive.

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

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

The FBI would not disclose whether agents had shown the pictures to persons who know Ray, under the name of Eric Galt or any other alias, either in Birmingham, Ala., or the Los Angeles area. Some persons who remembered "Galt" have failed to identify him from previous pictures.

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

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

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

King Slayer's Trail

GUATEMALA CITY Guatamalan secret police said U.S. FBI agents were investigating a report that James Earl Ray, suspected killer of Dr. Martin Luther King, had been in Guatemala.

MAY 6 1968

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WASHINGTON STAR

4 MAY 1968

MAX LERNER

Air of Conspiracy Envelops Dr. King's Slaying

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

© 1968

Life, 3 MAY 68

RAY, James Earl

The story of the accused killer of Dr. King

This account is written by Associate Editor William A McWhirter, from reports by LIFE *Correspondents Gerald Moore, Richard Woodbury, John Pekkanen, Frank Leeming Jr. and Ron DePaolo.*

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

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

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

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

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

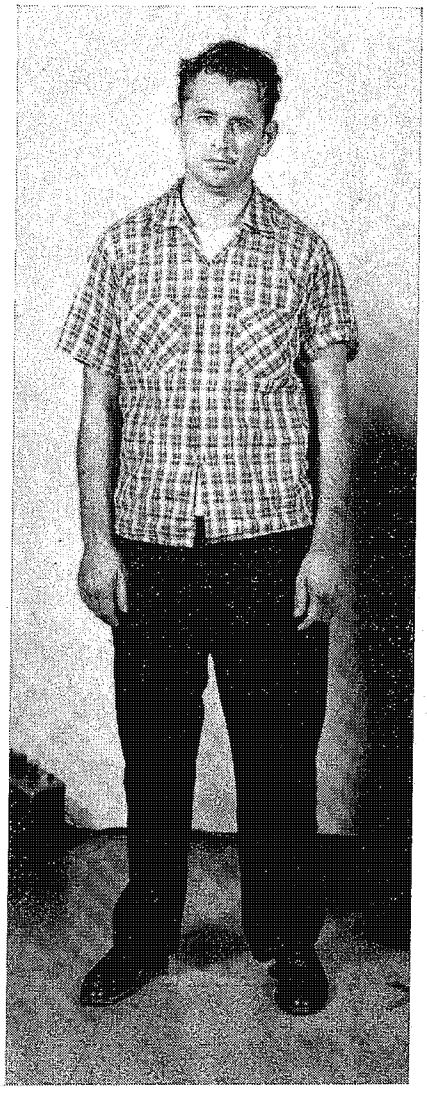
CONTINUED

A Character Shaped

LIFE
Vol. 64, No. 18 May 3, 1968

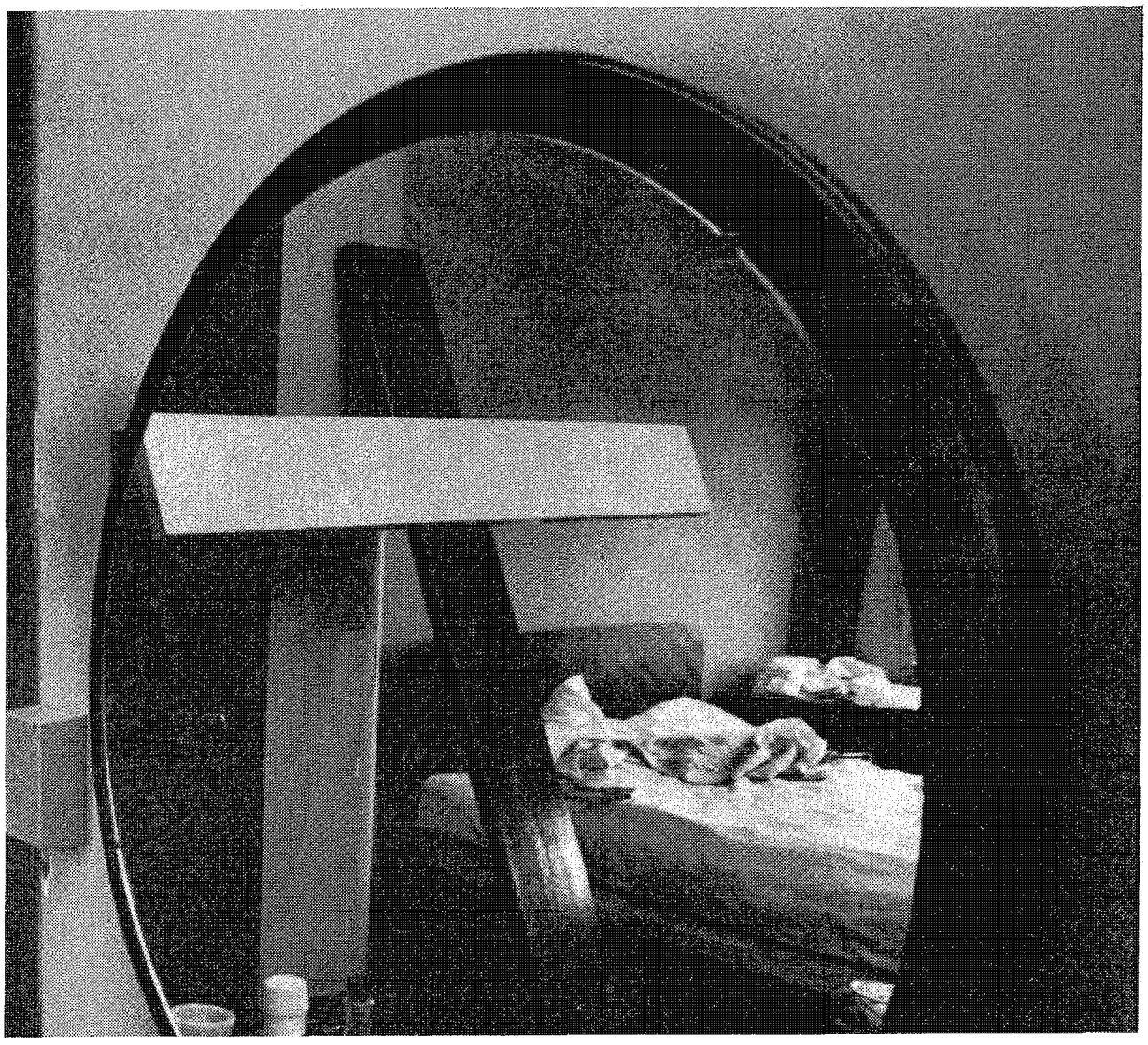
When the Ewing, Mo. grade school gathered for the picture at left in 1938, third-grader James Earl Ray (in third row at left of girl in polka dot dress) peered half-hidden over a classmate's head.

schoolmates and teachers who identified Jimmy Ray was Carlisle Washburn (front row, far right), who once broke Ray's leg playing football. Today Washburn (above) is Ewing's postmaster. Ray is shown below after his 1959 arrest in St. Louis for armed robbery.



by a Mean Life

of ramshackle river towns



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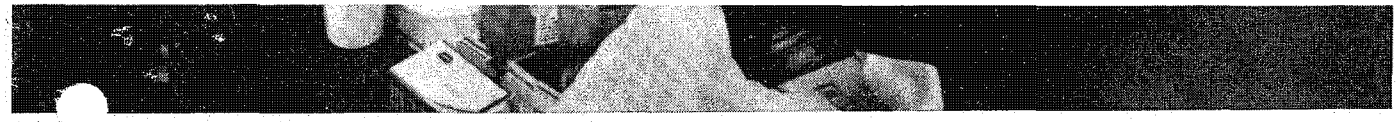
in Alton, Ill., he was the eldest of nine children of George and Lucille Maher Ray, a Catholic family that was to drift from river town to town throughout the Depression. When he was one year old, the family moved upriver to Quincy, Ill.; when he was 6, they moved across the river to Ewing, Mo., and when he was 16 and out of the eighth grade, they moved again to Quincy. The sight of the large, shiftless family coming where work was scarce was hardly a welcome one for communities with already too little to share. The family even began to think of itself with the same carelessness as the towns themselves had: they were identified as the Rayns, the Raynes or the Raines, either because of the way Ray was drawled out or from confusions with past families. The children cared little in any case and often went to school under different names.

Jimmy was the eldest, but he already seemed to be wearing hand-me-downs; in rural poverty, no age is ever old enough; there is always someone before you. Virgil



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

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

"Attitude toward regulations—violates all of them.

"Honesty—needs watching.

"Appearance—repulsive.

"Courtesy—seldom if ever polite."

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

"The family had it pretty poor,"

CONTINUED

with cops after another

CONTINUED

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

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

Besides Jimmy, there were Marjorie Ray (who died as a child after setting herself on fire with a box of matches), John, Melba, Carol Jean, Gerald, Franklin "Buzzy" Delano (who was killed in 1964 when he and a girl friend ran their car off a bridge into the river at Quincy; the funeral provided one of the few Ray family reunions), Susan Jane and Max. The father died in 1951, most probably of chronic alcoholism; the mother in 1961. Of the other surviving Rays of Quincy, Melba Ray was in a succession of foster homes and today spends most of her time in the lobby of the decaying Virginia Hotel on Oak Street. Occasionally, she goes to her $30-a-month room upstairs to parents. He has only his brother's example.

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

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

Jerry is, with his brother, a fellow professional ("A grocery

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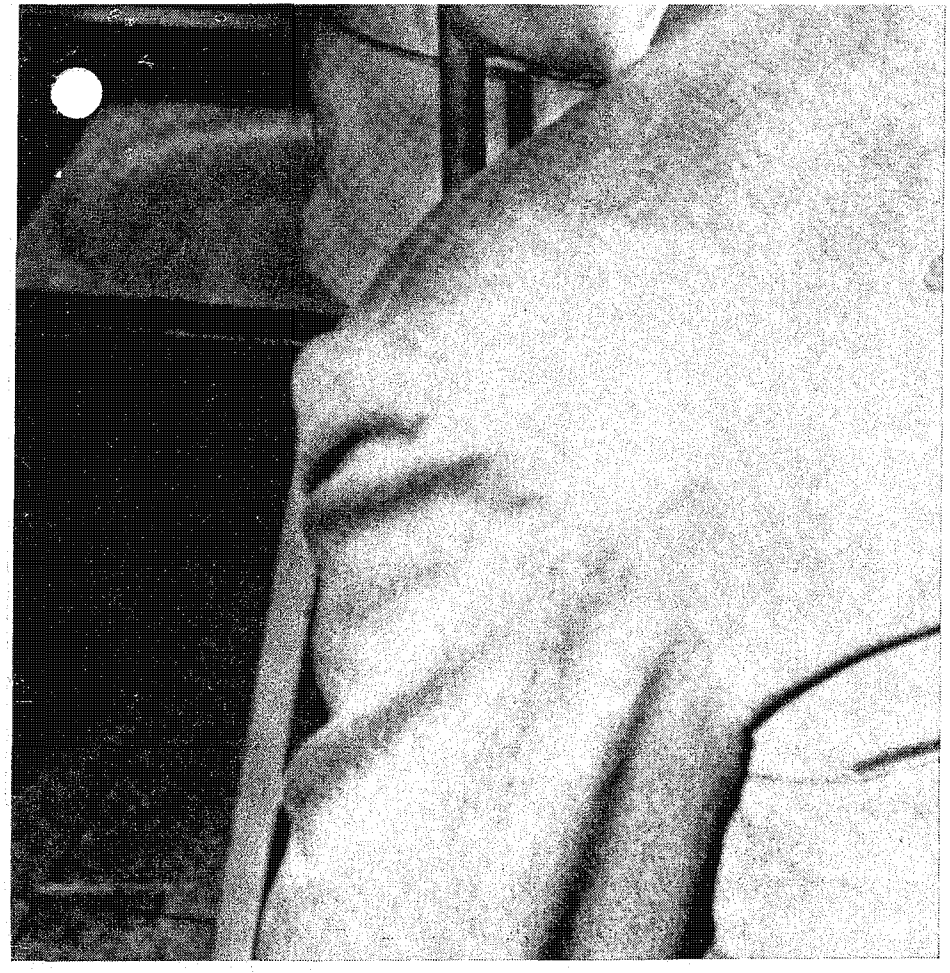

his getaway car so Ray ran five miles home in badly cut stocking feet—only to be arrested anyway. East Alton Police Chief Harold Riggins (top left, standing in front of cell Ray occupied) recalls Ray's habit of flinching when he told a lie "as though he'd been slapped around a lot and was afraid of being hit." Captain Ebert Grimes (left) remembers him as "a man who had no use for anything."

she has painted red, white and blue and lettered "rugged cross." She once walked it down Maine Street in Quincy. "I made it," she says, "to keep my sanity. After what happened to Kennedy and the war and all . . . I had to turn to Jesus."

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

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

In 1959 Ray and a partner held up Mrs. Mary Wegener (above) in her Alton grocery. "I can still feel his gun in my back," she says. "He was a vicious guy." The partner was caught but Ray got away.

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

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

In October, Ray returned to St. Louis with a new accomplice to hold up a second market there. But this time, they got only $190 from a cashier and then were followed by a customer who gave police a running account as they switched cars. Their new car was later seen parked in front of Ray's rooming house. As the police entered the building, they spotted Ray and ordered him to halt. He turned and ran to his room; one of the cops followed and hit him over the head with his revolver. Another boarder happened by and, taking advantage of the distraction, Ray stood up and began to run. A patrolman fired a single shot and Ray surrendered. It took a jury only 20 minutes to sentence him to 20 years in the Missouri State Penitentiary. That was the last time James Earl Ray stood trial.

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

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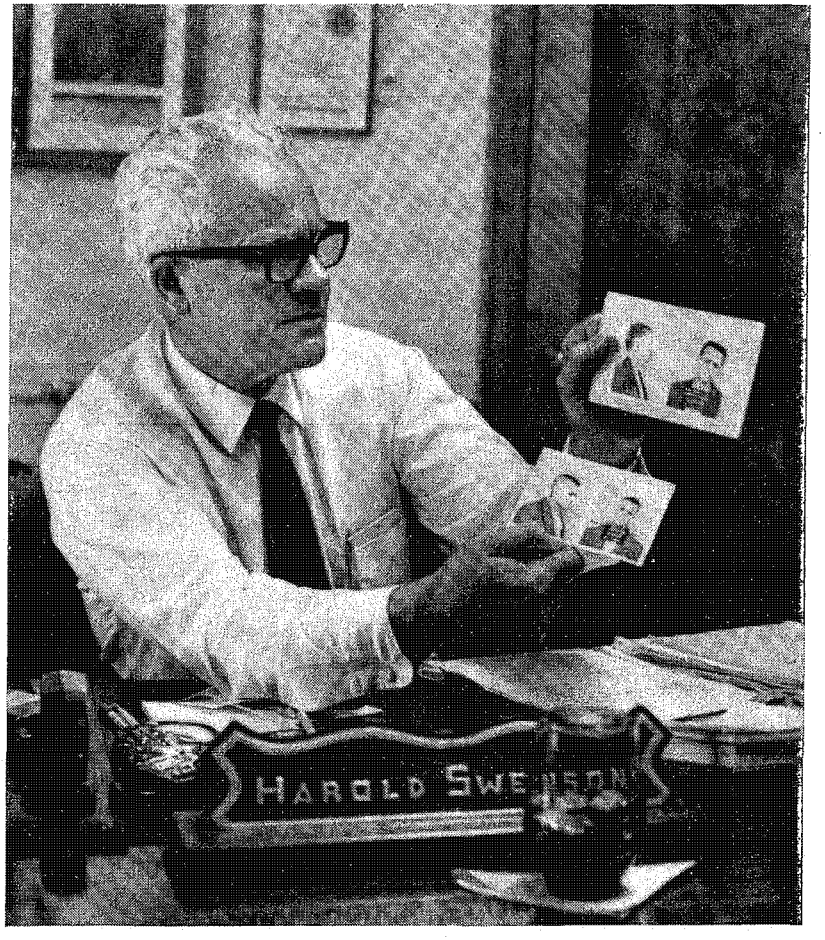
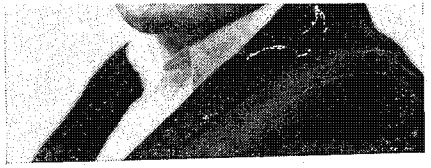
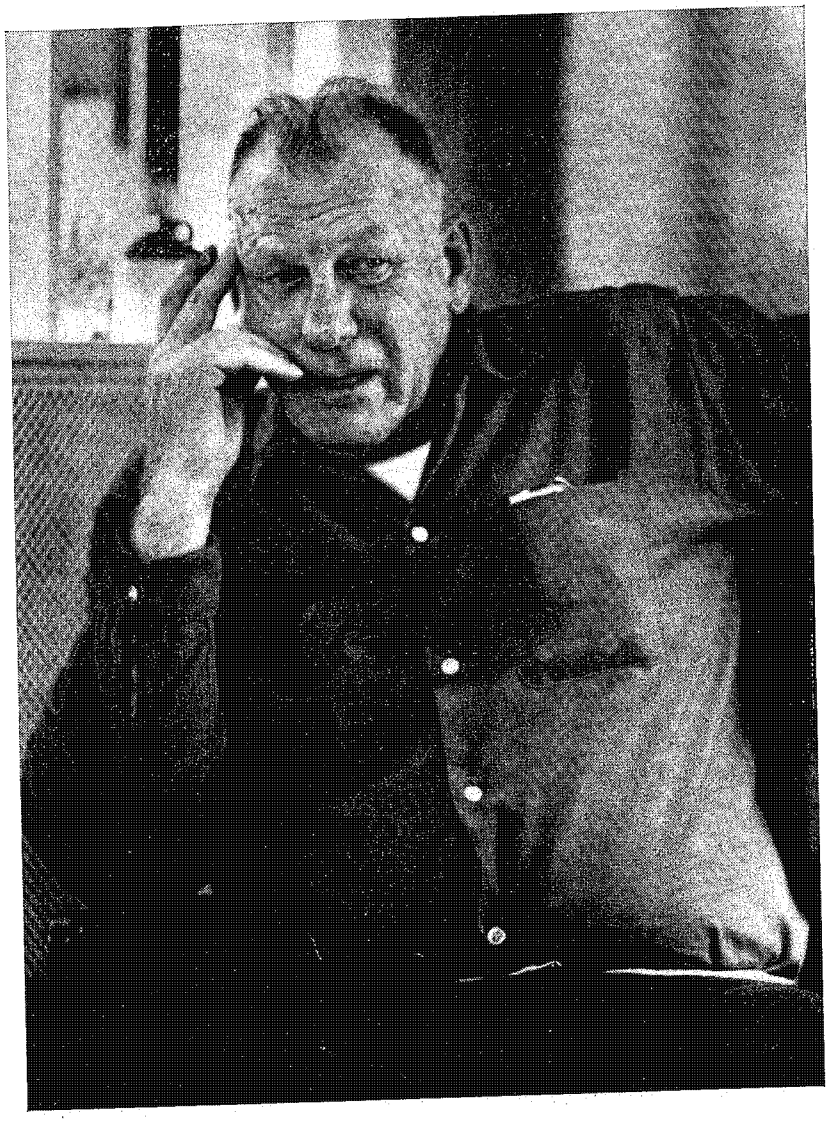


Warden Harold Swenson (above) of the Missouri penitentiary from which Ray escaped a year ago rates him as "strictly a small-timer." But Ray's brother Jerry, 32 (left), is convinced his brother "had a deal" after he got out and was "onto a lot of money." Jerry, himself an ex-con, was also a prime FBI suspect in the King case until he established that he was at work in Wheeling, Ill. when the murder

and an assumed name



William Maher (below), an Alton painting contractor, remembers James as "the kind of guy who only turned up when he wanted something—like bail money."



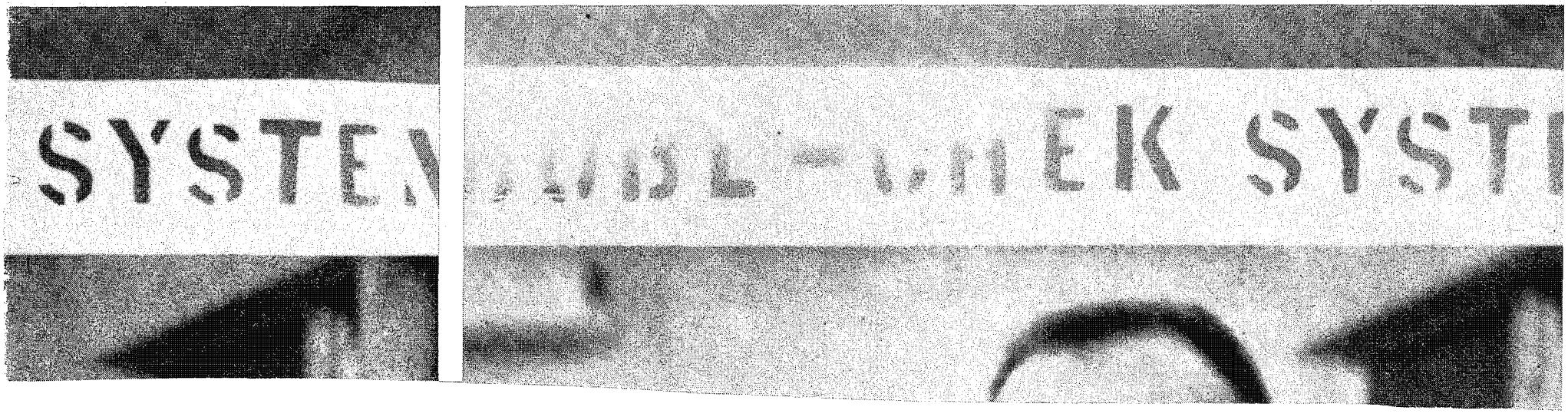
swing; last November, he went on a marijuana-buying junket to Mexico. "Sharon," one of his ballroom dance instructors, had suggested to the girls at the National Dance Studios in Long Beach that her pupil had developed a crush; he trembled, she said, when he stood too close. But Galt fled in his white Mustang after only an hour on Go-Go Night, and for $245, paid in advance, enrolled in bartending school instead.

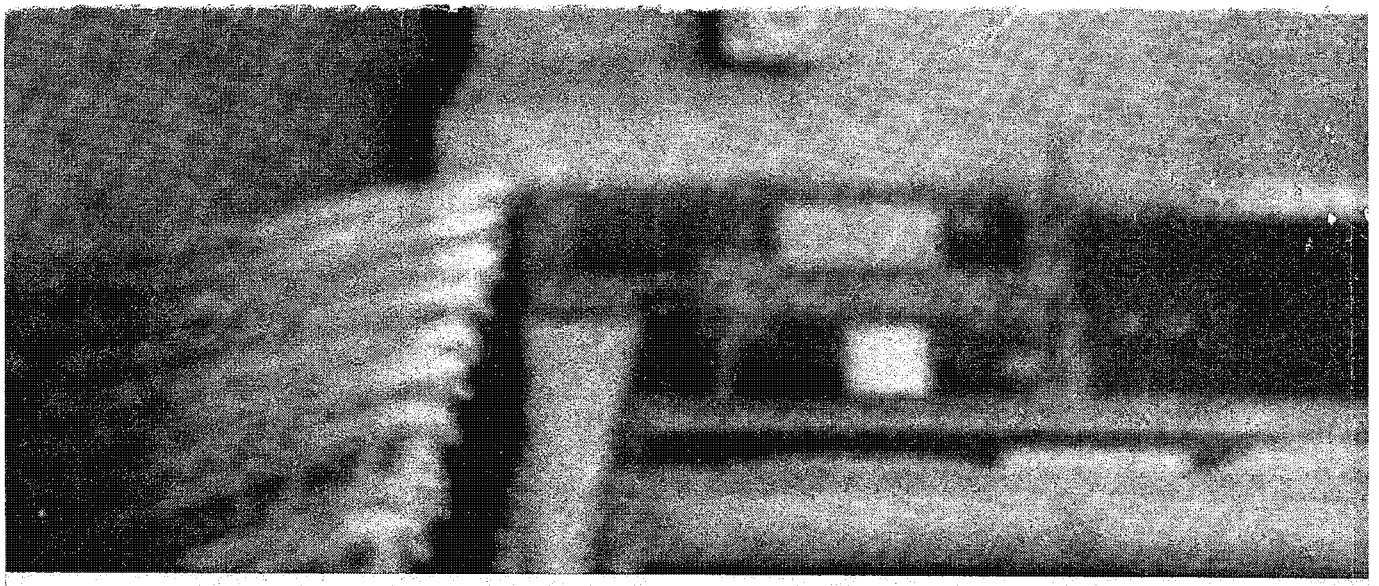
James Earl Ray had never had his picture among the "big dealers" in the warden's album in the Missouri State Penitentiary. In Prison, like any kid from Alton or Quincy or Ewing or Shelbina, Mo., he had never mixed with the big boys from Kansas City and St. Louis. "He's innocuous," said the warden. "He's penny ante."

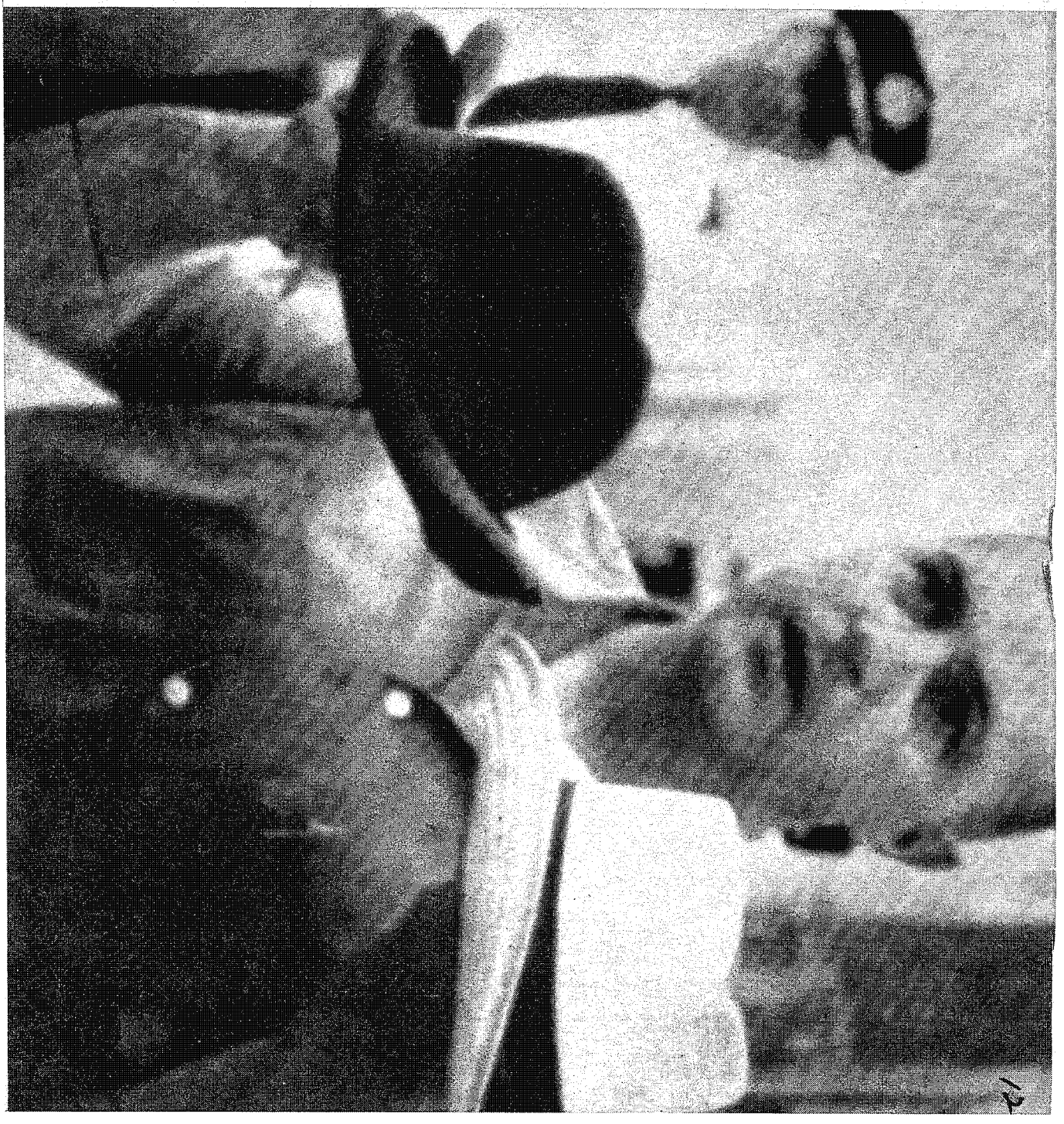
That is, James Earl Ray, slight and round-shouldered, who flinched, smiled a crooked, private grin and sometimes even seemed to walk on a slant, was *once* penny ante. But, says the FBI, on April 4 in Memphis, at the moment Martin Luther King died, all the bills for the Mustang, the shoes, the dancing lessons and a $150 30.06 Remington —and maybe the bitter childhood —came due.

camera to the most hunted man in the country

lowed Ray out (center) as both stuffed their pockets. At right, a policeman holds their hats, lost in the escape. Arrested two months later for another robbery, Ray was convicted and sentenced to 20 years in the Missouri penitentiary. He was serving this term when he escaped last year and vanished.







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THE SUBSTANCE OF THIS DOCUMENT RESPONDED TO A REQUEST FROM OGC OLC DPA FOR INFORMATION AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE BEEN RELEASED EITHER IN PART OR IN ITS ENTIRETY TO THE

MEMORANDUM FOR: Donald P. Gregg
SA/DO/O

ATTENTION: Norbert A. Shepanek

FROM: Robert A. Barteaux
Chief, Operations Group

SUBJECT: House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) Request (U)

REFERENCES: A. HSCA Letter (OLC 78-0674) dated 8 February 1978
B. OLC Memorandum 78-0674/1 dated 13 February 1978

A. (S) An intensive search of the files and indices of this Directorate has revealed the following information on the individuals listed in Reference A. Because birthdates were not provided for all of the individuals, some of the information may or may not pertain to them.

1. The National States Rights Party

a. FBI cable dated 8 October 1968 (copy attached)
b. FBI cable dated 30 October 1968 (copy attached)
c. Freedom of Information request (F-77-0721) from Peter B. Schoy dated 13 January 1977 (copy attached)
d. Freedom of Information reply (F-77-0725) to Peter B. Schoy dated 10 May 1977 (copy attached)

2. Jessie B. Stoner (DOB: 4/18/24 or 4/13/24)

a. 201-864921 (CS copy attached)
b. FBI cable dated 31 October 1969 (copy attached)
c. FBI memorandum dated 21 September 1977 (copy attached)

DOR-00421
CROSS FILE COPY FOR 201- 832732
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~~SECRET~~

3. Dr. Edward Fields (DOB: circa 1933)

An Office of Security list dated October 1967 includes the name of Edward Fields with an "NPII" notation (copy attached).

4. Robert DePugh

a. 201-789656, Subject: Robert West Pugh (copy attached)
b. DBC 1631 dated 28 October 1967 (copy attached)
c. DIR-47611 (FBI information) dated 28 October 1967 (copy attached)
d. DBB 37837 dated 10 February 1966 is held by C/OG/SCB

5. National Front (England) formerly known as the Liberty Party

Information included in George Wright's file, listed below.

6. George Wright (alias Percy Dickson MOLSON) 201-746067, Subject: George Edward Wright (CS copy attached). The following FBI documents are contained in this file:

a. DBA 63657 dated 24 July 1953 (CS copy attached)
b. DBA 63619 dated 28 May 1953 (CS copy attached)
c. DBA 63656 dated 21 July 1955 (CS copy attached)
d. DBA 63618 dated 28 December 1955 (CS copy attached)
e. DBA 63655 dated 11 July 1956 (CS copy attached)
f. DBA 63617 dated 31 January 1957 (CS copy attached)
g. DBA 63654 dated 7 August 1957 (CS copy attached)

SECRET

h. DBA 63616 dated 18 February 1958 (CS copy attached)
i. DBA 63653 dated 28 July 1958 (CS copy attached)
j. DBA 63615 dated 4 February 1959 (CS copy attached)
k. DBA 63652 dated 15 July 1956 (CS copy attached)
l. DBA 63614 dated 4 February 1960 (CS copy attached)
m. DBA 63651 dated 28 April 1960 (CS copy attached)
n. DBA 63567 dated 15 December 1960 (CS copy attached)
o. DBA 63613 dated 2 February 1961 (CS copy attached)
p. DBA 63612 dated 2 February 1962 (CS copy attached)
q. DBA 63566 dated 1 February 1963 (CS copy attached)
r. DBA 63739 dated 14 February 1964 (CS copy attached)
s. DBA 63783 dated 27 February 1964 (CS copy attached)
t. DBA 67602 dated 31 March 1964 (CS copy attached)
u. DBB 78306 dated 5 April 1967 (CS copy attached)
v. DBB 78307 dated 5 April 1967 (CS copy attached)
w. DBB 81684 dated 22 May 1967 (CS copy attached)
x. DBB 89151 dated 4 August 1967 (CS copy attached)

7. <u>Front Nationale (France)</u>

a. WFPA 7526 dated 26 March 1951 (copy attached)
b. WFPA 6216 dated 16 November 1950 (CS copy attached)
c. WFMA 0295 dated 29 April 1949 (copy attached)
d. WFP 40462 dated 22 November 1948 (copy attached)
e. WFMA 09186 dated 6 October 1948 (copy attached)

f. WFM 00339 dated 1 August 1948 (copy attached)
g. F-6937 dated 28 April 1946 (CS copy attached)
h. Q-452 dated 12 September 1945 (CS copy attached)
i. F-489 dated 28 December 1944 (CS copy attached)
j. SV-130 dated 24 July 1944 (CS copy attached)
k. National Front Folder #60 dated circa 1943 (CS copy attached)
l. WFM 00533 (no date given, copy attached)
m. Card 1219 (no date given, CS copy attached)
n. Department of State Memorandum STATE-F-362 dated 20 December 1948 (copy attached)

8. National Democratic Party (West Germany) and its action group Hitler Welle

A soft file on the National Democratic Party (NPD) is attached. One volume contains CIA documents and the remaining four volumes contain State Department and Defense Intelligence Agency documents.

9. VMO or Flemich (sic) VMO (Belgium)

a. EGF 727 dated January 1955 (copy attached)
b. EGF 640 dated October 1954 (copy attached)

10. Roger Stinnewijn

No information.

11. Alistair Wicks (Belgium)

201-801702 (CS copy attached)

12. Randolph Erwin Rosenson (DOB: 3/20/34) aka: Randy Rosenson, Randy Rosen, Randy Rubin, Ben Rubin, Randy Jacobs, Randy Brooks.

a. DFB 72021 dated 29 October 1956 (copy attached)
b. DFB 80124 dated 14 June 1961 (copy attached)

13. Charles Stein (DOB: 5/11/29 aka: Charlie Stein

DFB 11486A01 dated 22 August 1951 (copy attached)

14. Dr. Gus Porsch (DOB: 11/17/39)

No information.

15. Jerry William Ray (DOB: 6/16/35)

No information.

16. John Larry Ray (DOB: 2/14/31)

No information.

17. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (1962-1968)

a. DBC 34532 dated 30 April 1968 (copy attached)
b. DBC 22294 dated 15 July 1968 (copy attached)
c. DBC 25546 dated 19 August 1968 (CS copy attached)
d. DBB 86693 dated 26 April 1967 (copy attached)
e. DBB 86694 dated 30 June 1968 (copy attached)
f. DBC 81336 dated 12 May 1967 (permanently charged to C/OG/SCB)
g. DBC 43657 dated 19 May 1967 (permanently charged to C/OG/SCB)
h. DFB 6543 dated 12 December 1950 (copy attached)

i. DBC 16634 dated 5 May 1968 (permanently charged to C/OG/SCB)
j. DBC 43658 dated 25 January 1968 (permanently charged to C/OG/SCB)
k. DBC 24633 dated 11 July 1968 (permanently charged to C/OG/SCB)
l. Five cables from the FBI (copies attached)
   (1) FBI cable dated 30 July 1968
   (2) FBI cable dated 16 August 1968
   (3) FBI cable dated 25 August 1968
   (4) FBI cable dated 31 December 1968
   (5) FBI cable dated 7 January 1969

18. James Earl Ray, James Earl Raynes, Rayns, Ryan, Eric Starvo Galt, Doug Collins, John Willard, Paul Edward Bridgeman, James Carl O'Connor, Ramon George Sneyd, Sneyd, Harvey Lowmeyer, Lowmyer

No information was surfaced on James Earl Ray or the known aliases listed in addition to that contained in Ray's file (201-852732) held by Mr. Russell Holmes of CI/EXO.

19. Frank Lee Legis

No information.

20. Lee Leland

No information.

21. Martin Bishop

No information.

22. H. Hunt

This search of the files and indices of this Directorate for one H. Hunt has surfaced 20 individuals named Hunt whose first names begin with the letter "H." Additional biographical information is required before a meaningful search of the information can be conducted.

B. (U) There is no evidence of any information to confirm past or present agent service by Frank Lee Legis, Lee Leland, Martin Bishop or H. Hunt.

C. (S) The material cited as being held by OG/SCB is available for review in room GB07, Headquarters.

D. (S) All third agency documents attached herewith have been enveloped. The date, classification, subject and file number of each document have been typed on each envelope for identification.

Robert A. Barteaux

C/EIR:JEdwards/R Harris/vz:6347(20 Jun 78)
Distribution:
Orig & 1 Addressee
1 - C/OG
1 - OG/EIR
1 - CI Staff
1 - OG/SCB

8 MAR 78

MEMORANDUM FOR: Donald P. Gregg
SA/DO/O

ATTENTION: Norbert A. Shepanek

FROM: Robert A. Barteaux
Chief, Information Processing Group

SUBJECT: House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) Request (U)

REFERENCES:
A. House Select Committee on Assassinations' letter dated 19 January 1978
B. SA/DO/O Letter dated 31 January 1978

1. (S) An intensive search of the files and indices of this Directorate has surfaced CIA information concerning James Earl Ray covering the period 1967 through 1968, which was forwarded to you on 4 January 1978 in response to OLC 77-4958 dated 11 November 1977; however, this search revealed no indication of any information concerning Ray for the year 1966.

2. (U) James Earl Ray was the Subject of OGC requests 76-5403 dated 14 October 1976 and 76-6616 dated 23 November 1976, OLC request 77-4958 dated 11 November 1977, and FOIA request 76-382 dated 27 July 1976.

3. (S) Attached are copies of DCD information pertaining to F. Lee Crisman which refers to activities during 1966-1968 and a desk card from CI Staff relating to Larry Crafard. This card refers to an article in the 21 August 1966 edition of Rude Pravo (the official Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper) entitled "Johnson and Kennedy's Murder/Death of 13 Witnesses Who Knew Too Much," in which Crafard's name appears. The attached copies are the best reproductions available.

4. (S) In addition, this search revealed no indication of any information pertaining to the other individuals listed in your request for the period 1966 through 1968.

DDE-00408

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AND METHODS INVOLVED

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5. (S) One Charles Siragusa, born 28 October 1913 in New York City, New York, was assigned to the OSS from 17 March 1944 to December 1945. One Charles Siragusa, probably the same person, was an agent of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau attached to the U.S. Embassy in Rome, Italy, during the early 1940's. In his capacity as narcotics agent, he cooperated with this Agency in the exchange of information.

6. (U) There is no indication that any of the other individuals listed in reference A were ever employees, agents or informants of this Agency.

Robert A. Bartoaux

Attachments

IP/EIS:JE/S Corbat/dm
DISTRIBUTION:
Orig & 1 Addressee w/att
1 C/IPG
1 DCD
1 CI Staff
1 IP/EIS

0-14f (Rev. 3-28-73)

7/21/77

Federal Bureau of Investigation

1 w Files

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

BY CIA COURIER

ATTENTION: Deputy Director for Operations

☒ 1. For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.

☐ 2. It will be appreciated if you will have the investigation conducted as requested in the enclosed memorandum and furnish the results.

☐ 3. No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.

☐ 4. You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.

☐ 5. Please note change in caption of this case.

☐ 6. Status of case: ☐ Completed ☐ Incomplete

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Enc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Springfield, Illinois
July 18, 1977

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On June 21, 1977, Kent Collins, Newscaster, KHQA TV, Quincy, Illinois, advised that on night of June 20, 1977, Jerry Ray, the brother of James Earl Ray, contacted KHQA - TV and wanted to be interviewed concerning James Earl Ray.

Jerry Ray advised that he has been employed as a greens keeper at a country club in subsurban Chicago, Illinois area. However, Jerry Ray has lost his jobs due to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) pressure after Jerry Ray stated that the country club also employs a number of illegal aliens and the country club did not want Federal authorities messing around the country club.

Jerry Ray stated James Earl Ray does not want to go to a Federal prison because Justice Department people will see that James Earl Ray is never heard of again.

Jerry Ray stated that Jerry Ray has been in contact with members of the House Committee on assassinations and that during the past few days he has talked to Walter Fanteroy. This has been since James Earl Ray's escape and recapture.

James Ray claimed that a business card was found in the car James Earl Ray drove in Memphis at the time of the assassination of King. This card belongs to an individual who also had the use of the car and it has been established

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

		TRAVEL PROGRAM
/EDI	X	ABSTRACT
		INDEX
		CODE NO. (2, 3)
/MB		PYRAT REST. CODE
		CABLE IDEN (11)
		RED (8)
		FOR FILING

PCS/ETC ES-2

DBE-05277
18 Jul 77
201-832732

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AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

that this person was connected with Central Intelligence Agency. Jerry Ray claimed his brother, James Earl Ray, was set up concerning King's assassination and that there is a witness who was four blocks away at the time of King's death who can verify Ray could not have killed King.

Jerry Ray saw Jame s Earl Ray a few days before the escape and at that time James Earl Ray was very despondent so Jerry Ray was not surprised at the escape attempt.

Jerry Ray stated that definitely James Earl Ray does not want to go to the Federal Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois. He stated that at one time before, Federal authorities attempted to place James Earl Ray in the Federal hospital at Springfield, Missouri, in attempt to keep James Earl Ray from talking.

The Quincy Herald-Whig, Quincy, Illinois, dated June 21, 1977, contained the following article concerning an interview by Jerry Ray:

(Mark Clipping in Space Below)

Brother says Ray saw escape as last hope

By PAUL COLGAN

James Earl Ray was despondent over reports the House Assassination Committee was to be disbanded when he tried to escape from a Tennessee prison earlier this month, his younger brother, Jerry, said in Quincy Monday.

Jerry, 41, who lost his job as a nightwatchman at a country club near Chicago last week because of the attention his brother's escape brought, was in Quincy to visit his sister at a nursing home.

Both Rays lived in Quincy for a time in their youth.

Jerry talked about his brother in a two-hour interview. The following is a portion of that interview.

Jerry Ray said his brother considered the Congressional investigation his last hope to be exonerated in connection with the 1967 Martin Luther King slaying.

Jerry Ray maintained that his brother was innocent of the killing and was "set-up" by others to take the blame.

"He was depressed because he knew they had a thing underway to discredit the assassination committee and try to abolish it," Jerry Ray explained.

Jerry had talked with James on the Sunday before June 10 when James and six fellow prisoners scaled the wall of the Brushy Mountain State Prison in Petros, Tenn.

"He told me 'that's the only hope I've got left,'" Jerry Ray explained. "He said 'if they abolish the committee, I'll just have to get out some other way.'"

"At the time it didn't hit me, what he meant," Jerry said. A New York Times article about trouble in the committee and moves to abolish it published a couple of weeks before his escape was the cause of James' depression, according to Jerry Ray.

"The New York Times article set him off," Jerry Ray said.

James Earl Ray has exhausted nearly every legal avenue he had, including a review by the U. S. Supreme Court, in attempts to have his case retried. Ray had pleaded guilty to the killing in return for a life sentence instead of death in 1968 for the King killing.

Later, after he was sentenced, Ray began to talk of a conspiracy and that he had not acted alone in the killing.

Now his brother Jerry maintains that James had nothing to do with the killing but rather was used as a "set-up guy" to take the blame for the killing.

"He has witnesses to prove he was at a service station four blocks away," at the time of the assassination, Jerry claimed.

"The only evidence they could use against him was that he had his fingerprints on the rifle," Jerry Ray said. He claimed James bought the rifle but didn't shoot it.

A rifle found after the King shooting in Memphis, which is believed to be the murder weapon, had James Earl Ray's fingerprints on it.

Because he believes his brother innocent, Jerry said he feared for his brother during the escape, thinking that other involved in the conspiracy might have arranged the escape to kill him. "There was something strange about it" Jerry said.

"A lot of people would like to see him dead," Jerry added.

"I don't know it he was tricked out or if it was a legal escape," Jerry Ray explained. "The reason I thought he might have been tricked out was because so many guys went and he never did operate that way before. Before every time he escaped it was by himself. And this time they had seven of them that took off so I figured there might have been some trickery going on."

Jerry Ray said he didn't believe his brother planned the escape.

"The guys he hung around with, they didn't escape with him."

Jerry said he has not talked with his brother since the escape because James is being held in solitary confinement for 30 days after the escape.

But prison officials contradict Jerry's version, saying it was a well-planned escape complete with a diversion to draw attention away from the secluded section of the walled prison where James Ray and his comrades used a pipe ladder to climb a wall and escape.

Ray was captured four days later hiding under a pile of leaves in the wooded mountains surrounding the prison.

Brushy Mountain was considered escape proof but Ray had always contended he could escape from any prison. He had been on the run from an escape from Jefferson City prison in Missouri when he became involved in the King assassination.

Also, Jerry Ray claims that the federal officials did not want a Congressional investigation into the King assassination and that the FBI and CIA were trying to stop Ray from talking.

Jerry claimed the name of a

man on a card James had at the time of the assassination, and given him by the mysterious "Raoul" who Fay claims planned the assassination, has been traced to the CIA.

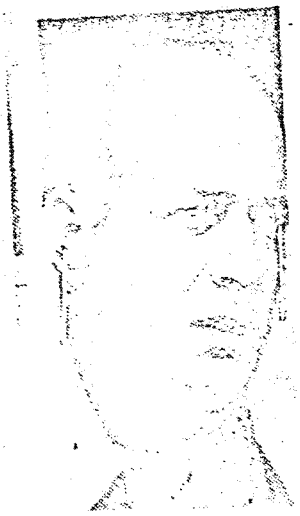
Jerry said that James believes the Congressional inquiry is his "last hope" in getting to the truth in the events surrounding the assassination of King.

Because of this, Jerry said James has been extremely cooperative with the panel giving them all the information he has, including the name on the card and some phone numbers given to him by "Raoul."

"He has given them every bit of information he knows," Jerry said.

Jerry said he is constantly besieged by reporters and FBI men. "You just kind of live with it," he says.

He was working as a nightwatchman at a country club near Chicago for the last four years, but when the FBI and reporters came looking for him, the club asked him to leave.



JERRY RAY

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

DATE: July 21, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____ (your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent _____ dated _____ at _____.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc.
1 - Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
1 - Office of Professional Responsibility
United States Department of Justice
1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service
1 - Central Intelligence Agency

DBE-5277

201-832732

FBI/DOJ

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

NOTE: Jerry Ray has been employed at the Twin Orchard Country Club, Long Grove, Illinois.

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YY NOR
1335: RAY:

BY ARTHUR SPIEGELMAN

LONDON, JULY. 5 (REUTERS)--JAMES EARL RAY, THE MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, TODAY GAVE HIS AMERICAN LAWYER A LIST OF PROSPECTIVE WITNESSES TO AID IN HIS DEFENSE IF HE IS EXTRADITIED TO FACE TRIAL IN THE U.S.

LAWYER ARTHUR J. HANES, AFTER A SECOND MEETING WITH HIS CLIENT, SAID HE WOULD GO FRIDAY TO MEMPHIS, TENN., WHERE KING WAS KILLED APRIL 3, TO START WORK ON THE CASE.

HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO LEAVE LONDON TOMORROW (EDS: TWA FLIGHT TUB, ETA N.Y. 1325 EDT) FOR HOME WITHOUT SEEING HIS CLIENT AGAIN.

THE BIRMINGHAM, ALA., LAWYER IS BELIEVED TO FEEL KING'S KILLING WAS A POLITICAL CRIME WITH A LOT OF UNANSWERED QUESTION--ESPECIALLY WHETHER IT WAS THE WORK OF ONE MAN, AS THE ALLEGED AT ON EXTRADITION HEARING TUESDAY.

;; (MORE) JF/BW

201-0832

A092
cyylbyl
URGENT
Ray Lead A036 260
By GODFREY ANDERSON
Associated Press Writer

LONDON AP - Alabama lawyer Arthur J. Hanes spent about an hour today in Wandsworth Prison, conferring with James Earl Ray, the man wanted in Tennessee to stand trial for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

When he came out of the jail gate, Hanes said: "He is feeling all right. His health is good. He is being well looked after. His mental attitude is good. We talked of many things."

Hanes, who said on arrival at London Airport earlier today that Ray might plead innocent through reason of insanity, was asked by a reporter if Ray showed any sign of insanity.

"None," he replied and emphasized that the plea of insanity was only one of a number which might be used.

Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, still insisted on calling Ray by the name under which he was arrested in Britain-Ramon George Sneyd-although the British court has accepted FBI testimony that he is Ray.

"This man to me is still R.G. Sneyd," Hanes said.

In the eyes of the British government, Hanes was only a private party and not a legal adviser in an official capacity. Home Secretary Jeames Callaghan, referring to Hanes, said he "did not qualify for the special conditions applicable to legal advisers under the statutory prison rules."

Hanes had been in London in late June, but did not see Ray then, although he reportedly asked permission of British authorities. Callaghan said Ray had asked to receive a visitor June 24 and was given the go-ahead June 25 on the condition that he be an "ordinary visitor."

Before entering the prison, Hanes repeatedly stressed Ray's identity as Sneyd. He said: "He is Ramon George Sneyd as far as I am concerned. This man has identified himself as such. I am saying that the U.S. government and the authorities of Tennessee have the burden to prove otherwise."

"It will; 6th graf
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EBLF830-108

(RAY)

LONDON--ARTHUR J. HANES SAID TODAY HE HAD "OFFICIALLY" ACCEPTED THE JOB OF DEFENDING ACCUSED ASSASSIN JAMES EARL RAY. HE SAID HE MIGHT USE A PLEA OF INSANITY IF RAY IS BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN AMERICA FOR THE SNIPER SLAYING OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

HANES, THE FORMER MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY TO CONFER WITH RAY IN THE AMERICAN'S MAXIMUM SECURITY LONDON CELL. RAY IS FIGHTING EXTRADITION TO THE UNITED STATES.

"PERHAPS THERE WILL BE A PLEA OFNOT GUILTY AND THERE MAY BE OTHER PLEAS IN DEFENSE OF THAT PLEA," HANES TOLD NEWSMEN AT A LONDON AIRPORT.

HANES SAID AS FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED THE MAN THE BRITISH HOLD IN PRISON FOR THE MURDER OF KING IN MEMPHIS, TENN., APRIL 4 IS SNEYD.

"HE IS RAMON GEORGE SNEYD AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNEDA," HANES SAID. "THIS MAN WAS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS SUCH. I AM SAYING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND THE AUTHORITIES IN TENNESSEE HAVE THE BURDEN TO PROVE OTHERWISE. IT WILL HAVE NO BEARING IN TENNESSEE NOW THE BRITISH COURTS SAY HE IS JAMES EARL RAY."

7/5--TD607AED

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Ray

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1545: 4TH ADD LONDON HEADLEAD RAY:

(OSG) X X X NEWSPAPERS."

HANES, FORMER MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, SAID HIS REACTION TO THE MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS ONE OF HORROR.

HE SAID HE WAS A DEMOCRAT AND DECLARED "IF CALLED ON TO DEFEND SNEYD OR ANYONE ELSE BLACK OR YELLOW IF HE COULD PAY, I WOULD DEFEND HIM."

HANES SAID HE WOULD CALL ON RAY IN PRISON SATURDAY MORNING.

HANES SAID HE AND RAY "TALKED ABOUT MANY THINGS--HIS HEALTH, HIS ATTITUDE.

"I WOULD SAY HE IS IN GOOD SHAPE.

:: REUTERS JC/MJL

201-0832732

A098

qryqyy

LONDON -- Ray lead A098 add: otherwise.'' Before driving back to his hotel, Hanes said he would have another meeting with Ray Saturday morning. He was accompanied on the jail visit by Michael Eugene, one of the court-appointed British attorneys aiding in Ray's defense.

By decision of a British court last Tuesday Ray can be extradited as a fugitive criminal wanted for murder and armed robbery. But his defense lawyers have 15 days to lodge an appeal in a higher court, which would further delay him being handed over to the American authorities.

Ling was: 7th xref A036

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NNNNN
ZCZC EPE 057
UD NOR
1255: 3RD ADD LONDON NIGHTLEAD RAY:
X X X YEAR.
RAY WAS ARRESTED JUNE 8 AT LONDON AIRPORT IN THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD ON CHARGES OF ILLEGALLY CARRYING A GUN AND OF POSSESSING FORGED PASSPORTS.
RAY 5 BRITISH LAWYERS SAID THEY WILL APPEAL IN THE BRITISH HIGH COURT AGAINST THE EXTRADITION ORDER.
HANES, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS "JUST A COUNTRY LAWYER" ARRIVED BY AIR THIS MORNING.
HE TOLD NEWSMEN HE WAS CONFIDENT RAY COULD PAY HII FEE FOR DEFENDING HIM.
HE DECLINED TO SAY WHAT HIS FEE MIGHT BE AND BRUSHED ASIDE FURTHER QUESTIONS WHEN NEWSMEN PERSISTED ON THIS THEMEM.
:: (MORE) JC/EJH

WNNN
ZCZC EPE 033
SS NOR
1241: BULLETIN*** NIGHTLEAD RAY:
(SCHEDULED):

BY PATRICK MASSEY

LONDON, JULY 5 (REUTERS)--THE AMERICAN ATTORNEY FOR THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID TODA HIS CLIENT WOULD PLEAD "NOT GUILTY" TO THE CHARGE OF MURDERING THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER.

:: (MORE) JC/EJH

WNNN
ZCZC EPE 034
UU NOR
1248: URGENT **1ST ADD LONDON NIGHTLEAD RAY:
X X X LEADER.

ARTHUR J. HANES, FORMER MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER INTERVIEWING JAMES EARL RAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN LONDON'S MAXIMUM SECURITY WANDSWORTH PRISON.

HANES TALKED WITH RAY FOR 35 MINUTES.

:: (MORE) JC/EJH

WNNN
ZCZC EPE 035
UU NOR
1248: 2ND ADD LONDON NIGHTLEAD RAY:
X X X MINUTES.
"I WILL ENTER A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY TO MURDER," HANES SAID.

A BRITISH COURT TUESDAY ORDERED RAY TO BE EXTRADITED TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE CHARGE OF KILLING THE NEGRO LEADER APRIL 4 IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE COURT ALSO AGREED TO EXTRADITION ON A SUBSIDIARY CHARGE OF ARMED ROBBERY, FOR WHICH RAY WAS SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS JAIL IN 1960. HE ESCAPED FROM THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY LAST YEAR.

:: (MORE) JC/EJH

A014
uly
LONDON Take 2 Ray bjt A013; rights 400
The extradition order was issued on two grounds--that Ray was ""a fugitive criminal accused of murder"" and ""a fugitive convicted of robbery."" He was starting the eighth year of a 20-year sentence for armed robbery when he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City in April 1967.
British charges on which Ray was arrested at London Airport June8 are due to come up in court next Tuesday. These are possession of an unlicensed gun and a forged Canadian passport made out in the name of Ramon George Sneyd. In view of the proceedings in the American case, these may be dropped.
Milton said he was satisfied that lawyers representing the United States had made out a case against Ray as the civil rights leader's assassin, and against him as a fugitive from the Missouri prison.
He also said the evidence, mostly from fingerprints, had convinced him ""that James Earl Ray is the same person now before me.""
Ray's lawyers had never offered any serious challenge to these points, p
eferring not to give away anything for Ray's defense in the United States. But they did contend he had committed ""a political offense.""
""All I know is that the accused man says he didn't do it,"" Milton commented.
The hearing lacked the drama of the first round last Thursday, when Calcutt disclosed a mass of government evidence against Ray.
Frisby and Calcutt spent the morning arguing the legal technicalities of political offenses.
They droned on as the courtroom grew warm and sleepy in a summer heat wave. Ray watched the proceedings intently. His head swiveled toward the bench whenever the magistrate intervened with a question.
When the morning session ended, Milton brusquely announced he would deliver his verdict after lunch at 2 p.m. and vanished through the door to his chambers.
Frisby was so surprised that he had to call the magistrate back for Ray to make a short statement.
Ray rose and again complained about a statement by Detective Chief Supt. Thomas Butler of Scotland Yard that had him saying ""I feel so trapped!"" after his arrest. He said he never made it and wanted this noted because of the wide publicity given the case in the United States, ""especially in the so-called liberal press.""
Ray also complained that he had not been allowed to see Arthur J. Hanes, a Birmingham, Ala., lawyer who came here to prepare for Ray's trial defense in the United States.
Milton said the statement made no difference to his decision. Then he turned to Frisby and complimented him on his performance as Ray's attorney in the case.
Stopped July 2

201-0532732

UPI30

(RAY)

LONDON--A COURT TODAY ORDERED JAMES EARL RAY EXTRADITED TO THE U.S. TO STAND TRIAL FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

RAY, 40, IDENTIFIED AS AN ESCAPED CONVICT FROM A MISSOURI JAIL, WAS ACCUSED OF SHOOTING THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER IN MEMPHIS ON APRIL 4. HE WAS ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT 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 IT WAS OUTRIGHT MURDER.

RAY, SO NERVOUS HE WAS ALMOST INCOHERENT, HAD SHOWN EARLIER IN A SURPRISE STATEMENT TO THE COURT THAT HE FEARED--AND PERHAPS EXPECTED--THE EXTRADITION TO BE GRANTED.

THERE WAS STILL MUCH LEGAL RED TAPE TO GO THROUGH BEFORE RAY RETURNS TO THE U.S. HIS DEFENSE ATTORNEY INDICATED HE WOULD APPEAL IN A MANEUVER THAT COULD TAKE WEEKS.

MILTON IN HIS RULING SAID NO EVIDENCE HAD BEEN PRESENTED AT THE TWO-PART HEARING TO SUBSTANTIATE DEFENSE CLAIMS THE SLAYING WAS A POLITICAL CRIME.

HE ALSO RULED THAT MISSOURI LAW COVERING ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE WAS RELEVANT IN THE EXTRADITION CASE. MISSOURI WANTS RAY FOR TRIAL ON CHARGES HE ESCAPED FROM PRISON WHILE SERVING A TERM FOR ARMED ROBBERY.

MILTON RULED RAY EXTRADITABLE ON BOTH COUNTS. AT LAST WEEK'S HEARING, RAY DENIED KILLING KING.

"ALL I KNOW IN THIS AFFAIR IS THAT THE MAN SAYS HE DID NOT DO IT," MILTON SAID TODAY.

"IF THE ONLY EVIDENCE IS THAT A PUBLIC FIGURE, A POLITICAL FIGURE, A CONTROVERSIAL FIGURE HAS BEEN KILLED THEN THIS IS NOT ENOUGH.

"THEREFORE BOTH SUBMISSIONS FAILED TO BE ACCEPTED AND THE DEFENDANT WILL BE COMMITTED TO A PRISON TO AWAIT EXTRADITION ON BOTH SIDES."

"YOU WILL WILL NOT RELEASED FOR 15 DAYS," MILTON RAY. "YOU MAY APPLY FOR HABEAS CORPUS."

THIS, UNDER BRITISH LAW, IS THE FORM THAT RAY'S APPEAL WILL TAKE TO THE DIVISION COURT OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE DEFENSE CALLED IT A POLITICAL CRIME BUT THE MAGISTRATE IN RULING AGAINST THIS SAID:

"THIS WAS THE ASSASSINATION OF MAN WHO WAS NOT IN CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS COUNTRY, NOT AS FAR AS HAS BEEN SHOWN BY THE EVIDENCE. IT WAS NOT PART OF A CAMPAIGN TO GET RIDOF THE GOVERNMENT--BUT THE ACT OF A SOLITARY PERSON."

RAY SHOWED VIRTUALLY NO EMOTION WHE

BUT THE ACT OF A SOLITARY PERSON."

RAY SHOWED VIRTUALLY NO EMOTION WHEN MILTON ANNOUNCED HIS DECISION.

HE WAS STARING DOWN AT THE TABLE AND LOOKED UP SLOWLY WITHOUT BLINKING. THEN WITH A SLIGHT SHRUG OF HIS SHOULDER, HE ROSE TO RECEIVE FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM MILTON. HE REMAINED EXPRESSIONALESS.

THIS WAS IN CONTRAST TO HIS NERVOUSNESS A FEW MINUTES EARLIER WHEN HE HAD MADE HIS STATEMENT THAT HE HAD BEEN DENIED THE RIGHT TO SEE HIS AMERICAN LAWYER.

FRISBY SAID LATER HE "PROBABLY" WOULD APPEAL TODAY'S RULING.

7/2--TD1018AED

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201-0832732

DO

UPI-21A

(RAY)

LONDON--A COURT RULED TODAY THAT JAMES EARL RAY WILL BE EXTRADITED TO THE U.S. TO FACE CHARGES OF ASSASSINATING MARTIN LUTHER KING.

7/2--GE946A

201-0832732

DO

UPI-125

(RAY)

LONDON--THE HOME OFFICE DENIED TODAY IT PREVENTED ALABAMA LAWYER ARTHUR J. HANES FROM VISITING JAMES EARL RAY, THE ACCUSED ASSASIN OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

THE HOME OFFICE ISSUED THE DENIAL IN RESPONSE TO RAY'S STATEMENT IN COURT THAT HOME SECRETARY JAMES CALLAGHAN DENIED HIM ACCESS TO HANES, FORMER MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A HOME OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT ON JUNE 25, RAY "PETITIONED THE HOME SECRETARY TO BE ALLOWED A VISIT FROM HIS ATTORNEY, MR. HANES.

"THE VISITING ORDER WAS GRANTED BUT SNEYD (RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, THE NAME UNDER WHICH RAY WAS CHARGED) DID NOT MAKE USE OF IT AND MR. HANES MADE NO APPROACH TO THE HOME SECRETARY," THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

7/2--EG230PED

201-0832732

A072

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LONDON Ray Bjt Lead A071 add: court.

London was sweltering with temperatures in the 80s and humidity high.

Courtroom shades were closed to keep out the sun, but the atmosphere was close and sleepy. Many took off their jackets and fanned themselves with papers.

Ray himself had his white shirt open at the neck. But he kept on the vest of his blue checked suit.

He looked hot and limp.

Frisby, in his final statement, submitted that whoever did the killing was acting consciously or otherwise as representative of a large body of persons who disagreed with the objects and aims of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The defense claimed there was something akin to a state of civil war or insurrection in the American South. Frisby conceded that, if indeed there was only one finger on the trigger of the gun that killed King, "the nature of the thing is that you can only get one finger on the trigger at the time."

Frisby said the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was in a sense the culmination of the efforts of King and others of the conference and other bodies. It was political work, he said, and an effort to compel the government to change its policy.

The attorney went on:

"It becomes abundantly plain that whoever did the killing did not do it on personal grounds but on grounds which arose out of the disapproval of the type of activity Dr. King was conducting."

An office was opened in Washington by the conference and these activities, according to Frisby, were clearly political.

Frisby made: 3rd graf A053.

BN948aed July 2

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A092
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LONDON Ray 2nd Lead A0g, add: LAW.

At one point Milton said that if this were an English case he would commit it for trial at Old Bailey, Britain's central criminal court.

He said Ray would not be surrendered to U.S. authorities until after the expiration of 15 days. Ray has the right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus or other like processes.

The extradition order against the 40-year-old prisoner was on two grounds-being "a fugitive criminal accused of murder" and "a fugitive convicted of robbery."

This traces to his escape in April 1967 from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, where he was starting his eighth year of a 20-year sentence for armed robbery.

Two British charges on which Ray was arrested at London Airport June 8-having a forged Canadian passport and an unlicensed gun-are due to come up next Tuesday. In view of the developments, they may be dropped.

Ray voiced a complaint about British officialdom in the final stage of the hearing. Shortly after the court had ordered an adjournment for lunch, Ray returned to make an unexpected statement.

Sandwiched: 7th graf lead a063-a071.
jb1104aed July 2

201-0832732

Ray

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A071
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LONDON Ray Bjt Lead A063 add: conducting.
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 woul 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 in the so-called liberal press."
"I would urge this court to take in the totality of the circumstances," Ray said. "One, 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 Home Secretary would decide whether Mr. Heath would be permitted to read the letter.
"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 to say and I would like to thank the court."
Ray was then taken back to the cells adjoining the court.
Frisby: 3rd graf A063
DN342aed July 2

201-0832732

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Ray

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Bulletin
LONDON AP - A British court today granted extradition of James Earl Ray, wanted in the United States as the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
L694aed JulyE

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URGENT
LONDON Ray A079 add: Jr.

The extradition order was granted by Chief Magistrate Frank Milton.
Legal sources said Ray would appeal the decision.
L694bed JulyE

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URGENT
LONDON Ray extradition which slug 3rd lead A0e0 add: decision.

The magistrate granted Ray legal aid to pursue his appeal in a higher court within the required 15-day deadline.
Ray received the magistrate's decision without any outward show of emotion.
He was immediately led from court, still surrounded by a cordon of Scotland Yard detectives, and taken back to his maximum security jail at Wandsworth Prison in south London.

By GODFREY ANDERSON
Associated Press Writer

201-0832732

UPI-8

(RAY)

LONDON--JAMES EARL RAY CHARGED TODAY HE HAD BEEN DENIED THE RIGHT TO SEE AN AMERICAN LAWYER WHO AGREED TO REPRESENT HIM IN ANY TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

D.

THE MISSOURI-BORN RAY INTERRUPTED COURT PROCEEDINGS TO TELL THE MAGISTRATE HE WANTED TO MAKE A PERSONAL STATEMENT AT THIS SECOND HEARING TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE CAN BE EXTRADITED TO THE U.S.

HIS BRITISH DEFENSE ATTORNEY, ROGER FRISBY, CHARGED THAT THE SLAYING OF KING WAS A POLITICAL CRIME FOR WHICH THE U.S.-BRITISH EXTRADITION AGREEMENT DOES NOT APPLY.

RAY, ALSO ACCUSED OF ESCAPING FROM A MISSOURI PRISON WHILE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR ARMED ROBBERY, WAS REFERRING TO THE RECENT LONDON VISIT OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., LAWYER ARTHUR J. HANES.

HANES FLEW TO LONDON WITH HIS SON ARTHUR JR., ALSO A LAWYER, AND THEN RETURNED HOME AFTER COMPLAINING HE HAD BEEN REFUSED PERMISSION TO SEE RAY.

IN HIS UNEXPECTED PERSONAL APPEARANCE BEFORE THE BOW STREET MAGISTRATE COURT RAY SAID THE AMERICAN PROSECUTION CASE "IS NOT TOO FAVORABLE TO ME."

RAY BOUNCING UP AND DOWN ON HIS HEELS AND TOES SPOKE IN A STACCATO VOICE. IT WAS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND HIM.

RAY MADE REQUEST TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE COURT ONLY MINUTES AFTER THE HEARING WAS RECESSED UNTIL 2 P.M. (9 A.M. EDT).

AFTER MAKING THE STATEMENT THE COURT ASKED IF HE WANTED IT READ BEFORE THE FULL COURT WHEN THE AFTERNOON SESSION CONVENED.

"YES, SIR, BEING AS HOW THE OTHER PART (OF THE TESTIMONY) IS NOT TOO FAVORABLE TO ME," HE REPLIED.

RAY AGAIN OBJECTED TO THE TESTIMONY OF SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVE SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS BUTLER CONCERNING HIS BEHAVIOR WHEN ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT JUNE 8. HE SAID HE WAS "CONCERNED" THAT THIS PROBABLY WOULD BE GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY IN THE U.S., "ESPECIALLY IN THE SO-CALLED LIBERAL PRESS."

RAY URGED THE COURT TO CONSIDER THAT HE SIGNED NOTHING WHEN ARRESTED IN BRITAIN AND HAD NO CONTACT WITH ANYONE FROM THE U.S. EMBASSY, ESPECIALLY THE U.S. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, FRED VINSON WHO VISITED LONDON AFTER RAY'S ARREST.

HE SAID HE BELIEVED THAT TESTIMONY CONNECTED WITH THE EXTRADITION HEARING WOULD BE USED IN "ANY" PROCEEDINGS IN THE U.S.

HE THEN COMPLAINED THAT HIS ALABAMA ATTORNEY WAS DENIED ACCESS TO HIM BY BRITISH HOME SECRETARY JAMES CALLAGAN.

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LONDON Ray 2nd lead A081 add: London. 360

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There was no reaction from spectators in the crowded courtroom.

The magistrate, sitting at his bench stacked with law books, addressed Ray directly and told him: "You will be committed to prison to await extradition to the United States."

He then granted him legal aid for his appeal.

As Milton delivered his decision, he glanced at notes and occasionally referred to the one of the law volumes.

He dealt at some length with the contention of defense attorney Roger Frisby that Ray could not be extradited because the slaying of the civil rights leader, shot in Memphis, Tenn., April 4, was a political offense.

The judge agreed it was common knowledge that King was a controversial figure in the United States. But he refused to accept the defense contention that this alone would make the crime of his assassination a political one.

"To hold so would be to extend the meaning of this case too far," the magistrate said.

The case turned on whether the crime was political or not. Under treaty between Britain and the United States, persons may not be extradited for political reasons.

The U.S. government denied Ray's contention that the killing of King was a political crime.

"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 the magistrate.

He declared: "There was no conspiracy. No other man or other body was involved.

"There may have been undertones that this might be so, but the evidence before this court points to a lone assassination for provate purpose."

The argument that there was no conspiracy seemed intended to apply only to the first-degree murder warrant issued by the State of Tennessee for the shooting in Memphis April 4.

When Ray was put on the FBI's "most wanted" list April 20, he was wanted also on a federal charge of conspiracy to deny King his civil rights.

The prisoner has denied he killed King, or even knew him.

Frisby told the court that whoever did the shooting did not do it on personal grounds but because he disapproved of the type of activity King was conducting.

Shortly after: 7th graf A063-A071
LS1015aed July2

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LONDON Ray 2nd lead A0[illegible] add: conducting. 190

In summing up, Magistrate Milton said he found no difficulty in establishing that there was a prima facie case against Ray in King's murder.
"On this, on the verbal and affidavit evidence before me, there can be no doubt," he said.
Milton said no evidence had been produced in Ray's case to show it was not an individual act.
"All I know is that this accused man said he didn't do it," he said.
The magistrate also passed over the question of Ray's identification without difficulty. Ray was arrested in Britain on forged passport and illegal gun-carrying charges under the alias of Ramon George Sneyd.
But the magistrate said: "I find evidence that James Earl Ray is the same person now before me."
Although Ray was granted legal aid to pursue an appeal if he wished, there was no public announcement that he would.
However, lawyers close to the case said that an appeal would be carried to the High Court with arguments on the same political grounds as Milton rejected in Magistrate's Court.
Should the High Court reject the appeal, Ray could go to the House of Lords, which is Britain's highest court. But he could make an appeal to the Lords only on a point of law.

Shortly after 7th graf a068-a071.
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WNBN
ZCZC EPE 317
UU NOR
0749: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X ROBBERY".
FRISBY, AFTER OUTLINING THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND KING S PART IN IT, SAID, "THE DECEASED MAN WAS A POLITICAL FIGURE ENGAGING IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES".
DAVID CALCUTT, REPRESENTING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, TOLD THE COURT THERE WAS NOT A SHRED OF EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT THE ASSASSINATION TOOK PLACE TO FURTHER THE ENDS OF A LARGER ENTERPRISE.
"....THERE WAS NO CONSPIRACY, NO OTHER MAN OR OTHER BODY INVOLVED", CALCUTT SAID.
"THERE HAVE BEEN UNDERTONES THAT THIS MUST BE SO, BUT THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THIS COURT POINTS TO A LONE ASSASSINATION FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES", HE TOLD THE COURT.
:: REUTERS MB/SC

201-0832732

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 318
UU NOR
0754: 2ND ADD LONDON RAY:
(317) X X X COURT:
RAY, 40, WAS ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT JUNE 8 WHEN ABOUT TO BOARD A PLANE FOR BRUSSELS. HE WAS CHARGED UNDER THE NAME OF SNEYD WITH CARRYING A FORGED CANADIAN PASSPORT BEARING THAT NAME AND WITH ILLEGALLY CARRYING A REVOLVER.
THESE CHARGES WERE HELD IN ABEYANCE TO AWAIT THE OUTCOME OF THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS. THE EXTRADITION WARRANT WAS MADE OUT IN THE NAME OF RAY.
AT A HEARING LAST WEEK,RAY TOOK THE WITNESS BOX AND DENIED KILLING KING.
FRISBY ASKED HIM, "DID YOU KILL DR. KING?"
RAY SAID QUIETLY, "NO SIR".
:: REUTERS MB/BC

201-0832732

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 316
UU NOR
0744: RAY:
LONDON,JULY 2 (REUTERS)-THE DEFENSE LAWYER FOR JAMES EARL RAY WOUND UP HIS CASE TODAY AND A DECISION WAS EXPECTED LATER TODAY (EDS: AT APPROXIMATELY 9 AM EDT) ON WHETHER RAY WILL BE EXTRADITED TO THE UNITED STATES TO FACE A CHARGE OF KILLING REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING.
THE DEFENSE AGAIN ARGUED THIS MORNING THAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER S ASSASSINATION WAS A POLITICAL CRIME AND THEREFORE NOT SUBJECT TO EXTRADITION.
DEFENSE LAWYER ROGER FRISBY UNFOLDED THE ACTIVITIES OF KING BEGINNING WITH THE 1955 BUS BOYCOTT IN MONTGOMERY,ALA., THROUGH THE FORMATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.
"WHEREVER THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL BODY OF PERSONS IN THE STATE SEEKING BY CONSTITUTIONAL OR OTHER MEANS TO COMPEL THE GOVERNMENT ON THE STATE TO CHANGE ITS POLICY, YOU HAVE A SITUATION WHERE EVEN THE CRIME OF MURDER MAY BE MOTIVATED POLITICALLY", FRISBY SAID.
RAY--CHARGED IN BRITAIN UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD--FACED AN APPLICATION FOR EXTRADITION TO THE UNITED STATES ON TWO CHARGES,ONE IN CONNECTION WITH KING S SLAYING AND ONE OF BEING "A FUGITIVE CRIMINAL CONVICTED OF ROBBERY".
:: (MORE) MB/BC

201-0832732

NNNN
AZCZC EPE 333
UU NOR
0953: URGENT-2ND LEAD RAY:

BY PATRICK MASSEY.

LONDON, JULY 2, (REUTERS)-A BRITISH COURT TODAY ORDERED THE EXTRADITION OF JAMES EARL RAY TO THE UNITED STATES TO FACE CHARGES OF MURDERING REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

:: (MORE) BC

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NNNN
RZCZC EPE334
UU NOR
0956: 1ST ADD LONDON 2ND LEAD RAY:
X X X KING.
THE EXTRADITION ORDER WAS GRANTED BY CHIEF MAGISTRATE FRANK MILTON AT LONDON S BOW STREET POLICE COURT WHERE A BRITISH ATTORNEY ARGUED THE U.S. GOVERNMENT S CASE.
THE MAGISTRATE ALSO ORDERED RAY S EXTRADITION ON A SUBSIDIARY CHARGE--COMMITTING ARMED ROBBERY FOR WHICH HE WAS SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT IN MISSOURI IN 1960. RAY ESCAPED FROM THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY LAST YEAR.
:: (MORE) MB/MJL

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URGENT
Ray Lead Day
By COLIN FROST
Associated Press Writer
LONDON AP - Home Secretary James Callaghan signed an order Thursday night for transfer of James Earl Ray to the custody of U.S. marshals for his extradition to the United States.
Minor British charges against the 40-year-old fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary were dropped, bringing a step closer his return to face trial on a charge of mudering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
The extradition; 3rd graf lead aCZC
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UU NOR
0939; 2ND ADD LONDON 2ND LEAD RAY;
X X X YEAR.
RAY'S DEFENSE COUNSEL, ROGER FRISBY, CONTENDED THE KILLING OF KING IN MEMPHIS APRIL 4 WAS A POLITICAL OFFENSE AND THEREFORE NOT SUBJECT TO EXTRADITION UNDER BRITIAIN'S 1870 EXTRADITION LAW.
BUT MILTON DISMISSED THIS ARGUMENT, SAYING IT WAS NOT ENOUGH TO ESTABLISH THAT THE VICTIM OF THE CRIME WAS A POLITICAL OR CONTROVERSIAL FIGURE.
HE SAID IT WOULD HAVE TO BE ESTABLISHED THAT THE KILLER ACTED FROM POLITICAL MOTIVES.
MILTON TOLD RAY HE WOULD NOT BE SURRENDERED FOR EXTRADITION BEFORE A PERIOD OF 15 DAYS PASSED. THIS IS THE STATUTORY PERIOD WITHIN WHICH THE DEFENSE MAY APPEAL FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.
COURT SOURCES SAID THE DEFENSE PLANNED SUCH AN APPEAL.
;; (MORE) MB/MJL

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ZCZC EPE336
UU NOR
1005; 3RD ADD LONDON 2ND LEAD RAY;
X X X APPEAL.
RAY HAS MADE FOUR APPEARANCES IN THE BOW STREET COURT.
TODAY, AS AT PREVIOUS HEARINGS, STRICT SECURITY WAS ENFORCED AND ALL NEWSMEN AND SPECTATORS WERE SEARCHED ON ENTERING THE SMALL COURT.
IN COURT TODAY RAY COMPLAINED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS RESTRICTING HIS RIGHT TO DEFEND HIMSELF.
"I THINK THAT X X X PICKING UP SECOND PARA (321) LEAD AND DELETING WITH PARA (324).
;; REUTERS MB/MJL

201-0832732

DO

Ray 2jt BL 420 2 takes total 930
By LAWRENCE MALKIN
Associated Press Writer

LONDON (AP) — A British judge approved Tuesday the U.S. government's request for extradition of James Earl Ray to stand trial for the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ray's lawyers announced they will appeal the decision to Britain's high court.

A 40-year-old fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary, Ray nodded unemotionally on learning he had lost his fight to convince Chief Magistrate Frank Milton that he should not be returned to the United States.

"Yes sir," he told the magistrate.

Then guards escorted him back to his maximum security cell at Wandsworth Prison to await the appeal, which must be filed within 15 days.

In Washington Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said he hoped Ray could be returned to the United States without undue delay so the prisoner could have his "right to a speedy trial."

Milton said "there can be no doubt" that there is a prima-facie case against Ray in the murder of the American civil rights leader, felled by a rifle bullet at the Lorraine Motel Memphis, Tenn., April 4.

The prime evidence submitted in the dingy Bow Street Magistrate's Court was testimony of an FBI fingerprint expert, George Jacob Bonebrake, at a hearing last week that Ray's prints were found on a rifle, telescopic sight and binoculars that Memphis authorities consider were used by the killer.

Conviction on a murder charge in a Tennessee court could mean a sentence to death by electrocution.

Peering through half-spectacles over lawbooks piled on his judicial bench, Milton ruled on several major points.

He discussed and then dismissed a contention of Ray's court-appointed British attorney, Roger Frisby, that the slaying was a political crime, a crime for which a person cannot be returned under the U.S.-British extradition treaty.

"To hold so would be to extend the meaning of this case too far," the magistrate said, though he agreed that King, who headed the politically active Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was a controversial figure.

The U.S. government had denied through its British lawyer, David Calcutt, that the killing was a political crime.

"There is not a shred of evidence to show that the murder took place to further the ends of a larger enterprise," Calcutt said. " . . . There was no conspiracy. No other man or other body was involved.

"There may have been undertones that this might be so, but the evidence before this court points to a lone assassination for private purposes."

In denying there was a conspiracy, Calcutt was walking a legal tightrope. Though the extradition case was based on a Tennessee murder warrant, Ray also faces in the United States a federal charge of conspiracy to deny King his civil rights.

MORE

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LONDON, Take 2, Ray A022; 1t.

Security arrangements are being rushed at the Shelby County jail in downtown Memphis. Ray will be lodged in an interior cell in the jail once he is returned.

His first public appearance in Memphis would come when he is brought into one of the county's criminal courtrooms for arraignment, a procedure that normally takes only a few minutes.

Should the defense or the state request a psychiatric examination, that would add more time to the long delay expected before the trial is held. Normal procedure is to send a prisoner to Central State Hospital in Nashville for such an examination, but there is speculation that because of needed security Ray would get the examination in the jail.

The defense could request a delay of several weeks to interview witnesses and prepare them.

Wednesday deputies took up guard positions in an alley behind the jail, at the jail's entrance in the criminal courts building and in the hallway leading to the sheriff's office. No one was admitted into these areas without special reason.

Attorneys entering the jail to meet with their clients were searched.

Heavy steel plating was placed on four windows on the jail's third floor on the north side of the building, and heavy screens were being placed on other jail windows.

The location of Ray's cell within the jail has not been disclosed, and requests to photograph it were turned down. The cell is to be equipped with closed-circuit television.

It is understood that several streets in the immediate vicinity of the jail-courts building will be blocked off during the trial. It became known last week that everyone attending the trial would be recorded on sound and television tape.

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Ray Jit E Hakes, 550 tal

By COLIN FROST

Associated Press Writer

LONDON (AP) — A final British court hearing for James Earl Ray is scheduled in London today to clear the way for his return to the United States to face trial on a charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The brief hearing at the Bow Street Magistrate's Court is a formality to dispose of the two minor charges on which Ray had been held since his arrest at London Airport June 8: using a forged Canadian passport and carrying a loaded pistol without a permit.

The British charges could be dropped or shelved indefinitely.

After the hearing today, Home Secretary James Callaghan is expected to sign the order for Ray's extradition issued by Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton on July 2. Ray decided on Tuesday not to appeal extradition, and the 15-day period for filing of an appeal expired Wednesday.

The time of Ray's departure is a closely guarded secret. Unofficial reports said a U.S. Air Force transport was standing by at Northolt, a U.S. air base west of London, to take Ray and an escort of U.S. marshals to Memphis, Tenn., where the Negro civil rights leader was shot April 4.

Ray's American attorney, Arthur J. Hanes, arrived in London Wednesday and complained that the U.S. Justice Department had refused to let him accompany Ray back to the United States. Hanes, a former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., said his client was afraid to be alone with Justice Department men.

"I don't know the basis of the fear," said the lawyer, "but he says it and he wants me to be present.

"I applied some weeks ago to go back on the plane with him and that he should not be questioned or interrogated by FBI men without my being present.

"This was refused. It is a violation of my client's constitutional rights.

"I shall apply again for permission to fly back with him. Even if I am not allowed on the plane, I want to be allowed to spend a few hours with my client before he will be immediately put up in court in Memphis."

Hanes spent 45 minutes with Ray inside London's Wandsworth Jail Wednesday. But the lawyer said that in this conversation, as in others he had during a previous visit to London, it was impossible to get to the heart of things because British prison officers always were within hearing.

Hanes said Ray waived appeal on the advice of Hanes "because he is innocent and wants to get back to the States as quickly as possible to prove it."

Hanes charged that Ray is the target of an "unprecedented, vicious and libelous press and television campaign to portray him as a convicted murderer, a monster, a degenerate and a dope addict."

Asserting that no one is guilty until proved guilty, the lawyer said, "once my client is in Memphis, where he can confer daily with me and others, we will find the whole truth and establish it."

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MMNH
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UU NOR
(0944: ~~URGENT~~ *** C O R R E C T I O N:

IN LONDON LEAD RAY (493) READ IN FOURTH PARA (494)

X X X AGENTS LATER TODAY OR (FIXED LONGLINE) TOMORROW.

;; REUTERS, JULY 19 RM/NV

MMNH
ZCZC EPE 499
UU NOR
0945: 2ND ADD LONDON LEAD RAY:
(494--WHICH MAY BE DYLINED BY ARTHUR SPIEGELMAN) X X X SAID.
HAINES GAVE RAY TWO NEW SHIRTS AND A NECKTIE TODAY SO THAT HE "WOULD LOOK SHARP ON THE TRIP BACK."
THE LAWYER SAID HE AND HIS CLIENT HAD IN THEIR FOUR MEETINGS A CHANCE TO DISCUSS THE CASE ONLY GENERALLY AND ADDED THAT THE PRESENCE OF GUARDS IN THE INTERVIEW ROOM MADE IT DIFFICULT TO GET DOWN TO BASIC ISSUES.
;; (MORE) RM/NV

MMNH
ZCZC EPE 500
NOR
0950: 3RD ADD LONDON LEAD RAY:
X X X ISSUES.
HAINES SAID RAY COULD BE PUT ON TRIAL AS EARLY AS OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER. HE ADDED, IN A SARCASTIC REFERENCE TO THE DIFFICULTIES HE HAS HAD IN INTERVIEWING RAY, "I HOPE I GET A CHANCE TO PREPARE A CASE BY THEN."
HAINES COMPLAINED YESTERDAY HE WAS NOT ABLE TO SEE HIS CLIENT ALONE--WHICH HE CLAIMED HE WILL BE ABLE TO DO TWICE A DAY IN MEMPHIS, TENN., WHERE RAY IS EXPECTED TO BE HELD AWAITING TRIAL.
THE LAWYER SAID THE AMERICAN EMBASSY PHONED HIM LAST NIGHT AND RELAYED A MESSAGE FROM FRED M. VINSON JR., THE HEAD OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S CRIMINAL DIVISION, AGAIN REFUSING HIM PERMISSION TO ACCOMPANY RAY BACK.
WHEN HE WENT TO WANDSWORTH PRISON TODAY TO CONFER WITH RAY FOR 35 MINUTES, HE SAID HE TOLD HIM "TO KEEP HIS MOUTH SHUT" ON THE FLIGHT BACK. HAINES ADDED THAT HE AND RAY FEAR THAT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS WILL ATTEMPT TO QUESTION HIM DURING THE RETURN JOURNEY.
THE HOME OFFICE X X X PICKING UP THIRD PARA (448) OF (446).
;; REUTERS RM/HAA

201-0832132

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Ray Bjt NL 500
By LAWRENCE MALKIN
Associated Press Writer

LONDON AP - U.S. officials stood ready Thursday night to receive James Earl Ray from British custody and fly him to the United States to face trial on charges of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

A U.S. plane was said to be standing by at Northolt, the closest Royal Air Force base to London capable of handling jets that can cross the Atlantic.

The plane was expected to take off at night so as to land at night, probably at Memphis, Tenn., where King was shot to death April 4.

American officials kept the tightest security screen in front of Ray's transfer. Tehy refused a request by his lawyer, Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., to accompany Ray home or even to speak to him once he is in U.S. custody in Britain.

Hanes said U.S. officials refused to give him an explanation of their refusal. But he made it clear that Ray feared U.S. officials would try to interrogate him during the seven- or eight jet flight about circumstances surrounding King's assassination, possibly raising questions about any conspiracy.

"I just told him to keep his mouth shut," Hanes said.

British courts Thursday cleared away the last of the formalities that have prevented Ray's transfer to the United States since his arrest in London June 8.

Following Ray's decision earlier this week to abandon his fight against extradition, a lawyer representing the director of public prosecutions went into Bow Street Magistrates Court.

He said no evidence would be offered to support British charges against Ray of entering the country on a forged passport and carrying an unlicensed gun. That was the last step before Home Secretary James Callaghan could sign the extradition papers.

The Home Office announced Callaghan signed the order Thursday night.

This order authorized the transfer of Ray to the custody of U.S. marshals.

Ray was not in court for the hearing. Hanes was conferring with him at Wandsworth Prison.

"I gave him some new shirts and a tie so he would look sharp," they said.

Hanes was being kept completely in the dark about the flight.

"I don't know if they are taking him back by Wells Fargo, or ship or yellow submarine," the lawyer told newsmen.

He said he might make a legal issue of it at the trial, basing his argument on new U.S. Supreme Court rulings about holding a suspect in custody without permitting him to consult a lawyer.

"I don't see any justification logically for them to prevent me from seeing him," he said. "But I have a right to see him in private when he is turned over to U.S. authorities. He has fears of intensive interrogation and grilling by Justice Department agents. They will have him captive for seven or eight hours and they can engage him in conversation."

Hanes said he had formally requested the U.S. Justice Department for permission to accompany Ray home when he called Washington from his office in Birmingham Tuesday morning to tell the department about Ray's extradition waiver.

He told newsmen a message was passed on to him through the U.S. Embassy here from Fred Vinson Jr., U.S. assistant attorney general, saying: "I hope you understand why you cannot accompany this man to the United States and why you cannot see him in private."

Hanes said he replied: "My answer is: No, I do not understand."

Hanes said he would return to the United States as soon as he had word that Ray was on the way and begin preparations for the trial, which he expects to open in October or November.

TK358ped July 18

201-0832732

UPI-61
(RAY)
LONDON--JAMES EARL RAY'S ALABAMA LAWYER SAID TODAY RAY IS INNOCENT OF THE MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING AND WANTS TO RETURN TO THE U.S. TO CLEAR HIMSELF ON THE CHARGES.
ATTORNEY ARTHUR J. HANES SR. SAID RAY AGREED TO WAIVE AN EXTRADITION APPEAL WHEN THEY MET AT LONDON'S WADSWORTH PRISON THIS AFTERNOON.
HANES SAID RAY, WHOM HE REFERRED TO AS "R.G. SNEYD," HAD ASKED THE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES TO PERMIT HANES TO ACCOMPANY HIM WHEN HE IS HANDED OVER TO U.S. AUTHORITIES TO BE SENT TO MEMPHIS, TENN., FOR TRIAL.
HANES SAID THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS DENIED THIS REQUEST SO FAR.
HANES SAID SNEYD DID NOT HAVE TO SIGN ANY WAIVERS BUT SIMPLY ACTED THROUGH THE ALABAMA ATTORNEY, ADVISING HIM TO PROCEED WITH THE EXTRADITION PROCESS.
HANES SAID RAY WANTED TO RETURN TO THE U.S. IMMEDIATELY "SO MY CLIENT AND I CAN BEGIN WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY TO COMBAT AND COUNTERACT THE UNPRECEDENTED, VICIOUS AND LIBELLOUS PRESS AND TELEVISION CAMPAIGN TO PORTRAY HIM AS A CONVICTED MURDERER, A MONSTER, A DEGENERATE AND A DOPE ADDICT."
"THIS MAN WANTS TO GET BACK TO THE UNITED STATES AND CLEAR HIS NAME," HANES SAID. "IT'S AS SIMPLE AS THAT."
HANES SAID THE VISIT OF U.S. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FRED M. VINSON JR. TO LONDON, WHERE HE WAS ALLOWED TO SEE RAY BUT NOT TO TALK WITH HIM, "WAS HIGH-HANDED AND WRONG AND I THINK HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL."
IN A PREPARED STATEMENT, HANES CHARGED THAT VINSON'S ACTION IN SEEING RAY VIOLATED RAY'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.
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UPI-12
(RAY)
LONDON--JAMES EARL RAY, GIVING UP HIS FIGHT AGAINST EXTRADITION TO AMERICA TO STAND TRIAL FOR THE SLAYING OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, COULD BE IN A MEMPHIS JAIL BY THIS WEEKEND, HIS LAWYER SAID TODAY.
MICHAEL EUGENE, RAY'S BRITISH LAWYER, SAID HIS CLIENT MAY BE FLOWN BACK TO THE U.S. AS EARLY AS THURSDAY OR FRIDAY.
EUGENE SAID RAY HAD DECIDED "OF HIS OWN ACCORD" NOT TO APPEAL BUT FAILED TO SAY WHY.
TODAY IS THE DEADLINE FOR FILING AN APPEAL OF THE EXTRADITION ORDER.
EUGENE SAID RAY'S AMERICAN LAWYER, ARTHUR HANES SR. FLEW FROM AMERICA TODAY AND PROBABLY WILL ACCOMPANY RAY BACK TO THE U.S.
7/17--GE930A

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LONDON Ray Lead A005 add: London.

Hanes, accompanied by Ray's British lawyer, Michael Eugene, met Ray for 45 minutes inside Wandsworth in south London.
"I got to see the man and his morale is very high," Hanes said as he left the jail. "He is feeling all right."
It was not; 3rd graf A03a.
LS1021aed July 17

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AO86
ryyrwyyf
Ray Bjt Lead AO3s 200
By COLIN FROST
Associated Press Writer
LONDON AP - American authorities pursued top secret plans today for a quick return to the United States of James Earl Ray to face trial for the assassination in Memphis, Tenn., of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ray may be on his way tonight or early Thursday.
"I suspect the first word that Ray has left London will be news of his actual arrival in Memphis," one source said.
Ray cleared the way for his return by signing a declaration Tuesday that he did not want to appeal the order for his extradition issued July 2 by London's chief magistrate, Frank Milton.
The 40-year-old prisoner, a fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary who denies he killed King, spent his remaining hours in London's Wandsworth Prison under heavy guard.
Ray's American lawyer, Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., flew into London to have a talk with him at the prison. Hanes was believed hoping to accompany his client back to the United States, but U.S. officials indicated such a request would be turned down.
Informed sources speculated that Ray would be flown back with a heavy guard aboard a U.S. military plane or a chartered civilian jet. U.S. military planes can use British civilian fields such as Heathrow and Gatwick airports near London.
It was not 3rd graf AO3s

Eds: delete 5th and 6th grafs starting "informed" to conform.
LS947aed July17

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MNNN
ZCZC EEE 302
WU NOR
1255(RAY--HANES:
LONDON, JULY 17 (REUTERS)--JAMES EARL RAY, THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO FEAR BEING LEFT ALONE WITH U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ON HIS EXTRADITION FLIGHT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

RAY'S ATTITUDE WAS REPORTED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN THIS AFTERNOON BY ARTHUR J. HANES, HIS AMERICAN ATTORNEY.

HANES SAID HIS REPEATED REQUESTS TO BE ALLOWED TO ACCOMPANY RAY ON THE PLANE HAVE BEEN TURNED DOWN. THE ATTORNEY DENOUNCED THIS REFUSAL AS DANGEROUS, WRONG AND OUT OF STEP WITH RECENT U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

THE RETURN OF THE 40-YEAR-OLD RAY TO THE U.S. CERTAIN YESTERDAY WITH HIS WAIVER OF THE RIGHT OF APPEAL AGAINST AN EXTRADITION ORDER MADE AGAINST HIM JULY 2.

HANES SAID THE DECISION TO WAIVE EXTRADITION WAS MADE IN ORDER TO GET RAY BACK TO THE U.S. AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH A VIEW TO COMBATTING WHAT THE LAWYER CALLED AN UNPRECEDENTED PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIM.

HANES SAID THE AMERICAN PRESS HAS PORTRAYED HIS CLIENT AS A CONVICTED MURDERER, A MONSTER, A DEGENERATE AND A DRUG ADDICT.

;; REUTERS JC/HAA

Do

201-0832732

DO

A022

zyyryyr

URGENT

Ray Bit A022 Lead

By COLIN FROST

Associated Press Writer

LONDON AP - Minor British charges against James Earl Ray were dropped today, bringing his extradition to the United States a step closer.

Home Secretary James Callaghan was expected within a few hours to sign the extradition order returning the 40-year-old escaped convict to the United States to face trial on a charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The extradition order was issued by Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton on July 2. Ray decided on Tuesday not to appeal against it, and the 15-day period for filing an appeal expired Wednesday.

The time of Ray's departure for America is a closely guarded secret. Unofficial reports said a U.S. Air Force transport was standing by at Northolt, a U.S. air base west of London, to take the prisoner nd an escort of U.S. marshals to Memphis, Tenn., where the Negro civil rights leader was shot April 4.

The two British charges on which Ray had been held since his arrest at London Airport June 8 were dropped at a brief hearing in the Bow Street Magistrate's Court, the theater for all the British legal processes concerning Ray.

The charges were using a forged Canadian passport, under the name of Ramon George Sneyd, and carrying a loaded gun for which he had no license.

Ray was not in court today.

Ray's American 6th graf A022.

201-0832732

TZCZC EPE 350
YY NOR
1549: NIGHTLEAD RAY:

BY ARTHUR SPIEGELMAN

LONDON, JULY 17 (REUTERS)--JAMES EARL RAY IS ANXIOUS TO GET HOME TO REBUT CHARGES THAT HE KILLED MARTIN LUTHER KING, HIS LAWYER SAID TODAY, BUT HE IS AFRAID OF BEING LEFT ALONE WITH U.S. OFFICIALS ON THE EXTRADITION FLIGHT BACK.

ATTORNEY ARTHUR J. HANES OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SAID AMERICAN OFFICIALS VETOED REPEATED REQUESTS TO ACCOMPANY HIS CLIENT ON THE EXTRADITION FLIGHT--WHICH MAY TAKE PLACE TOMORROW.

HANES, A FORMER MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, CALLED THEIR REFUSAL DANGEROUS, WRONG AND OUT OF STEP WITH RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

HANES REFUSED TO ELABORATE ON HIS CLIENT S FEARS, BUT SAID HE PERSONALLY WAS AFRAID THAT AN ATTEMPT MAY BE MADE TO QUESTION RAY WITHOUT DEFENSE COUNSEL PRESENT.

THE 40-YEAR OLD RAY S RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES BECAME CERTAIN TUESDAY WHEN HE WAIVED HIS RIGHT OF APPEAL AGAINST AN EXTRADITION ORDER MADE JULY 2.

HANES TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HIS CLIENT WAIVED AN APPEAL BECAUSE HE WAS ANXIOUS TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE AND COMBAT "AN UNPRECEDENTED, VICIOUS AND LIBELLOUS PRESS CAMPAIGN PORTRAYING MY CLIENT AS A CONVICTED MURDERER, MONSTER, DEGENERATE AND DOPE ADDICT."

HANES ALSO COMPLAINED OF THE DIFFICULTIES HE HAD IN INTERVIEWING RAY BECAUSE GUARDS WERE ALWAYS PRESENT.
;; (MORE) JC/HAA

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 351
YY NOR
1555: 1ST ADD LONDON NIGHTLEAD RAY:
X X X PRESENT.

"THERE I WAS WITH A PRISON GUARD OVER MY SHOULDER AND ONE OVER HIS, LIKE PIGEONS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE. I COULD NOT DO MUCH TALKING," HANES SAID, ADDING THAT IN THE U.S. HE WOULD BE ABLE TO INTERVIEW HIS CLIENT ALONE AT LEAST TWICE A DAY.

201-0832787

ANOTHER REASON WHY NO APPEAL WOULD BE MADE WAS SUGGESTED BY RAY S BRITISH LAWYER, MICHAEL EUGENE, WHO SAID A REQUEST FOR LEGAL AID FOR THE APPEAL WAS TURNED DOWN.

HANES SAID HIS ONE FEAR WAS THAT RAY WOULD BE TAKEN BACK SECRETLY WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE.

HE ADDED THAT HE INTENDED TO HOLD A FOURTH MEETING WITH HIS CLIENT THURSDAY MORNING AT WANDSWORTH PRISON IN LONDON AND THERE "WOULD BE HELL TO PAY" IF RAY WAS EXTRADITED BEFORE THEN.

AN AMERICAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL SAID WEDNESDAY HE HOPED RAY "WOULD DISAPPEAR FROM WANDSWORTH PRISON AND APPEAR IN (MEMPHIS (WHERE KING WAS KILLED APRIL 4) BEFORE THE PUBLIC KNEW ABOUT IT."

HANES CALLED THE SECRECY "MOST UNUSUAL AND UNFAIR AND IT GIVES VALIDITY TO MANY PEOPLE IN THE U.S. WHO THINK HE (RAY) IS A POLITICAL PRISONER AND A SCAPEGOAT."

THE LAWYER ALSO HIT OUT AT RAY S HAVING BEEN SHOWN TO DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL FRED VINSON JR. SHORTLY AFTER HIS ARREST AT LONDON S HEATHROW AIRPORT JUNE 8.

"IT APPEARS NOT UNLIKELY THAT MR. VINSON, BY THIS PRECIPITATE AND UNWARRANTED ACTION, HAS TRANSGRESSED THE RIGHTS OF MY CLIENT," SAID HANES.
;; (MORE) JC/HAA

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 392
YY NOR
1501; 2ND ADD LONDON NIGHTLEAD RAY;
X X X HANES.
    REFERRING TO WHAT HE TERMED A PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIS CLIENT, HANES SUGGESTED THAT IF IT CONTINUES THE QUESTION OF HIS CLIENT'S INNOCENCE OR GUILT OUGHT TO BE PUT UP FOR A VOTE IN NOVEMBER.
    "IF THERE IS GOING TO BE TRIAL BY THE PRESS, THEN MAY BE THE PUBLIC OUGHT TO BE GIVEN A VOTE," HE SAID.
    HANES SAID HE CALLED HIS CLIENT RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, THE NAME UNDER WHICH HE WAS ARRESTED IN BRITAIN. HE ADDED THAT THIS WAS THE NAME HIS CLIENT GAVE HIM.
    AS AT PREVIOUS NEWS CONFERENCES, HANES REFUSED TO DISCUSS FEES.
    IN ARGUING FOR PERMISSION TO ACCOMPANY RAY BACK TO THE STATES, HANES DESCRIBED HIMSELF AND HIS LAW PARTNER, HIS SON, AS BEING DESERVING OF AN "IDDY BIDDY" BREAK SINCE THEY BOTH WERE PITTED AGAINST THE RESOURCES AND MIGHT OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.
;; REUTERS JC/HAA

1222
lbyllbyllbyl
Ray Bjt EL 370 two takes total 500
By LAWRENCE MALKIN
Associated Press Writer
LONDON AP - James Earl Ray's Alabama lawyer protested vigorously Wednesday against plans to fly the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to Memphis, Tenn., without his own legal counsel aboard the plane.
Addressing newsmen after visiting Ray in Wandsworth Prison for 45 minutes, Arthur J. Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, said Ray had asked him to fly back with him but that U.S. authorities had turned down the request.
"He fears being in company of the Justice Department alone," Hanes said. "I don't know the basis of the fear but he says it and he wants me to be present."
Ray decided Tuesday not to appeal against extradition any longer, and Hanes arrived in London Wednesday morning.
U.S. officials have steadfastly refused on security grounds to disclose anything about how they will take Ray to the United States.
But he is expected to go aboard a U.S. military plane or a chartered airliner under heavy guard.
Neither Hanes nor Ray's British lawyer has any idea when the plane will leave.
U.S. Embassy officials declined comment on Hanes' statements. They said the decision to bar Hanes from the plane had been made in Washington and any comment would have to come from there.
Hanes explained he had advised Ray to waive extradition because he wants to get started on the case-and "begin without further delay an effort to combat and counteract the unprecedented, vicious and libelous press and television campaign to portray him as a convicted murderer, a monster, a degenerate and a dope addict."
The lawyer said no one is guilty until proved so, and "once my client is in Memphis, where he can confer daily with me and others, we will find the whole truth and establish it."
In Wandsworth Prison, Ray and Hanes have been able to confer only with wardens next to them-"hanging over our heads like pigeons in Trafalgar Square," Hanes said.
This was his point about returning to the United States-so that he and Ray can confer in private. He said he had made repeated requests through the Justice Department in Washington, both in writing and by telephone, for permission to stay with Ray on the plane home. He also demanded that Ray not be interrogated by U.S. officials without his lawyer's presence.
Hanes invoked the U.S. Supreme Court to support his plea to accompany Ray. He alluded to the Miranda decision limiting the right of police to question suspects. Under questioning by newsmen, he admitted that Miranda did not apply to a period during which a prisoner was being transported.
MORE
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LONDON Take 2 Ray bjt BL A222; transported. 210

Nevertheless, he said a decision not to permit him on the plane would violatnz7onstitutional rights and be "high-handed, wrong and prejudicial."

Hanes also complained about reports that Fred Vinson Jr., U.S. assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's criminal division, had spoken to Ray shortly after his arrest here June 8. He said Vinson had "transgressed the rights of my client," although when reminded by newsmen that Vinson had denied speaking to Ray, he said he would not make a major issue of this.

A few legal loose ends remain to be tied up before Ray can be handed over to U.S. authorities, first the British must adjourn or drop the charges of passport forgery and carrying an unlicensed gun under which Ray has been held.

A hearing is scheduled at Bow Street Magistrates Court Thursday. Although Ray does not necessarily have to be present, British lawyers said it would be legally risky to spirit him out of the country until the hearing is finished, in case either defense, prosecution or the magistrate wanted to question him in court.

Once this is wound up, Home Secretary James Callaghan can sign the extradition warrant on the order made July 2 by Chief Magistrate Frank Milton, who also will preside at Thursday's hearing.

RK239PED July 17

DO

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 239
YY NOR
0831: LEAD RAY (188):
LONDON, JULY 17 (REUTERS)-JAMES EARL RAY, ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, TODAY CONFERRED WITH HIS AMERICAN ATTORNEY BEFORE HIS PROBABLE EXTRADITION TO THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW.
RAY, 40, DECIDED YESTERDAY NOT TO APPEAL AGAINST EXTRADITION. HE FACES TRIAL FOR KING'S MURDER IN MEMPHIS, TENN., APRIL 4.
ATTORNEY ARTHUR J. HANES ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND WENT TO LONDON'S WANDSWORTH PRISON WHERE HE HAS VISITED HIS CLIENT TWICE BEFORE.
ONLY TWO FORMALITIES TODAY KEEP RAY IN BRITAIN--THE EXPIRATION AT MIDNIGHT OF THE 15 DAYS IN WHICH HE COULD APPEAL AGAINST EXTRADITION AND HOME (INTERIOR) SECRETARY JAMES CALLAGHAN'S SIGNATURE ON A WARRANT OF SURRENDER NECESSARY FOR EXTRADITION.
:: (MORE) HV

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 240
YY NOR
0835: 1ST ADD LONDON LEAD RAY:
X X X EXTRADITION.
CALLAGHAN CAN SIGN IT ANY TIME AFTER MIDNIGHT.
RAY'S BRITISH LAWYER MICHAEL EUGENE TOLD REPORTERS LAST NIGHT HIS CLIENT WOULD NOT APPEAL THE ORDER.
HE GAVE NO REASON FOR THE APPARENT CHANGE IN LEGAL TACTICS.
DURING EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS RAY CONTENDED HE DID NOT KILL KING AND HAD NO GRUDGE AGAINST HIM.
U.S. AND BRITISH OFFICIALS WERE RELIEVED MEETING TODAY TO DECIDE THE SAFEST POSSIBLE MEANS OF MOVING RAY OUT OF BRITAIN. ONE WAY SUGGESTED WAS TO FLY HIM BACK IN A U.S. MILITARY PLANE.
A U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL SAID, "RAY WILL DISAPPEAR OUT OF WANDSWORTH PRISON AND APPEAR IN MEMPHIS BEFORE THE PUBLIC EVEN KNOWS ABOUT IT."
RAY WAS ARRESTED AT HEATHROW AIRPORT IN LONDON JUNE 8 UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD AND CHARGED WITH CARRYING A FORGED CANADIAN PASSPORT AND ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A REVOLVER AND AMMUNITION.
BRITISH OFFICIALS TODAY DECLINED COMMENT WHETHER THESE CHARGES WOULD BE PRESSED.
(NO PICKUP)
:: REUTERS MR/HV

201-0832732

DO

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 188
YY NOR
0428: RAY (SCHEDULED):
BY LEONARD SANTOPELLI
LONDON, JULY 17 (REUTERS)-JAMES EARL RAY UNEXPECTEDLY ABANDONED HIS FIGHT TO AVOID STANDING TRIAL IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MURDER OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING.
HIS AMERICAN ATTORNEY ARTHUR J. HANES, WAS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TODAY TO CONSULT BRITISH LAWYERS WHO MADE THE SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT.
THE DECISION TO GIVE UP AN APPEAL AGAINST AN EXTRADITION ORDER COULD MEAN THAT RAY WILL BE HANDED OVER TO U.S. LAW OFFICERS TOMORROW.
RAY, 40, NOW HELD IN LONDON'S MAXIMUM SECURITY WANDSWORTH PRISON, HAS UNTIL TODAY TO LODGE AN APPEAL AGAINST A BRITISH COURT'S EXTRADITION ORDER ON A CHARGE OF KILLING THE NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER APRIL 4 IN MEMPHIS, TENN.
BUT RAY'S BRITISH LAWYER MICHAEL EUGENE TOLD REPORTERS LAST NIGHT HIS CLIENT WOULD NOT APPEAL THE ORDER.
;; (MORE) BH/HV

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 189
YY NOR
0433: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY X X X ORDER:
HE GAVE NO REASON FOR THIS APPARENT CHANGE IN LEGAL TACTICS, BUT INDICATED FULLER DETAILS WOULD EMERGE LATER AFTER HE AND HANES CONFERRED AT THE PRISON.
IN EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS--AMID UNPRECEDENTED COURTROOM SECURITY--RAY CONTENDED HE DID NOT KILL KING AND HAD NO GRUDGE AGAINST HIM.
THE MAGISTRATE, WHO ORDERED THE EXTRADITION JULY 2, REJECTED DEFENSE CLAIMS THAT KING'S MURDER WAS "POLITICAL" AND NOT COVERED BY EXTRADITION LAWS.
ONE OF RAY'S LEGAL ADVISERS TOLD NEWSMEN AFTER THE HEARING AN EARLY APPEAL AGAINST EXTRADITION WOULD BE LODGED.
;; (MORE) BH/HV

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 190
YY NOR
0435: 2ND ADD LONDON RAY X X X LODGED.
RAY WAS GIVEN 15 DAYS IN WHICH TO FIGHT THE ORDER SENDING HIM BACK TO THE U.S. AS A "FUGITIVE CRIMINAL."
IF HE HAD APPEALED SUCCESSFULLY, THE WHOLE CASE COULD HAVE BEEN THRASHED OUT IN BRITISH COURTS IN LENGTHY PROCEEDINGS.
RAY IS HELD HERE ON BRITISH CHARGES OF CARRYING A GUN AND POSSESSING FORGED PASSPORTS FOLLOWING HIS ARREST JUNE 8 AT LONDON AIRPORT UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD.
BRITISH OFFICIALS TODAY DECLINED COMMENT WHETHER THESE CHARGES WOULD BE PRESSED.
;; REUTERS HV

201-0832732

Ray [illegible]
By COLIN FROST
Associated Press Writer

LONDON (AP) - James Earl Ray may be on his way back to the United States tonight or early Thursday to face trial for the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray cleared the way for his return by signing a declaration Tuesday that he did not want to appeal the order for his extradition issued by London's chief magistrate on July 2.

It was not known whether Ray's lawyers would deliver his statement to the Home Office or whether they would let the 15-day period for him to file an appeal expire this afternoon without taking further action.

In either case, Home Secretary James Callaghan could sign the order for Ray's extradition before nightfall. He would then be delivered to the U.S. Justice Department for the transatlantic flight.

Informed sources said the journey would be made aboard a U.S. government plane or a chartered civil jet, with Ray under heavy guard.

Ray's American lawyer, Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., was due in London this morning. He may ask to accompany his client back to the United States, but U.S. officials indicated this request would be turned down.

Ray's decision not to appeal the extradition order came as a surprise after a routine court hearing Tuesday at which he sat quietly while his British lawyers agreed to have him held in prison another eight days on charges he entered Britain on a forged Canadian passport and carried an unlicensed gun.

These were the charges on which he was arrested June 8 at London Airport, ending a two-month worldwide search following the slaying of the civil rights leader April 4 in Memphis, Tenn.

Ray's British lawyers had bee preparing an appeal based on the contention that King's slaying was a political crime and that Ray therefore could not be extradited under British law. A hearing on the appeal had been tentatively set for June 29 even though it had not yet been filed.

In his declaration saying he would submit to extradition, Ray wrote: "I have made this decision after considering all the facts, and I believe that this is the best course of action for me to adopt."

The declaration was signed "Ramon George Sneyd," the alias on the passport Ray used and the name under which he was held in Britain.

People who talked to Ray recently in Wandsworth Jail said he had been growing restless and tired of waiting after months on the run.

They said he consistently claimed he is innocent of the killing.

Other possible factors in Ray's decision were British refusal to continue free legal aid for his appeal and the fact that, in prepara for the trial in Memphis, he and Hanes could talk only in the presence of British prison officials.

Last week Ray wrote a brother in the United States telling him to arrange an advance payment to Hanes. Then he remarked: "I could appeal my extradition hearing, but I am getting tired of listening to these liars and I might close it up about Tuesday."

Ray's British lawyers knew about this letter and questioned him about his feelings. The "liars" he referred to apparently were the British police, who have quoted him as saying after his arrest, "Oh, God, I feel so trapped." Ray denied saying anything like that.

Since his arrest, about a dozen Scotland Yard detectives have been tracing his movements in London.

Police informants said the detectives found no evidence here that Ray was involved in any conspiracy.

The detectives believe Ray arrived in London on May 7 from Toronto, left for Lisbon, Portugal, on the same day and returned to London on May 17. He was traced to three separate hotels, all near major air terminals.

The investigation confirmed that Ray was trying to reach Africa, possibly to join a white mercenary unit or seek sanctuary in Rhodesia, which has no extradition agreement with the United States.

BJ 54aed July 17

DD

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NNNN
ZCZC EPE 135
UU AHD
&817: URGENTRAY:

Ray

DD

LONDON, JULY. 16 (REUTERS)--A LAWYER SAID TONIGHT JAMES EARL RAY HAS DECIDED NOT TO FIGHT EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS TO THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE FACES A CHARGE OF MURDERING REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

&: (MORE) RF/BW*

NNNN
TWZCZC EPE 136
UU AHD
1821: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X KING.

RAY'S BRITISH LAWYER MICHAEL EUGENE SAID TONIGHT THE TIME LIMIT FOR LODGING AN APPEAL AGAINST RAY'S EXTRADITION CHARGE EXPIRES TOMORROW.

"HE HAS DECIDED NT TO LODGE THOSE PAPERS," HE SAID.

ASKED WHY RAY WAS NOT APPEALING, EUGENE SAID, "I AM NOT PREPARED TO SAY AT THIS STAGE. POSSIBLY TOMORROW."

&: (MORE) RF/BW

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 137
UU AHD
1831: 2ND ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X TOMORROW."

EUGENE SAID THAT RAY, NOW IN A BRITISH JAIL, WOULD PROBABLY BE HANDED OVER TO U.S. AUTHORITIES THURSDAY OR FRIDAY.

HE ADDED THAT HIS AMERICAN LAWYER ARTHUR J. HANES WOULD ARRIVE IN LONDON WEDNESDAY.

~~EUGENE WOULD MEET HIM AT THE AIRPORT TO DISCUSS "GENERAL~~ MATTERS RELATING TO THE CASE," HE SAID.

HE ADDED THAT THEY WOULD BOTH VISIT RAY.

&: (MORE) RF/BW

MMNN
VZCZC EPE 135
UU AMD
1853; 3RD ADD LONDON RAY;
X X X RAY.
RAY IS WANTED BY U.S. AUTHORITIES ON CHARGES OF MURDERING THE NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER APRIL 4 IN MEMPHIS, TENN AS AN ESCAPE FROM A 20-YEAR JAIL SENTENCE FOR ARMED ROBBERY.
HE WAS ARRESTED JUNE 8 AT LONDON AIRPORT IN THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD ON CHARGES OF ILLEGALLY CARRYING A GUN AND OF POSSESSING FORGED PASSPORTS.
A BRITISH COURT ORDERED HIS EXTRADITION JULY 6 ON THE KILLING CHARGE AND ON THE SUBSIDIARY ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE. HE WAS GIVEN 15 DAYS IN WHICH TO APPEAL.
;; REUTERS RF/BW

MMNN
VZCZC EPE 139
UU NOP
1919; 4TH ADD LONDON RAY;
X X X APPEAL;
LONDON'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE FRANK MILTON DECIDED TWO WEEKS AGO THERE WERE TWO GROUNDS FOR RAY'S EXTRADITION TO AMERICA AS A "FUGITIVE CRIMINAL."
FIRST, THAT HE WAS CONVICTED OF ROBBERY IN MISSOURI AND ESCAPED AFTER SERVING EIGHT YEARS OF THE SENTENCE, AND SECOND, THAT HE WAS ACCUSED OF MURDERING KING.
THE MAGISTRATE REJECTED DEFENSE CLAIMS THAT KING'S MURDER WAS "POLITICAL" AND NOT COVERED BY EXTRADITION LAWS.
IF RAY HAD APPEALED SUCCESSFULLY, THE WHOLE CASE COULD HAVE BEEN THRASHED OUT AGAIN IN BRITISH COURTS.
THE FINAL ORDER FOR HIS SURRENDER TO U.S. AUTHORITIES RESTS WITH HOME SECRETARY (INTERIOR MINISTER) JAMES CALLAGHAN, WHO MUST SIGN A WARRANT HANDING HIM OVER TO U.S. LAW OFFICERS.
;; REUTERS RF/BW

201-0832732

DO

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 141
UU NOR
2101: INSERT:
IN LONDON RAY (135) INSERT THE FOLLOWING AFTER 8TH PARA (137) ENDING X X X BOTH VISIT RAY.
(IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., HANES 5 SON SAID TUESDAY NIGHT THAT HIS FATHER HAD RECOMMENDED THAT THE ACCUSED MAN NOT FIGHT EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.
(BY RETURNING TO THE U.S., THE ACCUSED MAN WOULD HAVE HIS DAY IN COURT, HAVE ACCESS TO FRIENDS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE, AND BE "IN CIRCUMSTANCES WITH WHICH HE 5 MORE FAMILIAR," SAID THE YOUNGER HANES, WHO IS HIS FATHER 5 LAW PARTNER).
RAY IS WANTED X X X PICKING UP 9TH PARA (136).
:: REUTERS JULY 16 RF/BW

201-0832732

UPI-23
(RAY)
LONDON--A BRITISH COURT TODAY BOUND OVER JAMES EARL RAY, ACCUSED SLAYER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, FOR ANOTHER EIGHT DAYS ON CHARGES OF VIOLATING GUN AND PASSPORT LAWS.
SOURCES CLOSE TO RAY'S DEFENSE SAID HIS LAWYERS WERE RUNNING INTO "LOCAL DIFFICULTIES" HAMPERING HIS APPEAL AGAINST A COURT-ORDERED EXTRADITION TO AMERICA TO STAND TRIAL FOR KING'S MURDER.
RAY'S APPEARANCE AT BOW STREET MAGISTRATES COURT WAS ROUTINE.
7/16--GE949A

DO

201-0832732

UPI-48
(RAY)
MEMPHIS--SECURITY PLANS FOR THE EXPECTED TRIAL OF ACCUSED ASSASSIN JAMES EARL RAY CALL FOR THE VOICES AND FACES OF EVERY PERSON ATTENDING TRIAL TO BE RECORDED ON SOUND AND VIDEO TAPE.
CHARLES HOLMES, PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISER TO SHERIFF WILLIAM MORRIS, SAID IT WOULD BE THE FIRST TIME SUCH A PRECAUTION HAS BEEN TAKEN.
RAY IS IN A LONDON JAIL FOLLOWING HIS ARREST THERE. HE IS APPEALING HIS EXTRADITION TO MEMPHIS TO FACE CHARGES OF MURDERING MARTIN LUTHER KING APRIL 4.
THE TRIAL WILL BE HELD IN ONE OF THE FIVE SHELBY COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTROOMS. THE LARGEST OF THESE COURTROOMS SEATS JUST OVER 100 PERSONS, INCLUDING THE TRIAL PRINCIPALS.
HOLMES SAID EACH PERSON WOULD BE FILMED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE COURTROOM, AND EACH WOULD BE ASKED TO SPEAK INTO A MICROPHONE. HE SAID THERE WAS NO PLAN TO MAKE A PANORAMIC FILM OF THE COURTROOM WHILE THE TRIAL WAS IN PROGRESS.
MOST OF THE PUBLIC SEATS ARE TO GO TO NEWSMEN BUT RESERVATIONS, OFFICIALS SAY, WILL BE ASSURED FOR RELATIVES OF THE DEFENDANT AND OF THE FAMILY OF KING. SHERIFF WILLIAM MORRIS SAID A SEGMENT OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC WILL ALSO BE SEATED, EVEN IF ALL OF THE NEWSMEN PRESENT AT ANY ONE TIME MAY NOT BE SEATED.
7/12--JD1051AED

201-0832732

A052
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Ray

LONDON (AP) - James Earl Ray's appeal against extradition to the United States will open in the British High Court July 29, his British lawyer said today. The hearing is expected to last at least two days.

Ray, charged with assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., made a one-minute appearance in Bow Street Magistrate's Court today on the two charges on which he was arrested June 8 at London airport, using a forged passport and carrying an unlicensed gun.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton ordered him held in Wandsworth Prison for another seven days on the two charges. Ray said nothing.

Milton, who last Tuesday ruled in favor of the U.S. government's extradition petition, asked defense attorney Michael Eugene when the appeal would be heard.

Eugene replied that the High Court had agreed to start the appeal hearing July 29 although the appeal itself has not been filed formally.

Ray's lawyers are preparing an appeal contending that King's assassination was a political crime, an offense that is not extraditable under British law. The appeal petition is not expected to be filed until the end of a 15-day grace period which began July 8.

MEDDAED July 9

201-0832732

UPI-129

(RAY)

LONDON--JAMES EARL RAY IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR IN COURT TOMORROW FOR A ROUTINE REMANDING TO PRISON ON CHARGES OF BRITISH GUN AND PASSPORT LAW VIOLATIONS.

THE COURT APPEARANCE WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THE U.S. EXTRADITION REQUEST TO HAVE RAY RETURNED TO TENNESSEE TO FACE CHARGES OF MURDER IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

RAY WILL BE IN AND OUT OF MAGISTRATE FRANK MILTON'S COURTROOM IN ABOUT TWO MINUTES. EACH WEEK RAY MUST APPEAR BEFORE MILTON AT THE BOW STREET MAGISTRATE COURTS TO BE ROUTINELY, BUT OFFICIALLY, REMANDED TO PRISON ON THE BRITISH CHARGES.

7/15--TD303PED

201-0832732

UPI-128

(RAY)

LONDON--A BRITISH COURT WAS SET JULY 29 AS THE DATE FOR A HEARING ON JAMES EARL RAY'S APPEAL FROM AN ORDER EXTRADITING HIM TO THE UNITED STATES TO STAND TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., COURT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

THE DATE WAS REVEALED UNEXPECTEDLY DURING RAY'S ROUTINE APPEARANCE AT BOW STREET MAGISTRATE'S COURT UNDER THE BRITISH LAW REQUIRING THAT A DETAINED PERSON BE BROUGHT BEFORE A JUDGE EVERY EIGHT DAYS.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE FRANK MILTON CASUALLY ASKED IF A HEARING DATE HAD BEEN SET FOR RAY'S APPEAL.

"YES, SIR, JULY 29," REPLIED A COURT CLERK, TO THE SURPRISE OF THE COURTROOM AUDIENCE.

7/9--DG335PED

201-0832732

UPI-11
(RAY)
LONDON--A BRITISH COURT SAID TODAY IT WILL HEAR ON JULY 29 JAMES EARL RAY'S APPEAL AGAINST EXTRADITION TO THE U.S. TO STAND TRIAL FOR THE SLAYING OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.
THE SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE WHEN RAY APPEARED AT BOW STREET MAGISTRATE'S COURT ON CHARGES OF VIOLATING BRITISH GUN AND IMMIGRATION LAWS.
HE WAS ORDERED TO APPEAR AGAIN JULY 6

HE WAS ORDERED TO APPEAR AGAIN JULY 16 TO ANSWER TO THE CHARGES OF CARRYING A LOADED .38-CALIBER PISTOL AND TWO FORGED PASSPORTS, WHICH GOT HIM ARRESTED IN THE FIRST PLACE JUNE 8.
IT WAS EXPECTED BRITAIN MIGHT IGNORE THE CHARGES IF RAY IS EXTRADITED.
RAY, WHOSE EXTRADITION WAS ORDERED A WEEK AGO, APPEARED IN COURT TODAY TO MEET A BRITISH LEGAL REQUIREMENT THAT PRISONERS APPDAR BEFORE A MAGISTRATE EVERY EIGHT DAYS WHILE THEY ARE HELD.
7/9--GE916A

201-0832732

ZCZC EPE 749
YY NOR
0810 RAY:
LONDON, JULY 9 (REUTERS)--JAMES EARL RAY, THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, TODAY MADE A ONE-MINUTE COURT APPEARANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHARGES HE WAS ARRESTED ON IN BRITAIN JUNE 8.
HE WAS TAKEN TO COURT UNDER A HEAVY SECURITY GUARD AND AND APPEARED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE WHO LAST WEEK ORDERED HIS EXTRADITION TO THE UNITED STATES TO FACE A CHARGE OF MURDERING KING.

MAGISTRATE FRANK MILTON TODAY ORDERED THAT RAY, WHO IS AO, BE HELD IN CUSTODY FOR FOR ANOTHER WEEK ON CHARGES OF CARRYING A FORGED PASSPORT IN THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNYED AND POSSESSION OF AN UNREGISTERED FIREARM AND AMMUNTION.
LEGAL OBSERVERS SAID THAT IF RAY S APPEAL AGAINST EXTRADITION WAS ACCEPTED, HE WOULD FACE TRAIL ON THE BRITISH CHARGES.
:: REUTERS DM/HDS

201-0832732

UPI-AB

(RAY)

LONDON--JAMES EARL RAY COULD BE EXTRADITED TO THE U.S. AS EARLY AS THE FIRST WEEK IN AUGUST TO STAND TRIAL FOR THE SLAYING OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, LEGAL SOURCES SAID TODAY.

A HEARING ON RAY'S APPEAL AGAINST THE EXTRADITION ORDER HAS BEEN SET FOR JULY 29.

THREE JUSTICES OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISIONAL COURT OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE WILL HEAR RAY'S LAWYERS FIGHT THE EXTRADITION ORDER.

LEGAL SOURCES SAID THAT SHOULD THE APPEALS COURT TURN DOWN RAY'S APPEAL OF THE EXTRADITION ORDER, HE COULD STILL APPEAL TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS. BUT PERMISSION TO GO TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS COULD BE REFUSED.

IN THAT CASE, RAY WOULD BE RETURNING TO THE U.S. ABOUT THE FIRST WEEK IN AUGUST, THE SOURCES SAID.

7/10--TD1048AED

DO

201-0832732

UPI-1A

(RAY)

LONDON--ATTORNEYS FOR THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING -- LOSERS IN THE FIRST ROUND OF AN EXTRADITION FIGHT -- WENT TO WORK TODAY ON AN APPEAL TO A BRITISH HIGHER COURT.

IF THE APPEAL FAILS, LEGAL SOURCES SAID, ESCAPED MISSOURI CONVICT JAMES EARL RAY COULD BE ON HIS WAY TO MEMPHIS BY THE END OF THE MONTH.

CHIEF JUSTICE FRANK MILTON OF BOW STREET MAGISTRATE'S COURT YESTERDAY ORDERED RAY'S DEPORTATION TO THE U.S.

MILTON GAVE RAY 15 DAYS TO APPEAL HIS DECISION TO THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION OF THE BRITISH HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. THE COURT IS COMPARABLE TO THE U.S. :9745

TO THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS.

SHOULD THE HIGH COURT REJECT RAY'S APPEAL, A FURTHER APPEAL TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS IS POSSIBE. BUT LEGAL SOURCES SAID THAT IF THE BENCH DIVISION UPHOLDS THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION, IT PROBABLY ALSO WILL REFUSE RECOURSE TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS. IF THIS HAPPENS, RAY COULD BE SENT BACK TO THE U.S. BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH.

7/3--GE924(-

DO

201-0832732

A24s

lbylu vryyr

Ray NL 260

By LAWRENCE MALKIN

LONDON AP - The next round in the legal battle to extradite the accused assasin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to the United States for trial has been set for Britain's High Court on July 29.

The British lawyer for James Earl Ray, the fugitive convict accused of King's murder, announced the date in Magistrates Court Tuesday while Ray was making a routine, one-minute appearance on British charges against him.

Magistrate Frank Milton asked Defense Attorney Michael Eugene whther the date for Ray's appeal had been set. Told it had been, he ordered Ray back to Wandsworth Prison for another week.

Ray is to appear again next Tuesday for a similar hearing and probably will be returned to prison on British charges of entering the country on a forged Canadian passport and carrying an unlicensed gun.

These have in effect developed into holding charges, and the police are expected to drop them if Ray is extradited.

Milton ordered the extradition on July 2 but Ray's lawyers there announced they would appeal on the grounds that King's assassination was a political crime and therefore extradition was barred under British law.

The High Court hearing ix expected to last about two days and will be largely a rehearing of the arguments presented to Magistrate Milton. But the lawyers probably will concentrate more on the legal technicalities of the case. If as expected the decision goes against Ray, he can still appeal to the House of Lords-but only if the appeal court or the Lords decide he has a point of law on which to base an appeal.

If the Lords-Britain's highest court-refuse to hear a further appeal, Ray probably would be sent back to the United States around the beginning of August.

AP605ped July 9

201-0833733

ZCZC EPE 512
YY NOR
0522: 2ND ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X CRIMINAL."
THE FIRST WAS HIS CONVICTION FOR ROBBERY AND ESCAPE FROM THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY AFTER SERVING EIGHT YEARS OF HIS SENTENCE, AND THE SECOND WAS THE CHARGE THAT HE MURDERED KING.
THE MAGISTRATE REJECTED DEFENSE CLAIMS THAT KING 5 MURDER WAS "POLITICAL" AND NOT COVERED BY EXTRADITION LAWS--AND THAT THE MISSOURI ROBBERY WAS NOT COVERED BY THE EXISTING EXTRADITION TRETY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.
HE ORDERED RAY KEPT IN CUSTODY FOR 15 DAYS AND SAID HE WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO APPLY IN THAT TIME FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS OR "OTHER LIKE PROCESSES."
RAY DENIED AT THE PREVIOUS HEARING THAT HE KILLED KING, AND YESTERDAY HE MADE A STATEMENT OBJECTING TO TESTIMONY BY DETECTIVE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS BUTLER OF SCOTLAND YARD, DESCRIBING AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM AFTER HIS ARREST AT LONDON AIRPORT JUNE 8.
RAY WAS INITIALLY CHARGED WITH POSSESSING TWO FORGED CANADIAN PASSPORTS BEARING THE NAME RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, AND ILLEGALLY CARRYING A GUN. HE WAS CHARGED ON THOSE COUNTS UNDER THE NAME OF SNEYD.
ANOTHER HEARING IS EXPECTED NEXT WEEK ON THOSE CHARGES.
;; REUTERS RH/EJH

201-0832782

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 510
YY NOR
0454: RAY (SCHEDULED):

BY JAMES FLANNERY

LONDON, JULY. 3 (REUTERS)--LAWYERS FOR JAMES EARL RAY TODAY BEGAN PLANNING AN APPEAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT HIM FROM STANDING TRIAL IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE KILLING OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

A MAGISTRATE AT BOW STREET COURT HERE YESTERDAY ORDERED RAY'S EXTRADITION, BUT ONE OF HIS LEGAL ADVISERS SAID AFTER THE HEARING THEY WOULD ASK THE BRITISH HIGH COURT FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

SUCH AN APPLICATION, CHALLENGING HIS COMMITAL TO PRISON TO AWAIT EXTRADITION, MUST BE MADE WITHIN 15 DAYS AND COULD MEAN THE WHOLE CASE WOULD BE THRASHED OUT AGAIN IN THE HIGH COURT.

IF THE HIGH COURT CASE FAILED, RAY COULD THEN APPLY FOR PERMISSION TO APPEAL TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS--UPPER CHAMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND FINAL COURT OF APPEAL.

:: (MORE) RH/BW

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 511
YY NOR
0456: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X APPEAL.

THE FINAL ORDER FOR HIS SURRENDER RESTS WITH BRITISH HOME SECRETARY (INTERIOR MINISTER) JAMES CALLAGHAN, IF RAY'S LEGAL CAMPAIGN FAILS.

CALLAGHAN MUST THEN SIGN A WARRANT ORDERING HIM TO BE TURNED OVER TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

RAY IS WANTED BY THE U.S. AUTHORITIES ON A CHARGE OF MURDERING THE NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER APRIL 4 IN MEMPHIS, TENN., WHILE ON THE RUN FROM A 20-YEAR JAIL SENTENCE FOR ARMED ROBBERY.

L

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 511
YY NOR
0456: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X APPEAL.

THE FINAL ORDER FOR HIS SURRENDER RESTS WITH BRITISH HOME SECRETARY (INTERIOR MINISTER) JAMES CALLAGHAN, IF RAY'S LEGAL CAMPAIGN FAILS.

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LONDON CHIEF MAGISTRATE FRANK MILTON DECIDED YESTERDAY THERE WERE TWO GROUNDS FOR RAY'S EXTRADITION TO AMERICA AS A "FUGITIVE CRIMINAL."

;; (MORE) RH/BW

201-0832732

File; Ray

PO

[illegible]-29
(RAY)

LONDON--AN AMERICAN LAWYER WHO HAS VOWED TO DEFEND THE ACCUSED KILLER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING "WITH MY LAST OUNCE OF BREATH" STUDIES THE CASE TODAY.

ARTHUR J. HANES, A FORMER FBI AGENT AND EX-MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, ARRIVED YESTERDAY WITH HIS SON ARTHUR JR. TO CONFER WITH BRITISH AUTHORITIES ON THE FATE OF THE ACCUSED, JAMES EARL RAY.

"YOU MAY SAY WE ARE MERELY INVESTIGATING THE CASE IN ORDER TO PREPARE THE WAY IN THE EVENT MR. SNEYD IS EXTRADITED TO THE UNITED STATES," HANES TOLD NEWSMEN YESTERDAY.

4/21--GE550A

201-0832732

6

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 110
YY NOR
1930: RAY:

BY PATRICK MASSEY

LONDON, JUNE 26 (REUTERS)--A BRITISH LAWYER RETAINED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WAS EXPECTED TOMORROW TO UNFOLD THE CASE AGAINST JAMES EARL RAY ON A CHARGE OF KILLING CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

RAY, WHO USED THE NAME RAMON GEORGE SNEYD WAS ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT JUNE 8 ON CHARGES OF ILLEGALLY CARRYING A GUN AND TRAVELING ON A FORGED PASSPORT.

THE AMERICAN APPLICATION FOR EXTRADITION WAS SUBSEQUENTLY GIVEN PRIORITY OVER THESE CHARGES.

ATTORNEY NIGEL MAW WILL PUT THE EXTRADITION CASE ON TWO COUNTS--ONE OF ASSASSINATING KING IN MEMPHIS, TENN., APRIL 4; AND ANOTHER OF COMMITTING ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE IN 1960 AND SUBSEQUENTLY ESCAPING FROM JAIL.

:: (MORE) CD/AG

201-0832732

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 109
YY NOR
1928: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X JAIL.

THE HEARING AT BOW STREET MAGISTRATES COURT HERE WILL BE THE THIRD SINCE THE ARREST. THE PROSECUTION PROMISED TO GET AN AMERICAN FINGERPRINT EXPERT TO TESTIFY RAY WAS THE REAL IDENTITY OF THE PRISONER.

AMERICAN LAWYER ARTHUR HANES, A FORMER MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., FLEW TO LONDON LAST WEEK TO MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENDING RAY IF AND WHEN HE IS EXTRADITED. HANES INSISTED ON REFERRING TO HIS CLIENT AS SNEYD.

HANES HAS NO STANDING IN THE BRITISH COURT AND COULD NOT REPRESENT HIS CLIENT AT BOW STREET. AFTER INQUIRING INTO THE CASE, HE FLEW HOME SUNDAY.

INDICATIONS WERE THAT RAY S BRITISH LAWYER WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION ALL THE WAY. IF EXTRADITION WERE GRANTED THE DEFENSE COULD STILL APPLY FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. AND IF THIS WERE TURNED DOWN, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO ASK FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL.

:: REUTERS CD/AG

201-0832732

MNNN
ZCZC EPE 234
UU AMD
0654 : 2ND ADD LONDON RAY :
(230) X X X MAN.
IN BOW STREET MAGISTRATE S COURT, IN THE HEART OF
LONDON S MARKET AREA, CALCUTT SINGLED OUT
THE PRISONER AND SAID, "THE TRAGIC DEATH OF DR. KING WAS
THE WORK OF THIS MAN."
HE SAID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WOULD BRING OVER AN
AMERICAN FINGERPRINT EXPERT TO PROVE WITHOUT A DOUBT
THAT SNEYD AND RAY
ARE ONE AND THE SAME.
THE EXTRADITION HEARING WAS ON TWO GROUNDS--THAT RAY
MURDERED KING IN MEMPHIS APRIL 3 AND THAT HE COMMITTED
ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE IN 1960 AND SUBSEQUENTLY ESCAPED
FROM PRISON.
THE MAN IDENTIFIED AS RAY WAS ARRESTED AT LONDON S
HEATHROW AIRPORT JUNE 8 CHARGED WITH CARRYING A
FORGED CANADIAN PASSPORT MADE OUT IN THE NAME OF RAMON
GEORGE SNEYD AND ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A GUN.
;; (MORE) AS/MDS

MNNN
ZCZC EPE 235
UU AMD
0656 : 3RD ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X PERSON.
OPENING THE EXTRADITION CASE TODAY, CALCUTT SAID KING
WAS THE VICTIM OF A CALCULATED, BRUTAL AND SENSELESS MURDER.
HE SAID THE MURDER WAS BITTER WITH IRON, THAT THOUGH
HE WAS A LEADER OF HE, KING NEVER SOUGHT ANY POWER FOR HIMSELF.
"THOUGH HIS NAME WAS A VERY PASSWORD FOR PEACE,
HE MET A VIOLENT DEATH," CALCUTT SAID.
HE SAID THAT ON MARCH 29, THE SUSPECT WENT INTO A
STORE IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND BOUGHT A RIFLE,
TELESCOPIC SIGHTS AND AMMUNITION. THERE WAS A CUSTOMER IN THE
STORE AT THE TIME, THE ATTORNEY SAID.
THE NEXT DAY, DISSATISFIED, RAY WENT BACK AND CHANGED THE
WEAPON FOR A REMINGTON 760 RIFLE WITH TLESCOPIC SIGHTS,
CALCUTT DECLARED.
HE ALSO BOUGHT AMMUNITION AND TOOK AWAY WITH HIM A BOX
WHICH WAS NOT THE RIGHT BOX FOR THAT PARTICULAR GUN, CALCUTT SAID.
"ON APRIL 3, SNEYD BOOKED IN AT THE NEW REVEL MOTOR
HOTEL AT MEMPHIS. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY HE CHECKED OUT
OF THE HOTEL AND ON THAT DAY IN MEMPHIS HE BOUGHT A PAIR OF
BINOCULARS," HE SAID.
KING WAS ALSO IN MEMPHIS, STAYING AT THE LORRAINE
HOTEL, A PLEASANT MODERN BUILDING, CALCUTT SAID.
;; (MORE) AS/MDS

NNNN
ZZCZC EPE 236
UU AHD
0702 : 4TH ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X SAID.
POLICE MOUNTED THE SAME STRINGENT SECRUITY PRECAUTIONS AT TODAY S HEARNING AS THEY DID FOR THE PRISONER S TWO PREVIOUS APPEARANCES IN BOW STREET COURT.
NEWSMEN AND SPECTATORS WERE FRISKED FOR WEAPONS AS THEY ENTERED THE COURT, AND THE SUSPECT WAS TAKEN THERE UNDER HEAVY POLICE GUARD. EXTRA POLICE WERE ON DUTY IN THE COURTROOM.
IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT, CALCUTT ALSO SAID, "FROM A BATHROOM WINDOW AT 424 1/2 SOUTH MAIN STREET, A PERSON COULD SEE INTO DR. KING S ROOM.
"AT FOUR O CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON THIS DEFENDANT WENT TO 424 1/2 SOUTH MAIN STREET, WHERE ACCOMMODATION WAS AVAILABLE, AND HE BOOKED A ROOM. AS HE DID THIS HE WAS SEEN BY A WITNESS--A MR. STEVENS."
HE QUOTED STEVENS, WHO OCCUPIED THE NEXT ROOM, AS SAYING THAT BETWEEN 4 AND 6 P.M., THE DEFENDANT USED THE BATHROOM AND LAVATORY ON THREE OCCASIONS, EACH TIME FOR A LONG SPELL.
;; REUTERS AS/HDS

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 237
UU NOR
0709 : 5TH ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X SPELL.
CALCUTT CONTINUED, "AT SIX O CLOCK MR. STEVENS SAYS HE HEARD A SHOT FIRED FROM THE BATHROOM.
"HE CAME OUT OF HIS ROOM AND SAW A MAN LEAVING BELOW. HE SAYS IT WAS THE MAN WHO HE HAD SEEN BOOKING IN EARLIER.
EFENDANT LEFT IN A HURRY, LEAVING BINOCULAR STRAPS IN HIS ROOM.
"WHEN HE GOT OUT OF THE HTEL ENTREANCE, HE TURNED LEFT AND DROPPED HIS KIT OF RIFLE, SIGHTS AND BINOCULARS IN A DOORWAY.
"HE THEN MADE OFF IN A CAR WAITING NEARBY."
POLICE SAID THE DEFENDANT S FINGERPRINTS WERE ON THE RIFLE AND BINOCULARS, CALCUTT WENT ON.
EFETNEST SIEAIN WICHUTHEAND FINGERPRINTS.
"THE BULLET WHICH KILLED DR. KING WAS EXAMINED WHEN RECOVERED AND THERE IS A STRONG LIKELIHOOD THAT THE BULLET CAME FROM THE RIFLE FOUND BY THE POLICE.
"IT IS ALSO LIKELY THAT THE STRAP FOUND IN HIS ROOM BELONGED TO THE BINOCULARS FOUND WITH THE RIFLE," CALCUTT SAID.
;; REUTERS AS/HDS

201-0832732

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eeczzc
Ray KL 510
By LAWRENCE MALKIN
Associated Press Writer
LONDON AP - Attorney Arthur J. Hanes Sr., former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., said Thursday he has been retained by James Earl Ray to defend him against the charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
"He sent word to me," Hanes told a news conference. "As of now I will be his lawyer. He retained me in the event that he is extradited."
Ray is held in the former death cell at London's Wandsworth Prison pending an extradition hearing at Bow Street Magistrates Court next Thursday. A fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary, he is accused of gunning down King, the Negro civil rights leader, at Memphis, Tenn., April 4.
Hanes arrived in London Thursday morning with his son and partner, Arthur J. Hanes Jr. He told newsmen, however, he is unlikely to be allowed to see Ray.
Under British law, police are entitled to prevent a prisoner from seeing anyone except his lawyers and only British lawyers are considered here as counsel.
Ray has two court-appointed British lawyers, Michael Dresden and Michael Eugene. They sat flanking Hanes at the news conference, but followed British legal rules by refusing to answ
r any questions about the case.
Hanes said he will take no part in the extradition proceedings. He will not even be allowed by the British lawyers to see the extradition petition and supporting evidence submitted by the U.S. Embassy.
Dresden and Eugene are being paid under the British legal aid system. Hanes was repeatedly asked who was paying for his trip and who would pay his legal fees for a trial in Memphis.
First he said he "would not discuss fees and the source of any funds."
Asked who paid for the trip, he replied: "No comment."
Later he said of his fee: "Somebody will provide, the neighbors, or some way . . . I have faith that I'll get by."
In Birmingham, Hanes had been quoted as saying he "understands this man has funds." He denied saying this. When asked whether sufficient money was available for a long legal battle, he replied: "I'll strat it off, like the kickoff of a game. If any group were behind it, I'd of course carry it on."
But he said he was not allied with any group "right or left."
"I only belong to the Lions and thee PTA," he said.
Hanes successfully defended three Klansmen in an Alabama State court three years ago against a charge they murdered Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a Detroit, Mich., civil rights worker slain March 25, 1965, after a Selma-to-Montgomery march. The three were subsequently convicted in a federal court of criminal conspiracy in her case and sentenced to 10 years in prison.
As for the Ray case, he said: "There are no political overtones to it. I am not interested in any political ideology. I try a case on its merits."
Hanes was asked whether he had ever met King, who began as a minister in Birmingham. He said he had and added: "As far as I'm concerned his business was his business, and mine was mine. I don't knock his kick."
He said he had never seen Ray before and had received his first communication from him June 14. He said he still was not certain whether the man now in custody is Ray and could ot know until he talked to him.
"Since I received the letter I have not been diel," he said. "I and my associates and investigators have not been diel."
He would nt elaborate.
SM705ped June 20

201-0832738

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Associated Press Writer
[illegible] - British charges against James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr Martin Luther King Jr., may be dropped to speed his return to the United States, court sources said Thursday.
The American case to extradite Ray is expected to be heard in court here next week, possibly Tuesday.
The British government set the stage for the hearing when the Home Office authorized Chief Magistrate Frank Milton of the Bow Street Court to study the American case against Ray and begin proceedings.
It was Milton who heard the two British charges against Ray-carrying a forged passport and a loaded gun-at Bow Street Monday. At the time he ordered Ray to appear in court again next Tuesday on these charges.
But the sources said the court may drop the British charges and instead begin hearings on the U.S. extradition petition.
In any case, the sources said, Milton is expected to open the extradition proceedings within a week.
Ray, 40, was arrested Saturday while trying to catch a plane to Brussels. He carried a false Canadian passport in the name of Ramon George S.NEYD, THE NAME HE IS HELD UNDER IN London's Wandsworth Prison with a round-the-clock police guard in the same cell.
The inch-thick extradition petition contains fingerprints and other evide

Ray, 40, was arrested Saturday while trying to catch a plane to Brussels. He carried a false Canadian passport in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, the name he is held under in London's Wandsworth Prison with a round-the-clock police guard in the same cell.
The inch-thick extradition petition contains fingerprints and other evidence to support the American claim that Sneyd is Ray, the man indicted in Tennessee for the April 4 slaying of King.
American and British officials, Ray's court appointed lawyer and Scotland Yard all refused comment on the case.
The possibilities of appeals and other legal moves could delay his extradition by six weeks.
Fred M. Vinson Jr., assistant U.S. attorney general who is heading the American legal team here, was reported planning to return to the United States in the next few days, now that the extradition petition is in the court's hands.
[illegible] June 13

201-0832732

A024

lbylu y
Ray Bjt 480
By LAWRENCE MALKIN
Associated Press Writer

DO
Mr Ober
File → Ray

LONDON AP - Lawyers at the British Home Office today were examining the U.S. application to extradite James Earl Ray to ensure it established a case against the 40-year-old escaped convict accused of slaying Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The application was sent to the Home Office, the British equivalent of the U.S. Justice Department, after clearing its first legal hurdle in the Foreign Office a few hours after U.S. Consul General Jack Herfurt delivered the bulky petition.

Court formalities and appeals could delay Ray's return up to six weeks or longer if he fights extradition.

The inch-thick petition contains a summary of evidence against Ray in connection with the assassination of King at a Memphis motel April 4. It also contains information on his escape from the Missouri State Prison while serving a sentence for armed robbery, along with fingerprints and other identification material.

The United States is seeking extradition on both charges and must satisfy a British judge that both would be crimes under British law.

The Foreign Office certified that the petition came within the terms of the 1931 extradition treaty between the two countries. The Home Office said that if it finds the petition in order, it should be in the hands of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton sometime today. Milton is expected to schedule a hearing about a week after receiving it.

If Milton grants extradition, Ray would have 15 days to appeal to the High Court and if the High Court upheld the extradition order, he would have another 14 days to appeal to the House of Lords, Britain's supreme court.

Michael Dresden, the British lawyer appointed for Ray, has given no indication whether Ray would fight extradition and has refused to comment on the case.

Scotland Yard continued its investigation of Ray's movements in London during the three weeks prior to his arrest last Saturday, and suspicion continued that he had a contact man.

Jane Nassau, a receptionist at one of the hotels where Ray stayed, told newsmen that police are looking for another vacationing receptionist, to ask her whether someone accompanied Ray when he arrived at the hotel.

In Toronto, where Ray went after the killing of King, police continued to look for a fat man who reportedly delivered an envelope to him.

The Toronto Star said in a copyright story that a cab driver reported picking up "a big fat man" May 2 across the street from the rooming house where Ray was staying.

The cab driver, Manuel Reis, 35, said he drove the ma and an unidentified companion to a bank three blocks away, the Star reported.

Earlier this week the landlady of the rooming house said she saw a tal fat man hand an envelope to Ray.

In Memphis, the American Civil Liberties Union urged Dist. Atty. Phil Canale not to seek the death penalty for Ray. The ACLU said "serious constitutional questions" had been raised by the recent Supreme Court decision that the death penalty cannot be handed down in cases where prospective jurors who do not believe in capital punishment are excluded from the panel.

JK419aed June 13

A025

201-0832732

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 295
YY NOR
1338: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X TUESDAY.
LAWYERS CLOSE TO THE CASE SAID IT WAS EXPECTED HANES WOULD INVESTIGATE CONSPIRACY ASPECTS OF THE CASE, INCLUDING ANY POSSIBLE LINKS TO BLACK OR WHITE RACIST GROUPS.
THE MEETING SATURDAY BETWEEN HANES AND RAY LASTED 70 MINUTES--TWICE AS LONG AS THEIR MEETING FRIDAY IN THE VISITOR S ROOM AT LONDON S MAXIMUM SECURITY WANDSWORTH PRISON.
HANES SAID, "WE SAT CLOSE TO EACH OTHER, ONLY THREE OR FOUR FEET APART, SEPARATED BY A GLASS PARTITION SURROUNDED BY WIRE MESH. IT WAS VERY EASY FOR US TO CARRY ON A CONVERSATION, WITH ME LOOKING HIM RIGHT IN THE EYE."
THE LAWYER SAID WHEN HE WANTED TO ASK HIS CLIENT A CONFIDENTIAL QUESTION, HE WROTE IT DOWN AND THE GUARD IN THE ROOM PASSED IT UNOPENED TO RAY, WHO WROTE DOWN HIS ANSWER AND PASSED IT BACK BY THE GUARD.
;; (MORE) JF/BW

NNNN
OT
ZCZC EPE 296
YY NOR
1342: 2ND ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X GUARD.
HANES SAID HE ADDRESSED HIS CLIENT AS "OLD BUDDY AND PAL. I WALKED IN AND SAID "HOW ARE YOU OLD BUDDY" HE S LOOKING FINE, HIS SPIRIT SEEMS GOOD AND HE IS GRATEFUL FOR HIS TREATMENT BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES."
BUT THE ATTORNEY SAID HIS CLIENT AGAIN TOOK EXCEPTION TO COMMENTS MADE BY A SCOTLAND YARD POLICE SUPERINTENDENT ARTHUR BUTLER AT THE EXTRADITION HEARING.
BUTLER SAID WHEN HE CONFRONTED THE ACCUSED AND TOLD HIM HE THOUGHT HE WAS JAMES EARL RAY, THE ACCUSED SAT DOWN AND SAID, "OH GOD, I FEEL SO TRAPPED."
HANES SAID HIS CLIENT AGAIN PROTESTED THAT THIS WAS NOT TRUE AND SAID IT MADE HIM SOUND LIKE A 10-YEAR GIRL, NOT A GROWN MAN.
THE COURT TUESDAY ORDERED WHAT RAY BE EXTRADITED TO THE U.S. BUT HIS BRITISH LAWYERS APPEALED THE RULING.
HE WAS ARRESTED JUNE 8 AT LONDN S HEATHROW AIRPORT UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD.
;; REUTERS JF/DMN

201-0832732

DP
Mr. Ober
File → Ray

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 375
YY NOR
0744: RAY:
LONDON, JUNE. 13 (REUTERS)--COURT PROCEEDINGS TO EXTRADITE JAMES EARL RAY, ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, WERE FORMALLY AUTHORIZED TODAY BY HOME SECRETARY JAMES CALLAGHAN.
THE AUTHORIZATION WAS PASSED TO LONDON S BOW STREET MAGISTRATES 'COURT WHICH NORMALLY HANDLES EXTRADITION CASES.
RAY IS IN WANDSWORTH PRISON. HE WAS ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT SATURDAY WHEN ABOUT TO BOARD A PLANE FOR BRUSSELS.
HE WAS CHARGED AT BOW STREET MONDAY UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD WITH ILLEGALLY POSSESSING A REVOLVER AND AMMUNITION AND WITH HOLDING A FORGED PASSPORT.
:: (MORE) AS/BW

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 376
YY NOR
0746: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X PASSPORT.
THE COURT ORDERED RAY HLD IN CUSTODY UNTIL TUESDAY FOR ANOTHER HEARING ON THESE CHARGES.
COURT SOURCES SAID IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT THE EXTRADITION CHARGE WOULD BE DEALT WITH AT THE TUESDAY HEARING. IT COULD, HOWEVER, COME UP SEPARATELY.
THE U.S. EMBASSY YESTERDAY HANDED OVER A FILE ON THE CASE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE. AFTER STUDYING THE FILE TO MAKE SURE IT WAS IN LINE WITH THE EXTRADITION TREATY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE PASSED IT FOR ACTION TO THE HOME OFFICE (INTERIOR MINISTRY).
CALLAGHAN SIGNED THE AUTHORIZATIONFOR THE COURT HEARING THIS MORNING. THE PROSECUTION NOW HAS TO ESTABLISH THAT THERE IS A PRIMA FACIE CASE TO ANSWER ON THE CHARGE OF KILLING KING.
:: REUTERS AS/BW

201-0832732

UPI-20
(RAY)
LONDON--BRITAIN TODAY FORMALLY AUTHORIZED COURT HEARINGS ON AMERICAN REQUESTS TO EXTRADITE JAMES EARLY RAY TO THE U.S. TO STAND TRIAL FOR THE KILLING OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

HOME SECRETARY JAMES CALLAGHAN SIGNED THE ORDER TELLING LONDON'S CHIEF MAGISTRATES TO HOLD HEARINGS ON THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CASE FOR EXTRADITING THE 40-YEAR-OLD FUGITIVE CHARGED WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

THE HEARINGS AND APPEALS MIGHT LAST THROUGH THE SUMMER.

CALLAGHAN'S ORDER MADE RAY LIABLE FOR POSSIBLE EXTRADITION NOT ONLY FOR THE KILLING OF KING IN MEMPHIS, TENN., BUT FOR BREAKING OUT OF A MISSOURI PRISON IN 1967.

-0-

LONDON--SCOTLAND YARD HUNTED TODAY A SHADOWY MAN AND A WOMAN WITH AN AMERICAN "TWANG" ACCENT TO LEARN WHAT THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING DID BEFORE HIS ARREST.

THE MAN STOOD NEAR JAMES EARL RAY WHEN THE 40-YEAR-OLD ACCUSED KILLER CHECKED INTO A LONDON HOTEL.

THE WOMAN WITH THE TWANG TELEPHONED THE HOTEL, ASKING FOR RAY.

U.S. AND BRITISH POLICE WANT TO KNOW WHO, IF ANYONE, HAD HELPED RAY FLEE.

6/13--GE646A

201-0832732

A113

Ray
Ray 160

TORONTO AP - A fat man who earlier was believed involved with James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has been cleared by Metropolitan Toronto police.

A spokesman said today the man told police he found an unsealed letter in a telephone booth near a Dundas Street rooming house where Ray stayed. He said he delivered it to Ray.

Earlier this week, Mrs. Sun Loo, the rooming house landlady, told police a tall fat man in a white T-shirt went to her house and asked for Eamon Sneyd, an alias Ray was using while in Toronto. She said she saw the man give Ray a envelope.

The man told police he could not remember to whom the letter was addressed or what it contained. The police spokesman said the man's name would not be disclosed.

Ray, arrested in London Saturday, came here April 8, four days after King's assassination, and left by air May 6. He lived in two different rooming houses while here and used at least two aliases.

The police spokesman said that although city police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police have no definite clues to indicate Ray had help from other persons while in the city, the investigation into his stay here is continuing.

TA1947ped June 13

A114

201-0832732

DO Mr. Obel

Ray

WNNN
ZCZC EPE 387
YY AHD
1405: NIGHTLEAD RAY (SCHEDULED):
BY PATRICK MASSEY

LONDON, JUNE 18 (REUTERS)--BRITISH CHARGES AGAINST JAMES EARL RAY WERE PUSHED INTO THE BACKGROUND TODAY TO ALLOW U.S. EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS ON A CHARGE OF KILLING REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

THE EXTRADITION MOVE FORMALLY BEGAN AT BOW STREET MAGISTRATES COURT AMID UNPARALLELED PRECAUTIONS TO SAFEGUARD RAY AGAINST ANY ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

ABOUT 20 POLICEMEN SURROUNDED RAY IN THE SMALL COURTROOM DURING THE 10-MINUTE HEARING.

THE 45 REPORTERS AND ABOUT 30 SPECTATORS PRESENT WERE SEARCHED BEFORE THE HEARING. RAY STOOD IN FRONT OF THE IRON-RAILED PRISONER S BOX INSTEAD OF IN IT WHERE HE WOULD HAVE MADE A BETTER TARGET FOR A GUNMAN.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE FRANK MILTON REMANDED RAY IN CUSTODY FOR A FURTHER HEARING JUNE 27 AFTER PROSECUTOR DAVID HOPKIN AGREED TO LET EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER TWO BRITISH CHARGES AGAINST RAY.

THE CASE SEEMED LIKELY TO CONTINUE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. IF EXTRADITION IS ORDERED RAY CAN NOT BE REMOVED FROM BRITAIN FOR 15 DAYS TO ALLOW AN APPEAL. IF HE APPEALS THE CASE COULD LAST FOR MONTHS.
;; (MORE) JA/GR

WNNN
ZCZC EPE 388
YY AHD
1410: 1ST ADD LONDON NIGHTLEAD RAY:
X X X MONTHS.

ESCORTED BY THREE POLICE CARS PACKED WITH DETECTIVES, RAY WAS THEN RUSHED BACK TO LONDON S WANDSWORTH PRISON FOR A FURTHER NINE DAYS OF TOP SECURITY SURVEILLANCE.

THE MAIN SECURITY CELL AT WANDSWORTH IS THE OLD DEATH CELL USED IN THE DAYS BEFORE BRITAIN SCRAPPED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

RAY WAS OSTENSIBLY TAKEN TO COURT FOR HEARING ON CHARGES OF CARRYING A GUN ILLEGALLY AND TRAVELLING ON A FORGED CANADIAN PASSPORT IN THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD.

WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT JUNE 8.

LAWYER NIGEL MAW, REPRESENTING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, SAID EXTRADITION WAS SOUGHT ON TWO CHARGES. ONE WAS THE KILLING OF KING IN MEMPHIS APRIL 4 AND THE OTHER WAS A ROBBERY-WITH-VIOLENCE CHARGE FOR WHICH RAY WAS JAILED IN 1960 AND SUBSEQUENTLY ESCAPED.

MAW SAID A FINGERPRINT EXPERT WOULD BE BROUGHT FROM THE U.S. TO TESTIFY IN THE CASE.

RAY S LAWYER, ROGER FRISBY, COMPLAINED ABOUT A PRESS REPORT THAT RAY WAS INTERVIEWED BY U.S. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FRED VINSON LAST WEEK.

HE SAID VINSON VISITED A POLICE STATION WHERE RAY WAS BEING HELD BUT DID NOT SEE HIM. MAW AGREED THAT THIS WAS TRUE.
;; REUTERS JA/GR

201-0832732

4007

ee

Ray Bjt NL 500

By LAWRENCE MALKIN

Associated Press Writer

LONDON AP - James Earl Ray began a legal fight Tuesday against extradition to the United States to face the charge of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The 40-year-old escaped convict sat silently in a well-guarded dock while his British lawyer asked London's Bow Street Court for as much time as possible to prepare for the extradition hearing.

Judge Frank Milton gave him until June 27, the date he set for the hearing to begin.

As attorneys representing the United States presented their extradition request to Milton, Ray said barely a word and displayed not a flicker of emotion in the eight-minute session.

He was dressed in a neat, blue-checked suit, wore heavily rimmed glasses and was surrounded by police in court.

Milton addressed Ray only once, to inform him of when the formal hearing on the extradition request would be held and that he would continue to be held in custody.

Ray replied quietly, "Thank you."

Roger Frisby, the British lawyer defending Ray, told Milton he wanted as much time as possible to prepare, but Milton said he thought it "highly desirable that an early date be fixed." They compromised on the June 27 date.

An American lawyer is due in London later this week to discuss preparation of Ray's defense if he is extradited to Tennessee to stand trial. King was slain in Memphis April 4.

The lawyer is Arthur J. Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., and a segregationist who defended three men accused of murdering Viola Gregg Luizzo, a civil rights worker, in Alabama three years ago. Asked about payment for Ray's defense, Hanes said he "understands this man has funds."

Hanes told newsmen in Birmingham he was telephoned by Ray's court-appointed London attorneys and then received a handwritten letter signed "R.G. Sneyd" asking him to handle the case. Ramon George Sneyd is the name under which Ray was arrested at London Airport June 8, carrying a forged Canadian passport and a loaded gun.

Ray is still held by the British on passport and gun charges, but British police agreed to defer consideration of these until the extradition hearing ends. If Ray is extradited, the charges probably will be dropped.

The British attorneys representing the United States said they would produce a fingerprint expert at the extradition hearing, presumably to testify on Ray's identity. The rest of the hearing, which will probably last one day, is expected to be taken up with a review of the case against Ray.

If Milton grants extradition, Ray could still appeal to the High Court and then the House of Lords. Such appeals usually are based on the argument that the case against the defendant is a political one. British extradition law forbids surrender of suspects in political cases.

This was Ray's second routine hearing at the Bow Street Court, and for the second time it was packed with policemen.

At least 100 London uniformed and plain-clothes police were assigned to guard duties. Two dozen of them were in the courtroom, many more lined the corridors through which Ray had to pass from the police station cells next door.

Police frisked all reporters and spectators who entered the courtroom, inspecting handbags and briefcases. The doors were locked during the hearing and a line of police stood facing the public.

After the hearing three Jaguar sedans escorted a police van carrying Ray back to Wandsworth Prison, where he is held in a maximum security cell.

GB115aed June 18

DO
Mr. Obel

201-0832732

(RAY)

WASHINGTON--THE RHODESIAN INFORMATION OFFICE SAID TODAY THERE WAS NO RECORD TO INDICATE THAT JAMES EARL RAY HAD CONTACTED RHODESIAN AUTHORITIES ABOUT IMMIGRATING TO RHODESIA.

JOHN ACORD, DIRECTOR OF THE PRO-RHODESIA AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL, TOLD NEWSMEN THAT RAY WROTE THE COUNCIL LAST DECEMBER SAYING: "I AM CONSIDERING IMMIGRATING TO RHODESIA." HE USED THE NAME "ERIC S. GALT," ONE OF THE ALIASES RAY IS SAID TO HAVE USED.

ACORD SAID HE TURNED THE LETTER OVER TO THE FBI WHERE A SPOKESMAN SAID THE FBI WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT ON THE MATTER.

ACORD SAID THE COUNCIL SENT RAY A FORM-LETTER REPLY GIVING HIM DETAILS OF RHODESIA'S IMMIGRATION AND CUTOMS LAWS AND SAYING HE SHOULD WRITE FOR MORE INFORMATION TO THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT IN SALISBURY.

BUT RHODESIAN INFORMATION OFFICER JOHN HOOPER SAID A CHECK OF RECORDS IN BOTH WASHINGTON AND SALISBURY INDICATED THAT RAY DID NOT PURSUE THE MATTER.

5/13--TD1245PED

201-0832732

UPI-30

(RAY)

LONDON--THE SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVE WHO CAUGHT ACCUSED ASSASSIN JAMES EARL RAY WENT BACK INTO ACTION TODAY.

PHILIP BIRCH TOOK UP HIS POST AT LONDON AIRPORT AS THE YARD PRESSED THE HUNT FOR ANY ACCOMPLICES OF THE MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. APRIL 4.

BIRCH SPOTTED RAY, 40, IN AN AIRPORT CROWD SATURDAY, MAKING AN ARREST THAT ENDED A WORLDWIDE HUNT.

ALSO GETTING INTO ACTION NOW WERE THE COURT-APPOINTED DEFENSE LAWYERS FOR RAY. THEY WERE BEGINNING WORK TO THWART U.S. PLANS FOR EXTRADITING RAY TO STAND TRIAL IN MEMPHIS, TENN., FOR KING'S SLAYING.

THE DEFENSE LAWYERS WERE EXPECTED TO MEET SOON--POSSIBLY TODAY--WITH LONDON CHIEF MAGISTRATE FRANK MILTON AND U.S. ATTORNEYS TO SET A DATE FOR A HEARING ON THE AMERICAN CASE FOR EXTRADITION. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THURSDAY GAVE THE GO AHEAD TO THE COURTS TO HEAR THE AMERICAN CASE.

5/14--TD1011AED

201-0832732

A071

cc

RAY 170

LONDON AP - James Earl Ray returns to court Tuesday for his first public response on a U.S. demand for his return to stand trial in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The 40-year-old escaped convict has been under round-the-clock guard in Wandsworth Prison since his appearance in Bow Street Magistrates Court last Monday on charges of entering Britain on a forged Canadian passport and carrying an unlicenced loaded pistol.

He made a brief appearance in court a week ago under the name of Ramon George Sneyd--the name on his Canadian passport. In the interim, the U.S. Embassy requested his extradition to face charges of murdering King in Memphis, Tenn., April 4. He is also sought by Missouri State Prison officials to finish a term for armed robbery.

When Ray appears in court, Frank Milton, chief metropolitan magistrate, is expected to refer to the extradition request.

Ray could waive extradition then and there, but this is considered highly unlikely by officials in London. He is more likely to ask for time to consult with his lawyers. The magistrate would then set a tentative date for a full extradition hearing, probably later this week.

zr727ped June 17

A072PM

201-0832732

A01e

ryyr
Ray Djt 350
By LAWRENCE MALKIN
Associated Press Writer
LONDON AP - James Earl Ray today undergoes the first of what could be many court sessions on the U.S. application to extradite him for trial on the charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

In advance of Ray's second appearance in the Bow Street Magistrate's Court, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton spent the weekend studying the inch-thick file from the U.S. government requesting the extradition of the 40-year-old escaped convict.

Ray was arrested at London airport June 8 and charged then with entering the country on a forged Canadian passport and carrying an unlicensed loaded gun.

After a preliminary hearing before Milton June 10 on the passport and gun charges, he has been held under round-the-clock guard at Wandsworth Prison while Scotland Yard tried to reconstruct his movements and contacts during the three weeks he is believed to have spent in London before his arrest.

The U.S. Embassy forwarded the request for his extradition to the British government last Wednesday.

Under the 1931 extradition treaty between Britain and the United States, British courts can grant extradition only if U.S. authorities present evidence sufficient to send Ray to trial under British law.

Extradition of Ray was also asked because he is wanted by Missouri to complete a prison term for armed robbery. While extradition on this charge would be almost automatic, the U.S.-British treaty specifies that a suspect can only be tried on the charges for which he has been specifically extradited. Therefore unless he is extradited for the murder of the Negro civil rights leader, he cannot be prosecuted on that charge in the United States.

The British Extradition Act of 1870 also says that no one can be surrendered to another country for "an offense of a political character," and there has been speculation that Ray's attorney might argue his client was charged with a political killing. But Denys Holland, professor of English law at London University, said in an interview that he would be surprised if Ray succeeded in any such defense.

"The extradition law may be vague," he said, "but it usually is interpreted according to the temper of the time."
JHSaed June 19

201-0832732

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[illegible]
[illegible]

C/0/00

BY RICHARD WORDSWORTHY

LONDON, JUNE 20 (REUTERS)-ARTHUR J. HANES, FORMER MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND ANNOUNCED HE WOULD DEFEND THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

HANES, DESCRIBING HIMSELF AS A "PRETTY FAIR COUNTRY LAWYER," TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE WOULD DEFEND JAMES EARL RAY IF HE IS EXTRADITED TO THE U.S. TO FACE FIRST DEGREE MURDER CHARGES FOR THE APRIL 4 SLAYING OF KING IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

RAY, BEING HELD HERE UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, ON CHARGES OF ILLEGALLY CARRYING A GUN AND HOLDING FRAUDULENT CANADIAN PASSPORTS, WAS ARRESTED JUNE 8 AT LONDON AIRPORT.

HANES, WHO REFUSED TO DISCUSS HIS FEE, DEFENDED THREE MEMBERS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT IN 1965 IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.? FOR THE SLAYING OF CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER MRS. VIOLA LIUZZO.

HANES WOULD NOT DISCLOSE THE OUNT OF HIS FEE AND WHO WOULD BE PAYING IT BUT HE REMARKED, "I HAVE FAITH THAT MY FEE WILL BE PAID."

THE 51-YEAR-OLD HANES TOLD NEWSMEN HE HAD RECEIVED A LETTER SIGNED BY AN "R.G. SNEYD" IN BIRMINGHAM SAYING HE HAD BEEN RETAINED TO DEFEND THE SUSPECT "IF AND WHEN HE IS EXTRADITED TO THE UNITED STATES."

:: (MORE) JC/DMM

201-0832732

MNNN
ZCZC EPE 834
YY NOR
0400: RAY (SCHEDULED)
BY LEONARD SANTORELLI
LONDON, JUNE 11 (REUTERS)--U.S. OFFICIALS TODAY PREPARED TO SEEK THE EXTRADITION OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S ALLEGED KILLER--A COMPLEX LEGAL PROCESS THAT MAY TAKE WEEKS OR EVEN MONTHS.
A COURT HERE YESTERDAY GRANTED AMERICAN AUTHORITIES A PROVISIONAL WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF JAMES EARL RAY ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.
THE AMERICAN MOVE WAS BELIEVED TO BE A SAFETY PRECAUTION IN CASE RAY WAS FREED ON BAIL OR A LEGAL TECHNICALITY DURING HIS APPEARANCE IN COURT YESTERDAY ON PASSPORT AND FIREARMS CHARGES.
RAY, 40, WAS ARRESTED UNDER THE NAME OF RAMOND GEORGE SNEYD ON THE LESSER CHARGES AS HE WAS ABOUT TO BOARD A BRUSSELS-BOUND PLANE HERE FOLLOWING A WORLD-HUNT FOR THE KILLER OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER.
:: (MORE) JF/EB

MNNN
ZCZC EPE 835
YY NOR
0403: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY KKK LEADER:
AT THE HEARING YESTERDAY RAY WAS ORDERED HELD UNTIL JUNE 18 ON CHARGES OF POSSESSING A FALSE PASSPORT AND A FIREARM AND AMMUNITION WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE.
HE WAS THEN WHISKED OFF TO A PRISON UNDER TIGHT SECURITY PRECAUTIONS. IF HE HAD BEEN GRANTED BAIL THE MURDER WARRANT MEANT HE COULD HAVE BEEN RE-ARRESTED AS HE LEFT THE COURT.
THE NEXT MOVE WILL BE FOR U.S. OFFICIALS TO SUBMIT A REQUEST FOR THE EXTRADITION OF RAY, THE F.B.I.'S CHIEF SUSPECT IN THE SLAYING OF KING IN MEMPHIS, TENN., TWO MONTHS AGO.
THE REQUEST WOULD BE CHANNELLED THROUGH THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE HOME OFFICE (INTERIOR MINISTRY) AND MUST SATISFY BRITISH OFFICIALS THAT THE CASE FALLS WITHIN THE TERMS OF THE BRITISH EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE U.S.
:: (MORE) JF/EB

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 836
YY NOR
0407: 2ND ADD LONDON RAY X X X U.S.:
IF IT DOES, A COURT CAN GO AHEAD WITH AN EXTRADITION HEARING TO DECIDE WHETHER THE ACCUSED MAN SHOULD BE SURRENDERED TO U.S. OFFICIALS.
SHOULD AN EXTRADITION ORDER BE GRANTED, IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO HOLD RAY FOR ANOTHER 15 DAYS HERE TO GIVE HIM TIME FOR AN APPEAL.
THE POSITION COULD BE FURTHER ENTANGLED IF BRITISH POLICE DECIDE TO MAKE RAY STAND TRIAL ON THE PASSPORT AND FIREARMS CHARGES.
RAY FACES TWO CHARGES IN THE U.S.--A TENNESSEE WARRANT CHARGING HIM WITH KING'S MURDER AND A FEDERAL CHARGE OF CONSPIRING TO DEPRIVE THE NEGRO LEADER OF HIS CIVIL RIGHTS.
MEANWHILE, RAY IS INSTALLED IN A PRISON CELL WHERE TWO OFFICERS KEEP AN AROUND-THE-CLOCK WATCH ON HIM.
A LIGHT BULB GLARES ALL NIGHT AND THE OFFICERS ACCOMPANY RAY WHENEVER HE LEAVES THE CELL.
LATER THIS WEEK HE WILL BE SHIFTED TO ANOTHER PRISON WHERE EVEN MORE STRINGENT SECURITY PRECAUTIONS CAN BE TAKEN.
:: REUTERS JF/EB

201-0932732

DO
M.I. Obst File: Ray
-201

[illegible] and a [illegible] found the
[illegible] Writer
[illegible] James Earl Ray and transferred Tuesday
to a maximum security cell in Petrus-like fortress. Prison
and Scotland Yard detectives secured his London haunts
to learn if he had contacts in Britain.
Legal moves were under way to extradite Ray to the United
States to stand trial charged with the April 4 sniper slaying
of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Police on both sides of
the Atlantic tried to untangle Ray's travels that took him to
Canada, Britain and Portugal before his arrest Saturday
at London Airport as he prepared to fly to Belgium.
Extradition could take up to two months if the 40-year-old
Ray decides to fight it through the British courts. American
authorities have obtained a provisional British warrant charging
Ray with the murder of King in Memphis, Tenn.
Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee has signed "all
necessary papers" required for the state's request that Ray
be returned for trial, a spokesman for the governor said.
A State Department spokesman in Washington said documents
to back up the extradition request had arrived there and "will
be transmitted to London shortly." The documents are from
Tennessee and from Missouri where Ray was convicted of armed
robbery and escaped from prison in 1967 by hiding in a bread truck.
British police held Ray on charges of using a forged
passport and carrying a gun. On Scotland Yard's
records he is officially listed as James George Sneyd,
the name on his Canadian passport.
British detectives were using the passport charge as legal
grounds to investigate his movements in London. Although he
has been traced to two London hotels between May 20 and his
arrest, there was an unexplained gap of about 10 days starting
on May 17, when he left Lisbon for London.
FBI agents were understood to be working with Scotland Yard.
The British police were doing the actual spadework since the
FBI has no legal authority in foreign countries.
Scotland Yard was completely silent on where it was
looking. But one officer said: "On the basis of this passport
charge we can get a warrant if we want to search a place, and then
go in and dab fingerprint it. If we find the print's
we're looking for, we know we're on the right track."
Under British law, it is possible for police with a
search warrant to enter a house without giving any explanation of
their reasons. Therefore they can raid a home or hotel on Ray's
trail without specifying the object of their search.
One of the objects was understood to be establishing if
Ray made contact with anyone in London who might have aided
him. Such information would be passed directly to the FBI.
Now that Ray has been charged under British law, there is
no possibility of Scotland Yard's interrogating him outside a
courtroom.
U.S. officials, fearful that prosecution of Ray might be
jeopardized, are staying well away from him. They have not
questioned Ray.
Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Fingen Jr., an assistant U.S. attorney general,
said he "got a glimpse" of Ray but did not speak to him.
[illegible]
[illegible]/ed June 11

201-0832732

UPI-9

(RAY)

LONDON--SCOTLAND YARD TODAY HUNTED LONDON CONTACTS OF THE MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING MARTIN LUTHER KING.

THE SEARCH CENTERED ON PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE KEPT THE 40-YEAR-OLD ESCAPED CONVICT SUPPLIED WITH MONEY BEFORE HIS ARREST AT LONDON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT SATURDAY.

THE HUNT SPREAD TO BRUSSELS AND LISBON WHERE, ACCORDING TO UNOFFICIAL REPORTS, JAMES EARL RAY MAY HAVE BEEN PICKING UP FUNDS FUNNELED THROUGH A SWISS BANK ACCOUNT.

THE DETECTIVES HUNTED WHILE U.S. AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT LAWYERS COOPERATED IN AN EFFORT TO EXTRADITE RAY TO AMERICA.

U.S. ASSISTANT ATTY. GEN. FRED M. VINSON JR., LEADING THE EXTRADITION DRIVE, WAS AIMING FOR AS SPEEDY AN EXTRADITION AS POSSIBLE -- BY JUNE 28, LEGAL SOURCES SAID. BUT COURT OBSERVERS HERE SAID THE PROCESS COULD RUN INTO A LONG HOT SUMMER IF RAY EXERCISES HIS CIVIL RIGHTS TO THE EXTENT OF AN APPEAL TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS, BRITAIN'S SUPREME COURT.

WITH THE AID OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN AND HOME OFFICES, VINSON YESTERDAY SECURED FROM LONDON'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE A PROVISIONAL MURDER-EXTRADITION WARRANT.

THAT WARRANT MEANT RAY WOULD BE HELD HERE PENDING A FULL EXTRADITION HEARING IN COURT. LEGAL SOURCES SAID THE U.S. MURDER CASE AGAINST RAY WOULD BE HEARD IN MAGISTRATE'S COURT THURSDAY.

6/11--GE918A

201-0832732

A101
cszc
Ray Bjt Lead 320
By COLIN FROST
Associated Press Writer
LONDON AP - James Earl Ray, the escaped convict accused of slaying Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was transferred under police guard today to Wandsworth Prison where security has been tightened since one of Britain's Great Train Robbers went over the walls four years ago.
Wandsworth is considered a safer place for Ray than Brixton Prison where Ray has been held since his arrest Saturday.
U.S. legal experts worked on plans to take Ray quickly and safely back to the United States for trial and police on both sides of the Atlantic tried to learn if Ray had help in his four-nation flight.
American authorities took the first formal step toward extradition Monday night by obtaining a provisional British warrant chrging Ray with the murder of King on April 4 in Memphis, Tenn.
In Nashville, Tenn., Gov. Buford Ellington signed "all necessary papers" required for Tennessee's request that Ray be returned to stand trial for murder. The extradition papers were forwarded to the U.S. State Department, a spokesman for the governor said.
Some legal experts suggested Britain might speed the process by deporting Ray as an undesirable alien. But other lawyers said there is a strong tradition against using that procedure as a substitute for extradition.
The 40-year-old Ray made a two-minute appearance Monday in Bow Street Court on charges of carrying a forged passport and a loaded gun, the charges on which he was arrested at London Airport under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.
Police equipped with walkie-talkies cordoned Brixton Prison and blocked all roads leading to it, keeping unauthorized persons at least 150 yards away. Similar maximum security measures were taken for Ray's transfer to Wandsworth, a jail in a western suburb of London.
New security measures were instituted at Wandsworth since Ronald Arthur Briggs, one of the train robbers disappeared over the wall. Ray escaped from Missouri State Prison in 1967 by hiding in a bread truck.
Wandsworth is used for Britain's long-term prisoners and Ray will have two British police officers in his cell around the clock.
American authorities have not yet interrogated Ray and legal experts say he can veto any attempt to do so as long as he is in British custody.
Ray at: 7th graf A02s.
GB1221ped June 11

201-0832732

NNAN
ZCZC EPE 924
UU AND
1201: URGENT **RAY--PAPERS:

NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 11 (REUTERS)--TENNESSEE GOV. BUFORD ELLINGTON TODAY SIGNED PAPERS REQUESTING THE EXTRADITION OF JAMES EARL RAY, ALLEGED KILLER OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, AND THEY WERE FORWARDED TO THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.

;; (MORE) DM/EJH

NNAN
ZCZC EPE 925
UU AND
1203: 1ST ADD NASHVILLE RAY--PAPERS X X X WASHINGTON:
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GOVERNOR SAID HE FILLED OUT THE PAPERS THIS MORNING.
;; (MORE) EJH

NNAN
ZCZC EPE 926
UU AND
1204: 2ND ADD NASHVILLE RAY--PAPERS X X X MORNING:
THE PAPERS MUST ALSO GO TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT BEFORE THE EXTRADITION PROCESS CAN BEGIN.
ASKED IF TENNESSEE HAD MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ARRIVAL OF RAY, WHO WAS ARRESTED IN LONDON SATURDAY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID "NO COMMENT."
MEMPHIS POLICE HAVE SAID THEY WERE PREPARED FOR RAY AND INTEND TO KEEP HIM UNDER TIGHT SECURITY.
RAY, 40, HAS BEEN CHARGED IN MEMPHIS WITH THE MURDER OF KING APRIL 4.
;; REUTERS DL/EJH

201-0832732

1036
cyyyyyf
LONDON Take 2 Ray Bjt 1036: him 2&0

"It would be improper for any American official to interrogate him at this stage," Vinson said. But British authorities said Ray could refuse any attempt by American authorities to question him until he is in U.S. custody.

Britain could hasten Ray's extradition by deporting him as an undesirable alien and the gun charge would be sufficient to do it. But some legal experts said there is a strong tradition against using deportation procedures as a substitute for extradition.

Ray made a two-minute appearance in court Monday on the passport and gun charges. He was assigned a British lawyer at his own request and oddered held without bail for another hearing June 18.

In extradition proceedings, the court would require evidence of a case against Ray and he would then have 15 days to appeal to the High Court. A further appeal could also be made to the House of Lords, causing additional delay.

British authorities set up secure custody for Ray while the extradition proceedings move forward. Ray was first sent to Brixton Prison, a transit and holding jail on London's south side. Although shifts of detectives had him under guard around the clock, it was not felt secure enough.

Ray was then shifted to Wandsworth Prison, also on the south side, and put in an isolation cell under two-man guard.

Wandsworth, a huge brick and stone structure surrounded by walls, houses long-term prisoners.

Security at Wandsworth has been tightened considerably since Ronald Biggs, one of Britain's great train robbers, fled over the walls four years ago. Like most of the 14 men who have escaped from inside Wandsworth since 1962, Biggs made his getaway from the exercise yard.

Ray is not expected to be allowed out of his cell for exercise.

MG415ped June 11

201-0832732

A082
ryyrlbyl
ray-Canada 240
TORONTO AP - An assistant supermarket manager said Tuesday he found a man who resembled James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., prowling in the back of the store April 23.

Samuel Marshall said the man told him he was looking for a job but left the store when Emerson Benns, the manager, approached. Marshall surmised the man may have been sizing up the store for a possible holdup.

Not until the next day, Marshall said, did he see a magazine photograph of King's suspected killer and concluded that the man in the store was Ray. He said he decided to go to the U.S. consulate with his information but became involved in a traffic accident on the way. Marshall said he then gave the information to a policeman but heard nothing further about it. A police spokesman said there was no record of such a report.

Ray, arrested Saturday in London, lived in two rooming houses in Toronto for a month after King was shot dead April 4 in Memphis, Tenn.

Police interviewed hundreds of persons Tuesday in an effort to trace all of Ray's movements in Toronto. Investigators said they were trying to find out whether he had friends in the city.

An employe at a magazine store said a man who resembled Ray bought two cellophane-wrapped books at $5 each and paid for them with quarters. A woman who operates a variety store near one rooming house where Ray stayed said he bought cigarettes there.

Mrs. Sun Lee, Ray's landlady, was reported to have found in his room after he left for London an empty overnight bag, six rolls of film, a photographic light meter, a small, empty strongbox, a map of Toronto, three girlie magazines, three empty beer bottles and a dirty white shirt.

63347ped June 11

DO Mr. Ober File Ray

201-0832732

UPI-54
(RAY)
NASHVILLE--GOV. BUFORD ELLINGTON TODAY SIGNED EXTRADITION PAPERS FOR JAMES EARL RAY, THE ACCUSED SLAYER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE SAID ELLINGTON FORWARDED THE PAPERS TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
6/11--GE1109A

DO Mr. Ober

201-0832732

A019WX
RAY qyyWX
RAY
Ray-Precede Nashville A076 BOO

WASHINGTON AP - Documents to buttress the U.S request to Britain for extradition of James Earl Ray have arrived in Washington and "will be transmitted to London shortly," a State Department spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman, press officer Robert J. McCloskey, said the documentation had arrived at the Justice Department from Tennessee, where Ray is wanted for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and from Missouri where Ray was convicted of armed robbery.

Both crimes are grounds for extradition under the 1931 U.S.-British extradition treaty.

Ray was picked up by the British Saturday and is being held for the time being on charges of violating British laws forbidding use of a fraudulent passport and possession of an unlicensed pistol.

McCloskey noted that a U.S. provisional request for Ray's arrest already had been made, pending the U.S. follow-through with documentation supporting the U.S. claim that he should be extradited to this country.

Earlier Tuesday, Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington signed what was termed all the necessary papers for Tennessee's bid for extradition of Ray to that state. King was assassinated in Memphis.

A Spokesman 2nd graph A076 Nashville date
J 242ped June 11

DO
Mr. Ober

201-0832732

UPI-93
(RAY)
WASHINGTON--THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT WILL SHORTLY TRANSMIT DOCUMENTS TO BRITAIN IN SUPPORT OF THE EXTRADITION REQUEST FOR THE SUSPECTED SLAYER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN ROBERT J. MCCLOSKEY TOLD A NEWS BRIEFING THAT DOCUMENTS HAD ARRIVED AT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FROM BOTH TENNESSEE AND MISSOURI FOR THE PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING JAMES EARL RAY.

THESE UNSPECIFIED DOCUMENTS ARE PRESENTLY AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUT THE SPOKESMAN SAID THEY WOULD BE SENT TO BRITAIN "SHORTLY," POSSIBLY BY SPECIAL DIPLOMATIC POUCH.

6/11--GE125P

DO Mr. Obel

201-0832732

UPI-126
(RAY)
WASHINGTON--THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT WILL SEND DOCUMENTATION TO GREAT BRITAIN SHORTLY IN SUPPORT OF ITS REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION OF THE ACCUSED SLAYER OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID DOCUMENTATION HAS ARRIVED AT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FROM BOTH TENNESSEE AND MISSOURI FOR THE PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING JAMES EARL RAY.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE DOCUMENTS WOULD BE SENT TO LONDON SHORTLY, POSSIBLY BY SPECIAL DIPLOMATIC POUCH.

6/11--EGM1SPED

DO Mr. Obel

201-0832732

A013

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LONDON Take 2 Ray bjt A010; Thursday 300

Under normal procedure Milton would study the petition and schedule a hearing about a week after receiving it.

If Milton grants extradition, Ray has 15 days to appeal to the High Court, and another 14 days to take the case to the House of Lords if his lawyers want to challenge the order on a point of law.

Ray's court-appointed British lawyer refused all comment on his case. The lawyer, Michael Dresden, specializes in police court cases and was picked to defend him on the passport and gun charges. Ray could request another lawyer for the extradition hearing, and that would delay the case.

So long as Ray is held here on passport charges, British police have legal authority to investigate his movements during his three weeks in London prior to his arrest. Scotland Yard is doing that.

Jane Nassau, receptionist at one hotel where Ray stayed, told a newsman that the police are looking for another receptionist who checked Ray into the hotel. The other girl now is on vacation, but Miss Nassau said Scotland Yard wants to find out if someone accompanied Ray when he arrived at the hotel.

The police investigation, carried out at the request and with the cooperation of the FBI, appears directed at determining whether evidence of a conspiracy to kill King can be turned up in London.

There was some suspicion here that Ray may have had an appointment to meet someone in London-perhaps a contact man-who never turned up.

Miss Nassau said Ray had originally been booked to leave the hotel on June 3 and then extended his stay for two more days. When she asked him why, he said: "I'm having trouble with my visa."

Then he moved across town to a secluded hotel with a private telephone number and stayed in his room for four days trying to arrange a flight out of London. By that time, police apparently were on his trial and closing in.

SF155ped June 12

201-0832732

WNNN
ZCZC EPE 165
YY AND
1210: RAY:
LONDON, JUNE 12 (REUTERS)--THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TODAY TURNED OVER A FILE ON JAMES EARL RAY TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AS A PRELIMINARY TO EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ACCUSED ASSASIN OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING.
BRITISH OFFICIALS WERE STUDYING THE INCH-THICK FILE THIS AFTERNOON TO ENSURE THE CASE COMPLIED WITH TERMS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXTRADITION TREATY.
ONCE SATISFIED, THE FOREIGN OFFICE WILL PASS IT ON TO THE HOME OFFICE (INTERIOR MINISTRY). THE HOME OFFICE THEN MUST CHECK THAT LEGAL REQUIREMENTS ARE MET BEFORE PASSING THE FILE TO THE MAGISTRATE AT LONDON'S BOW STREET COURT FOR A PRELIMINARY HEARING.
AMERICAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS WERE HOPEFUL A PRELIMINARY HEARING MIGHT BE HELD LATE THIS WEEK OR EARLY NEXT WEKEK.
;; (MORE) RO/HAA

WNNN
ZCZC EPE 166
YY AND
1213: 1ST ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X NEXT.
RAY WAS ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT SATURDAY AS HE WAS ABOUT TO BOARD A PLANE FOR BRUSSELS. MONDAY HE WAS BROUGHT BEFORE THE BOW STREET COURT UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD.
HE WAS THEN CHARGED WITH ILLEGALLY POSSESSING A REVOLVER AND AMMUNITION AND WITH CARRYING A FORGED CANADIAN PASSPORT. THE COURT ORDERED HIM HELD IN CUSTODY FOR A HEARING JUNE 18. EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS COULD EITHER BE BROUGHT UP THEN OR DEALT WITH SEPARATELY.
AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HAVE ALREADY OBTAINED A PROVISIONAL WARRANT FOR RAY ON THE CHARGE OF MURDERING KING.
THIS WAS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE TO ENSURE THAT RAY COULD BE REARRESTED IF THE HOLDING CHARGES FAILED TO STAND UP.
;; (MORE) RO/HAA

NNNN
CZC EPE 167
YY AND
1216: 2ND ADD LONDON RAY:
X X X UP.
AMERICAN AUTHORITIES MUST ESTABLISH A PRIMA FACIE CASE AGAINST RAY TO OBTAIN AN EXTRADITION ORDER. THIS IS EXPECTED TO TAKE MORE THAN ONE COURT HEARING.
EVEN AFTER EXTRADITION IS ORDERED THERE WOULD BE A DELAY BEFORE BRITISH OFFICIALS COULD TURN RAY OVER TO U.S. MARSHALS FOR THE JOURNEY BACK TO TENNESSEE.
AT LEAST 15 DAYS MUST ELAPSE FROM THE TIME RULING IS MADE TO THE TIME IT IS PUT INTO EFFECT. THIS IS TO ALLOW FOR APPEALS AND ANY APPEAL COULD TAKE SEVERAL WEEKS TO DECIDE.
BRITISH OFFICIALS TUESDAY SWITCHED RAY FROM BRIXTON PRISON TO WANDSWORTH JAIL IN A NEIGHBORING DISTRICT OF LONDON TO PROVIDE TIGHTER SECURITY.
:: REUTERS RO/MAA

- 201-0832732

A019

CZZC

RAY BJT NL 330 2 Takes total 630

By LAWRENCE MALKIN

Associated Press Writer

LONDON AP - The British government started speedy official action on a formal U.S. request Wednesday for the extradition of James Earl Ray to stand trial in Tennessee for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

By the end of the day the application had cleared its first legal hurdle at the British Foreign Office.

But court formalities and appeals, if the 40-year-old escaped convict chooses to use them, could delay Ray's return up to six weeks or even longer should the case take some unexpected turn.

U.S. officials, headed by Asst. Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson Jr., chief of the Justice Department's criminal division, beat their self-imposed deadline for handing in the petition by one day.

But parts of the petition, which was at least an inch thick when it was handed in to the Foreign Office by U.S. Consul General Jack Herfurt, apparently had been readied in advance of Ray's arrest last Saturday at London Airport as he tried to board a plane for Brussels.

The petition contained a summary of some of the evidence against Ray in King's murder at a Memphis motel April 4. It also contained information on his escape from the Missouri State Prison while serving an armed robbery charge.

The U.S. government is seeking extradition on both counts and must satisfy a British judge that both would also be crimes under British as well as U.S. law.

The petition also contains fingerprints and other material to identify Ray as the man now being held under round-the-clock guard in London's Wandsworth Prison. Officially he is being held here as Ramon George Sneyd, travelling under a Canadian passport issued in that name and charged with passport offenses as well as carrying a loaded gun.

Within hours after receiving the petition, the Foreign Office certified that the request fell within the terms of the 1931 extradition treaty between the two countries.

It then was sent to the Home Office, roughly comparable to the U.S. Justice Department. There lawyers started a preliminary screening to ensure it established a case against Ray, as required by British law.

The Home Office said that if the petition is in order it should be in the hands of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton sometime Thursday.

MORE MORE

SF140ped June 12

201-0832732

p y
Ray Bjt 500
By COLIN FROST
Associated Press Writer

LONDON AP - Scotland Yard delved today into the mysteries of James Earl Ray's stay in Britain as U.S. officials worked on their case for the extradition of the man accused of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray has been traced to two London hotels between May 20 and his arrest Saturday, but there is an unexplained gap of about 10 days, starting May 17 when he left Lisbon.

FBI agents were understood to be working with Scotland Yard detectives, but British police are doing the spadework since the FBI has no legal authority in foreign countries. Police on both sides of the Atlantic are trying to untangle Ray's travels, which took him to Canada, Britain and Portugal after King was shot April 4.

Ray was transferred Tuesday to a maximum security cell in Wandsworth Prison because Brixton Jail on London's South Side, was not considered secure enough.

Extradition proceedings could last two months if the 40-year-old escaped convict fights all the way through the British courts.

As a first step, American authorities have obtained a provisional British warrant charging Ray with the murder of King in Memphis, Tenn. A State Department spokesman in Washington said documents to support the extradition request "will be transmitted to London shortly."

The British police are holding Ray on charges of using a forged passport and carrying a loaded gun. On Scotland Yard's records he is officially listed as Ramon George Sneyd, the name on his Canadian passport.

U.S. officials have not tried to question Ray to avoid legal complications resulting from Supreme Court decisions in recent years. And now that he has been charged under British law, Scotland Yard cannot interrogate him outside a courtroom.

While British police were trying to ascertain whether Ray had any contacts in London, detectives in Toronto were searching for a short blond man who reportedly came looking for Ray in a rooming house three or four days after the suspect flew to London.

The landlady, Mrs. Pola Szpakowski, told police about the caller, the second Ray reportedly had during his month-long stay in Toronto after the assassination of King. The first was an unidentified fat man who was reported to have called on Ray at another rooming house.

Mrs. Szpakowski said the blond caller presented a police identification card, but both the Mounted Police and the Toronto police said he was not a policeman.

Toronto detectives also questioned Samuel Marshall, an assistant manager of a supermarket who claimed he saw a man resembling Ray in his store on April 28. Marshall reportedly told police the men asked for employment but left when the store manager approached.

An employe in a magazine store told Toronto police a man who resembled Ray bought two cellophane-wrapped books and paid the $10 price in quarters. A woman who operates a variety store near one of the rooming houses where Ray stayed said he bought cigarettes there.

Mrs. Sun Loo, Ray's other landlady, was reported to have found in his room after he left for London an empty overnight bag, six rolls of film, a photographic light meter, a small empty stronghox, a map of Toronto, three girlie magazines, three empty beer bottles and a dirty white shirt.

The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, in a copyright article, said that an apartment manager in the Southern city's hippie district reported a man using the name Eric Starvo Galt stayed in his building for more than a week prior to the slaying of King. The name is one of the aliases under which Ray was sought by the FBI.

The manager said the man "looked more like a preacher than a convict"

AP-Revised June 12

201-0832432

A028
lbylryyr
Ray Bjt 450, 2 takes, 750 total
By COLIN FROST
Associated Press Writer

LONDON AP - U.S. legal experts worked today on plans to take James Earl Ray quickly and safely back to the United States for trial while police on both sides of the Atlantic continued their investigation to learn whether Ray had help in his four-nation flight.

American authorities took the first formal step toward extradition Monday night by obtaining a provisional British warrant charging Ray with the murder of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Some legal experts suggested the British government might speed up the process by deporting Ray as an undesirable alien. But other lawyers said there is a strong tradition against using this procedure as a substitute for extradition.

The 40-year-old escaped convict was held in Brixton Prison after his two-minute appearance Monday in Bow Street Court on charges of carrying a forged passport and a loaded gun, the charges on which he was arrested at London Airport Saturday under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.

Police equipped with walkie-talkies threw a cordon around the prison and blocked all roads leading to it. Unauthorized persons were kept at least 150 yards away.

Scotland Yard was reported planning to move Ray from Brixton, three miles south of downtown London, to Wandsworth, a jail in a western suburb. Security at Wandsworth has been tightened since Ronald Arthur Briggs, one of the Great Train Robbers, disappeared over the wall there four years ago.

Ray at his first court appearance Monday was assigned a British lawyer at his own request and ordered held without bail for another hearing June 18 on the passport and gun charges.

If extradition proceedings are brought, the court will require evidence of a case against Ray and he will then have 15 days to appeal to the High Court. If Ray's lawyers raised points of law there, a further appeal might be made to the House of Lords and the process could take months.

Some experts saw a precedent for the deportation of Ray in the case of Robert Soblen, who fled from the United States to Israel in 1962 after being sentenced to life imprisonment on charges that he was a Soviet spy. En route back to America, he stabbed himself and was taken off a plane at London for treatment.

The British government ordered Soblen out of the country as an undesirable alien and an appeals court ruled the move legal. But Soblen took poison while being sent to the airport and died.

In the two months American authorities searched for Ray following King's assassination April 4 in Memphis, Tenn., he went from the United States to Canada on April 8, to London May and to Lisbon May 6. He left his Lisbon hotel on May 17 and surfaced again in London on May 28.

Police in those countries sought anyone who might have known or helped Ray, and authorities in Canada also tried to learn how Ray obtained information on the three Toronto men whose names he used as aliases.

All three men have dark hair and are about the same height and weight as Ray.

Ramon George Sneyd, whose name Ray used on his passport, is a Toronto constable. Paul Bridgman, whose name Ray used at one Toronto rooming house, is a consultant teacher with the Toronto board of education.

Ray first was sought under the name Eric Starvo Galt. Eric St. Vincent Galt, a Toronto warehouse foreman, has a signature which looks like Eric Starvo Galt. He uses the middle initials St. V., but with small zeros instead of periods.

Galt and Ray have similar scars, in the middle of the forehead and on the palm of the right hand.

MORE

GS511aed June 11

A029
lbylqyy
LONDON, Take 2, Ray, A028: hand.

"I don't know what to think," Galt said. "It's a bit more than coincidence. The weight is right, the height range is right and the identification marks are there.

"I've wondered where our paths might have crossed, but I just don't know."

Galt said he was in the Memphis area two years ago and that he traveled regularly to Florida for skin diving in the summer.

Ray, however, was in the Missouri state prison until he escaped in April 1967 with more than 12 years remaining of a 20-year sentence. Missouri also seeks Ray's extradition from Britain on the prison break charge. If he is returned to the United States, the Tennessee murder charge is expected to be given precedence over the Missouri charge and a federal charge that Ray conspired to violate Dr. King's civil rights.

Police believe Ray was the man who checked into a Montreal rooming house last summer under the name of Galt. Galt said he was not in Montreal last summer and that FBI agents told him he was the only Eric S. Galt in Canada.

Canadian police also were checking a report by Mrs. Yee Sun Loo, owner of a Toronto rooming house where Ray stayed, that a "fat man" passed an envelope to Ray on May 2, the day he paid $345 for an excursion flight ticket to London.

A spokesman for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said preliminary investigation indicated the man may not have known Ray and may just have been making a delivery.

"Every effort is being made to trace this man, but so far there is no indication as to who he is," the slokesman said.

Others in Toronto who encountered a man they thought was Ray included two waiters at the Silver Dollar Bar in the Waverly Hotel and a go-go dancer there. The waiters said the man sat at a front table, drinking beer and watching the dancers.

"He looked at me," said the dancer. "It wasn't the way a man looks at a girl. It was . . . sort of like he didn't approve. The first night I smiled at him. He looked kind of disgusted."

GS519aed June 11

201-0832732

A030

UPI-39
(RAY)
LONDON--THE U.S. TODAY TOOK THE FIRST LEGAL STEPS TO SECURE THE EXTRADITION OF JAMES EARL RAY, ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

THE SENIOR COUNSEL OF THE U.S. EMBASSY DELIVERED A FILE OF DOCUMENTS TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE AT A BRIEF MEETING. SOURCES SAID THE FILE WOULD SEEK TO SATISFY BRITISH LAW THAT THERE IS A PRIMA FACIE CASE AGAINST RAY ON THE MURDER CHARGES.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE MUST FIRST BE SATISFIED THAT THE CASE COMPLIES WITH THE TERMS OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE U.S. AND BRITAIN. IT WILL THEN PASS THE DOCUMENTS ON TO THE HOME OFFICE WHERE THEY WILL BE STUDIED TO MAKE SURE THAT ALL LEGAL REQUIREMENTS WILL BE MET ACCORDING TO BRITISH LAW.

6/12--TD1035AED

201-0832732

AO77
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URGENT
Ray 3rd lead
LONDON (AP) — A formal request for the extradition of James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was handed to the British Foreign Office today by U.S. officials.
The documents were handed to the Foreign Office's treaties and nationalities section by U.S. Consul General Jack Herfurt.
LS960ead Junelf

201-0832732

UPI-58
(RAY)
LISBON--LSBON'S BARS AND NIGHT CLUBS ARE BOOMING BECAUSE OF THE ARREST OF JAMES EARL RAY, THE MAN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

AN ARMY OF REPORTERS, CAMERAMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS HAS ENTERED THE CITY SINCE IT WAS DISCLOSED RAY SPENT NINE DAYS IN LISBON. JOURNALISTIC EFFORTS ARE CENTERED ON DOWNTOWN BARS IN SEARCH OF GIRLS WHO MIGHT HAVE SPENT A FEW HOURS WITH RAY.

6/12--GE1122A

201-0832732

A079
eeqyy
URGENT
LONDON Ray Lead A077 add: Herfurt.

DO
Mr. Ober
File: Ray

The U.S. Embassy declined details of the petition. It merely described it as "documents required for the extradition proceedings."

Stressing the urgency with which the U.S. Justice Department regards the case, officials managed to collect the necessary documents a day ahead of their own deadline.

The documents run several hundred pages and contain information on Ray's identity and the cases against him-both in connection with King's murder and Ray's escape from the Missouri State Prison while serving an armed robbery sentence.

The Foreign Office now must certify that the request satisfies the terms of the extradition treaty with the United States. The Home Office then rules on the validity of the murder case under British as well as U.S. law. Then the file goes to a judge for a court hearing.

The formal extradition request came as Scotland Yard delved into the mysteries of Ray's stay in Britain.

Ray has: 3nd graf A041

By COLIN FROST
Associated Press Writer
LS94Saed June12

201-0832732

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 956
YY NOR
f407: NIGHTLEAD RAY (SCHEDULE):
BY ARTHUR SPIEGELMAN
LONDON, JUNE 11 (REUTERS)--JAMES EARL RAY, ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, WAS MOVED TO ONE OF BRITAIN'S TOP SECURITY PRISONS TODAY.
THE TRANSFER--FROM BRIXTON PRISON IN SOUTH LONDON TO WANDSWORTH PRISON, A FEW MILS AWAY--WAS MADE TO REDUCE SECURITY RISKS.
BRIXTON, WHERE POLICE KEPT A 24-HOUR-A-DAY GUARD ON RAY IN HIS CELL, HAS MANY PRISONER AWAITING TRIAL WHO ARE PERMITTED VISITORS. WANDSWORTH HAS LONGER-TERM RISONERS AND FEWER VISITORS.
A FORMAL REQUEST FOR THE EXTRADITIN TO THE U.S. OF RAY--ARRESTED HERE SATURDAY FOUR MINUTES BEFORE BOARDING A PLANE FOR BRUSSELS, BELGIUM--WAS EXPECTED LATER THIS WEEK, RELIABLE SOURCES SAID.
(IN WASHINGTON, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID DOCUMENTS NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE EXTRADITION REQUEST WERE BEING PROCESSED.
(THE DOCUMENTS PROVIDE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT RAY'S EXTRADTION TO MISSOURI, WHERE HE IS WANTED FOR ESCAPING FROM PRISON, OR TO TENNESSEE, WHERE A MURDER INDICTMENT HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR HIM IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYING OF KING IN MEMPHIS, APRIL 4).
;; (MORE) CD/EJH

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 957
YY NOR
f413: 1ST ADD LONDON NIGHTLEAD RAY:
X X X APRIL 4):
A COURT HERE MONDAY GRANTED AMERICAN AUTHORITIES A PROVISIONAL WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF RAY ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.
THE MOVE WAS THOUGHT TO BE A PRECAUTION IN CASE RAY WAS FREED ON BAIL OR LEGAL TECHNICALITIES WHILE FACING CHARGES ARISING FROM HIS ARREST AT LONDON'S HEATHROW AIRPORT.
RAY, WHO WAS TRAVELING FROM LISBON, WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING A FORGED PASSPORT AND ILLEGALLY CARRYING A .38 CALIBER REVOLVER. HE APPEARED IN COURT FOR TWO MINUTES MONDAY AND WAS ORDERED HELD IN CUSTODY FOR ANOTHER HEARING JUNE 18.
RAY, 40, ALIAS ERIC STARVO GALT, WAS CHARGED UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD--THE NAME ON THE CANADIAN PASSPORT HE WAS CARRYING AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST.
THE U.S. 3/54-$8589, 43173 5 28) ?3 :#-,,3))3$ 5#497&# 5#3 BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE BRITISH HOME OFFICE (INTERIOR MINISTRY).
IT MUST SATISFY BRITISH OFFICIALS THAT THE CASE FALLS WITHIN THE TERMS OF BRITAIN'S EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE U.S.
;; (MORE) CD/EJH

NNNN
ZCZC EPE 958
YY NOR
1416: 2ND ADD LONDON NIGHTLEAD RAY:
X X X U.S.
IF THEY DETERMINE IT DOES, - 19745 28)) 5#3, #-:3 59 $3:853
IF RAY SHOULD BE SURRENDERED TO U.S. AUTHORITIES. IF AN
EXTRADITION ORDER IS THEN GRANTED, RAY HAS 15 DAYS IN WHICH TO
APPEAL.
THE SITUATION, HOWEVER, COULD BE FURTHER COMPLICATED IF
BRITISH AUTHORITIES DECIDE TO GO AHEAD WITH THE CHARGES
LEVELLED AGAINST RAY AFTER HIS ARREST.
:: REUTERS CD/EJH

201-0832732

UPI-20
(RAY)
LONDON--THERE IS A CHANCE BRITAIN WILL SIMPLY ORDER THE DEPORTATION OF ACCUSED ASSASSIN JAMES EARL RAY AND AVOID A LONG EXTRADITION BATTLE IN THE COURTS, U.S. SOURCES SAID TODAY.
RAY, CHARGED WITH THE SNIPER KILLING OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, WAS IN A BRITISH PRISON TODAY WHILE OFFICIALS OF BOTH COUNTRIES WORKED OUT THE LEGAL MECHANICS FOR GETTING HIM TO TENNESSEE.
6/12--GE955A

201-0832732

A109
czzccqyy.
120
LONDON Ray Sidebar A092 add: there.

In Magistrates Court, neither the magistrate nor the attorneys wear wigs and gowns as they do in higher British courts.
Chief Magistrate Milton, a soft-spoken man with thin white hair and glasses, wore a gray suit with lots of white cuff showing. He spoke little. When the gun taken from Ray at the time of his arrest was passed up to him he did not bother to touch it.
The courtroom is paneled in oak and lit by 10 electric lights in round white globes hanging from the ceiling. There is a skylight, but it is begrimed and apparently impervious to sunshine if there is any.
Bow Street is nearly 300 years old. It got his name because it is supposed to be shaped like a bent bow.
The first police court was established there in 1749.
Henry Fielding, the novelist who wrote "Tom Jones," was its first paid magistrate.
JF1148aed June 27

201-0832732

DO

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ZCZC EPE 416
Y7 NOR
2107: RAY--WITNESS:
MEMPHIS, TENN., JUNE 27 (REUTERS)--CHARLES Q. STEPHENS, A KEY WITNESS IN THE SLAYING OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, HAS NOT BEEN SEEN AT HIS USUAL HAUNTS FOR SEVERAL DAYS, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.
STEPHENS, 46, WHO OCCUPIED A FLAT IN THE SOUTH MAIN STREET HOUSE USED AS A BASE BY KING S KILLER APRIL 4, WAS IDENTIFIED AS A WITNESS TODAY DURING LONDON COURT PROCEEDINGS FOR THE EXTRADITIONOF JAMES EARL RAY.
THE DOOR TO THE FLAT IN MEMPHIS WAS LOCKED TODAY. OTHER TENANTS OF THE ROOMING HOUSE SAID STEPHENS AND HIS WIFE WERE ABSENT FOR ABOUT TWO WEEKS.
FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES OF STEPHENS SAID THEY HAD NOT SEEN HIM FOR SEVERAL DAYS.
NEITHER POLICE NOR THE F.B.I. WOULD DISCUSS STEPHENS ' WHEREABOUTS.
THE LAST CONFIRMED REPORT ON STEPHENS 'MOVEMENT WAS JUNE 16 WHEN POLICE ARRESTED HIM AND THREE OTHER MEN ON INTOXICATION CHARGES.
A WAITRESS IN A NEIGHBORHOOD CAFE SAID SHE SERVED BREAKFAST TO STEPHENS JUNE 22.
;; REUTERS CD/EJH

201-0832732

DO

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UPI-16.
(RAY)

LONDON--THE U.S. 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 U.S. CALLED IN A FORMAL EXTRADITION HEARING FOR RAY'S RETURN TO MEMPHIS TO FACE CHARGES OF THE "CALCULATED, BRUTAL AND SENSELESS MURDER" OF KING APRIL 4.

BRITISH BARRISTER DAVID CALCUTT SAID IN BOW STREET MAGISTRATE'S COURT THAT FINGERPRINTS 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.

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."

CALCUTT DESCRIBED THE CRIME AS "THE WORKING OF A SINGLE HAND."

ONE HUNDRED POLICEMEN GUARDED RAY AT THE HEARING. HE RODE TO THE COURT IN A BLACK POLICE PADD WAGON.

A SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVE TESTIFIED THAT RAY ADMITTED HE WAS AN AMERICAN ALTHOUGH HE CARRIED TWO CANADIAN PASSPORTS WHEN HE WAS PICKED UP.

ROGER FRISBY, THE BRITISH ATTORNEY REPRESENTING RAY, INDICATED BY HIS CROSS QUESTIONING THAT HE WOULD TRY TO ESTABLISH THE KING ASSASSINATION WAS A POLITICAL CRIME.

POLITICAL CRIMES ARE NOT COVERED BY THE EXTRADITION TREATY BEWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE TESTIMONY TODAY WAS SO LENGTHY THE BRITISH MAGISTRATE SAID THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE ANOTHER HEARING NEXT WEEK, PROBABLY AT THE END OF THE WEEK.

6/27--GES433A

201-0832732

BY PATRICK MASSEY

LONDON, JUNE 27 (REUTERS)--THE MAN AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ALLEGE IS THE KILLER OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING DECLARED TODAY HE HAD NO GRUDGE AGAINST KING AND DID NOT KILL HIM.

:: (MORE) MB/RV

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ZCZC EPE 282
UU AHD
!!!S: URGENT '' 1ST ADD LONDON RAY--TESTIMONY:
X X X HIM.

SPEAKING IN COURT AND PUBLICLY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HIS ARREST HERE JUNE 8 RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, WHO IS ALLEGED TO BE JAMES EARL RAY, CHIEF SUSPECT IN THE KING SLAYING, SAID, "I HAVE NEVER MET DR. KING. I HAVE NEVER HAD ANY KIND OF GRUDGE AGAINST HIM."

WHEN ASKED "DID YOU KILL DR. KING?" HE REPLIED: "NO, SIR."

:: (MORE) MB/RV

201-0832732

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ZCZC EPE 253
YY MOR
0856 : RAY--CHALLENGE:
LONDON, JUNE 27 (REUTERS)-THE MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING SLUMPED DOWN IN HIS CHAIR AND CRIED, "OH GOD, I FEEL SO TRAPPED" WHEN CHALLENGED BY BRITISH POLICE, A DETECTIVE TOLD A COURT HERE TODAY.

DETECTIVE SUPERINTENDENT ARTHUR BUTLER OF SCOTLAND YARD WAS TESTIFYING IN EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE MAN IDENTIFIED BY U.S. AUTHORITIES AS JAMES EARL RAY, APPEARING IN COURT HERE TODAY UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD.

BUTLER DESCRIBED THE PRISONER S REACTION WHEN POLICE, WHO SEIZED HIM AT LONDON'S HEATHROW AIRPORT JUNE 8, TOLD HIM THEY BELIEVED HE WAS RAY.

"THE ACCUSED HAD BEEN STANDING UP, BUT AT THIS HE SUDDENLY SLUMPED DOWN ON THE SEAT BEHIND HIM AND HE PUT HIS HEAD IN HIS HANDS AND SAID OH GOD ," BUTLER SAID.

AFTER A MOMENT, HE ADDED, "I FEEL SO TRAPPED," THE DETECTIVE SAID.

AT REUTERS DL/NDS

DD

201-0832732

A092
oyylbyl
Ray Sidebar 490
By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Writer
LONDON AP - "Oh, God-I feel so trapped."
These words, quoted by Detective Chief Supt. Thomas Butler of Scotland Yard in a deceptively calm voice, were the dramatic high point of James Earl Ray's extradition hearing in Bow Street Magistrates Court today.
There was a murmur among spectators packed at the back of the court. A dozen plain-clothes policemen stationed in the court jerked to attention. Ray's left hand drifted to the back of his head and patted his dark hair.
The suave-looking detective was explaining to Chief Magistrate Frank Milton how the man accused of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in Memphis, Tenn., April 4 reacted when he was told soon after his arrest here June 8 that he was suspected.
Butler said he spoke to Ray in his prison cell soon after his arrest. He said he told him: "I now believe your name is not George Sneyd, but James Earl Ray, that you are also known as Eric Starvo Galt and by other names and that you are wanted at present in the United States for serious criminal offenses including murder in which a firearm was used."
Butler testified the prisoner, who had been standing, "suddenly slumped down on the seat behind him and he put his head in his hands and said: 'Oh God.'
"After a moment or so, he added: 'I feel so trapped.' "
Butler said he cautioned Ray that any statement he made could be used as evidence in subsequent court proceedings.
Ray replied, he said: "Well, yes. I should not say anything more now. I cannot think right."
Ray wore heavy horn-rimmed glasses in court. He was not handcuffed and he occasionally folded his arms.
After the scene in his prison cell was recalled to him by Butler his hands became more active, tapping the desk in front of him and pulling his rather prominent ears.
The Bow Street Court, adjoining the Bow Street police station, has four magistrates. Normally, the flow of humanity through the four court rooms in the building consists largely of what a chief magistrate once described as "melancholy procession of drunks" and many prostitutes.
The court corresponds to an American police court and its jurisdiction includes the houses of Parliament, Whitehall, Buckingham Palace, Piccadilly Circus and part of Mayfair.
However, there are some matters in which the chief magistrate at Bow Street has exclusive jurisdiction throughout Britain. One of these is extradition. Others are deportation and the issuance of licenses to take children abroad for adoption.
That is why James Earl Ray is having his future decided there.
#1044ed June 27

201-0832732

WWNN
ZCZC EPE 268
YY WDR
1015: LEAD RAY:

BY PATRICK MASSEY

LONDON, JUNE 27 (REUTERS)--U.S. ATTORNEY DAVID CALCUTT TODAY DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY FOR THE FIRST TIME THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS IN MEMPHIS LEADING TO THE MURDER OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, AND POINTED TO A MAN IN A BRITISH COURTROOM HE SAID WAS THE NEGRO LEADER'S SOLE KILLER.

CALCUTT WAS GIVING EVIDENCE AT AN EXTRADITION HEARING ON RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, IDENTIFIED BY THE F.B.I. AS JAMES EARL RAY, 40, THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER.

" TO WIN EXTRADITION, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MUST PROVE THAT RAY AND SNEYD, ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT JUNE 8, ARE THE SAME MAN. FBI FINGERPRINT EXPERT GEORGE BONEBRAKE SAID TODAY PRINTS FOUND ON THE ASSASSINATION RIFLE AND TAKEN FROM SNEYD BY BRITISH POLICE "WERE FROM ONE AND THE SAME PERSON."

1\ (MORE) JP/HAA

WWNN
ZCZC EPE 269
YY WDR
1019: 1ST ADD LONDON LEAD RAY
X X X PERSON."

CALCUTT, PUBLICLY OUTLINING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S CASE AGAINST RAY FOR THE FIRST TIME, TOLD BRITISH MAGISTRATES IN THE BOW STREET COURT IN CENTRAL LONDON THAT KING'S ROOM AT THE LORRAINE HOTEL IN MEMPHIS WAS OVERLOOKED BY A BATHROOM WINDOW ACROSS THE STREET.

HE SAID THAT AT FOUR P.M. APRIL 4 THE DEFENDANT WENT TO 422A 1/2 SOUTH MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, WHERE ACCOMMODATION WAS AVAILABLE, AND BOOKED A ROOM.

THE ATTORNEY TOLD THE COURT THAT THE DEFENDANT WAS SEEN BY A WITNESS--HE NAMED HIM AS MR. STEVENS--WHO OCCUPIED THE NEXT ROOM.

STEVENS SAID THAT BETWEEN FOUR AND SIX P.M., THE DEFENDANT USED THE BATHROOM AND LAVATORY ON THREE OCCASIONS, EACH TIME FOR A LONG SPELL, CALCUTT TOLD THE COURT.

CALCUTT CONTINUED, "AT SIX O'CLOCK, MR. STEVENS SAYS HE HEARD A SHOT FIRED FROM THE BATHROOM. HE CAME OUT OF HIS ROOM AND SAW A MAN LEAVING BELOW. HE SAYS IT WAS THE MAN WHO HE HAD SEEN BOOKING IN EARLIER."

1\ (MORE) JP/HAA

211-0532732

UPI-16
(RAY)

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6/27--GE943A

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A044
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URGENT
LONDON Ray Bjt A041 add: to Ray.

The 40-year-old escaped convict was brought into the court today to hear Calcutt outline the U.S. government's case for his extradition.
With two British lawyers to defend him, Ray was expected to fight extradition and appeal to the High Court if Milton ruled that he should be returned to the United States. This could extend the process for weeks.
It was Ray's third court appearance under the alias of Raymond George Sneyd, the name on the Canadian passport he was carrying when he was arrested June 8 at London airport. His two previous trips to Bow Street for preliminary hearings had been brief, and the proceedings today provided the first extensive look at the U.S. government's case against him.
Referring throughout to Ray as Sneyd, Calcutt gave the court this account:
On March 29, six days before King was killed in Memphis, Tenn., Ray went to a store in Birmingham, Ala., kept by a Mr. Wood and bought a rifle with telescopic sights and ammunition. There was another customer in the shop at the time.
The following day Ray was not satisfied and wanted to change the rifle. He took instead a Remington 760 which had telescopic sights attached to it. He also bought and took away a box of ammunition and a box which was not the right box for that particular gun.
"On April 3, Sneyd Ray booked in at the New Revel Motor Hotel at Memphis," the lawyer continued. "On the following day he checked out of the hotel and on that day in Memphis he bought a pair of binoculars."
Also on that day, Calcutt said, King was in Memphis, staying at the Lorraine Motel.
As Calcutt unfolded the story, four plainclothes detectives sat on a bench facing newsmen and the public gallery. All members of the public had been searched as they came into court.
Ray sat in front of the prisoner's dock with a detective on either side of him.
MORE
JK633aed June 27

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LONDON Ray Bjt A044 2nd add: of him.

The court was tense as Calcutt continued his story:
"From bathroom window at 424½ South Main Street, a person could see into Dr. King's room.
"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon this defendant went to 424½ South Main Street, where accomodation was available, and he booked a room. As he did this he was seen by a witness, a Mr. Stevens.
"The defendant got a room and, between then and 6 o'clock in the evening, he used the bathroom and the lavatory. Mr. Stevens, who was in the adjoining room, says that the man used the bathroom and the lavatory on three occasions, each time for a long time."
JK636aed June 27

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DO

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TCORRECTED REPETITION X X X
KZCZC EPE 229
UU AHD
0629 : URGENT ***RAY:

LONDON, JUNE 27 (REUTERS)--A U.S. GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY TOLD AN EXTRADITION HEARING HERE TODAY THAT THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING ON APRIL 4 WAS THE WORK OF ONE MAN.

(MORE) HDS

201-0832732

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URGENT
Ray Bjt A041 Lead
By GODFREY ANDERSON
Associated Press Writer
LONDON AP - James Earl Ray's fingerprints were found on the rifle which U.S. police believe was used to kill Dr. Martin Luther King Jjr., a British lawyer representing the U.S. government told London's chief magistrate today in asking for Ray's extradition.
The lawyer, David Calcutt, told Magistrate Frank Milton that Ray's fingerprints were found on a rifle which police recovered after King was shot.
"The bullet which killed Dr. King was examined when recovered," he continued, "and there is a strong likelihood that the bullet came from the rifle found by the police."
Calcutt told the crowded Bow Street Court that King was the victim of "a calculated, brutal and senseless murder-a murder that was bitter with irony."

Though his 3rd graf A041.
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A049
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URGENT
LONDON-Ray Bjt A048 3rd add: Time.''

Calcutt continued:
''At 6 o'clock Mr. Stevens says he heard a shot fired from the bathroom. He came out of his room and saw a man leaving below. He says it was the man who he had seen booking in earlier.
''The defendant left in a hurry, leaving binocular straps in his room. When he got out of the hotel entrance, he turned left and dropped his kit of rifle, sights and binoculars in the doorway.
''He then made off in a car waiting nearby.''
Calcutt said the Memphis police took position of the rifle and binoculars. They say the defendant's fingerprints were on them, he added.
''These tie in with the defendant's face picture and fingerprints,'' Calcutt said. ''The bullet which killed Dr. King was examined when recovered and there is a strong likelihood that the bullet came from the rifle found by the police.
''It is also likely that the strap found in his room belonged to the binoculars found with the rifle.''
Calcutt said that in September 1959 Ray-or Sneyd, as he still called him-was convicted of armed robbery.
''He was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment,'' he said, ''but on April 23, 1967, he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary with 12 years of his sentence left to serve.''
Calcutt then read extracts from written testimony by Frederick Wilkinson, a director of the Corrections Department of the Missouri penitentiary. He produced photographs and fingerprints and said:
''We say the man in those photos from this records office is the man before you today.''
MORE
JK6 51aed June 27

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A058
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URGENT
LONDON-Ray Bjt A049 4th add; today.''

John Deshazo, an Alabamian, declared in a sworn affidavit read out by Calcutt that on March 29 he was in the Birmingham store when he saw a man in a dark business suit handle several weapons and buy a Remington rifle. The man said he was going hunting in Wisconsin with his brother or brother-in-law, Deshazo said.

Deshazo was visited by FBI agents on April 16 and shown pictures of seven white men. He identified one as being the man who bought the rifle, Calcutt said.

Charles Stevens, 46, no fixed address, said in another affidavit read by Calcutt that from March 1967 to June 1968 he lived with his common-law wife in an apartment on South Main Street in Memphis.

On April 4, Stevens said, he saw and heard a man standing with the manageress of the apartment building, Mrs. Bessie Brewer, near Apartment 5B which was just down the hall from his. He assumed the man was looking for a room.

On April 24, Stevens said he identified an FBI ''wanted profile'' as very much like the man he had seen.

His apartment was next to the common bathroom, his statement continued. After seeing the strange man with Mrs. Brewer, he heard someone in Room 5B and assumed it had been rented by the man.

''I heard footsteps and heard them leaving and coming past my room and into the common bathroom at the end of the hall,'' Stevens' affidavit went on. ''On the first couple of times, he did not stay long. On the third time, the person stayed there what seemed like a long time towards the end of the afternoon, between 5 and 6 p.m.

''I was in my kitchen working on a small radio when I heard a shot. I could tell that it came from the bathroom because it was very loud.

''I heard through a broken pane in my window a lot of voices yelling and hollering from the building across the road. I saw a lot of people milling around near the motel.

''About a minute after hearing the shot I went to my door and opened it. The bathroom door was open. When I went to the bannisters, I saw a man running near the end of the hallway.

''He was carrying a bundle in his right hand. It was at least three or four feet long and six to eight inches thick. It was wrapped in what looked like newspaper.

''Although I did not get a good look at him, I think it was the same man I saw earlier with Mrs. Brewer.''

JK740aed June 27

201-0832732

A044

U R G E N T

Ray Ljt A01s Lead

By LAWRENCE MALKIN

Associated Press Writer

LONDON AP - A British magistrate announced today that he would decide on June 27 whether James Earl Ray should be returned to the United States for trial on a charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The 40-year-old escaped convict was brought before Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton in Bow Street Magistrate's Court for the first of what could be many court sessions on the U.S. government's application to extradite him.

Milton, after spending the weekend studying the inch-thick file from Washington, said he needed more time to thresh out the complexities of the extradition laws and instructed that Ray be returned to Wandsworth Prison.

Ray was arrested 3rd graf A01s.

BE554aed June 18

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